

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(NATIONAL HISTORIC
LANDMARKS)

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:	Pennsylvania
COUNTY:	Philadelphia
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY DATE	

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: **Germantown**

AND/OR HISTORIC: **Colonial Germantown Historic District**

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: **From Windrim Avenue to East Sharpnack Street.**

CITY OR TOWN: **Germantown** CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: **2nd**

STATE: **Pennsylvania** CODE: **42** COUNTY: **Philadelphia** CODE: **101**

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ _____ _____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: **Various--public and private--address inquiries to Philadelphia Historical Commission.**

STREET AND NUMBER: **Municipal Building**

CITY OR TOWN: **Philadelphia** STATE: **Pennsylvania** CODE: **42**

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: **Philadelphia City Hall**

STREET AND NUMBER: **Broad and Market Streets**

CITY OR TOWN: **Philadelphia** STATE: **Pennsylvania** CODE: **42**

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: **Historic American Buildings Survey (refer to individual buildings)**

DATE OF SURVEY: **various** Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: **Library of Congress/Annex**

STREET AND NUMBER: **Division of Prints and Photographs**

CITY OR TOWN: **Washington** STATE: **D.C.** CODE: **11**

STATE: Pennsylvania
COUNTY: Philadelphia
ENTRY NUMBER
DATE
FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The numerous houses within the district illustrate the Germanic character of the early town, the diversity of occupations of its citizens and the Americanization of the community. However, many of the buildings' integrity has been destroyed. Following are a few brief descriptions of several structures which have managed to retain some degree of integrity within the urban sprawl.

Loudoun, 4650 Germantown Avenue, exemplifies the post-Revolutionary transformation of Germantown as Thomas Armat, a Philadelphia merchant, erected the house around 1801. Earlier Philadelphians had built homes in Germantown, but Armat's estate reflected the increasing domination of Philadelphia over Germantown. The house stands on a steep rise, on ground used as a hospital site during the famous battle. Despite the later addition of the front porch and various changes in the interior, the house's striking location and inherent dignity establish it as a significant structure of the district.

Grumblethorpe, 5267 Germantown Avenue, is an early example of a Germantown house built by a Philadelphian, John Wister, a merchant who built it as a summer house in 1744. The house represents the ultimate development of Germantown's own architectural style. The original structure is a two-and-a-half story stone building with a pent roof on all sides. A recent restoration has undone some alterations of 1808, and the house's exterior and interior now reflect the best of the inherent Germantown taste and style.

Wyck, 6026 Germantown Avenue, carries one back to the earliest days of Germantown, for the original section of the house was built in 1690 as a farm house. Expanded in the 18th-century and remodelled in 1824, the house, with its large plot of ground, brick terraces, arbor, smoke house, and granary, is a reminder of Germantown's agricultural beginnings. Of added interest is the fact that the British established a field hospital at Wyck during the Battle of Germantown. The house is rectangular in plan, the narrow side facing Germantown Avenue. It has three floors and an attic. The same family has owned Wyck since 1690.

Dirck Jansen built the Johnson House, 6306 Germantown Avenue, in 1765-68 for his son John Johnson, who was a tanner. The tannery stood behind the house, which is two and a half stories high, made of stone with a pent roof on the front and a gable roof.

Colonial Germantown's interest in education is represented by the Concord School, 6313 Germantown Avenue. Built in 1775, the stone, stucco covered, two-story building stands 25 feet back from the street. The school's original bell and belfry top the roof. Inside the schoolroom occupies almost the entire first floor. The teacher's desk used in the first years and ten pupils' desks still sit in the room. A library formerly occupied part of the second floor, which is now lived in by a caretaker.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

(Continued)

6. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1683, 1709, 1749-54

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Germantown, founded in 1683 by a group of ^{GERMAN} Netherlanders fleeing religious persecution, contains some fifty 18th and early 19th century structures representing an architectural heritage of considerable interest. The settlement remained predominately Dutch until 1709, when large numbers of Germans began to settle there. By the 1750's Germantown had acquired the decidedly Germanic character that it was to retain for the remainder of the 18th century. Along historic Germantown Avenue between Windrim Avenue on the east and Upsal Street on the west are buildings which vary greatly in integrity but may still enable one to contemplate the flourishing early Germanic community, the diversity of occupations of its citizens and the gradual Americanization of its culture.

HISTORY

Religious persecution in Europe led to the establishment of Germantown. William Penn, traveled to the continent in 1671 and again in 1677, spreading the virtues of the Quaker doctrine. Francis Daniel Pastorius, rose to leadership, contacted Penn, obtained land, and directly stimulated migration.

The sailing of a number of Netherlanders to Pennsylvania in 1683 led to the founding of Germantown. Pastorius arrived on August 20 of that year, the other settlers reached Philadelphia on October 6, 1683. Germantown remained predominantly Dutch until 1709, when large numbers of Germans began to settle there. Those immigrants overwhelmed the settlement and gave it a decidedly Germanic character for most of the 18th century.

Germantown developed as a German-American community in a largely unhindered way, and by 1758 about 350 houses stood in the town, most of them occupied by Germans. German immigration had reached a peak between 1749-54, and the Germanic influence held sway for many following decades. Religion, education, and industry stand out in eighteenth-century Germantown. Diversity of beliefs existed in the community. German and Dutch Quakers in 1688 issued a protest against slavery, the first in English America. Menmonites and Dunkards both established the first churches of their respective denominations in America in Germantown. As the 1700's wore on, religious belief stayed strong.

(continued)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Bradford, S. Sydney, The Colonial Germantown Historic District, special report, 1965, property files, Historic Sites Survey, National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

Tinkcom, Harry M. and Margaret, and Simon, Grant Miles, Historic Germantown, Philadelphia, 1955.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	UTM			LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	18.483670	44.32710		0		
NE	18.484310	44.33150				
SE	18.486550	44.30430				
SW	18.485920	44.30080				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 113 acres

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Patricia Heintzelman, architectural historian, Landmarks Review Project; original form prepared by S. Sydney Bradford, 1965.

ORGANIZATION: Historic Sites Survey, National Park Service

DATE: 8/30/74

STREET AND NUMBER: 1100 L Street NW

CITY OR TOWN: Washington

STATE: D.C.

CODE: 11

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

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

National State Local

(NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS)

Name _____

Title _____

(NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS)

Date _____

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

(NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS)

Designated: June 23, 1965

Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

(NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS)

Boundary Certificate

Date _____

Chief, L.S. & Arch. Surveys

ATTEST:

Boundary Affirmation

Keeper of The National Register

Director, OAHF

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE Pennsylvania	
COUNTY Philadelphia	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

(NATIONAL HISTORIC
LANDMARKS)

INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

(Number all entries)

7. Description: (1) Colonial Germantown Historic District

The original part of Upsala, 6430 Germantown Avenue, 1755, is hidden from view by the front section, which is a fine example of later Georgian with some Federal features. This section dates from 1798-1801, about the time of the construction of Loudoun. The front section of Upsala is stone, two and a half stories high. A handsome portico and door lead to the interior.

Clivedon, 6401 Germantown Avenue, served as British headquarters during the Battle of Germantown. As a result, Clivedon still exhibits cannon ball and musket shot scars. Built by Benjamin Chew in 1763-64, this handsome Georgian building and its lovely grounds form a dramatic end to the western end of the district. A national historic landmark itself, this recently restored structure is one of America's great historic houses.

BOUNDARY

The landmark boundary marks the original boundaries of Germantown designated in the early 18th century maps of German Township; beginning at the NW corner of the intersection of West Apsley Street and Germantown Avenue running approximately 200 feet SW along West Apsley Street to the SW corner of Loudon Park, then N 750 feet to the NW corner of Loudon Park, then E 200 feet to the rear property line of lots on the West side of Germantown Avenue, then NW 5,200 feet to the SE corner of Vernon Park, then SW 700 feet to the SW corner of Vernon Park, then 200 feet to the NW corner of Vernon Park, then E 1,000 feet to the rear property line of lots on the West side of Germantown Avenue, then N 5,300 feet to the SW corner of Germantown Avenue and West Sharpnack Street, then NE 400 feet to the intersection of East Sharpnack Street and the rear property line of lots on the east side of Germantown Avenue, then SW 1,100 feet to the NW corner of "Clivedon," then 590 feet NE along Clivedon Street to Morton Street, then SE 335 feet along Morton Street to East Johnson Street, the 900' SW to Germantown Avenue (Clivedon consists of 235,650 square feet, more or less), then continuing SW 11,250 feet along the rear property line of lots on the East side of Germantown Avenue to the intersection of the said rear property lines with East Apsley Street, then along East Apsley SW 200 feet to beginning. Germantown Historic District consists of approximately 4,939,150 square feet or 113 acres, more or less, as shown on the survey map of the Germantown Historical Society.

(Continued)

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COUNTY	
Philadelphia	
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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(NATIONAL HISTORIC
LANDMARKS)

(Continuation Sheet)

(Number all entries)

7. Description: (2) Colonial Germantown Historic District

Following is a list of buildings, compiled by the Philadelphia Historical Commission, which enumerates historic buildings on Germantown Avenue from Loudoun, 4650 Germantown Avenue to St. Michael's Lutheran Church:

Loudoun, c 1800, 4650 Germantown Avenue

- 4821 Germantown Avenue -- Mehl house, **oldest** part c 1763.
- 4825 Germantown Avenue -- Ottinger house, before 1785.
- 4901 Germantown Avenue -- Lower Burial Ground, c 1700.
- 4908 Germantown Avenue -- Wacksmuth-Henry house, c 1760, with early 19th-century additions.
- 5011 Germantown Avenue -- Royal house, Federal.
- 5058 Germantown Avenue -- General Wayne Hotel, Federal.
- 5106 Germantown Avenue -- Barron house, c 1820.
- 5112 Germantown Avenue -- built c 1809, part of Daniel King estate.
- 5139 Germantown Avenue -- Dorfenille house, c 1790.
- 5203-05 Germantown Ave. -- Owen Wister's **birthplace**.
- 5207 Germantown Avenue -- St. Stephen's Church, parish organized, 1856.
- 5213 Germantown Avenue -- Rectory, St. Stephen's M.E. Church, Federal.
- 5208 Germantown Avenue -- Baynton house, c 1795.
- 5214 Germantown Avenue -- Conyngham-Hacker house, c 1795.
- 5218 Germantown Avenue -- Howell house, c 1795.
- 5222-24 Germantown Ave. -- Theobald Endt house, c 1740
- 5226 Germantown Avenue -- John Bechtal house, 1742.
- 5267 Germantown Avenue -- Grumblethorpe Wister house, c 1740.
- 5269 Germantown Avenue -- Wister Tenant house, Colonial.
- 5275-77 Germantown Ave. -- Bank of Germantown (1825-69) c 1790.
- 5279 Germantown Avenue -- built prior to 1829.
- 5281 Germantown Avenue -- Folwell house, c 1790.
- 5283 Germantown Avenue -- Federal.
- 5300 Germantown Avenue -- Trinity Lutheran Church house, once property of Christopher Sower, built c 1770's also Trinity Lutheran Church, c 1840.
- 5305-15 Germantown Ave. -- Cottage Row, 1838-39.
- 5310-20 Germantown Ave. -- Victorian shop fronts; c 1870's.
- 5321 Germantown Avenue -- c 1790.
- 5324 Germantown Avenue -- early 19th century.
- 5326 Germantown Avenue -- 19th century.
- 5328 Germantown Avenue -- 19th century, rear possibly 18th century.
- 5330 Germantown Avenue -- built Philip Fisher, unfinished 1800.
- 5331-37 Germantown Ave. -- c 1850's.
- 5340 Germantown Avenue -- c 1800.
- 5344-48 Germantown Ave. -- Bulls' Head Market, 1859.

(continued)

STATE Pennsylvania	
COUNTY Philadelphia	
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(NATIONAL HISTORIC
LANDMARKS)

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(Continuation Sheet)

(Number all entries)

7. Description: (3) Colonial Germantown Historic District

- 5419 Germantown Avenue -- St. Luke's Church, rectory and St. Margaret's house. Original church, 1818, and present building c 1875.
- Friends' burial ground -- and meeting house, property of Society of Friends' since 1693.
- 5423-27 Germantown Ave. Masonic Hall, c 1875.
- 5430 Germantown Avenue -- Ashmead house, c 1796.
- 5434 Germantown Avenue -- Ashmead house, c 1740, addition c 1796.
- 5435-41 Germantown Ave. -- shops and dwellings c 1842.
- 5442 Germantown Avenue -- Deshlar Morris house, 1772-74.
- 5443-45 Germantown Ave. -- Victorian shop, c 1870.
- 5448 Germantown Avenue -- Bringhurst property, built c 1760.
- 5450 Germantown Avenue -- c 1790.
- Market Square -- part of plan of Germantown since 1704.
- 5500-06 Germantown Ave. -- Bank of Germantown, now branch of Girard Trust, built 1868, addition 1906.
- 5501-05 Germantown Ave. -- Market Square, Fromberger house, c 1795.
- 5507-13 Germantown Ave. -- Market Square Presbyterian Church, 1st church, 1735, rebuilt 1839 and 1888.
- 5515 Germantown Avenue -- Parish house, c 1870's.
- 5517-19 Germantown Ave. -- Federal, c 1810.
- 5521 Germantown Avenue -- Delaphaine house (reconstructed 1960)
- Vernon, Vernon Park -- John Wister's house, "new" 1808.
- 5735 Germantown Avenue -- Reading RR station, c 1855.
- 5900-5902 Germantown Ave. -- built c 1828 by John Rittenhouse
- 5918-26 Germantown Ave. -- (cor. Haines) Colonial & Federal--5924 remodeled in Victorian style.
- 6000 Germantown Ave. -- Colonial structure, much altered.
- 6002 Germantown Ave. -- Victorian shop front.
- 6019 Germantown Ave. -- Green Tree Tavern, 1748.
- 6026 Germantown Ave. -- Wyck, older part dates from 1690, the whole remodeled by William Strickland, 1824.
- 6043 Germantown Avenue -- built before 1789, part possibly by Dr. Christopher Witt.
- 6112 Germantown Avenue -- Dirck Jansen house, rear portion is the older part, c 1750's, front Federal.
- 6119 Germantown Avenue -- Mennonite Meeting house, 1770, to replace an early log structure. First Mennonite Church in America.
- 6306 Germantown Avenue -- Johnson house, built 1765-68. Now property of Women's Club of Germantown.
- 6313 Germantown Avenue -- Concord School, built 1775.

(continued)

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

STATE Pennsylvania	
COUNTY Philadelphia	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(NATIONAL HISTORIC
LANDMARKS)

(Continuation Sheet)

(Number all entries)

7. Description: (4) Colonial Germantown Historic District

- Upper Burying Ground -- set aside 1693, graves date from 1716.
- 6316 Germantown Avenue -- Peter Keyser house, c 1760, with 19th century additions.
- 6320 Germantown Avenue -- possibly built c 1755 for Frederick Hesser, baker, 19th century additions.
- 6358 Germantown Avenue -- Sproegell house, rear wing built before 1762, front portion Federal.
- 6374 Germantown Avenue -- Anthony Gilbert house, built before 1762.

STATE Pennsylvania	
COUNTY Philadelphia	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(NATIONAL HISTORIC
LANDMARKS)

(Continuation Sheet)

(Number all entries)

8. Significance: (1) Colonial Germantown Historic District

In its earliest years, Germantown enjoyed unusual political freedom. Penn granted the community a charter in 1689, which became effective in 1691, that made Germantown a borough on the English order. Freedom evidently encouraged practices that displeased the proprietor and in 1707 the young town lost its charter. For many years after Germantown existed as a town-ship, and then around the middle of the last century it became part of Philadelphia.

Although Germantown opposed an effort by the proprietary party to provide educational opportunities for the children in Germantown, the town established a school in 1749. Known as the Union School, it subsequently became the Germantown Academy. In March 1775, a second school, the Concord School, was established in upper Germantown to serve those children.

Industrial development paralleled the religious and educational growth in Germantown. William Rittenhouse founded America's first paper mill in 1690, creating a paper industry that operated until the middle of the 19th century. Christopher Sower's printing establishment made Germantown a center of the German press. In 1743 he published his famous German Bible, the first Bible printed in America in an European language. Textile mills and tanning yards flourished prior to 1800. Other occupations also contributed to the growth and wealth of the town.

The American Revolution and the winning of independence decisively affected Germantown. During the war, the Battle of Germantown on October 4, 1777, turned the peaceful community into a battlefield. Some years later Washington returned to Germantown because of the yellow fever in Philadelphia. He and his cabinet met in Germantown during November 1793, returning to Philadelphia around December 1. Most important, the post-Revolutionary years speeded up the Americanization of Germantown. General political, economic, and social events destroyed the community's remnants of isolation, and its unique character receded into history.

JAN 13 1966

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

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

1. Name

historic Addendum to Colonial Germantown Historic District

and/or common N/A

2. Location

street & number Both sides of Germantown Avenue from Windrim Avenue
to Sharpnack Street

N/A not for publication

city, town Philadelphia N/A vicinity of

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

4. Owner of Property

name (Various)

street & number

city, town N/A vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Philadelphia City Hall

street & number Broad and Market Streets

city, town Philadelphia state Pennsylvania

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title National Historic Landmark has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 10/15/66 federal state county local

depository for survey records National Register of Historic Places, Dept. of Interior

city, town Washington, state D.C.

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		date <u> N/A </u>

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Germantown Historic district extends for twenty-one blocks along Germantown Avenue in the northwestern quadrant of Philadelphia. It encompasses nearly five hundred small-scaled commercial and residential buildings. Almost half date from the late nineteenth century; with over seventy percent designed after the Civil War. Of the earlier construction, slightly over ten percent of the district pre-dates the 1800s; approximately fifteen percent of the buildings were erected between 1800 and 1865. While largely consistent in scale and material, the stylistic range of the district fully parallels the changing fashions of American Architecture from the Colonial through the modern period.

Most well known among the district's buildings are the rich and varied collection of Colonial and Federal houses. Within the district boundaries there are over fifty important early American sites, which document a full range of the social, political and architectural history of early Germantown. Most impressive are the palatial and largely restored mansions such as Cliveden (Photo 114), Loudoun (Photo 5), Vernon (Photo 65), Wyck (Photo 80), and Upsala (Photo 111). They reflect the most advanced architectural design of the period, and offer contrast to the setting, scale and lack of embellishment of the modest tenant houses of the era, such as Wistar's Tenant House (Photo 40) near Brighthurst Street or the John Rittenhouse houses (Photo 73) at Rittenhouse Street. The middle ground is occupied by a group of houses that approach their larger counterparts in design and decoration, but which are tied to the Avenue in setting and scale. Included are the Ottinger and Mehl houses (Photo 19), the Baynton, Conyngham-Hacker, Howell, Theobald-Endt and Bechtal houses (Photos 33, 34, 35), and the Bellmeyer house (Photo 118) to list a few. All of the houses of the era share in the master builder tradition of early America. They are constructed almost exclusively of Wissahickon schist rubblework, sometimes stuccoed, with hand-molded woodwork. They rise to a height of two and one-half stories with a gable roof, punctuated by dormers.

Of the surviving buildings in the district, few date from the period between 1800 and 1850. Those that exist follow the architectural traditions of the eighteenth century. The first radical break with that tradition did not occur until the 1850s, with the adaptation of romantic revival styles to local construction technique. Two institutional projects highlight the transformation. At the lower reaches of Germantown Avenue, the Hood Cemetary Gate, designed in 1849, by architect William Johnston announced the new age with the rich, plastic forms of the Baroque Revival. While to the north, on the 5300 block, builder-designers Jacob and George Binder adjusted the tenets of Federal church design to conform with those of the emerging Italianate style. Residential architecture changed even more dramatically in the district. Georgian styling was replaced by the Gothic Cottage, so successfully championed by the pattern book writers and professional architects of the period. At both 6381 Germantown Avenue (Photo 108) and 6464 Germantown Avenue (Photo 113) the metamorphosis is obvious. The gable has been compounded, the modillions replaced by scrollwork brackets and the flat arch window heads have given way to the pointed arch.

Still, it was not until after the Civil War that Germantown Avenue underwent its most dramatic change. Nearly half of the surviving buildings date between 1865 and 1900, and by the turn of the century Victorian styling dominated the street. Most common were the builder styles, thinned versions of high style design, that were used throughout Philadelphia in the period. Among the most popular was the Italianate. Typical houses or shops were two or three stories with flat roofs, bracketed cornices, and

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 type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates See attached list **Builder/Architect** See attached list

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The original National Register nomination form for the Colonial Germantown Historic District, prepared in 1972, argued solely for the significance of the Colonial and Federal buildings along the avenue. This addendum, while acknowledging the richness of the early American building, argues that the collection of nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings in the district also is significant. Many are architecturally important, and all are integral elements in Philadelphia's largest and once most successful commercial district outside the center of the city. Stretching over two miles in length, the district is an amalgam of eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth century buildings that represents the development of commerce in Germantown from its founding days, through its incorporation into the City of Philadelphia in 1854, to World War II.

The 18th Century

Germantown was founded in 1683, the first German settlement in the New World. Its first residents were linen weavers and merchants. The German settlers who followed through most of the 18th century brought skills in many craft industries. Germantown developed into a sophisticated "urban village" which boasted weaving, tanning, shoemaking, coopering, wagonmaking, and even specialized trades such as papermaking and printing. The residents conducted their manufacturing and marketing in the traditional "cottage industry" method and their houses and shops stretched out for nearly two miles along Germantown Avenue.

Germantown's population grew steadily during the 18th century, but did not exceed 2,500 until the final decade. The great majority of the land remained undeveloped; commerce, industry and residence alike were carried out in buildings directly upon Germantown Avenue. The intersection of the few "cross streets" with Germantown Avenue seemed to attract some build-up, but nothing remotely approaching the concentration of later periods. Three examples of this tendency may be documented at the following locations in 1767: at Germantown Avenue and Wister Street were gathered two tanneries, a stock weaving shop, a harness making shop, a skinning shop, a butcher's shop, a blacksmith shop and an inn; at Germantown Avenue and Queen Lane were gathered a printing press, a carriage making factory, a sadler's shop, a powder making shop, a weaving shop, a general store, and an inn; at Germantown Avenue and Washington Lane were gathered a tannery, a cabinetmakers shop, several shoemaking shops, a cooper, and two inns.

Germantown in the 18th century was well summarized by a Swedish traveler and diarist, Peter Kalm, in 1748:

"... this town has only one street, but is nearly two English miles long. It is for the greatest part inhabited by Germans, who from time to time come from their country to North America and settle here, because they enjoy such privileges as they are not possessed of anywhere else. Most of the inhabitants are tradesmen and make almost everything in such quantity and perfection that in a short time this province will want very little from England, its mother country."

9. Major Bibliographical References

Deeds, City of Philadelphia, Philadelphia City Hall, various lots.
Building Permits, City of Philadelphia, 401 N. Broad Street, various permits.
Philadelphia Real Estate Records and Builders' Guide, Philadelphia, 1886-1940.
Richard Webster, Philadelphia Preserved, Philadelphia, 1976.

10. Geographical Data

Acree of nominated property 120 acres

Quadrangle name Germantown Quad

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A

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

B

1	8	4	8	4	5	9	0	4	4	3	2	9	0	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

1	8	4	8	4	5	8	0	4	4	3	2	8	0	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

1	8	4	8	5	0	9	0	4	4	3	1	5	6	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

E

1	8	4	8	6	3	7	0	4	4	3	0	4	7	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

F

1	8	4	8	6	4	3	0	4	4	3	0	1	0	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

G

1	8	4	8	6	3	6	0	4	4	3	0	0	0	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

H

1	8	4	8	6	1	9	0	4	4	3	0	2	0	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification

(See continuation sheet.)

I 18 486070 4430400
J 18 484860 4431360
K 18 484760 4431420
L 18 484240 4432920

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

state	code	county	code
N/A		N/A	

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Carl E. Doebley and Mark Lloyd

organization Clio Group for City of Philadelphia

date December 10, 1982

street & number 3961 Baltimore Avenue

telephone 215-386-6276

city or town Philadelphia

state Pennsylvania

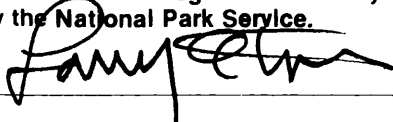
12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

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 National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature



title Larry E. Tise, State Historic Preservation Officer date 3/16/83

For NPS 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

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simply finished lintels. (See photos 9 and 43.) Vying with the Italianate, from the 1860s to the 1880s, was the Second Empire style, although it usually was little more than an Italianate building with a mansard roof (Photos 6 and 25). The two dominated until the 1880s, when a shift in architectural fashion found them supplanted with the Colonial Revival. Often only vaguely related to their stylistic namesake, Colonial Revival buildings of the period usually were adorned with heavily molded cornices, flat arches with keystones, paneled window bays and either a "Colonial" storefront or a classically detailed (Federal) porch. (See photos 16, 104 and 106.) Stylistic subthemes at this time in the district include High Victorian Gothic and the Queen Anne Revival.

Aside from the builder rows, the period also saw the construction of several Victorian buildings of note. Almost exclusively, they were designed for commercial or institutional clients. At the C. W. Shaeffer Public School of 1876 (Photos 13 and 14), the Italianate received a more three-dimensional treatment than was usual in the area. The rubblework and deep window jambs added a massive quality, while the use of iron lintels allowed added window openings for a relatively light and airy interior. At the Masonic Temple (Photo 53) on the east side of the 5400 block, a full blown Gothic Revival building was erected, with an appropriate gabled frontispiece and a generous number of pointed arch openings. J. C. Sidney's design for the National Bank of Germantown (Photo 55) with its numerous additions presented successive interpretations of the Renaissance by several architects. While on Market Square, the T. Roney Williamson-attributed Presbyterian Church, executed in a strong Richardsonian Romanesque, elbowed its way onto its small-scaled block.

Increasingly over the 19th century, Germantown Avenue developed as a commercial center for the Germantown-Mt. Airy neighborhood. In the twentieth century, that development crystalized in a four block area centered on the intersection with Cheltenham Avenue where older buildings were either demolished or largely renovated to make way for the new retail tenants. H. Holmes' design of 1926 for S. S. Kresge (Photo 59) in the 5300 block is typical of the latest version of Georgian Revival to appear in the district. Regency-like in its lightness, the design recalls its 18th century antecedents in a symbolic rather than a literal manner. The alternative to Georgian was Moderne, and the Gothic-influenced Art Deco style of Woolworth's (Photo 62) marks the extreme of the style in the district. A somewhat later and more reserved version can be seen in Thalheimer and Weitz's slick design for Triplex Shoes (Photo 56) near Armat Street.

Two civic designs near the Cheltenham Avenue intersection are of sufficient quality to warrant particular attention. For a Germantown Branch of the Free Library to be erected across from Vernon in Vernon Park, Frank Miles Day and Brother designed a low, long Georgian building that graciously deferred to the Federal style mansion. John P. B. Sinkler in his design of the Germantown Town Hall also paid tribute to early Philadelphia buildings with an ambitious design for the hall based on William Strickland's Philadelphia (Merchant's) Exchange at Third and Walnut Streets.

The final burst of construction in the district occurred after World War II. Using traditional American design, less apt to offend patrons than the austere modernism of Europe, Herbert Beidler executed a Georgian Revival facade for the C. A. Rowell Department Store (Photo 63), on the site of the old Germantown Trust Company. A

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keystone in the 1950s development of the area, Beidler's design reflected continued interest along the Avenue in the early years of American Architectural design.

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The Mid-19th Century

Beginning in the 1830's the railroad and the steam engine fundamentally altered the use and appearance of the historic district along Germantown Avenue. The Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad Company built a line from Philadelphia to Germantown which ran through the east side of the community to a terminus at Germantown Avenue and Price Street and opened in 1832. The railroad provided ready access to Philadelphia's large market and an umbilical cord for raw materials flowing into new Germantown factories. The traditional "cottage industry" along Germantown Avenue began to give way to modern factory buildings built along the rail line. These rapidly expanding industries supplied many new jobs which accelerated the growth of the local population.

The railroad also made it convenient for businessmen to work in Philadelphia and live in Germantown. New streets, running perpendicular to Germantown Avenue, were opened to accommodate the new residents -- both mill workers and upper middle class businessmen. The new streets connected rail stations on the east side of Germantown with the Avenue itself and served to funnel residents from the trains and factories to Germantown Avenue and to their homes. Germantown Avenue, then, became the focus of the shops and stores which supplied the goods and services demanded by the new population. Germantown had become Philadelphia's first suburb -- in the contemporary sense of that term -- and simultaneously a textile manufacturing center. The changes in Germantown were well summarized by the Philadelphia diarist Sydney George Fisher on 7 August 1857:

"Was much impressed in my drive today with the beauty of the country, the universal aspect of wealth and comfort and the difference that a few years have made in the neighborhood of Germantown, always a respectable, substantial village, but now adorned with elegance and supplied with all the conveniences of a city -- shops, gas, waterworks, with none of the annoyances of town, but quiet, country scenery, gardens, and trees everywhere. The railroad and the taste for villa life have done it all, and so manifold are its advantages that the wonder to me is how any can bear to stay in town."

By the 1850s Germantown Avenue had entered into the transformation which would take nearly eighty years to complete. The important commercial investment in new buildings clustered on Germantown Avenue between Rittenhouse Street and School House Lane. The Germantown "Main Street" itself lost its residential attractiveness and the old residences and the buildings used for the crafts and trades of "cottage industry" were re-used or replaced with specialized commercial and business structures. Prominent examples of these buildings include the "Parker's Hall and Combination Stores" at 5801 Germantown Avenue (demolished), built c.1851; the "Langstroth Building (rebuilt 1926, Photo 64) at 5700 Germantown Avenue, c.1860; the "Butcher Building" at 5603/5 Germantown Avenue (Photo 62), c.1854; the Germantown Mutual Fire Insurance Company Building" at 5601 Germantown Avenue (demolished), c.1853; and the "Bull's Head Market House" at 5344/8 Germantown Avenue (Photo 45), c.1859/60. Each of these buildings represented new commerce and business in Germantown; each brought a building form, an architecture, and a specialization of use not previously seen.

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In 1859 a horse-car line was laid on Germantown Avenue from Philadelphia to a terminus just above Phil-Ellena Street. In tandem with the railroad, this form of transportation supplied a fresh surge of population growth in Germantown in the post-bellum period. It also made the entire length of Germantown Avenue accessible to the public at large and more, made the Avenue the most desirable location for all commerce and business. Commercial land use spread along the entire distance of the horse-car line and it intensified and diversified. Large scale investment continued to cluster between Rittenhouse Street and School House Lane. The local banks led the way in building substantial business "houses" along the Avenue. The National Bank of Germantown moved from its quarters in a converted colonial-era mansion to a new bank building in 1868 at 5500 Germantown Avenue (Photo 55); the Savings Fund Society of Germantown moved to a new bank building at 5708 Germantown Avenue in 1870 (Photo 64). "Stokes Block": a row of commercial buildings, erected on the site of the Stoke's family Greek Revival mansion at 5600/2/4/6 Germantown (Photo 60), c.1875, further focused the large-scale investment in this area.

High density and mixed use buildings also began to appear: thirteen commercial/residential row buildings built at 4932 - 4956 Germantown Avenue (Photo 23), c.1870; the three commercial/residential row buildings at 5100/2/4 Germantown Avenue (Photo 31), c.1875; the five commercial/residential buildings at 5310/2/4/6/8 Germantown Avenue (Photo 43), c.1877; the six commercial/residential buildings at 6100/2/4/6/8/10 (Photo 83), c.1870. Storefront shops proliferated along Germantown Avenue and less affluent Germantowners lived in the apartments above the stores.

The Late 19th and Early 20th Centuries

In 1887 came the first notice that the commercial district was about to form a hub at the intersection of Germantown and Cheltenham Avenues. In that year an observant local reporter wrote a front page story entitled "Cheltenham Avenue as a Business Street." He saw stores and offices spreading away from the Germantown "Main Street," along a formerly residential street. He saw the commercial district beginning to focus specifically on the crossroad of Germantown and Cheltenham Avenues. He was not alone in his vision.

In each of the three decades between 1880 and 1910 still another new transportation system was introduced in Germantown. The three taken together -- a new railroad line, several new electrified trolley lines and the automobile -- produced by 1930 a "city" within a city, the largest commercial district in the metropolitan area outside downtown Philadelphia.

In 1884 the Pennsylvania Railroad opened a railroad through the west side of Germantown from Philadelphia to a terminus at Germantown Avenue and Bethlehem Pike in Chestnut Hill. Like its predecessor on Germantown's east side, the railroad created a surge of new housing and sustained the town's rapid growth of population. In 1892 a horse-car line was opened on Cheltenham Avenue from Pulaski Avenue to Chew Street. By 1906 this trunk line had been electrified and trolleys had branched into East Falls and the Falls of the Schuylkill neighborhoods on the west and Logan, West Oak Lane, and suburban Glenside on the east and north. Residents from all over Philadelphia's northwest section were funneled into the heart of Germantown's commercial district by

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the confluence of trolley lines at Germantown and Cheltenham. Then in 1904 the first local automobile club was formed and by 1920 there were "No Left Turn" signs at the intersection of Germantown and Cheltenham. The automobile expanded the market area of the Germantown commercial district into even more distant communities such as Jenkintown and Whitmarsh. The Germantown commercial district exploded with growth between 1890 and 1915 and by the latter date had become a major, urban center.

By 1930 commercial buildings dominated every block of Germantown Avenue from Wayne Junction to Johnson Street, but as in earlier periods the focus of investment was to be found at or near the intersection of Germantown and Cheltenham. A new banking institution, the Germantown Trust Company, signaled the upward spiral in 1889 by purchasing the southeast corner of Germantown and Cheltenham and constructing a major bank building which, over the next forty years, was several times expanded, culminating in the eight story tower built at the rear of its property in 1929/30. In the first years of the 20th century the local newspapers often ran stories detailing the dramatic rise of real estate values along the entire length of Germantown Avenue from Haines Street to Coulter Street and declaring the blocks of the Avenue nearest Cheltenham to be the most desirable and most expensive. An old family firm (established c.1810), "Robert Cherry's Sons," built a three story addition in 1904 and expanded into three unified storefronts in 1911 at 5541/3/5/7 Germantown Avenue (Photo 59). F. W. Woolworth's located its 185th 5¢ and 10¢ store at 5611/3 Germantown Avenue in 1907 and by 1930 had expanded into the present 5609/11/13 Germantown Avenue (Photo 62). S. S. Kresge and Company established a major store at 5549/51/53 Germantown Avenue (Photo 59) in 1926 and in the same year the Langstroth Building at 5700/2/4/6 Germantown Avenue (Photo 64) was completely rebuilt and re-opened as "Vernon Hall" in fine Art Deco style. Several other major buildings -- the Germantown Theatre (1,800 seats), c.1910, at 5508 Germantown Avenue; the Colonial Theatre (3,000 seats), c.1913, at 5530 Germantown Avenue; the United Gas Improvement Company Building, c.1911, at the southwest corner of Germantown Avenue and Maplewood Avenue; the Cheltenham Trust Company bank building, c.1907, at 5614 Germantown Avenue -- have since been demolished. The first two blocks of West Cheltenham Avenue -- technically outside the bounds of the historic commercial district -- were the site of still other major buildings -- the Orpheum Theatre (2,000 seats), c.1913, at 42 West Cheltenham; the Bell Telephone Office and Exchange Building, c.1917, at 26/8/30/2/4 West Cheltenham; the Philadelphia Electric Company Building, c.1925, at 41 West Cheltenham; the Allen's Department Store, c.1927, at 100 West Cheltenham and the skyscraping Bankers' Trust (Barker) Building, c.1929/30, at 14/6/8/20 West Cheltenham. Germantown's commercial district was so large and so complete that for more than fifty years it was called a "city" within a city, losing ground beginning only in the 1960s with the advent of the contemporary, suburban shopping malls.

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When the Colonial Germantown Historic District was listed in the National Register, nominations did not require verbal boundary descriptions. To bring this nomination up-to-date, the boundaries have been clarified. This clarification does not involve the nomination of any additional properties. A refined USGS map has also been supplied. The district begins at the northwest corner of Windrim Avenue and runs north along Germantown Avenue, including all buildings fronting on Avenue to West Apsley Street. At the NW corner of the intersection of West Apsley Street and Germantown Avenue it runs approximately 200 feet SW along West Apsley Street to the SW corner of Loudoun Park, then N 750 feet to the NW corner of Loudoun Park, then E 200 feet to the rear property line of lots on the West side of Germantown Avenue, then NW 5,200 feet to the SE corner of Vernon Park, then SW 700 feet to the SW corner of Vernon Park, then 200 feet to the NW corner of Vernon Park, then E 1,000 feet to the rear property line of lots on the West side of Germantown Avenue, then N 5,300 feet to the SW corner of Germantown Avenue and West Sharpnack Street, then NE 400 feet to the intersection of East Sharpnack Street and the rear property line of lots on the East side of Germantown Avenue, then SW 1,100 feet to the NW corner of "Cliveden," then 590 feet NE along Cliveden Street to Morton Street, then SW 335 feet along Morton Street to East Johnson Street to Germantown Avenue (Cliveden consists of 235,650 square feet, more or less), then continuing SW along the rear property line of lots on the East side of Germantown Avenue to the intersection of the said rear property lines with Windrim Avenue, then W along the Windrim Avenue to beginning.

Building Inventory

GERMANTOWN AVENUE

- 4500 Wayne Junction Station, Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, 1900, Wilson Brothers and Company, architects, two stories, brick with terra cotta and wood trim, Renaissance Revival style. An important suburban railroad station by Philadelphia's leading late nineteenth-century engineering firm. --- Significant.
- 4516-26 (SWC Berkley) Service station, c.1965, one story, concrete block andenameled metal. --- Intrusion.
- 4530 (NWC Berkley) Industrial building, Staybestos Manufacturing Company, c.1925, two stories, brick with wood trim and steel sash. Classical Art Deco style. --- Contributing.
- 4550 (SWC Apsley) Staybestos garage, c.1925, one story, brick with wood trim, Mediterranean Revival style. --- Contributing.
- *****
- 4555 (NEC Stenton) Commercial/industrial building, c.1870 and c.1920, two and three stories, brick with wood trim and reinforced concrete with brick infill. The older section of this group perhaps once was residential; it has been severely altered. --- Contributing.
- 4557 Commercial building, now Adonai Baptist Church, c.1940, two stories, brick with wood trim. --- Intrusion.
- *****
- 4650 (NWC Apsley) Loudoun, Thomas Armat House, 1796-1801; west section and sun porch built 1829; portico added 1850; rear addition built 1888; rehabilitated 1864, two and one-half stories, stucco on rubble with wood trim, Federal style. Richard Webster describes Loudoun as being "Germantown's most imposing Federal style house" (Webster, pp 271-72.) --- Significant.
- *****
- 4601-35 Seventeen houses (doubles), c.1875; various alterations, two and one-half stories, brick with wood trim, Second Empire style. Turned post porch columns and piercework point to later date of these 1865-styled houses. --- Contributing.
- 4637 Commercial/residential building, c.1875, John Doyle, builder; three stories with two story rear el, stucco on brick with wood trim. This building has been severely altered. --- Contributing.
- 4639 Commercial/residential building, c.1875, John Doyle, builder; front addition c.1890; residential use c.1950, two and one-half stories, brick with wood trim, Second Empire style. --- Contributing.

- 4641 Single house, c.1875, John Doyle, builder; front addition later, two stories, brick with wood trim. The stucco is a recent addition. --- Contributing.
- 4643-45 Two houses, c.1875, John Doyle, builder, two stories, brick with wood trim, Italianate style. --- Contributing.
- 4647-49 Two houses, c.1875, John Doyle, builder; front addition c.1885, two stories, brick with wood trim. The shared elevation of these houses has been permastoned. --- Contributing.
- 4651-53 Two houses, c.1875, John Doyle, builder, two stories, brick with wood trim, Italianate style. --- Contributing.
- 4655 House, c.1875, John Doyle, builder, brick with wood trim, Italianate style. --- Contributing.
- 4657 House, c.1875, John Doyle, builder; front addition c.1880, two stories, brick with stone and wood trim, Italianate style. --- Contributing.
- 4659 House, c.1875, John Doyle, builder, two stories, brick with wood trim, Italianate style. --- Contributing.
- 4661 House, c.1875, John Doyle, builder; later front addition, three stories, brick with wood trim, Italianate style. The ground story has recently been altered. --- Contributing.
- 4663 House, c.1875, John Doyle, builder; later front addition, two stories, brick with wood trim, Italianate style. --- Contributing.
- 4665 House, c.1875, John Doyle, builder, later front addition, three stories, brick with wood trim, Italianate style. --- Contributing.
- 4667 Garage, c.1950, one story, brick with wood trim. --- Intrusion.
- 4669 House, c.1875, John Doyle, builder; front addition c.1890, three stories, brick with wood trim, Second Empire style. The ground story has been altered, perhaps by the removal of a window bay. --- Contributing.
- 4671 House, c.1875, John Doyle, builder; later front addition, two stories, brick. The building has been permastoned. --- Contributing.
- 4673 House, c.1875, John Doyle, builder; front addition c.1890, two and one-half stories, brick with stone and wood trim, Colonial Revival vernacular style. --- Contributing.
- 4675-81 Four commercial/residential buildings, c.1875, John Doyle, builder; front additions c.1890, two and one-half stories, brick with wood trim, Colonial Revival style detailing. The shop fronts apparently have been removed in three of the four buildings. --- Contributing.

4683-85 Two houses, c.1875, John Doyle, builder, two stories, brick with wood trim, Italianate style. --- Contributing.

4687 (SEC Abbottsford) Commercial/residential building, c.1875, three stories, brick with wood trim. The ground story has been extended and altered for a bar. --- Contributing.

4701-03 (NEC Abbottsford) C.W. Schaeffer Public School, 1876, L. Esler, designer, three stories, stone with wood trim, Italianate style. --- Significant.

4705 Wakefield Presbyterian Church, now Goodwill Baptist Church, 1882; rear chapel added 1887; tower added 1925, one story, stone, Gothic Revival style. --- Significant.

4800 (NWC Wyneva) Service station, 1949, one story, concrete block and enameled metal. --- Intrusion.

4822-46 Thirteen row houses, c.1915, two stories, brick with pressed metal and wood trim, Colonial Revival style. A few of the porches have been altered. --- Contributing.

4811 St. Michael's of the Saints, alteration to chapel 1925, F. Durang, architect; church and school built 1929, Edmunds and Green, architects; auditorium addition in 1930, Stackhouse and Donahue, architects; Convent built c.1950, various stories, stone, Romanesque Revival style. This Catholic Church was founded in 1924; the property includes the 1874, Second Empire-styled William Adamaon house, probably the focus of the chapel by Durang. --- Contributing.

4821 Frederick Mehl House, built late eighteenth century; two story rear el later; brick el built 1933, two and one-half stories, stone with wood trim, Federal style. --- Significant.

4825 Christopher Ottinger House, c.1748 with later additions, two and one-half stories, Colonial and Federal styles. --- Significant.

4827 Garage, c.1940, one story, brick. --- Intrusion.

4833 House, c.1875, three stories, stucco with stone and wood trim, Victorian style. The entranceway has been altered. --- Contributing.

4837-41 (SEC Logan) Two houses and one residential/commercial building, c.1868, two and one-half stories, stone with wood trim, Second Empire style. --- Contributing.

4908 (NWC Logan) Wachsmuth-Henry House, c.1760 with early nineteenth-century additions, two and one-half stories, stucco on stone with wood trim, Colonial style. --- Significant.

4916-30 Eight row houses, c.1880, three stories, brick with wood trim, Victorian Gothic style. These houses have undergone various alterations, mostly to the porches. --- Contributing.

4932-56 Thirteen commercial/residential row buildings, c.1875, three stories, brick with stone and wood trim, Italianate style. A surprising number of storefronts remain intact. --- Contributing.

4901 (NEC Logan) Hood Cemetery, the Lower Burial Ground, cemetery founded c.1700; cemetery gate built 1849, William Johnston, architect, marble, Baroque style. The cemetery was renamed Hood Cemetery after William Hood who donated the money for the gate. --- Significant.

4921-23 Two commercial/residential buildings, c.1895, three stories, brick with pressed metal, stone and wood trim, Colonial Revival style. The ground stories have been partially altered. --- Contributing.

4925-29 Three row houses with one commercial front, c.1881, two and one-half stories, brick with stone and wood trim, Victorian Gothic style, important examples of vernacular period design because they remain virtually intact. --- Contributing.

4931 Commercial/industrial building, c.1887, three stories, brick with wood, stone and pressed metal trim, Victorian Vernacular style. --- Contributing

4933 Commercial building, (originally a laundry), 1928, one story, brick, Colonial Revival Vernacular style. --- Contributing.

4935-37 (SEC Clapier) Commercial/residential building, 1887, two and one-half stories, brick with stone and wood trim, Second Empire style. --- Contributing.

4939-41 (NEC Clapier) Two commercial/residential buildings, 1887, three stories, brick with stone, wood and terra cotta trim, Victorian style, the storefront of 4941 has been partially altered for residential use. From 1887, 4939 housed William G. Toplis Drugs. --- Contributing.

- 4943-45 Two commercial/residential buildings, 1908, C. Wells, architect, three stories, brick with pressed metal and wood trim, Colonial Revival style. The ground stories have suffered various alterations. --- Contributing.
- 4947-49 Two commercial/residential buildings, c.1895, three stories, brick with pressed metal and wood trim, Victorian Vernacular style. --- Contributing.
- *****
- 5000-02 City of Philadelphia Fire House, now commercial building, c.1880, two and one-half stories. The extent of the alterations obscures the original use; the city abandoned the station in 1907. --- Contributing.
- 5004-06 Two commercial buildings, c.1880, two stories, brick with wood and stone trim, High Victorian style. 5004 has been severely altered. --- Contributing.
- 5008-10 Two commercial/residential buildings, originally Royal House, 1827; Victorian and later alterations, two and one-half stories, stucco with wood trim, Federal style. --- Contributing.
- 5012-18 Four commercial/residential buildings, c.1880; various alterations, two stories, brick with stone and wood trim, High Victorian style. --- Contributing.
- 5020 Office and warehouse for Louis Abrams, 1935, C. Goodrich, architect, one story, brick, Modern style. --- Intrusion.
- 5024-28 Two commercial/apartment buildings, 1910, two and three stories, brick with wood trim, Mediterranean Revival style. --- Contributing.
- 5030-32 Two commercial/residential buildings, c.1830, three stories, brick with wood trim, Vernacular style. Various first floor alterations. --- Contributing.
- 5034-36 Residential/commercial building, c.1865; first floor alterations c.1960, two and one-half stories, stucco with wood trim, Second Empire style. The core of this building is an eighteenth-century stone shop, originally run by the Fleckenstein family. --- Contributing.
- 5038 Commercial/residential building, c.1865; first floor alterations c.1960, two and one-half stories, stucco with wood trim, Second Empire style. --- Contributing.
- 5040-52 Seven apartment buildings with commercial fronts, c.1895, various first floor alterations, three stories, brick with pressed metal and wood trim, Colonial Revival style. --- Contributing.

- 5054 Commercial/residential building, probably early nineteenth-century, refaced in mid-twentieth century, two and one-half stories, brick with wood trim. The new facade obscures the original elevation. --- Contributing.
- 5056-58 Two commercial buildings, c.1920, one story, brick with wood trim, Colonial Revival style. --- Contributing.
- 5060 General Wayne Hotel, c.1803; enlarged and gambrel roof added 1866, ground story altered in twentieth century, two and one-half stories, brick and stone with wood trim, Colonial/Dutch Colonial style. --- Contributing.

- 5001-05 St John Protestant Episcopal Church, 1858; addition on German-town Avenue c.1887; interior alterations in 1890, George Pearson, architect, two stories, stone with wood trim, Gothic Revival style. --- Contributing.
- 5007-09 Two commercial/residential buildings, c.1910, three stories, brick with wood and pressed metal trim, Colonial Revival style. --- Contributing.
- 5011 (NEC Garfield) George Royal House, possibly built for George Hoppel, c.1795; altered for J.T. Veasey in 1923, A. Conarroe, architect, two and one-half stories, stuccoed stone with wood trim, Federal style. --- Contributing.
- 5013-17 Three commercial/residential buildings, c.1886; various ground floor alterations, two stories, brick with pressed metal, stone and wood trim, Victorian Vernacular style. --- Contributing.
- 5019 Commercial/residential building, c.1886, brick with wood trim, two and one-half stories. The ground floor is severely altered. --- Contributing.
- 5021-23 Commercial/residential building, c.1886, three stories, brick with pressed metal and wood trim, Colonial Revival style. --- Contributing.
- 5025-27 Two commercial/residential buildings, 1916, Mantle Fielding, architect, three stories, brick with pressed metal and wood trim, Georgian Revival style. --- Contributing.
- 5029-31 Commercial building, c.1947 with later alterations, one story, brick. According to trade sources, this was the first coin-operated laundromat in the United States. --- Intrusion.

5033 (SEC Wister) Farmers' and Mechanics' Hotel, c.1800, three and one-half stories with two story rear el, stucco. Only the general form remains owing to extensive alterations. ---Contributing.

5100-04 (NWC Manheim) Three commercial/residential buildings, c.1875; various first floor alterations, three stories, brick with stone, pressed metal and wood trim, late nineteenth-century commercial Vernacular style. This building was occupied by Sanborne and Butler Druggists from 1878. --- Contributing.

5106-08 Commodore James Barron House, built between 1794 and 1803; altered to store after 1920, two and one-half stories, stucco on stone with wood trim, Federal style. Commodore Barron, commander of the Chesapeake and Commandant of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, owned this house between 1839-45, (Webster). --- Significant.

5112-14 Daniel King Estate, c.1800, two and one-half stories, stucco with wood trim, Federal style. --- Contributing.

5116-28 Seven commercial/residential buildings in row, c.1910, two stories, brick with pressed metal and wood trim, Spanish style. --- Contributing.

5129 Commercial/residential building, c.1875, various first floor alterations, three stories, brick with stone and wood trim, Italianate style. --- Contributing.

5131-33 Commercial building, now Victory Community Baptist Church, 1910; altered 1981, two stories, cinder block and wood trim. --- Intrusion.

5135-37 Two commercial/residential buildings, c.1910, two and one-half stories, Second Empire style. The materials and style are obscured by the extensive alterations. --- Contributing.

5139 (SEC Collum) Dorfenille House, c.1795, two bays demolished c.1910; ground floor altered to commercial, two and one-half stories, stucco on stone with wood trim, Federal style. --- Contributing.

5141 (NEC Collum) Commercial/residential building, c.1885, recent first floor alteration, two and one-half stories, brick with wood trim, Second Empire style. --- Contributing.

5143-45 Two commercial/residential buildings, c.1885; 5145 recently re-sided, three stories, brick with wood trim, High Victorian style. --- Contributing.

- 5147-51 Three commercial buildings, c.1920; altered c.1980, one story, stucco. --- Contributing.
- 5153 Philip A. Freas House, possibly early nineteenth century; facade alterations c.1865; recent ground floor alterations, three stories, stucco with wood trim, Italianate style. --- Contributing.
- 5155 (SEC Ashmead) Commercial/residential building for A. Dewees, c.1905, C. Wells, architect, two and one-half stories, brick with stone, pressed metal and wood trim, Colonial Revival style. The ground story has undergone more recent alterations. --- Contributing.

- 5200-06 Supermarket, c.1950, one story, brick. --- Intrusion.
- 5208 Baynton House, c.1798, two and one-half stories, brick with stone and wood trim, Federal style. --- Significant.
- 5214 Conyngham - Hacker House, c.1796, two and one-half stories, stone with wood trim, Federal style. --- Significant.
- 5218 Howell House, built for William Forbes, 1798, two and one-half stories, stone with wood trim, Federal style. --- Significant.
- 5222-24 Theobald - Endt House, c.1730; rebuilt after fire in 1802, two and one-half stories, stucco on stone with wood trim, Federal style. --- Significant.
- 5226 John Bechtal House, c.1730; rebuilt after fire in 1802, two and one-half stories, stone with wood trim, Colonial style. --- Significant.
- 5230-32 Commercial building, c.1920; alterations c.1960, one story. --- Contributing.
- 5234-40 Auto repairs shop, 1933, property expanded in 1950, one story. --- Intrusion.

- 5201 (NEC Ashmead) Commercial/residential building, c.1890, two and one-half stories, brick with wood trim, Colonial Revival style. --- Contributing.
- 5203-05 House, c.1790, ground floor altered c.1900, two and one-half stories, stucco on stone with wood trim, Colonial style. Cited as the birthplace of Owen Wister. --- Significant.

- 5207 St. Stephen's Methodist Episcopal Church, c.1867, S. Collum, architect, two stories, stone, Gothic Revival style.
--- Significant.
- St. Stephen's Methodist Episcopal Church Sunday School, 1915, Lachman and Murphy, architects, two stories, stone.
--- Contributing.
- 5213 St. Stephen's Rectory, probably built for Henry Fraley, c.1795; side addition c.1860, two and one-half stories, stucco on stone with wood trim, Colonial style. --- Significant.
- 5221-25 Commercial building, c.1960, one story, brick. --- Intrusion.
- 5229 Jabez Gates House, c.1865, two and one-half stories, stone with wood trim, Second Empire. --- Contributing.
- 5231-33 (SWC Brighthurst) City of Philadelphia Fire Station, 1909, William Powell, architect, two stories, brick with stone and wood trim, Colonial Revival style. --- Contributing.
- 5239-41 Three commercial/residential buildings for Beverlin and Moody, c.1895, three stories, brick with stone and wood trim, High Victorian style. --- Contributing.
- 5243-45 Commercial building, c.1940, one story, brick. --- Intrusion.
- 5249-51 Two commercial/residential buildings, c.1850; converted to commercial with new facades c.1910; alterations c.1935, three stories, brick with wood trim, Colonial Revival style.
--- Contributing.
- 5255-65 Commercial buildings, c.1920, one story. --- Contributing.
- 5267 Grumblethorpe, Wister's Big House, 1744; rear el enlarged and extended 1750, 1799, 1806, 1819; big house altered 1808; restored 1957, two and one-half stories, stone with wood trim, Colonial style. The house served as the headquarters and site of death of British Brigadier General James Agnew during the Battle of Germantown, 1777, (Webster, p.268). --- Significant.
- 5269 Wister's Tenant House, SE section built c.1745; NW section built and SE section raised one story in early nineteenth century, two and one-half stories, stone with wood trim, Colonial style.
--- Significant.
- 5271-73 Two commercial buildings, c.1924, one story, brick with wood and pressed metal trim, Colonial Revival style. --- Contributing.

- 5275 Clarkson-Watson House, built c.1745; pent eave removed, frontispiece added c.1775; altered to bank and dwelling c.1825; altered to stores, rear brick els built c.1870, c.1910; exterior restored to 1793 appearance 1967-70, Henry J. Magaziner, architect, two and one-half stories, stucco on stone with wood trim, (Webster, p. 262), Colonial/Federal styles. --- Significant.
- 5279 Commercial/residential building, built prior to 1829, with later alterations, two stories, stucco with wood trim. --- Contributing.
- 5281 William Folwell House, c.1798; house split from 5283 in 1877, two and one-half stories, stucco on stone with wood trim, Federal style. --- Significant.
- 5283 Commercial/residential building, c.1798, with later alterations, two and one-half stories, Federal style. --- Contributing.
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- 5300 Trinity Lutheran Church House, also known as Christopher Sower, Jr. House, built 1723; front section built between 1755 and 1760; two sections joined 1795; stuccoed brick rear wing (NWC) built 1870; interior altered 1917; house renovated 1950, two and one-half stories, stucco on stone with wood trim, (Webster, p. 277). --- Significant.
- 5304-08 Trinity Lutheran Church, 1856-57, Jacob and George A. Binder, designers, two stories, stucco on brick with wood trim, Italianate style. Important mid-century Italianate church design. --- Significant.
- 5310-18 Five commercial/residential buildings, c.1877, three stories, brick with stone and wood trim, Italianate style. --- Contributing.
- 5320 Bank Hotel, c.1865; altered c.1900, three stories, brick with stone and wood trim, Colonial Revival style. --- Contributing.
- 5322 Commercial building, c.1940, one story, brick. --- Intrusion.
- 5324 Commercial/residential building, late eighteenth-century, with 1890s first floor alteration, two and one-half stories, stucco on stone with wood trim, Federal/Colonial Revival styles. --- Contributing.
- 5326 Commercial/residential building, c.1895, two and one-half stories, stucco on brick with wood trim, Queen Anne style. --- Contributing.
- 5328 Commercial/residential building, c.1870, with late nineteenth-century alterations, two and one-half stories, stucco on brick with wood trim, Queen Anne style. --- Contributing.

- 5330 Philip Fisher property, unfinished in 1800, two stories, stucco on stone with wood trim. This house has been severely altered. --- Contributing.
- 5332-34 McGarrigle's garage, c.1910, two stories, brick with wood trim, Colonial Revival style. --- Contributing.
- 5338 Patrick McGarrigle office and home, c.1885, three stories, brick with stone and wood trim, High Victorian style. --- Contributing.
- 5340 Commercial/residential building, c.1880, with early twentieth-century first floor alterations, three stories, brick with wood trim. --- Contributing.
- 5344-48 Bull's Head Market, 1859; Manheim Laundry Company alterations, 1906, C. Wells, architect; 1914, Savery, Sheetz and Savery; 1932, W. Slack and Sons, architects, one story, stone. --- Contributing.
- 5350 Commercial building, 1928; alterations 1963; one story, Modern style. --- Intrusion.
- 5354 Commercial building, c.1955, one story. --- Intrusion.
- 5356 Commercial building, c.1900, three stories, severely altered. --- Contributing.
- 5358-60 Walker Appliances, c.1910; first floor alteration c.1965, two stories, brick with pressed metal and wood trim, Colonial Revival style. --- Contributing.
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- 5301 Miller North Broad Storage Company, 1922, six stories, brick and reinforced concrete, Moderne style. --- Contributing.
- 5305-15 Christian Methodist Episcopal Church (Holsey Temple), c.1970, one story, brick with wood trim, Georgian Revival style. --- Intrusion.
- 5317 Store for Charles Scully, 1917, A. Savery, architect, two stories, brick and glazed terra cotta, Beaux Arts style. --- Contributing.
- 5319 Commercial building, c.1870, one story, wood, Italianate style. --- Contributing.
- 5321 Commercial/residential building, c.1790 with later nineteenth and early twentieth century alterations, two and one-half stories, stucco with wood trim, Federal style. --- Contributing.

- 5323 Commercial/residential building, c.1870, two and one-half stories, stucco with wood trim, Second Empire style. --- Contributing.
- 5325-27 Nathan Marples building, c.1890, two and one-half stories, wood and pressed metal, Colonial Revival style. --- Contributing.
- 5331-37 Four commercial/residential buildings, c.1885, with various twentieth century first floor alterations, three stories, brick with stone and wood trim, Italianate style. --- Contributing.

- 5400 (NWC Coulter) Germantown Friends School and Meeting House, property of Friends since 1693; First Meeting House 1705; meeting house replaced 1812; present meeting house c.1869; alterations to school 1902, Morris & Vaux, architects; alterations and addition to gymnasium 1916, Morris and Erskine, architects; new kindergarten 1922, Heacock and Hokanson, architects; gymnasium 1924, Heacock and Hokanson, architects; alterations to school, 1929, Heacock and Hokanson, architects; new science and math building, 1970-71. --- Significant.
- 5418 Friends Free Library, c.1872; alterations and additions 1897, Cope and Stewardson, architects, one story, stone with pressed metal trim, Colonial Revival style. --- Significant.
- 5422 Commercial/residential building, c.1900; first floor alterations c.1960, three stories, brick with pressed metal and wood trim, Colonial Revival style. --- Contributing.
- 5424 Commercial/residential building, c.1900; first floor alterations c.1960, two stories, brick with pressed metal and wood trim, Colonial Revival style. --- Contributing.
- 5430 Ashmead House, c.1796; side addition c.1865, interior altered 1903, two and one-half stories, stone with wood trim, Federal style. --- Significant.
- 5434 Ashmead House, c.1770, addition c.1796; rehabilitated 1949, George C. Johnson, architect, two and one-half stories, stone with wood trim, Colonial style. --- Significant.
- 5442 Deshler - Morris House, built 1772; enlarged c.1840, 1856, 1868, 1887; interior altered 1868; "restored" 1898; side addition on north 1909; partially restored 1949-50; restored 1975-76, two and one-half stories, stucco on stone with wood trim, Federal style. The house served as General Howe's quarters during the Battle of Germantown, also as George Washington's summer house in 1793, 1794 (Webster, p.264). --- Significant.

- 5448 Bringhurst House, c.1760; gambrel roof added c.1875, two and one-half stories, stucco on stone with wood trim, Colonial style. --- Significant.
- 5450 Thomas Armat House, c.1792; rear brick el, two story frame addition nineteenth century; altered to shop in twentieth century; side addition 1926; shopfront and rear addition 1960, two and one-half stories, stucco on stone with wood trim, Federal style. --- Significant.
- 5454 (SWC School House Lane) Saving Fund Society of Germantown, 1930, Ritter and Shay, architects, two stories, brick with stone and wood trim, Georgian Revival style. --- Significant.
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- 5401-05 (NEC Coulter) James S. Jones & Company, c.1880; facade additions 1909 and 1912, C. Wells, architect, three stories, brick with wood and pressed metal trim, Georgian Revival style. --- Contributing.
- 5411 St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church and Rectory, original church 1818; rebuilt 1876, H.M. Congdon (NYC), architect; tower 1892; alteration and addition 1894, Cope and Stewardson, architects; alterations and additions 1910, George Pearson, architect; alterations and additions 1925, Horace Sellers, architect; alterations and additions 1928-29, Horace Sellers, architect, rectory 1896, various stories, stone, Gothic Revival style. --- Significant.
- 5421 St. Barnabas Episcopal School, originally St. Margaret's Home, 1895, George Pearson, architect, two and one-half stories, stone with wood trim, Queen Anne Revival style. --- Contributing.
- 5425 Masonic Hall, c.1873; alterations 1915, G. King and Company, architects; alterations 1920, E. Weightman, architect, three stories, stone with wood trim, Gothic Revival style. --- Significant.
- 5429-33 Pennsylvania Furniture Company, c.1940; first floor alteration and addition c.1970, two stories, brick with stone trim, Georgian Revival style. --- Intrusion.
- 5439-41 Two residential buildings c.1870; converted to commercial use as Johnson Building c.1890, three stories, brick with stone, wood and pressed metal trim, Italianate/Colonial Revival styles. --- Contributing.
- 5443-45 Charles L. Eberle, Druggist, c.1863; 5443 converted to commercial use c.1895; 5445 converted to commercial and apartments 1925, W. Koelle, architect, three stories, stucco with wood trim, Italianate/Colonial Revival styles. --- Contributing.

- 5500-06 National Bank of Germantown, c.1868, J.C. Sidney, architect; addition 1890; addition 1907, Watson and Huckel, architects; alteration and addition 1928, Ritter and Shay, architects; alteration 1930, Tilghman and Moyer, architects, two stories, stone with wood trim, Renaissance Revival style. --- Significant.
- 5516-18 Russells, c.1950, two stories, brick and enameled metal, late Art Deco/commercial style. --- Intrusion.
- 5520 Commercial building, original construction obscured; alterations c.1965, two stories, brick. --- Contributing.
- 5522 Commercial building, one story.
- 5524 Triplex Shoes, now Tribly Shoes, 1937, Thalheimer and Weitz, architects, two stories, brick, enameled metal, stainless steel and glass, Art Deco style. Though technically an intrusion, the Triplex Shoes building is an excellent late Art Deco commercial design. --- Intrusion.
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- Market Square, part of the Germantown Plan since 1704.
- 5501-05 John Fromberger House, c.1795; enlarged and altered 1917; renovated after fire, 1930; rehabilitated 1952-54, G. Edwin Brumbaugh, architect, two and one-half stories, brick with stone and wood trim, Federal style. --- Significant.
- 5507-13 Market Square Presbyterian Church, 1888, George C. Pearson, architect; alterations 1927, Dobbins and Cain, architects, one story, stone, Romanesque Revival style. Williamson's work obscures earlier buildings on the site. --- Significant.
- 5515 Market Square Presbyterian Church Parish House, c. 1875, two and one-half stories, stone with wood trim, Victorian Gothic style. --- Contributing.
- 5517 House, c.1870; remodeled in Federal style 1956, two and one-half stories, stone with wood trim, Federal style. --- Intrusion.
- 5521 Fidelity Bank, 1959, Ralph Caldwell in association with Grant M. Simon, architects, two and one-half stories, stone with wood trim Colonial Reconstruction style. A reconstruction of the 1710 De La Plaine House. --- Intrusion.
- 5531-33 Samuel Rosenberg store and apartments, new facade 1928, Penwood Company, architects; first floor alteration c. 1965, two stories, brick and stone, Classical Revival style. --- Contributing.

- 5535 Charles Vant store, 1923, W. Charr, architect, three stories, brick with pressed metal and wood trim. --- Contributing.
- 5537-39 Commercial/residential building, c.1925, two stories, brick and stone with pressed metal trim, Georgian Revival style. --- Contributing.
- 5541-47 Cherry's building, c.1810 and 1904; building combined with new facade 1911; first floor alterations c.1960, two and three stories, brick with stone, pressed metal and wood trim, Georgian Revival style. --- Contributing.
- 5549-53 S.S. Kresge and Company, 1926, H. Holmes, architect; first floor alteration c.1960, two stories, brick with stone and wood trim, Georgian Revival style. --- Contributing.
- 5555 F. Campbell store, c.1900; alteration 1923, E. Weightman, architect, three stories, stucco with wood and pressed metal trim, Colonial Revival style. --- Contributing.
- 5557 (NEC Armat) Commercial building, c.1939 with later alterations, one story, brick with enameled metal, late Art Deco style. --- Intrusion.
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- 5600-06 Stokes Block, c.1875, major facade alterations c.1900; various ground floor alterations, three stories, brick with pressed metal and wood trim, Italianate/Colonial Revival styles. --- Contributing.
- 5608 Commercial building c.1945, two stories, enameled metal, Moderne style. --- Intrusion.
- 5610-14 Four commercial buildings, c.1960, one story, various materials. --- Intrusion.
- 5616-18 Commercial building c.1910; various twentieth century first floor alterations, two stories, brick with pressed metal trim, Colonial Revival style. --- Contributing.
- 5620 Sacks Brothers store, new facade 1923, Magaziner, Eberhard and Harris, architects; rear addition 1926; first floor alterations c.1975, three stories, stone with pressed metal and wood trim, Colonial Revival style. --- Contributing.
- 5622 Commercial building c.1949, ground floor alterations c.1970, three stories, stone with stainless steel, Moderne style, --- Intrusion.

5624 (SEC Cheltenham Avenue) A. Schulte, cigars, c.1945, one story, enameled metal, glass block and stainless steel, Moderne style. Though technically an intrusion, the Schulte store provides a relatively intact example of World War II vintage commercial architecture. --- Intrusion.

5601 (NEC Armat) Beck Shoe Corporation, 1930, S. Kaplan, architect; ground floor alterations c.1960, two stories, stone and glazed terra cotta, Art Deco style. The original building peaks through only at the upper stone courses. --- Contributing.

5603-05 (SEC Woodlawn) Theodore Butcher Building, 1854; ground floor alterations c.1930 and c.1940, three stories, brick with wood trim, Italianate style. --- Contributing.

5609-13 (NEC Woodlawn) F.W. Woolworth Company, 1911; new facade 1938, two stories, terra cotta and polished granite, Art Deco style. An excellent example of commercial Art Deco that only technically is an intrusion. Engineer Henry E. Curtis is listed as the engineer on the building permit; it is likely that he also was the designer. --- Intrusion.

5615-19 Loyal Order of Odd Fellows, c.1860; new facade c.1940; store design for lessees Whelan Drug and United Cigars, 1940, Thalheimer and Weitz, architects, three stories, brick, stone and pressed metal, Georgian Revival style. --- Contributing.

5621-23 Paul Jones Stores, Inc., 1928, S. Kaplan, architect, one story brick and polished granite, Moderne style. --- Contributing.

5627 C.A. Rowell Department Store, 1949, Herbert B. Beidler, architect; rear section originally Germantown Trust Company 1929-30, A. Brockie, architect, four and eight stories, limestone, Georgian Revival/Art Deco styles. --- Contributing.

5700 Vernon Hall, originally Langstroth Building, 1860; extensive alterations and new elevations 1926, Frank Hahn, architect, three stories, limestone, Art Deco style. --- Significant.

5708 Germantown Savings Fund Society, later John S. Trower, caterer, c.1870; first floor alterations c.1978, three stories, stone with wood trim, Second Empire style. --- Contributing.

5710 Commercial building, c.1860; facade rebuilt c.1912, two stories, stucco with pressed metal, Georgian Revival style. --- Contributing.

Vernon Park Vernon, John Wister's House, rear el built before 1741; main house built 1805; back building added later; interior altered 1898, rehabilitated 1962, two and one-half stories, stucco on stone with wood trim, Federal style. An important site both historically and architecturally, now preserved in a city park. --- Significant. (Webster, p.278.)

- 5701-07 Commercial building, c.1950; various first floor alterations, two stories, limestone with steel sash, Modern style. --- Intrusion.
- 5709-11 Commercial/residential building, c.1915; various first floor alterations, two stories, brick with limestone and wood trim, Georgian Revival style. --- Contributing.
- 5713-15 Commercial building, c.1950; first floor alteration c.1965, two stories, enameled metal. --- Intrusion.
- 5717 Walter T. Crower Company, c.1900; alterations 1914, Savery, Sheetz and Savery, architects; alterations for Fred W. Kaplan, 1925-26, two stories, brick with pressed metal and wood trim, Victorian/Georgian Revival styles. --- Contributing.
- 5719-21 William Hopkins Building, c.1858, three stories, stucco, severely altered. --- Contributing.
- 5723 Commercial building, c.1855; altered c.1890; first floor alteration c.1960, two stories, stucco on brick with pressed metal trim, Victorian style. --- Contributing.
- 5725 Commercial/residential building, c.1855; mansard added and alterations c.1885; first floor alterations c.1960, two and one-half stories, brick with pressed metal and wood trim, High Victorian style. --- Contributing.
- 5727-29 Commercial building, c.1855, two stories, stucco on brick, severely altered. --- Intrusion.

- 5816-18 Free Library of Philadelphia, Germantown Branch, 1906, Frank Miles Day and Brother, architect, one story, stone with pressed metal and wood trim, Georgian Revival style. --- Significant.
- 5820-24 Young Women's Christian Association, 1914, Harris and Rush, architects, four stories, brick with limestone and wood trim, Georgian Revival style. --- Contributing.

- 5826 Henry K. Thomas Building, c.1856; first floor alteration c.1920s, three stories, brick with wood trim, Italianate style. --- Contributing.
- 5830-32 John Harkinson Buildings, c.1859; various first floor alterations, four stories, brick with stone and wood trim, Italianate style. Newspaper articles of the period note that these are the first four story buildings on the Avenue. --- Significant.
- 5834 Abraham Engard Building, c.1868, three and one-half stories, stone with wood trim, Second Empire style. --- Contributing.
- 5836-38 (SWC Rittenhouse Street) Commercial/residential building c.1895; first floor alterations c.1950s, two stories, brick with wood and pressed metal trim, Georgian Revival style. --- Contributing.
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- 5801-03 (NEC Price) Parker Building, 1900; first floor alterations c.1950, three stories, brick with wood and pressed metal trim, Georgian Revival style. --- Contributing.
- 5805 Commercial/residential building, c.1870; first floor alterations c.1960, three stories, brick with stone and wood trim, High Victorian style. --- Contributing.
- 5807 Commercial/residential building, c.1885; various first floor alterations, three stories, brick with stone, terra cotta and wood trim, High Victorian style. --- Contributing.
- 5809 Commercial/residential building, c.1875; first floor alterations c.1940, three stories, brick with wood trim, Italianate style. --- Contributing.
- 5811-13 Commercial building, c.1900, one story, pressed metal and wood, Colonial Revival style. --- Contributing.
- 5815 Commercial/residential building, c.1889; first floor alterations c.1930, two stories, brick with wood trim, Victorian style. --- Contributing.
- 5817 Commercial/residential building, c.1889; alterations c.1900; various first floor alterations, two stories, brick with pressed metal and wood trim, Colonial Revival style. --- Contributing.
- 5819 I. Schachtel Store, 1922, Magaziner & Eberhard, architects; first floor alterations c.1960, three stories, brick with pressed metal and wood trim, Colonial Revival style. --- Contributing.
- 5821-23 Charles Marion Stores, 1922, W. Charr, architect; first floor alterations c.1935, three stories, brick with pressed metal trim and steel sash, Colonial Revival style. --- Contributing.

- 5825 Mrs. Stanley Pursell Store, 1937, Silverman & Levy, architects; first floor alterations c.1960s, one story, stone, Georgian Revival style. --- Intrusion.
- 5827 (SEC Rittenhouse Street) Commercial building, c.1932; later first floor alterations, one story, stone and wood, Art Deco style. --- Contributing.
- 5829 (NEC Rittenhouse Street) Commercial building, 1910; altered c.1950, one story, tile. --- Intrusion.
- 5831-33 Commercial building, 1910; first floor alterations c.1960s, one story, severely altered. --- Contributing.
- 5835 Commercial building, c.1950, two stories, enameled metal. --- Intrusion.
- 5837-41 Commercial/residential building, c.1910, two stories, brick with pressed metal and terra cotta trim, Colonial Revival style. --- Contributing.
- 5843 Samuel Badder store, 1922, C. Cumiskey, architect, three stories, brick with pressed metal trim, Colonial Revival style. --- Contributing.
- 5845 Max Louis Store and Apartment, 1926, Lippincott & Schaeffer, architects, two stories, brick with stone and wood trim, Moderne style. --- Contributing.
- 5847-51 Commercial building c.1940, one story. --- Intrusion.
- 5853-59 Commercial building c.1965, one story. --- Intrusion.
- 5861-65 Commercial building c.1950, one story. --- Intrusion.

- 5900-02 (NWC Rittenhouse Street) John Rittenhouse houses, c.1828, first floor alterations nineteenth and twentieth centuries, two and one-half stories, stucco with wood trim, Federal style. --- Contributing.
- 5904 F.W. Herzog commercial/residential building, 1906, C. Wells, architect; first floor alteration c.1970, three stories, brick with pressed metal and wood trim, Georgian Revival style. --- Contributing.
- 5906-08 James Hutchinson store, 1916, Magaziner and Potter, architects; first floor alterations c.1970, two stories, brick with pressed metal and wood trim, Georgian Revival style. --- Contributing.

- 5910 Commercial/residential building, c.1870; first floor alteration c.1890 ff., two stories, brick with pressed metal and wood trim, Italianate/Colonial Revival styles. --- Contributing.
- 5912 Commercial/residential building for J. Resnick, 1922, P. Kuhn, architect; first floor alteration c.1970, two stories, brick with wood trim, Modern style. --- Contributing.
- 5914 Commercial/residential building, c.1900; aluminum sided facade c.1975, three stories, brick with wood, pressed metal and aluminum siding, Georgian Revival style. --- Contributing.
- 5916 Commercial/residential building, c.1910, three stories, brick with pressed metal and wood trim, Georgian Revival style. --- Contributing.
- 5918 Joseph Jacob Shop, c.1810; alterations c.1900 and later, two stories, stucco with wood trim, Federal/Colonial Revival styles. --- Contributing.
- 5920-22 Joseph Jacob House, c.1810; first floor alterations c.1900 ff., three and one-half stories, stucco with wood trim, Colonial/Federal styles. --- Contributing.
- 5924 John Metzler House, before 1784; new facade c.1860, two stories, stucco with wood trim, Italianate style. --- Contributing.
- 5926 (SWC Haines) John Metzler House, before 1784; severe first floor alterations, twentieth century, two and one-half stories, stucco with wood trim, Colonial/Federal styles. --- Contributing.
- 5928 (NWC Haines) Germantown Town Hall, 1923, J. Sinkler, architect; alterations 1924-25, J. Molitor, architect, three stories, stone with wood trim, Classical Revival style. A design based on Strickland's Merchant Exchange Building. --- Significant.
- 5936-42 Engle Building, 1906, later cornice alterations, one story, brick with pressed metal. --- Contributing.
- 5944-46 Commercial/residential building, c.1800; new facade c.1910; first floor alteration c.1940, two stories, brick with pressed metal and wood trim, Georgian Revival style. --- Contributing.
- 5948-52 (SWC Harvey) Commercial/residential building, c.1900; altered as Bankers Trust Building, 1931, J. Margolies, architect; various first floor alterations, three stories, brick with pressed metal and wood trim, Georgian Revival style. --- Contributing.

5901 (From NEC Haines to SEC High) Germantown High School, J. Horace Cook, architect, 1914; addition c.1965, three stories, brick with stone and wood trim, Georgian Revival style. --- Contributing.

6000-02 (NWC Harvey) John Johnson Building, c.1740; altered early nineteenth century; altered late nineteenth and twentieth centuries, two and one-half stories, stone with wood trim, Colonial style. --- Contributing.

6004 Commercial/residential building, c.1870, three stories, stucco with wood trim, Italianate style. Unlike most buildings of its era, the shopfront remains intact. --- Contributing.

6006-10 Commercial/residential building, c.1945, one story. --- Intrusion.

6026 (SWC Walnut Lane) Wyck, the Haines House, western section built c.1730; eastern section built c.1700 and passageway between sections enclosed before 1775; extensively altered 1824, William Strickland, architect; west wing built before 1845, two and one-half stories, stucco on stone with wood trim. Webster cites Wyck as the oldest extant house in Germantown. It also served as a British field hospital in the Battle of Germantown. (Webster, p. 279 and Lloyd.) --- Significant.

6001 (NEC High Street) First Methodist Episcopal Church of Germantown, 1898, Rankin and Kellogg, architects; addition 1913, Ballinger and Perrot, architects; addition 1915, Ballinger and Perrot, architects; alteration 1921, Ballinger Company, architects; Sunday School addition 1928, C. Hillman and Son, architects; alteration and addition 1930, Ballinger Company, architects, one story, stone, Gothic Revival style. --- Contributing.

6023 Green Tree Tavern, Daniel Pastorius House, 1748; moved and altered 1930, two and one-half stories, stone with wood trim, Colonial style. --- Significant.

6025-29 Commercial/residential building, 1886; alteration for Koelle Motor Company, 1917, W. Koelle, architect, two and one-half stories, brick with wood trim, High Victorian style. --- Contributing.

6031-33 Commercial/residential building, 1886; first and second floor alterations c.1900, three stories, stucco on brick with wood and pressed metal trim, Italianate/Georgian styles. --- Contributing.

6035-37 Commercial/residential building, c.1912; 6037 refaced c.1950, three stories, brick, stone and pressed metal with wood trim, Georgian Revival style. --- Contributing.

6043 (SEC Walnut Lane) Shippen - Blair House, part possibly built by Dr. Christopher Witt, before 1789, three and one-half stories, stone with wood trim, a handsome Federal style building with rubble side walls and foundation and ashlar front, Federal style. --- Significant.

- 6100-02 (NWC Walnut Lane) Two commercial/residential buildings, c.1870; first floor alteration 6100 c.1960; two and one-half stories, brick with wood trim, Second Empire style. --- Contributing.
- 6104-06 Two commercial/residential buildings, c.1870; first floor alterations 6104 c.1960; first floor alterations 6106 c.1890; two and one-half stories, brick with marble, wood and pressed metal trim, Italianate style. --- Contributing.
- 6108 Commercial/residential building, c.1895; first floor alteration c.1960, three stories, brick with stone, wood and pressed metal trim, Queen Anne Revival style. --- Contributing.
- 6110 Commercial/residential building, c.1870; various first floor alterations, three stories, stucco with wood trim, Italianate style. --- Contributing.
- 6112 Dirck Jansen House c.1750; later alterations, two and one-half stories, stucco over stone with wood trim, Federal style. --- Contributing.
- 6114-16 A.R. Smith and Company Stores, 1927, E.A. Wilson, architect; minor first floor alterations c.1960, two stories, brick with wood and stone trim, Georgian Revival style. --- Contributing.
- 6118-20 Commercial building, c.1930-40, one story. --- Intrusion.
- 6122 Commercial/residential building, c.1865; first floor alteration c.1890; permastoned c.1960, two and one-half stories, brick with wood and pressed metal trim, Second Empire style. --- Contributing.
- 6128 Charles Megargee Mansion, now Settlement Music School, Germantown branch, c.1858, two and one-half stories, stone with wood trim, Second Empire style. --- Significant.
- 6132-38 Commercial building, c.1950, one story, brick. --- Intrusion.
- 6140-44 (SWC Tulpehocken) Kentucky Fried Chicken, c.1868, one story. --- Intrusion.

- 6101 (NEC Walnut Lane) Service station, c.1935; later alteration, one story, enameled metal. --- Intrusion.
- 6113 (SEC Herman) Service station, c.1935; later alterations, one story. --- Intrusion.
- 6117 (NEC Herman) Commercial/residential building, 1888, two and one-half stories, stone with wood trim, Queen Anne style. --- Contributing.
- 6119 Mennonite Meeting House, 1770, rear section 1907, one and one-half stories, stone with wood trim, Colonial style. The congregation was established in 1688 as the first Mennonite church in America. (Webster, pp.272-273.) --- Significant.
- 6133 (SEC Pastorius) Residential building, 1871, two and one-half stories, stone with wood trim, Second Empire style. --- Contributing.
- 6139-43 Kendrick Building, c.1920; addition 1925, H. King, architect, three stories, brick with stone and wood trim, Georgian Revival style. --- Contributing.
- 6145-49 Three commercial/residential buildings, 1914; various first floor alterations, two stories, brick with pressed metal and wood trim, Georgian Revival style. --- Contributing.
- 6151-53 Tulpehocken Theater, 1914, William Hoffman, architect; altered to New Bethel AME Church, c.1961; extensive alterations 1977, two stories, brick. --- Intrusion.

- 6200 (NWC Tulpehocken) The Tulpehocken Apartments, 1912, three stories, brick with pressed metal and wood trim, Georgian Revival style. --- Contributing.
- 6202 Commercial/residential building c.1780; later first floor alterations, two and one-half stories, stucco with wood trim. --- Contributing.
- 6204 Commercial/residential building, 1851, two stories, stucco with wood trim, Italianate style. --- Contributing.
- 6206 Russell Blood Building, 1924, Gleason, Mulroony & Burke, architects; first floor alteration c.1975, two and one-half stories, stucco with pressed metal and wood trim, Dutch Colonial Revival style. --- Contributing.
- 6212 Residential building, c.1800; altered to commercial use for Tulpehocken National Bank, 1928, Heacock and Hokanson, architects, two and one-half stories, stucco with pressed metal and wood trim, Federal/Federal Revival styles. --- Contributing.

- 6216-18 Goldner Packard Building, c.1935, severe alterations c.1980.
--- Intrusion.
- 6220-22 Commercial/residential building, c.1840, first floor alteration
c.1965, three stories, stucco with wood trim, Classical Revival
style. --- Contributing.
- 6224 Commercial/residential building, c.1820; various nineteenth and
twentieth century alterations, two stories, stucco with wood
trim. --- Contributing.
- 6228 Commercial/residential building, c.1865; first floor alteration
c.1890, two and one-half stories, stucco with wood trim, Second
Empire style. --- Contributing.
- 6230 Commercial/residential building, c.1840; cornice alterations
c.1865; first floor alterations c.1890, three stories, stucco
with wood and pressed metal trim. --- Contributing.
- 6232-38 (SWC Washington Lane) Service station, 1963; alterations 1980,
one and one-half stories. --- Intrusion.

- 6201-25 (NEC Tulpehocken) Penn Fruit Supermarket building, 1950, one
story, brick. --- Intrusion.
- 6229-31 Two commercial/residential buildings, c.1895; 6231 altered
c.1980, three stories, brick with pressed metal and wood trim,
Georgian Revival style. --- Contributing.
- 6233-35 Samuel Nice Residence, c.1830; first floor commercial altera-
tions c.1875, two and one-half stories, stucco with wood trim,
Federal/Victorian styles. --- Contributing.
- 6237-39 Two commercial buildings, one story, stucco and pressed metal,
Colonial Revival style. --- Contributing.
- 6241 (SEC Washington Lane) Acme Market, c.1940, one story, enameled
metal, Moderne style. --- Intrusion.

- 6306 John Johnson, Jr. House, 1768; from 1918 the Woman's Club of
Germantown, two and one-half stories, stone with wood trim,
Colonial style. --- Significant.

- 6316 Peter Keyser House, c.1760; mansard, cornice, and additions added c.1865, three stories, stucco with wood trim, Colonial/Second Empire styles. --- Significant.
- 6320 Possibly built for Frederick Hesser, baker, c.1755; gambrel added later, two and one-half stories, stucco with wood trim, Colonial style. --- Significant.
- 6322-40 Ten commercial/residential buildings, 1907, John J. Allen, builder; various alterations c.1950-1980, three stories, brick with pressed metal and wood trim, Georgian Revival style. --- Contributing.
- 6350 Dr. Robert S. Woddrup House, c.1865; alterations c.1875; first floor alterations c.1950, two and one-half stories, stucco on brick with wood trim, High Victorian/Colonial Revival styles. --- Contributing.
- 6352-54 (NWC Duval) Two commercial/residential buildings, c.1880; 6354 c.1890 and later first floor alterations, three stories, brick with wood, stone and pressed metal trim, Italianate style. --- Contributing.
- 6358 Sproegel House, before 1789, two side bays c.1870, two and one-half stories, stucco with wood trim, Colonial/Federal/Italianate styles. --- Contributing.
- 6360-66 Apartment building, c.1925, three stories, brick with terra cotta and wood trim, Mediterranean Revival style. --- Contributing.
- 6368 Residential building, c.1855, two and one-half stories, stucco with wood trim, Gothic Cottage style. --- Contributing.
- 6370 Commercial/residential building, c.1855; first floor alterations c.1930, two and one-half stories, stucco with wood trim, Gothic Cottage/Colonial Revival styles. --- Contributing.
- 6374 Anthony Gilbert House, before 1762, two and one-half stories, stucco with wood trim, Colonial style. --- Contributing.
- 6376-82 (SWC Johnson) Three commercial/residential buildings, c.1895, two stories, brick with stone, terra cotta, pressed metal and wood trim, High Victorian style. --- Contributing.

- 6301 (NEC Washington Lane) Kirk and Nice Funeral Directors, c.1869; new facade and addition 1932; rear parking addition c.1940; north addition 1956, two and three stories, brick with limestone, granite and wood trim, Georgian Revival style. --- Contributing.

- 6311 Concord School, 1775, two and one-half stories, stone with wood trim, Colonial style. Probably built by Jacob Knor, master carpenter. --- Significant.
- 6313 Upper Burial Ground, An's Burial Ground, land donated in 1693 by Paul Wolfe, wall built in 1777. --- Significant.
- 6315 Store and garage, c.1920; first floor alteration c.1970, one story, brick with stucco, Moderne style. --- Contributing.
- 6319-33 Eight stores and apartments, c.1922, two stories, brick with wood and pressed metal trim, Colonial Revival style. --- Contributing.
- 6335-47 (SEC Duval) Six stores and apartments, 1922, two stories, brick with wood and pressed metal trim, Colonial Revival style. --- Contributing.
- 6349 (NEC Duval) Commercial/residential building, (now church), c.1912; first floor alteration c.1960, brick with pressed metal and wood trim, Queen Anne Revival style. --- Contributing.
- 6351-55 Three commercial/residential buildings, c.1912; various first floor alterations, three stories, brick with pressed metal and wood trim, Colonial Revival style. --- Contributing.
- 6363 Residential building, c.1860, two and one-half stories, stucco with stone and wood trim, Gothic Cottage style. --- Significant.
- 6365-67 Two commercial/residential buildings, c.1890; first floor alteration c.1950, brick with pressed metal and wood trim, Eclectic style. --- Contributing.
- 6369 Residential building, c.1865; ground floor colonialized c.1910, two stories, stucco with stone and wood trim, Italianate/Colonial styles. --- Contributing.
- 6371 Commercial/residential building, c.1865; various ground floor alterations, three stories, stucco with wood trim, Italianate style. --- Contributing.
- 6373 Commercial/residential building, c.1910; first floor alteration c.1975, two stories, brick with pressed metal and wood trim, Colonial Revival style. --- Contributing.
- 6375 Commercial/residential building, 1890, two and one-half stories, brick with pressed metal and wood trim, Queen Anne Revival style. --- Contributing.

- 6377 Residential building, before 1817, facade altered, two and one-half stories, stucco with wood trim. --- Contributing.
- 6379 Commercial/residential building, c.1865, two and one-half stories, stucco with wood trim, Second Empire style. --- Contributing.
- 6381 (SEC Johnson) Commercial/residential building, c.1860; first floor alteration c.1878, two and one-half stories, stucco with wood trim, Gothic Cottage style. --- Contributing.

- 6400-14 Eight residential buildings, 1884, two and one-half stories, stone with wood and stucco trim, High Victorian style. --- Contributing.
- 6416-18 "Germantown News" newspaper (now church), 1908; church alterations 1957, two stories, stucco with pressed metal and wood trim. --- Contributing.
- 6420-40 Upsala, John Johnson House, 1798, two and one-half stories, stone with wood trim, Federal style. --- Significant.
- 6442-58 Nine houses (three doubles and one triple) 1925, two and one-half stories, stone with wood trim, Colonial Revival and Tudor styles. --- Contributing.
- 6464 (SWC Upsal) Residential building, c.1855; porch altered c.1975, two and one-half stories, stucco with wood trim, Gothic Cottage style. --- Contributing.

- 6401 Cliveden, Benjamin Chew House, built 1763-67, Jacob Knor, master carpenter; arcade enclosed 1856; rear el built 1867-68, two and one-half stories, stone with wood trim, Georgian style. Chew served as Chief Justice of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court; the property was the site of an important skirmish in the Battle of Germantown. (Webster, p.263.) --- Significant.
- 6445 Sacred Heart Manor, c.1960, brick. --- Intrusion.
- 6455 (SEC Upsal) Second Baptist Church of Germantown, 1881, D. Gendell, architect; Sunday School and gym addition 1914, Heacock and Hokanson, architects; interior alterations 1915, Heacock and Hokanson, architects; alterations and rebuilding after fire, 1930, Druckenmiller and Williams; nave destroyed by fire 1970, one story, stone, Romanesque Revival style. --- Contributing.

- 6500 (NWC Upsal) Bardsley House, c.1760, two and one-half stories, stucco with wood trim, Colonial style. --- Significant.
- 6504 Donal Billmeyer House, 1793, two and one-half stories, stone with wood trim, Federal style. --- Significant.
- 6514 (SWC Weaver) Christopher Mason House, rear built 1765; front built 1798, two and one-half stories, stone with wood trim, Colonial style. --- Significant.
- 6520 (NWC Weaver) Commercial building, c.1895; first floor alteration c.1970, two stories, brick with wood trim, Colonial Revival style. --- Contributing.

- 6505-07 (NEC Upsal) Michael Billmeyer House, c.1727, two and one-half stories, stone with wood trim, Federal style. --- Significant.
- 6509-17 Five commercial/residential buildings, c.1925; various first floor alterations, two stories, brick with wood, pressed metal and terra cotta trim, Spanish style. --- Contributing.
- 6519 Commercial/residential building, 1880; first floor alteration c.1960, two and one-half stories, stone and brick with wood trim, Second Empire style. --- Contributing.
- 6523 George W. Cox House (now school), 1878, three stories, brick with brownstone and wood trim, Italianate style. --- Contributing.
- 6527-29 Commercial/residential building, 1880; first floor alterations c.1890, three stories, stucco with wood and pressed metal trim, Italianate style. --- Contributing.
- 6531-33 (SEC Sharpnack) Pelham Theater for Benjamin Haas, 1914, Borzner and Wood, architects; later first floor alterations, one story, brick with terra cotta and pressed metal trim, Beaux Arts style. --- Contributing.