

**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 ON CD (MS WORD FORMAT)

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

Street address: 1523-25 N. Front Street

Postal code: 19122-3907 Councilmanic District: 5

2. NAME OF HISTORIC RESOURCE

Historic Name: Second Associate Presbyterian Church

Common Name: Third United Presbyterian Church

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: Most recently, the building was used as a warehouse and/or work space
by a construction company. The building is currently for sale.

5. BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Please attach a plot plan and written description of the boundary.

6. DESCRIPTION

Please attach a description of the historic resource and supplement with current photographs.

7. SIGNIFICANCE

Please attach the Statement of Significance.

Period of Significance (from year to year): from 1850 to 1954

Date(s) of construction and/or alteration: 1850

Architect, engineer, and/or designer: Unknown

Builder, contractor, and/or artisan: Unknown

Original owner: Second Associate Presbyterian Church

Other significant persons: Rev. Joseph T. Cooper, D.D.

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

Name with Title Oscar Beisert, Architectural Historian Email Oscar.Beisert@gmail.com
 Organization Off Boundary Preservation Brigade Date February 19, 2015
 Street Address 205 Rochelle Avenue Telephone 717-602-5002
 City, State, and Postal Code Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19128
 Nominator is is not the property owner.

PHC USE ONLY

Date of Receipt: 25 February 2015
 Correct-Complete Incorrect-Incomplete Date: 16 March 2015
 Date of Notice Issuance: 17 March 2015
 Property Owner at Time of Notice
 Name: Thomas D. Scollon, Jr. and Antoinette M. Scollon
 Address: 411 Gilham Street
 City: Philadelphia State: PA Postal Code: 19111
 Date(s) Reviewed by the Committee on Historic Designation: _____
 Date(s) Reviewed by the Historical Commission: _____
 Date of Final Action: _____
 Designated Rejected

6. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION



Above: 1523-25 N. Front Street in 1895 and 2014. Photograph on the left from “The Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia: A Camera and Pen Sketch of Each Presbyterian Church and Institution in the City,” published by William P. White and William H. Scott, 1895. Photograph on the right courtesy of Google Streetview.

The Second Associate Presbyterian Church, later the Third Church of the United Presbyterian Church, is located in the center of a large city block that is bound by N. Front Street at the west, Oxford Street at the north, Jefferson Street at the south, and the party-line of the building lots facing Frankford Avenue at the east. Following a Philadelphia tradition of building at the center of a block, in the form of a court, the church building is recessed from N. Front Street by approximately fifty feet, and was historically accessed through an iron fence and brick walk that opened into a court in front of the church. Two brick dwellings, 1521 N. Front Street (constructed c. 1880-90, demolished) and 1527 N. Front Street (constructed c. 1854, extant), flanked the court entrance, creating a bottleneck shape to the church parcel. The property consists of the main church building, constructed in 1850, and a narrow, non-historic one-story addition constructed along the north side of the building, presumably after 1954.

Designed in the Greek Revival style, the two-story building is of load-bearing, red-brick masonry construction with a front-gabled roof that forms an impressive pediment. The primary facade, which is the west or N. Front Street elevation, consists of a modest, yet strong Greek Revival façade, and is centered on a central double-door entrance that spans the two full floors of the facade and is flanked by long, narrow arched window apertures, one on each side, with marble sills. While these windows have been covered and/or removed, the original openings are retained, and a circa 1895 photograph of the building indicates that the windows historically were double-hung, twenty-four over sixteen windows with arched tops, and narrow, stained glass lites along the panes at the perimeter. The central double-door is obscured by a rolling metal door, but retains its Greek Revival entablature that mounted the original aperture. The top of the original door opening has been lowered and covered by a flat frieze, and the original pilasters removed.

Centered above the doorway is a large painted wood sign, advertising a construction company, which is likely covering the carved marble plaque visible in the historic photograph of the property. The facade is crowned by a gable front roof articulated in the form of a pediment with heavy dentils at its base. At the center of the pediment is a louvered fanlight.

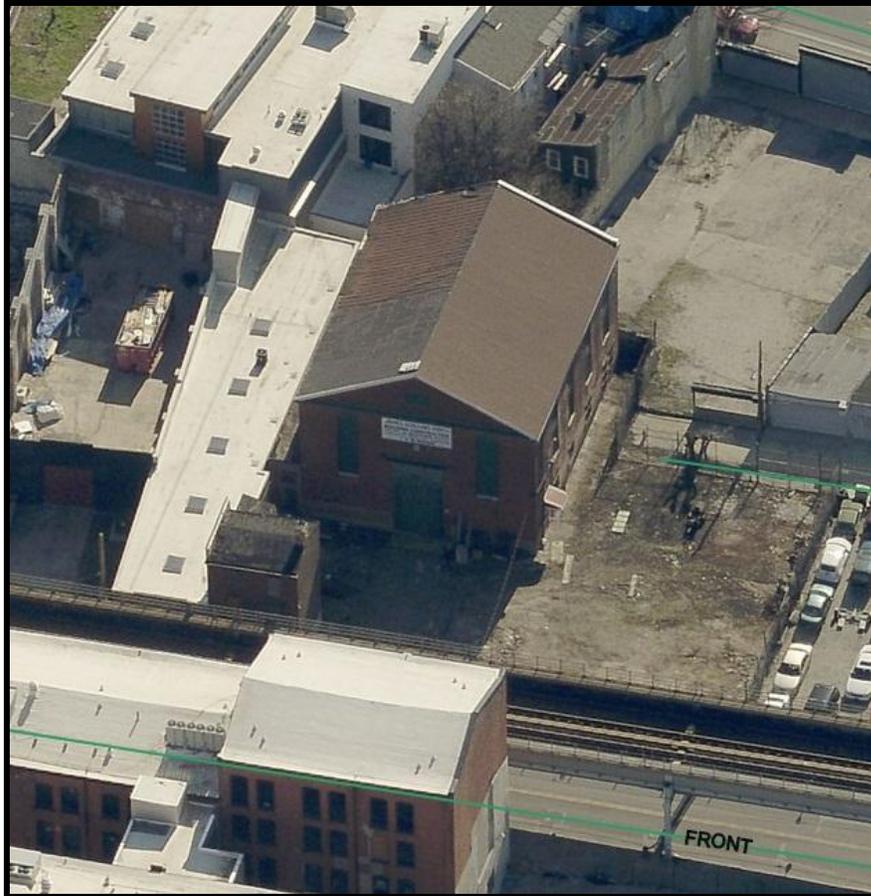
The south elevation features four bays of windows; four tall, narrow windows with marble sills at the upper level, and smaller aligned windows near the ground at the lower level. A single pedestrian door and small, square window are located near the southwest corner of the south facade. Given the symmetry of the building, the north elevation was likely identical to the south façade originally. A narrow one-story addition spanning the approximately seven feet between the church building and property line has been added to the north elevation of the building, obscuring the presumed ground level windows. The windows on all facades are covered, but the original openings are readily discernable.

The rear or east elevation is unornamented, with only a few small window openings near the base, and a central section that projects approximately three feet in depth. The projection features a small window on the upper half of the shallow south face, and is connected via an enclosed brick stairway to the narrow addition on the north elevation, all of which appear to be separate construction campaigns.

The gable front roof has a moderate pitch, and contains asphalt shingles at the south elevation and standing-seam metal roofing on the eastern half of the north elevation, and tar paper roofing on the western half of the north elevation.



1523-25 N Front Street, the Second Associate Presbyterian Church, south and west elevations.



Aerial view of the Second Associate Presbyterian Church, looking west.



View north: N. Front Street and SEPTA Market-Frankford elevated line, left; mid-nineteenth-century dwelling (1527 N Front St) constructed as part of a ground lease with the Second Associate Presbyterian Church, center; Second Associate Presbyterian Church, right.



View northeast from Front Street. SEPTA Market-Frankford elevated line, far left; mid-nineteenth-century dwelling (1527 N Front St), center left; Second Associate Presbyterian Church, right.



View east from N. Front Street; mid-nineteenth-century dwelling (1527 N Front St), left foreground; Second Associate Presbyterian Church, background, west elevation.



View east from N. Front Street; Second Associate Presbyterian Church, west elevation.



View northeast from N. Front Street: 1527 N. Front St, mid-nineteenth-century dwelling constructed as part of ground lease with Second Associate Presbyterian Church. Structure forms northern entrance wall to historic church court.



View northeast from N. Front Street: Non-historic addition to north elevation of the Second Associate Presbyterian Church.



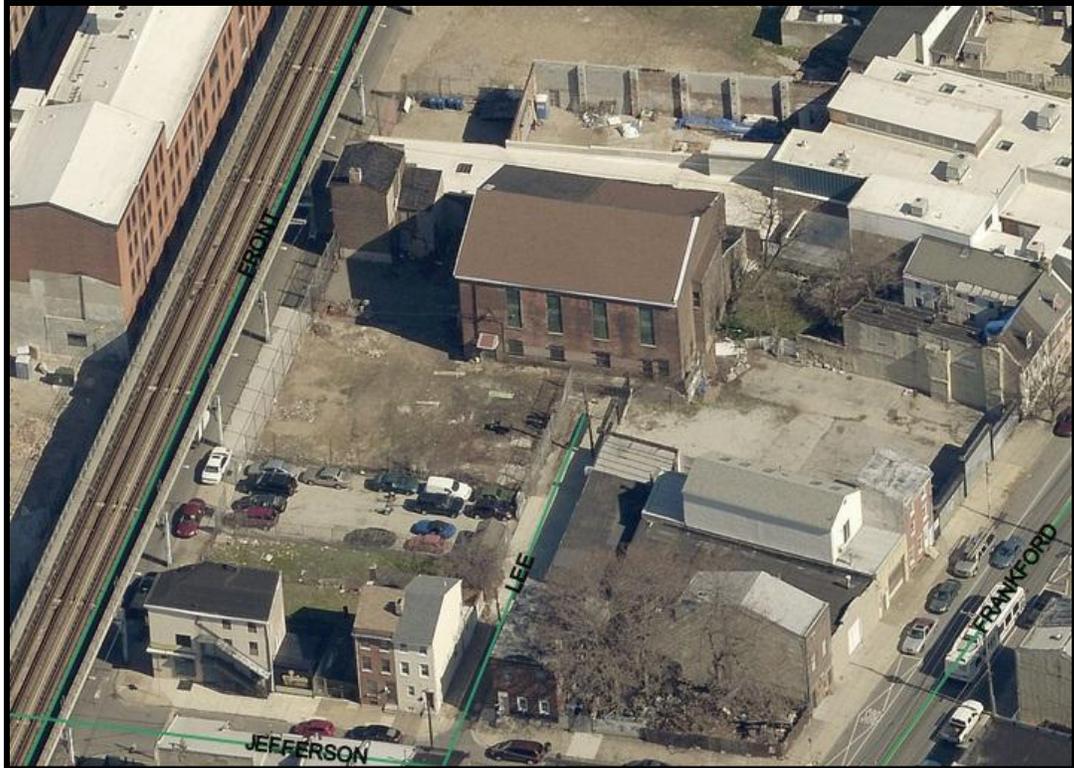
View south from N. Front Street: North and west elevations of the Second Associate Presbyterian Church, and adjacent properties.



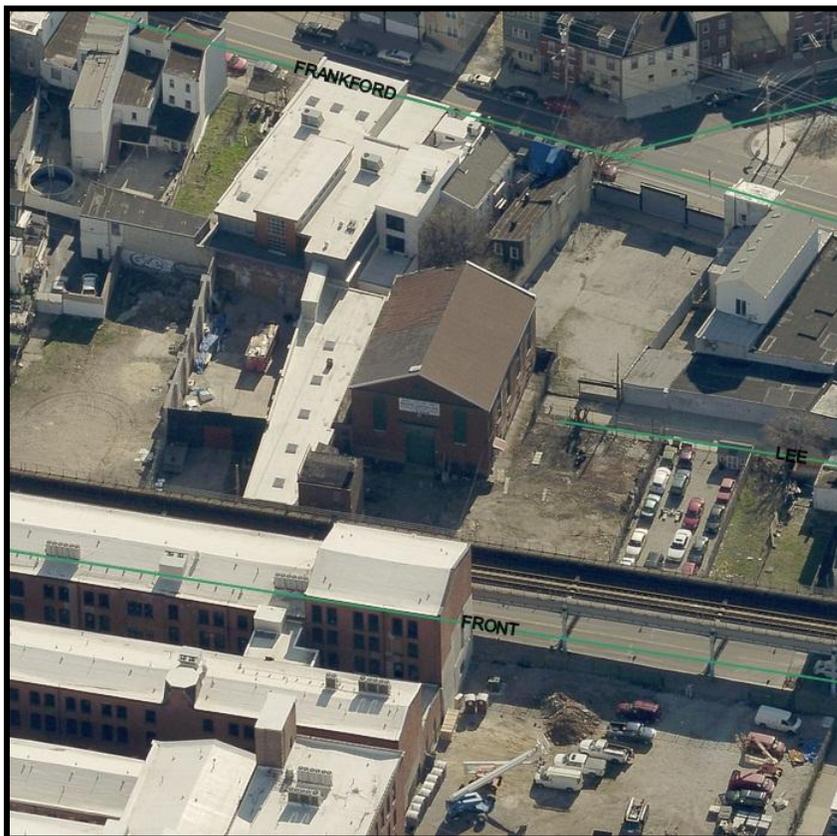
View west from Frankford Avenue: Second Associate Presbyterian Church, east and south elevations.



View north along Lee Street from Jefferson Street, Second Associate Presbyterian Church, south elevation.



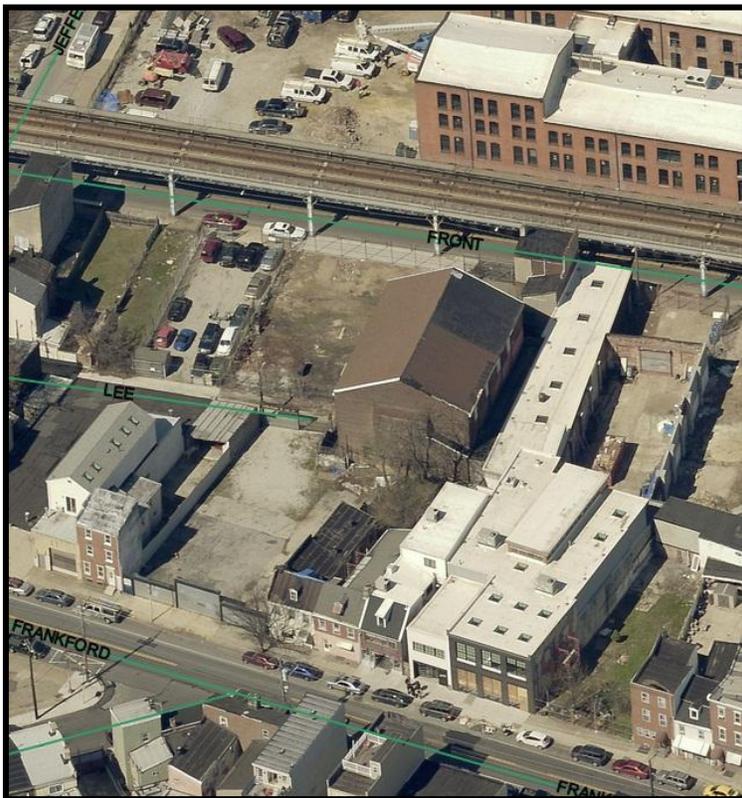
Aerial view of Second Associate Presbyterian Church, looking north.



Aerial view of Second Associate Presbyterian Church, looking east.



Aerial view of Second Associate Presbyterian Church, looking south.



Aerial view of Second Associate Presbyterian Church, looking west.

7. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The former Second Associate Presbyterian Church, also known as Third Church of the United Presbyterian Church, and its court, is a significant historic site that merits designation by the Philadelphia Historical Commission and inclusion on the Philadelphia Register of Historic Places. Located at 1523-25 N. Front Street in the Fishtown/Kensington section of Philadelphia, the former Second Associate/Third United Presbyterian Church satisfies Criteria for Designation a, c, d, h, and j as enumerated in Section 14-1004 of the Philadelphia Code. The former Second Associate/Third United Presbyterian Church:

- (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;
- (c) Reflects the environment in an era characterized by a distinctive architectural style;
- (d) Embodies distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style or engineering specimen;
- (h) Owing to its unique location or singular physical characteristic, represents an established and familiar visual feature of the neighborhood, community, or City; and
- (j) Exemplifies the cultural, political, economic, social or historical heritage of the community.

Criteria 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; and,*

Criteria J: *Exemplifies the cultural, political, economic, social or historical heritage of the community.*

1523-25 N. Front Street, the former Second Associate/Third United Presbyterian Church building has significant interest or value as part of the development and religious cultural history of the Kensington section of Philadelphia and is associated with an important individual: Rev. Joseph T. Cooper, DD, of the Associate Presbyterian Church, and later the United Presbyterian Church. Furthermore, the building is the oldest, purpose-built extant Associate Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, the oldest extant United Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, and likely the oldest Presbyterian church in Kensington—once a hotbed and center of Presbyterianism in nineteenth-century America.¹

Early Organization of Presbyterianism in America

Presbyterianism in the American colonies began as early as the 1630s, with congregations establishing themselves all along the eastern seaboard. In 1706, seven congregations from Maryland, Delaware, Philadelphia, and New Jersey united to form the first regional body, or presbytery, in North America—the Presbytery of Philadelphia. Presbyterianism flourished in Philadelphia in the early eighteenth-century, augmented by the city’s enormous population growth, and particularly by an influx of Scotch and Scotch-Irish immigrants.² Two other presbyteries soon formed, and, joining with the Presbytery of Philadelphia, formed the Synod of

¹ For a list of early Presbyterian churches in Philadelphia, Northern Liberties, and Kensington, their dates of construction, and current conditions, see Appendix A.

² Presbyterianism, a branch of Reformed Protestantism, has its roots in the European Reformation in the 16th century and the teachings of John Calvin. Although Calvin did most of his writing in Switzerland, Presbyterianism was made particularly popular in England and Scotland through the work of John Knox, a Calvin disciple.

Philadelphia in 1717. Following the American Revolution, the synod met in Philadelphia to form the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America (PCUSA) in 1788.³

Two other denominations of Presbyterians, the Seceders and the Covenanters, also established congregations in the American colonies. Unlike the Presbytery of Philadelphia, which had no ties to a European counterpart, the Seceders (Associate) and the Covenanters (Reformed) had support from their churches in Scotland, forming the Associate Presbytery in 1754, and the Reformed Presbytery in 1774, respectively. In time, some of the Seceder and Covenanter traditions merged to form the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, and in 1858, the Northern Synod of the Associate Reformed Presbyterians merged with the Associate Presbyterians to form the United Presbyterian Church of North America.

History of the Associate Presbyterian Church

While the origins of the Associate Presbyterian Church began with the ascension of William and Mary to the throne of Great Britain in 1690 and the reestablishment of Presbyterianism in Scotland, the details of its Scottish roots are too copious to include in this document.⁴ In an effort to explain the context of Associate Presbyterianism in North America, this document moves forward to its arrival in Pennsylvania in the mid-eighteenth-century.

The Associate Church of North America was established in Pennsylvania around 1754, under the superintendence of the Associate Synod of Scotland. Around the same time, several congregations in Pennsylvania, under the authority of the synod, formed a presbytery, called the Associate Presbytery of Pennsylvania.⁵

As the number of congregations increased, interested members began petitioning for the establishment of an Associate presbytery in Philadelphia. The request was granted in 1766, and the congregation's elders chosen and ordained the following year. Originally, the congregation was without its own building and the early Sabbaths were observed in the Free Mason's Hall in Videll's Alley—then a small court located off Second Street below Chestnut Street. A plot of land at Fourth and Shippen (now Bainbridge) Streets was soon purchased, and a church and minister's home were erected.⁶

Rev. William Marshall, born in Scotland in 1740, and ordained by the Associate Presbytery of Pennsylvania in 1765, was called from his post at Deep Run and Neshaminy in Bucks County, Pennsylvania in 1768 to serve as the first pastor for the First Associate Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia—then the only Associate Presbyterian Church in the city. Around 1771, the congregation purchased a lot of ground on Pine Street between Third and Fourth Streets, whereupon they erected a new house of worship, while other services continued to be held at the church on Fourth and Shippen Streets.⁷

³ D.G. Hart & John Muether *Seeking a Better Country: 300 Years of American Presbyterianism*, pp. 24-25.

⁴ Scouller, James Brown. *A Manual of the United Presbyterian Church of North America*. 1820-1899.

⁵ Brightly, Fredrick Charles. "Skilton v. Webster." In *Reports of Cases Decided by the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in the Court of Nisi Prius at Philadelphia*, 204. Cambridge, Massachusetts: James Kay, Jr. & Brother, 1851.

⁶ "Scots Presbyterian Church (Philadelphia, Pa.) Records 1768-1791." Collection 3031 (2004): 1-4. Accessed March 11, 2015. http://hsp.org/sites/default/files/legacy_files/migrated/findingaid3031scotspresby.pdf.

⁷ "Scots Presbyterian Church (Philadelphia, Pa.) Records 1768-1791." Collection 3031 (2004): 1-4. Accessed March 11, 2015. http://hsp.org/sites/default/files/legacy_files/migrated/findingaid3031scotspresby.pdf.

Shortly after the Revolutionary War, disagreements arose within the congregation about the church's affiliation with the Scottish synod, as well as the idea of uniting with other reformed Presbyterian branches in America.⁸ Rev. Marshall and approximately half of the congregation opposed these actions, and, after a legal battle, ultimately lost control over their Pine Street church.⁹

Forced to find a new place to worship, the diminished congregation purchased a lot on Walnut Street between Fourth and Fifth Streets. In 1791 they erected "a plain church" on the site, wherein the Associate Synod of North America was organized in 1801. Marshall died shortly thereafter on November 17, 1802. He was succeeded by Rev. J. Shaw who served from 1805 to 1810. Other early ministers were W.C. Brownlee, from 1812 to 1814; J. Banks, from 1816 to 1826; Thomas Beveridge from 1827-35; and Shauncy Webster, who was ordained and installed in 1837.

In 1845, a difficulty arose between Webster and the Associate Synod. A majority of the congregation sided with Webster, but a small faction remained faithful to the synod. Webster and his followers organized what became the Eighth Church. In 1854, the Walnut Street church was sold and a new building was completed at Broad and Lombard.

Early Development in Kensington and Northern Liberties

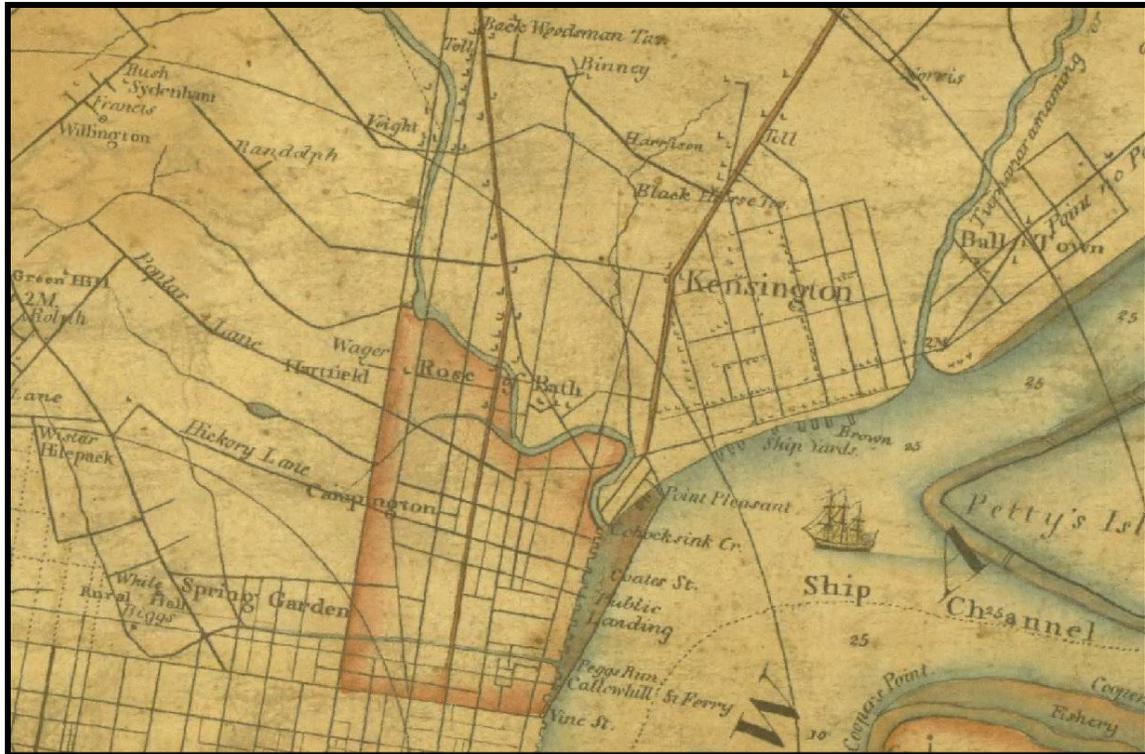
For the purposes of this work, it is important to understand that during the Colonial Period, Northern Liberties encompassed much of what is now considered North Philadelphia, including its current boundaries, as well as today's Kensington, Fishtown, Aramingo, and Richmond neighborhoods. In time, the enlargement of Philadelphia and its outlying areas led to the development of these communities as separate districts and villages; it was not until the Act of Consolidation in 1854 that they were combined into the city of Philadelphia proper. Eventually, the village of Northern Liberties was defined by Vine Street at the south, Sixth Street at the west, the Delaware River at the east, and the Cohocksink Creek at the north. The Cohocksink Creek served as the southern border of the village of Kensington, the original boundaries of which roughly correspond to today's Fishtown neighborhood.

Founded in 1732 by Anthony Palmer, a merchant from Barbados, the village of Kensington developed more slowly than its neighbors south of Cohocksink Creek. Although the size of the Northern Liberties District as a whole more than doubled in population between 1790 and 1810 to 20,000 residents, with 4,300 buildings, Kensington itself had only 870 buildings, of which 615 were houses, primarily of wood frame construction. Kensington also had four public buildings, ten manufacturing buildings, and over two hundred secondary buildings, including stables and workshops.¹⁰

⁸ "Scots Presbyterian Church (Philadelphia, Pa.) Records 1768-1791." Collection 3031 (2004): 1-4. Accessed March 11, 2015. http://hsp.org/sites/default/files/legacy_files/migrated/findingaid3031scotspresby.pdf.

⁹ Presbyterian Historical Society Journal, Version 6. 1911.

¹⁰ Mease, James. *Picture of Philadelphia*. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Thomas Town, 1811. 32-35.



Above: 1808 Hills Atlas, Zeebooker Collection, courtesy of the Athenaeum of Philadelphia.

By 1820, economic and population growth had stimulated the development of the Kensington waterfront, created a foundation for industrial infrastructure, established a turnpike, hose and engine companies, a market, and, not least of all, churches.¹¹ In Northern Liberties, three Presbyterian churches were established by 1831, one of which was the First Presbyterian Church of Kensington, erected in 1814.

The Second Associate Presbyterian Church

In 1837, fifty-some members of the First Associate Presbyterian Church, located in Philadelphia proper, petitioned the Associate Presbytery of Philadelphia to organize a Second Associate congregation on Franklin Street between Green and Coates Streets (now Fairmount Avenue) for easier commuting of residents living north of center city. The congregation's first minister was Rev. Joseph T. Cooper, D.D., who would dedicate the next thirty-two years of his life to their service.

Rev. Joseph T. Cooper, D.D.

A native of Baltimore, Maryland, Joseph Tate Cooper, D.D. was born on December 26, 1813 to Samuel and Jane (Campbell) Cooper. After his birth, he was baptized in the Associate Presbyterian Church of Baltimore.¹² By the age of seventeen, Cooper was enrolled in Asbury College, where he excelled in Greek within the Classical Department.¹³ By 1831, the *Baltimore Patriot* recognized that Cooper had also excelled in Latin.¹⁴ After Classical School, he attended

¹¹ Remer, Rich. "Old Kensington." *Pennsylvania Legacies* 2, no. 2 (2002). Available:

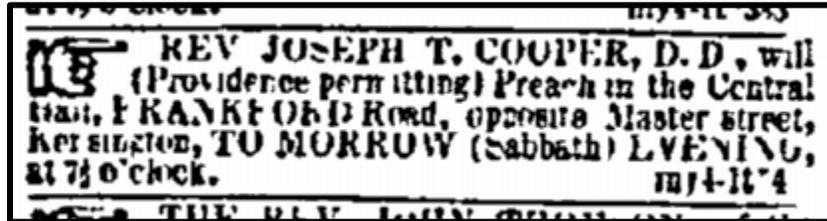
<http://kennethwmlano.com/page/Encyclopaedia/18thCenturyKensington/OldKensington/tabid/105/Default.aspx>

¹² Biographical and Historical Catalogue of Washing and Jefferson Colleges. Washington, Pa. Pg. 70.

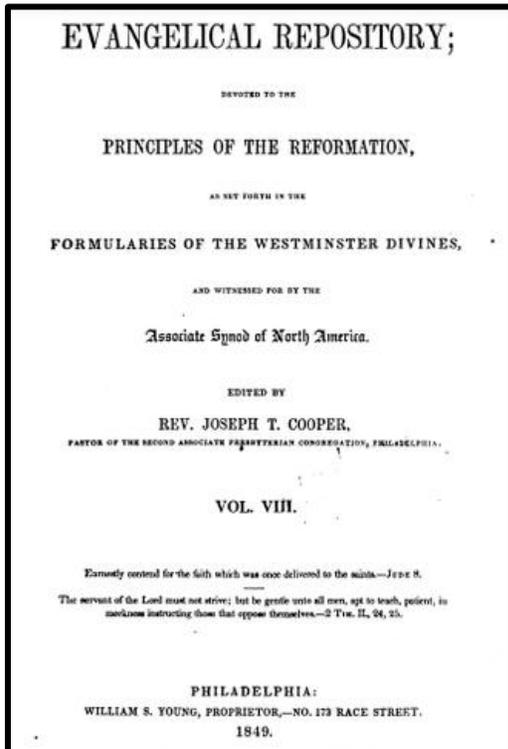
¹³ Asbury College. *Baltimore Patriot*. August 3, 1830. Pg. 2.

¹⁴ Asbury College. *Baltimore Patriot*. August 2, 1831. Pg. 2.

and graduated from Jefferson College in Canonsburg, Pennsylvania around 1834, remaining an active member and Chairman of the committee, “Alumni and other friends of Jefferson College,” after graduation.¹⁵ On July 4, 1838, Cooper was licensed by the Philadelphia Associate Presbytery, and on September 25, 1839, he was ordained and installed, beginning his service with the Second Associate Presbyterian Church.¹⁶



Cooper was immediately popular with his new congregation; so much so that on October 15, 1840, Cooper married Susan Dickson, the daughter of his parishioner Joseph R. Dickson.¹⁷ The young couple made their home at 441 N. Fifth Street, between the original church building and the once-residential Franklin Square.



Above: *The Evangelical Repository*, Edited by Rev. Joseph T. Cooper, Owned by William S. Young

A prolific writer, Cooper became editor of the *Evangelical Repository*, a monthly pamphlet devoted to the “Principles of the Reformation, as set forth in the Formularies of the Westminster Divines...” in 1842, a post which he maintained for the next twenty-eight years.¹⁸ He was also served as co-editor of the *Christian Instructor* for three years. A year after his editorship at the *Repository* began, Cooper invested with the Philadelphia Savings Fund. His hard work paid off in 1849, when his alma mater awarded him an Honorary Doctorate of Divinity. By the close of the decade, the Coopers were listed as living in Philadelphia with one servant and a net worth of about \$2500.

Cooper’s editorship with the *Evangelical Repository* proved beneficial to the Second Associate Church, when, a decade after its founding, the congregation had outgrown the building at Franklin and Green Streets, and desired a new, purpose-built “house of worship.” Cooper was able to use the *Evangelical Repository*, a publication distributed to the entire Associate Presbyterian body, to solicit donations beyond his congregation, which he did on many occasions. Within two weeks of solicitation, donations began to arrive, with Cooper making note

¹⁵ Cooper, Joseph T. Review of the Markets. *Christian Observer*. Apr 17, 1846. Pg. 63.

¹⁶ART. IX.--an Address Delivered to the Rev. Joseph T. Cooper, at ... Ordination to the Office of the Holy Ministry, and Installation to the Pastoral Inspection of the Second Associate Presbyterian Congregation of Philadelphia. September 25, 1839. *Religious Monitor and Evangelical Repository*. 1841. Pg. 365.

¹⁷ Biographical and Historical Catalogue, *ibid*.

¹⁸ Pamphlets Received. *New York Observer and Chronicle* . May 27, 1858. Pg. 165.

of his appreciation in the journal.¹⁹

Cooper and the Second Associate Presbyterian Church, Kensington

The congregation purchased a lot of land on Front Street, north of Jefferson, on July 18, 1850, and construction appears to have begun immediately, because on December 21, 1850, the *Public Ledger* announced the following:

“NEW CHURCH IN KENSINGTON—The SECOND ASSOCIATE P.C., in Front street, above Jefferson, will be open for public worship TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10 o’clock, and in the evening at 7½. Service by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Cooper. The Sabbath School will meet in the morning at 9½ o’clock. Parents residing in the neighborhood are respectfully requested to send their children, as great care will be taken to have them properly instructed.”²⁰

Cooper published the following notice in February 1851:

—

N. B. Those who have contributed to the erection of the church in the district of Kensington, may think it somewhat strange that the sums received have not been acknowledged by us. We would remark that we are waiting until all the sums promised have been forwarded, when a full report may be expected. All that we have received has been paid to the treasurer. The house has been occupied for nearly two months, and the prospects appear to be quite encouraging. We would state for the information of our friends at a distance who may be disposed to visit us, that the church is situated in Front St. above Jefferson, where we shall be happy to receive a visit from them.

—

Above: Notice Published in the Evangelical Repository. February 1851.

When the new Second Associate Presbyterian Church on N. Front Street was nearing completion, the congregation’s older building was put up for sale. However, due to the fact that the property was tax exempt, its sale had to be authorized by the Commissioners of the Kensington District. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania required that a bill be proposed by the Legislature, which was passed in January 1851.²¹ The new building was also placed on the Presbytery’s list of non-taxable property and a report of the Commissioners of the County of Philadelphia reported in 1851 that the new building was worth \$3500.²²

It is unclear exactly why the congregation relocated from Spring Garden/Northern Liberties to Kensington; perhaps members of the congregation moved to take advantage of the rapidly growing number of industrial jobs in Kensington, or perhaps the increasing number of Catholic immigrants to Northern Liberties and “West Kensington” pushed the congregation northeast towards the historically Protestant “East Kensington.”

¹⁹ Cooper, Joseph T. *Evangelical Repository*. 1850.

²⁰ *Public Ledger*. December 21, 1850. Pg. 2.

²¹ Legislative Acts/Legal Proceedings. *Public Ledger*. January 25 1851. Philadelphia, Pa., pg. 1.

²² Memorial of the Commissioners of the County of Philadelphia to the Legislature, upon the subject of the Laws Exempting Certain Property from Taxation. 1851.

The advent of steam power and the arrival of the railroad had been a boon for Kensington's development in the 1830s and 1840s, enabling expansion westward from the Delaware River and north from Cohocksink Creek, and attracting thousands of immigrants to the area. Many of these immigrants were Irish Catholic, standing in sharp contrast to the Protestant-dominated old Kensington community. A division soon formed along Front Street, with Catholic immigrants filling the sparsely populated "West Kensington," west of Front Street, and Protestants retaining control over the densely populated "East Kensington," east of Front Street. Rev. Cooper himself relocated his family to 134 Queen (now Richmond) Street, in the heart of old, East Kensington, by 1854.

At their new location, Cooper continued his work as editor of the *Evangelical Repository*, as well as other educational and philanthropic pursuits. A major part of the Second Associate Presbyterian Church was the Sabbath School(s) founded by Cooper and his congregants. The *Public Ledger* reported on June 23, 1854, that the Sabbath School, "connected with Dr. Cooper's church," made an excursion to Spring Mills, Wednesday, June 21, filling five of the large cars of the Norristown Railroad Company. All of those that filled the cars were children.²³ Additionally, Cooper helped found a Sunday School that became the Seventh United Presbyterian Church of Frankford in 1855. That same year, Cooper served on a committee dedicated to the foundation of a Presbyterian Missionary in Africa and a local institution for "colored" to join the Presbytery.²⁴

Cooper and the Formation of the United Presbyterian Church

Cooper's journal articles from the 1850s show that the union of the Presbyterian bodies was a constant topic of the day. By 1858, the fervor of the movement to merge the Associate Presbyterian Church and the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church was at its height. On May 19, 1858, the Associate Synod held a conference in the Seventh Street church in Pittsburgh, with Rev. Joseph T. Cooper, D.D. elected moderator. That same evening, the Associate Reformed Synod met in Allegheny City, with Rev. Donald McLaren of Geneva, New York as moderator.²⁵ At the separate meetings, both synods voted for unification, and on May 26, 1858, Cooper and McLaren led the formation of the United Presbyterian Church. As a result, the Second Associate Presbyterian Church became the Third United Presbyterian Church. To illustrate his importance at the time, in 1858, Joseph M. Wilson of Philadelphia commissioned a lithograph of Cooper,

"Half-length, front face. From a daguerreotype. P.S. Duval, lith., for Joseph M. Wilson of Philadelphia. Title—Joseph T. Cooper—Pastor of the Second Associate Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, Pa.—Moderator of the Associate Synod for 1858. Size, 5.8 x 4.4 ins."²⁶

Cooper's "lithographic portrait" was by Albert Newsam, who memorialized numerous other important figures of the nineteenth-century, including numerous prominent Philadelphians: Albert Barnes, George M. Dallas, William Darlington, Stephen Girard, Reuben Haines, J.R. Ingersoll, etc.

According to the Cyclopedic Manual of the United Presbyterian Church, Cooper was "...a sound theologian, a proficient scholar and a vigorous writer," having published the following works:

²³ The Sabbath School. *Public Ledger*. June 23, 1854. Pg. 2.

²⁴ Colored Missionary Institute. *New York Evangelist*. Jul 19, 1855. Pg. 114.

²⁵ Synod of the United Presbyterian Church. *New York Observer and Chronicle*. Jun 03, 1858. Pg. 174.

²⁶ The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography. 1900. Pg. 267.

“Lectures on Odd Fellowship,” 1853;²⁷ “The Spiritual Arithmetic,” 1858;²⁸ “Inquiro Vindicated (Webster controversy), 1843; and “The Friends of Inspired Psalmody Defended,” 1850. In 1859, the United Presbyterian Theological Seminary offered Cooper the Professorship of Pastoral Theology; however, while personally conflicted by the offer, the local Presbytery unanimously refused to release him from his congregation.²⁹

Cooper’s missionary work continued into the next decade with the establishment of the Norris Square Presbyterian Church of Kensington in 1860. An early advocate for racial equality, Cooper signed the controversial “Petition for the Colored People of Philadelphia to Ride in Cars, June 10, 1862,” at his residence—then 1340 Marshall Street. Cooper was elected Moderator of the General Assembly of 1862, and State Clerk of the Assembly from 1863 to 1875. Cooper was also an early member of the Presbyterian Historical Society, serving as President in the 1860s.³⁰ In 1865, Cooper went to California, where he stayed for one year, to organize the first congregation of the United Presbyterian Church in San Francisco.³¹ Upon his return, Cooper delivered two “Friday evening” lectures regarding his experience in California, which were held on December 21 and December 28, 1866 at the Second Associate Presbyterian Church (by then the Third United Presbyterian Church).³² He was also instrumental in advancing Presbyterianism into the Oregon country in its early days. Other publications of Cooper’s in the 1860s included: “Ministerial Consecration,” 1861; “Answers to Questions Without Answers;” and later “Sketch of William Bruch, D.D.,” 1881—most of which were written during his time in Philadelphia.

In October 1869, the Second Associate Presbyterian Church celebrated Cooper’s thirtieth anniversary as their minister. The membership at the time was recorded as being 330, from which three other churches in the Philadelphia area were established.³³ Cooper continued to receive offers for a professorship in Allegheny, and for a period of a few months in 1870, Cooper had elected to visit the seminary for a temporary professorship. At the end of his term, he had decided to remain with his congregation in Philadelphia, but continued negotiations finally proved successful.³⁴

The professorship was tendered to him last fall. Without accepting it, he, by arrangement, spent last winter at the Seminary, giving instruction in the particular department, to which he was invited. At the close of the session, he returned to this city, with the expectation of remaining with his congregation, among whom he has labored for some thirty-three or thirty-four years, with marked success. It seems, however, that the friends of the seminary were unwilling to dispense with his services in that institution, and hence, have pressed their claims, until he was prevailed upon to accept the professorship.³⁵

In 1871, after thirty-two years of service, Cooper delivered a farewell speech to his congregation. On his last Sabbath in Philadelphia, August 27, 1871, Cooper closed with an affectionate farewell

²⁷ Literary Record. *The Independent ...Devoted to the Consideration of Politics, Social and Economic Tendencies, History, Literature, and the Arts*. May 11, 1854. Pg. 147.

²⁸ New Publications. *New York Observer and Chronicle*. Apr 29, 1858. Pg. 134.

²⁹ Domestic Presbyterian. *New York Observer and Chronicle*. December 29, 1859. P. 411.

³⁰ Breed, W P, *New York Evangelist*. Jul 6, 1882. Pg. 1.

³¹ Despite the change in name to the Third United Presbyterian Church, it appears that the church continued to use the name Second Associate, which will be used for consistency through the remainder of this paper.

Ministerial Register. *The Independent ...Devoted to the Consideration of Politics, Social and Economic Tendencies, History, Literature, and the Arts*. Oct 19, 1865. Pg. 5.

³² *Public Ledger*. December 20, 1866. Pg. 1.

³³ Religious Intelligence. *Boston Recorder*. October 10, 1869. Pg. 317.

³⁴ City Intelligence. *Philadelphia Inquirer*. August 26, 1871. Pg. 2.

³⁵ *Old and New*. Jul 1873. Pg. A.

discourse. The congregation presented their outgoing leader with thirty-two twenty-dollar gold pieces to represent the number of years he served the congregation.³⁶

From 1871 to 1886, Cooper served as Professor of Didactic and Polemic Theology in the Seminary at Allegheny. In 1873, Cooper's success in Philadelphia was again recognized by an invitation from the Norris Square United Presbyterian Church for him to give the opening prayer at the dedication services of their handsome new building.³⁷ During his professorship, Cooper was a delegate to the First Pan-Presbyterian Church in Edinburgh in 1877. In 1885, Cooper was awarded an LL.D. by Westminster College.

In August 1886, Cooper was taken to the home of his nephew, Joseph T. Logue, Esq. at the corner of Hough and Harkness Avenues in Cleveland, Ohio, where he died on the 11th day of that month.³⁸ "Short services" were held at Logue's home on a Wednesday, August 25, 1886 and the funeral took place at the Second United Presbyterian Church in Alleghany at 2:00 PM the next day.³⁹ After the funeral, Coopers' remains were brought to Philadelphia for internment.⁴⁰

The Second Associate/Third United Presbyterian Church after Cooper

After Cooper resigned his post in 1871, Rev. William Wilson of Beaver, Pennsylvania was called to service. However, his tenure was brief. Wilson's resignation was considered by the presbytery on September 13, 1875.⁴¹ Although newspapers available do not confirm, the resignation was apparently accepted, as S.G. Fitzgerald was installed as reverend the year of the Centennial in Philadelphia. Fitzgerald was ordained in 1874 and was installed at the Second Associate Presbyterian Church in January 1876.

In October 1878, *The Times* published an article titled "Spires Falling, Sacred Edifices Unroofed and Furniture Damaged or Destroyed," in which the Second Associate Presbyterian Church was unroofed and a portion of wall was carried into an adjoining building.⁴² The building was apparently repaired.

In 1885, church membership was roughly 418.⁴³ At the forty-ninth anniversary of the church and its Sabbath Schools in 1888, the secretary reported that 424 scholars were on the roll and that the average attendance was 227. Twenty-nine scholars were awarded premiums of books for perfect attendance and twenty-eight for bringing in new scholars.

In 1889, the Second Associate Presbyterian Church celebrated its past by reading a history of the congregation from 1837-1889. These ceremonies were conducted on January 4 at the close of their fiftieth year during their regular Sabbath worship.⁴⁴

In 1916, a reception and banquet was given for Fitzgerald, as a celebration of his forty years of service. At the dinner it was noted that, during his tenure, Fitzgerald had delivered between five

³⁶ Religious Intelligence. *New York Herald*. October 15, 1871. Pg. 7.

³⁷ Norris Square U.P. Church Opening Exercise in the Audience Room—A Fine Place of Worship. *Philadelphia Inquirer*. April 14, 1873. Pg. 3.

³⁸ Death Notice, *Philadelphia Inquirer*. August 25, 1886. Philadelphia, Pa, Pg. 2.

³⁹ *Plain Dealer*. Cleveland, Ohio. August 25, 1886. Pg. 3.

⁴⁰ Ministerial Personals. *Christian Union*. Sep 2, 1886. Pg. 21.

⁴¹ Resignation to be Considered. *Philadelphia Inquirer*. September 13, 1875. Pg. 3.

⁴² The Churches. *The Times*. October 24, 1878. Pg. 1.

⁴³ Among the Churches. *Philadelphia Inquirer*. January 16, 1885. Pg.2.

⁴⁴ Church and Chapel Matters of Interest Concerning Different Denominations. *Philadelphia Inquirer*. January 4, 1889. Philadelphia, Pa.,

and six hundred sermons, lectures and addresses. At the time of the celebration, Fitzgerald was the oldest minister of the Philadelphia Presbytery. The celebration, held in February, had been organized for the beginning of the year, but had been postponed due to Fitzgerald's ongoing health issues. Several members who had been present for his installation were at the celebration at which Fitzgerald was awarded forty \$2.50 gold pieces.⁴⁵

In 1954 the Second Associate Presbyterian Church was abandoned by its congregation for a suburban location and reorganization, after which time the Presbytery of Philadelphia sold the building. Thomas Scollon bought the church in 1965 for \$5,400 and converted it into a warehouse, for which it has been used since.

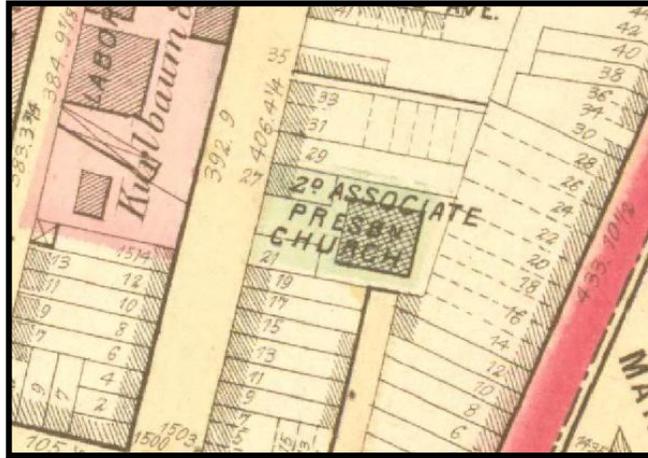
Over its hundred year history at 1523-25 N. Front Street, the Second Associate Presbyterian Church was an important part of the religious culture of the Kensington section of Philadelphia. Constructed in 1850 for a relocated congregation, the church is the oldest, purpose-built extant Associate Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, the oldest extant United Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, and one of the oldest Presbyterian churches in Kensington. The church is also significant for its association with Rev. Joseph Cooper, the church's first minister. During his thirty-two years of service with the Second Associate Presbyterian Church, Rev. Cooper not only played a major role in the religious life of his congregation, but also in Associate congregations nationwide through his work with the *Evangelical Repository*, and was instrumental in the founding of United Presbyterianism in the United States.

⁴⁵ Clergyman Celebrates 40 Years as Pastor. Philadelphia Inquirer. February 5, 1916. Pg. 9.

Criteria C: *Reflects the environment in an era characterized by a distinctive architectural style; and,*

Criteria D: *Embodies distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style or engineering specimen.*

The former Second Associate Presbyterian Church is a Greek Revival edifice distinctive of “houses of worship” of the pre-Civil War period in Philadelphia. Additionally, it is recessed from the street within a court-like setting, as were numerous other institutional and/or organizational buildings of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries in Philadelphia. A dwelling, constructed as part of a ground lease from the church in the early 1850s, is extant at the north side of the former court entrance.



Above: 1875 Hopkins Atlas, courtesy of the Athenaeum of Philadelphia.

Popularized in the first half of the nineteenth-century, the Greek Revival style featured Classical motifs of ancient Greece, including strong symmetry, rectangular plans, pedimented fronts, heavy entablatures, cornices and pilasters, and bold but simple molding profiles. The Greek Revival style was utilized in all types of architecture, but was particularly adaptable to religious structures, and was employed by numerous denominations. While many high-style Greek Revival buildings can be found



Above: *The Old Pine Street Church, built in 1768 at 412 Pine Street. From “A History of Old Pine Street.”*

throughout Philadelphia and North America, the Second Associate Presbyterian Church applied the style in a more understated manner befitting an early Presbyterian meeting-house. Early Presbyterians kept their places of worship austere and understated so as not to pull focus from their primary concern: worship and piety. The simple, rectangular plan common in early Presbyterian meeting houses, such as the Third Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia (more commonly known as the Old Pine Street Church, which is now encapsulated in a grand Greek Revival façade), transitioned easily from the earlier Georgian style to Greek Revival.

The Second Associate Presbyterian church was designed in a simple, rectangular plan, with a gable front, common in both Georgian and Greek Revival styles. The front facade is three bays in width, with sides that are four bays deep—a common layout in Greek Revival design. The heavy dentils on the base of the pediment as well as the entablature over the door further signal Greek Revival, as do the pilasters which historically flanked the doorway. The Second Associate Presbyterian church bears a strong resemblance to a nearby Greek Revival church, the Kensington Methodist Episcopal Church, located at 300 Richmond Street. Reconstructed on the foundation of an earlier structure in 1854, the Kensington Methodist Episcopal Church, is situated only a few blocks from the Second Associate Presbyterian Church at 300 Richmond Street. Constructed on the foundation of an earlier structure, the extant Kensington M.E. Church was

reconstructed in 1854 in a simple, Greek Revival style, and is listed on the Philadelphia Register of Historic Places.

Originally laid out as spacious, verdurous blocks set with streets of ample width, Penn's Philadelphia evolved quickly into an eighteenth-century urban fabric of commerce and trade, interwoven with single-family houses. Narrow streets and even narrower alleys filled in the Philadelphia grid as its second or third subdivisions, creating an urban setting that Penn never imaged. Yet this dense matrix is not only façade deep. A most London trait, "block-specific by block-specific" systems of pedestrian courts accessed by pedestrian alleys are as old and widespread as the city's eighteenth and nineteenth-century development.



Above: Kensington Methodist Episcopal Church, c. 1854, 300 Richmond Street. Courtesy of Google Streetview.

"I thought Philadelphia had no bad conditions; that it was a city of homes. Yet the intricate network of courts and alleys with which the interior of the blocks are covered is a conspicuous feature." —Emily W. Dinwiddie, Housing Conditions in Philadelphia. Philadelphia, 1904.



Above: The cartway leading to Carpenter's Hall and its court. Courtesy of the New York Public Library.

Uncommon in the context of American cities, yet typical of Philadelphia, courts are made up of open space enclosed wholly or partially by buildings. Or, as stated above, courts are the interior space within a block, often divided into densely developed lots. The most known and visited today, Franklin Court, is perhaps the most uncommon, representing the court in its grandest form with a detached house at the center. Franklin Court also always provided for a cartway even when its grandeur was lost to dense residential development in the early nineteenth-century. Another example is the placement of Carpenter's Hall at the center of the block, in a court, with cartway access.

Residential courts were the most common use for interior space within a city block of row buildings. The court space was crammed with small attached urban dwellings, accessed by narrow sidewalk-like alleys to the center of the block and/or in densely built inlets adjacent to small streets and alleys.

These courts varied in layout and size, but almost always provided for residential quarters, many of which are fashionable as unique dwelling sites today.

Made possible by the once ample lot sizes of Penn's city, many institutional buildings constructed in the eighteenth-century, such as Carpenter's Hall, utilized court space in their design. Even

more common in the eighteenth and first half of the nineteenth centuries than courts devoted to institutions such as the Carpenter Company, were church courts. The church building was usually recessed from the street at varying depths, often allowing for row house development that obscured its front corners, allowing only the center of its façade to be visible from the main street. While the open space created by the church's setback was usually wide enough for a cartway, this was rarely part of the development. The configuration usually included an iron fence across the front of the lot with a gate and footway to the main entrance. In rare instances a graveyard occupied the open space, which was also centered on a footway.



Above: The former First German Reformed Church, 145 N. 4th Street, constructed c. 1837. Courtesy of Google Streetview.

The earliest examples of this type of configuration can be found in some of the oldest portions of the city, near the waterfront in Society Hill. Located near the juncture of Fourth and Race Streets, the First (German) Reformed Church is a larger, but very similar Greek Revival edifice that does not appear as part of a court configuration today, but, historically, would have been more densely situated. The building is extant and its west elevation is obscured by houses that front N. Fourth Street. The building is also recessed from Race Street allowing room for small box band houses to crowd the street front, which have since been taken down. This church was constructed between 1836 and 1837, later



Above: The former Third Baptist Church, later the Neziner Synagogue, at 771 S. 2nd Street. Courtesy of the Philadelphia Historical Commission.

turned into a factory, and then restored in the 1960s. Another period example is the former Third Baptist Church at 771 S. Second Street, which appears to have been constructed before 1858. Later to become the synagogue of the Neziner Congregation, the building is very similar in style and size to the Second Associate Presbyterian Church and is also recessed from the street with one row house obscuring its northwest corner, creating a court-like opening to the primary entrance of the building. Because of the simplicity of the Greek Revival building format, condos were an easy conversion, which was completed in recent years—the Neziner Court Condos. There are several other examples of various denominations, but, by and large, the survival of this form is not common, although it is highly characteristic of Philadelphia in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

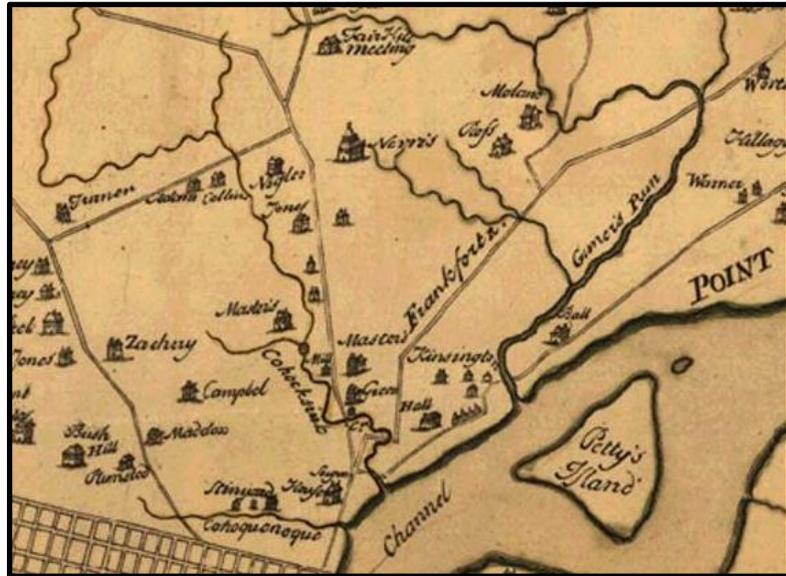
The Second Associate Presbyterian Church is significant as an example of a Greek Revival edifice located within the remnants of a court, a typology common among institutional and religious structures in early Philadelphia. Typical for many institutional and religious structures in Philadelphia in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth-centuries, the court typology has largely been lost outside of the Old City Philadelphia. A relatively late example, the Greek Revival

design of the Second Associate Presbyterian Church was carried over easily from earlier Georgian buildings of a similar design and position on the site. Constructed for a working to middle-class immigrant population, the simple Greek Revival style was also appropriate for an early Presbyterian meeting house, which were typically modest so as not to distract from worship. While it was understated, the building was still a handsome house of worship of which its congregants could be proud. The quiet nature of the building is further defined by its red brick exterior that appears to have never been painted and/or plastered over, featuring one of the most recognizable and distinguishable building materials of Philadelphia history—red brick.

Criteria H: *Owing to its unique location or singular physical characteristic, represents an established and familiar visual feature of the neighborhood, community, or City.*

The former Second Associate Presbyterian Church building is one of the last surviving institutional and/or organizational edifices on N. Front Street above Arch Street and below Lehigh Avenue, representing the oldest frontage of the North Philadelphia gridiron, as well as one of the few surviving Presbyterian churches that represented a population of working to middle class Philadelphians in the Kensington neighborhood.

While Kensington and its riverfront, including Fishtown, was developed as early as 1735 by Anthony Palmer, a Barbados merchant, its growth was slow even with the shipbuilding that occurred on the Delaware waterfront in the second half of the eighteenth-century. By the turn of the nineteenth-century, the area was undergoing its primary development and by the opening of the Civil War, Kensington was a densely built urban network of row houses, commercial and industrial buildings, and various institutions. Kensington, as a district, was not incorporated until 1820, having been named earlier for one of the western suburbs of London.



Above: Scull & Heap Atlas, Kensington, 1752. Courtesy of the Athenaeum of Philadelphia

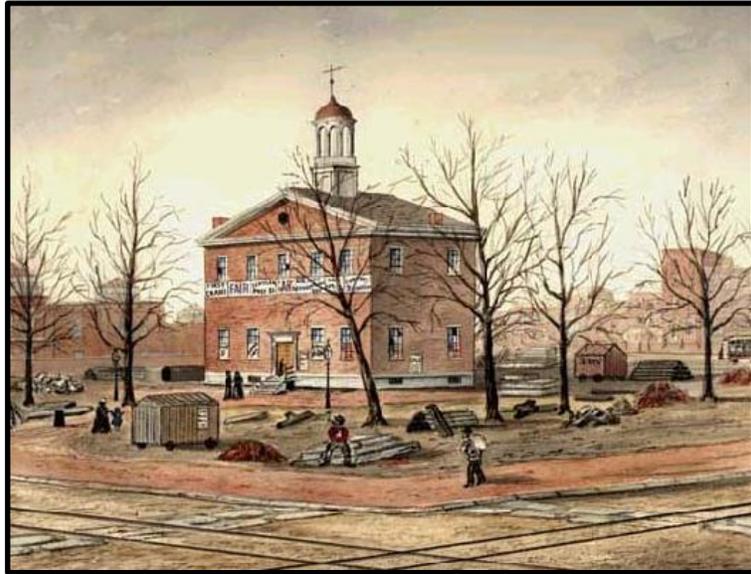
The boundaries of the Kensington District in Philadelphia included the Cohocksink Creek at the south, 6th Street and Germantown Avenue at the west, Lehigh Avenue at the north and the Delaware River at the east. While these boundaries would change over time, Front Street was the dividing line between the extended Philadelphia gridiron to the west and the old roads of Kensington's Fishtown to the east.



By the time Samuel L. Smedley made the 1862 Philadelphia Atlas, Front Street was a dense thoroughfare of largely attached buildings from the center of Philadelphia almost to Lehigh Avenue. From the site of the current Vine Street Expressway

Left: 1862 Smedley Atlas, Second Associate Presbyterian Church. Courtesy of the Athenaeum of Philadelphia.

northward, there were the following notable buildings and sites in 1862: commercial buildings between Vine Street and the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad near Pegg’s Street; the North Pennsylvania Railroad Depot at Front and Noble Streets; at least eleven dense residential courts between Noble and Maiden Streets (now Laurel); the Front Street Methodist Episcopal Church between Maiden and Haydock Streets; the Hay Market at Richmond Street; Kensington’s Commissioners Hall and the Police Station at Master’s Street; the Second Associate Presbyterian Church above Jefferson Street; and the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Depot between Montgomery Avenue and Norris Street. Beyond the depot to Lehigh, the density was less, but development was clearly moving toward filling in all of the blocks, as it filled all of the northern blocks beyond American Street to Sixth Street. Of the buildings specifically called out as present on the 1862 Philadelphia Atlas, the Second Associate Presbyterian Church is one of the few that remains from the pre-Civil War Period on N. Front Street. Other remaining buildings include row houses and a few industrial buildings; however, almost all of the courts of N. Front Street have been cleared for later industrial purposes and/or vacant lots. Of the buildings on Front Street between Vine and Norris Streets, probably fewer than one-third survive.



Above: Commissioner’s Hall, Kensington District, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania.

Just a block south of the Second Associate Presbyterian Church above Master’s Street, between Front Street and Frankford Avenue, stood the Commissioner’s Hall of Kensington. Like the Second Associate Presbyterian Church nearby, Commission’s Hall was a quiet, dignified “City Hall” edifice. While possessing a slightly more robust build and an understated cupola at the top, this building, like the Second Associate Presbyterian Church, was two-stories and of load-



Above: American and Master Streets, Kensington, circa 1905.

bearing, red brick masonry construction featuring a similar architrave at the primary entrance and a front-gabled roof in the form of a pilastered pediment. Not to put it too plainly, but the basic likeness of the two buildings is uncanny. Unlike the Second Associate Presbyterian Church, Commissioner’s Hall had a short life span, having

been constructed around 1820, it was demolished by the end of the nineteenth-century. After the consolidation of Philadelphia County in 1854, the building was used by the precinct as a police station. Houses from the period remain within the block, but the only extant civic building is a firehouse at the northerly part of the block fronting Frankford Avenue.

As stated above, the Second Associate Presbyterian Church is one of the last institutional and/or organizational edifices on N. Front Street above Arch Street and below Lehigh Avenue, representing the oldest frontage of the North Philadelphia gridiron and the central thoroughfare of the early boundaries of the Kensington District. The build is also part of a dwindling built environment that remains from the pre-Civil War development of the area and certainly the environs of old Front Street. Furthermore, the Second Associate Presbyterian Church is one of a few surviving reminders of the Presbyterian fervor that once embodied Kensington's population with as many as fifteen congregations, each of them serving a different part of the neighborhood or a slightly different culture of Presbyterianism.

Conclusion

The Second Association Presbyterian Church and its court at 1523-25 N. Front Street is a significant building in the Kensington/Fishtown neighborhood of Philadelphia and should be listed individually on the Philadelphia Register of Historic Places. Constructed around 1850, the building is the oldest, purpose-built extant Associate Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, the oldest extant United Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, and likely the oldest Presbyterian church in Kensington—once a hotbed and center of Presbyterianism in nineteenth-century America. The property has significant interest or value as part of the developmental and religious cultural history of the Kensington section of Philadelphia and for its association with Reverend Joseph T. Cooper, D.D., an important clergyman of the Associate/United Presbyterian Church. The Greek Revival edifice is distinctive of houses of worship in pre-Civil War Philadelphia, and its recessed position within a court-like setting was common for institutional and/or organizational buildings of the eighteenth and nineteenth-century in Philadelphia, although there are few remaining examples in Philadelphia today. Additionally, the building is one of the last institutional and/or organizational edifices on N. Front Street above Arch Street and below Lehigh Avenue, representing the oldest frontage of the North Philadelphia gridiron, as well as one of the few surviving Presbyterian churches that represented a population of working to middle class Philadelphians.

Appendix A

Presbyterian Church Congregations and Buildings in Kensington

The Presbyterian Church Congregations and Buildings in Kensington			
Congregation Name/Date Founded	Building Location(s)	Date of Construction	Extant/ Demolished
First Presbyterian Church of Kensington, Founded 1814	Building	1813	Demolished
	Girard Avenue	1857-58	Extant
Bethesda Presbyterian Church Founded 1867	Frankford Avenue and Vienna Street (now Berks Street)	After 1867	Demolished
Chandler Memorial (later Beacon) Founded 1871	Cumberland and Cedar Streets	After 1871	Demolished
Beacon Presbyterian Church Renamed 1885			
First Presbyterian Church, Cohocksink, Founded 1818	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Second Presbyterian Church, Kensington, Founded 1832	Dissolved 1838	NA	NA
Cohocksink Presbyterian Church Founded 1840	Location Unknown, Brick Building	After 1840	Moved
	Franklin Street and Columbia Avenue	After 1840	Demolished
Gaston Presbyterian Church Founded 1876	11 th Street and Lehigh Avenue	After 1876	Demolished
Susquehanna Avenue Presbyterian Church, Founded 1877	Marshall and Susquehanna Streets	1889	Demolished
Richmond Presbyterian Church Founded 1845	Frame Building	1846	Demolished
	Richmond Street near Ann	After 1870	Demolished
Trinity Presbyterian Church, Founded 1861	Frankford Avenue and Cambria Streets	After 1861	Extant
The Wilkey Memorial Founded Early 20 th Century	East Ontario and H Streets	1922	Extant

Associate/Associate Reformed/United Presbyterian Churches and Buildings in Kensington

The Associate/Associate Reformed/United Presbyterian Churches and Buildings in Kensington			
Congregation Name/Date Founded	Building Location(s)	Date of Construction	Extant/ Demolished
Second Associate Presbyterian Church, Founded 1837	Front Street above Jefferson	1849-50	Extant
Ninth United Presbyterian Church Founded 1860			
Norris Square United Presbyterian Church, Renamed	Norris Square	1870s	Extant
Twelfth United Presbyterian Church Founded 1882	1831 East Somerset Street	After 1882	Extant
Fairhill United Presbyterian Church Founded 1897	Front and Tioga Streets	After 1897	Extant

Reformed Presbyterian Church Congregations and Buildings in Kensington

Reformed Presbyterian Church Congregations in Kensington			
Congregation Name/Date Founded	Building Location(s)	Date of Construction	Extant/ Demolished
Third Reformed Presbyterian Church (Covenanters)	Met in the center of Kensington and later moved to Frankford	1850	Unknown
Third Reformed Presbyterian Church Founded 1846	Hancock and Oxford Front Street above Alleghany	1853 1918	Extant Unknown
Sixth Reformed Church Founded 1888 (mission church)	Front Street above Somerset	1888	Extant
Puritan Presbyterian Church Renamed 1893	Second and Clearfield Streets	1899	Extant
Palenthorp Memorial Renamed 1913	Palenthorp Street	1920	Extant
Fifth Reformed Presbyterian Church Founded 1849	York and Coral	1849	Demolished
Fifth Reformed Presbyterian Church Reorganized 1870	Front Street above York	1888	Demolished

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