

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Eby Shoe Corporation
other names/site number Fleet-Air Corporation

2. Location

street & number 136 North State Street not for publication N/A
city, town Ephrata vicinity N/A
state Pennsylvania code PA county Lancaster code 071 zip code 17522

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official Dr. Brent Glass, Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission Date 6/25/89

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

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

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this 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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY/Manufacturing Facility

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/Professional

VACANT

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Mill Buildings

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE/Sandstone

walls BRICK

roof STONE/Slate and ASPHALT

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

SUMMARY

The Eby Shoe Corporation of Ephrata, Pennsylvania consists of a six-unit assemblage of brick buildings situated amidst an industrial and residential neighborhood dating from the 1880's to the 1900's (Photo 1). Four of these six structures are brick factory and warehouse buildings constructed between the years 1900 and 1977. In addition to these four structures is the Eby Shoe Corporation business office constructed in 1923, originally as a single detached building, but annexed to a relatively new warehouse addition constructed in 1977. This latter structure is an undistinguished and unarticulated brick box which, though reflecting the shoe company's business development, will need to be identified as non-contributing. For convenience, each factory or warehouse building will be designated with a letter of the alphabet starting with the letter "A" for the oldest portion of the complex.

Except for the business office and a utility cement-and-cinder block structure, the remaining three brick buildings are examples of the development of industrial building technology between the years 1900 and 1923. Building "A", constructed in the early 1900's, and Building "B", constructed in 1919, typify the slow-burning heavy timber post-and-beam construction of that period. Building "C", constructed in 1923, reflects the building innovation of that era with the use of brick piers and steel beams. Each building was constructed alongside the railroad siding and follows a linear configuration from north to south.

Building "A" was used for fitting and sewing rooms. Building "B" first floor was used to assemble soles and heels, second floor for a cutting room, and third floor as a fitting room. Building "C" first floor was used to assemble soles and heels, second floor as a finishing room, third floor as a lasting room, and fourth floor for cementing and buffing. The newest addition, Building "D", served as a warehouse and employee cafeteria/lunchroom. The ground floor was used for leather storage with a humidity controlled vault; the cafeteria was also located there; and the second floor was used for storage of stock until loading for transit.

The Eby Shoe Corporation ceased operation in 1985 and has remained vacant since that time. Generally, the complex is in fair to excellent condition

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

Eby Shoe Corporation

Section number 7. Page 2

and has retained its architectural integrity to a high degree both in its interior and exterior appearance.

NARRATIVE

Building "A" consists of two sections built circa 1900. The main structure is a four-story gabled building with a two-story brick flat roof addition (Photo 2). In the Atlas of Surveys of the County of Lancaster,¹ published in 1899, the Eby Shoe Corporation site is shown only with the Westerhoff Bros. & Napier Silk Mill at the extreme south end of the property. This fine structure was to be demolished by the Eby Shoe Corporation in 1965 for a parking lot. In the 1912 edition of the Sanborn Insurance Map of Ephrata,² the same site shows two, two-story frame buildings designated as the Eshleman and Weidman Tobacco leaf houses and a three-story brick tobacco warehouse.

In 1914 the Harry Eby Shoe Corporation, which had been established in Lititz in 1903-1904, branched out to Ephrata and occupied the tobacco warehouse.³ Subsequently, a two-story brick addition was constructed. Building "A" is considered as a single building; its dimensions are 100' in length by 38' in width; it is divided lengthwise into nine bays. The original section is six bays long divided by brick pilasters; the addition is divided into three bays constructed without pilasters (Photo 2). The foundation consists of rough rubble masonry ("brown stone").

The walls are coursed in brick common bond and structural cracks are noticeable above and below most windows of the four-story section of the "A" building. Star bolts have been installed on all pilasters. Windows are grouped into pairs and are double-hung four-over-four sash. All windows have brick segmented arches (Photo 3).

In the "A" building addition, the exterior brick walls are load bearing and the structure consists of timber post-and-beam construction. The posts are approximately 8'6" high and the beams are assembled of five 2"x12" boards nailed into a single girder. Joists are constituted of 4"x12" lumber. Two sets of beams go the length of the addition on a north to south axis. The basement has a concrete floor and the rough rubble foundation has been covered over with concrete. The entrance from the exterior is on the east elevation and is a double wood door made up of four vertical panels. In the basement, access to the four-story

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

Eby Shoe Corporation

Section number 7. Page 3

section of Building "A" is on the south wall and consists of a sliding cross-buck wooden door. This door is on the east end of the wall; another access on the west end has since been closed off, and is two or three feet above the basement floor. No stair or evidence of stairs can be discerned in the addition and access to the second floor is from the main portion of Building "A". The ceiling in the basement is made up of a tongue and groove beaded floor from the story above. The wall on the west side of the basement has three windows below grade while the east wall is at grade.

The main portion of Building "A" is similar in construction and design except for a few differences which consist of the following features: wooden posts rest on concrete bases of various heights from approximately two inches on the north end, to five inches on the south end. An original basement stair on the west wall was removed as can be observed from the silhouetted outline against the wall (Photo 4). Concrete ramps were constructed to facilitate loading and unloading of leather stock in hand trolleys; the basement floor slopes from north to south. A six-by-six foot freight elevator which appears to have been original to the building is still in operating condition (Photo 5).

On the second floor of this portion of the "A" building can be found a tongue and groove floor, exposed brick walls, some areas with beaded wainscoting, and beaded wood ceilings (Photo 6). A notable feature of the fourth floor is the rough hewn wooden posts (tree trunks) which support the beams running from north to south. The gabled roof is covered in gray slate shingles. Rafters rest on two sets of five beams given extra stability and strength with cross bracing. Except for foundation settlement which has caused a number of structural cracks in the brick masonry, the building is in relatively fair condition and its architectural integrity is intact. Typically, all the wooden double-hung wood sash windows need repair. The floor area for the two-story section of Building "A" is 1,672 square feet and for the four-story or main section it is 9,120 square feet, for a total of 10,792 square feet.

Building "B", according to the Ephrata Review, was constructed in 1920.⁵ However, Mr. J. William Rohrbach, past president of the Eby Shoe Corporation, recalls Building "B" as having been built in 1919.⁶ A letter dated June 10, 1919, in Mr. Rohrbach's possession, from Harry M. Gerhart, contractor, to the Harry Eby Shoe Corporation, states the terms on which Building "B" was to be constructed.⁷

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Eby Shoe Corporation

Section number 7. Page 4

Building "B" is a three-story brick gabled roof building coursed in common bond; it is 48' wide by 115' long and is divided into nine bays of double-hung windows grouped into pairs of twelve-over-twelve sashes (Photo 7). The facade is pierced by a great expanse of segmented arched windows. Structural strength is provided by interior corbelled piers on which massive 17"x15" solid beams rest on an east/west axis spanning the width of the building. The brick walls are load bearing and the construction is timber post-and-beam (Photo 8). Star bolts can be seen between each window on both the east and west facade, situated above and to the right of the brick segmented arches. Each floor is dedicated to unencumbered space except for non-bearing partition walls for toilets or small storage areas (Photo 9). All upper floors are wood tongue and groove running diagonally; stairs are also constructed of wood (Photo 10). Metal fireproof sliding doors separate the stairs from the factory floors (Photo 11). There is a height differential between Building "A" and Building "B", especially noticeable on the third floor; it appears as a two to three foot drop which has been compensated by building a ramp from one building to the other (Photo 12). The gabled ends of the roof are hidden by a stepped parapet typical of the period. Approximate floor area for the building and its immediate surrounding is 15,552 square feet. Condition of the building is fair to good. It retains its architectural integrity intact.

Building "C" is the largest of all the six buildings, both in length and in height (Photo 13). According to Mr. Rohrbach, this building and the one-and-a-half story office were constructed in 1923. Mr. Rohrbach stated that it was the first steel frame building constructed in Ephrata. The length of the building is 180' and its width is 48'. It is four stories in height with a brick exterior coursed in common bond. Steel horizontal pivotal center windows are on both east and west elevations; there are ten bays evenly divided by brick pilasters (Photo 14); the foundation appears to be reinforced concrete. The north and south elevation is divided into six bays, but these steel windows are designed vertically, with the central portion pivoted. An elevator shaft rises approximately eleven feet above the roof line on the south end of the building. There is a slight pitch to the roof which is supported by a heavy timber brace rafter construction.

Each floor is essentially unobstructed. Brick piers about nine feet in height support steel riveted beams which span the width of the building; these are approximately 30" in height and 8" wide (Photo 15). The wooden tongue and groove floor is supported by six-by-twelve inch steel beams; these span the length of the building from pier to pier.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Eby Shoe Corporation

Section number 7. Page 5

There are wooden stairs with pipe railings at both the north and south ends of the building (Photo 16). Metal fireproof doors separate the manufacturing floors from the stairs. A "chute" or aerial passageway connects "Buildings "C" and "B" together at the third story of each building (Photo 17). Because of the height differential, the wood frame corrugated metal covered bridge inclines from building to building. This building is in good to excellent condition; it is the largest of the four factory buildings with an overall area of 34,000 square feet. It retains its original architectural integrity intact.

Building "D" was constructed in 1976 on the former site of the Mar-Ann Dress Company, which had in earlier times been the Westerhoff Bros. & Napier Company Silk Mill. The company had been comprised of a two-story and a five-story brick factory. Initially the Eby Shoe Corporation demolished these buildings in 1965 for a parking lot.¹⁰ In 1970 the Henry J. Westerhoff residence, which was situated at 132 North State Street adjacent to the factory, was also demolished.¹¹

The present two-story steel reinforced concrete warehouse is the newest addition to the Eby Shoe Corporation complex. Exterior walls are cinder block veneered in brick. It has a flat roof and is featureless except for two truck loading docks on the south elevation of the building. Four 12" by 36" horizontal windows allow some light to enter the former company lunchroom. A glass and metal door is the main entrance to the building from the exterior. A brick passageway links the warehouse to the one-and-a-half story office. The upper level of Building "D" has 11,700 square feet in floor area while the lower level consists of 7,900 square feet, a total of 19,600 square feet. The building is shaped as an inverted L. The overall condition of the building is excellent.

This concludes the description of the four main buildings used for manufacturing. Two other buildings of note need to be described; these include the business office constructed in 1923 (Photo 18, 19), and a cement block gabled building situated between Buildings "B" and "C" used for various purposes during the Eby Shoe Corporation's existence (Photo 20, 21).

The business office was constructed in 1923 and is a Georgian Revival style one-and-a-half story brick gabled building coursed in Flemish Bond. A soldier course divides the rubble masonry foundation from the upper portion of the wall. Three broken pedimented dormers with six-over-one double-hung sashes are situated on both sides of the gabled roof. The north and south elevations are proportioned into three sets

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Eby Shoe Corporation

Section number 7. Page 6

of three windows separated by pilasters. Each window is ornamented by a keystone concrete lintel and sill. The south elevation of the business office at the west end is attached to the 1976 brick warehouse addition and this set of windows has been removed. A simple wood cornice surrounds the building, including both gabled ends. The facade fronting North State Street has an attic double-hung window with a six-over-one sash. Below it the facade is divided into three openings: a central broken pedimented entrance framed by square wood columns, an entrance door with a single light and two wood panels below, and on either side of the entrance are double-hung six-over-one sashes with concrete keystone lintels. The exterior is essentially original except for the "link section" already mentioned.

The interior was remodeled in 1976 with the addition of ceiling tiles and wood paneling; however, the original layout of the rooms appears intact. There is a full basement and the first floor retains its large central room flanked by offices (Photo 22, 23). The gable roof and the sides of each dormer are covered in asphalt or fiber glass gray shingles. The condition of the building is excellent. The floor area is 6,000 square feet.

The last structure to be described is relegated to a one-story building constructed in the 1920's and altered and added to over the intervening years. Originally constructed of concrete "stone", the structure was intended for vehicular storage. According to Ralph Burkholder, an employee for 53 years, the building originally housed an Eby Shoe Corporation bus. Later a wood frame addition was constructed on the east end of the building to enlarge the building for the installation of a conveyor belt system for the distribution of shoe soles from Building "B" to Building "C". Subsequently, the structure functioned as a leather dust collector, but with the modernization of shoe making machinery, this function was discontinued. The structure was then used for storing flammable liquids until the company closed in 1985.

The quality of construction and the repairs of this structure make this the more "rustic" building in the entire assemblage. However, its condition appears to be fair, its appearance befitting its various functions. The total square footage of floor space is about 1,600 square feet.

In conclusion, the Eby Shoe Corporation is an unusually well preserved example of early 20th century slow-burning mill construction. Alterations to the buildings have been very slight and repairs were maintained on a consistent schedule over its 71-year history.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Eby Shoe Corporation

Section number 7. Page 7

NOTES

¹Atlas of Survey of the County of Lancaster, State of Pennsylvania,
(Boston & Philadelphia, 1899).

²Sanborn Map Co., Insurance Maps of Ephrata, Pennsylvania (1912).

³Note that due to a major grade differential between the east and west elevation of Buildings "A", "B", and "C", past surveyors have added or subtracted a story from Buildings "A" and "B".

⁵J. William Rohrbach, Eby Shoe Company Scrapbook: 1919-1981,
"50 Years Ago: Issue of March 25, 1920," Ephrata Review.

⁶J. William Rohrbach, Interview July 21, 1988.

⁷Rohrbach, Scrapbook, Correspondence between Harry E. Eby and Harry M. Gerhart, dated June 10, 1919.

⁸This assertion is corroborated by an entry in Lancaster County Pennsylvania: A History, Edited by H. M. J. Klein, Ph.D., I, 250.

⁹Atlas of Survey, op. cit., p.

¹⁰J. William Rohrbach, Eby Shoe Company Photographic Albums,
"Demolition of Westerhoff Buildings," II, pp. 38, 39.

¹¹Rohrbach, Scrapbook, "Landmark Demolished," Ephrata Review, February 23, 1970.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

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

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1914-1938

Significant Dates

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

GERHART, HARRY M.

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

The Eby Shoe Corporation of Ephrata exemplifies the importance of shoe manufacturing in the Lancaster Plain and the Lebanon Valley in the early 20th century. The facility at Ephrata was the largest employer in the boot and shoe industry in Lancaster County in the late 1920's through the late 1930's. The Eby Shoe Corporation complex is the largest and best preserved industrial complex of the first half of the 20th century in the borough and township of Ephrata.

In the early 20th century, the mid-sized cities and small towns of Pennsylvania's Great Valley and Piedmont were important for the production of food and allied products including leather goods, such as shoes and boots. The towns of the Lancaster Plain Section of the Piedmont - such as Columbia, Ephrata, Lititz, Mount Joy and Manheim - "exhibit the same combination of market center and small industrial town" as do the small towns of the adjacent Lebanon Valley. In many of these towns, shoe manufacturing was an important industry in the early 20th century. In 1922 Lancaster County produced 1,877,103 pairs of shoes annually. The Eby Shoe Corporation by 1928, at its facility in Ephrata, was the largest employer in the industry in Lancaster County.

In 1906 Harry Erb Eby, then only 23 years old, the son of a retired Mennonite farmer, founded the Eby Shoe Company in Lititz, Pennsylvania, his birthplace. One year later Eby took over the Lititz Shoe Company and merged it with his own company. In 1914, he organized the H. E. Eby Shoe Company in Ephrata on the present Eby Shoe Corporation site in a former tobacco warehouse, designated here as Building "A". By 1919 Eby had outgrown Building "A", including a two-story addition, and planned to expand his business by constructing a mill building adjacent to Building "A". He contracted Harry M. Gerhart of Ephrata to build him a three-story brick factory for the sum of \$59,724 identified in this report as Building "B". Four years later in 1923, the company launched another major expansion by constructing a four-story brick, steel framed

See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Eby Shoe Corporation
Section number 8. Page 2

factory, the first of its kind in Ephrata, according to an account of the company in a history of Lancaster County.⁶ Concurrent with the construction of the new factory was the erection of the business office, a one-and-a-half story brick Georgian Revival style building.

It was at this time that Harry E. Rohrbach joined the Eby Shoe Company as a foreman in the fitting and cutting department. Mr. Rohrbach was originally from Macungie, Pennsylvania and moved to Allentown, Pennsylvania where he was engaged in the shoe manufacturing business. He was to become president of the Eby Shoe Company in 1940, serving until his death in 1976.

The company continued to grow and in 1926 Harry Eby took over two other shoe factories: the Henry M. Willits Company of Birdsboro, Pennsylvania and a company which became known as the Harry Eby Shoe Company of Ephrata.⁸ A year later Harry E. Rohrbach was promoted to cost accountant. One year prior to the Great Depression a major reorganization took place in the Eby Shoe Company when John M. Miller tendered his resignation as secretary and director of the company in Lititz, Pennsylvania.⁹

The Great Depression forced further reorganization of the company but its importance as the largest employer in the industry in Lancaster County was undiminished. In 1929, Harry E. Rohrbach became general manager and in 1930 the two new branches, which had caused the company to overextend itself financially, were discontinued. Eby's lifestyle and penchant for taking financial risks brought the company to the brink of bankruptcy, forcing his resignation as president of the company and from the board of directors.¹⁰ He was succeeded as president by John K. Herr of Lancaster. In 1936, the company was again reorganized, becoming the Eby Shoe Corporation with Harry E. Rohrbach becoming vice-president. At this time, the company also changed its trade name, "Fleet Wing", which had originally been borrowed from the name of a gasoline, to "Fleet-Air".¹¹ In 1940, Harry E. Rohrbach succeeded John K. Herr as president. At that time the company was producing between 3,500 and 4,000 pairs of shoes daily.¹²

In spite of or perhaps because of the reorganizations, the Eby Shoe Corporation at its Ephrata plant grew to become the largest employer in the industry in Lancaster County. While not complete, the triennial Industrial Survey of Pennsylvania produced by the Bureau of Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs does provide information on the relative importance of boot and shoe manufacturers in Lancaster

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Eby Shoe Corporation

Section number 8 Page 3

County. In 1928, Eby Shoe Company was the largest employer in the industry in Lancaster County with 406 employees. Eby was followed by Gerberich-Payne Shoe Company with 303 and the A.S. Kreider Company with 286 employees and four far smaller companies. In 1931, Eby Shoe Company, with a plant listed only at Ephrata, employed 359 persons, again the largest of seven boot and shoe manufacturers in the county. In 1935, Eby Shoe Company with 407 employees at Ephrata was the largest of nine boot and shoe manufacturers in the county. Only in 1938, at the end of the period of significance, was Eby surpassed by ³ other shoe companies as the county's leading employer in the industry.

In the 1940's and '50's, the company was nationally known as a manufacturer of children's shoes, noted for the quality of their product and the many sizes available.¹⁴ This period was the halcyon period of the children's shoe manufacturing. By the 1960's, however, restructuring was taking place. Reflecting national trends, five other shoe companies in Lancaster and Dauphin counties merged into a single company. Eby Shoe Corporation responded to the need to modernize and expand in the face of competition and modernization of other American companies, as well as the relentless pressure of foreign companies; Eby expanded its facilities and launched major advertising campaigns in the 1960's and 1970's. Meanwhile, most of the other shoe companies in Lancaster County ceased operations. In 1973, the Eby Shoe Corporation adopted its well-known trade name "Fleet-Air", becoming the Fleet-Air Corporation. In spite of a major federal loan in 1980,¹⁵ the Fleet-Air Corporation was forced to declare bankruptcy in 1985.

The Eby Shoe Corporation of Ephrata is certainly the most architecturally significant industrial site, both in size and quality of material, construction and design from the period 1914 to 1938 in the borough and township of Ephrata (Photo 25).

As an example of the slow-burning heavy timber post-and-beam construction in the borough of Ephrata, Buildings "A", "B", and "C" are well balanced buildings in the context of design criteria. That is to say that the relation of fenestration to wall mass reflects the function of the buildings as a manufactory with a large masonry expanse punctuated by regularly spaced openings. Original window detail, specifically the multipane division of double-hung and pivotal windows further help to lighten and define the structure.

The materials of the buildings - brick, stone and timber - endow the quite utilitarian structure with warmth, a quality absent from contemporary metal clad structures. Brick corbelling and pilaster details further enliven

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Eby Shoe Corporation

Section number 8. Page 4

the facades.

The interior spaces are large, but not alienating due to the structural supports of brick piers as in Building "C" or wood columns, as in Building "A" and "B". Helpful in this regard are wood plank floors, wainscoting and clear views on the upper floors of the surrounding town and hills beyond.

The business office constructed in 1923 in the Georgian Revival style is a good adaptation of a residential design for office use. The main entrance is situated at the gable end of the building, facing North State Street, blending itself unobtrusively into the residential character of the neighborhood.

In order to substantiate the assertion of the architectural significance of the Eby Shoe Corporation, a survey of industrial sites in Ephrata borough was initiated and completed with the result that fifteen industrial sites were surveyed, including the Eby Shoe Corporation.

The only industrial complex worthy of comparison in the context of size and quality of construction is the Walter W. Moyers underwear factory situated on West Main Street. However, the original late 19th century buildings have been demolished. In their place two buildings were constructed: a four-story red brick structure erected in the 1940's with a 1961 white brick front addition and a two-story white brick building erected the same year.

By comparison, the General Cigar Factory situated at Church and West Franklin Streets is noteworthy as the second most important industrial site for the period 1914 to 1938 in Ephrata borough. The complex includes three buildings, two of which are made of brick and one of cinder block. This latter structure is in the process of being demolished.

The original building is a four-story brick structure constructed between 1900 and 1910. It is approximately 70' in length by 35' wide; a contiguous addition was constructed with approximately the same dimensions probably a decade after the original was erected.

The only other industrial building worthy of consideration is the Ephrata Market Co. constructed circa 1912. It is a three-story brick structure, situated on Locust and North State Streets.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Eby Shoe Corporation

Section number 8. Page 5

Otherwise, all the other eleven surveyed sites lacked either distinction in regard to their size, quality of construction or architectural notability.

In conclusion, the Eby Shoe Corporation factory complex is the best example of early 20th century factory design and construction in Ephrata and surrounding townships.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Eby Shoe Corporation

Section number 8. Page 6

¹Raymond and Marion Murphy, Pennsylvania: A Regional Geography (Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, 1924), p. 207.

²Ibid., p. 231.

³H. J. M. Klein, ed. Lancaster County Pennsylvania: A History, (New York, 1924), I, p. 677.

⁴The Farmers' Directory of Lancaster County Pennsylvania; (Philadelphia, 1914), p. 331.

⁵Rohrbach, Scrapbook, Correspondence between Harry E. Eby and Harry M. Gerhart, dated June 10, 1919.

⁶Klein, op. cit., I, 250.

⁷"H. E. Rohrbach, Industrialist, Bank President Dies; Aged 74," Ephrata Review, November 18, 1976, Sec. A, pp. 1, 3.

⁸Ibid., pp. 1, 3.

⁹J. William Rohrbach, Eby Shoe Company Scrapbook: 1919-1981, Resignation letter to Harry E. Eby, from John M. Miller.

¹⁰Ibid., Resignation letter to J. Guy Eshleman, Secretary, from Harry E. Eby.

¹¹Rohrbach, Scrapbook, "Birth of a Brand," Boot and Shoe Recorder, July 15, 1963, p. 52 or 53.

¹²Ibid., "H. E. Rohrbach Elected Head of Firm on Wednesday; Came here to Work 17 Years Ago," Ephrata Review, Vol. LXII, March 21, 1940, p. 1.

¹³Industrial Survey of Pennsylvania, Bureau of Statistics, Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs, (Harrisburg, 1928, 1931, 1935, 1938).

¹⁴J. William Rohrbach Interview.

¹⁵Rohrbach, Scrapbook.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Atlas of Survey of the County of Lancaster, State of Pennsylvania.
Boston & Philadelphia: Graves & Steinbarger, 1899.

Eighth Industrial Directory of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Harrisburg: Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs.

Ephrata, Pennsylvania Directory. Ephrata: Irving R. Sewerling,
Publisher, 1930-1931.

Farmers' Directory of Lancaster County. Philadelphia: Wilmer
Atkinson Company, 1914.

Klein, H. M. J. (ed). Lancaster County Pennsylvania: A History.
2 vols. New York: Lewis Historical Publishing, 1924.

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (38 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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

H. William Donecker; Ephrata, PA

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 2.1 acres

UTM References

A

1	8
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3	9	9	9	0
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4	4	4	8	2	4	0
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Zone Easting Northing

B

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Zone Easting Northing

C

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D

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See attached scale map.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes all land and buildings historically associated with the Eby Shoe Corporation. The wood-frame "leaf houses" at the north end of the site were excluded from the nomination because they never part of the Eby Shoe Corporation.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Michel R. Lefevre & Geoffrey M. Gyrisco, Ph.D.
organization N/A date 10 May 1989
street & number 1038 North 4th Street/ Woodland Street telephone 215-373-1948 / 717-691-1340
city or town Reading / Mechanicsburg state PA zip code 19601
17055

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Eby Shoe Corporation

Section number 9. Page 2

Letter from Jill Brown, Administrator, Doneckers, "Brief
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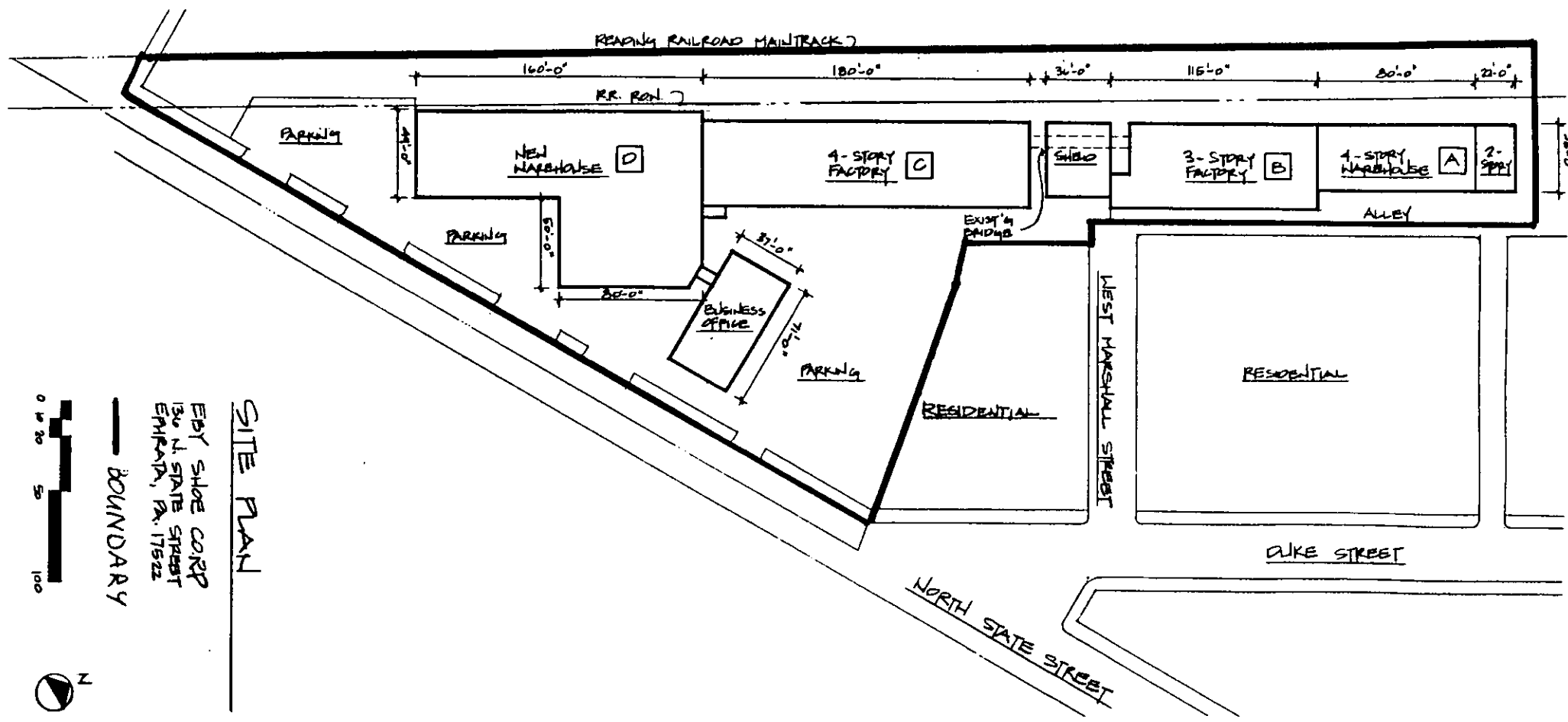
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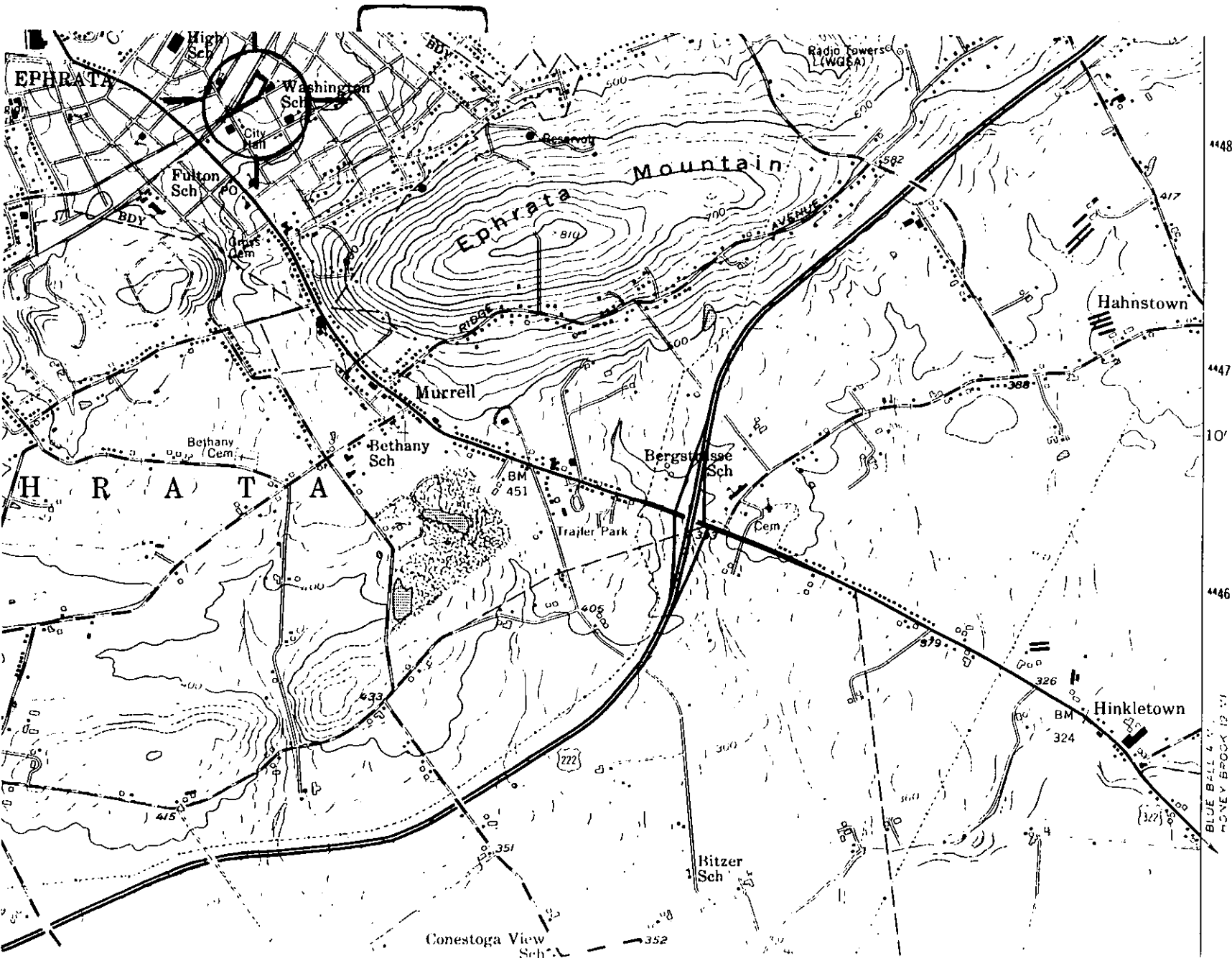


SITE PLAN

EBY SHOE CORP
 130 N. STATE STREET
 EMPORIA, PA. 17522

— BOUNDARY





Eby Shoe Corporation
 Lancaster Co.

Ephrata Quad
 Zone 1R
 E-399990
 N-4448240

BLUE BALL 4 V
 MONEY BROCK 12 V