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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY ... NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED FEB 2 9 1980

New Jersey

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MARIAIONI		CKM	ENTENED	
SEE I	NSTRUCTIONS IN HOW T TYPE ALL ENTRIES (S
1 NAME				
HISTORIC				
	Roman Catholic Church	ı		
AND/OR COMMON				
2 LOCATION	J			
STREET & NUMBER				
	terdon Street		NOT FOR PUBLICATION	
CITY, TOWN	- COLUMN DELCCE		CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT	
Newark		VICINITY OF	10th	
STATE		CODE	COUNTY	CODE
New Jersey		034	Essex	013
3 CLASSIFIC	ATION			
CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRES	ENT USE
DISTRICT	PUBLIC	_XOCCUPIED	AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM
_XBUILDING(S)	X_PRIVATE	UNOCCUPIED	COMMERCIAL	PARK
STRUCTURE	вотн	WORK IN PROGRESS	X_EDUCATIONAL	PRIVATE RESIDENCE
SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	ENTERTAINMENT	X_RELIGIOUS
OBJECT	IN PROCESS	YES: RESTRICTED	X_GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC
	BEING CONSIDERED	XYES: UNRESTRICTED	INDUSTRIAL	TRANSPORTATION
		NO	MILITARY	X_OTHER Variou
4 OWNER O	PROPERTY	<u> </u>		social activit
NAME Archdiocese	of Newark			
STREET & NUMBER				
31 Mulberry	Street			
CITY, TOWN			STATE	
Newark		VICINITY OF	New Jersey	
5 LOCATION	OF LEGAL DESCR	IPTION		
COURTHOUSE,				
REGISTRY OF DEEDS,	Essex County Hal.	l of Records		
STREET & NUMBER				
469 High Str	eet			
CITY, TOWN	STATE			
Newark		- 	New Jersey	
6 REPRESEN	TATION IN EXIST	ING SURVEYS		
TÎTLE				
	istoric Sites Inventor	^v		
DATE	THE PLANT OF THE PROPERTY OF T			······································
1977		FEDERAL X	STATECOUNTYLOCAL	
DEPOSITORY FOR				
SURVEY RECORDS	Office of Historic Pr	reservation		
CITY TOWN			STATE	

CONDITION

CHECK ONE

CHECK ONE

__EXCELLENT

__DETERIORATED

__UNALTERED

X_ORIGINAL SITE

<u>-</u>¥GOOD __FAIR

__UNEXPOSED

__RUINS

....MOVED DATE.....

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

EXTERIOR

St. Rocco Church, built on a tight sloping 75' x 100' site, is one of the few classical full-domed churches in Newark. Its corner stone having been laid in 1926, the basement church opened in March of 1927 and the upper church was dedicated May 9, 1937. It cost approximately \$75,000 to build.

The church, existing today exactly as it was originally built, is characterized by cream-colored brick, a granite foundation, and oak doors. Four Roman Corinthian columns, which support the lintels, adorn the front of the church. Decorative capitals in the Roman Corinthian style can be seen all around the outer facade of the church.

There are three niches in the front of the church, in the manner of Roman arches, each containing a statue and bronze plaques. The center statue commemorates the Church's patron saint, St. Rocco, while St. Nicholas and St. Cataldo adorn the side niches. These three statues were added to the church in the 1940s, under the leadership of Rev. Joseph De Sanctis.

The dome of the church is in the Roman basilica style. It consists of copper over stone masonry and was painted with black tar to prevent rain leakage. A belfry with a cross rests atop the dome.

A precisely-angled sloping gable roof, covered with tile, proceeds from the dome to the front of the church facing Hunterdon Street.

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW					
PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	X_RELIGION		
1400-1499	_ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE		
1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE		
1600-1699	X_ARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	MILITARY	X_SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN		
1700-1799	X_ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER		
1800-1899	COMMERCE	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION		
<u>X</u> 1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	OTHER (SPECIFY)		
		INVENTION .				
Corner Stone - 1926						
SPECIFIC DATES Basement Church - 1927 BUILDER/ARCHITECT						
SECIFIC DAT	Upper Church - 1	937 BOILDEN/ANCI	Neil J. Conve	ry		

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

ST. ROCCO'S CHURCH: THE ROCK IN THE STORM

ARCHITECTURE

St. Rocco Church is one of three Italian/Mediterranean churches which noted Newark (and Summit) architect Neil J. Convery had completed or underway by 1926-27. The other two churches of Convery's creation are St. Lucy's in the North Ward of Newark and Sacred Heart in Vailsburg section of Newark. It appears that Neil J. Convery's 1926-27 architectural plans for St. Rocco's were used to construct the upper church in 1937. While the actual architectural specifications for completion of St. Rocco's Roman Catholic Church have not been located, Edward Carlin, Bond Counsel for the 1937 construction recalls that the architectural specifications were signed by three people - Father Umberto Donati, Neil J. Convery, and Ferrando Roszas.

As already noted, St. Rocco Church is one of the few full-domed churches in all of Newark.

Convery designed the church under the guidance of Rev. Umberto Donati, who served as St. Rocco's parish priest from 1916 to 1941. Donati wished St. Rocco to be a reproduction of St. Balsius' Church in Lendinara, Province of Rovigo, in Italy, which Father Donati had admired as a student forty years earlier. (Newark Evening News, June 6, 1930)

Byzantine as well as Classical influences typify the Venetian region. St. Rocco's as built, rings true to this historical fact. The Church is truly in the Italo-Byzantine style, in the manner of the grand canal churches of Venice. The basilica-type dome and the columns provide the classical element of the church, while the precisely-angled sloping gable roof in the front of the church attests to the Byzantine element.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See Continuation Sheet

UTM NOT VERIFIED

10 GEOGRAPHICAL ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PRO		E NOT VERIFIED					
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EL L		F	لسليال				
GLI LILI		H	لسلباك				
VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION St. Rocco Church, according to Newark City Tax Records, is on Block 243, Lot 32, at 212-216 Hunterdon Street. The structure is 68' x 100'.							
LIST ALL STATES AN	ND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES	OVERLAPPING STATE OR C	COUNTY BOUNDARIES				
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE				
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE				
FORM PREPARED BY Edited by the Office of Historic Preservation NAME / TITLE Frank E. Ferruggia, A.B. Princeton ('78); J.D. Harvard ('81)							
ORGANIZATION	when the December of them	=-	ATE 1070				
STREET & NUMBER	mber, St. Rocco's Chur		st, 1979				
433 South 14 Stre	et	(201) 622-4752 (6528)				
CITY OR TOWN		ST	TATE				
Newark		New	Jersey 07103				
12 STATE HISTORI	C PRESERVATION	OFFICER CERTIF	ICATION				
THE EVA	ALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF TH	IS PROPERTY WITHIN THE S	STATE IS:				
NATIONAL	STATE_	LO	CAL XX				
As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the							
criteria and procedure set forth Deputy STATE HISTORIC PRESENTATION	and the same of th	4	2-1-80				
TITLE Deputy commiss	ioner, Dept. of Enviro	nmental Protection D	ATE				
FOR NPS USE ONLY I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER							
Your he	-de ul	D	ATE 9.29.80				
KEEPER OF THE NATION	NAL REGISTER		ATE				
CHIEF OF REGISTRATION	1						

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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St. Rocco's Roman Catholic Church, Essex County, NJ

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Description (continued)

PHYSICAL APPEARANCE (continued)

INTERIOR

The interior of St. Rocco's Church is in an excellent state of repair. It has been very well maintained over the years.

Beautiful varieties of imported marble constitute the bases of the walls, the columns throughout the church, and the altar. Oak pews provide a seating capacity of approximately 750.

The main dome is supported by four semi-circular Roman arches, which are, in turn, supported by four square main-bearing marble columns with combination Corinthian-Ionic capitals at the top.

The main nave of the church is a barrel vault, as is the transept nave. Arches support angled roof.

A balcony proceeds from the semi-circular niche of the apse, which contains the altar, and continues almost completely around the church. One section of the balcony has an arch colonnade with eight different varieties of Italian marble. Beneath this balcony is a fine statue of the Madonna, with her Son, Jesus, lying at the bottom. Niches for statues are all around the church.

The main altar, made completely of marble, contains inlaid marble work depicting Christ surrounded by white lilies and roses. The two side altars contain a similar inlaid marble work. A Roman roof, capped by a dome and supported by twelve columns, houses the patron saint and caps the main altar.

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Description (continued)

PHYSICAL APPEARANCE (continued)

ART WORK

Over the apse (the semi-circular dome over the altar) is a painting of a general religious scene depicting a Pope and several saints greeting Christ.

Four paintings on the dome depict the life of Christ: the Nativity, the Annunciation, the Crucifixion, and the Resurrection of Christ from the tomb. At the top of the arches supporting the dome are paintings of the four evangelists who heralded the life of Christ in the Gospels.

On the ceiling of the main vault are circular paintings of Christ's agony in the garden and the raising of Lazarus.

All of these paintings were done by Luigi Aulicino. Apparently, he also did some private art work (of general religious scenes) for parishoners. One parishoner had an address that placed Aulicino in Long Island. Little else is known of him.

BASEMENT

St. Rocco's Church has a 12 foot basement where most of the Church's social, educational, and community activities take place. While the basement is sound in structure, its walls are not in good condition. Plaster, paint and several window replacements are needed.

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Significance (continued)

ARCHITECTURE (continued)

Inside the church, the same combination exists. Classical columns support Roman arches, while arches inside the angled roof are characteristic of the Italo-Byzantine style.

The architectural design of St. Rocco's Church is not bastardized or eclectic. It is a product of the Venetian region; both Palladian Classical and Byzantine influences coexist. St. Rocco's is not neo-Italian modern, but clearly period architecture in the true Italian spirit of quaint, picturesque architecture.

Its dome, its architect, and its historical connection with a prototype in Italy all combine to make St. Rocco's Church truly a landmark in both immigrant and New Jersey history.

SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN/RELIGION

Since St. Rocco's Church is a focal point in the Central Ward of Newark, it also serves and has served as a beacon for those who need help, both spiritual and physical.

St. Rocco's Parish was legally incorporated on November 6, 1899 in response to the growing Italian population in Newark's old 14th War. Besides the Silver Lake, 1st Ward, and Ironbound areas, the 14th Ward was a major area of Italian settlement in Newark. The incorporation of a parish is significant in that it represents social and numerical importance and the recognition of same by the Church hierarchy. As one author puts it, the incorporation of St. Rocco parish meant that the 14th Ward colony of Italians had become "large and important enough" to have its own church. (Charles W. Churchill, The Italians of Newark pp. 26-27.)

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Significance (continued)

In those early days, the parish was led by its founder pastor, Rev. James Zuccarelli. After a fire destroyed their storefront church at Morris and 14th Avenues, the parish moved to a similar structure at 9 Bedford Street.

Under the leadership of Rev. Umberto Donati, who served St. Rocco from 1916 to 1941, the parish established its central location on Hunterdon Street and 14th Avenue that it occupies today. In March of 1927, the basement church opened, while ten years later, on May 9, 1937, the upper church structure was dedicated.

In 1941, Rev. Joseph De Sanctis took over the helm of St. Rocco's Church. It was under his leadership that the church burned its mortgage, added the statues to the front niches of the church, and altered the basement to serve as a recreation center for young people.

With the decline of Italian parishoners, who in the late 1950's and 1960's joined the movement of population to the suburbs, the growth in Black and Hispanic parishoners presented a challenge equal to the needs of the early ethnics.

Today, the vibrancy of religious devotion continues. Masses in Italian, English, and Spanish fill the Church's auditorium each Sunday. And a "Friends of St. Rocco" Committee, organized by one of our more famous parishoners, NJ Banking Commissioner Angelo Bianchi, each year sponsors a fund-raising dinner-dance that is attended by the diverse elements of the St. Rocco community, past and present.

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Significance (continued)

Also under the leadership of Fr. Fuino, the Church expanded its services to the community in 1956 by opening, on September 9th, a school on Ashland Street. On an adjoining site, a two-story convent was also constructed. From that site, Fillipinin Sisters joined the struggle to educate and serve the community. Today, St. Rocco school continues to serve the needs of its 225 enrolled children.

The basement of St. Rocco's Church serves as a center of vital community benefits:

- 1. The Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) program distributes supplemental food checks to pregnant mothers. WIC, a statefunded program, also provides pre-natal medical care to pregnant mothers in the area.
- 2. The Hunterdon Street Neighborhood Council uses the basement for its operations. During the summer, remedial educational programs are offered, recreation activities take place, and government-provided lunches are supplied to children of the area.
- 3. After Mass on Sundays, the basement is the site for the sharing of coffee, donuts, and fellowship.

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St. Rocco's Roaman Catholic Church, Essex County, NJ

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Newark Evening News. April 21, 1937, June 6, 1930.

Churchill, Charles W., The Italians of Newark, Ph.D. Thesis, New York University, 1942 (pp. 27-27).

Letter of Neil Convery to Archdiocese of Newark. August 12, 1936.

United States Department of the Interior Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



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Bibliograph

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St. Rocco's Roman Catholic Church Newark, Essex County New Jersey

Newark Evening News. "St. Rocco's Church Dedication." April 21, 1937.

Letter from Neil J. Convery to Rev. Thomas MacLaughlin, August 12, 1936.

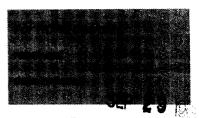
Letter from Chancellor to Rev. Umberto Donati, October 7, 1936.

Letter from Chancellor to Neil Convery, October 14, 1936.

Letters of payment from Reverend Umberto Donati to Neil Convery, May 26, June 27, 1926 and September 26, 1927.

United States Department of the Interior Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

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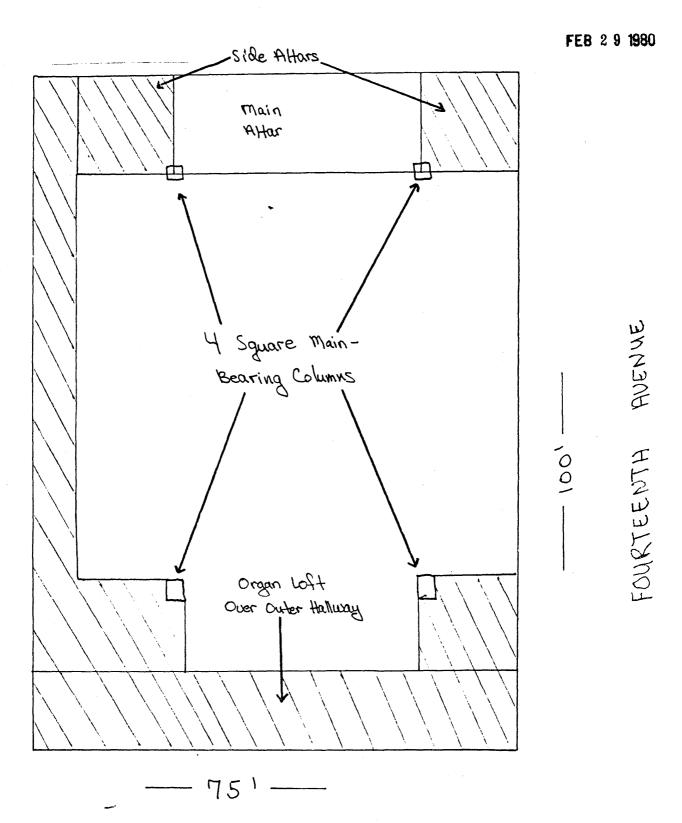
ADDENDA

There are several indications that Neil Convery's 1926-27 architectural plans and specifications for St. Rocco's Roman Catholic Church in Newark were the actual drawings used when the church was finally constructed in 1937.

Although a careful search for the original or working plans and specifications has not been successful, Edward Carlin remembers that three people had signed the final plans for construction in 1937. Carlin, a professional Bond Counsel at the time with his father, recollects the names of Umberto Donati, Neil J. Convery, and Ferrando Roszas on the contract. Father Donati was the church pastor; Roszas the construction contractor; and Convery, the architect. It is unlikely that Convery made any major modifications to his depression interrupted drawings.

Additional corroboration that St. Rocco's was constructed using Convery's 1926-27 plans comes from Monsignior Seymour of the Newark Chancery Office. Msgr. Seymour recalls that the entire church was completed according to Convery's original drawings. Further evidence are letters of correspondence from Reverend Umberto Donati and Neil Convery in 1936 which discusses an additional payment, but which is not substantial enough to be major revisions to the original plans for which Convery was paid in several payments.

Based on the written evidence and personal recollections of those connected with the pastorate, St. Rocco's was probably constructed using Neil Convery's 1927-27 architectural plans and specifications. While it is quite likely that there were some modifications to these plans in 1936 during actual construction, it would seem to be limited to minor features rather than the overall concept of the design.



HUNTERDON STREET