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PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES OF PHILADELPHIA:

THEIR ORGANIZATION AND CHANGES OF LOCATION AND NAME.

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In the interests of local history a reliable account of the organization of the earlier Presbyterian churches of Philadelphia, and their later changes of location and name, is deemed desirable. It is this that we propose giving in the following paper.

The churches earliest organized assumed numbers as names. Only six out of fifteen of these are thus known to-day.

The First Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia is believed, by most authorities, to have been organized in 1698, the year in which Rev. Jedediah Andrews, who came from New England and was a graduate of Harvard College, began regular preaching. There is no doubt, however, that Presbyterian services were held some years previous to that time. Francis Makemie visited Philadelphia in 1692, and it is altogether probable that he gathered the little band of Presbyterians together for public worship.

Mr. Andrews was ordained and installed as pastor of the First Church in 1701, the year in which Philadelphia received its charter as a city. By whom this action was con-

summated is uncertain, as a Presbytery had not yet been organized. It is probable that it was by a number of Presbyterian ministers summoned from a distance, inasmuch as John Talbot, a navy chaplain of the Church of England, writing to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in 1703, says: "The Presbyterians here come a great way to lay hands one on another."

The first place of worship of the First Church was the "Barbadoes Warehouse," on the northwest corner of Second and Chestnut Streets. Presbyterians alternated with Baptists and Congregationalists here.

In 1704 the congregation removed to the south side of what is now Market Street (then High), on the southeast corner of Bank, which is between Second and Third Streets, and occupied their first church, a small frame building, which because surrounded by buttonwood trees was popularly known as "The Old Buttonwood Church." It retained this location, with enlargement and improvement in architecture, for one hundred and sixteen years. In it was organized, in 1706, the first Presbytery in America, and here convened the first Synod in 1716.

It removed in 1820, "on account of the encroachments of business," it is said, to its present location on the southeast corner of Seventh and Locust Streets, facing Washington Square. Here was organized the New School General Assembly in 1837 and here met the first reunited General Assembly in 1870.

The Second Presbyterian Church, an outgrowth of the Whitefield revival, was organized in 1743, forty-five years later than the First. For a number of years it was connected with New Brunswick Presbytery and the Synod of New York. It was originally located on Fourth Street between Arch and Market. In 1750 it removed to the corner of Third and Arch, where it remained for eighty-seven years. It was the first church in which a General Assembly convened, that of 1789, consisting of twenty-one ministers and ten elders. In 1837, it removed to Seventh Street, below Arch, and built a beautiful church, with white marble front. In 1872 it occupied

its present costly building on the southeast corner of Twenty-first and Walnut Streets. It was the mother, as was also the First, of a number of churches.

The Third Church, on the south side of Pine Street near Fourth, was organized in 1762, and is the only one of the earlier churches to retain its original location and part of its original building to the present time. Its organization was attributed "to the spread of the city and the increase of the congregation of the First Church." It was also said to be "for the benefit of the inhabitants down on the hill." Upon application of a committee, the Penn proprietors granted a lot on "Society Hill" upon which "to erect a church or meeting house, and lay out a burial yard for the use of said Society of Presbyterians forever." In the erection of the church part of the funds were raised by a lottery, as was done in case of some other churches.

The church suffered severely during the Revolutionary War. The British used it as a hospital. The soldiers burned the pews, stripped the pulpit and the windows and finally used the building as a stable for the horses of dragoons.

The First, Second and Third were the only Presbyterian churches in Philadelphia during the first century of the Church's history. Many eminent names were connected with them. Rev. Jedediah Andrews, the first pastor of the First Church, served it for nearly fifty years. He was also clerk of Presbytery, and most of the records are in his handwriting until his death in 1847. He was also clerk of Synod and its first moderator. Rev. Francis Alison, D.D., Rev. John Ewing, D.D., Rev. James P. Wilson, D.D., Rev. Albert Barnes and Rev. Dr. Herrick Johnson were some of the eminent men who succeeded him.

The first pastor of the Second Church was Rev. Gilbert Tennent; and among those who followed him were Dr. Ashbel Green, Dr. J. J. Janeway, Dr. Thomas H. Skinner and Dr. C. C. Cuyler.

As pastors of the Third Church may be mentioned Rev. George Duffield, D.D., a hero of the Revolutionary era; Rev. John Blair Smith, D.D., Rev. Archibald Alexander, D.D.,

Rev. Ezra Stiles Ely, D.D., and Rev. Thomas Brainerd, D.D.

The Fourth Church (the fourth also in a century) was organized in 1799, and was first located on Fifth and Gaskill Streets, near Spruce. Later it removed to Twelfth and Lombard. Its building there is now occupied by a colored Catholic congregation. Since 1890 it has been located at Forty-seventh Street and Kingsessing Avenue, West Philadelphia. Amid the trying times of 1837 it was declared vacant by the Presbytery of Philadelphia, but it continued to live as a New School Church.

The Fifth Church was organized in 1813 and worshiped first in a chapel on Locust Street near Eighth, having Dr. Thomas H. Skinner as pastor. Its location is now occupied by Musical Fund Hall. A church was built on the south side of Arch Street, above Tenth, to which it removed in 1823. In 1850 the Fifth Church, which had joined the New School, was disbanded and the Arch Street Church, Old School, was organized as its successor and purchased its property. Rev. Charles Wadsworth, D.D., became its first pastor. In 1901 the Arch Street Church consolidated with the West Arch Street at Eighteenth and Arch. It retained its name and transferred to the new organization, as endowment, the proceeds of the sale of its property.

The Sixth Church was organized by members from the Third, in the old State House, in 1814. It built a fine brick edifice on the north side of Spruce Street, below Sixth, where for nearly sixty years it exerted a potent influence on the life of the city. Two of its noted pastors were Dr. William Neill and Dr. Joseph H. Jones. In its edifice, sold to the city, was framed the present state constitution of Pennsylvania. Modified and reconstructed, it now forms the Horace Binney Public School. In 1873, the Sixth Church united with the Seventh Church, located at the southeast corner of Broad Street and Penn Square.

The Seventh Church was organized in 1804 by nine English Independents, dismissed from the Second Presbyterian Church, as a Congregational Church, and it erected what it called the "Independent Tabernacle," in Ranstead Court,

west of Fourth Street, between Chestnut and Market, where the Bourse now stands. In 1816 it joined the Dutch Reformed body as the Second Dutch Reformed Church. In 1820 it became Presbyterian; its first pastor as such being Rev. Wm. M. Engles, D.D. It was popularly known as "the Assembly Church," inasmuch as the General Assembly for a number of successive years met in it. From it went out in 1837 the New School Branch. In 1840 there was merged with it, by the Presbytery, the "Assembly Church," which had three years previously been organized from members of the Fourth Presbyterian Church; and its pastor, Rev. W. L. McCalla, became pastor of the Seventh Church. In 1842 it removed to Broad Street and Penn Square, where the Betz Building now stands. Its pastor then was the distinguished Dr. Willis Lord. In 1873, when the Sixth Church united with it, the name "Tabernacle," under which it originally organized, was assumed. It was with this church also that the General Assembly was meeting when Southern Commissioners withdrew to form a Southern Presbyterian Church. In 1886, during the early ministry of Rev. Dr. H. C. McCook, Tabernacle Church removed to its present location at Thirty-seventh and Chestnut Streets.

The Eighth Presbyterian Church came into connection with the Presbyterian body in 1822. It was previously known, as later, as the Scots Church, and assumed the name "Eighth" but for a short time. It was organized as an Associate Reformed Church about 1770. It first worshiped near Fourth and Shippen (now Bainbridge). In 1770 a church was erected on Spruce Street, above Third. In his diary, John Adams, President of the United States, relates that he attended preaching services here, and it is an interesting historical fact that Louis Philippe, King of France, lived in the adjoining parsonage. Between the years 1866 and 1884 the church was closed.

In 1883, the congregation united with the South Broad Street Church, organized the same year at the southeast corner of Broad Street and Castle Avenue, and removed thither.

The Ninth Church became Presbyterian in 1823, and as-

sumed the name it has ever since borne. It had been organized a few years previously as an Associate Reformed Church. It was located on Thirteenth Street north of Market. It continued to worship here until 1838, when some of the original members, desiring to return to their first love, were given possession of the property. The main portion of the congregation withdrew, and after worshiping for a time in the Assembly Building at Tenth and Chestnut, located at the northwest corner of Sixteenth and George (now Sansom) Streets, where the church remained until its removal in 1911 to Fifty-seventh Street and Washington Avenue, West Philadelphia, where it consolidated with the Sherwood Church. Dr. William Blackwood was its pastor for forty years.

The Tenth Church grew out of the Sixth, being organized in its session room in March, 1829. It located on the northeast corner of Twelfth and Walnut Streets and there remained until merged (retaining its name) with its daughter, the West Spruce Street Church, at the corner of Seventeenth and Spruce in 1895. Dr. Henry A. Boardman was the honored pastor of this church for more than forty years.

The Eleventh Church was organized in November, 1828; and, for a time, worshiped at the corner of Juniper and Race Streets. Later a church was erected on Vine Street, above Eleventh. In 1853 it removed to Eighteenth and Arch and assumed the name of "West Arch Street Church." Consolidation with Arch Street Church and assumption of its name took place in 1901.

The Twelfth Presbyterian Church was the name for a time borne by a church on Cedar Street (now South) below Twelfth. It was a secession from a church organized in 1818 on Catherine Street between Sixth and Seventh as the First Presbyterian Church of Moyamensing, and chartered in 1821 as the First Presbyterian Church of Southwark. After a time the Twelfth reorganized and in 1841 was incorporated as the Cedar Street Presbyterian Church. In 1881, it removed to Wharton Street above Broad, and amended its charter to read "The Presbyterian Church of the Atonement." In 1898, it consolidated with the South Church, organized in 1849 and

located on Third Street below Federal, under the name of "Atonement-South." In 1910 the latter united with the Scots Church, at Broad Street and Castle Avenue. Hence Scots Church will be seen to be the successor of an Associate Reformed Church, of the Eighth Church, of Faith Mission of the Tenth Church, South Broad Street Church, South Church, the Twelfth Church and the Church of the Atonement. No other church in the city combines so many historic elements.

The Thirteenth Presbyterian Church had but a brief existence and seemed to have been entirely forgotten. It has recently been discovered that it was organized in 1836 by the Third Presbytery of Philadelphia and was located at Ashton and Schuylkill-Lombard Streets. In 1838 it applied to and was received by the Presbytery of Philadelphia (O. S.). It had as pastor Rev. Charles Williamson from 1839 to 1843 with location at Schuylkill Front and Lombard. Owing to financial embarrassments the Presbytery, in October, 1843, directed its session "to convene with a view to coming to a conclusion as to the formal dissolution of the church." Its name does not appear on the minutes of the Assembly the following year. It has been learned that its building was sold to the Second Associate Reformed Church, which effected an organization in that locality, and it is probable that most of its members united with it, which later became the Fourth United Presbyterian Church.

The Fourteenth Presbyterian Church, similarly to the Thirteenth, seemed, also, to have been consigned, for some years, to oblivion. Its discovery was due, partly at least, to the unearthing of the spade and the revelation of an ancient document. In the city's process of grading and leveling for a park in the vicinity of Seventh and Lombard Streets the remains of a marble slab were found on which was the inscription, "The Fourteenth Presbyterian Church. Founded 1823. Enlarged 1837." Research showed that the "Second African Presbyterian Church," organized about the above-mentioned date, was located near the place. The surmise that it may have assumed the name of "Fourteenth Presbyterian

Church" instead of "Second African," as described in ecclesiastical records, was confirmed by the discovery of the following paragraph in the *Philadelphia Observer* of March, 1837, the year it cast in its lot with the New School Branch, and is recorded as having enlarged its building: "The Second Presbyterian church of color have commenced enlarging their building and appeal for help to their friends." The building occupied was originally the house of worship of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church.

The church was disbanded in 1862, having previously contributed over eighty members to form the Lombard Street Central Church, organized in 1844, near Eighth and Carpenter Streets, now located on Lombard Street below Ninth.

The Fifteenth Presbyterian Church was constituted by the Presbytery of Philadelphia in 1850, largely out of members from the Union Church on Thirteenth Street, near Spruce. For a few years it worshiped in a hall at the corner of Fifteenth and Market Streets, while its church was being built at the southwest corner of Fifteenth and Lombard. Having removed thither, it there remained until 1884, when it consolidated with the West Tasker Street Mission, sold its property, and moved to Eighteenth and Tasker, and changed its name to "Church of the Evangel."

This was the last Presbyterian Church of the city to assume a number as its name.

We will now go back and review the churches, which, in the meantime, were organized in the city and took other names than numbers or numbers with a distinction of locality or character.

The first of these to be organized was the "First African Presbyterian," organized in 1807, largely, it is said, through the influence of Dr. Archibald Alexander, then pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church. It was located at the corner of Seventh and Shippen, now Bainbridge, and was the first African Presbyterian Church in the United States. It is now located at Seventeenth and Fitzwater.

A Third African Presbyterian was organized in 1835 and disbanded in 1841.

The First Church of Northern Liberties, named from a district then beyond the city limits, was organized in 1813 as the result of missionary efforts carried on for a number of years by the Second Church, then located at Third and Arch. Its first location was at what is now Second Street and Fairmount Avenue. It was known then as the Campington Church. It later moved to its present locality, south side of Buttonwood, below Sixth. Here was established, it is claimed, in 1815, the first Bible Sunday school in Philadelphia. The present church building was erected in 1833. From this church sprang a group of churches.

The North Church was organized in 1825 on Third Street below Green as the Second Church of Northern Liberties. Soon after, a second colony was organized as the Third Church of Northern Liberties. It worshiped on Poplar Street, above Green. In 1831 the two united under the name of the First Presbyterian Church of Penn township, which was later changed to North Presbyterian Church, and was located on Sixth Street above Green, where it remained until its removal in 1901 to Broad and Allegheny Avenue.

The present Temple Church owes its origin to certain members who withdrew from the North Church in 1835 and organized the Central Presbyterian Church of Northern Liberties. It worshiped for a time on Third Street below Green, and then removed to Coates Street, now Fairmount Avenue, below Fourth. During the sixties removal was effected to Franklin and Thompson Streets, and in 1872 its name was changed to Temple Church.

Through the missionary efforts of Dr. Thos. L. Janeway, pastor of the North Church, was organized in 1849 "Penn Church" on Tenth Street near Girard Avenue. Its name was changed to North Tenth about 1868.

Northeast of the above group of churches, was organized, in 1815, in what was known as Fishtown and later as Kensington, the First Presbyterian Church of Kensington. It was first located on Palmer Street, near Queen, and later on Girard Avenue above Hanover. In a comparatively brief time it grew under the ministry of Rev. George Chandler from

nine members to nine hundred. From it was organized, in 1867, Bethesda Church.

South and west of the Northern Liberties group of churches were organized, a few years later, two prominent Presbyterian churches. The first was the Central Church, organized in Whitfield Academy on Fourth Street in 1832, by a colony from the Second Church. It built on the corner of Eighth and Cherry and remained there until 1876, when it removed to Broad Street and Fairmount Avenue, where it had as its pastor Dr. John H. Munro. It united with the North Broad Street Church in 1908 to form the Central-North Broad Street Church. It was through the missionary efforts of the Central Church that the Cohocksink Church, at Franklin Street and Columbia Avenue, was organized in 1840. Dr. Wm. Henry Green, of Princeton, had the Central as his only pastorate.

The Spring Garden Church was organized on the east side of Eleventh Street, near Spring Garden, in 1846, and to it was transferred, as its first pastor, Rev. John MacDowell, D.D., pastor of the Central Church. It remained in its first location until 1892, when it consolidated with the Columbia Avenue-Fairmount Church, at Twenty-first Street and Columbia Avenue, which had grown from a Sunday school, established by members of the Spring Garden Church. The united church took the name of the first distinguished pastor of the Spring Garden Church, and is known as the MacDowell Memorial Church.

A Central Spring Garden Church was organized in 1842 by the New School branch, but it does not seem to have long survived.

An Independent Presbyterian Church was organized in 1826 by members who withdrew from the Ninth Church that they might have the Rev. John Chambers as their pastor. The church located at the northeast corner of Broad and Sansom Streets, where the North American Building now stands. In 1873, it united with the Presbytery of Philadelphia and took the name of the Chambers Church, in honor of its distinguished pastor. In 1897 it united with the Wylie Memorial

Church, located on the east side of Broad Street, below Spruce, which had been organized in 1798 as the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, and which had joined the Presbyterian body in 1885, to form the Chambers-Wylie Memorial Presbyterian Church.

The Mariners' Church, especially for seamen, was organized as early as 1830. It was located on Water Street above Walnut. Later it removed to its present location, Front Street above Pine.

The Union Church was organized in Carpenters' Hall, corner of Thirteenth and Race Streets, in 1840, by a number of members of the Ninth Church. Later it located on Thirteenth below Spruce, where it remained until its removal to Sixty-sixth Street and Woodland Avenue, West Philadelphia, in 1899. It was dissolved in 1913.

Two churches that passed out of existence some years since were the "Western Presbyterian," organized about 1835, at Seventeenth and Filbert Streets, which in 1873 united with the Third Reformed (Dutch) Church at Tenth and Filbert to form "Immanuel Presbyterian Church," and the Clinton Street Presbyterian Church, organized in 1842 at the northeast corner of Tenth and Clinton Streets by twenty-six members from the First Presbyterian Church. The above two churches — "Immanuel" and "Clinton Street" — united in 1878 to form the Clinton Street-Immanuel, located at Tenth and Clinton Streets, having Dr. Charles Wadsworth as pastor. It disbanded in 1898.

Another church which went out of existence in the southern part of the city was the First Church of Moyamensing, organized in 1818, and chartered in 1821, as the First Church of Southwark. It was located on Catherine Street above Sixth. It was known later as the German Street Church. It disbanded in 1891 and sixty-five members were transferred to the membership of the Third, or "Old Pine" Street, Church, and the proceeds of the sale of its property were added to the endowment of said church.

Another Moyamensing church was organized in 1858, on Carpenter Street below Tenth, as the outgrowth of the Moya-

mensing Mission of the Tenth Church. Six years later it was dissolved. The Sunday school, however, was kept up as a mission of the Tenth Church, and out of it grew the Harriet Hollond Memorial Church, at Broad and Federal Streets, which was organized in 1882.

Two other churches in the southern part of the city lost their identity through consolidation—Wharton Street, organized in 1863, at the northeast corner of Ninth and Wharton; and a second South Broad Street Church, organized in 1896 on Broad Street near Wolf. These united a few years since to form the James Evans Memorial at Broad Street and Moyamensing Avenue.

The Westminster Church was organized in 1853 and was located at the corner of Broad and Fitzwater Streets until 1906, when it sold its property and removed to West Philadelphia and consolidated with the Greenway Church at Fifty-eighth Street and Chester Avenue, retaining its name.

Other Presbyterian churches in South Philadelphia which have not come properly in our purview, are Southwestern, at Twentieth and Fitzwater, organized in 1853; Bethany, at Twenty-second and Bainbridge, organized in 1860; Greenwich Street, organized in 1867; Tabor, at Eighteenth and Christian, organized in 1868; Grace at Twenty-second and Federal, organized in 1878; Peace (German), at Tenth and Snyder Avenue, organized in 1885; Hope, Thirty-third and Wharton, organized 1891; Mizpah, Eighth and Wolf, organized as Meadow Church, 1894; First Italian, Tenth Street above Washington Avenue, organized 1903; John Chambers' Memorial, Twenty-eighth and Morris, established 1902. The only Presbyterian Church south of Market Street not referred to, is Calvary, at Fifteenth and Locust Streets, organized in 1853, and having had, since 1870, two of its pastors, Drs. Humphrey and Dickey, moderators of the General Assembly.

The first Presbyterian Church to be organized in West Philadelphia was Walnut Street in 1840. It retains its first location. Northminster was organized as the First Presbyterian Church of Mantua in 1846. It was located at the cor-

ner of Thirty-fifth and Spring Garden Streets. In 1875 it removed to its present location at Thirty-fifth and Baring Streets and changed its name to Northminster.

West Hope Church was organized as the Second Mantua in 1864, and was at first located on Lancaster Avenue near Holley Street. It moved to its present location, Aspen Street above Fortieth, in 1876 and changed its name to West Hope in 1888.

Princeton Church was organized as the "Lexington Street Church" in "Westminster," West Philadelphia, in 1853. In 1857 it was moved to Thirty-ninth Street near Powelton Avenue. In 1858 it received its present name and location.

West Park was originally Hestonville Church and was located on Lancaster Avenue, near Fifty-second Street. It was organized in 1859. It changed its name in 1882 and its location to Lansdowne Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street about 1897. Its former property is now occupied as a Roman Catholic Church.

A former church of the Philadelphia Presbytery was known as "Belmont." It was located on Belmont Avenue near city line. It was first organized in 1854 and "newly organized" in 1858 and had Dr. Nathanael West as pastor. It was disbanded in 1878.

The Patterson Memorial Church, Sixty-third and Vine Streets, was organized as the Sixty-third Street Presbyterian Church in 1880. It took its present name in 1884.

The Tennent Memorial Church, at Fifty-second and Arch Streets, organized in 1897, had as its first location Fifty-seventh and Market Streets and was known as the "Zion-Fifty-seventh Street Church."

The Baldwin Church, organized in 1904, at Sixtieth and Walnut Streets, and the Genevan Church, organized in 1904 at Fifty-seventh and Arch Streets, were consolidated in 1911 as the Richardson Memorial Church and is located on Walnut Street near Sixtieth.

East of the Schuylkill River and north of Market Street were formerly several churches which ceased to exist in name some years since.

The Fairmount Church was organized in 1832 and was said to be located "near the water works in the village of Morrisville in the vicinity of Philadelphia." A fine church building was dedicated in February, 1834, Drs. John MacDowell, C. C. Cuyler and Ezra Stiles Ely preaching sermons. The locality corresponded to the present Twenty-third Street above Callowhill. Services were maintained here until about 1848, when the building was sold to the city for a public school. The present "Thomas Wood Public School" stands on the site. Thomas Wood was an elder in the Fairmount Church and later an elder in the North Broad Street Church, of whose pastor, the Rev. Charles Wadsworth, Jr., D.D., he was the father-in-law. In 1849 Fairmount congregation built and dedicated a church at Twentieth and Vine Streets, Revs. Albert Barnes and John Chambers preaching dedication sermons. Worship was maintained here until 1875, the church being commonly known as "the Logan Square Presbyterian Church." It had as pastor for a time Rev. Charles Brown, afterwards secretary of Ministerial Relief. In 1875 the church was sold to Alexander Kerr, and was occupied by the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church. The past year it was condemned by the city to make way for the Boulevard and torn down. In 1882 a portion of the funds obtained were turned over to the Columbia Avenue Presbyterian Church at Twenty-first Street and Columbia Avenue, with which a number of the members of the church had united, and that church took the name of the "Columbia Avenue-Fairmount Church." It continued to bear this name until it consolidated with the Spring Garden Church in 1892 and the name of MacDowell Memorial, in honor of a former pastor of the Spring Garden Church was assumed.

The Covenant Presbyterian Church, located on Twenty-second Street above Vine Street, was organized as the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church in 1835. In 1885 it united, along with its pastor, Dr. William Sterrett, with the Philadelphia Central Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church, under the name of the Covenant Presbyterian Church. In September, 1908, it consolidated with the Olivet Church at

Twenty-second and Mount Vernon Streets and the organization took the name of the Olivet-Covenant Church.

Previous to the aforesaid Covenant Church joining the Presbyterian body, a church by the name of "Covenant" was organized in the spring of 1877 by the Philadelphia Central Presbytery. It consisted of "certain persons residing in the vicinity of Seventeenth and Jefferson Streets," who had formerly been members of the North United Presbyterian Church. The organization was disbanded in May, 1881.

The Northwestern Presbyterian Church, located at Nineteenth and Master Streets, was organized September 2, 1878. It possessed a property formerly belonging to Congregationalists. Not being able to maintain itself, it was dissolved in 1883, having been in existence but five years. Its property is now occupied by Baptists.

A Lehigh Avenue Presbyterian Church was organized in 1875 at Sixth Street and Lehigh Avenue. It was dissolved the next year. In October, 1877, a church of the same name in the same locality was organized. Its name was afterwards changed to "Hodge Memorial." In 1882 it moved to Susquehanna Avenue and Marshall Street and subsequently changed its name to the Susquehanna Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Two other churches in the northeastern section of the city gave up their names, and, to an extent, their identity, through consolidation. One was the Kensington Church, located at Frankford and Girard Avenues, which was organized as an Associate Reformed Church in 1844, and joined the Presbyterian body with its pastor, Dr. Wm. O. Johnstone, in 1853. The other church was the York Street Church at York and Coral Streets. It was organized in 1849 as the Fifth Reformed Presbyterian Church and joined the Presbyterian body in 1881. These two churches consolidated in 1892 under the name of the Union Tabernacle, with Dr. Robert Hunter as pastor, and is located at York and Coral Streets.

The George Chandler Mission Church was organized in the Kensington district in 1872 and was dissolved in 1879. The

Cumberland Street Church was organized in the same locality the summer of 1881. Its name was changed to "Chandler Memorial" in 1883 and again in 1885 to "Beacon." It is located at Cumberland and Cedar Streets.

Oxford Church, at the northeast corner of Broad and Oxford Streets, was organized in 1867. A chapel had previously been erected and in 1866 a Sunday school was organized by the union of two schools previously conducted at Twelfth Street and Montgomery Avenue and Seventeenth Street and Montgomery Avenue. It took the name of the "Carmel Presbyterian Sunday School." When a charter for the church was obtained the name was changed to "Oxford."

Gaston Church, organized in 1876, was located for five years at Germantown Avenue and Huntingdon Street. It removed to its present location, Eleventh Street and Lehigh Avenue, in 1883.

The Tioga Church was organized in the Rising Sun Schoolhouse in 1859. It occupied its present edifice, Tioga Street below Sixteenth Street, in 1866. For some years it was called the Kenderton Church. The name was changed in 1874.

The Bethlehem Church, at the northeast corner of Broad and Diamond Streets, was organized in 1873 as the Broad and Diamond Streets church. The name was changed to Bethlehem in 1877.

The West Green Street Church, at the northwest corner of Nineteenth and Green Streets, was organized in 1858. It had as its first corporate name, "The Alexander Church," in honor of the Rev. Dr. Archibald Alexander, first professor in Princeton Theological Seminary. It was changed to West Green Street in the early nineties.

The First German Presbyterian Church was organized at School and Howard Streets in 1860. It later erected a church edifice on Otter Street and for some time worshiped there. The church having been dissolved, the edifice was sold, by order of Philadelphia Central Presbytery, and a building on Corinthian Avenue below Poplar Street purchased with the proceeds. Here the Second German Presbyterian Church

was organized in March, 1877. The name was changed to "Corinthian Avenue" in 1879.

The latest consolidation of churches in the city has been that of East Park, Thirty-second Street below Berks Street, organized in 1896, and Knox, at Twenty-fifth Street and Indiana Avenue, organized in 1913. The church is known as East Park, located at Twenty-fifth Street and Indiana Avenue.

All the churches considered are included in the Philadelphia Presbytery and belong, in the main, to the older portions of the city. There are a few very old churches now within the city limits which, when organized, were somewhat distant from it. Market Square Church, Germantown, was organized as a German Reformed Church in 1732. It became Presbyterian in 1856. The First Church of Frankford was organized in 1770 and was also German Reformed. It formed for a time a pastoral charge with Market Square. It became Presbyterian in 1807.

The First Church of Germantown was organized as "The English Presbyterian Church of Germantown," in 1810, its temporal affairs being governed by a "vestry" of twenty-six members, of which the elders were members *ex officio*. It was located on Main Street above Rittenhouse Street. It removed to Cheltenham Avenue, west of Main, in 1872.

The First Church of Manayunk was organized in 1832; the Roxborough Church in 1836, and the Bridesburg Church in 1837.

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