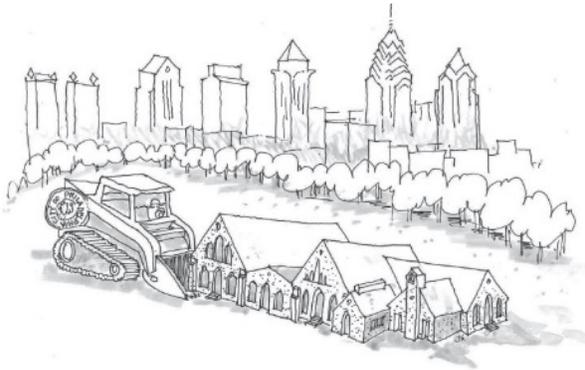


DAGforum

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Cartoon by Janice Woodcock

The Point Breeze Gas Works by Oscar Beisert, Keeping Society of Philadelphia

A small group of distinctive but long-forgotten nineteenth-century Gothic Revival buildings at the Point Breeze Gas Works stand among the earliest monuments of the manufacturing of illuminating gas by a public utility in America, ranking among the most important industrial buildings to survive in Philadelphia. Commissioned approximately fifteen years after the Philadelphia Gas Works (PGW) was founded, these handsome structures at 3101 West Passyunk Avenue have been nominated to the Philadelphia Register of Historic Places. They have an important role to play in our reimagining of the former industrial areas of South Philadelphia. Their preservation is imperative.



The Purifying Houses of “Church Row” at the Point Breeze Gas Works in 1903. Source: PGW Photograph Collection, City Archives of Philadelphia.



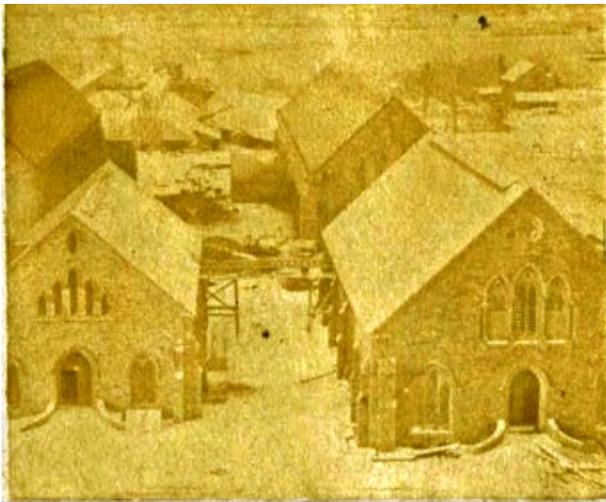
“Church Row” in 2018. Source: Pictometry, Atlas, City of Philadelphia, 2018.

While it is hard to imagine a time when candles and oil lamps were all that brightened dark streets and buildings, this was how people lived until the advent of gaslight. The buildings of the Point Breeze Gas Works proposed for designation date from the era when Philadelphia was rapidly industrializing, and this included the adoption of this new lighting technology. We were one of the most advanced American cities in providing citizens with manufactured gas for commercial, residential, and street lighting. This facility dates to that formative period, when illuminating gas service radically changed the culture, economy, and society of our city, commonwealth, and nation.

While the primary mission of PGW, a publicly owned utility, is to provide safe, reliable gas service, it should, like all of our public institutions, be a responsible steward of our environmental and historic resources. This is one of the important egalitarian values that is foundational to a civic-minded society. If

only institutions with “historic preservation” in their official mission statement protect our architectural patrimony, Philadelphia will lose much of what makes it one of the great historic cities of the United States. PGW, which opposes the designation, makes the following, rather poignant acknowledgment of the value of civic heritage on its website: [“We, like the great city we serve, have a rich, dynamic history that is leading us into a promising, productive future.”](#) The buildings proposed for designation are a tangible representation of this legacy, shared by Philadelphia and PGW.

Elsewhere, historic buildings and structures associated with the gas industry have been widely recognized, protected, and creatively re-used. A quick search of [Historic England](#) reveals nearly 2,000 resources related to British gas heritage, many of which are protected. One only needs to look at the radical transformation that has recently occurred at King’s Cross in London to see the value of protecting such historic structures, even in what may be perceived as an industrial wasteland. At King’s Cross, the [interlocking gas holders](#) (called gasometers), which were built after the Point Breeze plant, have been adapted as modern apartment houses. While surviving landmarks of the early gas industry are relatively rare in this country, [Baltimore, Maryland](#), [Buffalo, New York](#), [Charleston, South Carolina](#), [Lowell, Massachusetts](#), [Seattle, Washington](#), and [Troy, New York](#), have all protected and preserved components of their nineteenth-century gas works.



Two 1859 Purifying Houses of “Church Row.” Stereoscopic photograph by Charles Massey Cresson, c. 1859–60. Source: Library Company of Philadelphia.



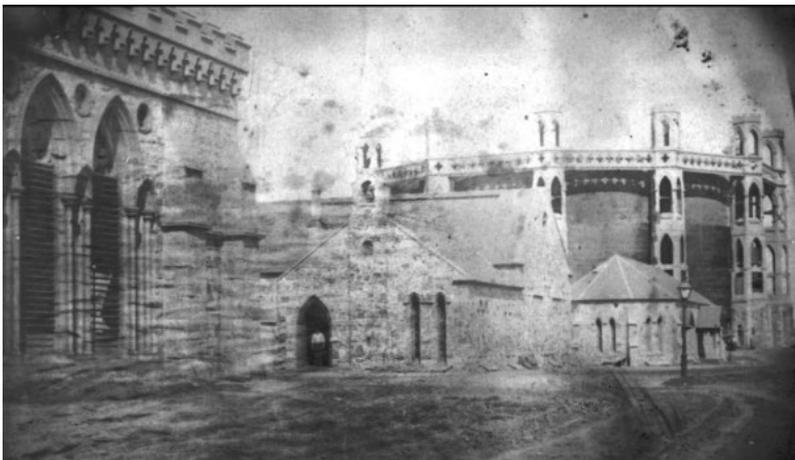
The two Purifying Houses in 2018. Source: Pictometry, Atlas, City of Philadelphia, 2018.

As many know, Philadelphia became the nation's first World Heritage City in 2015, and its plethora of historic assets not only speak of the colonial and foundational period of our nation, but, equally important, represent the subsequent development of American commerce, industry, and technology. In fact, the Quaker City figures prominently in the greater national history of municipal and public utilities. This contribution is more commonly known through a familiar landmark, the Fairmount Water Works, which embodies the city's early commitment to providing clean water for its citizens. Built in phases between 1812 and 1872, this was our city's second municipal waterworks. Designed in the classical revival style, it is an important and carefully preserved architectural and engineering landmark.

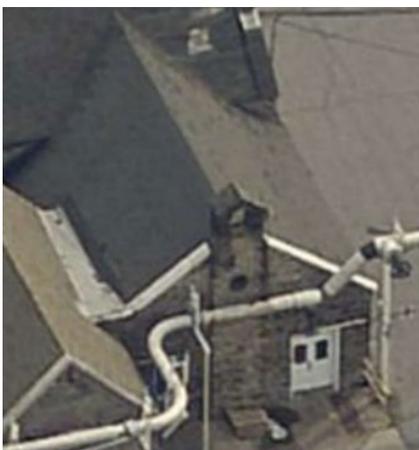
Although less known, the manufacturing of illuminating gas was also a significant, historic public utility, and PGW has lighted our streets and homes, heated our buildings, and cooked our food for nearly two centuries. Not only is PGW said to be the largest municipally-owned gas company in the country, it is among the oldest public utilities of its kind.

Just fifteen years after its founding and the construction of its first (and long gone) gas works on the Schuylkill River at Market Street, PGW commissioned its second facility at Point Breeze. Between 1851 and 1859, an impressive industrial complex was designed and constructed. The Purifying Houses—known as “Church Row,” workshops, and a locomotive house all date to the first twenty-five years of PGW's 185-year history. The entire facility was distinctively and poetically designed in the Gothic Revival style.

While linked originally with religious architecture, in the nineteenth century, the Gothic style was also employed to ennoble secular projects, including Eastern State Penitentiary, built in 1821-36, and the original Episcopal Hospital, constructed between 1860 and 1862. At the Brooklyn Bridge (1870-83), Gothic conveyed a sense of structural safety and stability to the hearts and minds of New Yorkers. While the connotation may not be obvious today, the Gothic Revival was applied to the Point Breeze Gas Works to instill faith in a relatively new technology, evoking the style's potent associations with endurance and strength. The Gothic of the Point Breeze Gas Works is the equivalent of the classical aesthetic of the Fairmont Waterworks, which had begun three decades earlier. Each in its time was an up-to-date expression of the importance of public service and the reliability of new technology.



Point Breeze Gas Works, looking northeast in c1855–59. Left to right: a Purifying House (demolished), a surviving Purifying House (1853–59), the Meter House (1853-59/demolished), a Gasometer (1853-59/demolished). Source: Library Company of Philadelphia.



The surviving Purifying House in 2018. Source: Pictometry, Atlas, City of Philadelphia, 2018.

Unlike the legacy of municipal water service, celebrated at Fairmount, no historically designated industrial facility represents PGW's incredible municipal legacy. The historic evidence of municipal gas companies includes the gaslights themselves, gas works buildings, and structures such as distinctive gas holders (gasometers). In Philadelphia, the survival of such evidence is rare, and most of the buildings that composed the Point Breeze Gas Works have been demolished over time. However, the few that remain signify PGW's important early period of development.

The Keeping Society of Philadelphia's [nomination](#) of the gas works included more buildings and structures than the Philadelphia Historical Commission staff initially recommended for approval, and in March 2021 the Commission's Committee on Historic Designation voted to limit the number of designated resources, adding only one building to the staff recommendation. This paring down may seem cavalier to some, but the approach is highly reasonable. It will preserve the most important resources with minimal impact on providing gas service to Philadelphians today and on the future use and/or redevelopment of the site. The structures proposed for designation constitute only approximately 0.66 acres or 1.2% of the 55-acre site, and "Church Row" occupies a mere 0.4%.



Point Breeze Gas Works in a Strawbridge and Clothier's "Souvenir on Philadelphia," showcasing important architectural landmarks. Source: Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

The designation of Church Row, along with a few other early and distinctive buildings of the gas works, will be considered by the Philadelphia Historical Commission this month. PGW should reconsider

its position and support the designation committee's reasoned proposal. The older buildings of the Point Breeze Gas Works, including the distinctive Purifying Houses of Church Row, form a unique landmark of local and national significance. While not in the public eye at this time, none of us knows what the future may hold as the industrial sites of our city are repurposed. These buildings, if protected, can form the signature centerpiece of a new development, stand as picturesque monuments in a park, or even be adaptively reused to serve new technology—as they did in the 1850s. As we go into the twenty-first century, preserving these unique landmarks will be a testament to Philadelphia's tradition of technological innovation, as well as PGW's important position in that history.

OSCAR BEISERT is an architectural historian of Philadelphia and Washington, D.C. One of the most active local historic preservationists, he has worked with communities and fellow volunteers to designate more than 100 historic buildings. Oscar leads the Keeping Society of Philadelphia, a non-profit engaged in the protection of local historic resources. Professionally, he is a Unified Federal Review Coordinator with FEMA Region III. Putting his money where his mouth is, Oscar has adaptively reused an 1886 carriage repository in Germantown, and is currently renovating the Sally Watson House, designed by Wilson Eyre, as his residence.

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