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8. Significance

PERIOD (Check One or More as A	ppropriate)		
Pre-Columbian	16th Century	18th Century	20th Century
15th Century	17th Century	19th Century	
SPECIFIC DATELS (II Applicable	and Known) Original	built 1744-46;	rebuilt 1809-10; chance
AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Chec	k One or More as Appropris	nte)	1858-62
Abor iginal	Education	Political	Urban Planning
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Commerce	Literature	itarian	
Communications	Military	Theater	
Conservation	Music	Transportation	

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Religion: Colonel John Ogden, originally a member of the old First Church, severed relations with that congregation in 1732 after he violated the church laws prohibiting laboring on Sunday.

Ogden joined a small sect of Episcopalians and soon became their leader.

As a congregation, they petitioned the King for a charter as a separate missionary, but were not recognized until 1746 when George II granted the charter.

Immediately upon securing land from the Town Council church members began construction of a building for their services. By 1746 the church was finished and a ministry sent, thus making Trinity the second oldest church in Newark.

Architecture: Trinity Cathedral is a mixture of architectural styles: Georgian, Colonial, early Gothic, Greek Revival and Gothic Revival. It is quite appealing and sedate considering the potential clash of the diverse elements of its composition.

The original structure, built in 1746, burned to the ground in 1804. However, some of the original foundations, the tower masonry and inside vestibule door remain from that pre-Revolutionary building.

Josiah James, an amateur architect, rebuilt the church in 1809 copying the format of the original church - meetinghouse, rectangular floor plan with a tower at the entrance.

Richard Upjohn, foremost American architect of the day, founder and president for nearly twenty years of the A.I.A. and a primary propagator for the Gothic Revival movement designed the chancel addition erected in 1860. He also put the Gothic front on the galleries and supported the galleries with cast iron columns.

In its strange harmony and among diverse elements, Trinity Cathedral, perhaps, is an optimistic symbol in this diverse and troubled city - where, against a backdrop of skyscrapers, it reposes in the main town square.



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INSTRUCTIONS

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## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

**INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM** 

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(Continuation Sheet) (1)

(Number all entries)

Trinity Cathedral

New Jersey 34 Essex 013

Section 7: Continued

The stone floor of the church was added in 1918. It is separated into a central aisle with two flanking narrow side aisles under the galleries and a transverse aisle which is under the overhanging (rear) organ loft. The aisle is in front of box pews which rest against the west wall. The upper half of the five lancet windows in the side walls run from the gallery to almost the ceiling, while the lower portion begins again underneath the galleries and continues down almost to the wainscoting. All of the windows in the building are set very deep in the walls, have wide unadorned sills and have a variety of cusped points. The ceiling is flat and rectangular - product of the original Georgian meetinghouse origin - with side molding that slopes to a point where it overhangs the side walls. This ceiling is found only in the nave, the main rectangular room, and not in the extended 'east end' of the chancel and the flanking right side chapel. The 'east end' and chapel have plaster Gothic vaulting, in some detail, in relatively flatened or shallow pointed arches which may be described generally as pointed segmental. The chancel 'east end' thus is set deep within a thick round molding and is as wide as it is deep. The side walls are broken into three long pointed panels. Each panel has a deep dormer and is divided by wall ribs which terminate in the ceiling in a heavy Gothic boss, one to each rib, generally above the main altar. On the north side round cusped windows also break the lancet wall paneling. This adjoins the fully enclosed sacristy which is on the north side; on the south side is the renovated right side chapel - open to the congregation or side aisle, and in its left side - open through large upper openings between the 'east end' chancel ribs forming lancets (as on the north side) merging into the 'east end' vault. Fronting this right side chapel is a large recently added carved wood screen with draperies - which seems to balance somewhat the weight of the closed sacristy opposite on the north side and the open extended chancel in between in the center. The large window in the rear wall of the Upjohn 'east end', is of French design with double lancets and cusped rondels within a single wide arch. A simple arched recess behind the tower is entirely filled by the new organ. This huge mass of piping, in the rear organ loft and choir gallery, does not interfere with side stairwells to the galleries which are well lighted by the large side windows.

## Congressional Representation

Clifford P. Case - United States Senator Harrison A. Williams - United States Senator Peter M. Rodino, Jr. - Congressman (10th District)