

First Church
Since 1822

Ministers
First Presbyterian Church

Joseph Sanford	1823 - 1829
Daniel Lynn Carroll	1829 - 1835
Dr. Samuel Hanson Cox	1837 - 1854
William Hogarth	1855 - 1858
Charles S. Robinson	1860 - 1868
Dr. Norman Seaver	1868 - 1876
Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall	1877 - 1897
Dr. L. Mason Clarke	1897 - 1924
Dr. Morgan Phelps Noyes	1925 - 1932
Dr. Phillips Elliott	1932 - 1961
James Gordon Gilkey	1962 - 1963
Lyman B. Stookey	1964 - 1967
Dr. Samuel L. Taylor	1969 - 1983
Leland Gartrell	1984 - 1986
Dr. Paul Smith	1986 - 2006
Cari Jackson	2006 -



FIRST CHURCH SINCE 1822

A History of the First Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn 1822 to 2003

COVER: A detail from an illustration in a magazine circa 1830. It is the only known picture of First Church on Cranberry Street, recognized by the clock tower.

INTRODUCTION

Looking at First Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn today, one could imagine that it has always been here. Its massive simplicity expressed through a battlemented tower 35 feet wide rising 90 feet above Henry Street and its great blocks of brownstone, virtually free of ornament, create a sense of unshakeable strength and confident tranquility. You can almost hear the strains of Luther's great hymn, "A Mighty Fortress Is Our God."

The building was designed by William B. Olmstead and dedicated in 1847. While that was the year "goldbugs" were abandoning everything, temporal and spiritual, for California, local Presbyterian congregants staked their claim in a church whose ever deepening roots, from seedlings planted a quarter century before, were to make it inseparable from its community.

In the third decade of the nineteenth century, with a population close to 5,000, and with the distilling of alcohol its most profitable industry, the village of Brooklyn was about to experience 'change' as a third certainty of life. Some villagers resented the bustle and progress, preferring the old sights and sounds – the Brooklyn of the leather-breeched butchers, tallow candles, street corner pumps (dispensing questionable water), and swine wandering at will in the streets. These "traditions" no doubt reassured a few residents. However, a NYC guidebook of the time announced, "You should extricate yourself from the narrow, dirty and disagreeable streets of Brooklyn with all possible dispatch." Hence the first municipal laws of the City of Brooklyn were enacted:

"Sheep, hogs, and bulls are not permitted to run at large;
Landlords must provide sidewalks;
Bakers must use 'wholesome flour' or risk a ten cents a loaf fine. . ."

But nothing that occurred in the year 1822 was more representative of the awakening energies of the village than was the founding of the First Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn.

1822 From an informal group meeting held in 1821 at the Brooklyn Sabbath Union Sunday School, Ezra Woodhull and nine others (six men and three women) a year later petitioned the New York City Presbytery to formally organize the First Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn. Our church building on Cranberry Street was the first church structure in Brooklyn Heights.

Joseph Sanford 1823 -1829



The first minister, a Princeton Seminary graduate, oversaw the building of the church's tower, the bell of which was also used as a community fire alarm. Thus, First Church became a natural component of the growing village square, and, in January, 1824, sponsored a "Performance of Sacred Music" to benefit the Greeks in their struggle for independence from the Turks. The concert program (*see inside back cover*) depicts the only known rendering of the Cranberry Street church facade. The 120-foot tower was not completed until April of the next year, at which time the church added a time-keeping mechanism to the steeple which became the town clock.

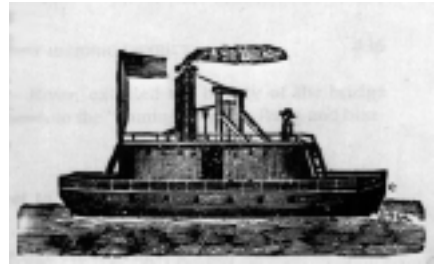
1822 *The last slave in Brooklyn was set free.*

Charles Babbage's "Analytical Engine" was the grandfather of today's computer.

1826 *Gas powered automobile was invented by Samuel Brown.*

Photography was invented by Joseph Niepce.

Early Brooklyn Ferry

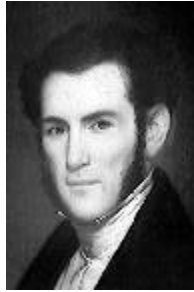


Daniel Lynn Carroll 1829 – 1835

1830 Mormon Church was founded by Joseph Smith.

1832 Cholera epidemic in Brooklyn

1834 Charter was granted to City of Brooklyn. The first mayor of the new city was a trustee of First Church and its choir director. The city-wide celebration was held at First Church.



Daniel Lynn Carroll, another Princeton graduate, came to First Church early in 1829. He had a handsome face with intelligence and warmth of feeling, a talent for music, attractive manners and a fine pulpit presence, all of which assured his success in Brooklyn Heights. Temperate and filled with evangelistic zeal, Carroll increased the church rolls from 340 to 603 members in three years. He resigned in 1835 to become the president of Hampden Sydney College.

Dr. Samuel Hanson Cox 1837 – 1854

1837 Invention of telegraph code by Samuel F. B. Morse

1844 The Church of the Pilgrims was organized.

1846 Plymouth Church bought First Church property on Cranberry Street.

1847 Gold was discovered in California.



Since its inception, First Church has traditionally called to its pulpit pastors who would be remembered not only as spiritual leaders but community and national leaders as well. One such minister was Dr. Samuel Hanson Cox. He was the first of the great preachers who made Brooklyn famous in the 19th century, and he was one of the most remarkable of them all. A man of imposing intellect and extraordinary courage, he assumed the leadership of First Church in the very year of the great Presbyterian schism.

American Presbyterianism was in decided dissension regarding various theological disputes, a plan of union with the Congregationalists, and the question of slavery. Dr. Cox aligned himself with the more progressive Presbyterians known nationally as the New School. Through

his ardent and articulate voice, he would become known as “Brooklyn’s first abolitionist.” Among a straiter sect of Presbyterians, who held that salvation was reserved for a limited company of the elect, he was regarded with suspicion. Cox held that the atonement of Christ knew no bounds, that it was the basis of salvation offered to all men in the preaching of the gospel.

Although a number of Old School adherents separated from the church during the schism, the idea of a congregation splitting and branching was not new to First Church. Many of its own founding members had come from the Reformed Dutch Church.

In 1844, a number of members of First Church withdrew to help found The Church of the Pilgrims. Later, others moved to the new Plymouth Church, which in 1846 bought First Church’s original Cranberry Street property. Immediately thereafter, First Church, needing to expand, bought property further up the hill on Henry Street, its present location.

William Hogarth 1855 – 1858

William Hogarth came to First Church from the western New York town of Geneva, in the heart of the New School region. He was an able man but his rivals on The Heights, Henry Ward Beecher of Plymouth and Richard Salter Storrs of The Church of the Pilgrims, two flamboyant pastors, overshadowed their neighboring colleagues and his incumbency was bound to suffer. Bold and constructive leadership was lacking, and Hogarth served as no more than a placeholder. He later became pastor of the Jefferson Avenue Presbyterian Church of Detroit where he was notably successful.

1847 Our present building, First Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, designed by William B. Olmstead, was dedicated.

Henry Ward Beecher was installed as the minister of Plymouth Church.

1851 Sewing machine was invented by Isaac Singer.

1855 Brooklyn, now including 25 villages, had a population of about 100,000.

Walt Whitman published “Leaves of Grass.”

1860 Abraham Lincoln was elected President.

1861 5,000 volunteers met in Ft. Green Park willing to march to war.

1861 - 1865 The Civil War



City Park Chapel

1864 The Great Sanitary Fair on Montague Street raised \$400,000 for medical supplies for the Union Army.

1871 Jehovah's Witnesses was founded.

Charles S. Robinson 1860 - 1868



Due to the enormity of the Civil War, energies and emotions were directed away from the normal concerns of Christian endeavor. But Rev. Robinson did much to restore First Church's position of leadership in The Heights. In 1865 Robinson compiled "Songs for the

Sanctuary" which was widely used in American Protestant churches.

First Church assumed full responsibility for the City Park Mission, a Sunday School which had been founded in 1848 for Navy Yard children. In 1862, a new building for the Mission was completed and called the City Park Chapel. The Mission was an affiliate of First Church and thus considered to be a branch church. The Reverend Charles Wood, the first full-time minister, began his long and devoted career at the chapel in 1867. First Church was solely responsible for the Mission until 1942.

Dr. Norman Seaver 1868 - 1876

This studious, reserved Boston native of artistic tastes was in his mid-thirties when he became pastor of First Church. That year, the church imposed a debt of \$22,000 for the purchase of a parsonage. By 1876 the Session was desperate to cut costs. Because the great Presbyterian schism had ended in 1869, Dr. Seaver proposed to the Session the merger of the two Presbyterian Churches in the Heights, the First Church on Henry Street and the Old School First Church of Brooklyn. His proposal of such a merger to the Session was met with

silence followed by a swift motion to adjourn. In a farewell sermon that same year, Dr. Seaver noted that because in the opinion of the Session the church is not sufficiently advanced by his services, he had decided to withdraw .

First Church faced the greatest crisis in its 54 years. The congregation was dispirited, in debt, dwindling in numbers, and out of touch with the community.

Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall 1877 - 1897



Called to serve was a man whose gifts so matched the challenge that his arrival, in retrospect, seems divinely inspired. Charles Cuthbert Hall, 26, was warm-hearted and morally stalwart with a refined sense of style and courtesy. He possessed the qualities needed to reinvigorate a discouraged church and restore its once close association with its neighbors.

If Dr. Hall fit the times, he fit the place as well. An historian has noted, “Brooklyn Heights was entering the days of its maturity, days of pleasant affluence, of dignified well-being, assured, complacent, the very apex of self-respecting Protestant society.” Dr. Hall was very much in harmony with his setting.

In the course of his two decades as pastor, membership would increase by more than 800. Church revenues would grow far beyond anything previously imagined. His ideals guided the gift-giving of parishioners which left us with tangible evidence of their generosity and of his spirit. It was the great flowering of First Church.

1876 *The telephone was invented by Alexander Graham Bell.*

1879 *The electric light was invented by Thomas Edison.*

1883 *2,000 ships docked each year at the Brooklyn piers.*

13 ferry lines now crossed the East River.

1883 Brooklyn Bridge was opened



1886 The Statue of Liberty was dedicated.

Henry Ford built his first car.

1896 The Klondike gold rush began.

* For the complete list of gifts donated during the tenures of all clergy, see Appendix.

A sanctuary somewhat spartan prior to this time, now became infused with a subdued richness. Elaborately carved black walnut, fitted in front and behind the pulpit, was installed in 1882.* A gift of \$6,500 was made to provide the substantial addition of upper and lower conference rooms, now known as the Elliott and Woodman Rooms.

In 1882 a new organ was installed at a cost of \$10,000. Its purchase was no doubt inspired by Raymond Huntington Woodman, who had become organist of the church two years before.

He and Dr. Hall shared the conviction that only the best of music was worthy in a place of public worship. Woodman established one of the most notable records in the history of American music. Nineteen years old when he played his first anthem at First Church, he was not to retire until he was eighty.



R.H. Woodman

After twenty years at First Church, Dr. Hall accepted a call few would have denied him, the presidency of Union Theological Seminary. The Session in its minutes noted that “those who will come after us might not gather from the record any proper conception of how his personal ministrations have endeared him not only to those of his own flock but to a multitude throughout the city who feel his leaving our church a personal loss.”

Dr. L. Mason Clarke 1897 – 1924



The Brooklyn of “then” with its tree-lined streets, old families and quiet good manners, was becoming the Brooklyn of “now” — high speed energy, highly productive and multiracial. Dr. Clark’s response to this democratization was to help his community evolve

without losing sight of humane values.

Early in Dr. Clarke’s pastorate, the church was freed from all its debts. Several major endowment funds were established and gifts to the church included the Bryan Hooker Smith Memorial Building with the minister’s study, the elaborately carved teak doors and portal of the church, and five more memorial windows. “The River of Life” was the fifth window in the sanctuary from the renowned studio of Louis Comfort Tiffany and the richness of its glowing layers of translucence rank it as the finest in this space. The small river shown in this work is the the Ausable which flows through the Adirondacks where Mr. and Mrs. Willis Lord Ogden, memorialized in the window, spent their summers.

A sincere and talented preacher with a well-informed inquiring mind, Dr. Clarke consistently drew listeners to his pulpit for more than a quarter of a century. His preaching strove to make religion intelligible to every man and woman in the pews, something they could use in dealing with the complexities of life. He was also a courageous fighter for freedom of thought and found intolerable the exclusion of the Unitarian Church of the Saviour on Pierrepont Street from the union services con-

1898 Brooklyn consolidated with Manhattan. However, Brooklyn was still the stepsister. “Any fad might sweep Brooklyn, as long as it was not expensive and did not involve going to the theater.”

1899 Aspirin was invented by Heinrich Dresser.

1903 The airplane was invented by Wilbur and Orville Wright.

1908 First subway tunnel between Brooklyn and Manhattan was opened.

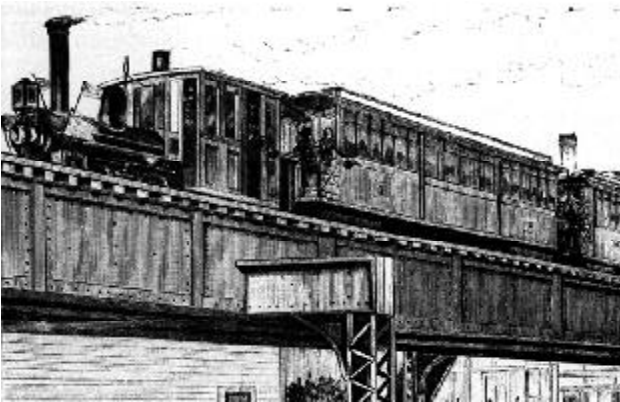
1914 - 1918 World War I

1915 Albert Einstein postulated his General Theory of Relativity.

1917 Four women were arrested for picketing the White House on behalf of women's suffrage.

1920 19th Amendment gave women the vote.

Brooklyn's first elevated railroad



ducted by the local churches on special occasions. At his urging, the Unitarians were invited to join the circle, permanently.

Dr. Clarke also challenged those within the Presbyterian Church itself who tried to shackle the Christian spirit. By the end of World War I, many Presbyterians assumed that a liberal interpretation of the Bible had long since been accepted. They were dismayed and disheartened to learn otherwise when a militant faction of the national church took up theological arms to preserve the faith as they saw it. These were the fundamentalists who with great zeal fought to drive modernists from seminaries and pulpits. The fundamentalists held tenaciously to the acceptance of the virgin birth, the resurrection of the body, a rigidly orthodox doctrine of atonement, the infallibility of the Scriptures and a literal second coming of Christ. They rejected any other possible interpretations and forbade any honest difference of opinion.

The most famous of these differences of opinions was the Scopes Monkey Trial of 1925 which pitted a liberal reading of Genesis against the teaching of Darwin's theory of evolution. The Sunday after the Presbyterian General Assembly had voted in favor of the fundamentalists, the worshippers of First Church assembled in tense expectancy to hear Dr. Clarke's response. He said: "I charge the assembly with being afraid of the light...with what is perilously near to blasphemy against the spirit of God

who has always been leading men into a clearer

truth.” Squarely, boldly, he had taken the stand for intellectual freedom and his congregation supported him.

Ultimately, his thoughts expressed in a simple pamphlet, “Subscription to the Standards,” helped to thwart the ultraconservatives and to heal and restore Presbyterianism.

In 1924 Dr. Clarke retired, having met the kind of crisis that reveals the full measure of any man or woman. He died in 1944 and a tribute by two of his fellow ministers described him as “a brave and fearless spirit, who made life more spacious for us all.”

Dr. Morgan Phelps Noyes 1925 – 1932



Dr. Clarke had cleared the way for broad-gauged, clear-visioned leaders and just such a man was First Church’s next pastor, Morgan Phelps Noyes. Theologically liberal, Dr. Noyes was a devout and worshipping Christian, always concerned that prayers and preaching serve present needs.

His conviction was given permanence in his well-known and widely used book, “Prayers for Service.” He was noted for preaching that was clear, friendly, helpful and illuminated by a wealth of illustrations.

The welfare of the church was his priority. Understanding that outworn customs can hold back the growth of any institution, Dr. Noyes worked diligently to remove restrictive procedures by bringing fresh thinking to the problems he faced.

1925 Television was invented by John L. Baird.

1927 Charles A. Lindbergh flew solo across the Atlantic in just over 33 hours.

1929 U. S. Stock Exchange collapsed.

Frozen foods invented by Clarence Birdseye

When Dr. Noyes came to First Church, pews were still being rented. This system dated from the mid-nineteenth century when the buying and renting of pews seemed a natural and proper way to fund church needs. But as Dr. Noyes understood it, exclusivity had no place in the worship of God, and pew rentals properly went the way of other outgrown customs.

Less successful was his attempt to merge First Church with the Church of the Pilgrims, the church formed by First Church dissidents 85 years before. At the final moment of discussions, the Church of the Pilgrims declined to give up its identity. It was to join another Congregational body a few years later, preserving some of its identity in the new name, "Plymouth Church of the Pilgrims."

Dr. Noyes' pastorate was brief but it was an important one during a critical transitional period. Historian Ralph Foster Weld said of him: "A smaller man or a more ambitious man might have done much damage."

1931 Empire State Building was opened.

1932 Franklin D. Roosevelt was elected President, and Fiorello LaGuardia was elected mayor of New York City.

1941 Pearl Harbor bombed by Japanese, World War II.

1945 President Roosevelt died. He was the only U. S. President to serve more than two terms.

Dr. Phillips Elliott 1932 – 1961



Dr. Elliott was destined to be the longest serving pastor of First Church. He came in during the Depression when Franklin Roosevelt was elected president and by the time Elliott died in 1961, the country had fought two wars, inaugurated its youngest president, John Kennedy, and achieved its first manned space flight. Within those thirty years, the world had benefitted from and endured a dizzying series of changes that touched our lives in every way. All the social problems of urban American life were felt acutely in Brooklyn, and they were becoming ever more insistently the problems of the church and the concerns of its ministers.

Dr. Elliott had to meet the needs not only of the old brownstoners but also of the less established younger people of the apartment houses. He tactfully extended a welcome to lonely young men and women, unobtrusively renewed their faith, gave them friendship and guidance, and sent them forth strengthened and ready to do their share.

In the words of the late beloved Alex Bennett, a First Church member for fifty years, and assistant to the current minister, Dr. Paul Smith, Dr. Elliott was “compassionate, a very sympathetic man who had a zest for life and a pronounced sense of humor.”

In 1948, Dr. Elliott asked Bennett to form something other than a young peoples’ fellowship. The result was The Open Heights Fellowship where guests from the United Nations would arrive in limousines with their flags flying. Perhaps it was the ambassador from Romania, Germany, Cuba, Iraq or Kenya.

“Mind you,” Bennett said, “in those days we didn’t have TV talk shows as a way of learning. We performed a service in those years creating an awareness and an understanding of world events.”

One of the most self-illuminating comments Dr. Elliott would make in his distinguished career was about the church’s strength. “It lies,” he said, “in the fact that it ushers people into a new kind of friendship with others, which, if it is extended and increased, will mean that eventually all the world will be bound together in understanding and peace.”

1947 Jackie Robinson became the first Afro-American to play with a major ball club (Brooklyn Dodgers).

1948 Israel became the Jewish National State.

1950 Brooklyn Heights Esplanade was opened.

1950 – 1953 Korean War

1954 Racial segregation in schools ruled unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

1962 John Glenn orbited the earth in space.

James Gordon Gilkey 1962 – 1963

1963 200,000 "Freedom Marchers" descended on Washington to demonstrate for racial equality. Several Heights churches sent busloads of participants.

President John F. Kennedy was assassinated.

1965 Brooklyn Heights was designated as the City's first Historic District.

1965 - 1973 U. S. involvement in Vietnam War

1968 Martin Luther King, Jr., was assassinated.

James Gilkey, a graduate of Yale, came to First Church from Riverside Church in Manhattan where he was one of five ministers. He tried to bring the aura of a great, large church to First Church, introducing high church ceremonies, and attempting to lead his congregation into the active social ferment of the sixties. But the congregation was now mostly older women and they were less than enthusiastic about protest marches to City Hall. Whether or not Rev. Gilkey resigned because he perceived that the church could not afford the projects he had proposed is uncertain, but his decision to leave so soon was not as dramatic as his eventually leaving the parish ministry.

Lyman B. Stookey 1964 – 1967

Lyman Stookey came to First Church from Detroit. He attempted to bring the dwindling congregation to more religious pursuits by organizing retreats. But he, too, decided the ministry was not his calling and he left First Church for law school.

The times were turbulent, the congregations conservative, and the young striving minister could not overcome the events.

Dr. Samuel L. Taylor 1969 – 1983



Dr. Taylor introduced a mix of quasi-high church ceremony, Presbyterian intellect, source material from contemporary literature, as well as the Bible for sermons that were intelligent, rather than emotional, which included social concerns one Sunday each

month. The church became multicultural, including many ethnic groups, patrician Heights' families and street people. Once again, First Church was a true community church. Dr. Taylor was instrumental in persuading several Heights' churches to provide overnight sheltering to the homeless. Many activist groups were welcomed to First Church space. Dr. Taylor is remembered as a compassionate pastor, particularly to the ill and the lonely.

Perhaps the most important contribution to the community under Dr. Taylor was his ministry of music. Both he and his wife, Judith, had degrees in music. She was both the church organist and its choir director and had the ability to make a small choir sound large and glorious. She brought to the church the most splendid musical program since Raymond Woodman. It was during the Taylor years that a dedicated bequest enabled the church to purchase the Van Zoeren organ.

1969 Huge national protest against Vietnam War was held. Again, Heights churches sent busloads of participants to Washington.

Neil Armstrong walked on the moon.

1973 The Supreme Court in Roe vs. Wade legalized abortion.

1974 President Nixon was forced to resign over the Watergate scandal.

Leland Gartrell 1984 – 1986

1985 World Trade Center was completed.



Reverend Gartrell, a professional interim minister, was an intelligent preacher, an excellent administrator, a caring shepherd and a true friend to every member of the congregation. He moderated the Session with a firm but guiding hand. Astute about money matters, he was able to lead a floundering First Church into a stronger financial position. Without his aid at that time, the church may have failed.

Dr. Paul Smith 1986 to present

1997 General Assembly denied ordination on basis of sexuality. First Church joined dissenting churches.

Robot walked on Mars.

Diana, Princess of Wales, was killed in car crash. Within a week Mother Teresa died in India. Millions mourn.



Dr. Smith came to First Church from Hillside Presbyterian Church in Atlanta, Ga. Under his caring and pastoral administration, high church ceremony has disappeared. His sermons have a strong emotional appeal based on his deep commitment and his personal experiences of faith. Simply and directly he transfers his conviction to the congregants.

Dr. Smith's sermons contain word symbols from different cultures which are echoed by many brilliantly colored banners displayed within and without the sanctuary. Spurred by his encouragement, the church music program, emphasizing gospel, has been expanded and refined with professional instrumentalists and outstanding voices. The service music also encompasses rock, jazz and traditional

hymns, styles which reflect the growing multicultural membership and the Presbyterian reform tradition which opens the door to new ideas and approaches within the congregation. The church has attracted the Hallmark Channel which video tapes a service each month for the “America at Worship” program on cable television.

Dr. Smith is strong on outreach not only to our community, but to communities at large where on one occasion in 1997 he preached at the Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa in Johannesburg, South Africa, for their centenary. His ministry has grown to include interfaith outreach to local congregations. He has brought sensitivity training to the local police precinct, introduced a lunch program for the homeless, and brought many famous leaders to his pulpit, among them The Dalai Lama from Tibet, Ambassador Andrew Young, Arthur Ashe, and the then Speaker of the House Tom Foley, all speaking for important social causes. In late summer, 2002, Dr. Smith was selected as chaplain for a day in the House of Representatives.

He is guided by the late Dr. Howard Thurman, his mentor, whose belief and life embraced the philosophy of inclusivity. Dr. Smith’s sincerity and religious fervor has brought a new excitement to First Church, the excitement of daily living in the here and now, and the spiritual excitement of knowing and speaking with God.

2001 World Trade Center towers were destroyed by terrorists

2003 War with Iraq

Appendix

MEMORIALS AND GIFTS

The Sanctuary

Windows (north wall):

- *Saint John*, 1890, (Tiffany) in memory of Mrs. and Mrs. Cyrus P. Smith (Mr. Smith a Trustee 1833-1877)
- *The Guardian Angel* and mosaic window over the pulpit, 1882, (Tiffany) in memory of John M. Hicks, Mary A. Hicks, Mary H. Peck and Amelia C. Peck
- *The Fisherman*, 1882, (Tiffany) in memory of Mr. and Mrs. James P. Sheldon, and Mr. Henry K. Sheldon (Mr. H. Sheldon a Trustee 1876-1902)
- *The Angel of Victory*, 1907, (Tiffany) in memory of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ide
- *Well Done Thy Good and Faithful Servant*, 1932, in memory of Anna Hastings Hills

Windows (south wall):

- *The Children's Window*, 1893, (Cartier) in memory of the children of the church
- *At Evening Time It Shall Be Light*, 1901, in memory of Mr. James R. Taylor a Trustee (1852-1901)
- *Gratitude*, 1887, in memory of Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Smith
- *Mary and Martha*, 1899, in memory of Mrs. Josephine R. Barnes
- *The River of Life*, 1921, (Tiffany) in memory of Mr. and Mrs. Willis Lord Ogden (Mr. Ogden a Trustee 1896-1918)

Other Gifts:

- Pulpit Woodwork, 1882, in memory of Joseph H. Patten
- Baptismal Font, 1883, in memory of Josephine Howe
- Communion Table, 1918, in memory of Sergeant Holmes Mallory
- Sanctuary Lights, 1921, in memory of Edwin and Julia Hutchinson Packard
- Van Zoeren Organ, 1982, bequest
- Communion Cloth, 1996, for love of the church
- Synthesizer, 2002, bequest

- Brass Vase, 1951, in memory of Mrs. Winthrop N. Tuttle
- Marble Tablets, left aisle, circa 1880, in memory of Samuel hanson Cox and his wife, Abiah
- Marble Tablet, right aisle, circa 1908, in memory of Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall
- Brass Vases, 1905, 1906, in memory of Henry K. Sheldon and Crowell Hadden III
- Carved Reredos, Hanging Lamp, Lectern, Pulpit, Table and Two Chairs, 1932, in memory of Marion Halbert Rae

The Vestibule

- Bronze Tablet, circa 1920, to members of the congregation who served in World War I
- Lanterns, 1934, in memory of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Southard
- The Carillon, 1958, in memory of Clara H. Teichmann
- Tower Bell, 1946, gift from Presbyterian Church in Mecklenburg, NY (village later absorbed by larger community) in memory of Augustus Harper
- *Cross of the Common Man*, 1975, Rick Nicksic, artist, in love of the church

Church Exterior and Garden

- Lanterns at front entrance, 1934, in memory of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Southard
- Teakwood Doors and Paneling at the front entrance, 1920, in memory of Henry R. Mallory
- Front Church Garden 1995, in memory of Robert Franklin Haas
- Celtic Crosses are from the former Methodist Church at the southwest corner of Clark and Henry Streets
- Sandstone Benches, circa 1980, in memory of Janet Elliott

Structural Additions

- Herriman Memorial Building (kitchen and “green room”), 1894, in memory of Stephen Herriman and his wife
- Upper and lower conference rooms (Elliott and Woodman Rooms), 1882, bequest

- Bryan Hooker Smith Memorial Building (church house office and minister's study), 1913, in memory of Bryan Hooker Smith, First Church member for 63 years
- Memorial Library, 1892, (bookcases placed throughout the church), in memory of Charles Cuthbert Hall

Other Gifts

- Elliott Room Stained Glass Window, circa 1880, in memory of Susan and Annie Arnold
- *Galium I, II, III and IV*, 1974, (study wall hangings), in memory of the artist, Edelmiro Olavarria
- *The Annunciation* and *The Nativity*, two plaster relief panels from the originals destroyed by the Trinity Episcopal Church fire in Chicago, (in temporary storage) in memory of Wallace I. Oldaker
- *Mary and Elizabeth* and *Prince of Peace*, sculptures by Moissaye Marans, in love of the church

This Document

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Composed in PageMaker for Windows.

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FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
G R E E K S !

Invitation and Admission,
TO A
PERFORMANCE OF
SACRED MUSIC,

WHICH WILL BE GIVEN BY THE SINGING SOCIETY UNDER THE
DIRECTION OF

I. P. COLE,

Assisted by a number of Ladies and gentlemen in Brooklyn, and
from New-York.

On **W E D N E S D A Y** Evening, the 28th inst.

IN THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, IN BROOKLYN,

To commence at 7 o'clock precisely.



The Music will be select — consisting of Psalm Tunes, Set Pieces, and Anthems, of such a class as cannot fail to ensure the approbation of a discerning audience.

‡ In the course of the evening a Collection will be taken up to aid the cause of the GREEKS.

♦♦ Children unattended by their parents or guardians cannot be admitted.