

EAST COVENTRY TOWNSHIP
855 ELLIS WOODS ROAD
POTTSTOWN, PA 19465

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL
DOCUMENTATION
OF THE
FRICKS LOCK DISTRICT
EAST COVENTRY TOWNSHIP,
CHESTER COUNTY,
PENNSYLVANIA

John Milner Associates, Inc.

Architects • Archeologists • Planners

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OF THE
FRICKS LOCK DISTRICT
EAST COVENTRY TOWNSHIP, CHESTER COUNTY,
PENNSYLVANIA

submitted to

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INTRODUCTION

In December 1986 John Milner Associates, Inc. (JMA) undertook the architectural and historical documentation of the Fricks Lock district in East Coventry Township, Chester County for the Philadelphia Electric Company (PECo). This work involved documentary research, on-site investigations, and analysis of the collected data in order to determine the history of the project area and its historical and architectural significance. This report summarizes those findings and is intended as the primary reference for preparation of a National Register nomination, the development of educational programs, and rehabilitation of historic resources.

The Fricks Lock district consists of approximately eighteen acres in East Coventry Township, Chester County, bounded on the west by the tracks of the former Pennsylvania Schuylkill Valley Railroad, on the east by the east bank of the Schuylkill Navigation Company's former Girard Canal, on the south by a creek, and on the north by an arbitrary line. The district includes twenty-three buildings, defined by the National Register of Historic Places as a construction created to shelter human activity, and eight structures, defined as constructions created for uses other than creating shelter. Most of the buildings and structures within the district are associated with residential and agricultural activities in the area. Two buildings and one structure are closely associated with the Schuylkill Navigation Company's Girard

Canal, which ran through the district. The Navigation Company operated two locks and maintained a lockkeeper's residence within the district.

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Fricks Lock district is significant as a largely intact agricultural hamlet, with domestic and agricultural architecture spanning a period of approximately 180 years from 1757 to 1937 (Figures 1 and 2). The district's buildings and structures illustrate the local evolution of rural domestic and agricultural architecture and serve as tangible evidence of the social, economic, and cultural changes that took place at Fricks Lock during this period.

In addition to its significance as an agricultural hamlet, Fricks Lock is also significant because of its role as a small commercial center that served both the local agricultural population and the boatmen traveling on the Schuylkill Navigation Company's Girard Canal. The district contains the ruins of Lock Nos. 54 and 55 as well as a lockkeeper's residence and a building that served for over seventy years as a general store. All of these resources are intimately connected with the canal.

The juxtaposition of the agricultural hamlet and the canal-oriented commercial center enhances the significance of the Fricks Lock district by clearly demonstrating the willingness of some rural farmers to take advantage of commercial opportunities. Fricks Lock is something more than either a typical agricultural or canal-oriented hamlet. It represents an unusual example of the co-existence of these two economic

activities within a tightly defined geographic area. The high degree of integrity retained by many of the individual buildings and structures, as well as the integrity of the overall setting, further enhances the district's significance and provides an extremely strong sense of time and place.

2. PROPERTY HISTORY

The Period of Single Ownership (1755-1853)

The initial European settlement of the Fricks Lock area probably occurred between 1753 and 1757. Building No. 9, a two-story stone house, has a half-round date stone, inscribed "1757," in its north gable. Documentary evidence indicates that Peter Crumbacker owned the property at that date. Since Coventry Township Tax Lists for 1753 contain no reference to a Peter Crumbacker, it seems likely that he moved into the township, and constructed Building No. 9 as his residence, sometime between 1753 and 1757. Throughout the period from 1757 to 1778 Crumbacker apparently farmed the land he owned along the Schuylkill River. Provincial Tax Assessments for this period indicate that he kept approximately 150 acres under cultivation and retained another thirty to forty acres as woodlot.¹

Crumbacker's rather extensive agricultural pursuits, as indicated by the tax lists, would have required a barn and other outbuildings. Building No. 12, a stone and frame barn located across Fricks Lock Road from Building No. 9, probably dates from the period of Crumbacker's ownership of the property. The building is located near the Crumbacker residence and contains partially obscured graffiti that seems to date from the mid-eighteenth century.

The evidence suggests that Buildings No. 9 and 12 are directly associated with Peter Crumbacker, the first settler in the Fricks Lock area. These simple, vernacular buildings are typical examples of mid-eighteenth century rural architecture, retaining a significant degree of integrity, that reflect the lifestyle and economic activities of the first period of settlement. Both buildings contribute to the character of the district.

Crumbacker died in early 1778, willing his 264.6-acre Coventry Township plantation to his daughter, Catherine Crumbacker.² Probate records associated with Crumbacker's estate indicate that a washhouse and springhouse were constructed on the property, according to instructions left by Crumbacker, shortly after his death. Neither of these buildings is extant.

Sometime after her father's death Catherine married John Frick who, by virtue of his position as Catherine's husband, acquired control over her inheritance.³ John Frick continued to farm the property which, according to the United States Direct Tax of 1798 contained four buildings: a two-story stone house measuring 26' x 50', a single story stone kitchen measuring 18' x 24', a single story stone springhouse measuring 16' x 24', and a stone and frame barn measuring 30' x 60'. All of the buildings, with the exception of the barn, were located on a one acre parcel.⁴ Comparison of these descriptions with extant buildings suggests that the two-story stone house is Building No. 9,

that the kitchen and springhouse are no longer extant, and that the barn is Building No. 12.

Frick began to improve his property in the early nineteenth century, constructing a number of new buildings, most associated with his agricultural pursuits.⁵ These improvements included a new house, first assessed in 1808 at a value of \$200.⁶ This building is apparently no longer extant. The 1814 assessment of the property pictures the farm at the height of its development, with seven houses, two barns, and four stables.⁷ The term "houses," as used in these tax assessments, appears to apply to any building other than a stable or barn.

Shortly before John Frick's death in 1822 he apparently made an arrangement with the Schuylkill Navigation Company that permitted the company to construct a portion of the Girard Canal across the property. No record of this agreement has been discovered. In addition to the canal, the Company constructed two stone locks, known as Lock Nos. 54 and 55 (Structure No. 5), and a two-story stone lockkeeper's house (Building No. 16), on Frick's land.⁸ The section of canal that passed through Frick's land opened to traffic in early July 1824.⁹ No record of the arrangement between Frick and the Schuylkill Navigation Company has been discovered.

The origins of the Schuylkill Navigation Company date to March 1815, when the Pennsylvania legislature passed an act authorizing the firm's

organization. Over the next ten years the company constructed a slack-water navigation system, consisting of both open pools and canals, along the Schuylkill River between Philadelphia and the anthracite coal fields of Schuylkill County. The system opened to through transportation in 1825, and over the next several decades served as one of the principal means of transporting anthracite coal to market.¹⁰

The Girard Canal, which passed through Fricks Lock, extended twenty-two miles from Lewis' Dam, below Reading, to Parker Ford, a short distance downstream from Fricks Lock. Thomas Oakes, a prominent engineer and millwright, designed the Girard Canal, the longest section of canal on the entire Schuylkill Navigation Company system.¹¹ The locks and lockkeeper's residence at Fricks Lock date from the canal's initial construction, though both have been rebuilt, altered, or enlarged on several occasions. Both Building No. 16, the lockkeeper's residence, and Structure No. 5, the remains of the canal locks, contribute to the character of the district.

It is unclear when the Frick family decided to take advantage of the presence of Lock Nos. 54 and 55 on their property by building and operating a store. The locks brought the canal boats to shore, where the crews could patronize a store or other commercial establishment. The continued growth of the area's agricultural interests created an additional market for the store, and after traffic on the canal declined precipitously in the latter part of the nineteenth century this market

served as the store's principal means of support until at least 1923. The present store (Building No. 15) dates from c. 1860, but the manner in which Jacob Frick's heirs divided his property in 1853 strongly suggests that Frick's son, Elhanan W. Frick, operated a store near or on the site of the present building prior to that date. Building No. 15 contributes to the character of the district.

In late 1825 John Frick's heirs sold his 264-acre farm at public sale.¹² Jacob Frick, John's eldest son, purchased 154 acres, including the present Fricks Lock district, at this sale.¹³ The public advertisement for the sale describes the farm as consisting of eighty acres of woodland, thirty acres of meadow, and 154 acres of arable land, divided by fences into small, highly cultivated fields.¹⁴ Jacob Frick's purchase of 154 acres of his father's estate strongly suggests that he bought this arable land.

At the time of John Frick's death his farm contained a large stone dwelling, a large stone barn, a grain house, a wagon house, two stone spring houses, a recently built large stone dwelling, and a log barn.¹⁵ It is impossible to determine exactly which, if any, of the extant buildings are included in this description of the property; however, it seems likely that Building No. 9 and Building No. 12, the Crumbacker house and barn, are the first stone house and the stone barn, respectively. It is possible that Building No. 16, the Schuylkill Navigation Company's lockkeeper's residence, is the new stone house.

The grain house may be Building No. 5, and the wagon house may be Building No. 4, although stylistic evidence suggests that these two buildings date from the 1850s. The springhouses and the log barn are no longer extant.

Like his father, Jacob Frick farmed his land. In 1845 he increased the size of his farm to 265 acres by purchasing a 111-acre tract, located immediately to the south, from the heirs of Mark and Susanna Evans.¹⁶ None of this tract is included within the Fricks Lock district. Jacob Frick died intestate in 1852, and the following year his heirs divided the farm among themselves. John and Mira Frick paid \$8,303 for approximately 107.8 acres of his father's estate. Elhanan W. and Angeline Frick bought 3.15 acres of his father's property, a parcel that included the canal locks, lockkeeper's residence, and a store, for \$5,501. Jacob Frick's son-in-law, James L. Ellis, and his wife Angeline Frick Ellis, paid \$3,755 for a 66.7-acre parcel. The land unaccounted for in these transactions passed to other heirs or was sold at public sale, and is not included within the Fricks Lock district.¹⁷

The John Frick Parcel

John Frick, like his father and grandfather, farmed the 107.8 acres he purchased from his father's estate. He supplemented the income he received from the farm by working as a surveyor.¹⁸ John Frick greatly improved his farm during the more than forty years that he owned it.

The major buildings on the parcel date from his tenure. These buildings include Building No. 1, a massive stone and frame bank barn with an 1857 datestone, Building No. 7, a large residence known as the "Manor House," and dated by family tradition to 1854, Building No. 8, a stone kitchen associated with the Manor House, and two stone outbuildings, Buildings No. 4 and 5, that appear to date from the same period as Building No. 1. Together, these buildings constitute an almost complete mid-nineteenth century farm complex. The large size and high quality of the various buildings are indicators of John Frick's success as a farmer. Likewise, their size and quality suggest that they represent the more expensive and substantial types of rural agricultural architecture constructed in this region in the mid-nineteenth century. All of the buildings associated with John Frick's ownership of the property, Buildings No. 1, 4, 5, 7, and 8 contribute to the character of the district. One structure, a rubble stone arched bridge (Structure No. 1) located on the southern boundary of the district, appears to date from John Frick's tenure during the mid-nineteenth century. Structure No. 1 contributes to the character of the district.

In 1896, following John Frick's death the previous year, his executors sold the farm, which then totaled 104.5 acres divided into two tracts, to a cousin, Wilfred H. Stauffer, for \$8,500. Tract One contains the buildings and structures included within the present Fricks Lock district, while Tract Two, west of the former Pennsylvania Railroad tracks, is outside the present project area.¹⁹ In 1907 Stauffer sold

both tracts to I. Irwin Wells for \$5,500.²⁰ Wells willed the property to his son, I. LeRoy Wells, upon his death in 1938.²¹ The Wells presence is physically represented by a number of small outbuildings, mostly of frame construction. These include Building No. 2, an animal shed, Building No. 3, two additions to the large bank barn, Building No. 6, a privy, and Building No. 10, a storage shed. Structures erected by the Wells include Structure No. 2, a corn crib, Structure No. 3, a silo, and Structure No. 4, a chicken house. All of these resources contribute to the character of the district. I. LeRoy Wells disposed of several small pieces of the property during the nearly thirty years he owned the farm. Wells died in 1967, and in 1969 his heirs sold the property to PECO, with Carolyn M. Grant acting as intermediary, for \$106,000.²²

The Elhanan W. Frick Parcel

Elhanan W. Frick purchased only 3.15 acres of his father's estate in 1853; however, this parcel included a messuage and a storehouse.²³ It seems likely that Elhanan operated the store prior to his father's death. The store clearly served both local farmers and boatmen traveling on the Girard Canal. The store (Building No. 15) is located almost adjacent to Locks No. 54 and 55. Elhanan did not prosper in his commercial dealings, and in 1859 he and his wife assigned their property to Samuel Willauer and James L. Ellis in order to satisfy their creditors.²⁴

In late 1860 David Hause purchased Elhanan W. Frick's property at public sale for \$5,501, the same price Frick paid when he bought the property from his father's estate in 1853.²⁵ The public notice for the sale described a fairly extensive commercial enterprise that included a large new two-story brick store house (Building No. 15), a nearly new two and one-half story brick dwelling with an attached two-story brick kitchen (Building No. 14), a large stone hay house or barn (probably Building No. 12), a large hay house with an attached stable, a large grain house located near the store, a frame outbuilding for the storage of salt, a combination icehouse and smokehouse, a small frame dwelling and blacksmith shop, and a coal yard and landing with scales for weighing hay and coal.²⁶ Except for those identified, none of the buildings described in the advertisement are extant. The Schuylkill Navigation Company's lockkeeper's residence is not included in the description of the property, although it is located on the tract. This suggests that the Navigation Company built and owned this building, possibly leasing the land from the Fricks.

Following the sale of his property Elhanan W. Frick worked as the manager of Major S. G. Willauer's drain tile and pipe works, located along the Girard Canal south of Fricks Lock. Frick's employer, S. G. Willauer, was one of the assignees of Frick's property in 1859.²⁷

David Hause proved a much more successful store owner than Elhanan Frick. Hause operated the store at Fricks Lock until his death in 1893.

In 1904 his heirs sold the property to his son, Daniel P. Hause, who ran the store until 1922, when he sold it to a nephew, Daniel H. Gausman.²⁸ Upon Gausman's death in 1935 the property passed to his wife, Bessie C. Gausman.²⁹ After Bessie Gausman's death in 1937 her heirs sub-divided the original 3.15-acre tract into three parcels and disposed of the property piecemeal. The three tracts passed through numerous hands until PECO obtained them in 1969 and 1970.³⁰

The significance of the Elhanan W. Frick tract is closely associated with the Schuylkill Navigation Company's Girard Canal. The only historic building in the parcel that was not constructed after the existence of the canal is Building No. 12, the eighteenth century Crumbacker barn. Building No. 16, the lockkeeper's residence, and Structure No. 5, the remains of Locks No. 54 and 55, were built by the Schuylkill Navigation Company in the early 1820s. Building No. 16, a two and one-half story stone building with a modern coat of rough-textured stucco, has been altered and enlarged on more than one occasion. The building was clearly constructed in two separate phases, for a major structural wall separates the northern two-thirds from the southern third. The precise dating of these sections is unclear, and it is not known which portion is the original building. Structure No. 5, the Schuylkill Navigation Company's Locks No. 54 and 55, exists only as ruins. The only portion of the locks presently visible is the stone coping and edging. The remaining portions of the structures have been infilled. Prior to their being infilled, both locks underwent a number

of alterations and enlargements. In 1845-1846 the size of the locks was increased from 17' x 80' to 18' x 110'. Repairs and rebuilding efforts occurred throughout the nineteenth century.

Building No. 14, the Elhanan W. Frick residence constructed c. 1859, and Building No. 15, the store constructed by Elhanan W. Frick at about the same time as the house, are also associated with the Girard Canal. Frick constructed both the store and his residence in this location in order to take advantage of the market presented by the boatmen on the canal. Both buildings are perhaps more closely associated with David and Daniel P. Hause than with their builder, since the Hause's operated the store and lived in the house from 1860 to 1922. The residence retains a fairly high degree of integrity, and is perhaps the most architecturally sophisticated building in the entire Fricks Lock district. The store has been altered by the application of stucco and changes to the fenestration, yet it survives as a relatively rare example of the type of commercial enterprises that sprang up alongside canals and other major transportation systems in the nineteenth century.

All of the buildings and structures described above contribute to the character of the district. The Elhanan W. Frick tract also contains two buildings and one structure that are considered non-contributing resources. Building No. 11 is a concrete block garage dating from the mid-twentieth century. Building No. 13 is a small frame storage shed

constructed c. 1970. Structure No. 4 is an open gazebo that appears to be either of modern origin or extensively rebuilt.

The James L. Ellis Parcel

James L. Ellis, husband of Jacob Frick's daughter, Angeline Frick Ellis, purchased 66.7 acres from his father-in-law's estate in 1853.³¹ Ellis began disposing of portions of the tract almost immediately. In 1855 he sold a 64' x 128' house lot (1,192 square feet) to Nathan Hoffman for \$55.³² Hoffman probably constructed Building No. 18 on the lot, for David Hause, owner of the nearby store, paid \$925 for the parcel in 1864, an increase in price that strongly suggests a new building or other major improvement.³³ The Hoffman House remained in the Hause family until 1932.³⁴ After that date it passed through several hands before being acquired by PECO in 1973.³⁵

The Nathan Hoffman House (Building No. 18) is a two-bay, two and one-half story brick building in extremely poor condition. The appearance of the building has been altered by the application of stucco to portions of the brick facades. The small size of the building suggests that Hoffman constructed it as rental property rather than as his principal residence.

Hoffman and James L. Ellis were business partners, engaged in the manufacture of horse-powered threshing machines and other farm implements. Ellis began developing his threshing machine about 1861,

and by 1865 had perfected it to the point that a one-horse machine could thresh two hundred bushels of wheat or 500 bushels of oats in ten hours.³⁶ The date at which Hoffman became associated with Ellis in this manufacturing enterprise is unclear. In 1876 the firm of Ellis & Hoffman announced the removal of their shops from East Coventry Township to Pottstown.³⁷

In 1856 James L. Ellis sold over one acre of land, located immediately west of the future site of the Hoffman House, to James Ellis, Jr., whose relationship to James L. Ellis is unclear.³⁸ James Ellis, Jr. erected Building No. 19 on the property, and sold the land and building to his father, James Ellis, Sr. in 1861.³⁹ The James Ellis, Jr. House is a two and one-half story brick residence with a two-story rear ell. It retains a relatively high degree of integrity. James Ellis, Sr. added an additional two thirds of an acre to his property in 1862, purchasing the land, located south of the house, from James L. Ellis.⁴⁰

James Ellis, Sr. died in 1871, and in 1884 his property, described as in great need of repair, was sold at public sale to Franklin and Mary Jane Fox, acting for John S. Grubb.⁴¹ The Foxes immediately conveyed the property to Grubb.⁴² Grubb died in 1944, but the property remained in the family until 1960, when it was sold to Richard E. and Johanna R. Miller.⁴³ In 1969 the Millers sold the property to PECO for \$40,000.⁴⁴

In 1892 James L. Ellis sold a four-acre parcel, with a message, to Aaron S. Burns for \$950.⁴⁵ Located on the north side of Fricks Lock Road, this tract contains Buildings No. 20, 21, 22, and 23, and Structures No. 7, and 8. Building No. 20 is a two and one-half story frame dwelling, with a two-story rear ell, covered with asphalt shingles. The building appears to date from before Ellis' sale of the property to Burns. The other buildings on the property are frame outbuildings probably constructed in the early twentieth century. They include Building No. 21, a frame garage, Building No. 22, a frame barn covered with corrugated metal siding, and Building No. 23, a frame shed also covered with corrugated metal siding. Structure No. 7 is a chicken coop and Structure No. 8 is a small corn crib or grain storage shed.

Burns died in 1914, and the following year his widow, Lizzie P. Burns, sold the property to L. Stephen Overholtzer.⁴⁶ Overholtzer and his wife, Sadie R. Overholtzer, held the property until 1969, when they sold it to PECO for \$45,000.⁴⁷

The Burns property is a significant component of the Fricks Lock district. It is a relatively intact example of a small late-nineteenth century farmstead. The house and garage face onto Fricks Lock Road, while the agriculturally oriented buildings, the barn, shed, chicken coop, and corn crib, are located between the house and the fields to the north. The Burns property stands in sharp contrast to the large Frick/Wells Farm at the southern end of the district.

The final portion of the James L. Ellis property located within the project area, a 40' x 132' house lot (5,280 square feet), remained in the Ellis family until 1908. James L. Ellis presumably erected Building No. 17, a two-bay, two and one-half story frame dwelling, presently covered with asbestos siding, on the lot. The small size of the house, and Ellis' success as a manufacturer of agricultural implements, suggests that the building was constructed as rental property.

When Ellis died in 1900 the property passed to his wife, Angeline Frick Ellis.⁴⁸ In 1908, following her death, the estate's heirs sold the property to L. Stephen Overholtzer.⁴⁹ In 1914, a year before he purchased the four-acre Burns property on the opposite side of Fricks Lock Road, Overholtzer sold this parcel.⁵⁰ In 1920 I. Irwin Wells purchased the house and lot for \$1,200.⁵¹ The property remained in the Wells family until 1965.⁵² PECO purchased the house and lot in 1969.⁵³

NOTES ON PROPERTY HISTORY

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⁶Chester County Triennial Tax Assessment, Coventry Township, 1808, Chester County Archives.

⁷Chester County Triennial Tax Assessments, Coventry Township, 1814, Chester County Archives.

⁸Edwin F. Smith, "The Schuylkill Navigation," Publications of the Historical Society of Schuylkill County, v. 2 (Pottsville, PA: Daily Republican Print, 1910): 486.

⁹Daily Local News, West Chester, PA, October 27, 1937.

¹⁰Smith, "The Schuylkill Navigation," pp. 476-482.

¹¹Ibid., p. 486.

¹²Village Record, West Chester, PA, November 9, 1825.

¹³Chester County Deeds, Book Z-3, v.72, p. 112, April 1, 1826, Chester County Courthouse.

¹⁴Village Record, West Chester, PA, November 9, 1825.

¹⁵Ibid.

¹⁶Chester County Deeds, Book B-5, v. 99, p. 336, Chester County Courthouse.

¹⁷Chester County Probate File 12050, filed March 24, 1852, Chester County Archives; Chester County Deeds, Book V-5, v. 118, April 1, 1853; ibid., X-5, v. 120, p. 229, April 1, 1853; ibid., X-5, v. 120, p. 227, April 1, 1853.

¹⁸J. Smith Futhy and Gilbert Cope, History of Chester County, Pennsylvania (Philadelphia: Louis H. Everts, 1881), 554.

¹⁹Chester County Deeds, Book P-11, v. 262, p. 335, April 6, 1896, Chester County Courthouse.

²⁰Chester County Deeds, Book M-13, v. 309, p. 108, May 31, 1907, Chester County Courthouse.

²¹Chester County Wills, v. 90, p. 675; Probate File No. 48259, filed July 29, 1938, Chester County Archives.

²²Chester County Deeds, Book U-38, p. 48, May 1, 1969; ibid., Book F-39, p. 217, May 1, 1969.

²³Chester County Deeds, Book X-5, v. 120, p. 229, April 1, 1853, Chester County Courthouse.

²⁴Chester County Deeds, Book Q-6, v. 138, p. 466, April 4, 1861, Chester County Courthouse; Village Record, West Chester, PA, August 23, 1859.

²⁵Chester County Deeds, Book Q-6, v. 138, p. 466, April 4, 1861; *ibid.*, Book X-5, v. 120, p. 229, April 1, 1853, Chester County Courthouse; Village Record, West Chester, PA, September 25, 1860.

²⁶Village Record, West Chester, PA, September 25, 1860.

²⁷H. F. Bridgens and A. R. Witmer, Atlas of Chester County (Safe Harbor, PA: A. R. Witmer, 1874), p. 57.

²⁸Chester County Deeds, Book T-14, v. 341, p. 70, April 25, 1904; *ibid.*, Book N-18, v. 435, p. 455, October 24, 1922, Chester County Courthouse; Chester County Wills, v. 29, p. 463; Probate File No. 24108, filed July 10, 1893, Chester County Archives.

²⁹Chester County Wills, v. 53, p. 273; Probate File No. 46520, filed November 2, 1935, Chester County Archives.

³⁰Chester County Deeds, Book U-19, v. 467, p. 249, October 19, 1937; *ibid.*, Book T-19, v. 466, p. 570, May 5, 1938; *ibid.*, Book W-33, p. 171, January 24, 1962; *ibid.*, Book H-39, p. 122, April 15, 1970; *ibid.*, Book Q-22, v. 538, p. 214, December 7, 1944; *ibid.*, Book I-31, p. 308, August 5, 1959; *ibid.*, Book B-39, p. 1047, October 28, 1969; *ibid.*, Book C-25, p. 279, January 18, 1952; *ibid.*, Book M-25, v. 609, p. 272, January 18, 1952; *ibid.*, Book O-36, p. 741, August 27, 1965; *ibid.*, Book S-36, p. 449, November 12, 1966, *ibid.*, Book C-39, p. 835, November 20, 1969, Chester County Courthouse; Coatesville (PA) Times, May 26, 1923.

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³³Chester County Deeds, Book X-6, v. 145, p. 23, April 9, 1864, Chester County Courthouse.

³⁴Chester County Deeds, Book Q-12, v. 288, p. 242, April 25, 1904; *ibid.*, Book V-18, p. 276, November 15, 1932, Chester County Courthouse; Chester County Wills, v. 29, p. 463; Probate File No. 24108, filed July 10, 1893, Chester County Archives.

³⁵Chester County Deeds, Book Q-21, v. 513, p. 129, August 21, 1944; ibid., Book Q-22, v. 538, p. 214, December 7, 1944; ibid., Book Q-22, v. 538, p. 277, April 29, 1946; ibid., Book K-31, p. 374, August 20, 1959; ibid., Book U-37, p. 334, August 30, 1967; ibid., Book K-42, p. 327, November 29, 1973, Chester County Courthouse.

³⁶Village Record, West Chester, PA, December 19, 1865.

³⁷Oxford (PA) Press, January 1, 1876.

³⁸Chester County Deeds, Book L-6, v. 133, p. 477, April 1, 1956, Chester County Courthouse.

³⁹Chester County Deeds, Book Y-9, v. 221, p. 487, January 23, 1861, Chester County Courthouse.

⁴⁰Chester County Deeds, Book Y-9, v. 221, p. 488, March 31, 1884, Chester County Courthouse.

⁴¹Chester County Deeds, Book Y-9, v. 221, p. 488, March 31, 1884, Chester County Courthouse; Chester County Wills, v. 23, p. 384; Probate File No. 16723, filed January 13, 1872; Orphans' Court of Chester County, James Ellis, Senior (1873), Chester County Archives.

⁴²Chester County Deeds, Book V-9, v. 218, p. 30, April 1, 1884, Chester County Courthouse.

⁴³Chester County Deeds, Book S-21, p. 147, November 15, 1944; ibid., Book P-32, p. 481, October 27, 1960, Chester County Courthouse.

⁴⁴Chester County Deeds, Book C-39, p. 832, November 20, 1969, Chester County Courthouse.

⁴⁵Chester County Deeds, Book G-13, v. 304, p. 115, September 28, 1892, Chester County Courthouse.

⁴⁶Chester County Deeds, Book X-14, v. 345, p. 55, April 1, 1915, Chester County Courthouse; Chester County Wills, v. 40, p. 342; Probate File No. 34459, filed October 9, 1914, Chester County Archives.

⁴⁷Chester County Deeds, Book D-39, p. 665, December 12, 1969, Chester County Courthouse.

⁴⁸Chester County Probate File No. 26801, filed August 27, 1902, Chester County Archives.

⁴⁹Chester County Deeds, Book P-15, v. 362, p. 386, May 23, 1908, Chester County Courthouse.

⁵⁰Chester County Deeds, Book T-14, v. 341, p. 71, June 26, 1914; ibid., Book X-14, v. 345, p. 55, April 1, 1915, Chester County Courthouse.

⁵¹Chester County Deeds, Book P-15, v. 362, p. 387, April 12, 1920, Chester County Courthouse.

⁵²Chester County Deeds, Book H-36, p. 815, April 21, 1965, Chester County Courthouse.

⁵³Chester County Deeds, Book A-39, p. 157, September 15, 1969; ibid., Book E, p. 551, September 15, 1969, Chester County Courthouse.

3. INDIVIDUAL RESOURCE DESCRIPTIONS

The Fricks Lock district occupies approximately eighteen acres between the former Girard Canal of the Schuylkill Navigation Company and the tracks of the former Pennsylvania Schuylkill Valley Railroad in East Coventry Township, Chester County (Figure 3). The district retains its rural character to a significant degree. The buildings and structures within the district are associated with either the canal and the small commercial operation that grew up around the canal lock or with local farms.

The former Frick/Wells Farm occupies the southern end of the district. The buildings and structures that comprise this farmstead mostly date from the mid-nineteenth century, although the property also includes a mid-eighteenth century residence and several early twentieth century farm buildings.

The central portion of the district contains several mid-nineteenth century resources closely associated with the Girard Canal. These resources include former canal locks, the lockkeeper's residence, a store, and the store owner's residence. This portion of the district also contains an eighteenth century barn.

The northern portion of the district is characterized by a small late-nineteenth century farmstead, which stands in sharp contrast to the

large Frick/Wells operation at the southern end of the district, and three mid-nineteenth century houses that appear to have been constructed as rental properties.

Structure No. 1 -- Structure No. 1 (Plate 1) is a small rubble stone arched bridge located just inside the southern boundary of the district. The bridge appears to date from the middle part of the nineteenth century, and is therefore considered a contributing resource. Crossing the same creek approximately 500 feet to the east is Structure No. 9, the remains of a canal aqueduct. Dating from c. 1846, this structure also is considered a contributing resource.

Building No. 1 -- Building No. 1 (Plate 2) is a large rectangular bank barn oriented with its forebay to the east. The barn is constructed of rubble red sandstone, parged or stuccoed on both its interior and exterior faces. The barn's timber interior framing is of post and beam construction with pegged mortise and tenon joints. The timber frame forebay is covered with tongue-and-groove wooden siding, which is in turn covered with asphalt shingles. The forebay is supported on hewn wood posts resting on rough stone plinths. The building has a gabled roof. The western half of historic slate roofing was replaced by the present asphalt shingles in 1984. Inscribed datestones in both the north and south gables read "1857," four years after John Frick purchased this property from his father's estate. It seems likely that John Frick constructed the building. Sliding doors, the principal

access to the building, are located on the west elevation. These doors provide direct access to the threshing floor. Other entries are located at ground level on the north, south, and east elevations. With the exception of a single leaf door in the forebay, these are all two-leaf "Dutch"-type doors. Window openings are confined to the ground floor, with the exception of a tripartite opening directly below the datestone on the north gable end. Ground floor window openings are rectangular, with wooden sill and lintels, and are fitted with 6/6 double-hung wooden sash. A modern dairy operation occupies the building's ground floor. This installation dates from the Wells family's period of ownership, and includes concrete slab flooring and metal pipe stalls. A rubble stone manure wall is located to the east and south of the building.

A number of outbuildings are located south of Building No. 1. These include Structure No. 2, a dilapidated corn crib, Structure No. 3, a modern silo, and Building No. 2, a frame animal shed in ruinous condition. All of these resources appear to be associated with the Wells family's period of ownership.

Building No. 3 -- Building No. 3 consists of two wood frame additions attached to the east elevation of Building No. 1.² These additions, appearing to date from the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, have been attributed to I. Irwin Wells, who acquired the property in 1907. It seems unlikely that John Frick made many improvements to his property in the years immediately preceding his death in 1895 at the

age of eighty-four. It also seems unlikely that the next owner, who only held the property for ten years, engaged in any significant building program.

The larger addition, a two-story building with a standing seam metal shed roof, is constructed atop portions of the rubble stone manure wall (Plate 3). Additional foundation walls are of poured concrete. The wood frame building is sided with tongue-and-groove boarding that is in turn covered by asbestos shingles. A single story wood frame ell extends to the north of the two-story addition (Plate 4). This ell is sided with beaded vertical siding. Its gable roof is covered with roll roofing. The ell appears to post-date the two-story addition.

Building No. 4 -- Building No. 4 (Plate 5) is a wagon or carriage shed located across Fricks Lock Road, directly west of Building No. 1.³ It is a rectangular, one and one-half story building constructed of stuccoed red rubble sandstone with a standing seam metal gabled roof. The building's gable ends are open on the ground level, providing through access for wagons, carriages, or farm machinery. The upper level is enclosed at the gable ends with post and beam framing sheathed with tongue-and-groove siding. Slats in the north gable end provide ventilation for the loft. The loft's floor framing consists of hewn logs. Building No. 4's construction details and materials are similar to those of Building No. 1, which suggests that the two buildings are

roughly contemporaneous. This indicates that John Frick constructed Building No. 4 c. 1855.

Building No. 5 -- Building No. 5 (Plate 6) is located north of Building No. 4 on the west side of Fricks Lock Road.⁴ It is a rectangular, one and one-half story building virtually identical in construction to Building No. 4. A single story wood frame addition, with a shed roof, is attached to the west gable end of the building. A second addition, attached to the south elevation, was removed in 1984. Building No. 5 is clearly contemporaneous with Building No. 4, which indicates that John Frick probably constructed the building c. 1855.

Building No. 6 -- Building No. 6 (Plate 7) is located directly across Fricks Lock Road from Building No. 5. It is a two-seat privy that appears to date from I. Irwin Wells' period of ownership. The small wood frame building, sided with tongue-and-groove boarding, rests on a poured concrete foundation. It has a pyramidal roof covered with asphalt shingles.

Structure No. 4 -- Structure No. 4 (Plate 8) is located immediately to the north of Building No. 6. It is a wood frame chicken house, in deteriorated condition. The structure has a poured concrete foundation, and is sided with tongue-and-groove boarding. Its shed roof, which is partially collapsed, is covered with roll roofing. The concrete foundation, and the similarity in construction details and materials

with Building No. 3 and Building No. 6 suggest that the chicken house dates from the early twentieth century and was constructed by I. Irwin Wells.

Building No. 7 -- Building No. 7 (Plate 9), known as the Manor House, is located on the east side of Fricks Lock Road to the north of Structure No. 4. It is a five-bay, two and one-half story, house partially built into a hillside. The principal (south) facade is two stories in height, while the north facade presents a fully exposed basement story. The building is constructed of red rubble sandstone, covered with a coating of pebble-dash stucco that appears to date from the twentieth century. The gabled roof is covered with standing seam metal. Internal brick chimneys are centered on the ridge line at each gable end. The east chimney has two ornamental terra cotta chimney pots. The building has a simple, wooden box cornice with partial returns. The front (south) elevation has a shed-roofed porch supported by four square posts. Scars on the building's stucco indicate that an earlier hip-roofed porch extended completely across the south facade and at least partially across the east facade. Fenestration consists of rectangular window openings, with wood sills and lintels, fitted with 6/6 double-hung sash. Upper story windows are fitted with louvered blinds. Lower story windows on the north facade are fitted with paneled shutters. Lintels on the lower story windows of the south facade suggest that these openings also had shutters. The principal entry, centered on the south elevation, is framed by sidelights and a transom sash.

Several alterations to the original building are apparent. These include a small first story bay window located at the south end of the west facade, a gabled door hood on the west facade, a twentieth century wood frame addition attached to the east facade, and a two-story, shed-roofed, classically-detailed porch attached to the north facade (Plate 10). Each of these alterations appears to date from the twentieth century and is probably attributable to I. Irwin Wells, who occupied the house from 1907 to 1938.

Building No. 7 is similar in construction materials and detailing to Buildings No. 1, 4, and 5. These similarities suggests that John Frick constructed all these buildings shortly after purchasing the property from his father's estate in 1853. Family tradition ascribes an 1854 date to Building No. 7, which tends to confirm the stylistic evidence.

Building No. 8 -- Building No. 8 (Plate 11) is located immediately to the west of Building No. 7. It is a rectangular, two and one-half story building used as a kitchen. The building is constructed of red rubble sandstone, covered with a pebble-dash coat of stucco identical to that on Building No. 7. The building's gable roof is covered with standing seam metal. The treatment of window openings is identical to that on Building No. 7. Two small attic windows are located on the north facade. A walkway connects Building No. 8 to Building No. 7. The similarities between Building No. 8 and Building No. 7 strongly suggest

that the two buildings are contemporaneous, which indicates a construction date of c. 1855.

Building No. 9 -- Building No. 9 (Plate 12) is located northeast and downhill from Building No. 7. Constructed in 1757, according to a datestone in its north gable, this is the oldest building in the Fricks Lock district. It is a rectangular, two and one-half story stuccoed stone building, constructed into a bank so that the basement level is fully exposed on the east elevation. The steeply pitched gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. An internal brick chimney is centered on the ridge line at each gable end. Fenestration consists of rectangular window openings with wood sills and lintels, fitted with 6/6 double hung sash. Attic level windows at each gable end have 3/6 sash. First story windows are fitted with paneled shutters. Ground floor windows, which retain pintels, presumably also had shutters. Upper story windows are fitted with louvered blinds. A shed-roofed enclosed porch, apparently dating from the twentieth century, is centered on the west elevation. A shed-roofed enclosed porch, with a standing seam metal roof, extends across almost the entire south facade. The floor framing of this porch consists of hewn timbers, strongly suggesting that the present porch was constructed atop an existing structure.

Building No. 10 -- Building No. 10 is a small frame shed, located immediately northwest of Building No. 9.5 The L-shaped, single story building has a series of shed roofs, covered with roll roofing, and is

sided with vertical boards. It rests on a concrete block foundation. The building was apparently used to store small vehicles and perhaps sheltered small animals and/or fowl. It is of twentieth century construction and is associated with the Wells family's ownership of the property.

Building No. 11 -- Building No. 11 (Plate 13) is located north of Building No. 10, on the north side of a rubble stone fence that demarcates the property line dividing John Frick's portion of his father's estate from that portion purchased by his brother, Elhanan W. Frick. Building No. 11 is a modern, single story concrete block garage, located in the southeast corner of the Elhanan W. Frick tract. The gable-roofed building dates from the second half of the twentieth century and is considered a non-contributing resource.

Building No. 12 -- Building No. 12 (Plate 14) is located atop a small rise on the west side of Fricks Lock Road to the west of Building No. 11. It is a rectangular stone and frame bank barn, without a forebay. The building's gable roof is covered with slate. The lower story is constructed of stuccoed, red rubble sandstone. The upper story is of post and beam construction with pegged mortise and tenon joints. Asbestos shingles have been applied atop the earlier vertical board siding. The building's original fenestration has been altered in many locations. No early sash appear to survive. The principal entry onto the threshing floor is located on the north elevation. A handsome,

rubble stone retaining wall extends eastward from the southeast corner of the building. A great deal of graffiti is visible on the building's interior walls. The earliest decipherable writing is dated 1844; however, partially obscured writing appears to date to 1758. It seems likely that Peter Crumbacker built this barn shortly after he constructed his nearby residence, Building No. 9. Building No. 12 probably served as the farm's principal barn until the subdivision of the property following Jacob Frick's death in 1853.

Building No. 13 -- Building No. 13 is a modern utility shed located immediately east of Building No. 15. This wood frame building, which has a gable roof, is less than ten years old and is considered a non-contributing resource.

Building No. 14 -- Building No. 14 (Plate 15) is the Elhanan W. Frick House, located immediately to the north of Building No. 12. Elhanan W. Frick completed the building shortly before he was forced to sell his property at public sale in 1860. David and Daniel P. Hause, and their families, occupied the building until the early 1920s. Building No. 14 is a five-bay, two and one-half story brick house with a two-story brick kitchen wing attached to its west elevation. The entire building, with the exception of the principal (east) facade, is covered with a roughly finished coat of stucco. Both the main block and the kitchen wing have gabled roofs covered with asphalt shingles. The main block has an internal stuccoed chimney centered on the ridge line at each gable end.

A chimney stub, topped by an ornamental terra cotta chimney pot, is centered on the west gable end of the kitchen wing. Both the main block and the wing have wooden box cornices. A shallow, hip-roofed porch extends across the entire east facade of the building. The porch, which appears to post-date the original house, has chamfered wooden posts supporting sawn, ornamental bracketry. Fenestration consists of rectangular window openings with wooden sills and lintels. The sash on the first two stories of the main block are 6/6 double-hung units cut down to 6/1 units. The small third story windows have three-light sash. Paneled shutters survive on the first story windows, while pintels indicate that the upper story windows were fitted with either shutters or louvered blinds. The principal entry is centered on the front (east) facade and consists of a narrow two-leaf paneled door with a simple surround and an ornamental transom sash. The kitchen wing retains some of its original 6/6 sash, paneled shutters, and louvered blinds. The attic window in the west gable end has a 6/3 sash. A small, modern, shed-roofed addition is attached to the west elevation, while a larger, hip-roofed addition is attached to the south elevation. Both of these additions post-date 1950. A series of modern mobile homes or trailers, considered non-contributing resources, are located to the west and northwest of Building No. 14. These structures are used as office facilities by the firm presently occupying Building No. 14.

Building No. 15 -- Building No. 15 (Plate 16) is located on the east side of Fricks Lock Road north of Building No. 11. It is a rectangular,

two-story brick building, covered with rough-textured stucco and built on a stone foundation. The building is partially built into a bank so that its east end has a fully exposed basement. The building's gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The simple wooden box cornice has partial returns. A modern exterior chimney is centrally located on the west gable end, while a second, modern chimney penetrates the roof in the building's northwest corner. The building's original chimney, which is not readily visible, penetrates the ridge line to the east of the building's central bay. Fenestration is varied. All window openings are rectangular with wood sills and lintels; however, there is significant variation in the treatment of these elements. Window sash are 6/6 or 2/2 double-hung units. Shutter pintels survive on all window openings, and the center window on the second story of the north elevation is fitted with paneled shutters. The principal entry, which has a gabled door hood, is located in the westernmost bay of the south elevation. A rubble stone porch provides access to this entry. At the east end of the south facade the building's basement is fully exposed. A rectangular opening at this level is fitted with a wide, two-leaf door. The size of this door suggests that the basement level of the building was used as warehouse space for the store. A single story, shed-roofed, wood frame addition is attached to the building's east elevation. This addition appears to date from the twentieth century. Elhanan W. Frick constructed Building No. 15 as a store and warehouse shortly before he declared insolvency in 1860, for the building is described as "new" in the advertisement for the public sale of Frick's

property.⁶ David and Daniel P. Hause operated a general store out of this building until 1922.

Building No. 16 -- Building No. 16 (Plate 17), the lockkeeper's residence constructed by the Schuylkill Navigation Company c. 1820, is located north of Building No. 15 on the east side of Fricks Lock Road. Building No. 16 is a two-story stuccoed stone residence constructed in at least two phases. It is unclear whether the northern two-thirds or the southern one-third of the building is older, but a stone bearing wall divides the two sections and clearly indicates two periods of construction. The building has a gabled roof, covered with asphalt shingles. A large internal chimney is centered on the ridge line at each gable end. The northern chimney is more massive than the southern, which may indicate an earlier construction date for this portion of the building. Window openings are rectangular with wooden sills and lintels. Most windows are fitted with 6/6 double-hung sash, although the southern portion of the building has 6/9 sash. The principal entry is located in the northernmost bay of the west elevation. It is sheltered from the weather by a modern, gabled entry porch. A single story shed-roofed addition, covered with stucco like the rest of the building, is attached to the north end of the east elevation. The southern end of this elevation has a shed-roofed porch and an entry that provides access from the southern portion of the house directly onto the apron of the adjacent canal lock.

Structure No. 5 -- Structure No. 5 (Plate 18), the remains of the Schuylkill Navigation Company's Locks No. 54 and 55, is located immediately east of Building 16. The locks have been infilled, and all that remains visible are the tops of the rubble stone walls. Despite this significant loss of integrity the locks are an important historic resource and a defining feature of the Fricks Lock district.

Fricks Lock Road turns and trends in an east-west direction north of Building No. 16. Four small houses and five associated outbuildings are located along this portion of the road. All of these properties occupy portions of the 66.7-acre tract that James L. Ellis purchased from Jacob Frick's estate in 1853.

Building No. 17 -- Building No. 17 (Plate 19) is the easternmost of three houses located on the south side of Fricks Lock Road. It is a two-bay, two and one-half story frame house covered with German siding. Asbestos shingles have been applied over the top of this siding. The house rests on a stone foundation. The gabled roof, which is covered with asphalt shingles, has deep eaves with simple wooden brackets. An internal brick chimney penetrates the ridge line at each gable end. A shed-roofed porch with turned posts and ornamental sawn brackets, extends across the entire north (front) facade. Window openings are rectangular with simple wooden surrounds. Upper story sash are 6/6 double-hung units, while lower story sash are 2/2 double-hung units. The lower story windows are fitted with shutter pintels, while the upper

floor windows lack this feature. The main entry is boarded over. Attached to the south elevation of the building is a two-story rear ell, which appears to have been constructed at the same time as the main block. A shed-roofed, screened porch is attached to the east elevation of the ell.

Building No. 18 -- Building No. 18 (Plate 20) is located immediately west of Building No. 17.⁷ It is a rectangular, two-bay, two and one-half story brick residence constructed between 1855 and 1864 by Nathan Hoffman. The gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A small, modern, external brick chimney is centered on the ridge line on the east elevation. A shed-roofed entry porch, supported on turned columns, projects beyond the principal entry. Window openings are rectangular with exposed wood sills and lintels and 2/2 double-hung sash. The attic windows on the front (north) elevation have three-light sash. All window openings are fitted with shutter pintels. The first story of the north, east, and west elevations and the second story of the south elevation have been stuccoed. A shed addition attached to the south elevation has been removed within the last four years. A first story opening in this facade is infilled with concrete block.

Building No. 19 -- Building No. 19 (Plate 21) is located west of Building No. 18 on the south side of Fricks Lock Road. It is a three-bay, two and one-half story brick residence with a two-story rear ell. The gabled roofs of both the main block and the ell are covered with

slate. There is a simple wooden box cornice with partial returns on the main block. An internal brick chimney is centered on the ridge line of the main block at each gable end. Window openings are rectangular, with wood sills and lintels. Window sash are 2/2 double-hung units, with the exception of those on the south elevation, which are 6/6 double-hung units. All windows are fitted with shutter pintels. The principal entry is centered on the north facade. It consists of a single-leaf door with a simple surround and a single-light transom sash. A small flat-roofed porch shelters the entry. The porch has chamfered wood posts and ornamental bracketry. An enclosed side porch is located on the west elevation of the rear ell. This porch appears to date from the twentieth century.

Building No. 20 -- Building No. 20 (Plate 22) is located on the north side of Fricks Lock Road directly across from Building No. 18. It is a two and one-half story frame residence, covered with asphalt shingles. The building's gabled roof is covered with asbestos shingles and has a very simple wood cornice. A hip-roofed porch, supported on decorative cast stone columns with rusticated bases, extends across the entire front (south) facade. Window openings are rectangular, with 6/6 double-hung sash, most of which have been cut down into 6/1 units. A single story, shed-roofed wing is attached to the north elevation. The building appears to date from the second half of the nineteenth century.

Several small outbuildings (Plate 23), all of which appear to date from the twentieth century, are associated with Building No. 20. Building No. 21 is a single story frame garage covered with asphalt shingles.⁸ It has a gabled roof with asbestos shingles. Building No. 22 is a wood frame, gable-roofed barn presently covered with corrugated metal siding. Building No. 23 is a shed-roofed, frame storage shed, also covered with corrugated metal.⁹ Structure No. 7 is a shed-roofed frame chicken coop.¹⁰ Structure No. 8 is a shed-roofed frame corn crib or grain storage building.¹¹ All of these buildings are associated with the modest early twentieth century agricultural activities conducted on this four-acre tract by its various owners.

NOTES ON INDIVIDUAL RESOURCE DESCRIPTIONS

¹John Milner Associates, Inc., "Preliminary Recordation and Evaluation of Selected Structures at Fricks Lock Complex" (December 1983), pp. 5-13.

²Ibid., pp. 13-15.

³Ibid., pp. 15-19.

⁴Ibid., pp. 21-22.

⁵Ibid., pp. 23-24.

⁶Village Record, West Chester, PA, September 25, 1860.

⁷John Milner Associates, "Preliminary Recordation," pp. 27-29.

⁸Ibid., p. 27.

⁹Ibid., pp. 24-25.

¹⁰Ibid., pp. 25-26.

¹¹Ibid., p. 26.

4.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Fricks Lock district contains twenty-three buildings, one of which is in a ruined state, and two of which are considered non-contributing resources. Nine structures are located in the district. Two of these are in ruined condition, and one is considered a non-contributing resource. The contributing buildings retain a relatively high degree of integrity and represent a spectrum of rural vernacular architecture dating from the mid-eighteenth through the mid-twentieth centuries.

In the opinion of John Milner Associates, Inc. the Fricks Lock district appears to meet the criteria for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The collection of buildings and structures located in the district is architecturally significant because it represents a continuum of rural design. The district is historically significant because of its associations with the Schuylkill Navigation Company's Girard Canal, which forms the eastern boundary of the district, and because of the unusual juxtaposition of resources associated with canal-oriented commercial activities and resources associated with nineteenth century agricultural pursuits. The integrity of the district's setting further enhances its significance.

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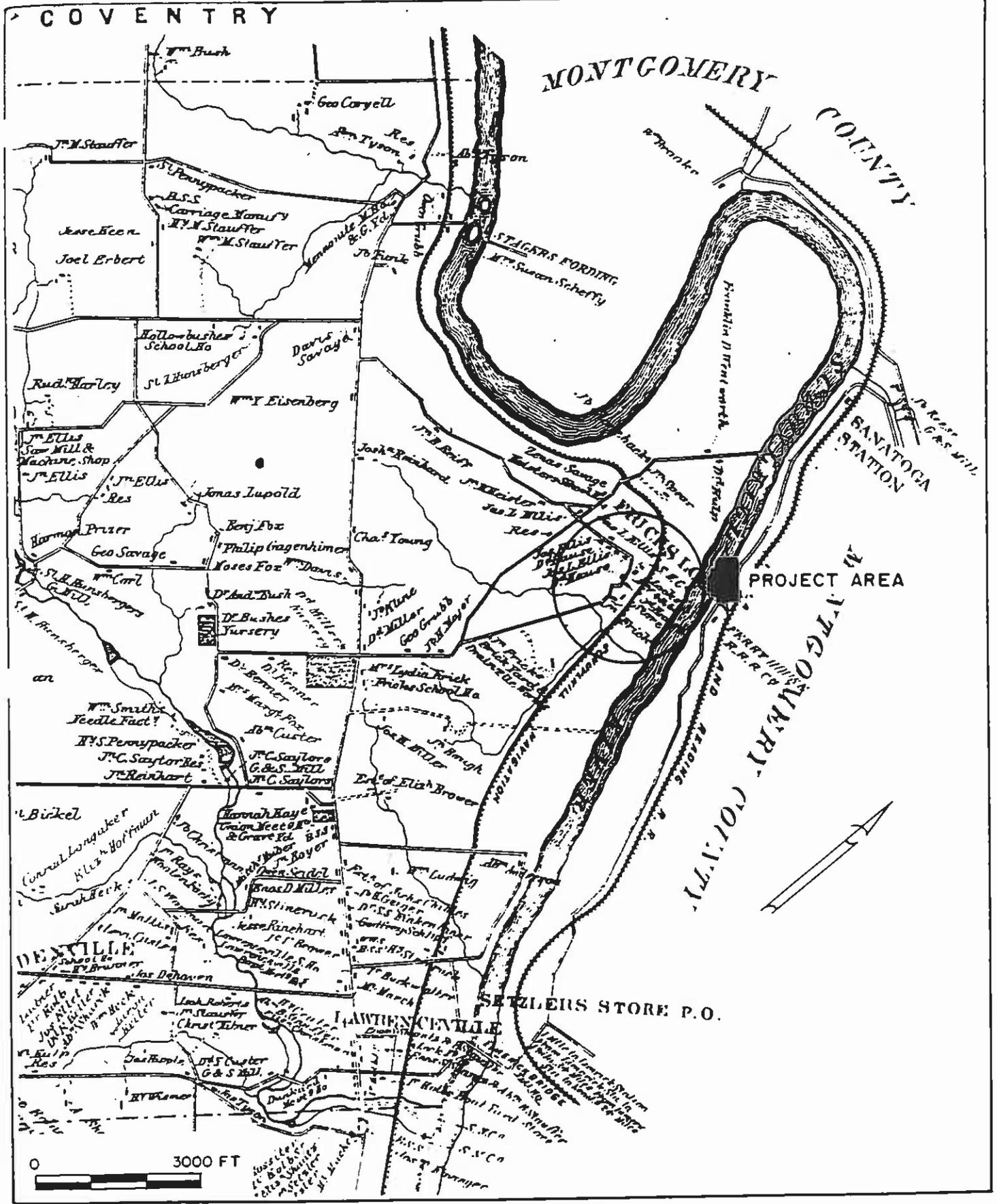
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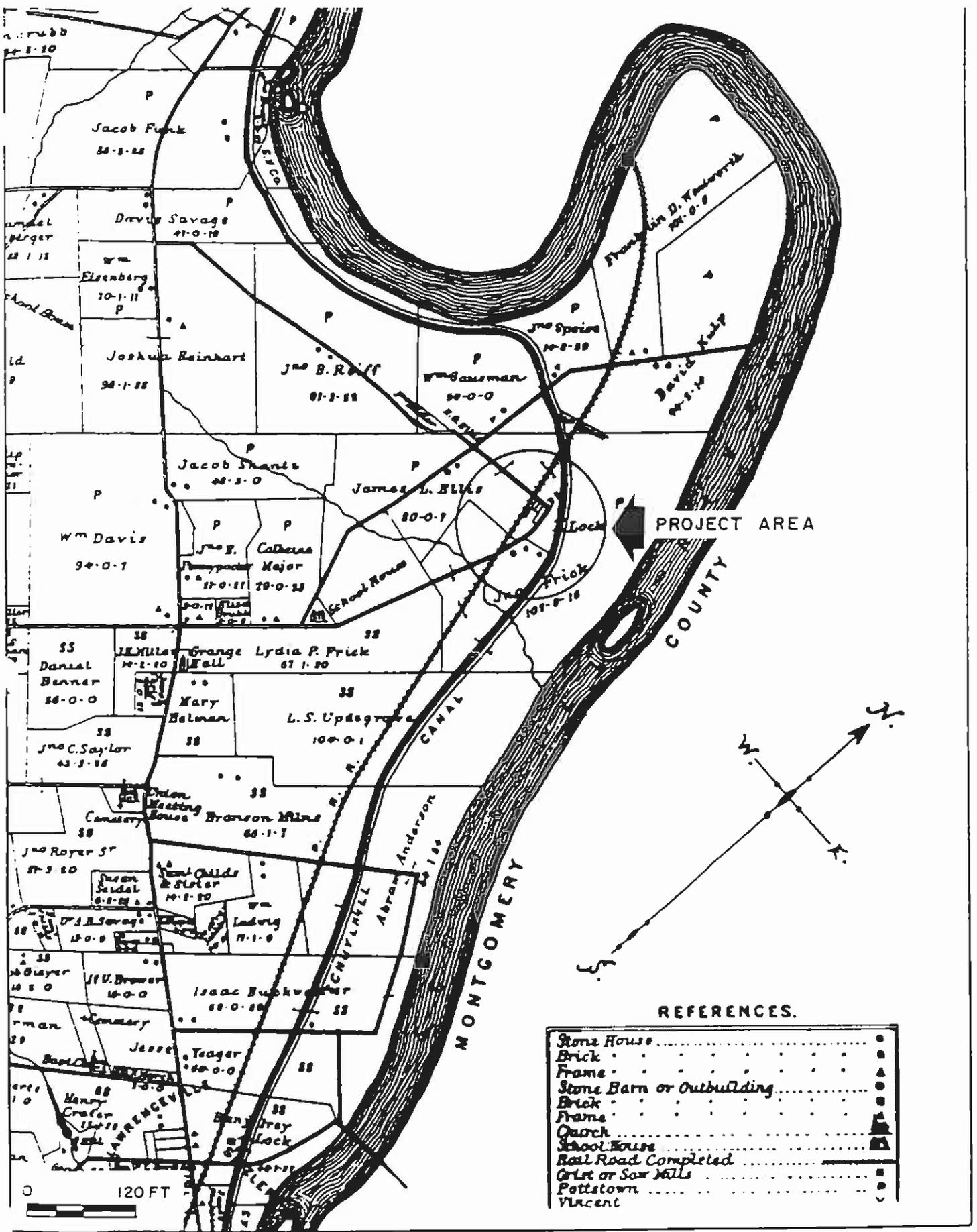
United States, Direct Tax of 1798: Tax Lists for the State of Pennsylvania, Roll 7, Second Direct Tax Division, vols. 175-264, 4th and 5th Assessment Districts, National Archives, Philadelphia.

FIGURES



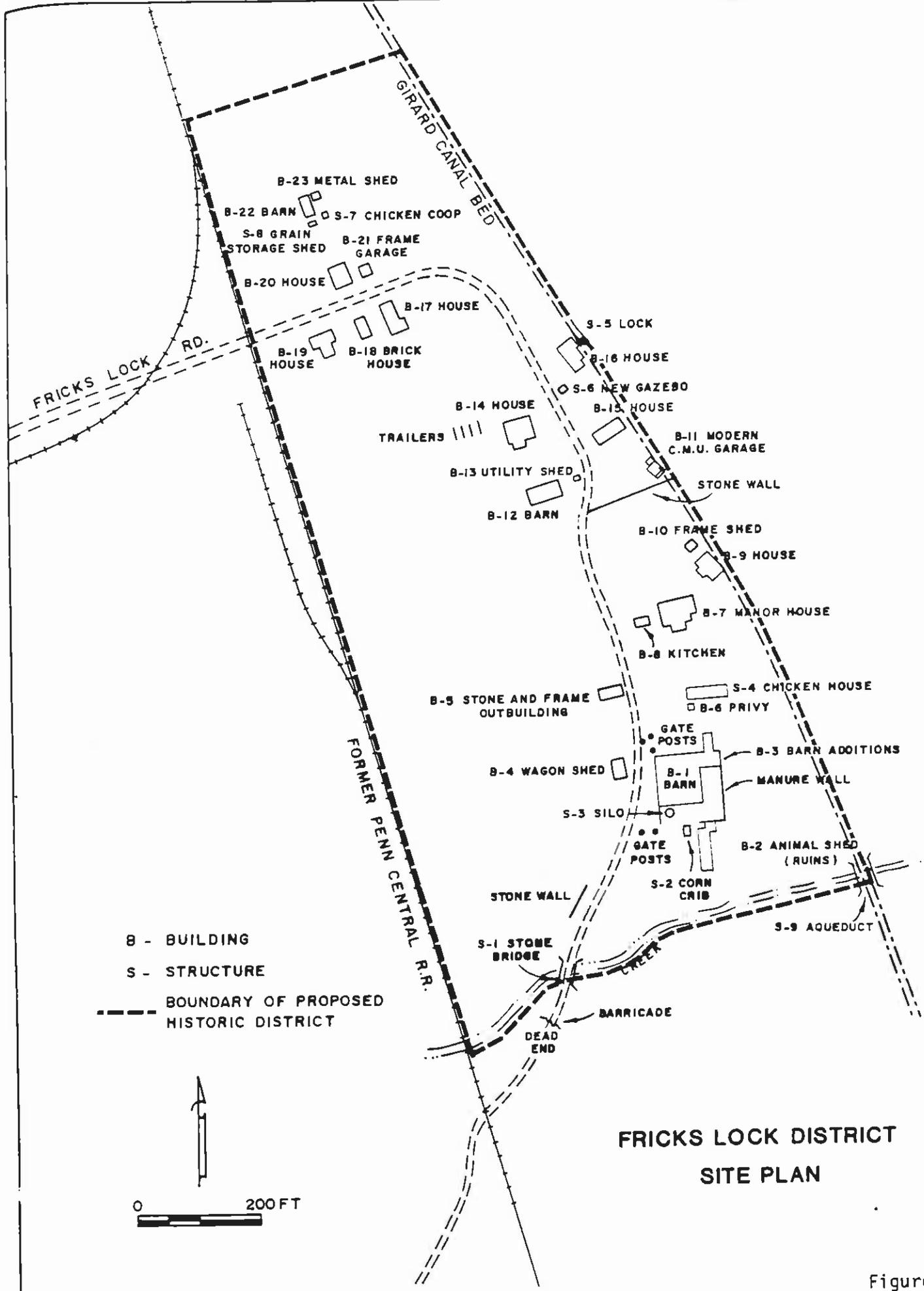
Atlas of Chester County, Pennsylvania from Actual Surveys by H. F. Bridgens, A. R. Witmer and Others (1873).

Figure 1.



Breou's Official Series of Farm Maps, Chester County, Pennsylvania (1883).

Figure 2.



**FRICKS LOCK DISTRICT
SITE PLAN**

Figure 3.



Plate 1. Structure No. 1. View to the west.

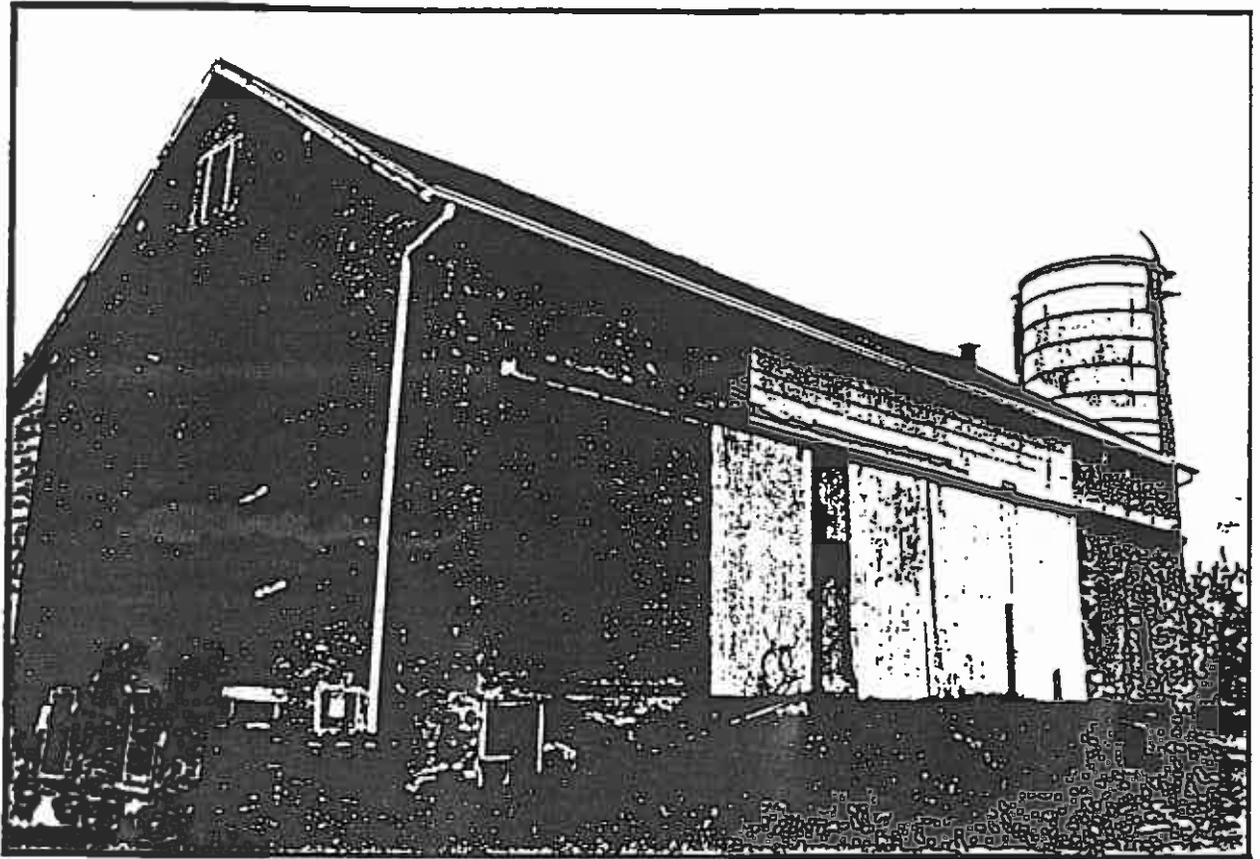


Plate 2. Building No. 1. View to the southeast.

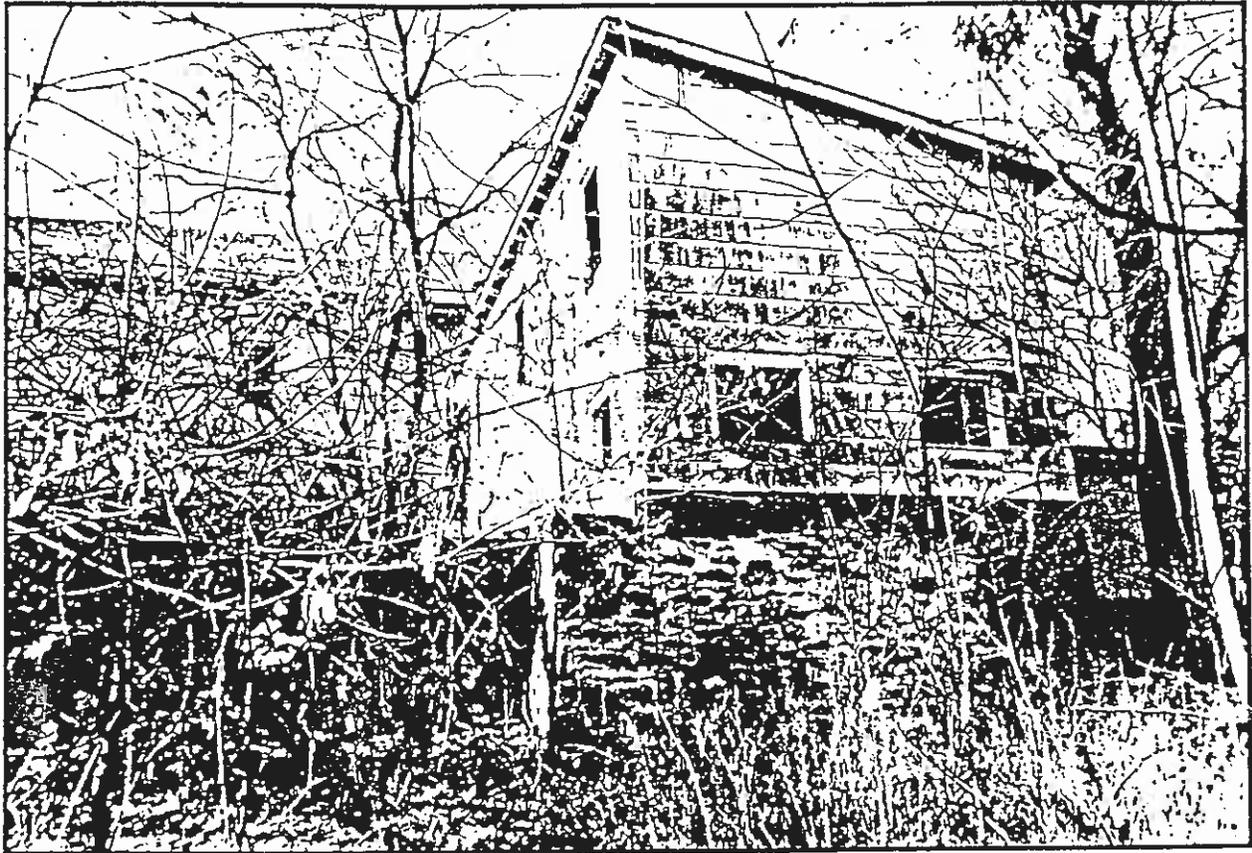


Plate 3. Building No. 3. View to the west.

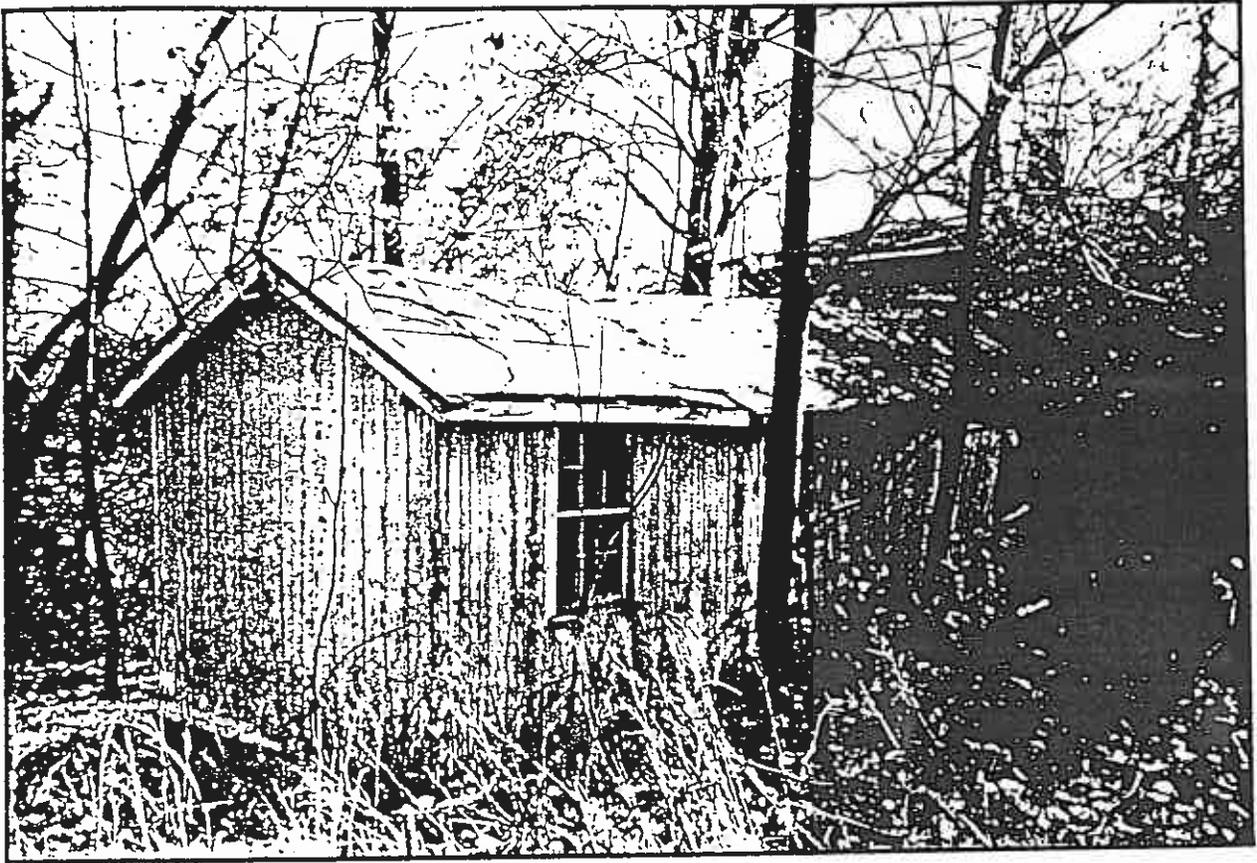


Plate 4. Building No. 3. View to the southeast.

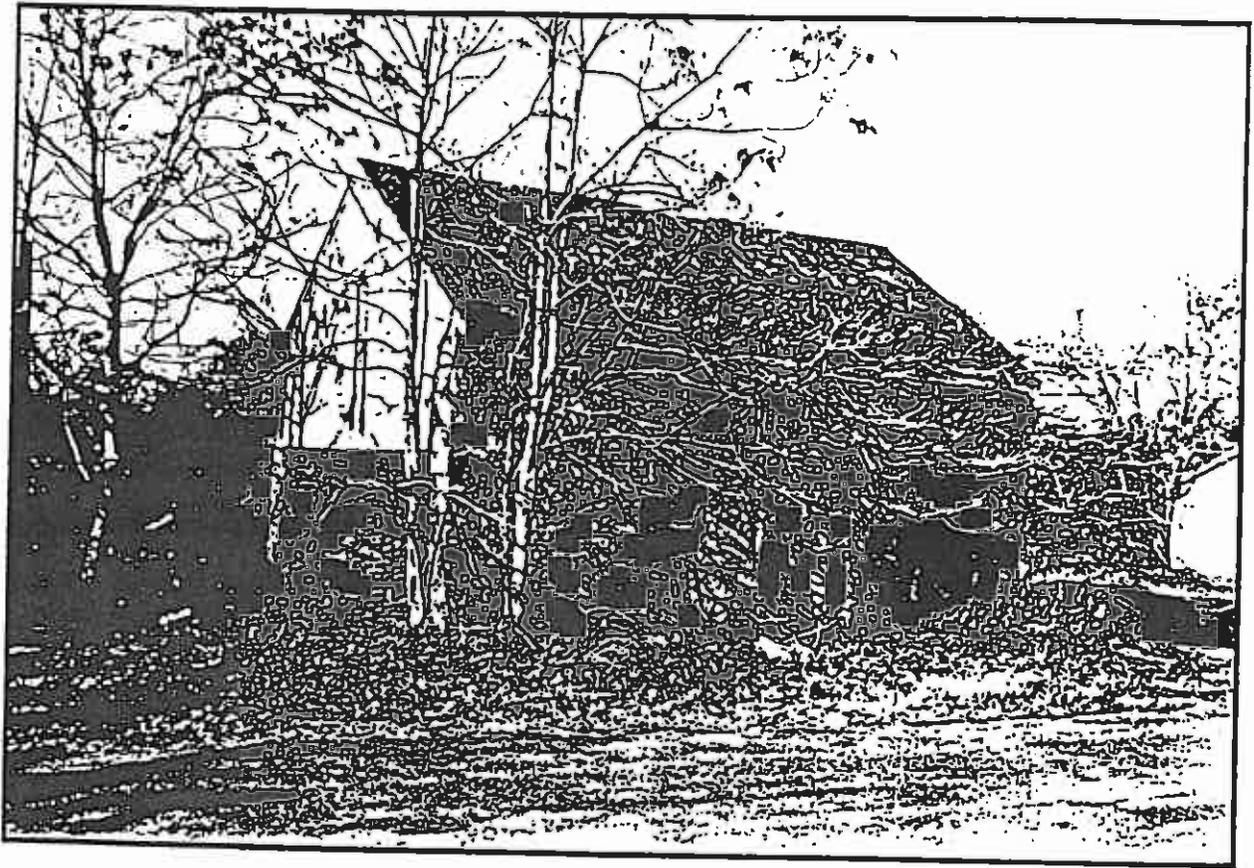


Plate 5. Building No. 4. View to the west.

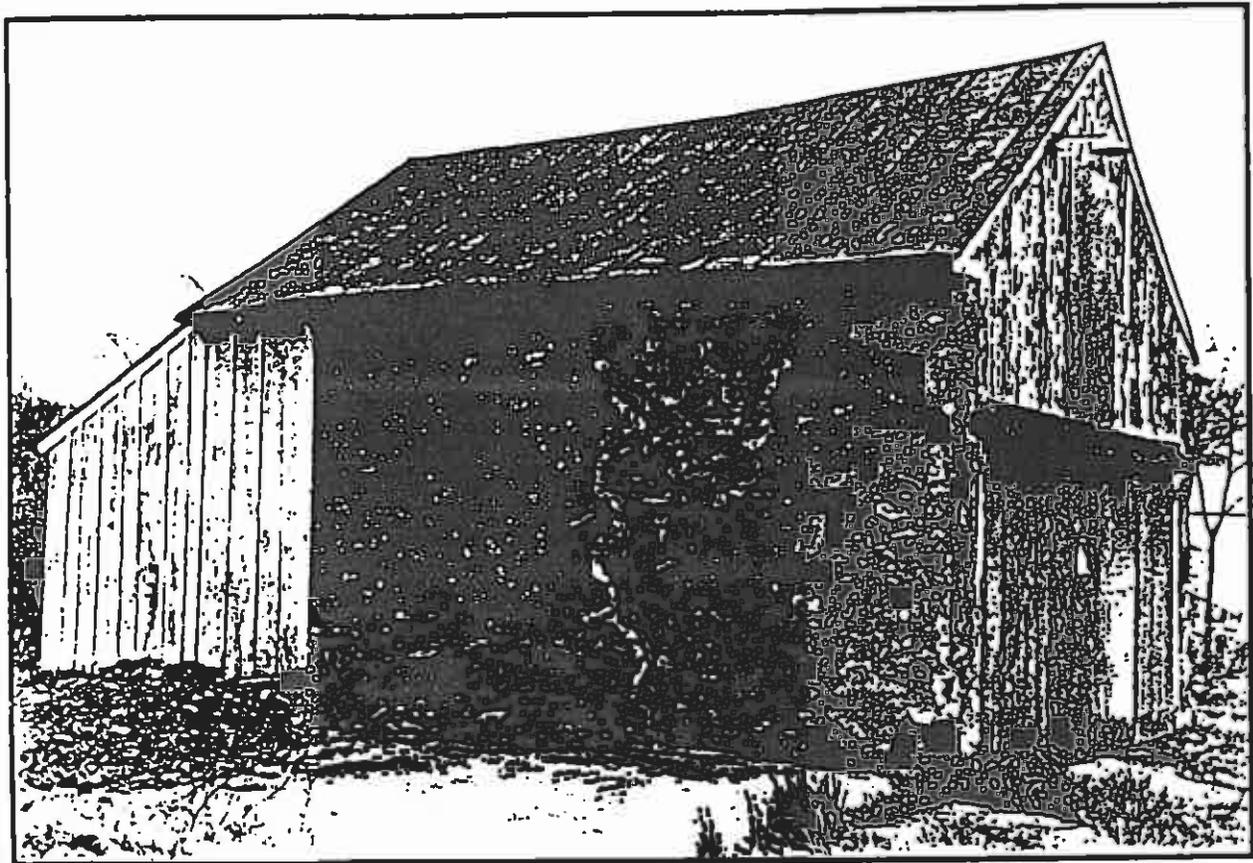


Plate 6. Building No. 5. View to the northwest.



Plate 7. Building No. 6. View to the east.

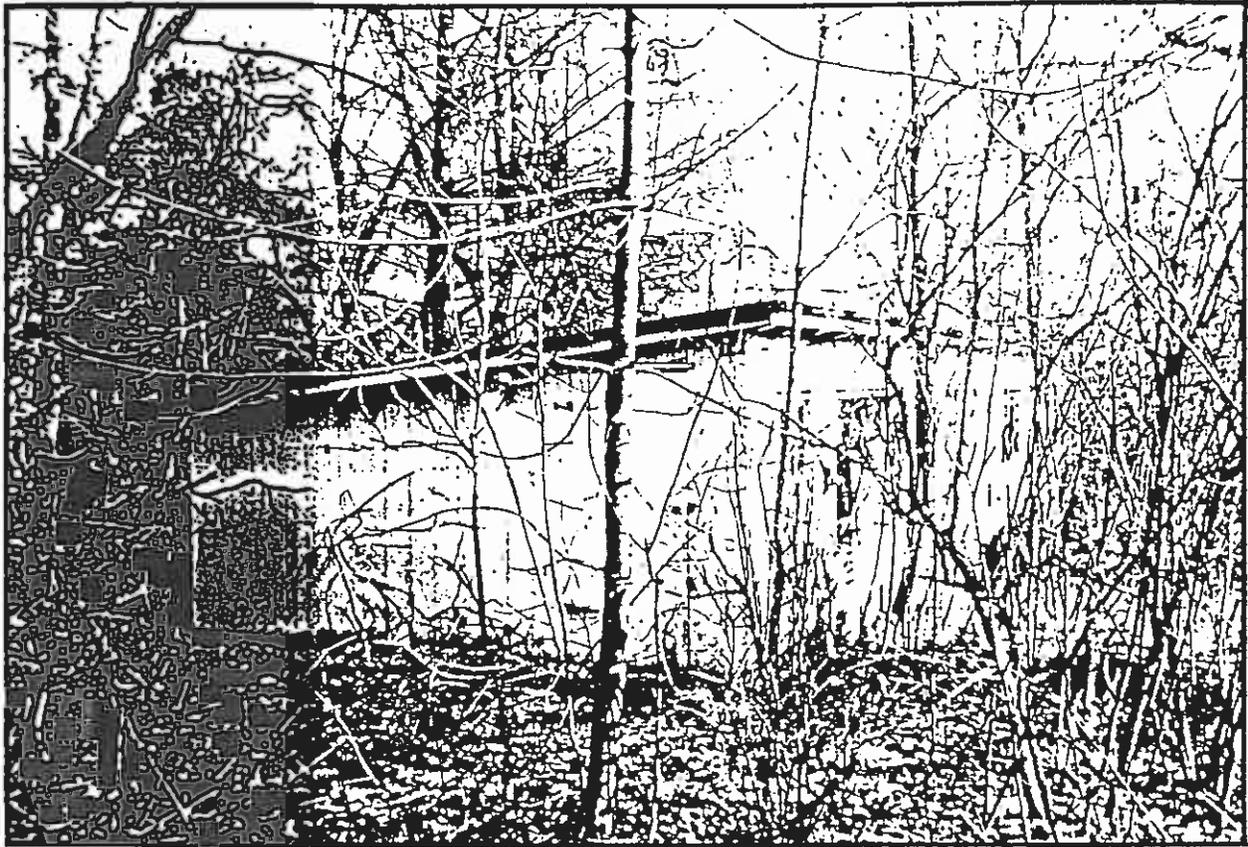


Plate 8. Structure No. 4. View to the northwest.

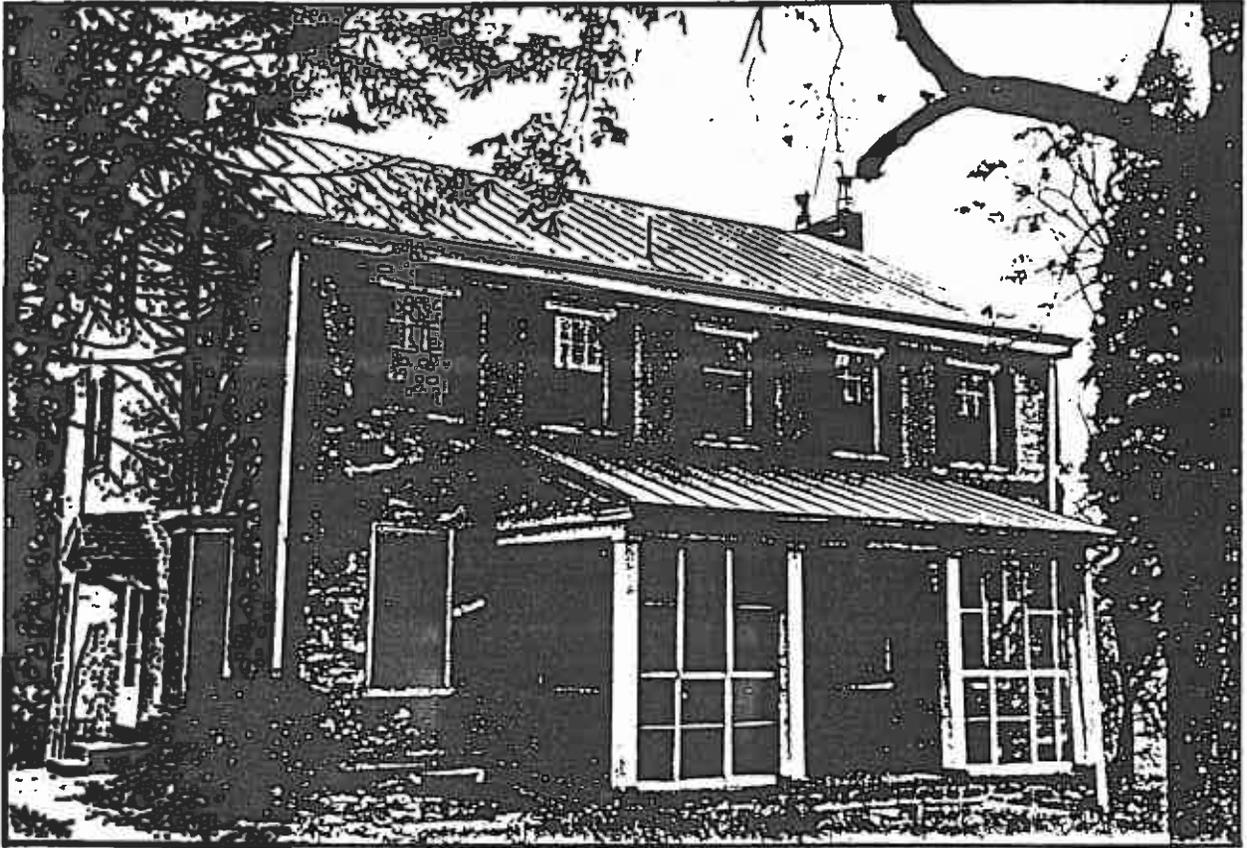


Plate 9. Building No. 7. View to the north.

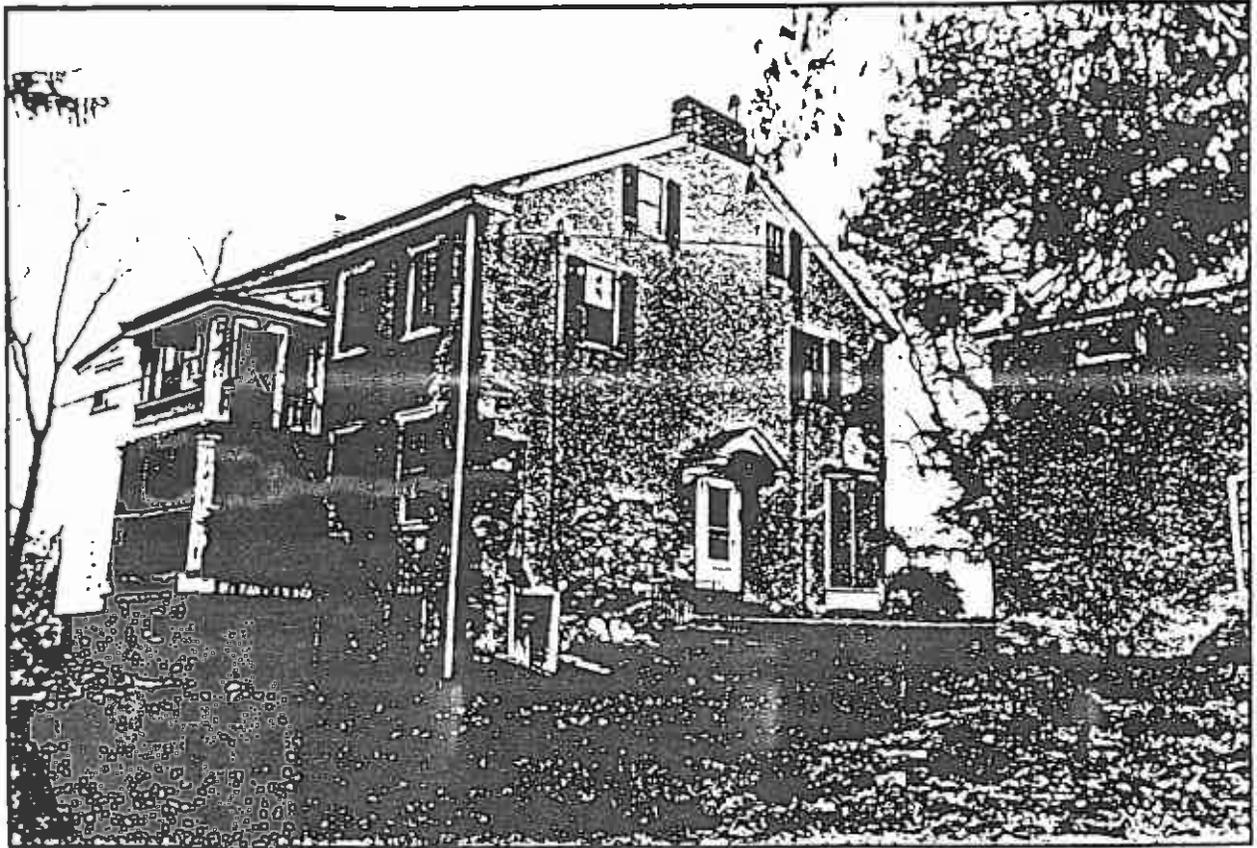


Plate 10. Building No. 7. View to the southeast.

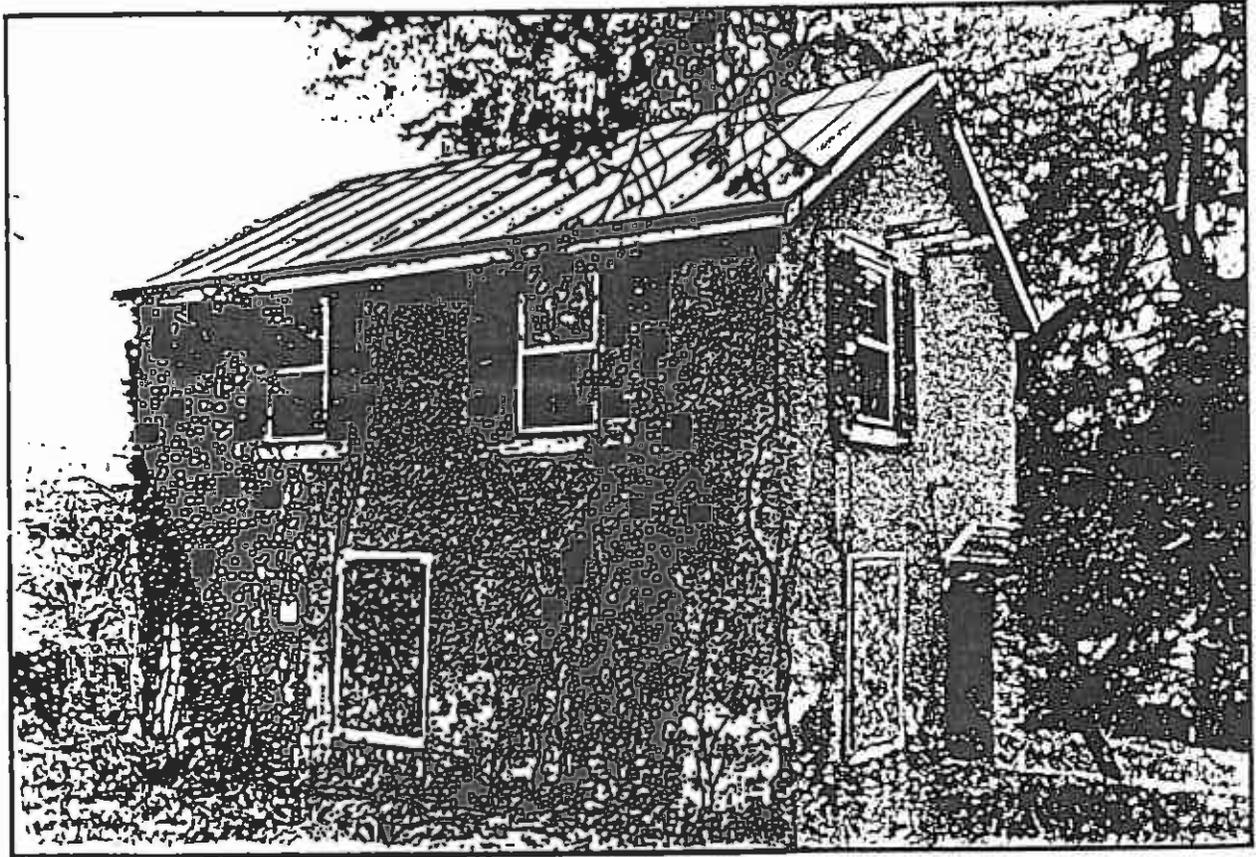


Plate 11. Building No. 8. View to the northwest.

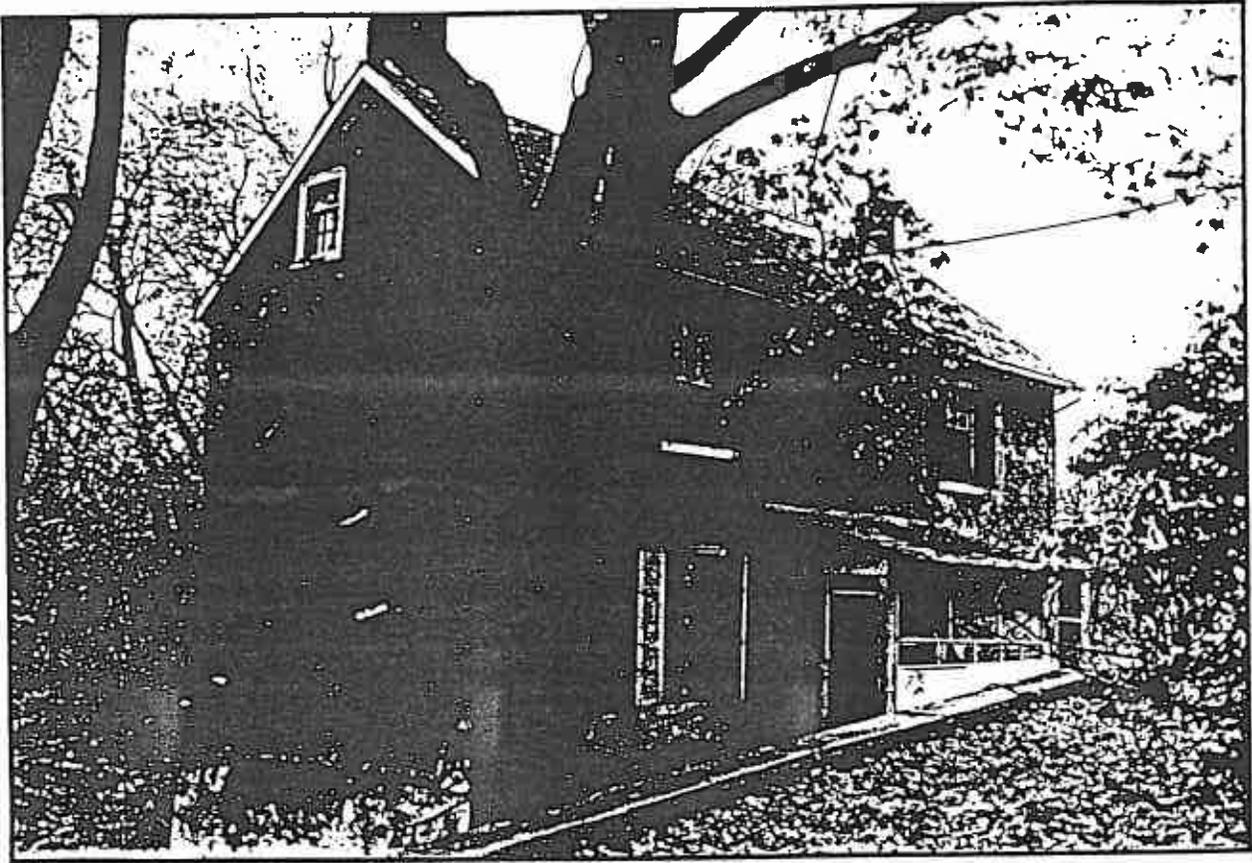


Plate 12. Building No. 9. View to the east.

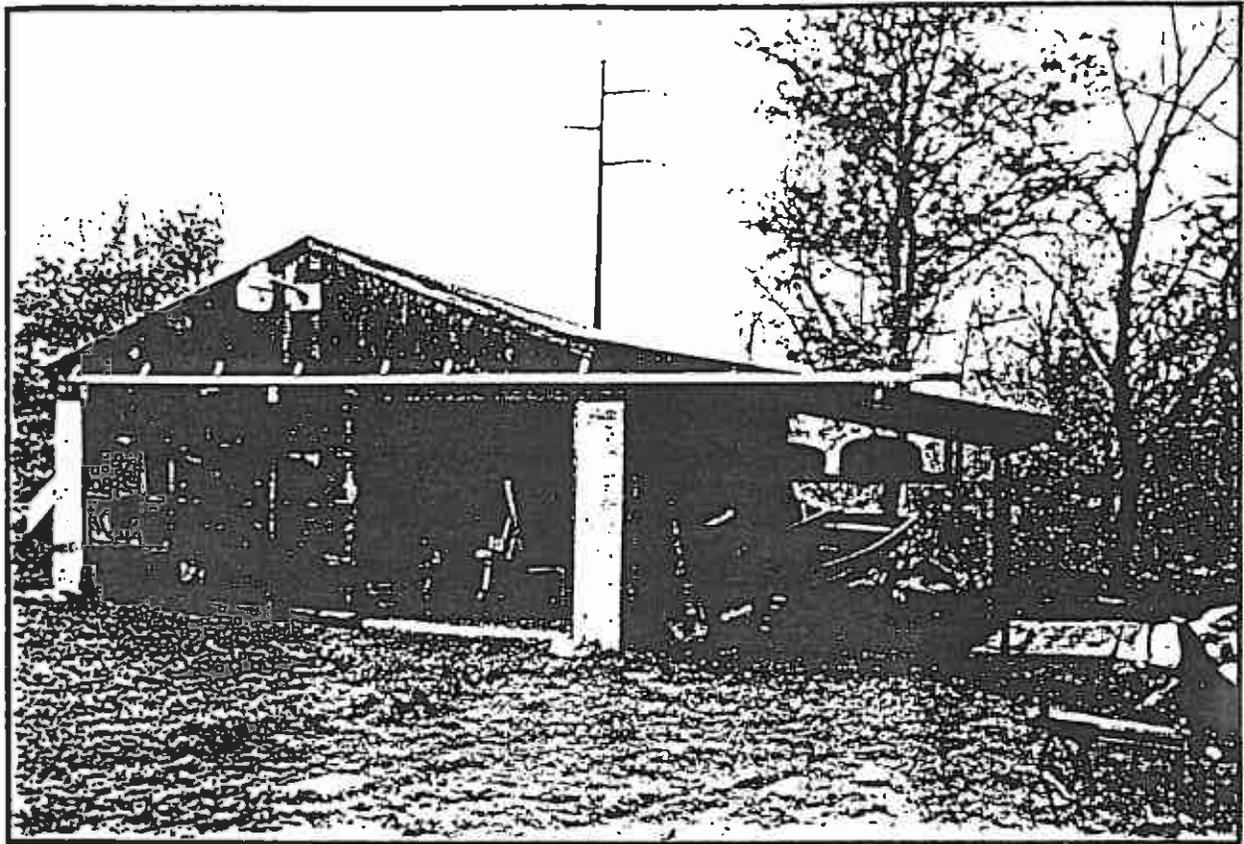


Plate 13. Building No. 11. View to the northeast.

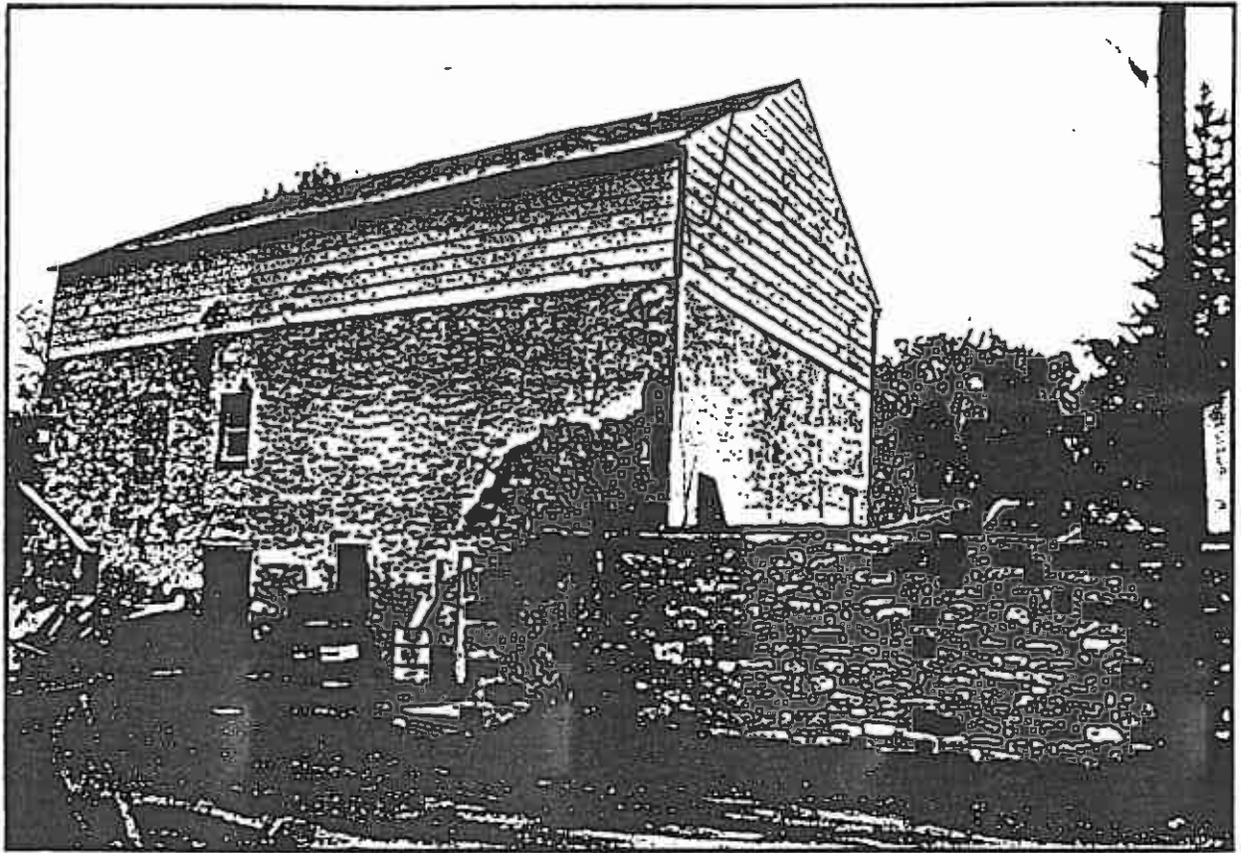


Plate 14. Building No. 12. View to the northwest.

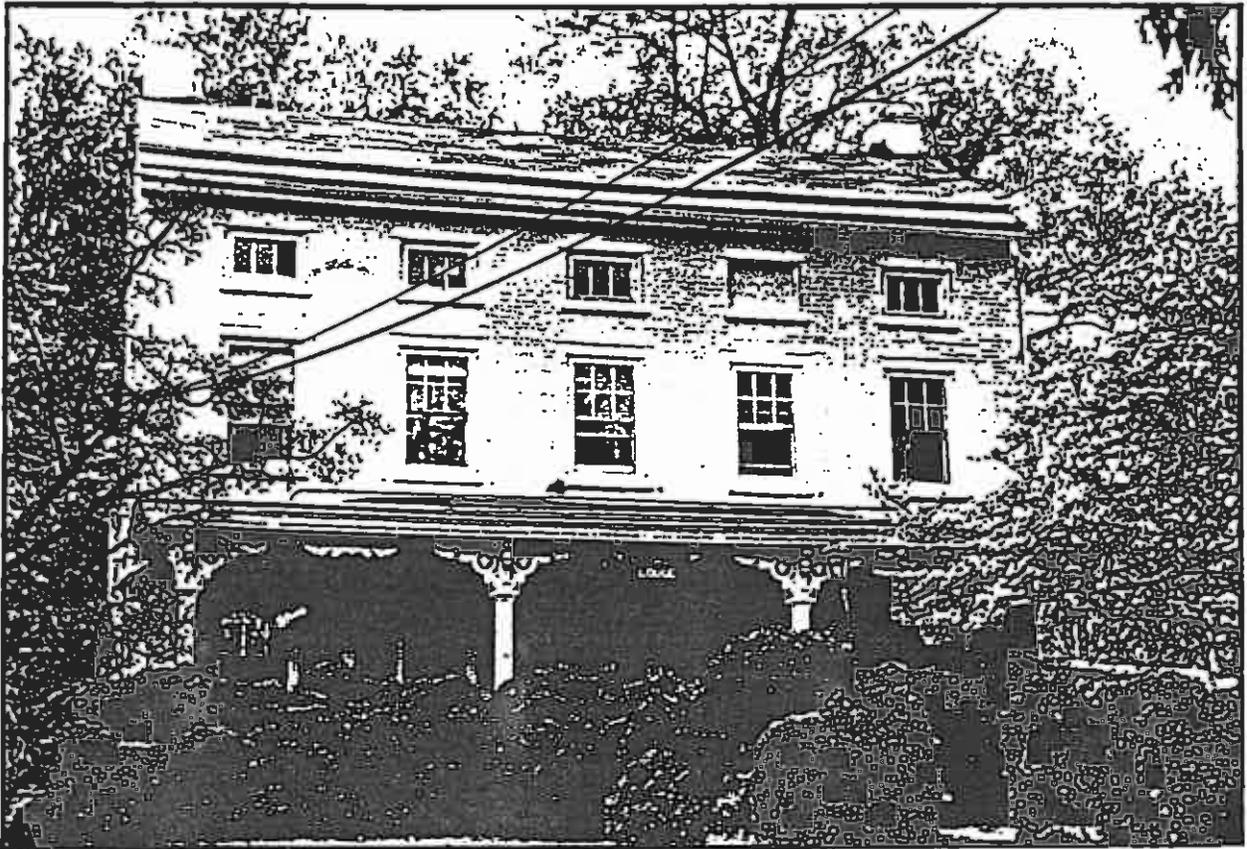


Plate 15. Building No. 14. View to the west.

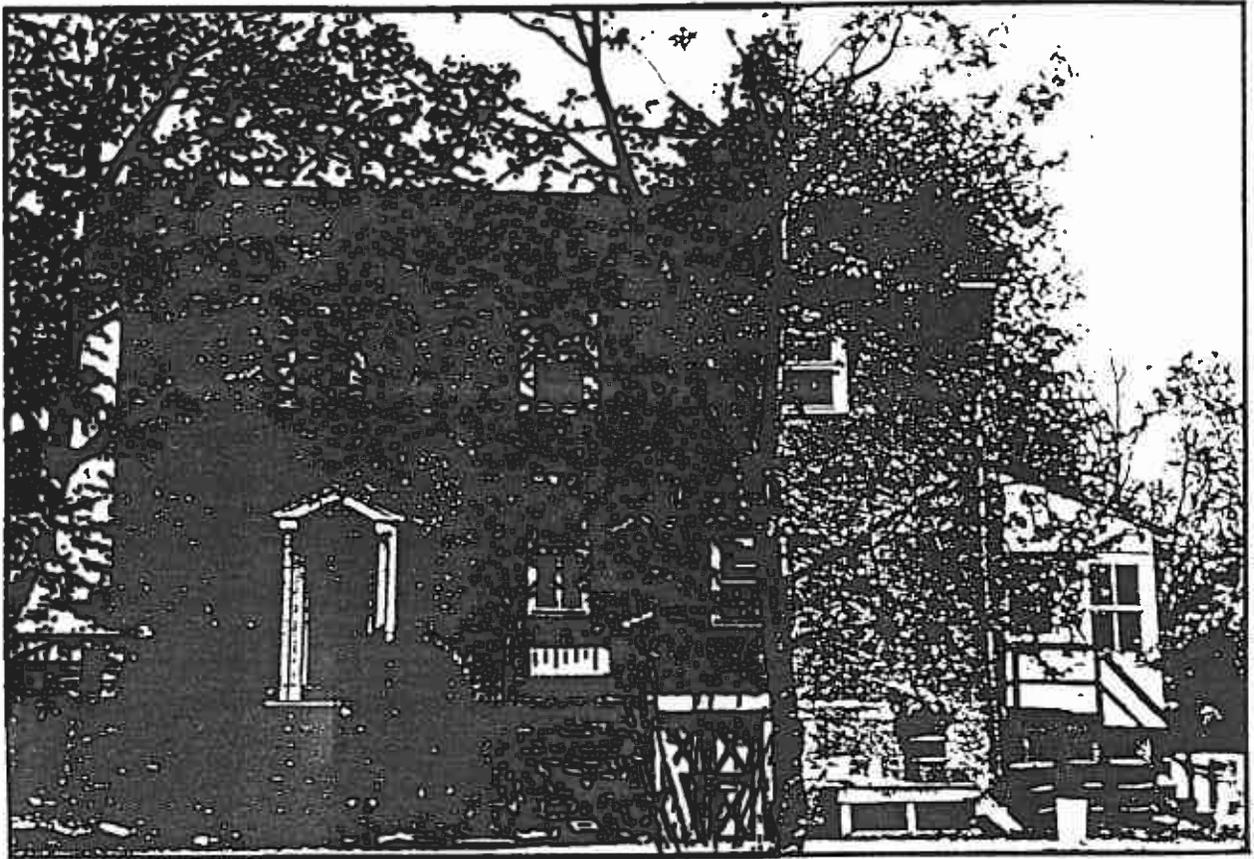


Plate 16. Building No. 15. View to the north.

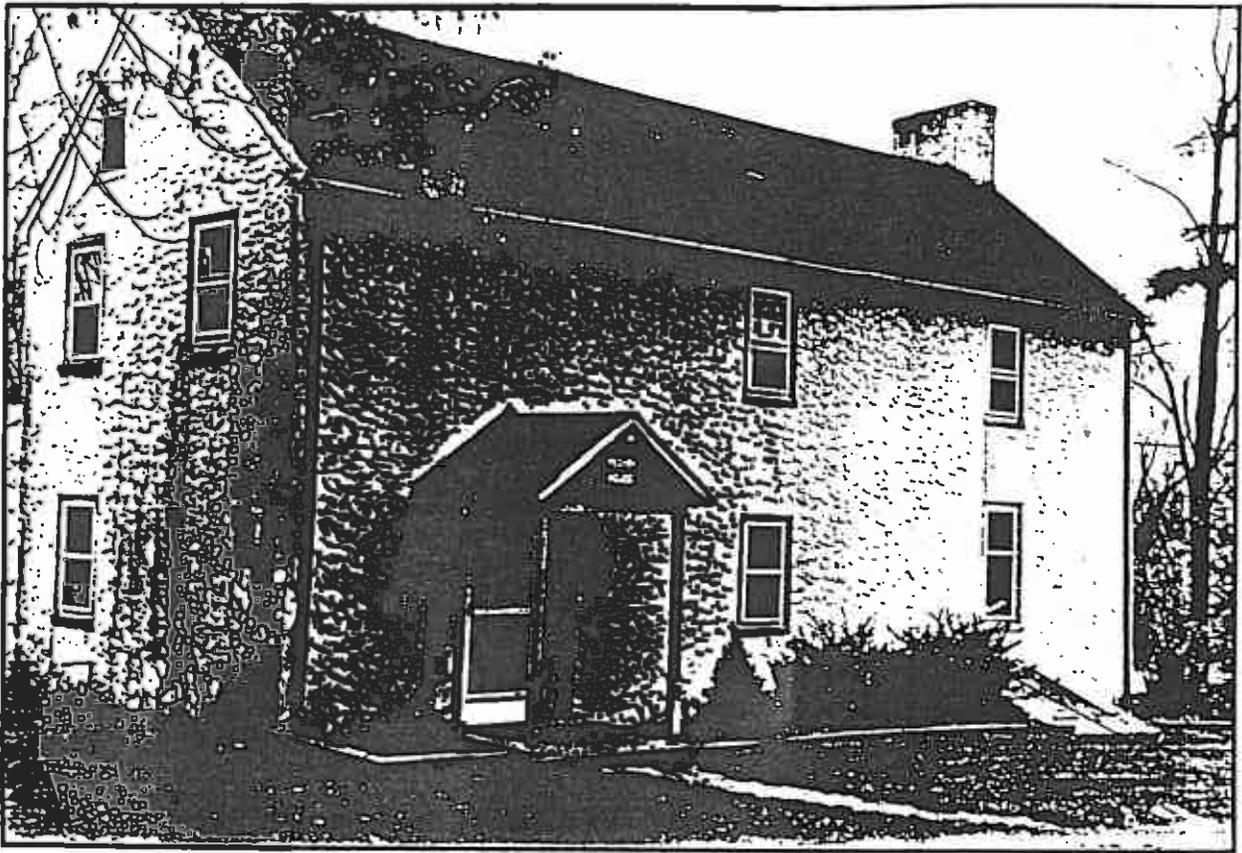


Plate 17. Building No. 16. View to the southeast.

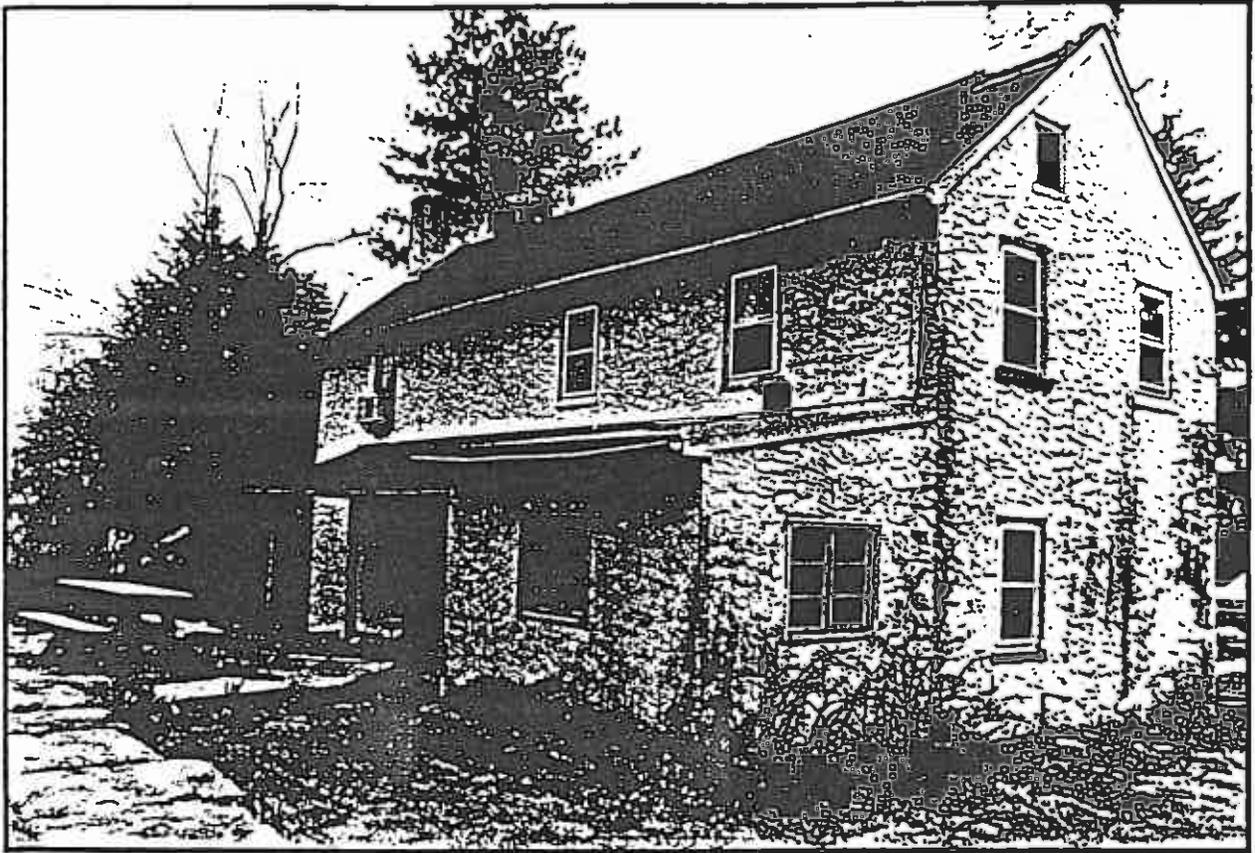


Plate 18. Structure No. 5 and Building No. 16.
View to the south.

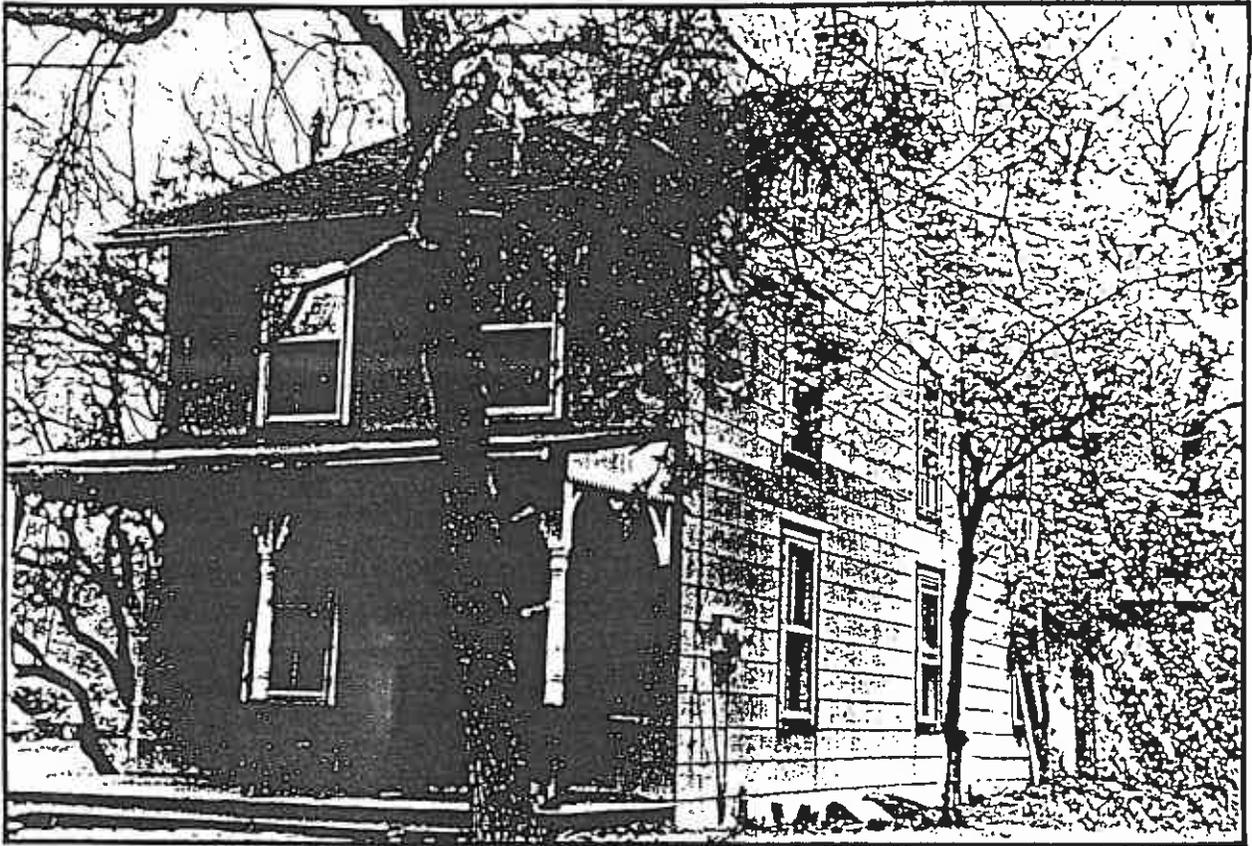


Plate 19. Building No. 17. View to the southeast.

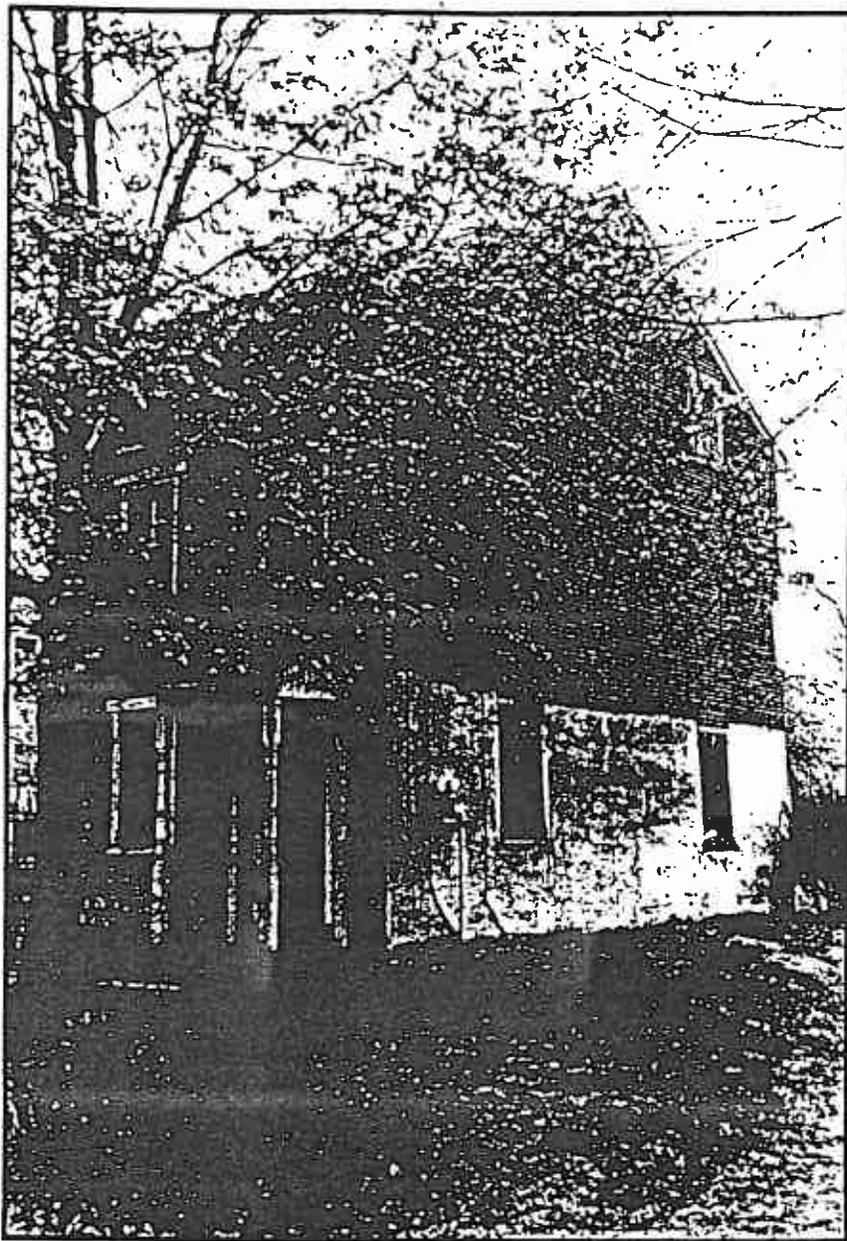


Plate 20. Building No. 18. View to the southeast.



Plate 21. Building No. 19. View to the south.

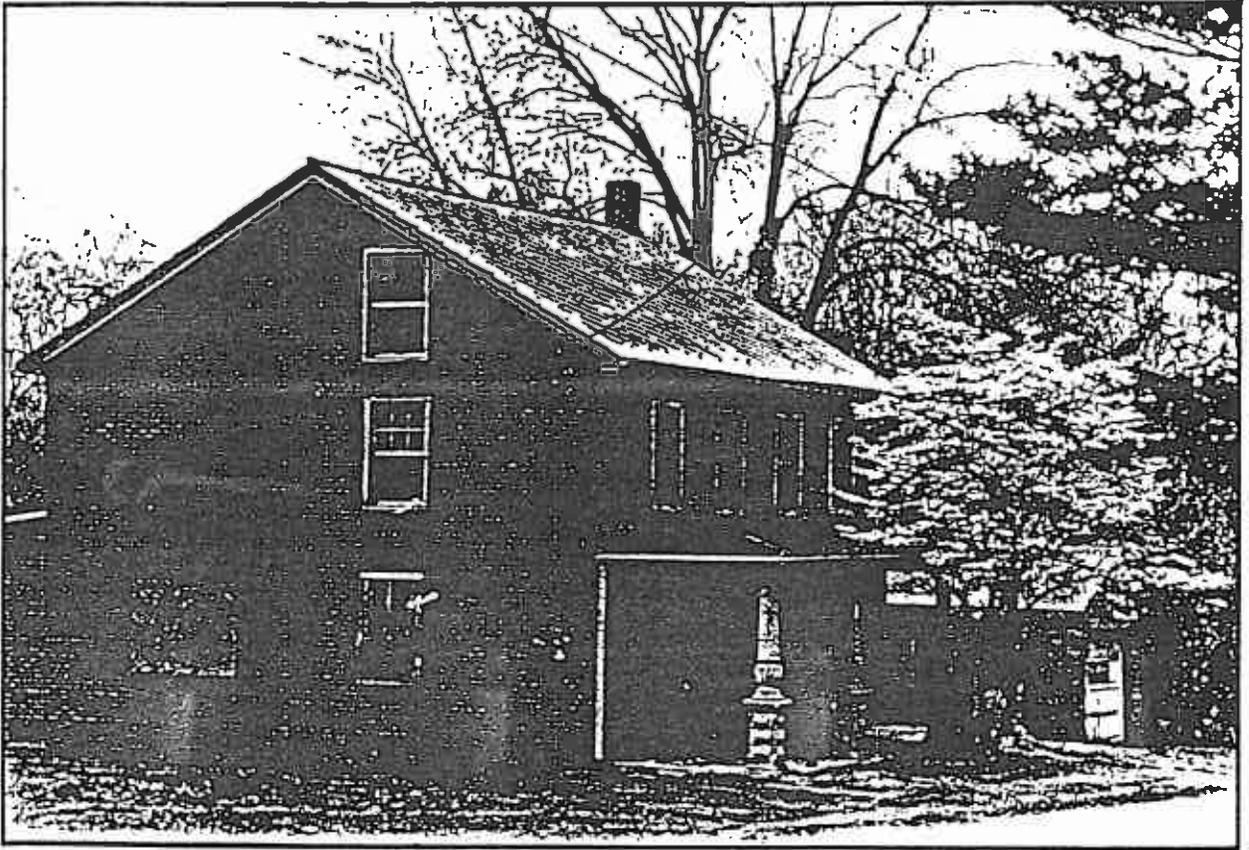


Plate 22. Building No. 20. View to the northeast.

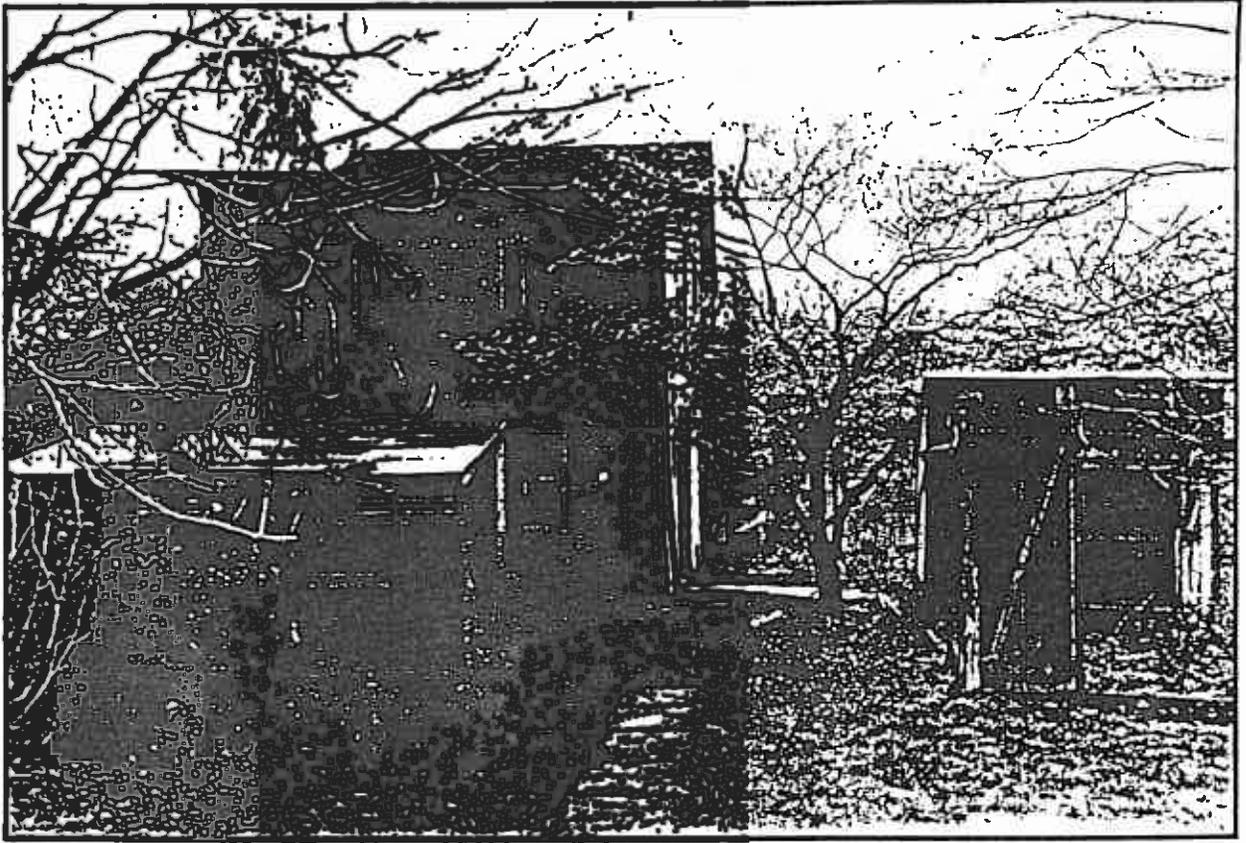


Plate 23. Structure No. 8, Building No. 22,
Building No. 23, and Structure No. 7.
View to the north.

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