Saving "Our Lady Of Loreto." Italian Americans and African Americans Join Forces in Protest

The Editors (March 28, 2010)



On March 26th, the front page of The New York Times online edition presented the case of the "Our Lady Of Loreto" church in Brooklyn. Residents have long been fighting the decision of the Diocese to demolish this historical monument, built by Italian immigrants in the early 1900s, in order to build in its place low income housing. We had published a story in January 2009, suggesting that the NYT look into it more closely. Our article, written by Joey Skee, reviewed the issue giving plenty of historical and cultural detail; it also hinted that the weakness of the local residents' protest could be explained not only in ethnic-political terms (that is, as a sign of weakness of the Italian American community) but also as the consequence of low rates of church attendance by the local Catholics – the majority of whom now are Latinos, Haitian Americans, and others. Over the years, this led to the

site's increasing disuse, which "transformed it into a dead place, a spent memorial to an Italian-American past." Now that the Italian-American and African-American communities are joining forces in their protest to convert the church into a much needed neighborhood cultural center, we believe that is incumbent on all of us to gather our resources. In so doing, we have decided to re-publish our previous article together with a Facebook message from Senator Diane Savino urging everybody to join the battle.

This is the Facebook message posted today by Senator Diane Savino (D-Brooklyn):

This is something we should all be interested in. Italian-Americans and African-Americans have joined in an effort to save this beautiful church. It can be the centerpiece of a new community that will serve the residents of brownsville. Please help. Call Bishop DiMarzio at the brooklyn diocese (Diane I. Savino [2])

For more info see also:

- The New York Time article of March 26, 2010 entitled "A Fight for a Church Is Evoking Introspection [3]" by Paul Vitello.
- The petition to Save "Our Lady of Loreto" RC Church in Brooklyn [4].
- Video commentary by <u>Jeffrey Dunston</u> [5], African-American community activist.
- Video commentaries by <u>Bill Russo</u>, [6]<u>John Fratta</u>, and <u>Charles Piazza</u> [6], Italian-American community activists.

We urge the local population and the local leaders involved in the protest to stay in touch with the Editors of i-Italy.org for anything they may need (mail to: editors@i-Italy.org)

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Below is the full text of Joey Skee's original article "Sacred Space, Real Estate, and the Enacted Environment [7]" (i-Italy, January 19, 2009)

A <u>recent article</u> [8] in The New York Times prompts me to return to a post begun in September but never completed. When journalist Peter Duffy called in November asking about <u>presepi in New York City</u> [9], I suggested a story about Brooklyn's Our Lady of Loreto Roman Catholic Church that former Italian-American residents of East New York were <u>trying to save from destruction</u> [10]by the diocese itself.

I had attended a special mass there on September 13th at the invitation of activist Barbara Anne Lepak. Coincidentally, David Murphy invited me to attend mass the following day at the Santa Febronia Catholic Society's chapel in Hoboken, New Jersey that is facing its own set of challenges to survive. The consecrated buildings' respective histories and their associated communities' responses illustrate how place, and in particular religious space, is remembered, imagined, and reconstituted (or not) in the twentieth-first century.

Barbara emailed me in the summer asking "How do we go about making a Catholic church in Brooklyn a landmark?" Her email continued:

"There is a Catholic church in East New York, Brooklyn, named Our Lady of Loreto. The diocese of Brooklyn has decided to demolish it. This is heartbreaking to all of us who attended this church every Sunday and went to school there. The school building is all ready gone but the church building is so beautiful. It would be a pity to see it taken down."

A (online) Catholic directory [11] of churches published in 1914 states the church was established in 1896 as the diocese's fourth Italian "national" parish and the structure was completed in 1908 by the architectural firm of Armezzani, Federici (could this be sculptor Gaetano Federici [12]?) and Sons



of Paterson, New Jersey. In 1914, there were 8,000 parishioners. The church is not listed in the current AIA Guide to New York City (2000).

I wasn't able to find more than passing mention of the Italians of East New York in the standard reference literature. (The Times did have a moving article [13]on the subject in December 2004.) Urban planner Walter Thabit documents How East New York Became a Ghetto [14], noting that two riots in 1966 involving Italian-American, Puerto Rican, and African-American youth drove the remaining white families from the area. The web sites created to save the church contains photographs and personal accounts of the church and the Italian East New York, constituting a haunting topography of displacement. Approximately thirty people drove from beyond the old neighborhood to attend September mass in honor of Barbara's late father.

The Times article revealed what the Brooklyn diocese had been denying to former parishioners/activists, that the church is to be demolished to build eighty-eight units of low income housing in eleven four-story buildings.

In Hoboken, I encountered a somewhat different situation. Sicilian immigrants incorporated a lay volunteer association, the <u>Societá di Mutuo Soccorso Santa Febronia Patti e Circondario</u> [16], in 1922 to honor the <u>third century martyr St. Febronia</u> [17] and <u>the Madonna of Tindari</u> [18], constructing a freestanding chapel at 557 Fifth Street. The <u>society sponsored processions</u> [19] for the two scared patronesses but the aging and dwindling membership find the task beyond its means.

While poor black and Puerto Rican families moved into East New York after World War II, it was white, middle-class young people, i.e., "yuppies," who changed the demographics of Hoboken beginning in the 1970s in a casebook study of gentrification. The rush for real estate and profits in the "Mile Square City" on the Hudson River was not without its own displacement and destruction [20] (see Nora Jacobson's 1993 documentary <u>Delivered Vacant</u> [21]). The "housing wars" also impacted local expressions of public piety <u>as newcomers faced off with Italian-American residents</u> [22] about what the former considered <u>the nuisance of noisy, smelly feste</u> [23]like that for the Madonna Dei Martiri.

The chapel had clearly seen better days when I first visited in 2001 to speak on the Black Madonna. The September 2008 mass revealed that the chapel had been spruced up and repaired. Michael Murphy – who's Sicilian is impeccable – informed me that new, younger people are joining as active members. People are meeting weekly for rosary prayers.

It doesn't take two days of hallowed reflection to understand the obvious distinctions between these two religious spaces in East New York – a poor, neglected neighborhood of color far from Manhattan skyscrapers – and Hoboken, a predominately white, well-to-do small city.

The most glaring difference is that Our Lady of Loreto is private property, owned by one of the largest and richest corporate entities in the world (and across time). The building is <u>real estate</u> <u>controlled by the Roman Catholic Church</u> [24], despite the decades of parishioner volunteer labor and monetary donations that sustained the building and the parish.

Catholics are abandoning their parents' religion. [25] and young men are not feeling the clerical calling in sufficient numbers. The <u>land and its assets can be sold</u> [26] for low income housing, for condominiums, or to pay legal fees and settlements claims of sexual abuse cases. Catholic parishioners are <u>occupying churches</u> [27] across the country in the belief that the buildings are theirs, that they are the church. In extremely rare cases they are able to changes when enough money is raided or political pressure is exerted, as with <u>St. Brigid's Church</u> [28] and <u>St. Aloysius</u>



Church [29]in Manhattan.

The Catholic chapel in Hoboken, on the other hand, is owned by a lay organization not the diocese of Newark. During the great wave of Italian immigration, similar chapels caused great consternation for Father Dominic Marzetti, pastor of Hoboken's St. Francis Church, who wrote Bishop Winand Michael Wigger on August 9, 1898 expressing his concern about the "contagious fever of building private chapels" among the city's Italian immigrants (Silvano Tomasi, Piety and Power: The Role of Italian Parishes in the New York Metropolitan Area. 1975). These alternative places of worship were beyond clerical oversight.

It can be urgued that the Brooklyn church is aesthetically more significant that the modest Jersey chapel, a criteria landmark commissions have traditionally depended on. But our understanding of architecture and landscape is not predicated solely on physical structures but how we use and interact with them. Writing about our sense of place, scholar Edward S. Casey [30]noted, "places not only are, they happen." We enact our environment [31]. According to Duffy's article, fewer than twenty people attend weekly mass at Our Lady of Loreto. I will leave it to others to explain why local Catholics – Latinos, Haitian Americans, and others – are not compelled to frequent the church. Whatever the reason, the site's increasing disuse has transformed it into a dead place, a spent memorial to an Italian-American past. In Hoboken, the private chapel is both sacred space and social club, a place where people gather to pray and socialize in communion on their own terms.

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- [2] http://www.facebook.com/SenatorDianeSavino?ref=mf
- [3] http://www.nytimes.com/2010/03/27/nyregion/27metjournal.html
- [4] http://www.thepetitionsite.com/1/save-quotour-lady-of-loretoquot-rc-church-in-brooklyn-ny
- [5] http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AttYfVK49g8
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- [12] http://www.liebermanart.com/featuredart/federici/federetro.html
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- [14] http://www.amazon.com/How-East-York-Became-Ghetto/dp/0814782671
- [15] http://loretochurch.com/Photos.html
- [16] http://query.nytimes.com/gst/fullpage.html?res=9C06E7D61431F934A1575BC0A9669C8B63
- [17] http://www.amedit.it/vecchio%20sito/specialfebron/docu.febronia/The%20Cult%20of%20St.%20 Febronia.pdf
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- [20] http://guerv.nvtimes.com/gst/fullpage.html?res=9B04EFDB1E39F93BA35752C1A967948260
- [21] http://www.offthegridproductions.com/pages/films/vacant.html
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