

# THE NATIVIST RIOTS

## *Southwark 1844*



M. Buchholz for Baillie & Soule, 1844, Library of Congress

THE CHURCH OF ST. PHILIP NERI  
218 QUEEN STREET  
PHILADELPHIA

## About the Church of St. Philip Neri

Founded in 1840, the Church of St. Philip Neri became the ninth Catholic church in Philadelphia and its neighboring districts, joining Old St. Joseph (1733), Old St. Mary (1763), Holy Trinity (1788), St. Augustine (1796), St. John the Evangelist (1830), St. Michael (1831), St. Francis Xavier (1839) and St. Patrick (1839).

The Church of St. Philip Neri is one of the most historic institutions in the city of Philadelphia. For example, the church was the first in the Philadelphia Archdiocese to be founded as a *free* church. That is, it refused pew rentals and annual fees that were customarily collected at other Catholic and Protestant churches both in Europe and America in favor of freewill contributions.

The Church of St. Philip Neri was also designed by **Eugene Napoleon LeBrun** (1821-1901, 1), a well-known Philadelphia architect, as his first commission. He would go on to design Philadelphia's Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul and the Academy of Music. Though only 18 years old when he designed the church, LeBrun was apprenticed for four years to **Thomas Ustick Walter** (1804-1887, 2), a celebrated master architect who is best known for his design of the U.S. Capitol. LeBrun learned his lessons well at a time when there were no formal schools of architecture.

LeBrun's original design for the Church of St. Philip Neri also demonstrates that it was intended from the start to serve another historic purpose. It would house the first free Catholic school in the Philadelphia diocese — one of the seeds of what would later become the parochial school system in the United States. The church itself was intentionally set 12 feet above street level so that the ground floor could accommodate two large schoolrooms for boys and girls, as well as a chapel. In September 1841, **Father John Patrick Dunn** (1811-1860, 3) opened the St. Philip Neri parish school. Staffed originally by lay teachers, in 1850 the school became one of the first in the nation to be taught by nuns. The Sisters of St. Joseph, who arrived in Philadelphia from France in April 1850, took responsibility for the education of girls at the parish school.

May 26, 1853, marked another historic milestone for the Church of St. Philip Neri. On that date, the Feast of Corpus Christi, the first diocesan program of the Forty Hours Devotion was solemnly opened for the first time in the United States at the church. **Bishop John Neumann** (1809-1869, 4) introduced the practice of the Forty Hours Devotion at the Fourth Diocesan Synod, April 20-21, 1853. Our church was selected to open the devotion because it was named in honor of the saint who had introduced the Forty Hours Devotion in Rome three centuries before. Bishop Neumann (now St. John Neumann) stayed at our church during the three days of the devotion. He then introduced the devotion to all parishes in the Philadelphia diocese. The Forty Hours Devotion was so successful that other dioceses nationwide adopted it. At the Plenary Council of Baltimore in 1866, the Forty Hours Devotion was approved for all dioceses of the United States.

Lastly, the Church of St. Philip Neri is historic for its unwelcome role as the focal point of the most violent Nativist riots in Philadelphia. The Southwark riots of 1844, with our church at its epicenter, were the first time in our city's history that government troops were forced to raise arms against its citizens to maintain public order.



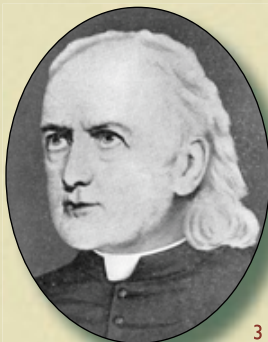
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Undated, Free Library of Philadelphia



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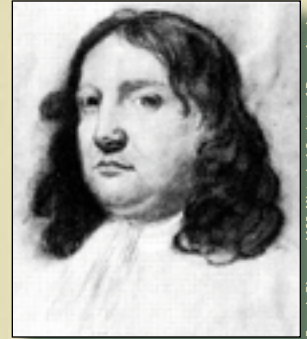
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## About Southwark

Southwark is the oldest part of Philadelphia, settled even before the arrival of **William Penn** (1644-1718) on Oct. 28, 1682. The area became the new home of Swedish immigrants in the early 1600s, who serviced the burgeoning shipping industry at the city's port as shipbuilders, rope and sail makers, chandlers, outfitters and other trades. Its earliest recorded name was Weccacoe (also spelled Wiacacoa, Wicaco, Wicoco) — from the Lenni Lanape tribe's word for “peaceful place.” Its name has changed twice since then.

In 1762, this fast-growing suburb was annexed as a new municipality of the city. The area was informally named Southwark, in remembrance of a London neighborhood on the south bank of the Thames. The name became official in 1854 as referring to our specific community within Philadelphia. The district extended from South Street to Passyunk Avenue, and Broad Street to the Delaware River.

In the late 1970s, our community was rechristened Queen Village after **Queen Christina** of Sweden (1626-1689), to recognize her role in promoting the original settlements. Ironically, Queen Christina was forced to abdicate her throne in 1654 because of her conversion to Catholicism, which was illegal in Sweden. She moved to Rome, became the friend of four consecutive popes, and was buried in a tomb in St. Peter's Basilica.



Francis Price, c. 1695, Historical Society of Pennsylvania



Sebastian Bourdon, c. 1652, Stockholm National Museum

## Nativist Riots in Philadelphia

Like other major cities, post-Colonial Philadelphia was marked by a generally anti-immigrant and specifically anti-Catholic sentiment. During the early 1800s, Philadelphia was mainly inhabited by American Protestants. Catholics represented just over 20 percent of the city's population at the time — 10,000 out of 47,786. Philadelphia's outlying areas, including Southwark, were increasingly where immigrant Catholics settled. The waves of Irish Catholic immigrants, in particular, came to be viewed as a threat to “native” working-class people. The fact that many Irish newcomers were willing to work for low pay was seen as a cause of driving down wages for all.

Many Protestants and members of the American Nativist Party believed that the Pope had a plan to take over America. The Irish were singled out as the most dangerous immigrants because of their papal loyalty over centuries of persecution. At a signal from the Pope, the Nativists claimed, the Irish might well rise in a bloody revolution or a political coup at the ballot box. In the 1820s and 1830s, native Protestants and immigrant Catholics often clashed in election riots, fights between volunteer fire companies, and ethnic and religious quarrels.

In the 1840s the use of the Protestant version of the Bible in public schools became a flash point of contention that further fanned the fires of intolerance. When **Bishop Francis Patrick Kenrick** (1797-1863), the third bishop of Philadelphia, persuaded school authorities to allow the Catholic version of the Bible as well, many Protestants were incensed. By this time, the Catholic population had grown to about 136,000, or 34 percent of the city's population of 409,000.

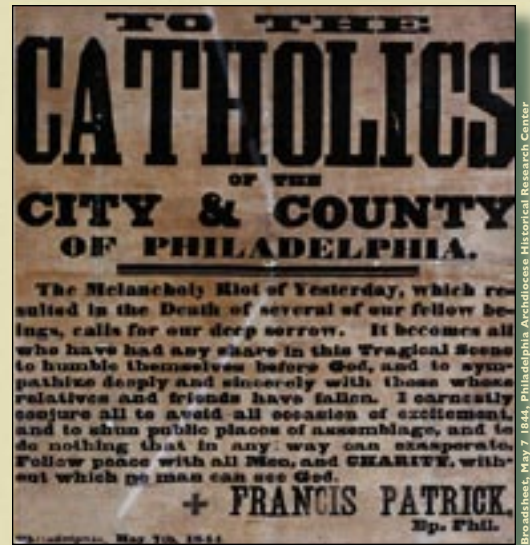


George Peter Healey, c. 1850, St. Charles Borromeo Seminary



In 1844 the American Republicans — a Protestant Nativist group — announced that they would hold a meeting in Philadelphia's Third Ward, an Irish stronghold in the Kensington district. On May 3 and again on May 6, the Irish repelled their unwanted visitors with force. After the second incident, in which a young Protestant man was killed, the city was in an uproar. On May 7, a Protestant mob marched to the Irish section. On that day and the next, they burned down more than 30 homes. The Church of St. Michael was set ablaze as was the **Church of St. Augustine**, along with its monastery and splendid library. Firemen were kept away. When **Mayor John Morin Scott** pleaded for calm, he was struck on the head with a stone and knocked unconscious. At least 14 people were killed or injured.

Bishop Kenrick closed all churches on the Sunday after the attacks in an attempt to calm the riots. Stating that it was better to let all churches burn than shed one drop of blood, he urged Catholics to offer no resistance and trust the courts to deal with those arrested for violence. But the juries acquitted the Nativists and convicted the Irish Catholics. In its June 18 report, the grand jury convened by the city blamed the riots on imperfect law enforcement, alleged attempts by Catholics to ban the Bible from public schools, and disruption of legitimate meetings by recent immigrants.



## Nativist Riots in Southwark

Emboldened by the grand jury report and public sentiment, the American Nativist Party planned a massive anti-Catholic rally on Independence Day. The plan would culminate in tragedy for the Southwark community, which became a theater of war. The Church of St. Philip Neri was besieged by Nativist mobs and government militia were called out to suppress the riots and restore order. At the riot's conclusion, more than 20 troops and citizens were killed and scores were maimed and wounded.

The Nativist riots in Southwark represented the first time in Philadelphia's history that government militia, acting under martial law, took civilian lives in significant numbers to guarantee the public safety. The use of military troops to control civilians posed novel problems in social control and contributed to the development of laws dealing with public riots that would shield the military from legal liability.



John B. Perry, 1844, *A Full and Complete Account of the Late Awful Riots in Philadelphia*



# Timeline of the Southwark Riots

## Wednesday, 3 July 1844

Father John Patrick Dunn is warned in a letter from a lay teacher in the Church of St. Philip Neri school that the church might be attacked that night by Nativists in advance of the Independence Day rally organized by the American Nativist Party, and that attempts would be made to burn the church if the attack failed.

William H. Dunn, the brother of Father Dunn, requests permission of the authorities to organize volunteers to defend the church. In the meantime, Dunn trains 100 men in the church aisles, using broomsticks for rifles.

**Major General Robert Patterson** (1792-1881, *right, top*), commander of the Pennsylvania militia, places his troops on alert, mindful of the Kensington riots fomented in May by Nativists, and the burning of St. Augustine and St. Michael churches. Maj. Gen. Patterson also permits members of the Church of St. Philip Neri parish to take means to defend themselves.

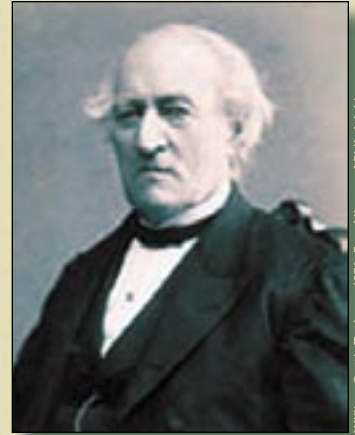
**Governor David Rittenhouse Porter** (1788-1867, *right*) authorizes the formation of a company to protect the church and procure 25 muskets from the Frankford Arsenal, which are kept in the church basement. Five are found to be defective and sent back to the arsenal for repairs.

## Friday, 5 July 1844

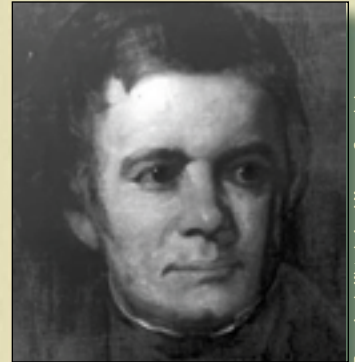
The repaired rifles are returned to the Church of St. Philip Neri from the Frankford Arsenal. Nativists at 228 Queen Street, a house adjacent to the church on the west side, observe the firearms transfer. They incite a mob numbering in the thousands to besiege the church and demand that **Sheriff Morton McMichael** (1807-1879, *right, bottom*) search the church and remove any firearms. William Dunn and 150 volunteers rally to protect the church.

At 8 p.m., McMichael and Aldermen Charles Hartz and Robert Palmer search the church while watchmen are posted in front. After half an hour, they leave the church with 12 muskets with bayonets. The firearms are taken to Commissioner's Hall on Front Street between Catharine and Queen Streets. McMichael addresses the crowd, urging them to disperse, and leaves the church under the protection of a volunteer posse selected by the aldermen.

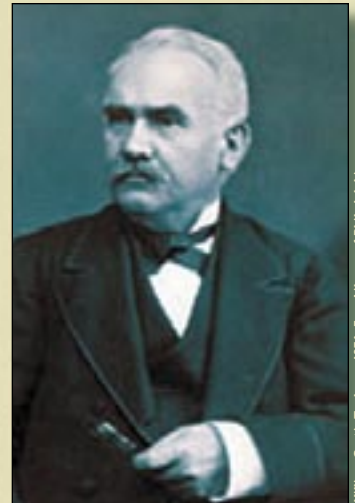
By 11 p.m., most of the mob remains in force on Queen Street. Wright Ardis, who was wounded in the Kensington riots, addresses the mob, urging a second search of the church for arms. With 17 Nativist men, Sheriff McMichael and Aldermen McKinley and Porter enter the church. William Dunn greets them with a pair of pistols hanging from his waist. McMichael disarms two armed Irishmen who Dunn had posted as sentries. The search uncovers 53 muskets, 10 pistols, a keg of powder and a box of ammunition. Of the guns, 23 were loaded, some so heavily that they could not have been fired without bursting to pieces. McMichael advises the aldermen not to remove the weapons from the church, an act that would likely excite the crowd. He deputizes the search party and they remain in the church.



William Curtis Taylor, c. 1876, Free Library of Philadelphia



Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission



William Curtis Taylor, c. 1876, Free Library of Philadelphia

## Saturday, 6 July 1844

At midnight, Maj. Gen. Patterson orders a company of City Guards under Captain Hill (no first name given) to clear the street and place sentries at Second and Third Streets. Within an hour, most of the crowd disperses.

At 2 a.m., the arms discovered at the Church of St. Philip Neri are taken to **Commissioner's Hall** and several members of the volunteer guards are put under bond to protect the peace. The City Guard remains in possession of the church all morning. By noon, a crowd numbering about 1,000 gathers in the streets around the church.

At 2:30 p.m., **General George B. Cadwalader** rides into Queen Street on horseback. He addresses the gathered crowd to urge them to disperse, without effect. Asked on whose authority the firearms were taken into the church, Cadwalader states that Gov. Porter issued the order. Alderman James Saunders also urges the crowd to disperse and assures them that all arms have been removed from the church. The aldermen of the district swear in extra constables, 10 for each ward.

At 7 p.m., Sheriff McMichael arrives with a posse of some 150 men. They clear Queen Street from Second to Third Streets, and constables line Queen Street on both sides. Later that evening, the military presence is reinforced by troops of the Cadwalader Grays, the City Guards, the Junior Artillerists, the Markle Rifles, the Mechanic Rifles and the Washington Blues. The mob increases.

At 11 p.m., the Junior Artillerists station three cannon at Second, Third and Queen Streets. Gen. Cadwalader and a platoon of men then charge the crowds at Second Street, driving them down to Christian Street. They then clear Second Street in the opposite direction, and clear Queen Street above Third Street and below Second Street. At Third Street, Gen. Cadwalader threatens to fire the cannon on the crowd after stones are thrown, injuring the militia and constables. He levels the cannon and gives the order to fire, when Charles Naylor, Esq., begs the general not to fire. Naylor and others are arrested and confined at the Church of St. Philip Neri. The mob gradually disperses.

## Sunday, 7 July 1844

Most of the military retire by daylight and leave the Church of St. Philip Neri protected by 30 men of the Mechanic Rifles and the Hibernia Greens under the command of Captain John B. Colahan. Father Dunn stays for three days at the home of Paul J. Field, at the northeast corner of Second and Carpenter Streets. Although not a Catholic, Field is a close friend.

The mob gathers again by midmorning, led by Aldermen Hartz and McKinley. At 11 a.m., threats are made to attack the church if Naylor is not released. Capt. Colahan releases all prisoners except Naylor. Naylor's friend Andrew McClain leads a group of boys and young men to bring a four-pound cannon from the wharf to the front of the church. The cannon is loaded and pointed at the doors, but is not fired. The mob now numbers about 2,000. Captain Thomas L. Saunders of the Markle Rifles convinces Capt. Colahan to release Naylor. Naylor makes a brief address to the crowd, who cheer and carry him on their shoulders to his home. Much of the mob follows.

The cannon is repositioned on Christian Street, with a line of fire to the back of the church. Loaded with small pieces of iron, the cannon is fired at two circular windows in the church's wall about 10 feet from the ground. The shot misses its mark, but takes chunks of brick out of the wall. The cannon is taken back to the wharf for reloading.

At 1 p.m., the cannon and another 16-pound cannon are brought back and placed again at the rear of the church. One of cannon, loaded with large pieces of iron, is discharged at the wall with little effect. However, the missiles fly 100 yards through the neighborhood to the fright and dismay of residents and pedestrians. Soon after, Nativist leaders Thomas W. Grover and Lewis C. Levin,



J. Sartain, c. 1840, Library of Congress



editor of *The Sun*, a Nativist newspaper, arrive. Mounting one of the guns, Levin speaks to try to calm the mob while stones are thrown against the wall and the window on the east side of the church. Grover also speaks, promising to spare the church on the condition that the Hibernia Greens withdraw. While Levin negotiates with Capt. Colahan to withdraw the Hibernia Greens, several members of the mob smash in a side door of the church. Capt. Colahan orders the Markle Rifles to fire on the intruders, who retreat. He agrees to turn the church over to Levin and about 40 other Nativists.

The Markle Rifles exit the church to escort and guard the Hibernia Greens as they leave the church. They proceed up Second Street to Fitzwater Street, where the mob pelts them with stones. At Fitzwater, the Greens rapidly retreat, some firing as they flee, which incites the mob. Gov. Porter sends orders to Maj. Gen. Patterson to “treat all persons found with arms in their hands, or in possession of a cannon, or aiding and abetting those who have, and who have not presented themselves for service to the commander-in-chief, as open enemies of the state.”

The mob gathers again in front of the church. While Levin pleads for peace, Grover and two others — Johnson and Wright (no first names given) — bar the doors to the church that were breached in the morning. The mob tries to batter down the doors with a log and enter the church, but are blocked by Levin, Grover, Johnson and Wright. The mob, hurling stones at the church windows facing Third Street, succeeds in breaking through the wall at the front of the church and force their way into a side door leading to the basement. Levin climbs onto the altar to persuade the crowd to leave, but to no avail. After an hour, smoke is seen coming from the basement. A few people extinguish the flames and the mob begins to leave the building after desecrating the church. Twenty men form a committee to guard the church doors and prevent anyone from entering, while allowing all inside to leave.

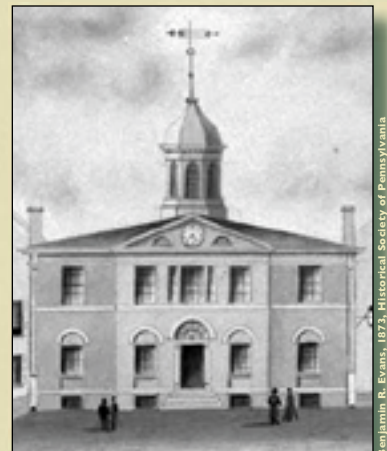
At 5 p.m., a meeting is held across from the church on Queen Street, led by Edward M. Spencer, who urges the crowd to return to their homes. At 7 p.m., the military appears in force, driving the mob down Queen Street toward Second Street. After being stoned, the military charges the crowd with bayonets. The mob still resists. Washington Conrad, a butcher from Northern Liberties, seizes the sword of Captain Hill (no first name given) and knocks him to the ground. The order to fire is given and the military fires two volleys. Eleven men are wounded — Mr. Carter (no first name given), David Cathcart, John Heusted, David Kithcart, James Lawson, Joseph Linsenbigler, Robert Lyons, William Manning, Thomas C. Saunders, Thomas Street and James R. Tully. Kithcart, Linsenbigler and Saunders later die of their wounds. Five are killed — William Crozier, Gerhart Ellis, Isaac Freed, Jacob Korndatler and Ellis Reed.

At 8:30 p.m., a large crowd armed with muskets meets at a market on Wharton Street. The mob moves up Front Street with two cannon, wheels muffled, to confront the military. The cannon are fired and small-arms gunfire erupts, followed by a sustained volley. The military and the mob engage in full conflict for the next several hours.

At 10:30 p.m., the German Battalion and the City Troop leave Maj. Gen. Patterson’s headquarters at the Girard Bank for Queen Street with two field cannon. They engage the mob. Six military men are reported killed, including Captain R.K. Scott, commander of the Cadwalader Grays and Captain Teal (no first name given). John Cook, Elijah Jester, Joseph McDonald, Enos Waters and an undetermined number of civilians are killed. Henry Slack is among the many wounded.



**228 Queen Street,  
American Nativist House &  
Old Church Rectory**



**Commissioner's Hall**

From the corner of Christian and Third Streets, the mob fires a cannon at the military. John Guyer, a member of the Germantown Blues, is killed instantly when he suffers a serious head wound caused by a spike. Corporal Henry G. Troutman of the same company is mortally wounded. The cannon fires a second time. Before a third shot could be made, the City Troop charges the mob's position to capture the gun. General Rouse (no first name given) and a number of his men are thrown from their horses by a rope tied across Christian Street in front of the cannon. The injured troops include Richard Wagner, Mr. Wiley (no first name given) and Charles Williams of the Washington Cavalry, Holmesburg.

At midnight, the cavalry takes possession of the mob's cannon at Second and Queen Streets and patrols the neighborhood to ensure peace. Rioters fire on the military from alleys, windows and roofs. Captain R.K. Scott of the Cadwalader Grays, Colonel Pleasanton (no first name given), Sergeant Jones (no first name given) and Private Gardner of the Washington Cavalry are among the wounded militia. John Keemle and Mr. Curtis (no first name given) are among the civilians wounded.

### Monday, 8 July 1844

By 2:30 a.m., the streets are clear. At 6 a.m., three militia members are taken to Pennsylvania Hospital — James Crawford of the Germantown Blues, John McCarren of one of the city troops and Troutman, who dies of his wounds at 8 a.m.

At 9 a.m., the military are stationed on Queen Street from Second to above Third Streets, and on Third Street from north of Queen Street to Catharine Street. Two cannons are in place on Queen Street above Third Street, pointing west, and two more in front of the church pointing east.

At 10:30 a.m., a meeting is held at the Wharton Street market by the Board of Commissioners of Southwark to request Maj. Gen. Patterson to withdraw his troops from the church and the district. The board appoints as its committee Colonel Paynter, Tanner and Smith (no first names given). Aldermen Hartz, Palmer, N. McKinley and James Sanders send a letter to **Maj. Gen. Patterson** (*below*, leading the First City Troop on Chestnut Street) assuring him that order would be restored after the removal of military forces from the area of the church, and that Southwark citizens would protect the church.

At 2:30 p.m., Colonel Charles J. Jack reads an order from Sheriff McMichael to authorize the Board of Commissioners of Southwark to organize a police force to relieve the military at 5 p.m., with the understanding that the district will be responsible for the preservation of the church.



John B. Perry, 1844, A Full and Complete Account of the Late Awful Riots in Philadelphia



At 3 p.m., the military withdraws from the church and turns it over to the commissioners and magistrates. Judge Joel Jones and J. Murray Rush, Esq., head a Court of Quarter Sessions outside the church to urge the crowd to be peaceful. Gov. Porter arrives in Philadelphia in the afternoon and issues a proclamation for citizens to cooperate with the military in restoring peace. The police install new lampposts on the south side of Queen Street, from the church down to Second Street. The street is now lit every night by six lampposts.

By 9 p.m., the police of Southwark maintain order and prevent disturbances by the crowds of people on the streets. Henry L. Brenner, president of the Board of Commissioners, read a notice urging all nonresidents of Southwark to refrain from visiting or congregating in the district.

### **Tuesday, 9 July 1844**

The area around the Church of St. Philip Neri remains calm, with about 100 people still on Queen Street, most of them police. Troops continue to arrive because the orders issued during the riot have not yet been countermanded. They include the Bucks County Troop, the Bustleton National Blues, the First Montgomery Troop, the Lafayette Blues, the Montgomery Guards, the Reading Battalion, the Roxborough Volunteers, the Second Brigade of the Second Division of Montgomery County, the Second Montgomery Troop, the Union Gray Artillerists, the Union Rifles and the Washington Grays of Montgomery County. The combined forces of the military and volunteer troops number 4,000.

The City Council meets with Gov. Porter to pay their respects and discuss issues related to the riots.

### **Wednesday, 10 July 1844**

Maj. Gen. Patterson begins to withdraw troops from the city.

### **Thursday, 11 July 1844**

The aldermen of Southwark decide to transfer responsibility for the protection of the Church of St. Philip Neri to a member of the congregation. Bishop Francis Patrick Kenrick gives John Doyle the authority to take possession of the church. At 8 p.m., Doyle takes the keys to the church and employs two policemen as guards.

### **Sunday, 14 July 1844**

Mass is held at the Church of St. Philip Neri without incident.



Benjamin R. Evans, 1838, Library Company of Philadelphia

## Aftermath

The Nativist riots in Southwark resulted in more than 20 dead and scores more wounded. A grand jury again blamed Catholics for providing the flash point for the riots, but also fully supported the military suppression of the riot and the arming of the men of the Church of St. Philip Neri.

Following the riots, Bishop Kenrick abandoned his efforts to influence the public schools and instead laid the groundwork for the Catholic school system. Public school systems gradually became less mainstream Protestant in orientation.

After the riots, pressure increased to consolidate Philadelphia City and County, which was accomplished a decade later. It included a unified police force and a paid fire department better able to respond to emergencies.

Father Dunn, the first pastor of the St. Philip Neri parish whose arming of parish members was lawful but perhaps unwise, was sent out of town by a displeased Bishop Kenrick until things settled down. After his return, Dunn took an extended vacation to his native Ireland, then transferred to Charleston, S.C. In 1853 he returned to the Archdiocese of Philadelphia. He died as pastor of St. John's Parish in 1869.

**Father Nicholas Cantwell**, Father Dunn's assistant, became the second pastor of the St. Philip Neri parish. Appointed in 1845, he continued as pastor until his death 54 years later. During his tenure, the church building was thoroughly renovated and redecored. While boys continued to attend classes taught by lay teachers in the church basement, a new convent and school building was built for girls at 778 South Front Street. The Sisters of St. Joseph came to teach in this first girl's parochial school in 1850, replacing the Sisters of the Good Shepherd who had taught there for a brief period.



Peckard & Bell Lithographers, 1880, Philadelphia Archdiocese Historical Research Center

# Southwark Street Guide

The street name concordance below is provided as a helpful reference for people interested in the history of Southwark and Queen Village.

On May 14, 1762, an act was passed to create a municipality in the southern suburbs to be called the district of Southwark. The district extended from South Street to Passyunk Avenue, and Broad Street to the Delaware River. No streets were laid out below South Street beyond Fifth Street until 1807. The sparsely settled area to the west of Fifth Street was said to be “infested by gangs of footpads and ruffians.”

Then	Now
Almond Street	Kenilworth Street
Catharine Street	Catharine Street
Cedar Street	South Street
Congress Street	Pemberton Street
Corn Street	American Street
Coxe’s Alley	Monroe Street (possibly) <i>between Second and Front</i>
German Street	Fitzwater Street
<i>also</i> Sheetz Street	
Little Water Street	Swanson Street
Marriott Street	Montrose Street
Mary Street	League Street
Penn Street	Water Street
Plum Street	Monroe Street
<i>also</i> Senate Street	
Prime Street	Washington Avenue
Oak Street	Kenilworth Street (possibly) <i>between Fourth and Fifth</i>
Queen Street	Queen Street
Senate Street	Monroe Street
<i>also</i> Plum Street	
Sheetz Street	Fitzwater Street
<i>also</i> German Street	
Shippen Lane	Bainbridge Street
Somer’s (Summer’s) Court	Beck Alley
Swanson Street	Delaware Avenue
Union Alley	Salter Street (possibly)
Vernon Street	Hancock Street
Water Street	Penn’s Landing
Workman’s Court	Pemberton and Front Streets

## REFERENCES

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*Catholic Standard and Times*, “Cannons Fired at Church,” June 9, 1994  
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*Parish Calendar of the Church of St. Philip Neri*, “The History of St. Philip Neri Parish.”  
John B. Perry, *A Full and Complete Account of the Late Awful Riots in Philadelphia*, 1844  
*Public Ledger* (Philadelphia), news reports, July 6, 8, 9, 10 and 11, 1844.



**THE CHURCH OF ST. PHILIP NERI**  
**218 Queen Street**  
**Philadelphia, Pa. 19147**

**MASS SCHEDULE**

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<b>Saturday Vigil Mass</b>	<b>5:30 p.m.</b>
<b>Sunday Masses</b>	<b>8 &amp; 11 a.m.</b>
<b>Daily Mass (<i>St. John Neumann Chapel</i>)</b> <b>Friday</b>	<b>7:30 a.m., Thursday &amp;</b> <b>8 a.m., Saturday</b>
<b>Daily Mass (<i>St. Stanislaus Church</i>)</b> <b>– Wednesday</b>	<b>7:30 a.m., Monday</b>

**[www.churchofstphilipneri.org](http://www.churchofstphilipneri.org)**

