

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JUL - 2 1981
DATE ENTERED	JUL 30 1981

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

**1 NAME** *Thompson, Daniel, and Ryle, John Houses*

HISTORIC  
Daniel Thompson and John Ryle Houses

AND/OR COMMON

**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER  
8 and 9 Mill Street

CITY, TOWN  
Paterson

STATE  
New Jersey

VICINITY OF  
8th

COUNTY  
Passaic

CODE  
34

CODE  
031

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<b>PUBLIC ACQUISITION</b>	<b>ACCESSIBLE</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER: vacant

**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME  
City of Paterson

STREET & NUMBER  
155 Market Street

CITY, TOWN  
Paterson

STATE  
New Jersey

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.  
Passaic County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER  
77 Hamilton Street

CITY, TOWN  
Paterson

STATE  
New Jersey

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE  
Historic American Buildings Survey

DATE  
1940

FEDERAL  STATE  COUNTY  LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS  
Library of Congress

CITY, TOWN  
Washington

STATE  
DC

# 7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MOVED
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		DATE <u>11/7/1979</u>

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## DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Thompson and Ryle Houses are two early 19th century 2 1/2 story dwellings located within a major industrial section of the City of Paterson and have been physically connected since first constructed. In 1979 both buildings were moved to their present location.

The John Ryle House, built in the late Federal style typical of the northern New Jersey and New York City area, is composed of 2 1/2 stories, three bays wide over an elevated basement. The overall dimensions are 20'4" by 51'6". The house has a rectangular, side hall plan with the long axis running east to west and a west facing facade. The foundation is composed of coursed fieldstone rubble and brownstone with a watertable above. The front areaway has been rebuilt.

The west wall is built of Flemish bond brick veneer, painted white. The south wall is covered with asbestos shingles over clapboard. The north wall abuts the Thompson House. A circa 1900 rear addition was demolished during relocation and the east wall has been sealed with plywood. A gambrel roof, covered with asbestos shingles, shelters the original structure (earlier wood shingles are visible from the attic). A painted wood box cornice supports the roofline. Two gabled dormers with horizontal clapboards are located upon the western slope of the roof.

The main entrance is in the north bay of the west front. The simple door frame is topped with a brownstone lintel. A two light transom with a verticle mullion is over the door. A doorway in the north bay of the foundation leads from the front areaway to the basement.

The west facade contains nine windows, one in each of the two southern bays of the first floor and the foundation, one in each bay of the second floor, and two on the third floor in dormers. Windows in the first two floors have brownstone sills and lintels; those of the foundation are granite. On the third floor, the dormer windows are topped by a broken pediment supported by two full pilasters flanking the window. The arched window opening pierces the broken pediment. The south wall has five windows, one each in the first story and foundation, two on the second story, and two on the third story. The north wall has one window on the third floor. Because of the removal of the later rear addition, the east wall, sealed with plywood, has no windows at the present time.

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7. DESCRIPTION (Continued)

The Ryle House has timber frame, post and beam construction with rising bracing at the roof at each corner. Studs are unevenly spaced and of uneven proportions, with heavier members at the openings. Joints are rabbet and pegged or bolted. Two inside end chimneys line the south wall. Architectural evidence indicates that the front dormers were added to the attic circa 1850. Wood framing in the basement shows that there was once a central chimney between the two rooms on each floor of the principal structure. An 18" square single chimney, installed circa 1870, lies along the south wall and replaces the earlier one.

The Thompson House, built in the later Federal row house style typical of northern New Jersey and New York City, is composed of 2 1/2 stories, three bays wide over an elevated basement. The plan is rectangular with the long axis running east to west. The principal facade faces west. The foundation is of coursed fieldstone rubble and brownstone with a brownstone water table. The front areaway has been rebuilt.

The west wall is built of Flemish bond brick, painted green. The north, east and ell walls are 5 1/2" wood shingle, painted green, over clapboard, while the south wall abuts the Ryle House. The gambrel roof is covered with slate shingles on the lower slope and painted metal sheeting on the upper (original wood shingles can be seen within the attic). The canted ell roof is covered with asbestos shingles and slopes to the north. A painted wooden cornice supported by 12 brackets extends across the front of the house. There are two pedimented dormers on the west elevation and a large shed dormer on the east. All are covered with slate shingles.

The west principal facade has ten windows and one door. In the foundation, a door in the north bay permits entry from the reconstructed areaway to the basement. The foundation has two windows, one in each of the two southward bays. The first floor has three windows, one in each bay. The window in the north bay of the first floor has replaced the original entrance. The second floor has three windows, one in each bay, while two pedimented dormer windows are located at the attic level.

The east facade has eight windows and two doors. In the foundation, a door in the north bay leads from the rebuilt areaway to the basement and one window is located just south of the door. The first floor has one

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7. DESCRIPTION (Continued)

door in the north bay (the porch has been removed) and one window to the south of this entrance. Two more windows are located at the north end of the second story, while the attic shed dormer has four windows.

The north facade has five windows: none in the foundation, two at the west end of the first story, one at the west end of the second level and two in the attic. The south facade, which abuts the Ryle House, has only one window, located at the attic level.

A door in the north bay of the east facade leads to the first story, but the stoop was removed during relocation, although the areaway below was reconstructed. Structurally, the Thompson House is composed of post and lintel timber framing with rising bracing. Two interior brick chimneys line the south wall. An iron fire escape leads from the second story to the attic on the north wall.

The Thompson House has been considerably altered. Archaeological evidence indicates that the two story clapboard rear ell at the southeast side of the house was added shortly after the house was built. The front stoop was removed in the mid-19th century. In 1902 a flood caused the wood flooring and trim to rot. The most extensive alterations to the house took place in the late 1940's when the Thompson House was converted into two apartments.

The Thompson and Ryle Houses have been vacant since 1969. In 1979 the City of Paterson adopted a traffic plan calling for the realignment of Ellison Street through lots 10 and 11 of Block 855, the site of the Thompson House. Since federal funds were to be used, compliance with Executive Order 11593 was required. To mitigate the adverse impact of the traffic plan, the Thompson House and the abutting Ryle House were moved to Lot 10 of Block 858 which is directly across Ellison Street from the original site. Both houses were acquired and relocated by the City of Paterson as part of the Great Falls Economic Redevelopment Administration Title IX Grant. Since the houses have been identified by the New Jersey SHPO as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and were located adjacent to the Great Falls/SUM National Historic Landmark

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7. DESCRIPTION (Continued)

district, the effects of the E.D.A. Paterson project and other federally funded projects in the area were analyzed according to the regulations of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (36 C.F.R. 800). The houses were relocated on November 7, 1979. The documentation and recording of the house, were submitted to the New Jersey SHPO in June, 1980.

THOMPSON-RYLE ARCHAEOLOGY

In accordance with the Memorandum of Agreement mitigation requirements, the Paterson Community Development staff performed archaeological investigations on both the original site of the Thompson and Ryle Houses (Block 855, Lots 9, 10, and 11) and the relocation site (Block 858, Lots 9, 10 and 11). Archaeological testing in the exposed foundations of the houses continued after relocation.

Archaeological investigations on Lots 9, 10 and 11, Block 855, had the following objectives:

To locate foundation walls of outbuildings documented by historical research.

To determine if the Thompson-Ryle site conformed with a previously identified pattern of privy placement along rear property lines.

To locate any additional significant underground features.

To obtain the following architectural information to be used in the restoration of the Thompson and Ryle Houses after their relocation:

- date and type of construction for rear additions and their foundations.
- location, dimension, and composition of areaways, front stoops, basement stairs, and entryways.
- present condition of foundation and areaway walls.

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7. DESCRIPTION (Continued)

- type of fencing around areaways and stairs.
- grade level, and street and sidewalk paving materials at the date of the houses' construction.

Archaeological investigations were also planned for the relocation site, Lots 9, 10 and 11, Block 858. Research objectives were selected to provide further information about the historical uses of the lots. An 1850 map showed that Swinburne, Smith, and Co., a locomotive manufacturing company, had been located on this site. In 1978, archaeological testing by the staff of the Community Development Department had unearthed a stone-lined cistern at the rear property line of Lot 9 (P.III.J.1.), possibly associated with Swinburne, Smith, and Co. Other historical documentation indicated that a 2 1/2 story frame structure occupied Lot 9 prior to 1960 and that a brick house had been erected on Lot 11 between 1874 and 1877. Except for a c. 1960 cinder block structure on Lot 9 (demolished in July 1979), these sites were vacant. With this background, archaeological testing was designed to accomplish the following objectives:

- To locate foundation walls and related features pertaining to Swinburne, Smith and Co. (Lot 9).
- To locate foundation walls and outbuildings of houses documented by historical research.
- To identify significant underground features.
- To ascertain if privies were placed at the rear property line.

ORIGINAL SITE

The archaeological field research performed at the original site of the Thompson and Ryle Houses constituted the most significant part of the entire excavations. The following information was obtained from the archaeological field investigation.

Both houses had front areaways: the Ryle House areaway measured 18'8" x 3' and the Thompson House areaway measured 22'8" x 3'4".

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7. DESCRIPTION (Continued)

The areaway walls were constructed of dressed brownstone blocks with some traces of whitewash. The middle of the west wall of the Thompson House areaway was made up of irregular stones, possibly indicating that this wall had been heightened as grade level changed, the increased height being added in the middle of the wall with the original top courses of dressed brownstone replaced following the addition.

The Thompson House areaway floor, located 6'5" below modern grade on a level with the basement door threshold, was made up of bluestone slabs and brick. Two flights of brownstone stairs, separated by a landing of brick, led down to the basement level.

The Ryle House areaway floor, located 4'5" below present grade, flush with the bottom of the basement window sills, was made up of bluestone slabs. A flight of stairs led down to the basement door.

The Thompson House stoop was 7 1/2' wide and the accompanying fence posts were located at intervals of roughly 4'.

Both houses had rear additions, roughly contemporary with the construction of the houses, of which only the original Thompson House ell remains. The brick ell on the Ryle House replaced an earlier structure and dated to approximately 1900. Inspection of the north and south brownstone side walls of the Ryle House indicated that its original rear ell was located at the northern side of the house and was supported by a foundation wall representing the continuation of that of the principle structure. The north wall continued unbroken to the east beyond the rear dimension line of the house indicating that this extension was built at the same time as the foundation wall of the house proper, while the south wall ended at the rear of the principal structure where a clean joint separated the original foundation wall of dressed brownstone blocks from the rubble foundation wall of the c. 1900 ell.

The grade level at the time the houses were constructed was approximately 2'8" lower than it is today.

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7. DESCRIPTION (Continued)

Each house had a privy located at the southeast corner of the lot line.

The Ryle House property included a brick outbuilding with cobblestone flooring at its rear property line.

Future analysis of the nineteenth and early twentieth century material unearthed from the Thompson and Ryle House privies should provide information about the cultural history of the inhabitants of these houses.

RELOCATION SITE

The trenches excavated on Block 858, Lot 9 produced no evidence of structural remains of the Swinburne, Smith and Co. building known to have occupied this site in the mid-19th century. The soil extracted from the P.III.J. trenches was homogenous, light/medium brown fill largely devoid of cultural material.

No archaeology was performed on Block 858, Lot 10 due to the highly disturbed nature of this site. The construction of a gas station on Lot 10 in 1957 required deep excavation for the installation of gas storage tanks.

Of the five trenches located on Lot 11, only P.III.L.2. and P.III.L.2/1. exposed a portion of the brownstone foundation wall belonging to the brick house erected on this property in the mid-1870's. The cultural material found in association with this wall was predominantly modern. Additional sections of this wall and the privy could not be located. The remaining trenches excavated on this lot produced large quantities of mixed demolition rubble and cultural debris (automobile tires, mattress springs, etc.).



# 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES ca. 1830

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Built around 1830, the Daniel Thompson House and the abutting John Ryle House are uncommon surviving residential structures within Paterson's early industrial mill district. Variations of a vernacular Federal style rowhouse, these are important examples of the early architecture of Paterson.

The John Ryle House, built circa 1831, is a rowhouse in the vernacular Federal style, popular in northern New Jersey in the early 19th century. John Ryle, who occupied the house from 1849 to 1859, was known as "Father of the Silk Industry in Paterson" and served as the city's mayor in 1869 and 1870.

The Daniel Thompson House, built in 1832, is a fine example of the vernacular Federal style houses constructed near Paterson's earliest mills. Daniel Thompson, the original owner of the house, was a cotton manufacturer whose business occupied the Franklin Mill located across Mill Street from his house.

The Thompson and Ryle Houses represent significant examples of the Federal row houses of northern New Jersey and New York City, having two and one half stories, three bays in width and built with a raised basement. Variations include the gambrel roof, an architectural element that was reputedly introduced to New Jersey in the 17th century by the Dutch who settled the area, and later incorporated into the design of many of Paterson's Federal houses. Of the handful of Federal style row houses remaining today in the vicinity of the Thompson House, only three others have survived largely unaltered. These significant examples of early Paterson architecture are the only link today with these early domestic styles.

The preservation component of the Great Falls Economic Redevelopment Project has identified the Thompson and Ryle Houses as contributing to the interpretation of the historic relationship of Paterson's residential neighborhood, Dublin, and with the city's earliest industrial area, now called the Great Falls/S.U.M. Historic District. The buildings are among the earliest surviving Dublin houses not demolished in 1970 by the New Jersey Department of Transportation for an access route to I-80 that was never constructed.

The relocation for the houses, approximately 200 feet northward along Mill Street, was chosen to insure the continuation of the historic

# 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See Continuation Sheets

**ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED**

**UTM NOT VERIFIED**

## 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 2006.25 square feet

QUADRANGLE NAME Paterson, NJ

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24,000

UTM REFERENCES

A 18 5169200 4529580

B               

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C               

D               

E               

F               

G               

H               

### VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated property occupies Lot 10 on Block 858 and measures 37'6" x 53'6" in size.

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

## 11 FORM PREPARED BY

(minor revisions by Terry Karschner, Office of Cultural and Environmental Services, 12/1980)

NAME / TITLE

Donald G. Presa, Research Assistant

ORGANIZATION

Department of Community Development

DATE

August 13, 1980

STREET & NUMBER

Hamilton Plaza

TELEPHONE

(201) 881-3813

CITY OR TOWN

Paterson

STATE

New Jersey

## 12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL     

STATE     

LOCAL X

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 procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

Deputy

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

*Laura Schmidt*

TITLE

DATE

*June 17, 1981*

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Entered in the  
National Register

DATE

*7-30-81*

*Sharon Byers*  
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ATTEST:

DATE

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

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8. SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

environment consisting of houses and mills in close proximity to each other. Prior to the relocation of the houses an architectural and archaeological survey was made in order to obtain information relating to their structural and cultural history. In addition, the brownstone foundation walls were fully exposed and photographed prior to their demolition. The upper 2 1/2 stories of the house, including the brownstone watertable, was moved. A complete photographic record was kept of the elaborate excavation and structural procedures undertaken to prepare the houses for the move.

The move allowed the houses to be placed again in proper relation to the street grade. The archaeological record showed that the street grade has risen dramatically over the past century, altering the houses' vertical proportions. Once the houses were correctly positioned at the new site, in proper relationship to grade, construction of the new foundation walls commenced. The houses are now boarded up, awaiting restoration at the new site.

RYLE HOUSE PROPERTY OWNERS

- 1832 Deed, May 15, 1832, recorded in Essex County Deed Book K, page 446. Charles P. Jacobs bought Lot 11 from the Society for the Establishment of Useful Manufactures (S.U.M.) for \$500.00.
- 1838 Deed, March 10, 1838, recorded in Passaic County (PC) Deed Book B, page 294. Charles P. and Eliza Jacobs sold Lot 11 to Zelotes Grenell for \$2,200.00.
- 1849 Deed, April 27, 1849, recorded in PC Deed Book L., page 363. Zelotes and Elisa Grenell sold Lot 11 to John Ryle for \$1,650.00.
- 1859 Deed, October 4, 1859, recorded in PC Deed Book F2, page 597. John and Sarah Ryle sold Lot 11 to William Turnstill.

After 1872 title to the property becomes complicated due to litigation stemming from a mortgage held on it.

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8. SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

- 1875 Deed, July 24, 1875, recorded in PC Deed Book G5, page 525. John Van Wagoner bought Lot 11 at Sheriff's sale for \$1,500.00.
- 1888 Deed, April 12, 1888, recorded in PC Deed Book Y-8, page 552. The heirs of John Van Wagoner sold Lot 11 to Annie Bogert.
- 1913 Deed, August 4, 1913, recorded in Book U-23, page 347. John and James Bogert, sons of Annie Bogert, sold Lot 11 to their father, Albert Z. Bogert, for \$1.00.
- 1913 Deed, September 15, 1913, recorded in PC Deed Book W-23, page 544. Albert Z. Bogert sold Lot 11 to G. and J. Iannascoli for \$1.00.
- 1921 Deed, March 21, 1921, recorded in PC Deed Book W-28, page 112. Giovanni and Jennie Iannascoli sold Lot 11 to Michele and Angela Napoletano for \$1.00 and a \$900 mortgage.
- 1929 Deed, August 23, 1928, recorded in PC Deed Book N-32, page 547. Michele and Angela Napoletano sold Lot 11 to Sofia DiMarcantonio for \$1.00 and a \$3,900 mortgage.
- 1947 Deed, March 19, 1947, recorded in PC Deed Book K-47, page 379. S. DiMarcantonio sold Lot 11 to Anthony DiMarcantonio for \$1.00.
- 1970 Deed, September 15, 1970, recorded in PC Deed Book Q-87, page 368. The estate of Anthony DiMarcantonio sold Lot 11 to the State of New Jersey for \$13,500.

The most prominent figure connected with the Ryle House was John Ryle, who owned the house from 1849 to 1859. Ryle, a native of England, marketed English silk in this country. He then founded several silk manufacturing companies here and headed the Pioneer Silk Company. Eventually he came to be known as the "Father of the Silk Industry in Paterson." In addition to being a successful businessman, Ryle was politically active, serving as Mayor of Paterson from 1869 to 1870.

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8. SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

By the mid-19th century the immediate neighborhood of the Ryle House was both an active industrial and residential district. The eastern side of Mill Street was lined with residential structures facing the mills on the Lower Raceway. Research indicates that this was not originally a working class neighborhood but an upper middle class enclave. Through the 1850's, many people living here were mill owners or lessees. In his reminiscences of Paterson in 1837 recounted to the Historical Society in 1873, Dr. A.W. Rogers referred to neighboring Boudinot Street (now Van Houten Street) as "Quality Row." This area was "...where all the leading people lived, and where all the money was made to erect the handsome houses in the eastern part of the City" where John Ryle moved in 1859 (Paterson Daily Press, September 3, 1873).

In the latter part of the 19th century the mill district was gradually transformed into a working class, largely Italian, community. Ownership of the Ryle House reflects this trend. In 1921 Michele Napoletano, a musician, bought the house from Giovanni and Jennie Iannascoli who had acquired it in 1913. Napoletano sold the house to Sofia DiMarcantonio, whose husband set up his tailoring shop on the third floor of the house. The heirs of Sofia DiMarcantonio held the property from 1928 until 1970.

THOMPSON HOUSE PROPERTY OWNERS

- 1833 Deed, June 26, 1833, recorded in Essex County (EC) Deed Book V-3, page 116. Daniel Thompson bought Lot 10 from the Society for the Establishment of Usefull (sic) Manufactures (S.U.M.) for \$500.00.
- 1845 Deed, July 21, 1845, recorded in Passaic County (PC) Deed Book I, page 249. Daniel Thompson sold Lot 10 to Theunis Cooper for \$1,500.00.
- 1864 Deed, May 30, 1864, recorded in PC Deed Book S-2, page 146. The heirs of Theunis Cooper sold Lot 10 to Alexander Rae for \$1,900.00.
- 1866 Deed, September 20, 1866, recorded in PC Deed Book D-3, page 171. James Lynch sold the 25' x 72' lot (10 Mill Street) at the corner of Mill and Ellison Streets adjacent to the Thompson House to Alexander Rae.

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8. SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

- 1903 Deed, November 23, 1903, recorded in PC Deed Book H-16, page 201. William Rae, son of Alexander Rae, sold Lot 10 (now composed of 10 and 11 Mill Street) to Mary A. Daly for \$1.00.
- 1924 Deed, August 1, 1924, recorded in PC Deed Book O-31, page 24. Charles Daly sold Lot 10 to Frank Tedeschi for \$1.00.
- 1929 Deed, October 23, 1929, recorded in PC Deed Book M, page 508. Frank Tedeschi sold Lot 10 to Peter Mancini.
- 1946 Deed, December 13, 1946, recorded in PC Deed Book N, page 555. Peter Mancini (ux) sold Lot 10 to Ethel Foster (al).
- 1947 Deed, October 2, 1947, recorded in PC Deed Book L, page 359. Ethel Foster sold Lot 10 to Adelina Marino.
- 1970 Deed, July 28, 1970, recorded in PC Deed Book L, page 188. Adelina Marino sold Lot 10 to the New Jersey Department of Transportation.

Daniel Thompson, the original occupant, manufactured cotton yarn on commission in Paterson's mill district (Trumbull, p. 55). He sold the house in July 1845 to Theunis Cooper, a month after the Paterson Intelligencer ran the following advertisement:

"Daniel Thompson House for sale - gentleman leaving town. Owned and occupied by Thompson - situated in Mill Street, corner of John Street opposite factory of late Daniel Holsman, deceased [Franklin Mill]. The lot is 25' x 73' deep; the house about 25' x 32', brick front, built in the most substantial manner and calculated for one or two genteel families

Basement: 2 spacious kitchens with fireplaces, closets and other conveniences.

1st Floor: 2 spacious rooms; one with brass gate; the other with a Franklin; Marble jambs to each.

Attic: 3 finished bedrooms and a large storeroom."

(Paterson Intelligencer, 18 June 1845)

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8. SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

Alexander Rae, a partner in the firm May, Rae & Company, cotton yard spinners (Trumbull, p. 57), bought the house in 1864. The Rae family owned the house until 1903. Subsequently the Thompson House was owned and occupied by working class families, of predominantly Italian extraction, who found work as warpers, carpenters, bartenders, and "ladderman for Hose and Ladder #3" (Boyd, City Directories, 1904, 1914).

It is not clear when the Thompson House ceased to be a single family dwelling. The 1881 Sanborn Map designates it as "Board'g", but the 1887 Sanborn Map labels it "D" for dwelling. Cyrilla Durkin, granddaughter of Mary Daly who owned the house from 1903 to 1924 stated that it was a single family house until 1924. In the 1940's the house was transformed into two apartments.

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Page 1

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Page 2

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Essex County Deed Book and Passaic County Deed Books located in the Passaic County Courthouse, 77 Hamilton Street, Paterson, N.J.

Photograph No. 114, Great Falls Historic District Photo Catalogue, Paterson Archaeology Laboratory. This is the only old photograph of the Thompson House which has been located to date.

Interview with Irene DiMarcantonio, May 17, 1979, Paterson, New Jersey. Ms. DiMarcantonio's family owned the adjoining Ryle House property from 1928 to 1970. She provided information about alterations to the Thompson House.

Interview with Cyrilla Durkin, December 11, 1979, Paterson, New Jersey. Ms. Durkin is the granddaughter of Mary Daly who owned the Thompson House from 1903 to 1924. Ms. Durkin provided information about occupancy of the house during that period.

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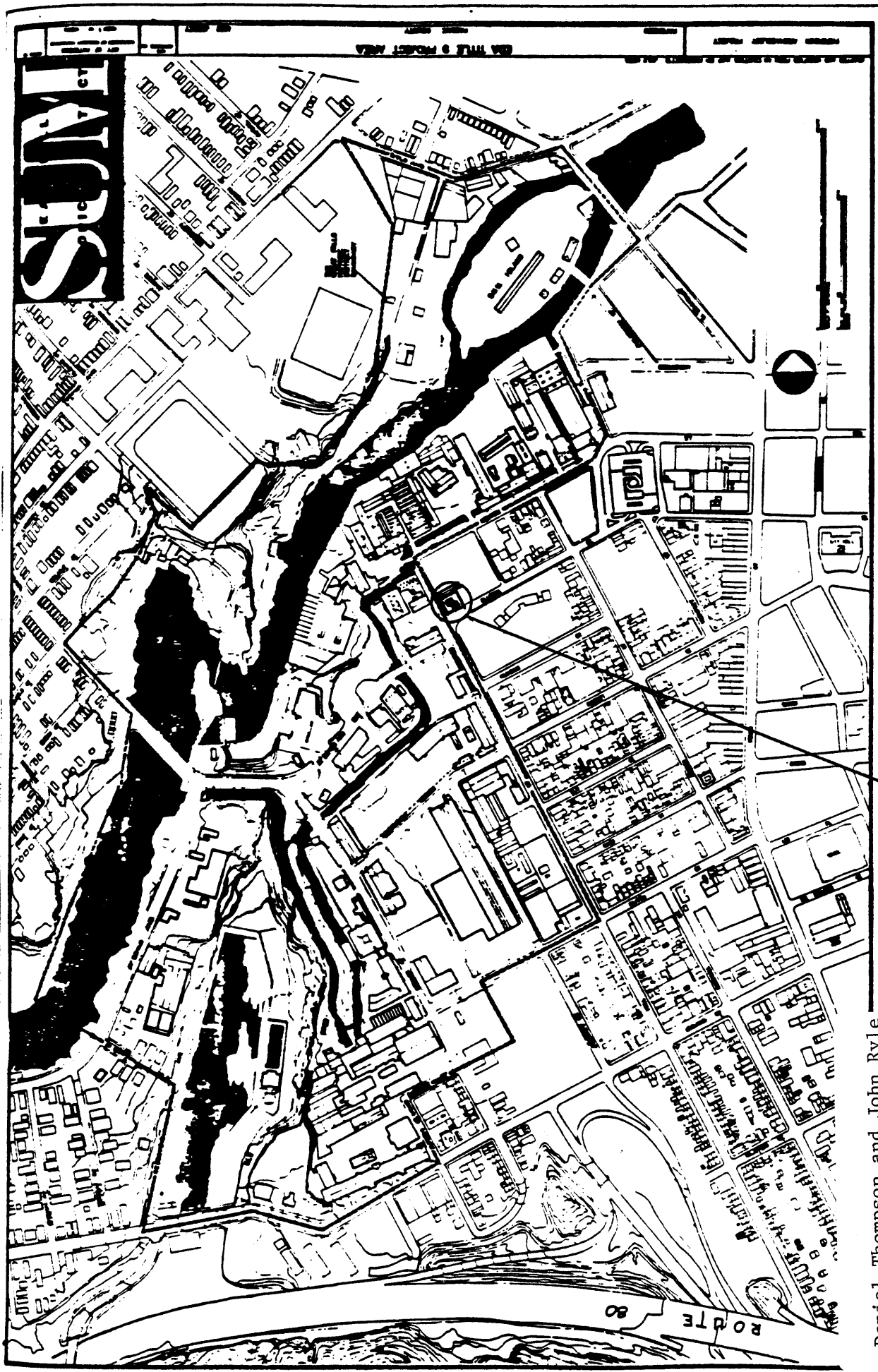
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Paterson Daily Press, 3 September 1873. (Available in the Paterson Public Library.)

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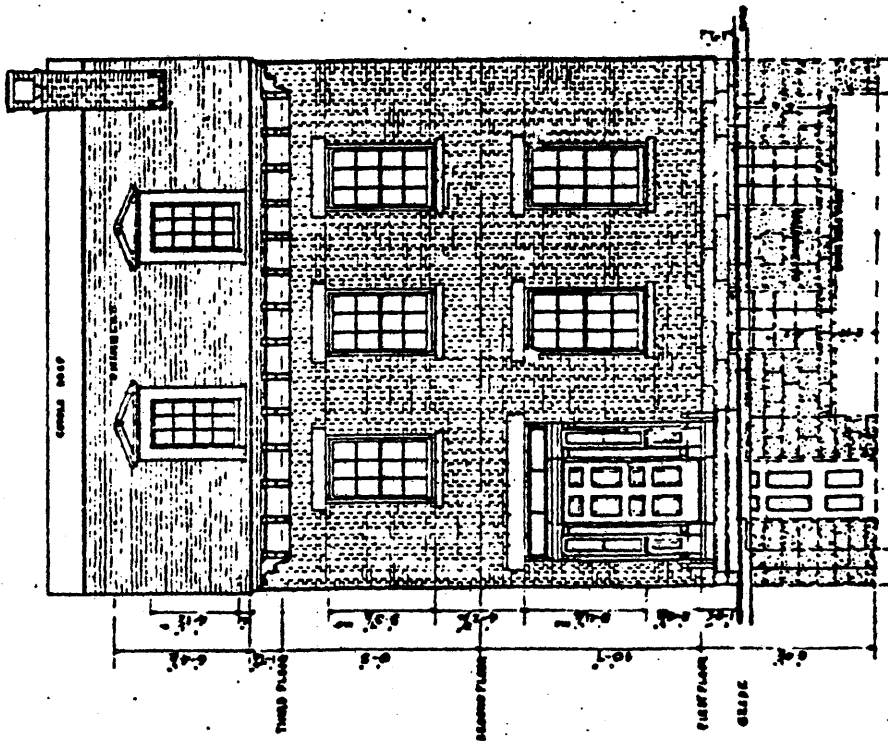
Daniel Thompson and John Ryle  
Houses  
JUL - 2 1981  
Paterson JUL 30 1981  
Passaic County, New Jersey A

Present location of the Thompson and Ryle Houses in relation to the Great Falls Historic District.

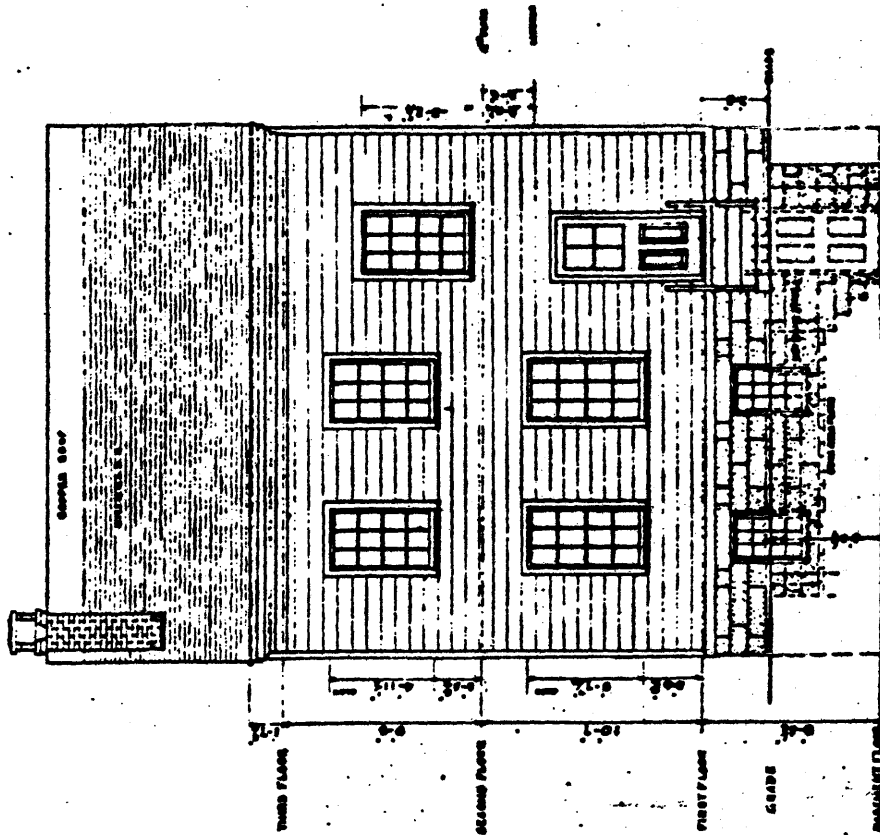
Daniel Thompson and John Ryle  
 Houses  
 Paterson  
 Passaic County  
 New Jersey

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 1981  
 JUL - 2

HABS DRAWINGS - 1940



WEST ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION

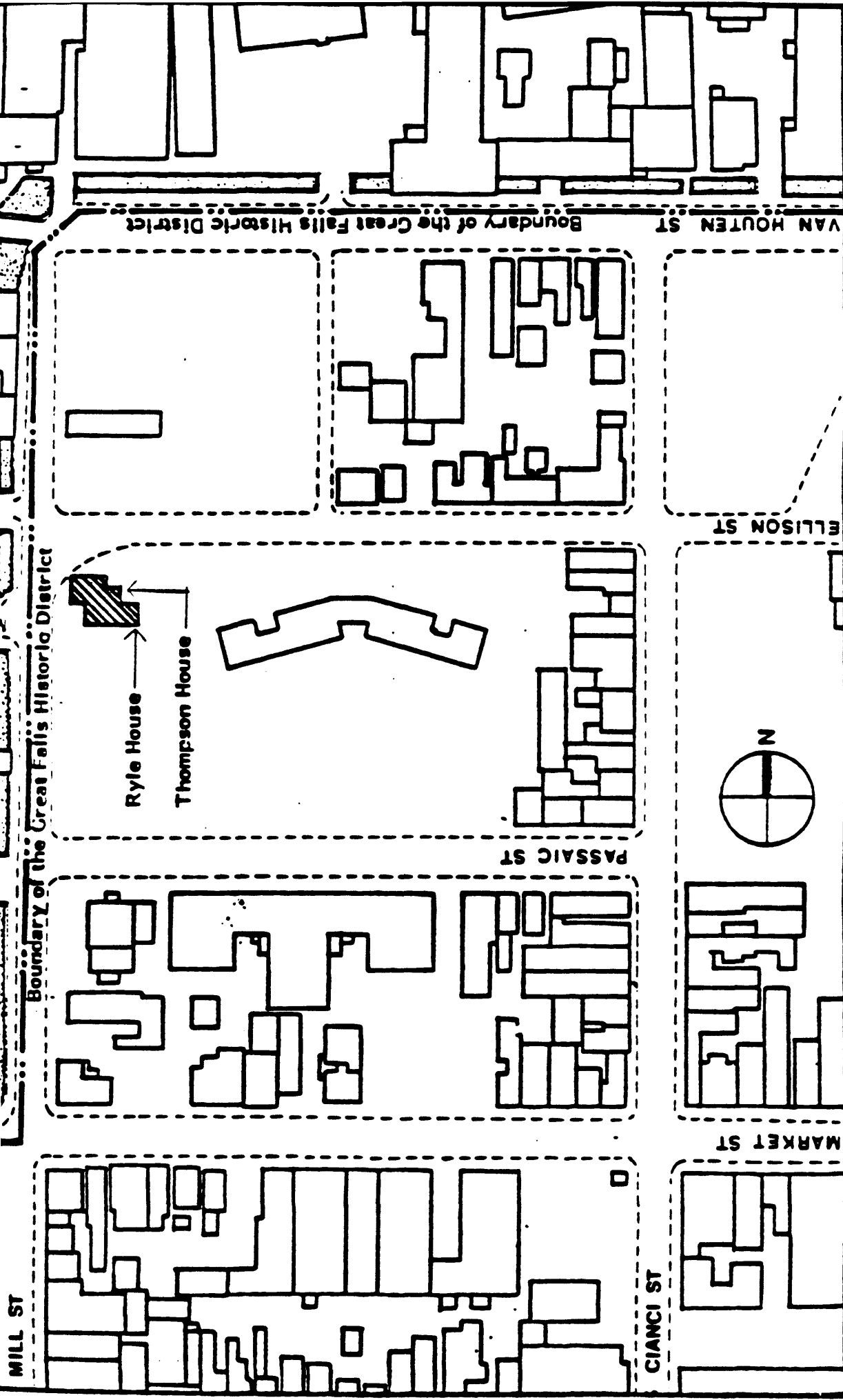
1/4" = 1'-0"  
 METRIC EQUIVALENTS  
 1/4" = 6.35 mm

NAME OF ARCHITECT <b>CHARLES C. ARCHER DEL.</b>	NAME OF STRUCTURE <b>THE DANIEL THOMPSON HOUSE</b> 11 HILL STREET, PATERSON, PASSAIC COUNTY, N.J.	PROJECT NO. <b>NJ 652</b>	METRIC AMERICAN BUILDING SURVEY MAPS 3 or 15 mm
WORDS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION O. N. 63-1-21-32	DRAWING MADE BY ARCHER DEL. FOR THE ARCHITECT 1940		

JUL 30 1961

Daniel Thompson and John Ryle  
Houses  
Paterson  
Passaic County, New Jersey

JUL - 2 1961

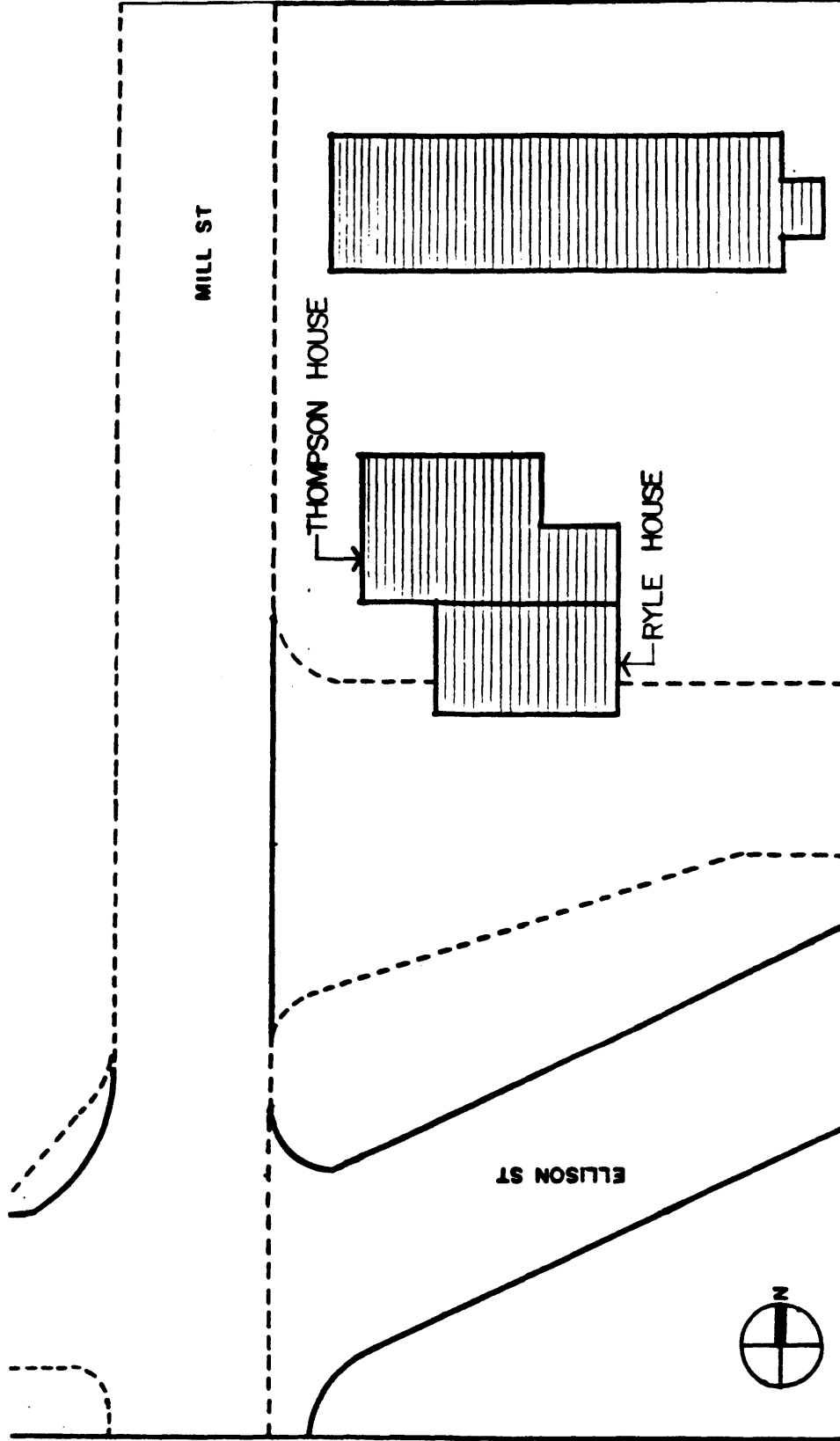


**FIG. 2**  
ORIGINAL SITE OF THE THOMPSON AND RYLE HOUSES.

JUL 30 1981

Daniel Thompson and John Ryle  
Houses  
Paterson  
Passaic County, New Jersey

JUL - 2 1981



COURTESY OF BOHLIN AND POWELL AND RICHARD A. ALAMO

**FIG. 3**

RELOCATION SITE OF THE THOMPSON AND RYLE HOUSES SHOWING ELLISON STREET IN ITS REALIGNED POSITION. DOTTED LINE INDICATES THE ORIGINAL ALIGNMENT OF ELLISON STREET.

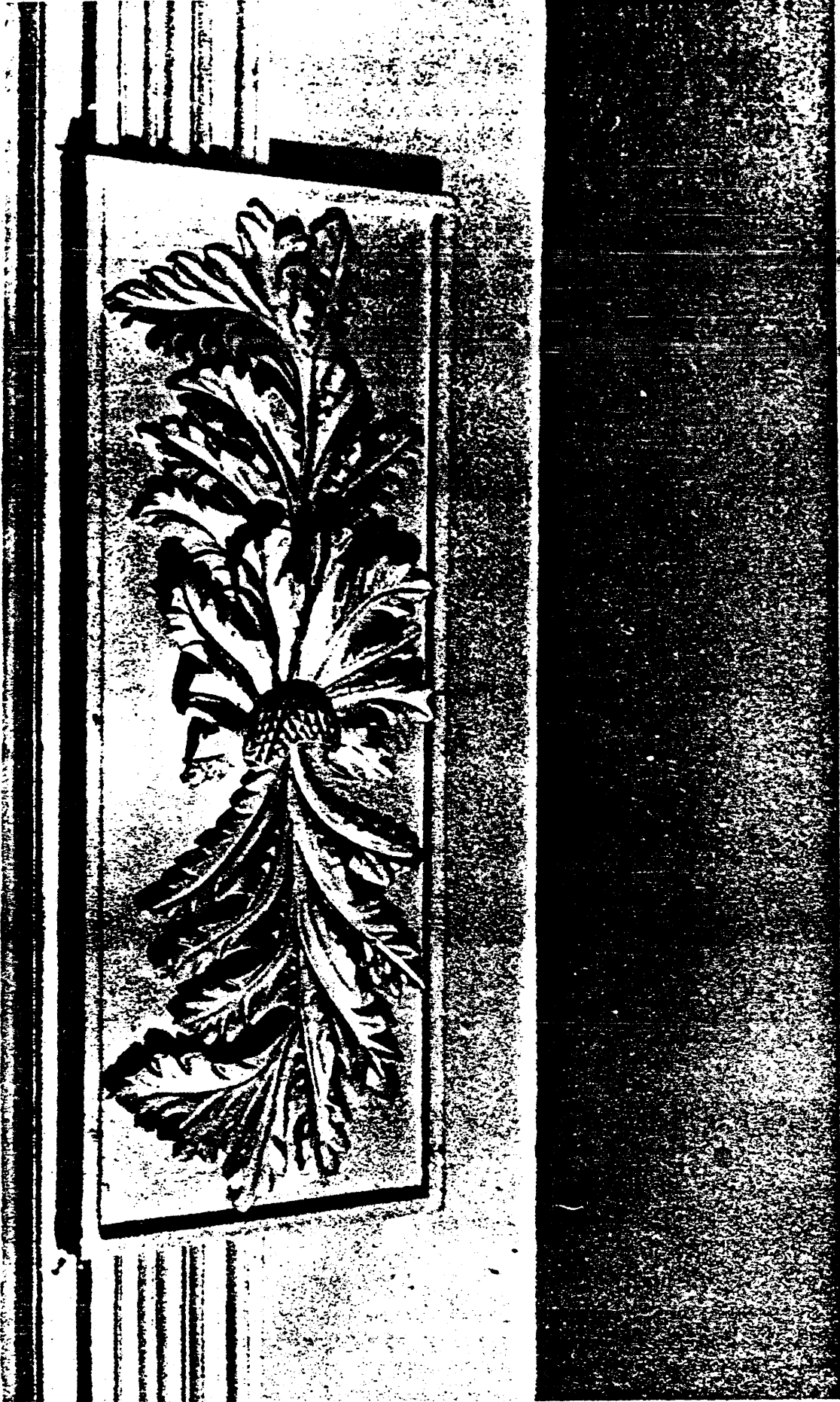


Daniel Thompson and John Ryle  
Houses  
Paterson  
Passaic County  
New Jersey

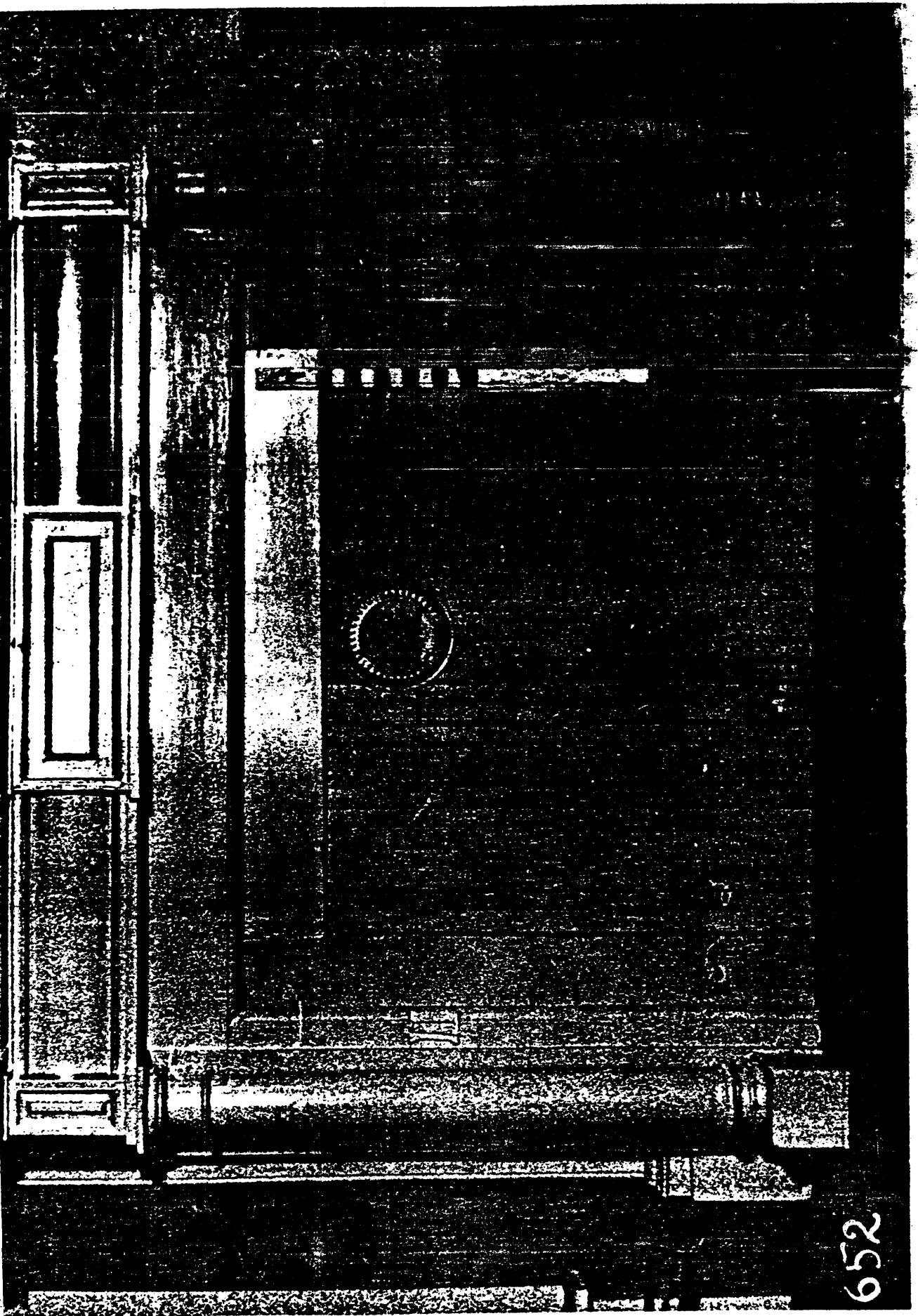
JUL 30 1981

JUL - 2 1981

HABS PHOTOGRAPH - 1940 Carved detail between front and rear parlors.



Daniel Thompson and John Ryle  
Houses JUL 30 1981  
Paterson JUL - 2 1981  
Passaic County  
New Jersey



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HABS PHOTOGRAPH - 1940. Front parlor mantel of Thompson House

FRONT DOORWAY - THOMPSON HOUSE

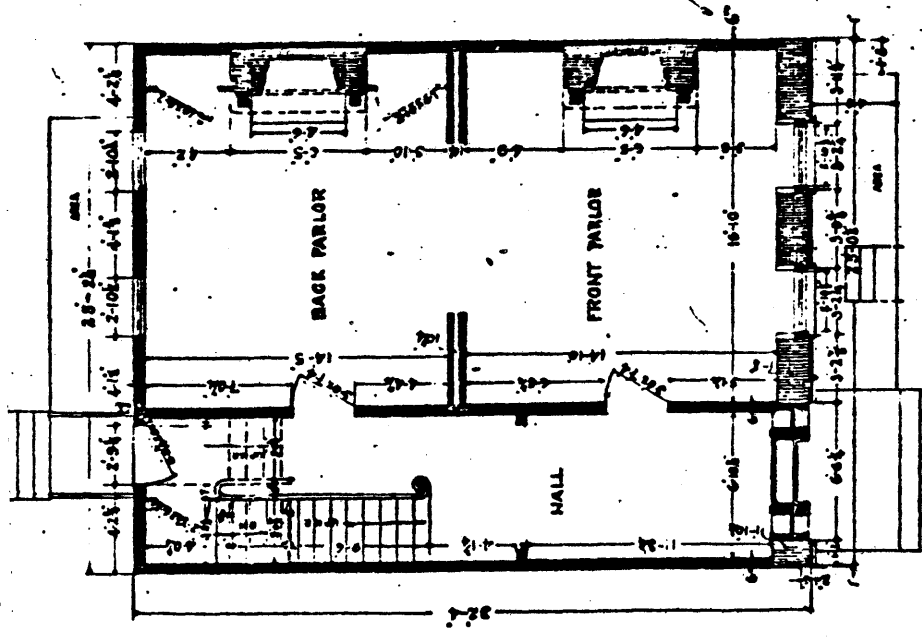


HABS PHOTOGRAPH - 1940

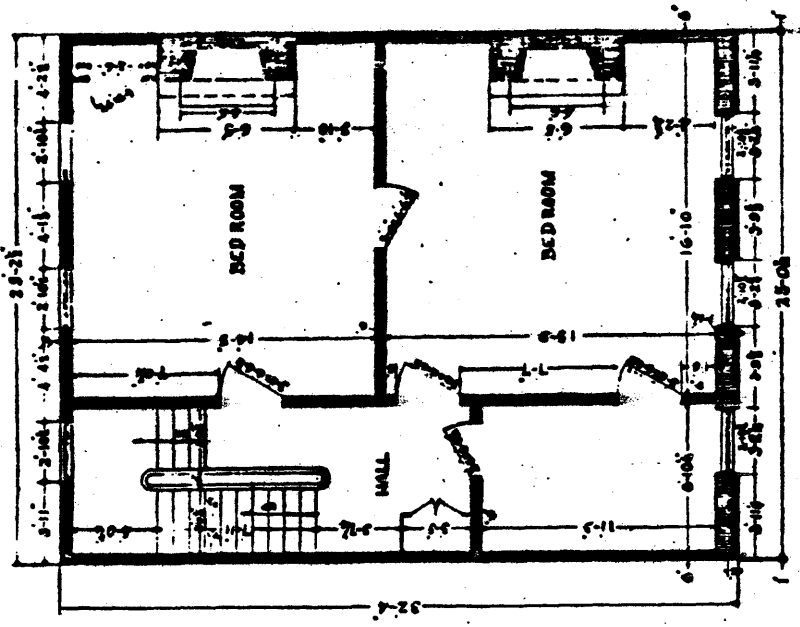
Daniel Thompson and John Ryle  
Houses  
Paterson  
Passaic County  
New Jersey  
JUL - 2 1981  
JUL 30 1981

Daniel Thompson and John Ryle  
 Houses JUL 30 1981  
 Paterson  
 Passaic County JUL - 2 1981  
 New Jersey

HABS DRAWINGS' - 1940



FIRST STORY PLAN



SECOND STORY PLAN

LEGEND  
 BRICK [hatched pattern]  
 WOOD [stippled pattern]

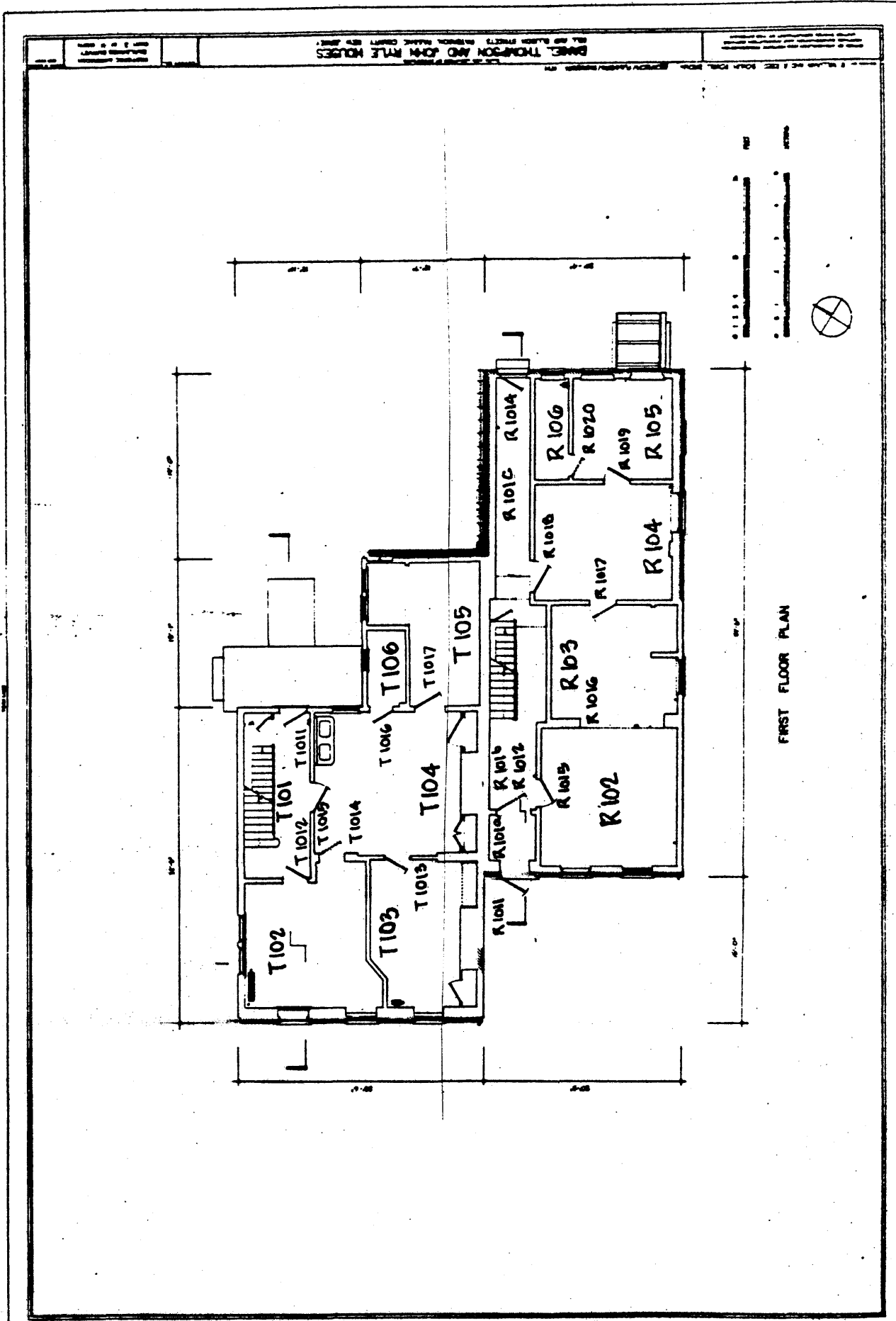
CHARLES LARCHER D.E.L.	NAME OF STRUCTURE THE DANIEL THOMPSON HOUSE 11 MILL STREET, PATERSON, PASSAIC COUNTY, N. J.	SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"	DATE JUL 1981
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION O. P. 63-11-23-13	NAME OF ARCHITECT HABS DRAWINGS'	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY POST 2 OF 15 SHEETS	

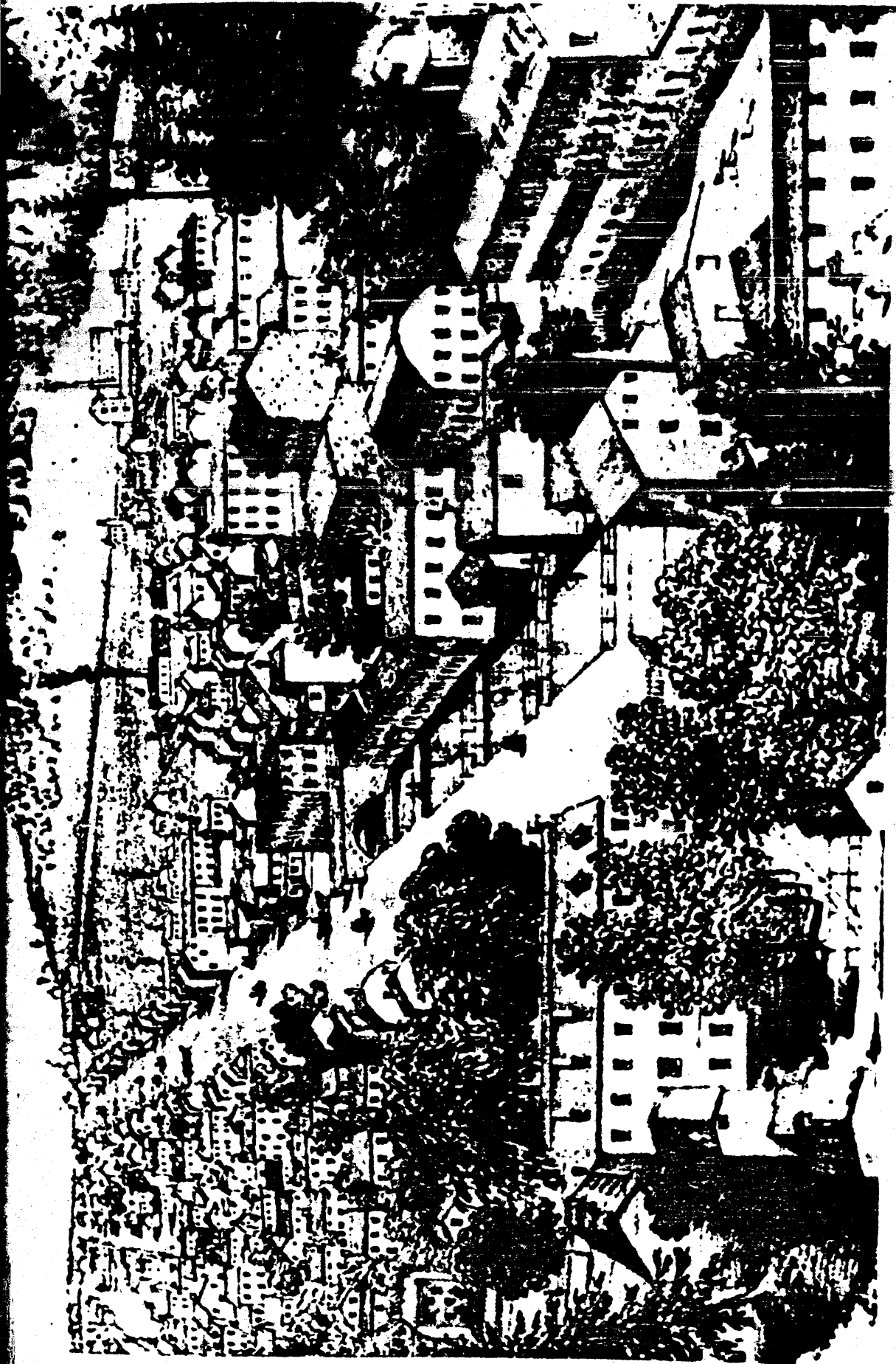
Daniel Thompson and John Ryle  
Houses  
Paterson  
Passaic County  
New Jersey

JUL 30 1981

JUL - 2 1981

MEASURED DRAWINGS - 1979





VIEW OF PATERSON IN Z 1853. Drawing in the Paterson Free Public Library.

Thompson and Ryle Houses opposite the arch bridge.

Daniel Thompson and John Ryle

Houses

Paterson

Passaic County

New Jersey

JUL - 2 1981

JUL 30 1981

Daniel Thompson and John Ryle  
Houses  
Paterson JUL 30 1981  
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New Jersey



STAIN GLASS OF JOHN RYLE, in the Paterson City Hall.

Daniel Thompson and John Ryle  
Houses  
Paterson' JUL 30 1981  
Passaic County JUL - 2 1981  
New Jersey



FIGURE 4 - RYLE AND THOMPSON HOUSES, CA. 1885.



Thompson House, ca. 1885,  
at former location.

Paterson, New Jersey

Photographer: unknown

Negative: G.K. Livitsanos  
380 Totowa Rd.  
Totowa, NJ 07511

View from west along the  
street now known as the  
McBride Ave. Extension.