

OCT 18 REC'D

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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

For HCRS use only

received

date entered

1. Name

historic Manayunk Main Street Historic District

and/or common MAIN STREET - MANAYUNK HISTORIC DISTRICT

2. Location

street & number Reading Railroad-East, Flat Rock Dam-North, N/A not for publication
Lots 4025, 4026-South, Schuylkill River-West

city, town PHILADELPHIA N/A vicinity of congressional district N/A

state PENNSYLVANIA code 42 county PHILADELPHIA code 101

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name the Empire Trust
MULTIPLE - SEE ATTACHED SHEET

street & number

city, town N/A vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. PHILADELPHIA DEPARTMENT OF RECORDS

street & number ROOM 153, CITY HALL

city, town PHILADELPHIA state PENNSYLVANIA

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title MANAYUNK CANAL - LOCAL CERTIFICATION has this property been determined eligible? ☒ Canal yes ☐ no

date Not Available federal state county ☒ local

depository for survey records PHILADELPHIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION

city, town Philadelphia state Pennsylvania

7. Description

Condition

☐ excellent
☒ good
☒ fair

☒ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☒ unaltered
☒ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☐ moved

date

N/A

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Main Street Manayunk National Historic District is located on the north bank of the Schuylkill River, approximately 5 miles northwest from the center of Philadelphia. The community of Manayunk has retained a strong individual physical identity. Geographically, Manayunk and the adjacent communities of Roxborough and Wissahickon are separated from other sections of Philadelphia to the east, by the steep ravine of the Wissahickon Valley. Main Street is located within the narrow flood plain of the Schuylkill. North of Main Street, the topography rises steeply to Ridge Avenue on the crest between the Schuylkill and Wissahickon. Because of the geographical and cultural isolation of Manayunk, the physical appearance of the townscape and individual buildings differs markedly from those of similar eras built in other sections of the City. While Philadelphia residential and commercial buildings are typically red brick, those of Manayunk are commonly constructed of random coursed stone, Wissahickon Schist, either exposed or faced with stucco. It is the combination of steep topography, and white painted, pitched roof, stucco row houses which epitomizes the physical character of Manayunk.

The clear hierarchy of land use developed in Manayunk followed construction of the canal. The principal mill buildings were located on Venice Island between the Schuylkill River and Canal, though many of the major mills had operations on both sides of the canal, linked by bridges; often mill offices were located on the south side of Main Street. In contrast, commercial uses--such as offices, hotels and banks, and mixed residential/commercial buildings tended to concentrate on the north side of Main Street. Residential construction, typically in the form of attached 2 or 3 story row houses occurred on the side streets off the north side of Main Street. While the earliest development consisted of mill buildings and worker housing, later 19th century development included a broader range of commercial uses, including banks, warehouses, and retail stores, particularly at the west end of Main Street, corresponding to Main Street's developing role as a full retail and business center. Little development or redevelopment occurred in Manayunk after the turn of the century, and the overall physical appearance of the Main Street historic district has changed little since this time, although many retail and business uses have been replaced with lower grade warehouses, and storage uses.

The earliest buildings remaining in Manayunk are mills of the 1840's and 50's, and worker housing of the same era. Several of these mills remain on the Main Street side of the canal, at the east end of Main Street. The finest remaining mill building within the historic district is that located at 4268-72 Main Street, originally known as the Blantyre mill. The two, three-story pitched roof buildings, set at right angles to Main Street were constructed in 1847, of random stone rubble, with cut stone quoins, and brick arches over the window openings. An unusual feature are the fanlights in the gable ends facing Main Street. Other important early mills include a two-story building at 4050 Main Street, constructed about 1850, (originally the Roxborough Mills), a four-story building at 4100 Main Street (formerly the Dexter Mills - dyeworks) and the rear building facing the canal at 4208 Main Street (formerly Economy Mills). These buildings are typically long, narrow span structures of random stone rubble, often with a later stucco facing, and shallow pitch roofs. Window openings commonly have brick arch lintels, while windows are typically wood, arched head double hung with 4/4 or 12/12 lights. Another noteworthy loft building, located on the north side of Main Street at 4313 in a three-story six bay structure built in 1859 of Wissahickon Schist. The building has seg-

EXP. 10/31/84

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet MAIN STREET - MANAYUNK Philadelphia County
HISTORIC DISTRICT Item number 7

Page 2

mentally arched brick labels over each window, and wood double hung windows.

Examples of housing of this era remain, both on Main Street, and on the narrow side streets. The housing is utilitarian, working class attached housing, Vernacular in style, although exhibiting distinct characteristics of formal design styles. The earliest housing is typically constructed in a Vernacular Federal style, while later housing is of a Vernacular Italianate style. The earliest remaining residential buildings are located at 104-106 Levering Street, constructed about 1840. These are three-story, two bay, Federal style, stucco over stone rubble, pitched roof structures. The second floor windows are double hung wood with plank frame, and the third floor windows are casements. 103-105 Pennsdale Street is a group of small Vernacular style worker houses built circa 1850. These simple buildings are 2½ stories, of stone rubble faced with stucco, and pitched roofs with dormer windows. Noteworthy houses on Main Street include: 4030-32 and 4040-48 Main Street. These are three-story Italianate style, attached residences constructed circa 1860. Built of stone rubble faced with stucco they have double hung 2/2 arched head windows and decorative wooden cornices.

In contrast to the early simple random stone and stucco mills, later commercial buildings are commonly of brick, exhibiting the richer detailing typical of the late Victorian era, and are similar to such buildings in Philadelphia. Some of these later buildings were manufacturing facilities, but many reflected the increasing importance of Main Street as a business and retail center. The finest example of a later industrial building is 4236 Main Street, an elegant 3-story, 3-bay brick loft constructed about 1890. The first floor storefront incorporates a cornice, and central entrance flanked by pilasters. Crowning the building is a heavy wood cornice. 4346 Main Street is the former Manayunk Trust Company building, a monumentally scaled, single story banking hall, built in 1890. Constructed of brick, the building has pilasters with decorative capitals and consoles, stone cornices, and monumental scale windows with a stone surround enhanced with Greek key design. 4360 Main Street is a heavy three story five bay brick warehouse constructed about 1890. The Romanesque detailing includes paired semi-circular headed windows on the third floor, Palladian style second floor windows, brick pilasters and a molded tin cornice. A similar style 2 bay, four story Romanesque style brick warehouse is located on 108-12 Levering Street. Noteworthy retail buildings include 4356 Main Street, an elegant two story building of 1880, featuring extensive use of glass. The ground floor consists of large storefront windows and recessed entrance way, with decorative metal transom panels above. The second floor has large fixed sash with transom lights, metal faced dividing mullions, and molded metal cornice.

Finally, there are some interesting turn of the century commercial buildings. 4437 Main Street, is a handsome single story brick bar built in 1903. The facade incorporates a decorative ogee arch stepped brick gable parapet, with metal trim. 4323-24 Main Street, the Nickles Building of similar date, is a two story, 2 bay brick retail store with elegant curved glass display windows, and a large ornate metal cornice and parapet.

8. Significance

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

Specific dates

N/A

Builder/Architect

N/A

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Manayunk played a significant role in the development of Philadelphia as a major industrial and commercial center in the nineteenth century. During this period of industrial development, manufacturing shifted from small cottage industry to large plants which mass produced goods. Large scale manufacturing depended upon water power to run machinery, and access to water transportation, for raw materials and finished goods. The Manayunk Canal, the only intact portion of the Schuylkill Canal System remaining, represents an important period in the development of transportation systems in the United States. Manayunk developed in direct response to the transportation and water power opportunities provided by construction of the canal. The physical development of Manayunk paralleled the growth of other nineteenth century mill towns, particularly Rochdale PA, and Lowell MA, with the location of mills adjacent to the water source, and residential and commercial development in close proximity. However unlike these communities Manayunk was not a company owned and operated town, industry was able to diversify more easily in response to changing market conditions, and the town continued to grow in the late nineteenth and early 20th centuries. As well as the canal and lock structures, many architecturally significant buildings remain, representing all phases of Manayunk's development. There are several 3-5 story stone mill buildings dating from the 1850's, together with many groups of stucco and stone, mill worker row houses of the same era. The late nineteenth century commercial development is exemplified by several brick commercial and warehouse buildings.

Venice Island

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet MAIN STREET - MANAYUNK Philadelphia County
HISTORIC DISTRICT Item number 8

Page 2

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: Appendix1. THE SCHUYLKILL CANAL

A. Historical Context:

During the mid-19th century the tow path waterway provided an important means for the transportation of goods and materials in the United States. The Manayunk Canal formed a segment of the Schuylkill Canal System, constructed to provide a navigable waterway along the Schuylkill River, linking the Delaware River and the coal regions above Reading. The Schuylkill Canal System, part of a broader canal system, provided the crucial link to the west. The openings of the canal forged a link between the land located regions of western Pennsylvania, and the port of Philadelphia, creating a tow path water transportation which enabled the cheap transport of anthracite coal to markets all along the eastern seaboard.

A plan to provide a navigable link between the Susquehanna and Delaware Rivers had been conceived by William Penn in 1690. However, such a link was not a reality until 1825. In the interim, surveys for a possible canal were completed in the mid-18th century, and isolated improvements made to the river channel. The first serious planning for a canal began in 1731 when a group of Philadelphia citizens lead by Robert Morris organized the Society for Improvements of Roads and Inland Navigation. As a result of their efforts, the State of Pennsylvania chartered the first two canal projects in America, the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Navigation Company, and the Delaware and Schuylkill Navigation Company, forerunner of the Schuylkill Navigation Company. The State authorized \$440,000 for the projects, however, by 1794 only 15 miles of canal was completed, funds had been exhausted and work stopped on both projects.

The motivating force behind eventual construction of the Schuylkill Canal System was Joshua White, credited with developing a method for burning hard anthracite to process iron ore. He understood the potential of the canal to reduce the cost of transporting anthracite coal from the coal fields above Reading to industries along the Schuylkill in Philadelphia. White petitioned the State for the right to improve the river but his proposal was rejected. In 1815, the State of Pennsylvania chartered the foundation of the Schuylkill Navigation Company. The Company, established by Philadelphia financiers and headed by Cadwallader Evans was granted a charter to construct a canal from Philadelphia to Port Carbon, just below Pottsville.

B. The Schuylkill Navigation Company and the Schuylkill Canal:

The Schuylkill Canal was not a continuous canal, but a series of waterways constructed to bypass unnavigated sections of the river. The Schuylkill navigation system covered a distance of 108 miles; 62 miles by canal and 46 miles by slack water navigation created by dams in the river. The system included 92 locks to overcome a 9,588 foot difference in elevation. Locks were typically 75' to 80' long and eight to 17 feet wide. By 1828, the Schuylkill Canal provided safe passage the length of the River. In the early years there was no effective competition to the canal and rates were high. As a result of this monopoly, the State Legislature authorized construction of the Reading Railroad.

EXP. 10/31/84

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet MAIN STREET - MANAYUNK Philadelphia County
HISTORIC DISTRICT Item number 8

Page 3

On January 13, 1842, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad was opened to Pottsville in direct competition to the canal and by 1844, it carried more coal than the canal. To meet the railroad competition, the canal was enlarged, and costs were lowered. Tonnage increased as a result and the period 1850-1860 marked the Golden Age of the Canal. During this period, the canal showed the greatest profit and carried the greatest tonnage, peaking at 1.7 million tons.

Rail transportation assumed increasing importance during the Civil War; after the war railroads continued to grow and canal transportation declined. On June 23, 1870, the Reading Railroad signed an agreement to lease the canal and from this time on commercial use of the canal virtually ceased.

C. The Manayunk Section of the Canal:

After incorporation, the Navigation Company began construction in both Philadelphia and Reading. In 1815, construction began on the Flat Rock Dam, designed to convert seven of the most dangerous miles of the Schuylkill into navigable water. The canal was constructed through a low lying swamp area then known as "Dead Waters." The quality of the original construction was poor, utilizing little formal engineering techniques, and much of the work had to be redone. Floods caused extensive damage during construction and the company had problems attracting working capital. The Manayunk section of the canal was completed on October 18, 1818, and opened for travel about 1822. The original lock system consisted of a single channel at the upper lock and two channels at the lower lock. The building is a heavy wood cornice. 4545 State Street is the former Manayunk Trust Company building, a monumentally scaled building. The Manayunk section of the canal, is today a focus for recreational activity. The City, in the first step in realizing this concept, cleaned and dredged the waterway and constructed a boardwalk and tow path along the Main Street side of the canal.

2. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF MANAYUNK

The development of Manayunk as a significant regional and national industrial center was due to construction of the Manayunk Canal. While Manayunk continued to flourish as a manufacturing center into the 1930's, it is the 19th century industrial development, which is of historic significance. Before the canal was opened in 1819, industry located in Manayunk because of the access to water; pre-canal industries included grist mills, glass and paper, iron rolling and wood screw production. Industries were typically small scale, serving a local market. After completion of the canal, Manayunk quickly expanded as a center of diverse small scale industrial production including cotton, drugs, oak grinding, and the manufacturing of hat bodies and paper.

The construction of the canal brought three potential benefits for industry:

1. The availability of coal for industrial production.
2. The availability of water power.
3. Transportation of raw materials and finished goods.

Realizing the value of the newly available water power, the Schuylkill Navigation Company began marketing this valuable industrial commodity. The first water power was sold to

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

MAIN STREET - MANAYUNK

Philadelphia County

Continuation sheet HISTORIC DISTRICT

Item number 8

Page 4

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Captain John Towers on April 10, 1819, and he proceeded to construct the first mill in Manayunk, on land formerly part of the Levering estate. In 1820, Charles Hagner constructed the second mill, between Green Lane and Leverington Street, for the preparation of oil and grinding of drugs, and subsequently other mills were constructed.

During the 1820's, the scale of industrial production magnified, and operations increasingly focused on cotton textile production. By 1828, 10 mills were in operation with 6 homes under construction. A commentator described Manayunk in 1828 as follows: "I rode over to a new village called Manayunk, lying about 4 miles above me on the left bank of the Schuylkill, it is flourishing and increasing in dwelling houses and mills. I visited the largest cotton factory, belonging to Mr. Boris and Mr. Jerome Keating. These gentlemen have a four story stone building, two hundred feet long, containing 4,500 spindles and one hundred and twenty power looms, all worked by about 200 persons." Many of the area's first factories combined assembly line production with forms of cottage industry. Because a large portion of Manayunk labor force was unskilled, there was substantial technological innovation. In contrast, competing textile centers such as Kensington, with it skilled hand weavers, were slow to adopt mechanization. Mechanization lead to increased labor organization and some of the first unions were organized in Manayunk in the 1830's. The national depression of the late 1830's ended the early diverse phase of industrial growth and reinforced cotton textile manufacturing as the dominant industry of Manayunk. The scale of production continued to increase, many of the first mill structures were demolished and redeveloped as larger multi-story structures to accommodate new industrial processes.

America, the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Navigation Company. With the commencement of the Civil War, cotton from the South became unavailable resulting in the closing of many mills. Surviving mill owners switched to wool to supply the needs of the Union Army. After the war, wool and wool blend textiles continued to be an important aspect of Manayunk industry while cotton industries declined. Because of competition from mills in the South, industrial specialization prevailed with factories linking their output to a few steps in the production process, selling their materials to other factories. By the end of the century, Manayunk factories were producing standard cotton and wool fabrics, as well as carpet yarns, silks, "shoddy" blends, hosiery, dress goods, cashmere, jeans, and other articles. Despite this diversification, the first generation of mill owners such as Ripka and Schofield, who prospered before the Civil War, continued to define the structure of Manayunk industry. After the war, the rate of industrial expansion declined and the new mills were generally less profitable. While textile and textile related production continued to be important through the 1920's, the manufacture of paper, soap, chemicals increased in importance until the Depression.

Today, although no longer a regionally significant location for industrial activity, Manayunk remains a relatively satisfactory location for existing industries. Factors contributing to the area's longevity include easy access to the interstate highway system, a stable community, availability of water, and physical isolation from the deteriorated sections of the City.

EXP. 10/31/84

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

MAIN STREET - MANAYUNK

Philadelphia County

Continuation sheet HISTORIC DISTRICT

Item number 8

Page 5

For NPS use only

received

date entered

3. MANAYUNK SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The development of Manayunk as an important industrial center impacted the social development of the community. The town of Manayunk received its name at the first town meeting, May 4, 1824. Originally the area was known as "Flat Rock" because of a large flat rock formation at the lower side of the Flat Rock Bridge. The name was changed to Manayunk for the Indian word "Maniung" meaning "where we go to drink."

After completion of the canal, the population of Manayunk increased rapidly. From 1818 to 1822, Manayunk's population grew from 60 to 800. A census taken in April 1827, counted a population of 1,088. By 1840, the population of what is now the 21st ward (Manayunk, Roxborough & Wissahickon) was 5,797 people, and Manayunk had grown sufficiently large to incorporate as a separate entity, withdrawing from the township of Roxborough. In 1854, with a population of over 6,000 people, Manayunk was incorporated into the City of Philadelphia. However, it continued to remain a somewhat socially isolated area because of its own industrial base, and hilly topography.

Most of the early foreign born inhabitants attracted by the employment opportunities, came from the industrial areas of England, Scotland, and Ireland. Irish and English immigrants were succeeded by Germans, Italians and then Poles. The strong economy resulted in a high degree of social mobility, and many foreign born laborers later became mill owners. Growth in employment generated a demand for housing, and was quickly followed by housing construction on the steep slopes above the Schuylkill. In the early period of Manayunk's development there was little physical separation between the working and management classes; geography and topography limited the open space available for housing, resulting in dense rowhouse development.

4. PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT OF MANAYUNK**A. The Industry of Venice Island:**

The pattern of physical growth and development in Manayunk during the nineteenth century was determined by the location of the Manayunk Canal, as a transportation route and power source. With the decline of the canal and the increasing importance of railroad transportation, the construction of a railroad spur adjacent to the canal maintained Manayunk as an important industrial location. Industrial development and redevelopment occurred during the 19th and early 20th centuries in response to changes in technology and market condition favoring new industries.

After completion of the canal, Venice Island, located between the river channel and the canal, became the principal location for Manayunk industry. By the 1860's a substantial number of mill complexes had been developed both on the eastern and central parts of Venice Island, and the south side of Main Street, near the lower locks. Principal mill structures at the lower locks included the Roxborough Mills, and the Littlewood and Lancaster Mill. Cotton mills clustered in an area east of Green Lane Bridge, while west of the Leverington Street Bridge, a wider variety of mill industries developed including paper mills (Flat Rock Paper Mill), grist mills

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet MAIN STREET - MANAYUNK Philadelphia County
HISTORIC DISTRICT Item number 8

Page 6

(Mt. Vernon Grist Mill), and Knitting Works (Pennsylvania Knitting Works). Coal was now the major source of power for the mill complexes with the Philadelphia and Norristown Railroad servicing the coal depots on the south side of Cresson Street.

Over the next fifteen years, development continued along the eastern and central parts of Venice Island as far west as Fountain Street. Major mill complexes east of Green Lane included the Schuylkill Cotton Mill at Rector Street, Hardings Paper Mills and Ripka Cotton Mills at Carson Street. Typically, each mill had operation on both sides of the waters, linked by bridges across the canal, with the mill offices located on the Main Street side. By 1875, a substantial number of paper and wood pulp mills has been constructed west of the Fountain Street Bridge. Among these mills were the American Wood Pulp Co., Flat Rock Mills and Philadelphia Pulp Works. Race channels, cut across Venice Island from the canal to the main channel, supplied water for each mill. Gas became a new source of energy for Manayunk industries, provided by the Manayunk Gas Works located on Venice Island, east of the Leverington Street Bridge.

In the 1880's, rail transportation became increasingly important and a second rail line serving Manayunk, the Pennsylvania Schuylkill Valley Railroad, was completed. Before the 1818's Flat Rock Rd. and the canal had provided the only direct means of transporting raw materials and finished goods to and from the Island mills. Now, the transformation of Venice Island industry transportation from water to rail transportation was complete with the construction of the Venice Island branch of the Reading Railroad on the tow path right of way, and the elimination of the canal tow path system. At the turn of the century, most of the mills were still in operation, although new types of industry began developing with the construction of the railroad spur to Venice Island.

With increasing competition from textile production in the south, and a reorientation of Manayunk industry to pulp, soap, and chemical production, further development and redevelopment occurred in the first two decades of the 20th century. Some major textile mills remained, such as Imperial Woolens and Elton Textiles Mills, while new industries such as the Zane Soap and Chemical Co., National Waste Co., and the National Milling and Chemical Co. (NAMCO), opened. No significant new industrial development occurred in Manayunk after the 1920's, heightening the decline in importance of Manayunk as an industrial center.

Today, Venice Island provides both industrial and recreational uses. While the west end of the Island remains industrial, some of the old abandoned textile mills at the east end have been cleared for active recreational uses. Although many of the older mills have been demolished, these Venice Island sites may at some future time yield valuable archaeological information relating to nineteenth century industrial technology.

Manayunk, PA

Continuation

system, a stage

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination FormContinuation sheet MAIN STREET - MANAYUNK Philadelphia County
HISTORIC DISTRICT Item number 8

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Page 7

B. Main Street Manayunk:

Although the industrial areas of Venice Island were substantially developed by the 1870's, Main Street did not reach the peak of its development as a commercial and retail center until the early 20th century. In the mid-19th century, Main Street served as the principal land route for the transportation of people and goods in and out of Manayunk. It initially developed as a residential street and business center, responding to the industrial growth of Venice Island. In 1850, the Girard College and Manayunk horse drawn street car line operating on Main Street was completed linking Manayunk to the city via Ridge Avenue. At this time, the south side of Main Street was largely open to the canal. Bridges at cross streets connected Main Street to Venice Island. The north side of Main Street was almost fully developed between Pennsdale and Carson with residential development on side streets north of Main Street extended as far up as Silverwood Street.

Through the 1870's, industrial development on Venice Island continued and the business center grew as commercial development spread along the south side of Main Street between Lock and Grape Streets. Much of this growth came in the form of mill offices. With the increasing importance of Main Street as a business center, hotels were developed on the north side of Main Street, near the railroad station, and also banks, such as the Manayunk National Bank at Levering and Main. By 1890, development of the south side of Main Street extended west to the 4300 block of Main Street, including the Manayunk Trust Co., at 4336 Main Street. By the close of the century Main Street had become the commerce and institutional center for Manayunk.

Main Street in the early 1900's remained a business and commerce center tied to Venice Island industry rather than a retail shopping district. By the 20's, the south side of Main Street was fully developed, breaking any visual link between the commercial district and the canal industrial zone. However, as suburban residential growth occurred in Roxborough the character of Main Street shifted to retail shopping and entertainment catering to local trade. The Empress Theater was constructed on the site of the last remaining hotel on Main Street at number 4439, and department stores such as the Foster Department Store at number 4268 and Proper Brothers at Levering Street north of Main.

The Depression years brought the closing of many mills in Manayunk and the decline of Main Street as a community retail center. New retail activity concentrated first on the strip shopping district along Ridge Avenue, and then in the freestanding shopping centers, further west on Ridge Avenue. After a long period of decline evidenced by many vacant stores, there is renewed interest in the commercial strip, as antique shops and restaurants, seeking out low rent locations, have established businesses on Main Street. Recently, one of the larger structures on Main Street has been renovated for professional office use.

9. Major Bibliographical References

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 112

Quadrangle name Germantown

Quadrangle scale 1" = 2,000'

UMT References

A

1	8
---	---

4	8	1	3	6	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	4	2	9	9	2	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing

B

1	8
---	---

4	8	1	4	4	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	4	2	9	9	8	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing

C

1	8
---	---

4	7	9	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	4	3	1	9	6	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

D

1	8
---	---

4	7	8	8	4	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	4	3	1	9	4	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

E

1	8
---	---

4	7	8	9	6	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	4	3	1	9	4	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

F

--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

G

--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

H

--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Verbal boundary description and justification

SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

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

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title ELIZABETH MINTZ, KAY SMITH

organization N/A

date 1982

street & number 301 CHERRY STREET

telephone (215) 592-0465

city or town PHILADELPHIA

state PENNSYLVANIA

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature



title Larry E. Tise, State Historic Preservation Officer date 1/26/83

For HCRS use only

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

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

MAIN STREET - MANAYUNK Philadelphia County
Continuation sheet HISTORIC DISTRICT Item number 9

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Page 1

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Alber, Harlow, A History of the Schuylkill Navigation, New York, NY, 1926

McCullough, Robert and Leube, Walter, The Pennsylvania Main Line Canal, Copyright 1973
by Robert McCullough

National Science Foundation, Manayunk An Urban Community, Studies in Social Organization.
Final Technical Report, December 1975.

The Schuylkill - Manayunk Canal, The Trustees of Rutgers College in New Jersey, 1931.

Scharf & Westcott, History of Philadelphia 1682-1886, Philadelphia, 1886.

Shank, William H. P.E., The Amazing Pennsylvania Canal, American Canal and Transporta-
tion Center, York, Pennsylvania, 1973.

Three Hundred Years with the Pennsylvania Travelers,
American Canal and Transportation Center, York, Pennsylvania, 1976.

Historical Society of Pennsylvania Campbell Collection Scrapbooks

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

MAIN STREET - MANAYUNK

HISTORIC DISTRICT

Philadelphia County
Item number 10

Continuation sheet

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Page 1

MAIN STREET - MANAYUNK HISTORIC DISTRICTBOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Main Street, approximately 370' east of Shurs Lane, at the eastern boundary of Littlewoods Dyers & Bleachers (4025 Main Street); thence extending northwardly approximately 180' along said boundary to a point of the southerly boundary of the Reading Railroad right of way, south of Cresson Street; thence extending westwardly approximately 1,800' along the southerly boundary of the Reading Railroad right of way, to the easterly side of Roxborough Avenue; thence continuing westwardly approximately 850' along the southerly side of Cresson Street to the easterly side of Levering; thence extending north to the northerly side of Cresson Street (60' wide). Thence extending westwardly approximately 400' to the east side of Carson Street to include the platforms, waiting room and public facilities building, of the Manayunk passenger station of the Reading Railroad; thence extending southwardly at right angles to Cresson Street to the southerly side of Cresson Street; thence extending westwardly 375' along the southerly side of Cresson Street to the westerly side of Green Lane; thence continuing westwardly along the southern boundary of the Reading Railroad right of way 150' to a point; thence extending southwardly crossing the Pennsylvania Railroad right of way, following the easterly boundary of the Manayunk substation property, 150' to a point on the northerly side of Main Street; thence extending westwardly along the northerly side of Main Street 1,100' to the westerly side of Leverington Avenue; thence continuing westwardly along the southern boundary of the Reading Railroad right of way approximately 5,700' to a point adjacent to Flat Rock Dam; thence extending southwardly, crossing the canal channel and continuing along the westerly side of the dam structure to the southern bank of the Schuylkill River; thence returning along the easterly side of the dam structure to the westerly tip of Venice Island; thence extending eastwardly along the southern shore of Venice Island 9,850' to the easterly tip of Venice Island at the lower lock; thence crossing the lower lock channel and continuing eastwardly approximately 700' along the north bank of the Schuylkill River to the easterly property line of 4026 Main Street; thence extending northwardly along said property line approximately 100' to the southerly side of Main Street; thence crossing Main Street, 60' wide, to a point on the northerly side of Main Street; at the eastern boundary of Littlewoods Dyers and Bleachers, the first mentioned point, and place of beginning.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet MAIN STREET - MANAYUNK PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
HISTORIC DISTRICT Item number 10

Page 2

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

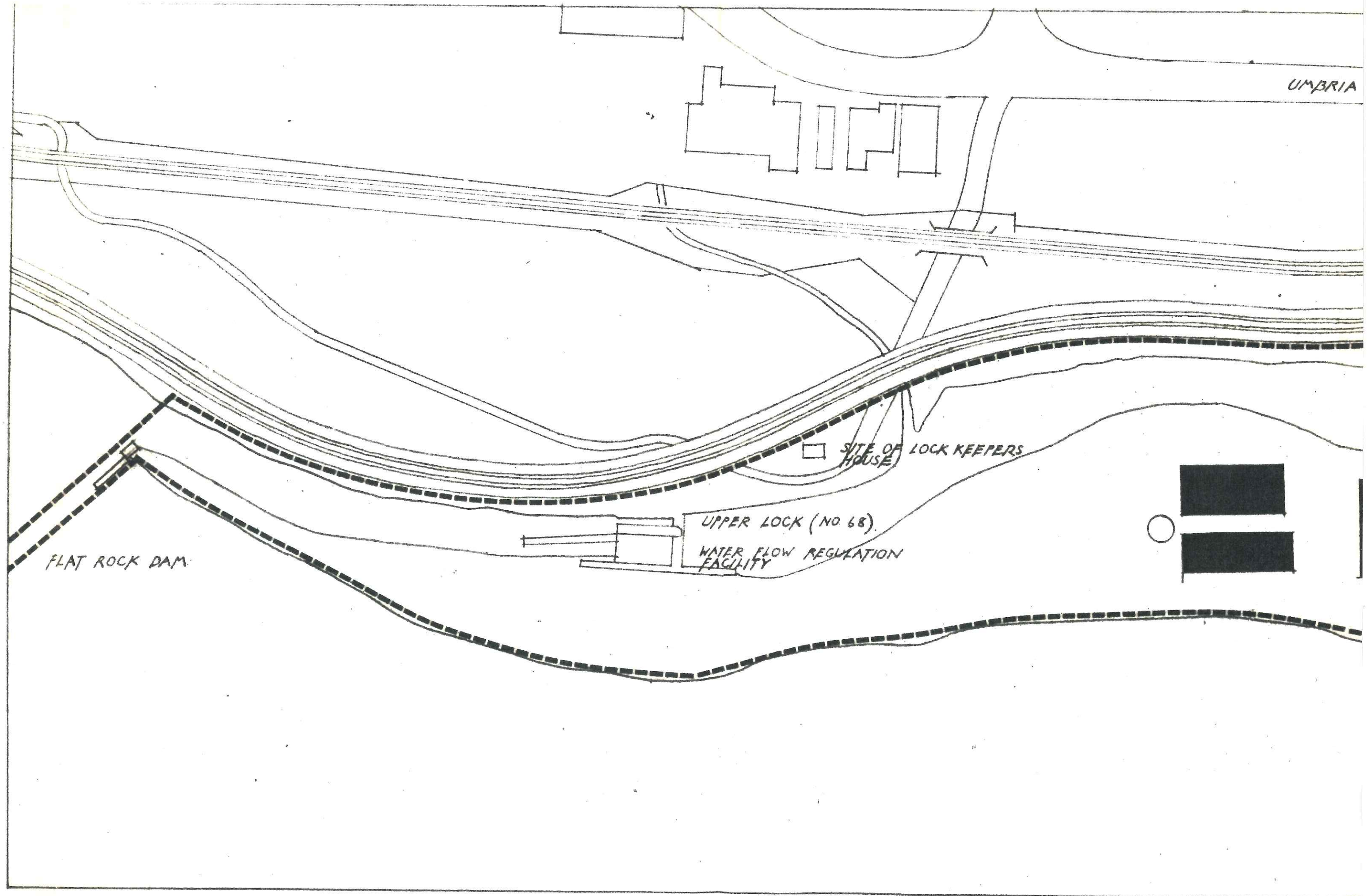
The theme of the Main Street - Manayunk Historic District relates to nineteenth century commercial and industrial development. The boundaries selected for the district illustrate the significance of Manayunk as an urban mill town. Nineteenth century mill towns followed a district pattern of development beginning with a water source to provide power for the mill structures located immediately adjacent to the waterway, and the commercial strip and residential area, often mixed together, within walking distance of the mills. The Main Street - Manayunk Historic District is an excellent, intact example of this type of development with the focus on the Manayunk Canal.

The historic district boundary encloses; the whole of the Manayunk Canal, the reason for the development of Manayunk; Venice Island, where much of Manayunk's early industrial development began and the flood plain of the Main Street district, the center of commerce for Manayunk. Within the boundaries of the proposed district lies the core of the industrial village of Manayunk. Although the village eventually expanded up into the hills of Manayunk to what is now known as the hilltop community, historically the earliest settlement relates to the area described as the historic district.

American Canal and Transportation Center.

The western boundary of the district is defined by Flat Rock Dam, and the entrance channel to the Manayunk Canal. The eastern boundary is defined by the commercial and industrial development on Main Street attributable to construction of the canal, and the eastern boundary of the Manayunk flood plain. The precise boundary is defined by the eastern property line of Main Muffler Shop at number 4026 Main Street and Littlewood Dyers and Bleacher at numbers 4025-75. The area immediately east of this boundary is vacant land on the south side of Main Street and a large modern structure on the north side of Main Street which do not relate to the nineteenth century development of Manayunk. The northern boundary is defined by the Reading Railroad right of way, located at the northern edge of the Schuylkill flood plain. North of the railroad the topography rises steeply, and the combination of railroad and topography provides a strong psychological barrier. The southern boundary of the district is defined by the southern edge of Venice Island, and the Schuylkill River.

UMBRIA



UMBRIA STREET

RAILROAD

MANAYUNK CANAL

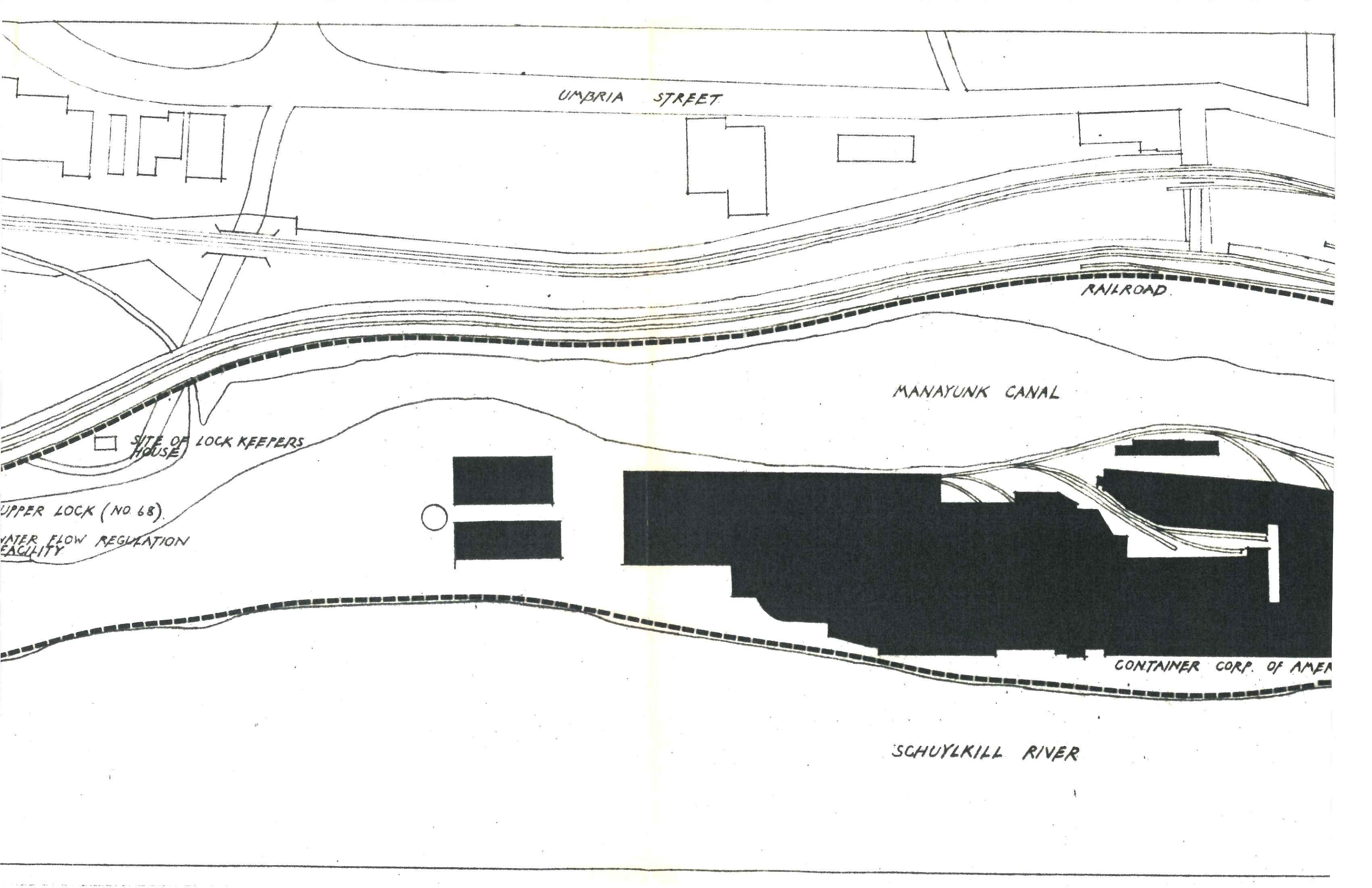
SITE OF LOCK KEEPERS HOUSE

UPPER LOCK (NO. 68)

WATER FLOW REGULATION FACILITY

CONTAINER CORP. OF AMER

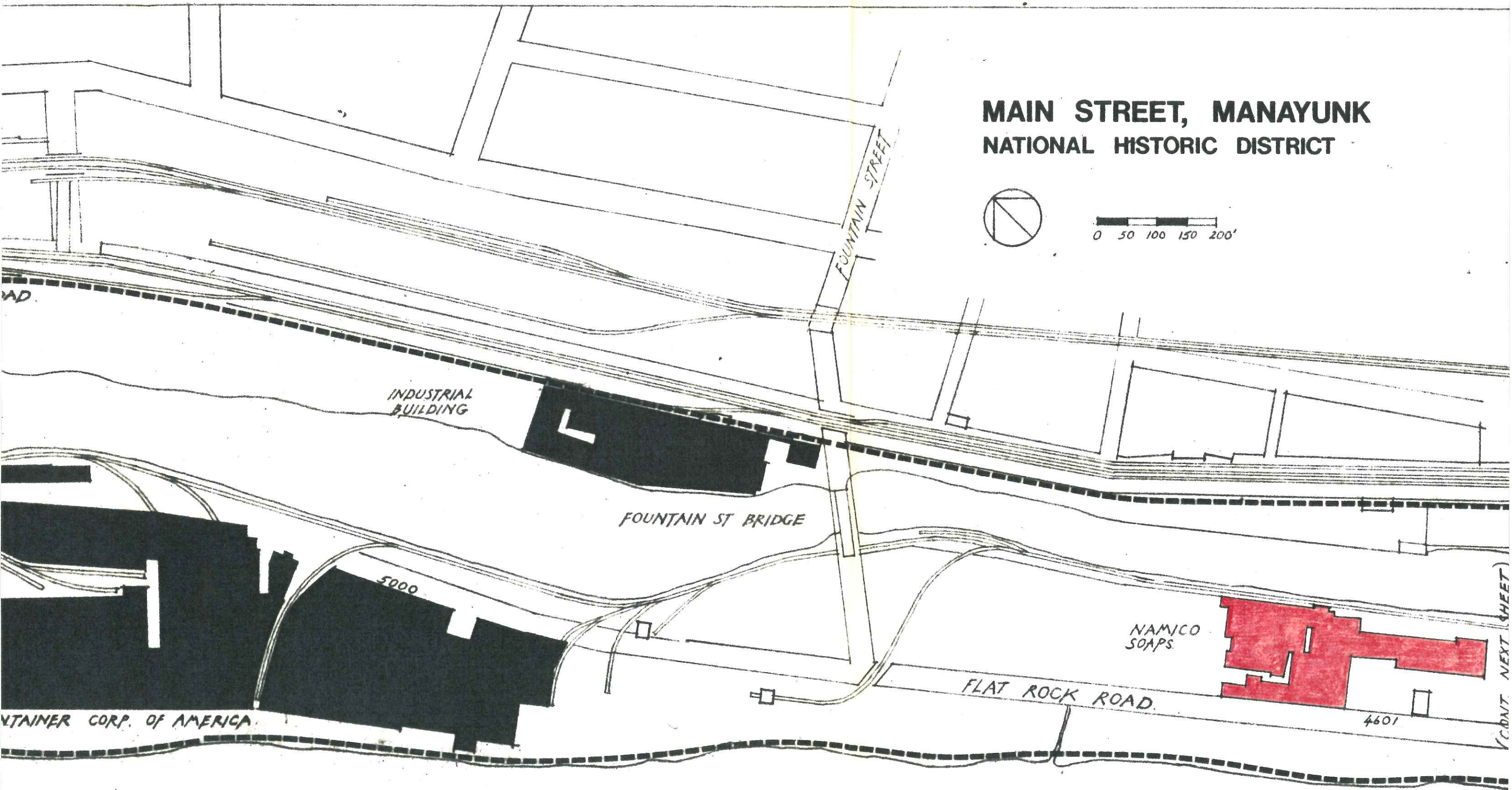
SCHUYLKILL RIVER



MAIN STREET, MANAYUNK
NATIONAL HISTORIC DISTRICT



0 50 100 150 200'



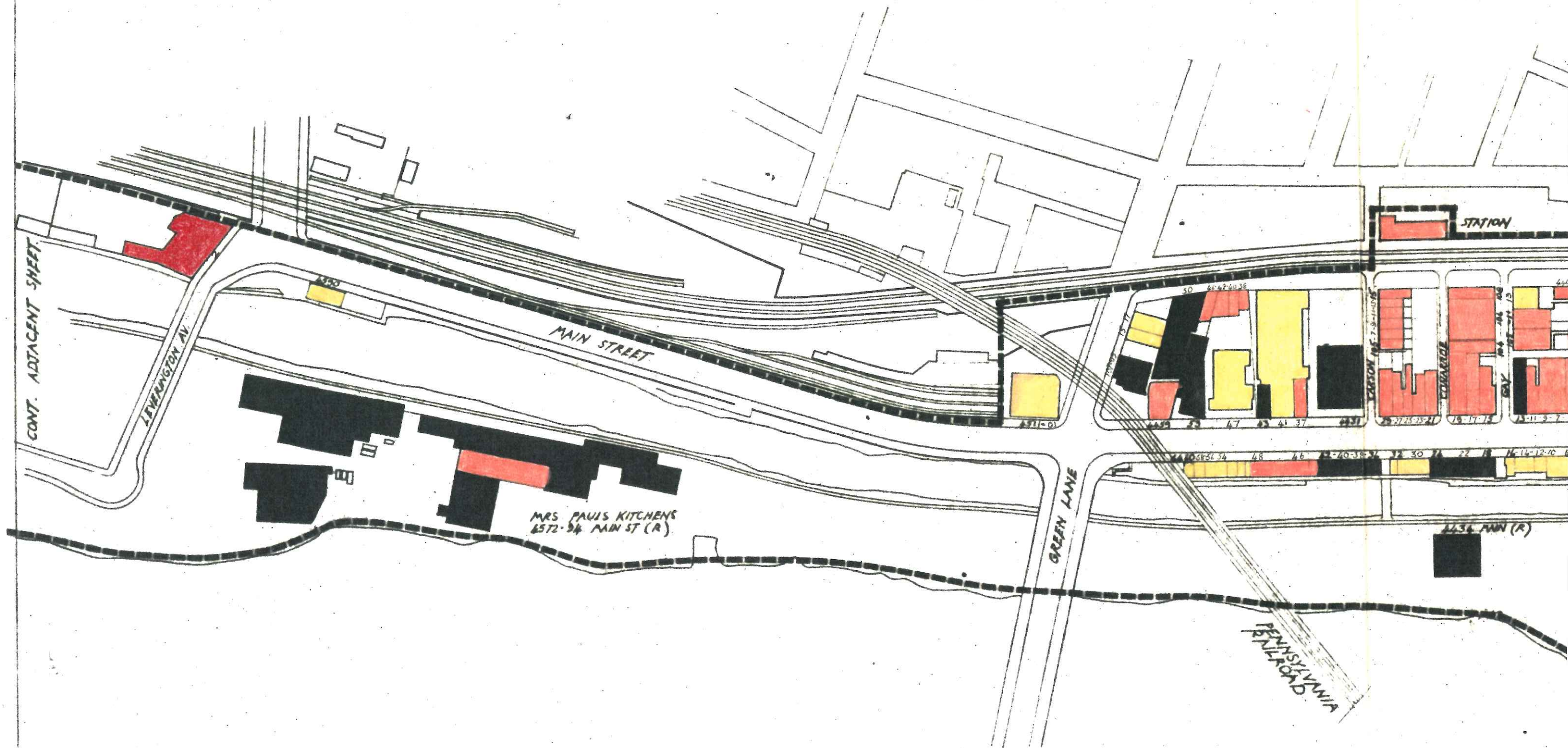
BOUNDARY OF HISTORIC DISTRICT.

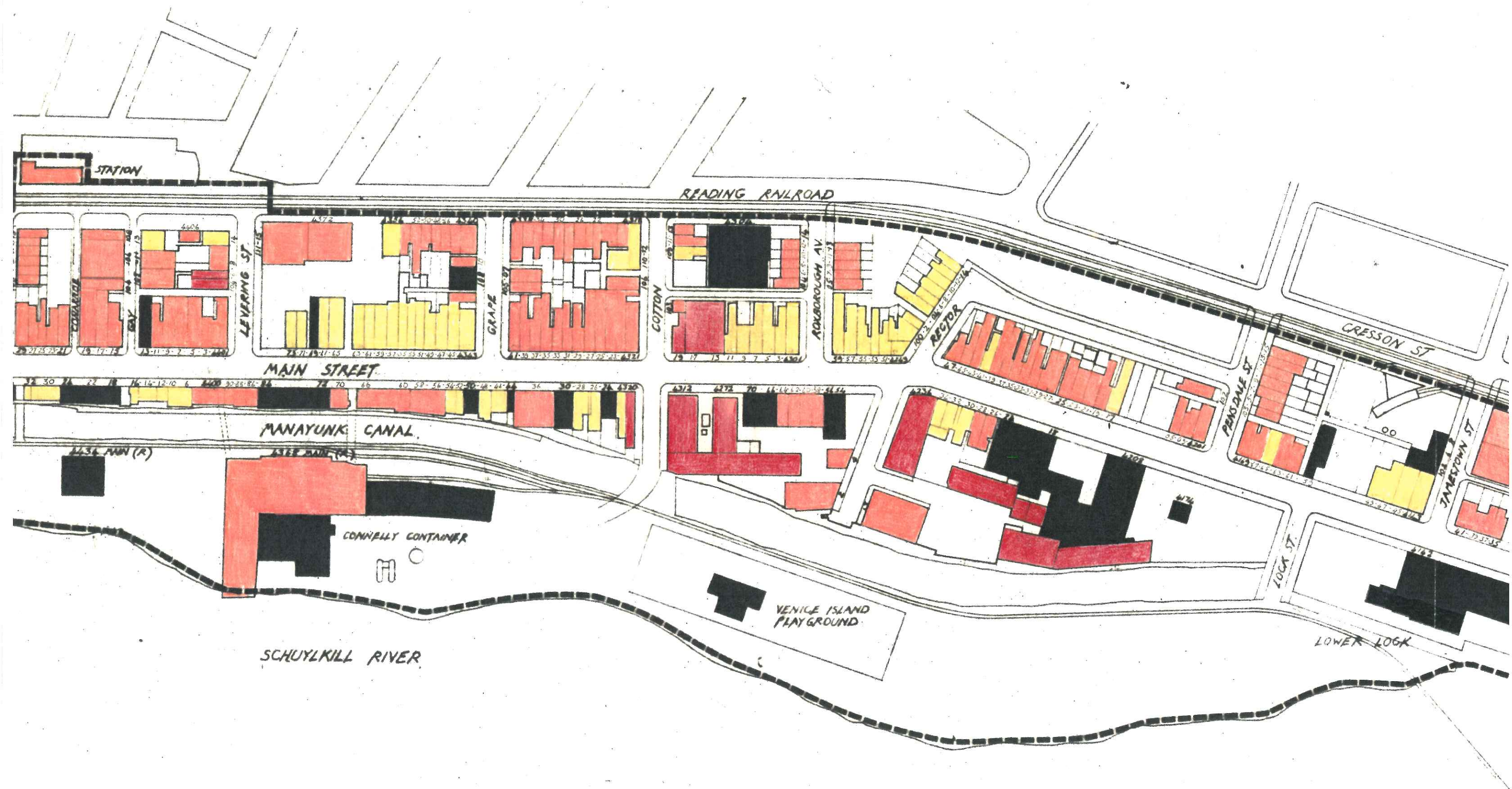


INTRUSION.



SIGNIFICANT BUILDING.





MAIN STREET, MANAYUNK NATIONAL HISTORIC DISTRICT



0 50 100 150 200'



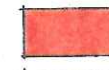
INTRUSION



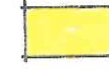
BOUNDARY OF DISTRICT



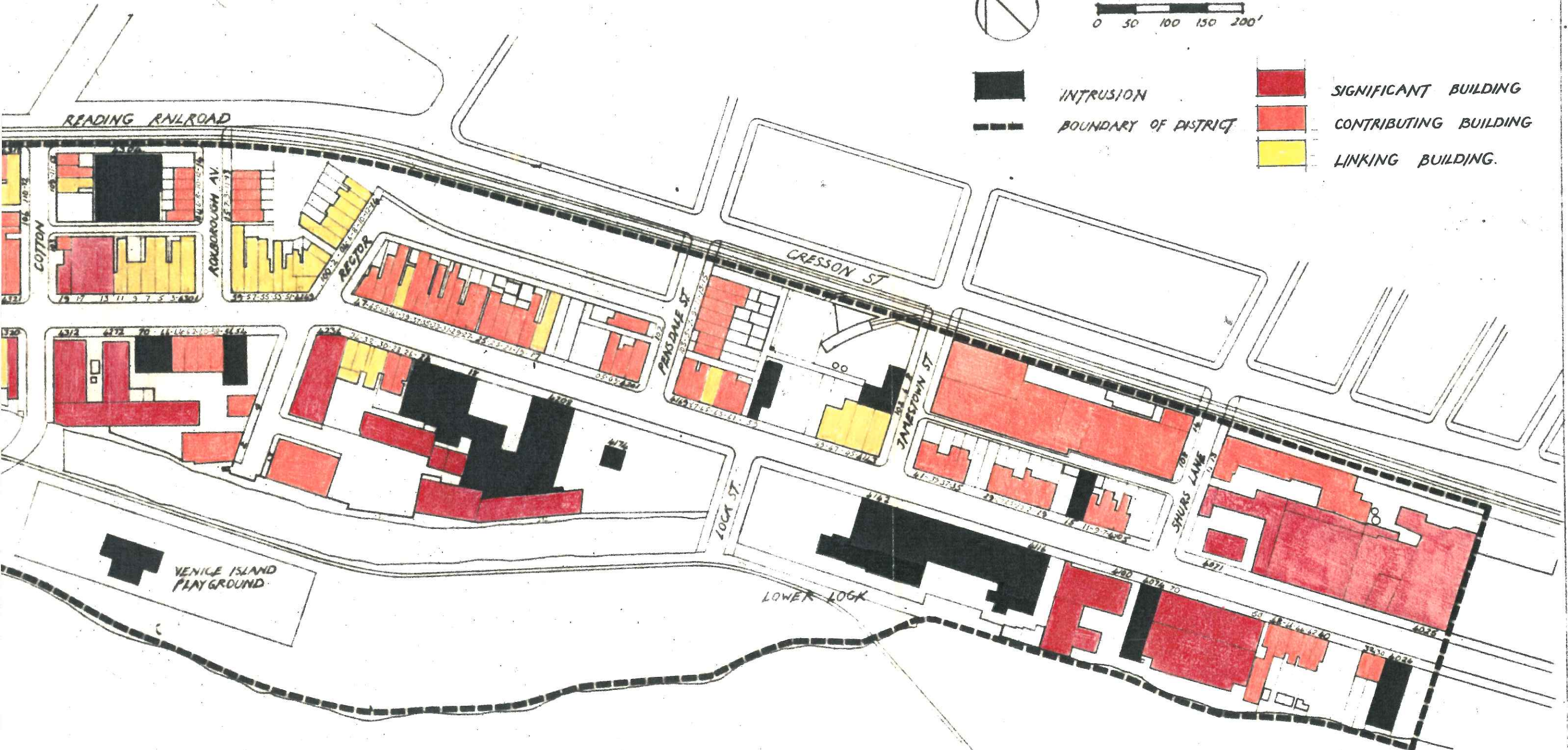
SIGNIFICANT BUILDING



CONTRIBUTING BUILDING



LINKING BUILDING.



DA 100-124-0018
EXP. 10/31/84

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

MAIN STREET - MANAYUNK Philadelphia County
HISTORIC DISTRICT Item number 7

Continuation sheet

Page 3

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The theme of the Main Street - 19th century commercial and industrial development and the significance of Manayunk town follows a distinct pattern of wide power for the mill structure, the commercial strip and residential distance of the mills. The Main Street - intact example of this type of development.

APPENDIX: BUILDING INVENTORY

The historic district boundary is reason for the development of Manayunk industrial development center and the center of commerce for Manayunk. THE FOLLOWING IS A COMPLETE LIST OF ALL BUILDINGS LOCATED WITHIN THE HISTORIC DISTRICT. THE FOLLOWING RATING SYSTEM HAS BEEN DEvised TO IDENTIFY RESOURCES:

The western boundary of the district is the channel to the Manayunk Canal. THE FOLLOWING IS A COMPLETE LIST OF ALL BUILDINGS LOCATED WITHIN THE HISTORIC DISTRICT. THE FOLLOWING RATING SYSTEM HAS BEEN DEvised TO IDENTIFY RESOURCES:

A - SIGNIFICANT BUILDING/STRUCTURE
B - CONTRIBUTING BUILDING/STRUCTURE
C - LINKING BUILDING/STRUCTURE -
D - APPROPRIATE SCALE AND MATERIALS, ALTHOUGH LATER OR ALTERED.
E - INTRUSIONS -
F -
G -
H -
I -
J -
K -
L -
M -
N -
O -
P -
Q -
R -
S -
T -
U -
V -
W -
X -
Y -
Z -

the eastern boundary of the district is the eastern property line of the Manayunk Canal. The northern boundary is located at the northern edge of the district. The southern boundary is located at the southern edge of the district. The district is bounded by the Manayunk Canal to the west, the eastern property line of the Manayunk Canal to the east, the northern edge of the district to the north, and the southern edge of the district to the south.

NOTE: All categories except for "D" are considered as "contributing" and eligible for tax benefits.

EXP. 10/31/84

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

MAIN STREET - MANAYUNK

Continuation sheet HISTORIC DISTRICT

Item number 7

Page 4

For NPS use only
received
date entered

MAIN STREET - SOUTH SIDE (4000-4100 Blocks)

- D. 4026 Main Street, Garage. Main Muffler. C. 1925 1 story brick garage with large sliding garage door; office entrance and stepped parapet roof.
- B. 4030-32 Main Street. C. 1860; 3 story stucco over rubble Italianate attached residences; segmentally arched door opening with transoms; segmentally arched doubled hung 4/4 lights (sash on upper stores of 32 have been enclosed to accommodate conventional sash); boxed wood cornice with decorative modillions; slightly pitched hipped roofline. Originally part of a larger row, ending with 4040-42 Main Street.
- B. 4040-48 Main Street. C. 1860; 3 story stucco over rubble Italianate attached residence; segmentally arched door opening with transoms; segmentally arched double hung 4/4 lights; marble steps and banding above basement window; molded wood cornices with decorative modillions; 4042 has been stuccoed and scored with raised pointing to resemble stone; 4044-46 are slightly smaller in size, although compatible in detailing.
- A. 4050-72 Main Street. Industrial mill structure. Franlin Chemical and Equipment Co., C. 1850. 2 story, 15 bay, rough caste stucco over rubble Italianate structure; segmentally arched window opening with double hung 4/4 lights with segmentally arched brick lintels; various types of openings in facade including doorways, garage doors, and shaftways; slightly gabled roofline. Rear of mill structure faces the Schuylkill River (originally name: Roxborough Mills).
- D. 4074 Main Street. Commercial structure. R.W.R. Motors Co. 1860; 2 story brick structure with rough caste stucco front; garage door opening with wood shingle pent eave; rectangular double hung windows with non-moveable aluminum covered shutters. (David Wallace Mill)
- A. 4100-4112 Main Street. Industrial mill structure, Acme Wire Machine Co., Co. 1850's 4 story, 9 bay with two story brick addition; rubble construction with smooth stucco finish, Vernacular style; double hung 12/12 windows; other boarded up; shaftways at the center of the building; corbelled brick eaves with gabled roofline. (Original name: Dexter Mills - Dye Works).
- D. 4116-42 Main Street. Industrial building, Krooks Woolen Carpet Inc. C. 1920; 1 story 16 bay brick building with factory casement windows; brick band above windows with plain parapet roof capped with terra cotta tiles. (Has 1822 date stone from original mill Anne Dawson).
- D. 4174 Main Street. Commercial building. C. 1960; 1 story intrusion.

MAIN STREET - NORTH SIDE (4000-Block)

- A. 4025-71 Main Street. Industrial mill complex. Littlewood & Co. Dyers & Bleachers Est. 1869; complex of buildings including 2 story, 15 bay rubble structure; segmentally arched window opening, now blocked in, with segmentally arched brick lintels; corbelled

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

100-1124-0018
EXP. 10/31/84

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet MAIN STREET - MANAYUNK
 HISTORIC DISTRICT

Item number 7

Page 5

MAIN STREET - NORTH SIDE (CON'T)

brick cornice; gable roof; later building 2 story stucco structure with large and small, double hung windows with louvered shutters; additional industrial buildings sandwiched in between.

SHURS LANE - NORTH OF MAIN

- B. 111-113 Shurs Lane. Industrial building company. Struse & Sons. C. 1875; original structure 3 story rubble construction with gable roof; structure butts up against Pennsy Railroad line; 111 is a later addition, a handsome 2 story yellow brick structure with decorative quoining; segmentally arched window openings with splayed brick lintels and hipped roof.
- B. 106-108 Shurs Lane. Industrial mill building. Something New and Uniform Unlimited stores. C. 1870's; 2 story brick mill structure; with segmentally arched windows, upper portions enclosed to accommodate stand size double hung sash; corbelled brick cornice low pitched roof with tile cap.

JAMESTOWN STREET - NORTH OF MAIN

- D. 102-108 Jamestown Street. Group of 1 story buildings including stuccoed garage and brick structure with iron cresting on roof. Covered railroad siding, former coal storage facility to rear.

MAIN STREET - NORTH SIDE (4100 Block)

- B. 4105-4111 Main Street. Row of residences. C. 1850's; 3 story 2 bay rubble construction with stucco finish, Vernacular styling; 4105 and 07 have raised pointed detail to resemble stone; simple fenestration, double hung windows; varied front doors; first floor of 05 has been converted to storefront; molded wood cornices, low pitched gable roof lines.
- D. 4113-15 Main Street, factory structure. 1 story, 2 bay brick factory building; rubble sidewalks; steel industrial windows brick lintels; corbelled brick parapet large metal chimney stack.
- B. 4119-29 Main Street. Row of residences. C. 1860's; 3 story, 2 bay stucco structure, working class Vernacular; 23 is a aluminum sided; double hung window sash with variations on first floor and at third floor level which has smaller windows as in the Italianate style; reveal door frames with single leaf doors and single light transoms; varying cornice treatment including tin aluminum and boxed wood with modillions.

4131-33 Main Street - Vacant Lot

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

MAIN STREET - MANAYUNK

Continuation sheet

HISTORIC DISTRICT

Item number 7

Page 6

For NPS use only

received

date entered

MAIN STREET - NORTH SIDE (CONT'D)

- B. ~~4135-41~~ Main Street. Row of residences & bar. C. 1850's; 2 story, 2 bay rubble construction, working class housing; 4135 stuccoed; 39-41 Perma stoned; double hung window fenestration; reveal frame doorway, single leaf doors; gable roof, molded wood cornice 39-41 altered to accommodate bar; gable dormers added to 39; pent eave unifies building. 4141 Hentzel's Bar.
- E. ~~4143-45~~ Main Street. Residences. C. 1875; 3 story, stuccoed structures with double hung windows; single leaf wood doors; molded wood cornices with ornate decorative brackets; 4143 has tile flush storefront. 43-45 built C. 1850
- C. ~~4147-51~~ Main Street. New Umbria Baptist Church. C. Gothic Revival; perma stone over Wissahickon Schist; large arched windows first floor; gothic arched double hung windows second floor; gabled parapet roofline. 53 vacant lot.
- D. ~~4159~~ Main Street. Retail Store. Clothes & Things. C. 1930; Colonial revival; 1 story schist structure with double hung windows; panel shutters; gable roofline.
- B/C ~~4161-69~~ Main Street. Row of residences with some first floor storefronts. C. 1870's
- D. ~~4161-63~~: 3 story stucco structures with segmentally arched, double hung windows; molded wood cornice with decorative brackets; 65: later brick infill structure with two story metal bay, finials and large metal cornice; 67-69: stucco structure, 67 pointed to resemble stone; double hung windows; first floor of 67 stuccoed over; 60: Miller's Plumbing/Heating business. 61-63 possibly dating back to 1860's.

E. PENSDALE AVENUE - NORTH OF MAIN

- B. ~~103-115~~ Pensdale Avenue. Worker housing. C. 1850 row of 2½ and 3½ story rubble structures with stucco covering; 103 pointed to resemble stone, 115 rubble; simple structures with double windows; plain wood cornices; dormer windows and gable roof lines.
- D. ~~102~~ Pensdale Avenue. Worker building. C. 1850's; 2½ story, 2 bay stucco structure, Vernacular Federal style, double hung 2/2 lights; single leaf modern door; molded wood cornice with gable roof; basement located below street grade.

MAIN STREET - SOUTH SIDE (4200 Block)

- A/D 4208-4224 Main Street. Industrial Mill building. G. Whitfield Richards Co. C. 1870's; modern two story block structure facing Main Street; original mill structure facing Schuylkill River/Manayunk Canal. Handsome 5 story, Wissahickon Schist, 22 bay structure, segmentally arched and square headed window openings have been shortened or enclosed with glass blocks; elaborate corbelled brick (Schfield) cornice; and slightly pitched gable roof. Economy Mills.

001 100-124-0018
EXP. 10/31/84

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet MAIN STREET - MANAYUNK
 HISTORIC DISTRICT Item number 7 Page 7

MAIN STREET - SOUTH SIDE (CONT'D)

- B. 4226-28 Main Street. Mixed use commercial/residential. C. 1850; handsome 3 story 6 bay mosaic stone structure; first floor storefronts with plate glass windows and large molded wood decorative bracketed cornice; first and second floor has double hung 4/4 lights; large molded wood bracketed cornice; gabled roof.
- C. 4230-34 Main Street. Commercial structures. Howard's Glass Works. C. 1850's; 2 story stucco structures; garage and storefront.
- A. 4236 Main Street. Industrial mill building. Venturi, Rauch & Scott-Brown Architects and Planners. C. 1880; 3 story, 3 bay brick mill structure; facade of the structure projects giving a splayed effect; first floor has storefront with square transom lights and two double leaf wood and glass entrance ways; second floor windows double hung 2/2; third floor; segmentally arched double hung 2/2 lights; window fenestration paired windows flank single windows; very heavy molded wood cornice with large dentils, cornice line also splays.
- D. 4254-56 Main Street. Commercial structure. Jetronics Industries Inc., C. 1920; 3 story brick and stucco structure.
- B. 4258-64 Main Street. mill structure. Jetronic Industries, Inc., C. 1850; 3 story rubble mill structure with stucco finish; segmentally arched brick lintels; most of the windows have been blocked in or modern aluminum windows inserted (original name: Blantyre Mills).
- D. 4266-70 Main Street. Commercial structure. Jetronics Industries Inc. Modern single story stucco finish office structure.
- A. 4272-4312 Main Street. Mill structure. Jetronic Industries Inc. two handsome C. 1850 three story, 3 bay stone rubble structures with cut stone quoins. Building set at right angles to Main Street; first floor has unsympathetic alterations with pent eave and corridor style doorways. Square headed, double hung 12/12 and 8/12 light windows with segmentally arched brick lintels; corbelled brick lintel set into gable end. Rear of building complex fronts onto Manayunk Canal (original name: Blantyre Mills).

RECTOR STREET - SOUTH OF MAIN

- B. 3 & 4 Rector Street. Industrial mill buildings. Irving L. Labov Heating & Plumbing C. 1880's; handsome 1½ story brick structure, stuccoed finish; round arched and segmentally arched windows with like shape brick lintels; corbelled brick cornice gable roof; circular window now enclosed; 4 Rector Street has a fanlight window.

OW 10/31/84
EXP. 10/31/84

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet MAIN STREET - MANAYUNK
 HISTORIC DISTRICT Item number 7 Page 8

RECTOR STREET - SOUTH OF MAIN (CONT'D)

- A. 5 Rector or 4120 Main Street. Industrial mill complex. Apex C. 1870; handsome rubble buildings with stucco finish segmentally arched brick lintels; windows have been enclosed with glass block; corbel brick cornice with gable roof.

RECTOR STREET - NORTH OF MAIN

- C. 100-114. Residential row. C. 1860's; row of two and three story structures with simple fenestration and detailing; later buildings have more ornate detailing including two story bay.

MAIN STREET - NORTH SIDE (4200 Block)

- B. 4201-05 Main Street. Residential and mixed use structures. Moms Bar. C. 1850; 3 and 4- story stucco structures, 03 pointed to resemble stone, 05 has perma-stone first floor; double hung windows; molded wood cornice and gabled roofline.
- B/C 4217-25 Main Street. Residential and mixed use structures. Meitner Real Estate. C. 1830's; two and three story, 2 bay stucco and brick residences; 1st floor storefronts which have been reconverted for residential use; all have double hung 1/1 windows, except 18 which is a handsome building with segmentally arched 2/2 windows and arched brick lintels with keystones; large cornice with heavy wood brackets.
- B/C 4227-47 Main Street. Residential and mixed use structures. C. 1850's compatible row of 3 story, 2 bay brick and stucco structures with square and segmentally arched lintels; some with keystones; some wood cornices. 4247 is particularly significant because it mirrors 4226 Main Street on the south side of Main Street. It is a 3 story 4 bay brick structure with projecting facades; first floor has a wood and glass storefront; 2nd and 3rd floor have segmentally arched double hung 2/2 lights. segmentally arched lintels with keystones and sills with consoles an elaborate molded wood cornice with large brackets finishes the building.
- C. 4249-59 Main Street. Residential and mixed use structures. C. 1850-1870; two and three story, brick and stucco structures with various window treatments and first floor storefronts.

ROXBOROUGH AVENUE - NORTH OF MAIN STREET

- B. 103-113 Roxborough Street. Residential row. C. 1850's; three story, 2 bay structure, stucco finish, Vernacular working class housing, double hung 1/1 lights and single leaf doors; molded wood bracketed cornice and gabled roofline.
- B. 104-114 Roxborough Street, Residential row. C. 1850's; three story, 1 bay, stucco finish, Vernacular working class housing 2 with Mosaic pointing to resemble stone; double hung windows and single leaf doors; tin cornices and gabled roof.

EXP. 10/31/84

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet MAIN STREET - MANAYUNK
 HISTORIC DISTRICT

Item number 7

Page 9

MAIN STREET - SOUTH SIDE

- A. 4320 Main Street. Mixed use residential/commercial. C. 1870 3 story, 2 bay brick structure; first floor storefront, large plate window, double leaf wood and glass doors; cast iron fluted brackets above storefront; double hung window sash with stone lintels and sills; molded wood cornice with decorative brackets.
- C. 4322 Main Street. Mixed use residential/commercial C. 1870; 3 story, 2 bay aluminum siding with storefront, plate glass windows with arched opening molded tin cornice above storefront; double hung 2/2 lights, aluminum cornice.
- C/D 4324-34 Main Street. Commercial and commercial/residential structures. C. 1925; one two and three story, brick and stucco structures. 4324 and 4330 are one story intrusions.
- B. 4336 Main Street. Commercial structure. Joyce Maintenance. C. 1890; and elegant brick structure with large windows decorated with greek key surrounds and large consoles; corinthian plasters plank the entranceway, now a garage door; heavy molded cornice with dentils and dentiled fretwork; segmentally arched dormer windows. In spite of the fact it has been turned into a garage, it maintains its original elegance. Manayunk Trust Company.
- D. 4344 Main Street. Mixed use residential/commercial. Barbershop. C. 1884; brick structure with tile storefront; double hung sash; corbelled brick cornice.
- C/D 4346/50 Main Street. Mixed use commercial/residential structures. C. 1880's; 3 story 3 bay brick structure, 46 is stuccoed, commercial first floor, upper stories, double hung windows, ornate cornices 46 is pressed tin, 48 is molded wood with large brackets; 50 is a modern one story intrusion.
- C. 4352-54 Main Street; 2 story brick with low pitched roof, french doors, double hung sash.
- B. 4356-58 Main Street. Commercial structure. C. 1860; 2 story glass and stone building large storefront windows with decorative transom panels; fixed sash upper story with transom lights; molded tin cornice.
- B. 4360-66 Main Street, Commercial warehouse structure. C. 1860; handsome 3 story, 5 bay brick structure; large plate glass storefront; second floor; Palladian style windows; third floor, paired arched windows with arched lintels with arched lintels with keystones. Ornate molded metal cornice with modillions and fretted fascia board.
- B. 4370 Main Street. Real estate/law building. Oliver Realty & Co. C. 1890; simple one story brick building with large plate glass storefronts; parapet roof with metal finials; ornate press metal portico entryway; decorative fluted columns with Corinthian columns, and arched openings.

EXP. 10/31/84

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

MAIN STREET - MANAYUNK

Continuation sheet HISTORIC DISTRICT

Item number 7

Page 10

For NPS use only
received
date entered

MAIN STREET - SOUTH SIDE (CONT'D)

- D. 4372-84 Main Street. Commercial structures. C. 1930; one story brick commercial structures, some with plate glass windows.
- C. 4386-90 Main Street. Commercial structures. C. 1900; two story, four bay brick structure with plate glass storefront; 3 part metal bays and double windows with splayed brick and stone lintels, second floor; molded cornice with arched gable front decorated with small round windows.

MAIN STREET - NORTH SIDE (4300 Block)

- C. 4301-4311 Main Street. Mixed use commercial/residential. C. 1900; row of three story, two bay brick and stucco, Vernacular style; commercial storefronts-varying types including plate glass and glass block; 05-11 have arch motifs on the facade cornice types include molded aluminum and molded wood with decorative brackets.
- A. 4313 Main Street. Mill structure. Parisian Draperies. C. 1850's, elegant three story 6-bay Wissahickon Schist structure; large segmentally arched 6 light storefront windows; 8/8 double hung, segmentally arched windows, second floor; double hung 4/4 segmentally arched lights, third floor; segmentally arched brick labels over all windows; New Orleans style fire escape second floor; aluminum cap cornice. Masonic Hall.
- A. 4319 Main Street. Mixed residential/commercial C. 1860; 3 story Wissahickon Schist structure; metal faced bay and metal cornice; storefront has modern permastone facing.
- B. 4323 Main Street. Commercial structure. Westbrook 5 & 10¢ Store. C. 1905; handsome two story, two bay brick structure. large curved, plate glass windows; double leaf wood and glass doors with single light transoms inscribed with name of store; heavy metal cornice with festooned brackets; double windows; double hung 12/1 lights with splayed stone and brick lintels with keystone; ornate metal cornice with metal, gable parapet incised with original name "Nickels Building"
- B. 4321-41 Main Street. Mixed use commercial/residential C. 1870's row of 3 story, 2 bay brick and stucco; Vernacular Italianate structures; various types of nineteenth century storefronts; upper story fenestration varied including segmentally arched and square headed, double hung sash with segmentally arched and splayed lintels; cornice treatment includes ornate molded tin, molded wood with brackets and aluminum cap.
- C. 4343-4363 Main Street. Mixed use commercial/residential. C. 1870-1890; rows of two and three story brick and stucco structures with commercial first floor spaces; late nineteenth and twentieth century Vernacular buildings with Italianate and Colonial revival detailing; upper stories have segmentally arched and square headed double hung sash, some second story metal bays; 51-53 have ornate segmentally arched dormer windows with finals, elegant, yet almost out of character for Main Street structure;

EXP. 10/31/84

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet MAIN STREET - MANAYUNK
 HISTORIC DISTRICT

Item number 7

Page 11

59 is a two and one half story, gable roof structure with pedimented dormer, Federal in style; cornice treatment varies including molded wood with heavy brackets, molded tin with decorative fascia board, finials and aluminum cap.

C/D 4365-73 Main Street. Mixed use commercial/residential C. 1890's; late 19th and 20th century Vernacular styling; one, two and three story mixed use structures; standard building form with some interesting detailing particularly window and cornice treatment. 4369 is a one story intrusion.

D. 4375-79 Main Street. Municipal parking lot.

COTTON STREET - NORTH OF MAIN

B. 103 Cotton Street. Residence. C. 1860; 3 story structure with basement. Stone rubble with stucco facing; 4/4 wood windows.

C. 109 Cotton Street. Residence. C. 1890; 3 story brick attached residence.

B. 111-113 Cotton Street. Residence. C. 1860; 3 story stone attached row structures; 2/2 windows; 113 has bar at first floor level.

B. 106 Cotton Street. Residence. C. 1860; 3 story 3 bay brick structure with stucco facing, wood cornice, arch head 2/2 windows.

C/D 108-110 Cotton Street. Residence. C. 1860; attached 3 story 3 bay stucco faced row structures, wood cornice.

C. 112 Cotton Street.

(Also known as 4318 Cresson Street - See Cresson Street)

GRAPE STREET - NORTH OF MAIN

B. 106-110 Grape Street. Mixed use garage/residential. C. 1830's; two and three story structures with double hung sash, gable roof lines.

D. 108 Grape Street. One story brick garage with gabled parapet.

B. 105, 107, 111 Grape Street. C. 1830; 3 story, 2 bay stucco structure, residential Vernacular style with Federal characteristics; double hung sash; modern flush doors; pent eave over first floor, aluminum cornice.

EXP. 10/31/84

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

MAIN STREET - MANAYUNK

Continuation sheet

HISTORIC DISTRICT

Item number 7

Page 12

For NPS use only
received
date entered

LEVERING STREET - NORTH OF MAIN

- A. 104-106 Levering Street. Residential. C. 1830's; three story, 2 bay stucco structure, Vernacular style with Federal characteristics, double hung 6/1 sash with plank frame, casement window upper sash, reveal frame doors, boxed wood cornice, gable roof.
- B. 108-112 Levering Street. Commercial structure. C. 1880's; 4 story, 1 bay brick structure, Vernacular style with Romanesque detailing, storefronts (boarded up) with multi-light transom; wood and glass door fanlight and arched lintels with keystone; bank of casement windows, second and third floor; pair of arched, double hung window with multi-light fanlight, arched with lintel with keystone; stone pilasters; heavy metal cornice.
- C. 114 Levering Street. Mixes use. C. 1870-1890; three story, three bay brick structures; storefront with molded wood cornice; double hung 1/1 sash with splayed lintel; 2 story metal bay with conical roof; metal cornice.
- B. 111-115 Levering Street. Commercial/warehouse. C. 1890's; 4 story 3 bay brick structure handsomely proportion commercial windows; pilasters with corinthian capitals, ornate molded terra cotta cornice with plain fascia board and modillions.

MAIN STREET - SOUTH SIDE (4400 Block)

- B. 4402-04 Main Street. Commercial structure. C. 1860; 3 story, 5 bay stucco Italianate style structure; segmentally arched window opening, double hung 1/1 lights; plate glass storefront ornately decorated molded tin cornice.
- A. 4406-10 Main Street. C. 1925; 2 story brick, commercial/residential structure; 3 metal bays on the second floor.
- C. 4412-16 Main Street. Commercial structure. Wm. H. Reichert & Co. Printers. Co. 1890; 2 story brick structure with segmentally arched window openings with segmentally arched brick lintels corbelled brick with molded tin cornice.
- D. 4418-22 Main Street. 1 story stucco garage with metal cornices.
- C. 4430 Main Street. C. 1900; 2 story garage; rock faced stone with metal lintels; molded tin cornice with dentils.
- D. 4436-42 Main Street. Commercial structures. C. 1890; 2 story stucco structure; perma stone first floor; bay window; pent eave; double hung sash with louvered shutters.
- B. 4444-48 Main Street. Warehouse. C. 1870; handsome 3 story brick warehouse, Italianate Vernacular; double hung sash, heavy, molded wood cornice.
- C. 4450-60 Main Street. Commercial structures. C. 1880; 2 story stucco building storefronts with large plate glass windows and transo lights; molded tin cornice with brackets above storefront; complimenting tin cornice at roofline.

EXP. 10/31/84

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet MAIN STREET - MANAYUNK
HISTORIC DISTRICT

Item number 7

Page 13

GAY STREET - NORTH OF MAIN

- B. 104-106 Gay Street. Warehouse structure. C. 1860; 3 story, 7 bay brick structure segmentally arched brick lintels; double hung 6/6 sash, gable roof; molded wood cornice.
- B. 105-111 Gay Street. Industrial Building. C. 1890; 4 story brick structure with metal sash.
- C. 113 Gay Street. Warehouse building. C. 1890; 3 story brick structure with stucco facing. Original windows infilled with block and stucco.
- C. CARSON STREET - NORTH OF MAIN
- B. 105-113 Carson Street. Residential row C. 1850; row of 3 story, 2 bay, stucco residences, double hung 1/1 sash, originally 6/1 as in 113. Gable roof line; plain boxed wood cornice, some with aluminum caps; 113 is most intact of all buildings
- B. 115 Carson Street. Manayunk Station of Reading Railroad. C. 1910; brick structure passenger access stairway to platform level.

GREEN LANE - EAST SIDE

- D. 107-109 Green Lane; garage modern single story brick and stucco intrusion?
- C. 115-117 Green Lane. Residences. C. 1880; pair of attached 3 story with basement brick row houses; arched stone lintels and arch head wood windows; wood cornice.
- C. CRESSON STREET - SOUTH SIDE
- D. 4304 Cresson Street. Warehouse. 1968; single story brick and concrete block warehouse structure.
- B. 4318-4338 Cresson Street. Worker residences. C. 1860; row of 3 story, 2 bay stone rubble structures, many with stucco finish; single Vernacular detailing some have later storefronts.
- B. 4340-4354 Cresson Street. Residences. C. 1860; row of 3 story, 2 bay stone rubble worker houses; many have stucco finish, some have later storefronts; simple Vernacular detailing.
- C. 4356-58 Cresson Street. Apartment house. C. 1920; 2 story brick apartment building.

storefront

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet MAIN STREET - MANAYUNK Item number 7 Page 14
HISTORIC DISTRICT

MAIN STREET - NORTH SIDE (4400 Block)

- B. 4401-13 Main Street. Mixed use commercial/residential. C. 1875; row of three story brick and stucco structures; varied types of storefronts; double hung window sash; 09-11-13 have dormer windows and elaborate metal cornices; 4401 has handsome segmentally arched lintels with keystones and ornate wood, bracketed cornice.
- B. 4415-19 Main Street. Mixed use commercial/residential. C. 1870; row of 3 story brick and stucco structures; first floor storefronts; double hung window sash.
- B. 4421-29 Main Street. Mixed use commercial/residential. C. 1870's; row of 2½ and 3 story brick and stucco structures; varied treatment on storefronts, predominately plate glass with transom lights, 21 & 23 have decorated cornices over the storefronts and ornate, molded wood cornice with decorative brackets; 23 has segmentally arched stone lintels; 25-27 are older buildings. C. 1840 with gable roof and dormer although 25 was modernized.
- D. 4431 Main Street. United States Post Office - Manayunk Station, 1975; modern brick structure with Roman arches.
- B. 4437 Main Street. Commercial structure. 1903 Bar; 1 story brick structure; glass block window; glass block frame around flush panel door; egg and dart molding to resemble pilaster cap; molded tin cornice above first floor; ogee arch stepped parapet with metal bargeboard and finial.
- C. 4439-41 Main Street. Theatre structure. Loring Aluminum Building Products (formerly the Empire Theatre) C. 1905; one story brick construction with terra cotta block facade; garage door opening cut into lobby-marquee area; handsome segmentally arched cornice with dentils supported by paired consoles; gable parapet with flanking sways. Much of the interior remains intact particularly the back stage and balcony areas. Site of U.S. Hotel.
- D. 4443 Main Street. Commercial C. 1940; one story aluminum clad storefront.
- C. 4445 Main Street Firestation. 1927; handsome 2 story brick firestation; 2 compound arched entranceways with Lion's heads for fire vehicles; round arch window arcade with double hung 6/1 lights; corbelled brick cornice; stepped parapet with blind arch design.
- D. 4453 Main Street. State Store. C. 1960; modern one story brick structure.
- B. 4457-59 Main Street. Mixed use residential/commercial, Mom's Pizza Inc. C. 1880; 3 story 4 bay structure; Vernacular style Italianate; modernized, brick first floor; heavy metal cornice; double hung 1/1 segmentally arched windows with segmentally arched stone lintels; molded wood cornice with decorative brackets.

EXP. 10/31/84

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet MAIN STREET - MANAYUNK
HISTORIC DISTRICT

Item number 7

Page 15

CRESSON STREET - SOUTH SIDE (CONT'D)

- B. 4366-72 Cresson Street. Warehouse. C. 1880; 3 story brick structure, with decorative metal spandrel panels and heavy protective metal cornice window openings and storefronts infilled with concrete block and stucco.
- B. 4404-06 Cresson Street. Residence. C. 1880; 2 story brick building with projecting metal bay and metal cornice. Boarded up storefront at first floor level.
- B. 4438-44 Cresson Street. Residences. C. 1880; row of 3 story, 2 bay brick attached worker houses. Simple Vernacular detailing.
- D. 4446-50 Cresson Street. Warehouse. C. 1920; single story brick warehouse building with glass storefront.

CRESSON STREET - NORTH SIDE

- B. Cresson Street at Carson Street. Manayunk Station of Reading Railroad. C. 1910; 2 story brick building with stone quoins, plinth and cornice; slate roof, projecting steel and wood canopy. Former waiting room and passenger facilities.

MAIN STREET (4500 Block)

- C. 4501 Main Street (also known as 114 Green Lane). Manayunk sub-station. C. 1905; one story brick structure; blind panels with corbelled detailing, industrial windows; brick corbel and diapering detail.
- C. 4590 Main Street. Commercial building. Impac Associates. C. 1920; 2 story brick structure.

LEVERINGTON AVENUE

- A. Main & Leverington Avenue. Planning mill. Smauel S. Keely & Sons. C. 1877; 3 story 7 bay, rough caste stucco mill structure with exposed rubble walls facing canal; segmentally arched 15/16 double hung sash with segmentally arched brick lintels; double leaf, multi-light shaftway, second and third floors; main entrance has a modern door; segmentally arch door surround with simple fluted pilasters; handsome brick cornice with dentils and dentiled fascia board; although some of the window openings have been enclosed, the brick lintels were not covered over, retaining the symmetry of the fenestration.

FOUNTAIN STREET

- D. Fountain Street at Reading Railroad. Industrial building, main building. C. 1920; 5 story concrete frame structure with industrial sash and brick infill. Other buildings C. 1950 brick.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet MAIN STREET - MANAYUNK
HISTORIC DISTRICT

Item number 7

Page 16

VENICE ISLAND

- D. Venice Island, east of Cotton Street. Venice Island playground building. C. 1970; single story brick, concrete block, and glass structure.
- B/D Venice Island, west of Cotton Street (rear 4368 Main Street). Industrial building, Connolly Container. Original Building. C. 1840; 2½ story brick and stone/stucco structure; corbelled brick gable ends, segmentally arched windows with segmentally arched brick lintels. 20th Century steel frame, brick and concrete block additions to south and east of original structure, 20th century additions are intrusions.
- D. Venice Island, west of Cotton Street (rear 4434 Main Street). Warehouse Building; Contractors storage. 1975; single story concrete block structure.
- B/D Venice Island, west of Green Lane Bridge. Industrial buildings formerly Mrs. Paul's Kitchens (rear 4572-94 Main Street). Original building. C. 1880; 2 story brick structure with slate gable roof. original building surrounded by 20th century, 1½ story cement block structures with multi-light fixed sash windows 20th century additions are intrusions.
- A. Venice Island, west of Leverington Avenue Bridge. 4601 Flat Rock Road. Manufacturing complex. NAMICO Soaps Detergents. C. 1840; 4 story brick and stone with stucco finish.
- C. Vernacular style building, regular fenestration with double hung multi-light sash, gable roof, low rise, brick later additions with terra cotta tile caps.
- D. Venice Island, west of Leverington Avenue. 5000 Flat Rock Road. Industrial complex. Container Corporation of America. 20th century 1-3 story structure; 3 story structure concrete frame with brick and industrial sash infill. Other structures brick, stucco and steel.

MANAYUNK CANAL

- A. Lower Lock; Manayunk Canal at Lock Street single Lock channel with cut stone faced retaining walls. Lock gates missing.

Cotton Street Bridge; Manayunk Canal at Cotton Street access to Venice Island Playground and Connolly Container. Grade bridge over culverted canal.

Bridge at 4434 Main Street; simple span steel bridge, access to contractors storage structure on Venice Island.

- D. Pennsylvania Railroad Bridge; concrete arch span structure crosses Canal and Schuylkill River.

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

date entered

Page 1.7

Flat Rock Dam; Schuylkill River at upper lock; dam across Schuylkill River.