

SUMMARY OF NOMINATION INFORMATION IN ONJH FILES

TYPE:

NAME St James Church
 COUNTY Essex
 MUNICIPALITY Newark City

Individual X
 Historic District _____
 Multiple Property _____
 Documentation Form _____

NOMINATION FORM

ONJH FILES

- Nomination form (If there are continuation sheets, please indicate number) ✓
- First page (#1-6) ✓ CS: _____
- Description (#7) ✓ CS: (3)
- Significance (#8) ✓ CS: (2)
- Last page (#9-11) ✓ CS: _____
- SHPO Signatures _____
- USGS Map ✓
- Site plan _____
- Tax map _____
- Floorplan _____
- Photo index map _____
- Other maps _____
- Photographs (Indicate number)
- Exterior 1 (photocopy)
- Interior 4
- Streetscapes _____
- Outbuildings _____
- Historical _____
- Negatives _____
- Contact Sheet _____

DATE OF LISTING

State Register _____
 National Register 11/2/72

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

N.J.H.S.I. # _____ Draft Nomination _____
 Newspaper/Magazine Articles _____ Correspondence _____
 HABS _____ Contextual Data _____
 Other (Please specify) _____

STAFF MEMBER Bernard Goldstein DATE 7/1/77
 UPDATES: STAFF _____ DATE _____
 STAFF _____ DATE _____

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries -- complete applicable sections)

STATE: New Jersey	
COUNTY: Essex	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME
COMMON:
St. James' Church
AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION
STREET AND NUMBER:
Lafayette St. & Jefferson St.
CITY OR TOWN:
Newark
STATE:
New Jersey
CODE: 31 COUNTY: Essex CODE: 003

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify):	
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religious		
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY
OWNER'S NAME:
St. James' Church
STREET AND NUMBER:
Lafayette Street and Jefferson Street
CITY OR TOWN:
Newark
STATE:
New Jersey
CODE: 31

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Essex County Hall of Records
STREET AND NUMBER:
High Street
CITY OR TOWN:
Newark
STATE:
New Jersey
CODE: 31

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS
TITLE OF SURVEY:
New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory
DATE OF SURVEY:
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Historic Sites Section
STREET AND NUMBER:
Box 3120
CITY OR TOWN:
Trenton
STATE:
New Jersey
CODE: 31

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: New Jersey
COUNTY: Essex
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY NUMBER: DATE:

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		
DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE						
<p>This brownstone Gothic is still in excellent condition in the interior and is showing minimal signs of deterioration on the outside.</p> <p>The stone spire dominates a large area of the Ironbound section and can be seen from all major highways, railroads Newark Airport and Downtown Newark. A detailed description is excerpted from the Newark <u>Daily Advertiser</u>, April 13, 1866:</p> <p>"...St. James is built of Newark and Belleville brownstone in the Gothic order of architecture. The front of the church is one hundred feet in width, and is altogether one of the finest specimens of church architecture anywhere to be seen. The main entrance consists of two doors constructed with three pillars, a window being on each side of the entrance, the whole connected by means of an ornamented pediment with finials. Over the entrance is the immense Rose-window, twenty-one feet in diameter. Above this is a niche containing a colossal statue of St. James, about eight feet in height, but which appears to the beholder from beneath not at all beyond the ordinary size. On either side of the niche is a small window, while rising high above all, and one hundred feet from the group is the cross - that sacred symbol never absent from Roman ecclesiastical architecture. A small tower is situated on the east of the front but the west and principal tower, relieved by windows and carved ornamentation is to be carried to a height of two hundred and twenty four, and furnished with a chime of bells. The interior of the church is in keeping with the impressive exterior, except that it represents a more cheerful aspect than is generally to be found inside of Gothic edifices. The dimensions are eighty by one hundred and sixty feet: height from pavement to nave, seventy feet; from pavement to peak of roof, ninety-three feet. The roof is supported by sixteen graceful pillars of Belleville brownstone. The flooring is composed of slate tilings, with encaustic and figured tiles near the chancel. Seats will provide for about 1,500 persons, but the church can contain on occasion some 3,000 worshipers. The great round, or Rose-window, situated over the choir gallery in front of the church(rear)....., is composed of twelve outside lights, each displaying the emblem of an apostle and a middle light (surrounded by smaller ones) representing the Trinity. The upper portion of the windows on each side of the church contain the emblems of the Passion, exhibited in stain glass..... The clear story windows are also of stained glass. There are five skylights in the half dome over the chancel, each having the figures of two angels floating above the clouds, beneath the yellow rays of the sun, in the act of adoring the majesty of God. The ceiling is groined and handsomely laid out in pure Gothic style, interlaced with heavy ribbing stucco. The clear story is also ornamented with arcades of twelve pillars each, adding much to the effect of the interior."</p> <p>Kenneth B. Schnall, in his 1965 Thesis, describes the church in much the same way as the <u>Daily Advertiser</u>. He states that it is the oldest remaining from the period between 1800 and 1865. The alter, due to liturgical churches, has been somewhat altered but remains as a beautiful backdrop for services.</p>						

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian	<input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) orig. 1854; con. 7/11/1863; ded. 6/17/1866

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal	<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Political	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry	<input type="checkbox"/> Science	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sculpture	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Art	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Music		
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation			

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The designer of St. James' Church is Patrick C. Keely, Catholicism's great architect. The church is in the English Gothic style of brownstone although some elements, such as the rose window and semi-circular apse may be considered French Gothic.

A later Keely Church (1866) is St. John the Baptist, Manayunk, which is very similar in design to St. James' in Newark. These two are among twenty two churches that Keely designed.

The church was founded in 1854 by Senex. The present church was completed under Father John Gervais who was born in Clermont, France. He was concerned with many of the institutions of this church, most of which he did not see completed as his great energy caused his premature death in 1872 at the age of 42.

St. James' was dedicated on June 17, 1866 with the Governor in attendance. A full Mozart 12th Mass was performed with an orchestra included.

Congressional Representation:

Honorable Clifford P. Case
Honorable Harrison A. Williams
Honorable Peter W. Rodino, 10th Congressional District

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Flynn, Joseph M., The Catholic Church in New Jersey (pp. 305-309)
 Kerwick, Francis, Patrick Charles Keely, Architect, A Record His Life and Work, Notre Dame, 1953.
 Schnall, Kenneth B., A Survey of Ecclesiastical Architecture Built in Newark from 1810 to 1865.
 Withey, Biographical Dictionary of American Architects Deceased.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	LATITUDE		LONGITUDE
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees	Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds
NW	° ' "	° ' "	10°	43' 42"	74° 09' 45"
NE	° ' "	° ' "			
SE	° ' "	° ' "			
SW	° ' "	° ' "			

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Licensed
Donald W. Geyer, Professional Planner & Architectural Historian
 ORGANIZATION _____ DATE September 1971

STREET AND NUMBER:
351 Broad St.

CITY OR TOWN: Newark STATE New Jersey CODE 34

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison 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 procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name Richard J. Sullivan

Title Commissioner, Dept. of Environmental Protection

Date _____

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

 Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

 Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE New Jersey	
COUNTY Essex	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: St. James' Church			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: LaCayette Street and Jefferson Street			
CITY OR TOWN: Newark			
STATE: New Jersey	CODE 34	COUNTY: Essex	CODE 013
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: Ronald W. Geyer			
DATE OF PHOTO: 1971			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Ronald W. Geyer			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. Frontal, from Jefferson Street			



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE N.J.	
COUNTY Essex	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

Newark

St. James' Church (R.C.)

Exclude

7. Appearance, cont.

Schnall descriptive quote, cont.:

"arrangement of cusped stone tracery in cinquefoil and quatrefoil shapes. Below the window are smaller deep-set windows with drip moldings that provide light to the organ loft. Three recessed windows in the gable rest on a long sill and are preset with sculpture. A wide overhanging stringcourse below the small windows runs around the facade and strongly separates the portals from the upper element. The lower quarter of the facade has an extremely deep-set door under a carved gabled hood piece which terminates in a boss. This design is repeated in the narrower design of the flanking side windows. The recessed door is rich in carved moldings that place the three openings for the heavy door deep inside the facade wall. An open area in front of the building is spaciouly designed with a wide stairway and sidewalk. The side stair turret is a heavy square mass of masonry that counterbalances the tremendously great size and weight of the larger west tower. The side tower is separated into three parts by an overhanging stringcourse. It has small deep-set tower lights and is capped by a heavy pointed pinnacle. The interior of the side tower is a screw stair on a wooden core beam. A similar stair is located in the first stage of the main tower. The gable has a high peak which is finished with a wide ledge and a stone cornice while the roof is slate shingle. Side aisle roofs drop considerably below the nave wall windows. High side walls are still high enough to hold many large windows and buttresses. The building is supported on its corners and the apse by tall early English style buttressing which end in round pinnacles and finials. All the buttressing, both at the building's sides, on its corners, and in the tower, have heavy stone weathering plates. Most of the crocketing on the pinnacles has disappeared, although some still exist on pinnacles at the rear of the building. It may be noted here that an insurance map of 1868 shows the building's main tower only erected as high as the main belfry. The tall pinnacles on the buttressing and the side stair turret were also added after this time. Fenestration in both tower and upper side walls are perfectly ordered and are set deep in the wall at the same height as the early English style buttressing. The windows are split into narrow English perpendicular style lancet shapes with cusped points on which are mounted on a round tracery. Side wall windows have narrow dripstones with wide beveled sills. Upper and lower side walls are finished with a wide bracketed stone eaves board. Double windows at the nave wall are similar in shape but smaller than those in the lower aisle wall. A porch in the middle of the west wall provides entrance to the west aisle. Similar porches at the south end of the east wall provide access to the east aisle sacristry, baptistery, and chancel area. Smaller porches are made of stone with a gable end like that in the facade. Deep-set doors help to offset the short buttressing that grips the front of the porches. The nave is long and

(cont.)

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE N.J.	
COUNTY Essex	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

Newark

St. James' Church (R.C.)

7. Appearance, cont.

Exclude

Schnell descriptive quote, cont.:

"has an appearance of great width due to the fact that the nave piers left the vaulted bays high above the side aisles. Although the floor is set with rows of heavy carved pews, ample room is provided for a wide central aisle and narrow side aisles, along with a transverse aisle in the center of the floor and wide narthex aisle. The solid masonry piers in the nave are clustered in the English perpendicular Gothic style, and have carved foliated plaster capitals. Tall plinths, on which the piers are supported, project above heights of the pews. Each bay is clearly defined by the ceiling ribs that frame the simulated clerestory and run down on long slender pilasters to rest on heavy wall corbels. The pilaster system along with transverse moldings frames a set of three pointed lancet niches that simulate a triforium. The ceiling is constructed of plaster and lath with false plaster ribbing and gilt bosses. Thick ribbing which breaks the ceiling into small triangular shapes appears to be in the English decorated style. A half round apse, which is the focal point of the long central aisle, is as wide as the nave and is set behind a thick arch of long recessed panels. It begins in the middle of the wall on a thick molding set with ball and flower design and runs up the wall to a bossed apex in the apse ceiling. The area below the molding is broken into fifteen cusped niches which are filled with paintings of the saints. The ceiling of the apse is set with a lacework of ribbing while the area between the converging ribs at the point has been filled with plain glass. This new innovation replaced stained glass in the 1960 windows that had been covered over with a gold paint after the glass had become discolored and broken. The original huge altar is constructed of an imported French stone but has been cut down considerably from its original size.....(altar subsequently replaced, other details near altar recently changed)..... Side altars are under deep aisles and are contained within the end of the side aisles. The altars are not deep and have triangular stain glass skylights. The side aisles are broken into high vaults that are the width of the bays and have ribs with a central floriated boss. Since the side aisles are wide, the pews rest against the paneled wainscoting, leaving ample room for a passageway. The small porches in the middle of the side walls provide a variety of entrances which facilitates the flow of traffic to the large interior. The west aisle runs from the tower which is built into the northwest corner of the building. A flat wall at the end of the aisle is set with small cusped niches. The entire south wall behind the facade was once covered with huge organ pipes which have since been removed so that the great wheel window is now exposed. The second stage of the tower, which is on the same level as the organ loft, was used for the equipment that operated the bellows. The overhanging the narthex at the front wall is a heavy carved wood organ loft which is encased in the masonry that surrounds the vestibule. (cont.)

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE N.J.	
COUNTY Essex	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

Newark
St. James' Church (R.C.)

exclude

7. Appearance, concluded

Small descriptive quote, concluded:

"The church has a full basement only under the sacristry. Most of the foundation is a rough rubble work with some areas of cut stone. Cut stone masonry can be found in the curved wall of the southeast altar which extends down into the basement. Brickwork can be found in all basement arched doorways. One of the most interesting features of the basement is the crawl space basement under most of the church. Begun at the chancel, the narrow tunnels run down under both side aisles. They are connected by three transverse passages which are under the narthex, middle and sanctuary aisles. These passageways are low crawl spaces which are completely lined at the side wall and arched roof with brick. Since the church floor rests directly on top of the long passages, it is possible to understand how the heavy masonry in the side walls can be supported by the somewhat light side buttressing. The front vestibule behind the front door is a wide room with a stone tile floor. A side door to the east leads to the stair turret while a west door leads to a large room under the tower. The area behind the stair turret and the pews is open and offers spacious room for the heavily carved confessionals."

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE N.J.	
COUNTY Essex	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

Newark

St. James' Church (R.C.)

Exclude

8. Statement of Significance, cont.

Architecture, cont. -- Schnall quote cont.:

"church built in the city." - (and still today, its 235' - given as as high as 250' - is exceeded in height, amongst churches, only by the coppered crossing fleche-spire of Sacred Heart Cathedral. No doubt St. James' spire was also one of the largest in the U.S. in the latter 1800's, exceeded only by a few such as Trinity, Wall St., NYC. (Nathan Starkweather's 273' stone spire of the same era on First Pres. Ch., Baltimore, was completed 1874 on his church also built earlier: 1853-59.)

St. James represents an extreme size in the use of (local - Belleville) brownstone, --- generally matched only in other great edifices by architect Keely himself (ie. his Holy Cross Cathedral, Boston - tower incomplete), or his Irish countryman immigrant - Jeremiah C. Rourke in Newark (ie. the latter's huge St. John's, Orange). Schnall continues: "The impressive size of the building in the mid-nineteenth century prompted the opinion that it would be used as a diocesan church."....(cathedral)...."This privilege, however was reserved for St. Patrick's, which became the pro cathedral".... also by architect Keely (and Father Moran) - completed 1850, --- strategically Downtown.

St. James' Church, in scale, might have been (or might also be) associated with the later Victorian Gothic period, except that, in Newark, the English Parish Gothic movement had not run its course fully by 1863, -- as attested to by 2 Thomas A. Roberts churches: St. Barnabas (Epis.) also begun 1863, completed 1864, and Clinton Ave. Reformed (First Ref., Cathedral) of 1868-1872. Keely, meanwhile, had worked in this country as far back as the 1840's, some of his earliest U.S. work being in Newark in that period, including, at least St. Patrick's, 1846-1850 (at least part in tandem with Father Moran, on whose St. John's Church one could speculate about Keely). Keely's first U.S. church, the demol. St. Peter & St. Paul, Williamsburgh, Brooklyn - as per picture in Kervick's biography of Keely (see Biblio.) has definite effects similar to the larger St. Patrick's. In any event, Keely became a national figure during the height of the early Gothic Revival movement. In all however, he is credited with some 800-1,000 churches, of which 500 or more are in New York State --- a feat scarcely equalled by any other architect in U.S. history, but was ignored in histories at least partly because he was not part of the Protestant Ecclesiological movement. He designed the Romanesque, German, St. Mary's Abbey Ch., Newark, of 1857 -- and may well have influenced, with his unfinished great (demol.) Brooklyn Cathedral, design, widely publicized, Jeremiah C. Rourke in Newark's great later Sacred Heart Cathedral - a common extraordinary feature of the Brooklyn cathedral being the diagonal orientation of the 2 front towers. In New Jersey, Keely did large St. Peter's, New Brunswick, The Passionist Monastery - huge - in Union City, the Cathedral of Paterson, the Main Building of St. Elizabeth's College - near Madison, and large Jersey City churches. (cont.)

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE N.J.	
COUNTY Essex	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

Newark

St. James' Church (R.C.)

8. Statement of Significance, concluded: *exclude* (Nwk.D.Advertiser, 4/13/1866)
Architect Keely, concluded.

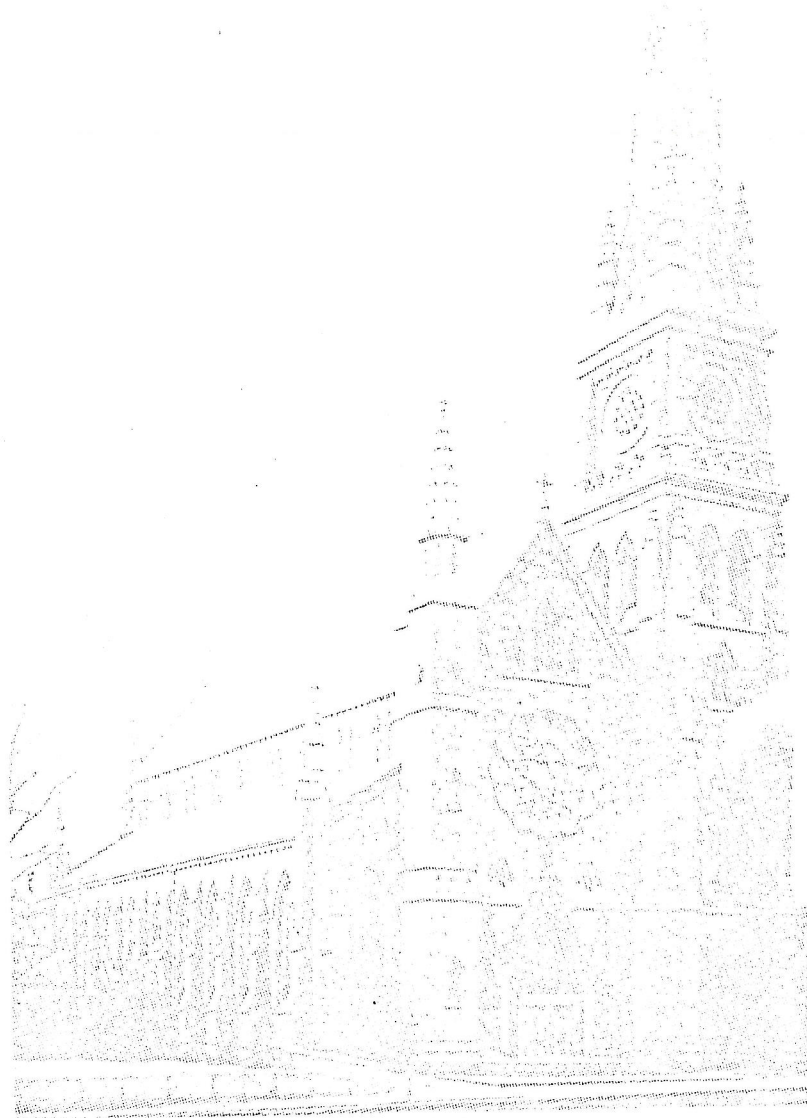
Several are the sources which give Keely as the architect of St. James, Newark, among which are the index of Keely's biography by Kervick (who went on to write another book devoted to American Catholicism's greatest architects) and Schnall's Thesis (see Biblio.). Patrick C. Keely's New York masterpiece, according to one source, is the large Baroque granite Church of St. Francis Xavier, 30 W. 16th St., Manhattan. The Church of the Gesu, Montreal, - is also noted. Although deeply disappointed that his Brooklyn Cathedral was never completed, as his greatest, - as he resided in Brooklyn, and that he would not, thereby, surpass Renwick's St. Patrick's, Manhattan, he left many great Brooklyn churches. A list of Keely's cathedrals - all presumably Catholic - from Kervick's biography of Keely, - is as follows: (dates may be design-dates)

Cathedrals

- 1852 Albany, Immaculate Conception
- 1867 Burlington, Vt., Immaculate Conception
- 1866 Boston, Holy Cross
- 1865 Brooklyn, Immaculate Conception
- 1855 Buffalo, St. Joseph (old, extant)
- 1890 Charleston, S.C., St. Finbar & St. John the Baptist
- 1874 Chicago, Holy Name
- 1848 Cleveland, St. John the Evangelist (old)
- 1875 Erie, St. Peter.
- 1852 Fall River, St. Mary
- 1872 Halifax, St. Mary
- 1873 Hartford, St. Joseph
- 1869 Manchester, N.H., St. Joseph
- 1850 Newark, St. Patrick
- 1850 Natchez, St. Mary
- 1865 Paterson, St. John the Baptist
- 1869 Portland, Me., Immaculate Conception
- 1889 Providence, St. Peter & St. Paul
- 1861 Springfield, Mass., St. Michael
- 1862 Toledo, St. Francis de Sales (old)

A later (1886) Keely church in Philadelphia, of notable similarity to St. James, Newark --- is St. John the Baptist, Manayunk --- which overlooks the Schuylkill Valley. (pictured in Philadelphia, the Unexpected City, p. 18).

Patrick C. Keely, arch., born 1811 Ireland, father-arch., dec. 1896 Bklyn., to U.S. 1842 (Bklyn.); said to have been pupil of great Pugin, the most influential Gothic Revival figure in Britain for both Catholics and Protestants (works & writings), but unconfirmed - (see Kervick biog.).
St. James ded. 6/17/1866, Governor attending; full Mozart 12th Mass performed, including orchestra, - plus other great classics; believed largest ch. in N.J. then.



NEWARK PUBLIC LIBRARY

St. James' Church (R.C.), Newark, N.J. - 1863-66, 235' spire, 75' nave width
Arch.: Patrick C. Keely