

**NOMINATION OF HISTORIC BUILDING, STRUCTURE, SITE, OR OBJECT
PHILADELPHIA REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PHILADELPHIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION**

**SUBMIT ALL ATTACHED MATERIALS ON PAPER AND IN ELECTRONIC FORM (CD, EMAIL, FLASH DRIVE)
ELECTRONIC FILES MUST BE WORD OR WORD COMPATIBLE**

1. ADDRESS OF HISTORIC RESOURCE *(must comply with an Office of Property Assessment address)*

Street address: **6519-25 Germantown Avenue**

Postal code: **19144**

2. NAME OF HISTORIC RESOURCE

Historic Name: **The Warren H. Poley Apothecary and The George W. Cox House**

Current Name: **Project Learn**

3. TYPE OF HISTORIC RESOURCE

Building Structure Site Object

4. PROPERTY INFORMATION

Condition: excellent good fair poor ruins

Occupancy: occupied vacant under construction unknown

Current use: Commercial/School

5. BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Please attach a narrative description and site/plot plan of the resource's boundaries.

6. DESCRIPTION

Please attach a narrative description and photographs of the resource's physical appearance, site, setting, and surroundings.

7. SIGNIFICANCE

Please attach a narrative Statement of Significance citing the Criteria for Designation the resource satisfies.

Period of Significance (from year to year): **1875 to 1876 (6525); ca.1882 to 1883 (6519)**

Date(s) of construction: **1875 to 1876 (6525); ca.1882 to 1883 (6519)**

Architects: **Unknown**

Builders: **Unknown**

Original owners: **Warren H. Poley (6519) and George W. Cox (6525)**

Significant person: **NA**

CRITERIA FOR DESIGNATION:

The historic resource satisfies the following criteria for designation (check all that apply):

- (a) Has significant character, interest or value as part of the development, heritage or cultural characteristics of the City, Commonwealth or Nation or is associated with the life of a person significant in the past; or,
- (b) Is associated with an event of importance to the history of the City, Commonwealth or Nation; or,
- (c) Reflects the environment in an era characterized by a distinctive architectural style; or,
- (d) Embodies distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style or engineering specimen; or,
- (e) Is the work of a designer, architect, landscape architect or designer, or engineer whose work has significantly influenced the historical, architectural, economic, social, or cultural development of the City, Commonwealth or Nation; or,
- (f) Contains elements of design, detail, materials or craftsmanship which represent a significant innovation; or,
- (g) Is part of or related to a square, park or other distinctive area which should be preserved according to an historic, cultural or architectural motif; or,
- (h) Owing to its unique location or singular physical characteristic, represents an established and familiar visual feature of the neighborhood, community or City; or,
- (i) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in pre-history or history; or
- (j) Exemplifies the cultural, political, economic, social or historical heritage of the community.

8. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Please attach a bibliography.

9. NOMINATOR

Organization: **East Mt. Airy Neighbors**

Author: **Keeping Society of Philadelphia**

Date: **14 August 2023**

Address: **1315 Walnut Street, Suite 320
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107**

EMAIL: **KEEPER@KEEPINGPHILADELPHIA.ORG**

Nominator is is not the property owner.

PHC USE ONLY

Date of Receipt: August 14, 2023

Correct-Complete Incorrect-Incomplete Date: 9/13/2023

Date of Notice Issuance: 9/15/2023

Property Owner at Time of Notice:

Name: Project Learn Inc.

Address: 6525 Germantown Avenue

City: Philadelphia State: PA Postal Code: 19119

Date(s) Reviewed by the Committee on Historic Designation: 10/18/2023

Date(s) Reviewed by the Historical Commission: 11/10/2023

Date of Final Action: 11/10/2023

Designated Rejected

NOMINATION
FOR THE
PHILADELPHIA REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES



Figure 1. The primary (southwest) elevation of the subject property. Source: Keeping Society of Philadelphia, 2022.

**THE WARREN H. POLEY APOTHECARY &
THE GEORGE W. COX HOUSE**

■

**6519-25 GERMANTOWN AVENUE
EAST MOUNT AIRY
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19144-3014**



Figure 2. The boundary of the proposed designation is delineated by the blue line.

5. BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The collective property is currently comprised of one tax parcel with the address 6519-25 Germantown Ave containing two historic buildings joined together with a more contemporary addition between them. The first subject building is the Warren H. Poley Apothecary, originally located at 6519 Germantown Ave. The second subject building is the George W. Cox House, originally located at 6525 Germantown Ave. The addition between them is considered non-contributing.

The property at 6519-25 Germantown Avenue is composed of two deeded parcels, whose boundaries are as follows:

Premises A, Warren H. Poley Apothecary:

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the City of Philadelphia beginning at a point on the northeasterly side of Germantown Avenue (60' wide), measured the distance of 123'-6-3/4" more or less, southeastwardly from the southeasterly side of Sharpnack Street (40' wide); thence extending northeastwardly 145'-7-3/8" more or less to a point; thence extending southeastwardly 33' more or less to a point; thence extending southwestwardly 165'-8" more or less to a point on the northeasterly side of Germantown Avenue; thence

extending northwestwardly along the said northeasterly side of Germantown Avenue 49' more or less to the first mentioned point and place of beginning.

Premises B, George W. Cox House:

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the City of Philadelphia beginning at a point on the northeast side of Germantown Avenue (60' wide), at the distance of 83'-6-3/4", southeast of the southeasterly side of Sharpnack Street (40' wide); thence north 54 degrees, 23 minutes, 15 seconds east, 46'-10-3/4" to a point; thence extending north 41 degrees, 46 minutes, 39 seconds east, 82'-5" to a point; thence south 45 degrees, 44 minutes, 10 seconds east 36'-4-1/2" to a point; thence south 46 degrees, 9 minutes, 8 seconds west 145'-7-3/8" to Germantown Avenue; and thence north 20 degrees, 40 minutes, 45 seconds west 40' to the place of beginning.



Figure 3. The subject property showing the Warren H. Poley Apothecary on the right, the George W. Cox House on the left, and the non-historic addition in between.



Figure 3 Left: The primary elevation (southwest) elevation of 6519 Germantown Avenue Source: Keeping Society of Philadelphia, 2023. Figure 4. The side (northwest) and primary (southwest) elevations of 6519 Germantown Avenue. Source: Keeping Society of Philadelphia, 2023.

6. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION - WARREN H. POLEY APOTHECARY

Built in ca.1882-83, the Warren H. Poley Apothecary is a beautifully detailed, two-and-one-half-story masonry store-and-dwelling at 6519 Germantown Avenue in the Beggarstown section of Mt. Airy. The building's concave Mansard roof attests to the lasting influence of the Second Empire style, while window details nod toward the more fashionable Queen Anne mode. With geometric boldness, the primary (southwest) elevation is a distinctive three-part façade of rusticated Wissahickon schist and takes the prow-like form of a semi-octagonal bay. The stone front is limited to the first and second floors, though the three-sided form continues into the Mansard roof. The first floor features a hooded central entrance that originally provided access to the apothecary. However, the lower part of the doorway has been infilled with brick and the remaining space given over to a plate glass window and a divided-light transom. At the foot of the doorway lies an ample granite step – a reminder of the earlier configuration. The apothecary entrance is flanked by projecting shop windows within the outer bays featuring leaded glass transoms in the form of mullion windows. These shallow display windows are capped by hipped-roof hoods that rest on decorative brackets and are clad in slate.



Figure 5. The southerly shop window within the Wissahickon schist façade and the side (southeast) elevation with the bay window above on the second floor and the side porch. Source: Keeping Society of Philadelphia, 2023.

The symmetrical façade continues into the second floor, at the center of which is a balcony that is cantilevered on decorative brackets over the former apothecary entrance. The balcony features a decorative iron railing and is accessed by a jib-like window that extends from the base of the second level. The second-floor openings are served by Queen Anne-inspired windows, featuring upper sash with a muntin configuration that creates an octagonal form at center. The central opening is flanked by single windows. All the second-floor openings feature segmental arched lintels comprised of red soldier brick. A simple cornice separates the second and third floors. The symmetrical fenestration continues onto the Mansard roof, the front of which sports three elaborate gable-front dormers. Each features decorative bargeboard, cross beams, and brackets, as well as Queen Anne Revival windows. A small gable front extends from the Mansard roof and is served by a triangular window.



Figure 6. An original iron fence and gate, along with a brick sidewalk, serves the side yard of the subject building. Source: Keeping Society of Philadelphia, 2023.

The side (northwest) elevation features a jib-like window on the first floor, employing Queen Anne sash like those used on the second floor. The side walls are brick, like many period buildings in the Germantown area. The side (southeast) elevation is an attractive presentation of apertures and features, including a side porch, as well as a residential entrance and a continuous Mansard roof with additional dormers. The second floor is served by a projecting, two-part bay window near the south corner of the building.

The subject building is attached to modern additions at the side (northwest) and rear (northeast) elevations, connecting it with the George W. Cox House at 6525 Germantown Avenue, which forms the current address—6519-25 Germantown Avenue.

Exterior features include an iron fence and gate, which appear to be original, as well as an early brick sidewalk to the porch.



Figure 7. The primary (southwest) elevation of the subject property in context. Source: Keeping Society of Philadelphia, 2022.

6. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION - GEORGE W. COX HOUSE

Built in ca.1875-76, the George W. Cox House is a three-story Italianate brick dwelling at 6525 Germantown Avenue in the Beggarstown section of Mt. Airy. Emulating the form of a townhouse, the subject building is elevated from the sidewalk, featuring an English basement that is clad in smooth-faced brownstone that rises to the sills of the first-floor windows. The primary (southwest) elevation features a semi-symmetrical fenestration with three bays on the ground floor and two bays on each of the upper levels. The façade is comprised of red brick laid in a running bond. Accessed by a flight of six steps, the primary entrance is at the northwesterly portion of the façade, dominated by a prominent round arch. The doorway is delineated by brownstone molding, that is dignified by a keystone at the top center. Two like-size windows occupy the remaining first floor elevation, being delineated by brownstone lintels and sills, the former being in a segmental arch form. This same motif is employed on the second and third floors, featuring two openings per level. The brownstone detailing is continued in the upper windows. All the window fabric on the primary (southwest) elevation appears to have been replaced. The building is dominated by a handsome, finely detailed cornice, which features three pairs of decorative brackets, as well as sections of paneling. The side (northwest) elevation features a simple fenestration of windows, some of which contain an original, two-over-two wooden sash configuration.

The building is attached to modern additions at the side (southeast) and rear (northeast) elevations, connecting it with the Warren H. Poley Apothecary at 6519 Germantown Avenue, a union that forms the current address—6519-25 Germantown Avenue.



Figure 8. Top: The primary (southwest) and side (northwest) elevations. Figure 9. Bottom left: The primary entrance and door surround. Figure 10. Bottom right: The stone retaining wall and an iron post. Source: Keeping Society of Philadelphia, 2023.

Exterior features include a retaining wall constructed of Wissahickon schist and an iron post.



Figure 11. Looking up the 6500 block of Germantown Avenue towards the Warren H. Poley Apothecary and the George W. Cox House. Source: GHS.

7. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Warren H. Poley Apothecary and the George W. Cox House at 6519-25 Germantown Avenue in the Beggarstown section of Mt. Airy comprise a significant historic resource that merits designation by the Philadelphia Historical Commission and inclusion on the Philadelphia Register of Historic Places satisfying the following Criteria for Designation as enumerated in Section 14-1004 of the Philadelphia Code:

- c) Reflects the environment in an era characterized by a distinctive architectural style; and*
- d) Embodies distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style or engineering specimen.*

The period of significance dates to the time of construction for each building: the Warren H. Poley Apothecary, ca.1882-83; and the George W. Cox House, 1875-76.

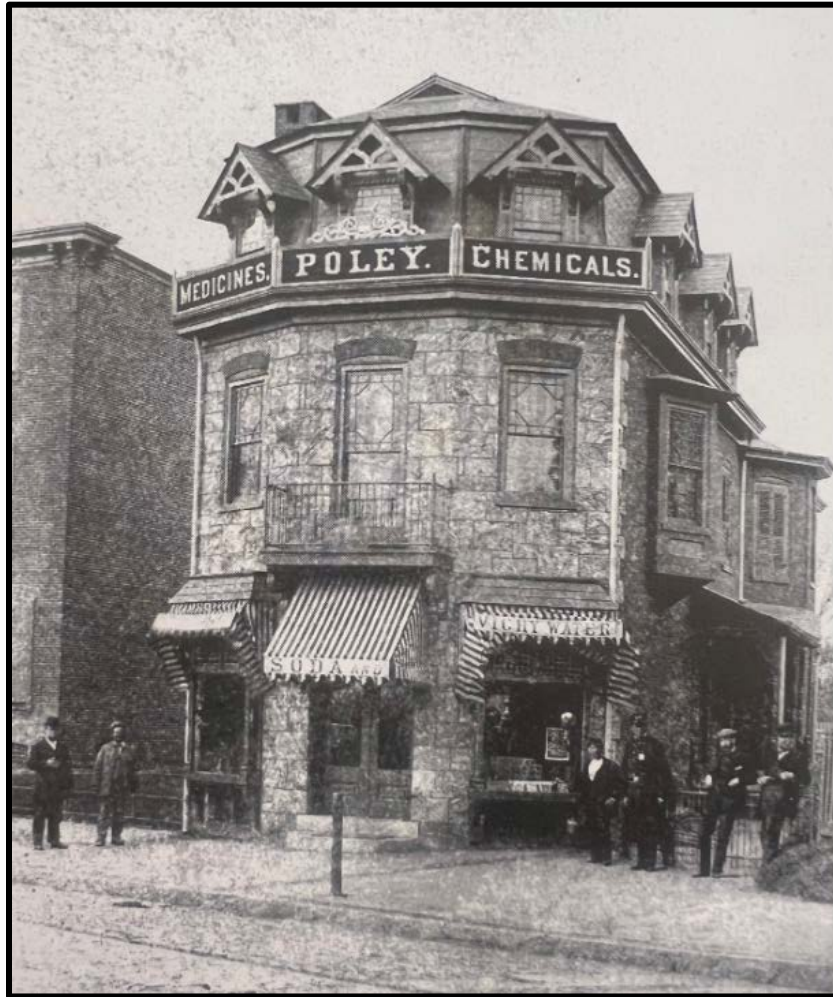


Figure 12. The Warren H. Poley Apothecary, 6519 Germantown Avenue, Germantown, Pa., ca. 1920s. Source: Elizabeth Farmer Jarvis. *Mount Airy*. (Acadia Publishing, 2008), 63.

HISTORIC CONTEXT: WARREN H. POLEY APOTHECARY

In March 1882, George F. Billmeyer of the old family associated with the Beggarstown section of Mt. Airy, sold the subject property at 6519 Germantown Avenue to Warren H. Poley, the prominent pharmacist.¹ In short order, Poley commissioned a two-and-one-half-story brick and stone apothecary on the site, which included living quarters, possibly intended for a resident pharmacist. This was Poley's second location, the other located at Germantown Avenue and West Walnut Lane. Advertisements, shown in Figure 14, demonstrate household products sold in the commercial space.

¹ Reg. Plan No. 52-N-06-19, Philadox, City of Philadelphia Archives.

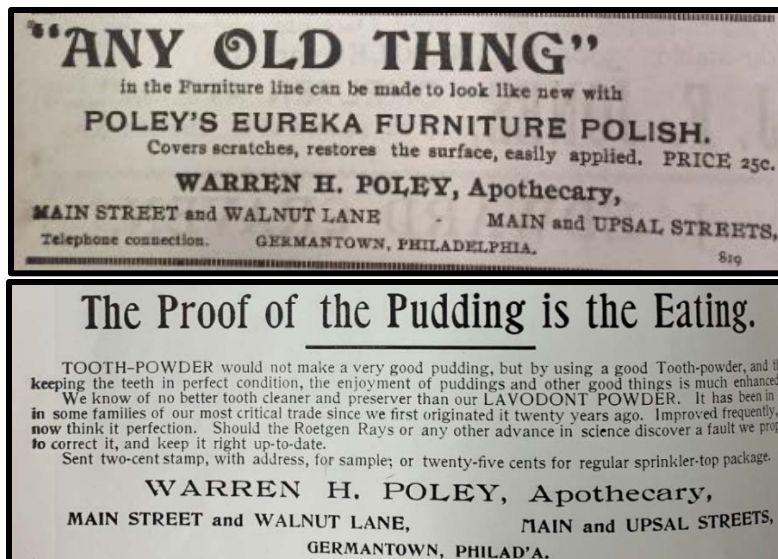


Figure 13. Advertisements for the Warren H. Poley Apothecary on Germantown Avenue at both Walnut Lane and Upsal Street. Source: GHS.

CRITERION D: WARREN H. POLEY APOTHECARY

The Warren H. Poley Apothecary at 6519-25 Germantown Avenue embodies distinguishing characteristics of both the Second Empire and Queen Anne Revival styles, as applied to commercial and residential buildings of a domestic scale in the 1870s and 1880s in Philadelphia.

According to Virginia & Lee McAlester’s *A Field Guide To American Houses (McAlester Field Guide)*, the Second Empire style enjoyed widespread employment in American architecture from 1855 to 1885, constituting a distinct and significant aesthetic period within the larger realm of the Victorian era. In line with national trends, Pennsylvanians appear to have been particularly fond of the style in all manner of building types. The Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission’s *Pennsylvania Architectural Field Guide (PHMC Field Guide)* describes the “Second Empire/Mansard Style” as being popular between 1860 and 1900, which is a slightly longer timespan than is used in the *McAlester Field Guide*, likely related to the widespread popularity of the style in Pennsylvania. The *PHMC Field Guide* observes that the Second Empire style became highly fashionable in the 1860s and 1870s, driven in part by the “well-attended exhibitions in Paris of both 1855 and 1867” as well as by pattern book authors such as Samuel Sloan. The *PHMC Field Guide* also establishes the most common building types to be executed in the style: commercial, residential, and public/government.² As the Second Empire style continued to be reworked in the 1880s, it was not uncommon for architects to decorate the resulting buildings with Queen Anne details. This was particularly common in Germantown and Northwest Philadelphia more generally.

Both the *McAlester Field Guide* and the *PHMC Field Guide* state that the Queen Anne

² “Second Empire/Mansard Style,” *Pennsylvania Architectural Field Guide*, accessed 26 July 2023. <http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/portal/communities/architecture/styles/second-empire.html>

Revival style began in 1880 and extended to 1910, aligning with the Second Empire style for roughly twenty years in Pennsylvania.³ The style was popularized by a group of 19th-century English architects under the spell of Richard Norman Shaw. Despite its name, Queen Anne was greatly influenced by late Medieval architecture of the preceding Elizabethan and Jacobean eras. While the earliest examples were akin to Shaw's half-timbered designs, the American spindlework interpretation became popular during the 1880s.⁴

As was common in Germantown in the 1880s, the subject building was constructed of both Wissahickon Schist and red brick. Stone is employed in the primary (southwest) elevation, while brick is used in the side elevations. The differing wall textures comprise another Queen Anne motif, as is the inclusion of soldier brick in stone facade. The windows, as previously mentioned, include typical Queen Anne style upper sashes, though the second-floor openings employ a more elaborate, octagonal theme in the multi-light upper sashes that appear to be original.

While the storefront windows feature elaborate Queen Anne surrounds, the central opening (now infilled) was served by double wooden doors, the kind that were often employed in Second Empire style buildings, both residential and commercial.

The *McAlester Field Guide* and the *PHMC Field Guide* describe identifying features, principal subtypes, variants, and details of the Second Empire and Queen Anne Revival styles, which are attractively aligned with those present in the subject building. As a result, the Warren H. Poley Apothecary at 6519 Germantown Avenue embodies distinguishing characteristics of both the Second Empire and Queen Revival styles.⁵

³ "Queen Anne Revival Style," Pennsylvania Architectural Field Guide, accessed 26 July 2023. <http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/portal/communities/architecture/styles/second-empire.html>

⁴ Virginia & Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide To American Houses*. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1998), 268.

⁵ Virginia & Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide To American Houses*. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1998), 240-243.



Figure 14. Left: The Jabez Gates House, 5229 Germantown Avenue, SW Elevation. Source: Keeping Society of Philadelphia, 2023. Figure 15. Right: The Washington Pastorius House, 6133 Germantown Avenue, SW Elevation. Source: Keeping Society of Philadelphia, 2023.

CRITERION C: WARREN H. POLEY APOTHECARY

The Warren H. Poley Apothecary at 6519 Germantown Avenue reflects the environment of Germantown and the larger City of Philadelphia in an era characterized by the Second Empire and Queen Anne Revival styles, as employed in commercial and residential buildings of a domestic scale. While originally a detached store-and-dwelling, the subject building was designed in the manner of a semi-detached, yet commodious Philadelphia dwelling, a form that was known throughout the larger city.⁶ While the subject building is seemingly a unique specimen, one can find other similar examples that speak to an era characterized by both the Second Empire and Queen Anne Revival styles.

The Jabez Gates House (Figure 15) at 5229 Germantown Avenue is a Second Empire style design that dates to ca.1873. Like the subject building, the primary elevation of the Gates design is dominated by a prominent octagonal bay that extends two floors and supports a Mansard roof. The Washington Pastorius House (Figure 16) at 6133 Germantown Avenue is one of two Second Empire style houses at the corner of Germantown Avenue and Pastorius Street. Much like the Poley building, the Washington Pastorius House features a two-story octagonal bay that faces Germantown Avenue. Another highly relevant example is the Henry T. Hayhurst Pharmacy (Figure 17) at 6117 Germantown Avenue, which was built in 1885. Like the subject property, the Hayhurst building features both the Second Empire and the Queen Anne Revival styles. Some shared features include the employment of Wissahickon schist on the primary (southwest) elevation and brick on the side elevations. This store-and-dwelling also features a prominent octagonal bay, through which one gains access to the commercial space. Queen Anne windows also serve the well-appointed building. These are just a few of the numerous examples throughout Germantown.

⁶ “Second Empire/Mansard Style,” and “Queen Anne Revival Style,” Pennsylvania Architectural Field Guide, accessed 26 July 2023. <http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/portal/communities/architecture/styles/second-empire.html>



Figure 16. The Henry T. Hayhurst Pharmacy, 6117 Germantown Avenue, SW and SE Elevations. Source: Keeping Society of Philadelphia, 2023.

As demonstrated above, the Warren H. Poley Apothecary at 6519 Germantown Avenue is representative of an era characterized by the Second Empire and Queen Anne Revival styles, satisfying Criterion C.

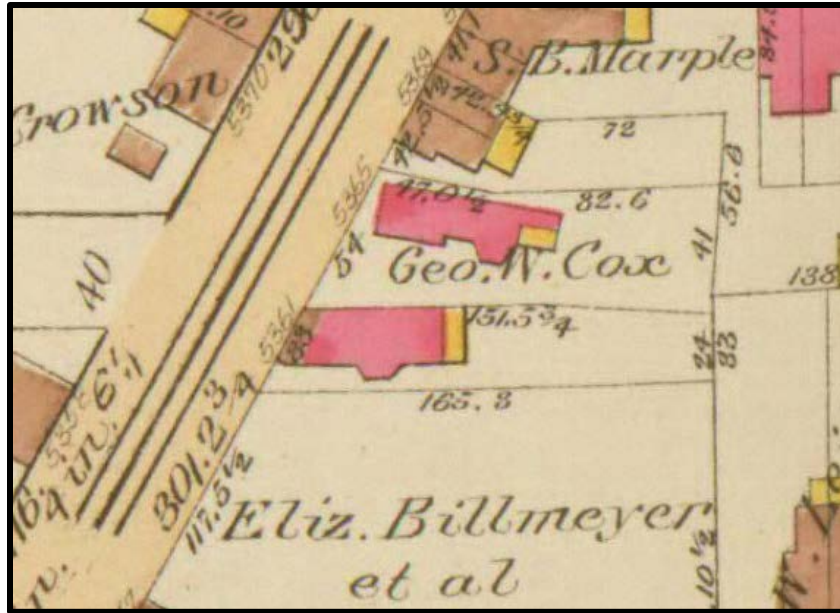


Figure 17. 22nd Ward Atlas, G.W. Bromley and Co., 1889. Source: Greater Philadelphia GeoHistory Network.

HISTORIC CONTEXT: GEORGE W. COX HOUSE

In October 1875, Frederick Stoeckle of the Beggarstown section of Mt. Airy, sold the subject property at 6525 Germantown Avenue to George W. Cox (1832-1896), a banker.⁷ In 1876, it appears that Cox commissioned the subject house, which he owned until his death. In 1897, the property was sold to Charles Crawford. In 1916, Charles F. Schmickle, a pharmacist, became the owner and operated his pharmacy next door at 6519 Germantown Avenue.⁸

CRITERION D: GEORGE W. COX HOUSE

The George W. Cox House at 6525 Germantown Avenue embodies distinguishing characteristics of the Italianate style, as applied to commercial and residential buildings of a domestic scale during the 1870s in Germantown and the larger City of Philadelphia.

According to the *McAlester Field Guide*, the Italianate style enjoyed widespread employment in American architecture from 1840 to 1885, constituting a distinct and significant aesthetic period within the larger realm of the Victorian era. The *PHMC Field Guide* recognizes that the Italianate style became incredibly fashionable, along with the Gothic Revival style, in the 1840s and 1850s, as influenced by the architectural pattern books of tastemaker Andrew Jackson Downing (1815-1852). While initially dominated by Italian Villa designs, the style “evolved from the Italianate Villa to the Italianate form,” leading to a more widespread employment of the style in all manner of buildings. The *PHMC Field Guide* provides ten identifiable features, five of which are found in the subject property:

⁷ Reg. Plan No. 52-N-06-13, Philadox, City of Philadelphia Archives.

⁸ Reg. Plan No. 52-N-06-13, Philadox, City of Philadelphia Archives.

1. Cornice with decorative brackets
2. Widely overhanging eaves
3. Two or three stories in height
4. Tall, narrow windows
5. Curved (segmental) arches over windows and doors

The subject house is of masonry construction, standing three full floors with a distinctive cornice comprised of decorative brackets; a fenestration of tall, narrow windows; and an important brownstone arch surround, delineating the primary entrance. While quoins were common among Italianate houses, so were rusticated facades, which, in this case, includes the English basement, ground floor in brownstone.⁹

Both the *McAlester Field Guide* and the *PHMC Field Guide* describe identifying features, principal subtypes, variants, and details of the Italianate style, which are attractively aligned with those present in the subject building. As a result, George W. Cox House at 6525 Germantown Avenue embodies distinguishing characteristics of the Italianate style.¹⁰

⁹ “Italianate Style,” Pennsylvania Architectural Field Guide, accessed 26 July 2023. <http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/portal/communities/architecture/styles/second-empire.html>

¹⁰ Virginia & Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide To American Houses*. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1998), 240-243.



Figure 18. Left: “Richards’ Row,” Store-and-Dwelling, 4936 Germantown Avenue, NE Elevation, ca.1920. Source: Albert Greenfield Collection, Philadelphia Architects and Buildings, Atheneum of Philadelphia. Figure 19. Top: Row House, 4657 Germantown Avenue, SW and SE Elevations. Source: Keeping Society of Philadelphia, 2023.

CRITERION C: GEORGE W. COX HOUSE

The George W. Cox House at 6525 Germantown Avenue reflects the environment of Germantown and the larger City of Philadelphia in an era characterized by the Italianate style, as employed in commercial and residential buildings of a domestic scale. While originally a detached dwelling, the subject building is designed in the manner and form of a commodious Philadelphia townhouse, a form that was known throughout the larger city.¹¹

As part of the commercialization of Germantown Avenue, the community became densely developed during the second and third quarters of the nineteenth century. One of the first large scale commercial and residential developments occurred with the construction of Richards’ Row (Figure 19), a thirteen-building block on the west side of Germantown Avenue below Seymour Street in Lower Germantown. The terrace featured two building types: single-family and store-and-dwelling. All the buildings were designed in the Italianate style, featuring bracketed cornices among other details. In 1875, John Doyle, a builder, constructed multiple rows of houses (Figure 20) on the east side of Neglee’s Hill, including a staggered terrace of two- and three-story dwellings designed in the Italianate style.

A row of three buildings (Figure 21) at 5100, 5102, and 5104 Germantown Avenue was commissioned in 1871-72, constituting commercial buildings designed in the Italianate style, the corner of which always housed a pharmacy. Another row (Figure 22), comprised of the store-and-dwelling type, stands in the 5300 block of Germantown Avenue, being distinguished by Italianate styling. The Stokes Block (Figure 23), commissioned in 1872,

¹¹ “Italianate Style,” Pennsylvania Architectural Field Guide, accessed 26 July 2023. <http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/portal/communities/architecture/styles/second-empire.html>

at 5600-06 Germantown Avenue was originally designed in the Italianate style. Despite alterations over the years, the surviving buildings retain their original bracketed cornices. The Theodore Butcher House (Figure 24) is a significant Italianate mansion at 5603-05 Germantown Avenue, featuring round-arch openings, window hoods, and a bracketed cornice. An example like the subject property is found in a double store-and-dwelling (Figure 25) at 6104-06 Germantown Avenue, which also includes a red brick façade; a round-arch doorway; and an elaborate cornice.



Figure 20. Top left: Store-and-Dwelling, 5104 Germantown Avenue, NE Elevation, Thomas Gassner in Storefront, pre-bay window, ca.1900. Source: Shoemaker Collection, HSP. Figure 21. Top right: Store-and-Dwelling, 5314 Germantown Avenue, NE Elevation. Source: Keeping Society of Philadelphia, 2023. Figure 22. Bottom left: “Stokes Block,” 5600 Germantown Avenue, SE and NE Elevations, 1885. Source: GHS. Figure 23. Bottom middle: Theodore Butcher House, aka Asher Chocolate Co., 5603-05 Germantown Avenue, NW and SW Elevations. Source: Keeping Society of Philadelphia, 2022. Figure 24. Bottom right: Double Store-and-Dwelling, 6104-06 Germantown Avenue, NE Elevation. Source: Google, 2023.

As demonstrated above, the George W. Cox House at 6525 Germantown Avenue is representative of an era characterized by the Italianate style, satisfying Criterion C.

8. BIBLIOGRAPHY

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

“Italianate Style,” Pennsylvania Architectural Field Guide, accessed 26 July 2023.
<http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/portal/communities/architecture/styles/second-empire.html>

“Queen Anne Revival Style,” Pennsylvania Architectural Field Guide, accessed 26 July 2023. <http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/portal/communities/architecture/styles/second-empire.html>

Reg. Plan No. 52-N-06-13, Philadox, City of Philadelphia Archives.

Reg. Plan No. 52-N-06-19, Philadox, City of Philadelphia Archives.

“Second Empire/Mansard Style,” Pennsylvania Architectural Field Guide, accessed 26 July 2023.

<http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/portal/communities/architecture/styles/second-empire.html>

Virginia & Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide To American Houses*. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1998).