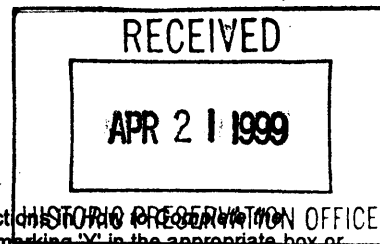
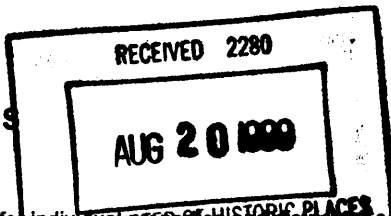


1168

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions for completion of this form. National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 68). Complete each item by marking "Y" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name The John W. Rea House ("The Rea House")

other names/site number The Doremus House

2. Location

street & number 675 Goffle Road  N/A  not for publication

city or town Hawthorne, Borough of  vicinity

state New Jersey code 034 county Passaic code 031 Zip code 07506

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] 7/27/99  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date  
Assistant Commissioner for Natural & Historic Resources/DSHPO  
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date  
\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.  See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register  See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

[Signature] 9/17/99  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action  
Edson H. Beall

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

The Rea House  
Name of Property

Passaic County, New Jersey  
County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
1	0	sites
N/A	0	structures
N/A	0	objects
2	0	Total

**Name of related multiple property listing**  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

N/A

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT: government office

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

COLONIAL: Dutch Colonial

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE:sandstone

walls STONE:sandstone

WOOD:shingle (gable ends only)

roof ASPHALT

other \_\_\_\_\_

**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See attached Continuation Sheets.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark 'x' in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- Criteria A, B, C, and D with checkboxes and descriptions.

Criteria Considerations N/A (Mark 'x' in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- Criteria A through G with checkboxes and descriptions.

\*Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- ARCHITECTURE, COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT, SOCIAL HISTORY, PERFORMING ARTS, CONSERVATION

Period of Significance

1810 - 1930

Significant Dates

1810; circa 1830; circa 1880; 1920; 1930

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Rea, John William (b. 1823; d. 1900)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
previously listed in the National Register
previously determined eligible by the National Register
designated a National Historic Landmark
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # 6-178
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other

Name of repository: Library of Congress, Washington, DC; Passaic County (NJ) Historical Society; Bergen County (NJ) Historical Society; Bergen County (NJ), Culture & Heritage Office; Avery Library, Columbia Univ., NY; Passaic County

The Rea House  
Name of Property

Passaic County, New Jersey  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of Property Approximately three (3) acres

Paterson Quad

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 8	5 7 10 5 14 10	4 5 3 4 1 1 4 10
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4			

See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

**Boundary Justification**

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Mary Delaney Krugman

organization Mary Delaney Krugman Associates, Inc. date April 15, 1999

street & number 36 Park Street telephone (973) 746-2810

city or town Montclair state New Jersey Zip code 07042

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**Maps**

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

**Photographs**

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

**Additional items**

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

**Property Owner**

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name County of Passaic, State of New Jersey

street & number Passaic County Administration Building Ed Smyk, County Historian  
402 Grand Avenue telephone (973) 881-4000

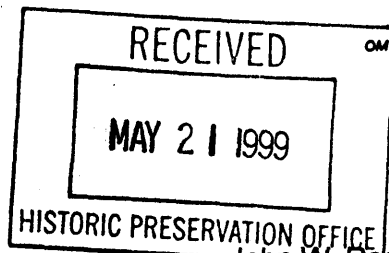
city or town Paterson state New Jersey Zip code 07505

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 at seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet



John W. Rea House  
Passaic County  
Hawthorne, New Jersey

Section number 7 Page 1

## SECTION 7 - ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

### *General*

The John W. Rea House (the "Rea House") (Photo #1) is a former residence constructed circa 1810, with a small porch added to the main entrance (circa 1875) and a major addition constructed at the rear of the building in the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century. It is located on Goffle Road, within Goffle Brook Park, a County-owned and operated park in the Borough of Hawthorne, Passaic County, New Jersey. It was one of four buildings within the Borough of Hawthorne that were documented in the Historic American Buildings Survey in the 1930s. Although its use has changed over the years – from residence to tavern, then the local Boys' Club Headquarters, and finally to county offices – the exterior and interior of the Rea House remain virtually intact. Today the house offers a fine example of the last and most highly developed of the vernacular Dutch architecture that flourished in northern New Jersey during the early 19<sup>th</sup> Century.

### *Site*

The Rea House is built on sloping land overlooking the Goffle Brook (Photo #2) and within Goffle Brook Park, owned by the Passaic County Park Commission. The House enjoys an uninterrupted view of the elongated Goffle Brook Park, which runs north and south through the Borough of Hawthorne along Goffle Road. Only two nearby park facilities – a baseball diamond just north of the Rea House (Photo #3) and a small playground to the south – interrupt the greensward surrounding the house. Goffle Road (formerly Godwinsville Road) was a major thoroughfare in the Revolutionary War. It also was the site of an encampment of Lafayette's Light Infantry during 1780 – a site now marked by a memorial erected after the original structure was destroyed by fire in 1950.

### *Geological Background*

The Rea House is located on gently sloping ground overlooking the Goffle Brook basin, east of the site. Near the streambed the land is alluvial, consisting of poorly drained soils on flood plains 3-8 ft above normal stream level. The site itself consists of deep, well-drained and moderately coarse-textured soils known as the Riverhead series – gently sloping, sandy loam, found in valleys adjacent to the rough stony Highlands. Immediately west of the site along the eastern slope of the ridge that rises steeply above the Rea House, deposits of glacial outwash material are found near the surface. These deposits are derived from granitic gneiss and less amounts of conglomerate, sandstone, and shale. The ridge west of the Rea House is a rock

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outcrop, where bedrock rises near the earth's surface. The area along the ridge provided much of the brown sandstone and other stone used for local construction. Stone quarries operated here for many decades, and large outcrops of sandstone glacial rocks are still visible. Along Goffle Road and to the east of the Rea House is urban land: areas developed for residential, commercial, industrial use where 40-80% of soil has been altered.<sup>1</sup>

**Overall**

The historic structure is a 5-bay rectangular unit measuring roughly 36' X 46', which consists of 1-1/2 stories and a full cellar. Its axis runs north-south, parallel to Goffle Road. Its exterior walls are of constructed coursed ashlar of brown sandstone ("brownstone") to the eave line all around. 20th century wood shingles cover the wood frame gable ends above that line. Its gambrel roof, characteristic of the vernacular Dutch style, is today covered with asphalt shingles. The roof was partially rebuilt sometime prior to 1930, as noted in the HABS documentation. The 20<sup>th</sup> Century rear addition is constructed of brick with a hipped roof that joins the historic structure at the eastern eave line.

**Exterior****1. Façade (West elevation)**

The façade of the Rea House is oriented toward Goffle Road (Photo #1). Its five bays and 1-1/2 stories are highly symmetrical, demonstrating the formalism that characterizes the last and most highly developed period of the Dutch Colonial style.

The façade's **fenestration** is the most obvious evidence of this formalism. Two windows flank the front entry on each side. They are spaced evenly across the façade: the wall panels between the windows and the panels between the end windows and the corners of the structure are all equal. Directly below each first floor window is a small cellar window, covered by an inset wood panel. There are three dormer windows just above the eave line. The center dormer is located directly above the front entry. The side dormers are located above and slightly offset toward the center from the first floor windows nearest the corners, leaving a space to either side of the central dormer that is much larger than the space from the end dormer to the gable end of the roof. The window sashes throughout are 1/1 double-hung, with triple-track combination storm and screen windows. A number of simple iron shutter-keeper brackets remain embedded in the masonry.

<sup>1</sup> United States Department of Agriculture, *Soil Survey of Passaic County, New Jersey* (Washington, DC: United States Department of Agriculture, \_\_\_\_\_).

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The **masonry** of the façade shows thoughtful planning and concern for design. It consists of coursed ashlar of local brown sandstone, which has been carefully cut and smoothly finished. Some tooling marks are visible (Photo #4). The stones of the façade are comparatively more uniform in color and texture than the rougher, more variegated stones of the side walls. The courses are of uniform height (approximately 8 inches), with minor variations where needed to accommodate window openings. The stones are laid up in Flemish bond in the section above the windows (albeit occasionally inconsistent) and on the courses below the windows, to some degree; the remainder of the courses are executed in an erratic bond with alternating longer and shorter stones. A brown sandstone string course – 8" high and projecting approximately 1-1/2 " from the wall plane – is carried across the façade one course above the cellar windows. This string course marks the level where the first floor begins; it is unique to the façade.

The flat window **lintels** are constructed of single lengths of brown sandstone. Immediately above the center of each lintel is a trapezoidal block that resembles a keystone, which, although integral to arch construction, here appears to be solely ornamental. Joints are tightly struck, contributing to the overall smoothly finished look of the façade. The **sills** are constructed of gray sandstone (Photo #4).

Three kinds of material appear in the joints: a light tan-colored **mortar**, very grainy in texture with small black pebble aggregate, visible throughout; a gray mortar material used for patching; and, behind the tan mortar, a darker, more dense material, perhaps clay or mud.

The transition from masonry to the wood framing of the upper story is marked on the façade by a course of wood shingles at the eave line, which has been carried around the corners of the structure from the gable ends (Photo #5).

The **front masonry stoop** (Photo #6) appears to be part of the original construction, although the wood porch was added somewhat later (see below). It is composed of large brown sandstone slabs almost 7' in width. A single slab forms the floor of the porch. There are three steps from this floor slab to the ground. The lowest step is wider than the others are, extending approximately 8 inches beyond the line of the porch on either side.

The wood frame porch (Photo #6) appears to have been an addition to the original front entry. The HABS survey estimated its construction date as being *circa* 1880. It consists of a shed roof with cross gable, supported by two square chamfered posts. The cross-gable's end faces the street and bears applied wood trim in a "rising sun" pattern. Four wood brackets brace the two posts (Photo #7). The brackets have a simple profile and are ornamented by a single drilled hole approximately 1-1/2 inch diameter.

The **main entry** (Photos #8 and 9) is highly ornamental in comparison to the simplicity of the rest of the structure. It is this feature that most expresses the "hybrid" nature of Dutch vernacular architecture of this period, blending Dutch design idioms with those of the Federal

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and Greek Revival styles. A transom divided into seven lights spans the entire width of the door opening. The transom is ornamented by delicate metal grillwork in the attenuated Federal style. The door has eight inset panels, alternating in pairs of small and large panels, beginning with the smaller panels at the top of the door. Sidelights with inset panels below flank the door. Two freestanding fluted Ionic columns flank the door opening which, with the door itself, add elements of the Greek Revival style. These are paired on each side with engaged columns in identical style, which join the door framing. The column pairs frame the sidelights on either side of the entry.

The three pitch-roofed **dormers** are constructed across the western eave line. They are very simple in design with flat bargeboards. The roofing is asphalt shingles; and the dormer walls are clad in wood shingles to match those of the gable ends.

There is one visible **chimney** protruding through the upper slope of the roof at its southern end. The chimney is constructed of brick and has corbelling at the top.

## 2. Side (North and South) Elevations

The side elevations of the Rea House are mirror images of one another (Photos #10 and 11). They evidence the same symmetry in **fenestration** as does the façade, but for the single eastern cellar window located directly under the easternmost first floor window on each side. The obvious reason for this departure from a totally balanced arrangement is the sloping land, which drops gradually eastward toward the Goffle Brook. The change in elevation allowed the occupants very usable cellar spaces – the windows offered light and ventilation and a rear door convenient service access.

The **coursed ashlar** is the same brown sandstone used in the façade. However, the courses vary in height from approximately 6" to 8-1/2". The stones are neither as finely cut nor as uniform in texture as the façade – many have strata of white pebbles that swirl irregularly through them. They are laid up in a random bond.

A line of discoloration is evident across the south elevation (Photos #5 and 10), running diagonally from a point above the south window of front room (1-SW) to a point below the sill of the south window in the rear room (1-S). The photo from the HABS survey shows irregularities in the stone and mortar joints at the westernmost side of the south elevation at ground level, which seems to indicate that a structure with entry to the cellar existed on that side at some point. It has been since removed, and the irregularities in the mortar joints have been made less apparent.

Iron pins, parallel to the surface of the masonry, are visible directly underneath the center 2<sup>nd</sup> story window on both the north and south elevations, and also on the façade, marking the floor level of the upper story. The initials "J S" and "F S" have been carved in one of the



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stones near the center of the north elevation, approximately 4-1/2 feet above ground level (Photo #12).

The shingles on the gable ends are stained a dark brown and are arranged in courses that alternate in narrow and wider bands. The existing shingles predate the HABS documentation.

### 3. Rear (East) Elevation

This 20<sup>th</sup> Century addition is constructed of textured brick, dark reddish-orange in color (Photo #10 and 11). It is the same width as the 19<sup>th</sup> Century portion and is one room deep. It has regular fenestration patterns on the east and north elevations (three groups of three 1/1 windows on the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor, located directly above 3 groups of paired 1/1 windows on the first floor). The door openings here are asymmetrical, with two doors straddling the southernmost ground floor windows. What appears to be a former door opening between the center and northernmost windows has been filled in with matching brick. The central portion of the addition's hipped roof joins the 19<sup>th</sup> Century portion at the eave line and is covered in asphalt shingles. A chimney identical to that found on the front elevation is located on the upper slope of the main structure's gambrel roof at its northernmost end.

### 4. Roof

The roof of the main structure is a gambrel roof common to early vernacular Dutch house construction. The roofing ends without overhanging eaves at the top of the masonry walls on the front and rear; a metal gutter system is mounted on a fascia board on both front and rear. The roof at the gable ends has eaves that extend approximately 1' over the wall plane, with plain soffit and fascia boards. The roofing material is currently asphalt shingles. The roof of the rear addition is a hipped roof, also covered in asphalt shingles, which extends over the wall plane to form eaves approximately 1' in depth.

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The cellar is divided into a number of smaller rooms. The plan of the earlier structure is still quite evident in the existing building. The main structure is divided in half along the north-south axis then subdivided by framed walls into 5 rooms and a small south-north hallway (C-H1).

The addition is divided into three rooms (C-SE, C-E and C-NE) and a west-east hallway (C-H2) that leads to an exterior door.

In the former "Dining Room"<sup>4</sup> (C-S), the mantel remains intact (Photo #13), with two Doric columns flanking the hearth. Three inset panels ornament the mantel above the firebox, which is now covered over. A small cupboard is inset into the wall to the right of the fireplace (Photo #14). The easternmost wall of C-S was an exterior wall prior to the construction of the addition; the former east window has been filled in and serves as a cupboard with two glass doors (Photo #15).

The center room (C-C) of the historic structure serves as a storage room; a small window in the eastern exterior wall is still visible, although now on an interior wall. The former "Kitchen" (C-N) serves as a small conference room, its walls covered with wood paneling. A wall separates this room from a hallway that runs immediately to the west along the former center wall of the cellar.

A wall divides the former "Open Cellar" (C-NW and C-SW) into two spaces -- one a finished meeting/office room, the other unfinished storage space. The floor beams are exposed in C-SW section, and bear evidence of gray paint, apparently of a very early period, which is very deteriorated. The floor beams run east-west. Portions of the foundation wall can be seen in two places, and appears to be rubblestone, with evidence of whitewash or white paint on the wall surface. The floor throughout the cellar is covered with wall-to-wall carpet.

<sup>2</sup> Room references are keyed to the Plans shown in Section 10, "Photo Orientation," Sheets 1/3 through 3/3. The first letter references the floor level, the second letter(s) reference the room's placement within the plan as oriented to the points of the compass.

<sup>3</sup> Shown as "C" on Section 10, Sheet 1/3, "Photo Orientation - Basement Plan."

<sup>4</sup> Historic American Buildings Survey [HABS], "The Rea House," Survey No. 6-178, Sheet 1 of 17 (1938).

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The cellar stair is enclosed but for the three bottommost stairs, where a small tapered post receives a simple railing (Photo #16).

## 2. First Floor<sup>5</sup>

The first, or main, floor of the Rea House has survived remarkably intact, especially considering the changes in use over the almost 200 years of its existence.

The plan of the oldest part of the structure is that of a rectangle having two equally sized rooms on either side of a center hall. The HABS drawings refer to the first-floor rooms as the "Reception Room" (1-NW) (Photo #17), the "Sitting Room" (1-N), the "Back Parlor" (1-S) (Photo #18); the "Front Parlor" (1-SW) (Photo #19), and the "Hall" (1-H) (Photos #20, 21, and 22). The 20<sup>th</sup> Century addition has one large room that extends across the entire eastern side of the structure (1-E). Today, all first floor rooms are used offices or meeting rooms. A wall has been inserted between 1-SW and 1-S since the HABS survey – which shows the two rooms open to each other – but it is likely that this opening was a modification to the original 1810 structure.

There is evidence of a fireplace in both 1-S and 1-SW (Photos #18 and 19), but the mantels have been removed and the fireboxes covered over. There is no visible evidence of a fireplace in 1-N or in 1-NW.

The wall surfaces in 1-H and 1-SW have been covered with rough plaster or texture paint, which has been painted over. There is faint evidence of a faux masonry wainscot and decorative border in low relief in 1-H, which continues up the staircase to the first landing. There is a decorative pattern above the former fireplace in 1-SW, also in low relief ((Photo #23).

Throughout the first floor, the window and door surrounds are consistent with decorative carpentry from the third quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century. Highly ornamental carved corner blocks punctuate the wood moulding surrounds of the door and window openings (Photos #20 and 24). The blocks bear an unusual botanical pattern: four leaves radiate from center to corners around a carved form in high relief, which somewhat resembles a large blackberry. The window openings and decorative surrounds remain intact throughout, even in the former east exterior walls that now join the addition. There, either the sashes have been removed entirely, or the window openings have been altered to form bookcases inset into the wall (Photo #25).

A carved wood picture moulding in a botanical pattern circles rooms 1-S, 1-SW, and 1-NW approximately 18" from the ceiling (Photo #24). A very simple 2" moulding joins wall to ceiling in 1-S and 1-SW. However, 1-N and 1-NW, the ceilings are covered with ornamental tin or pressed metal, and in those rooms the crown moulding is also made of ornamental pressed metal (Photo #26).

<sup>5</sup> Shown as "1" on Section 10, Sheet 2/3, "Photo Orientation - First Floor Plan."

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The **stairway** in 1-H has a turned newel post with turned balusters (Photo #21 & 27). The handrail has a rounded handgrip with a flat skirt on either side. It has intermediate landing before it turns up to the second floor in a U-shape. The upper newel post has a dropped pendant that extends below the ceiling line (Photo #28).

A plaster medallion with depressed inset, which may have marked the location of a chandelier (Photo #29), is located close to the center of the 1-H ceiling between the main entry door and newel post. The medallion is now partially obscured by a rectangular fluorescent light fixture.

All first floor room entry doors are modern flush doors with walnut stain, with 3 exceptions: one door with inset panels near the top of the cellar stairs, and two beaded board doors in an accessory space in the hall (Photo #22). All hardware, with two exceptions, appears to be contemporary. The floor is covered throughout with wall-to-wall carpet.

### 3. Second Floor<sup>6</sup>

The second floor has two offices arranged north (**2-N**) and south (**2-S**) of the top of the stairs (**2-H**). Room 2-N has three windows and a small storage area to the west (**2-NW**) with one gable window. Room 2-S has two windows, and a small storage area to the east (**2-SE**). Room **2-SW** is an unfinished space that houses the HVAC systems, and is open to the ridge in all directions.

The wall surfaces in all but the unfinished 2-SW have a smooth finish, apparently gypsum board. There is wall to wall carpeting throughout the finished spaces. The flooring in 2-SW is wood planking.

### 4. Attic Story<sup>7</sup>

From 2-SW it is possible to see the **roof framing** (Photo #30) and the space that formerly served as an attic story (now open to the floor below). The gambrel roof is articulated by means of two large north-south purlins held by tie beams. A second set of tie beams (shown as a "girder" on the HABS drawing, "Attic Floor Plan") joins the two posts on either side at the former height of the dormer ceiling. The posts are notched and pinned into the purlins and are

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<sup>6</sup> Shown as "2" on Section 10, Sheet 3/3, "Photo Orientation - Second Floor Plan."

<sup>7</sup> There is no plan of the Attic Story included here. All structural separations between the second floor and former attic story (shown in the HABS survey as well as the additional story indicated on the 1915 Sanborn Map, cited below), were removed at some time subsequent to 1938.

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evenly spaced between the end gables. The rafters are framed in two sections - from plate to purlin, and from purlin to ridge pole. Diagonal braces are notched and pinned into each post in three directions: along the purlin on both sides and into the tie beam (girder) that joins the posts.

The **dormers** (Photo #31) have pitched roofs and bear evidence of plaster and lath, as do the rafters up to the height of the dormer opening. Wood roofing shingles are evident along the edge of the dormer opening.

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## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

### Summary Statement

The John W. Rea House<sup>1</sup> is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places: 1) under Criterion A, as a result of its associations with the parks movement of the early 19<sup>th</sup> Century, the development of the Passaic County Parks system, and the conservation and historic preservation efforts of the Passaic County Park Commission during the 1930s; 2) under Criterion B, as a result of its associations with John W. Rea, performer, co-owner, and manager of the Christy Minstrels, and a man who was also well-recognized for his contributions to the civic life and development history of the Borough of Hawthorne, the Rea House constituting the only known property having associations with his productive life; and 3) under Criterion C, as an excellent example of early 19<sup>th</sup> Century vernacular Dutch stone house design from the most highly developed period of that building type constructed in northeastern New Jersey, especially in Bergen County.

### Historical Background

#### *Pre-Nineteenth Century Dutch Settlement Patterns in Northeastern New Jersey*

The settlement of the northern New Jersey area occurred after Henry Hudson's expeditions for the Dutch East India Company in 1609. Continuous trading and exploration voyages led to the establishment of the Province of New Netherland, the first permanent colony. The Dutch ventured out into the first settlements of what is now known as New Jersey after the organization of New Netherland.

The original Dutch settlers lost political control of New Amsterdam (including Bergen County) in 1664 to the English. Whether directly related or not, by 1675 the territory west of the Hudson River began being substantially settled. There appears to have been very little early settlement in Bergen County up until the late 17<sup>th</sup> Century.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> This property has two historic names, as documented in the Historic American Buildings Survey ("HABS"), #NJ-178: "The John W. Rea House (The Doremus House)." The property is referred to throughout as the "John W. Rea House" or more simply "the Rea House," which was the preferred name in the HABS documentation.

<sup>2</sup> "Early Stone Houses of Bergen County [Bergen County, New Jersey]." National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Thematic listing), dated July 3, 1979, prepared by the Office of Albin H. Rothe, AIA. Listed on the

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Hawthorne, New JerseySection number 8 Page 2***Hawthorne's Early Settlement***

Hawthorne began its history as part of Saddle River Township, Bergen County. The earliest deed for property was from the Proprietaries to Maryen Camblo (Marion Campbell) in 1697, although its first settlement is reported to have occurred in 1706.<sup>3</sup> Like much of Bergen County, Dutch farmers were its principal settlers. Although an 1837 shift in political boundaries transferred county jurisdiction of the area to the newly created Passaic County, the history of Hawthorne and its early architecture is inextricably linked with the history of the Dutch in northeastern New Jersey, notably that of Bergen county.

In the early 18<sup>th</sup> Century, two families -- the Ryersons and the Westervelts -- controlled much of the territory around *de Gaffel* -- as the Dutch termed the hamlet where the roads *fork* in going around the hill.<sup>4</sup> The Dutch term evolved into "the Goffle" -- the name for the area transversed by what is now known as the Goffle Brook.

Parallel to the stream, the land rises sharply to the top of the steep ridge of the First Watchung Mountain Range. At the base of the ridge, the "Goffle" Road, for some time known as the Godwinville Road, ran north and south between Paterson and the towns to its north. During the Revolutionary War, this road served as a major artery for troop movements, and has continued to serve as a major route between Paterson and points north into the 20th Century (See Section 8, Attachment B). Today the road still is a major secondary arterial, linking the communities of north Paterson, Hawthorne, Haledon with Routes 208 and 4, both major four-lane highways of north and northwest New Jersey (see Location Map).

***The First Owners: The Doremus Family***

Title to the land on part of which the Rea (a/k/a "Doremus House") was later constructed has been traced to Hessel Doremus (b. 1723; d. 1801), who married Gasiah Westervelt (b.1726; d.1812) in 1745. According to the HABS documentation, this original parcel consisted of 200 acres, which extended "from the river to the Van Winkle line."<sup>5</sup>

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New Jersey Register of Historic Places (3 October 1980); listed on the National Register of Historic Places (9 January 1983), attachment: "Early Dutch Stone Houses of Bergen County, New Jersey: A Field Survey," 9.

<sup>3</sup> William Nelson, *Historical Sketch of the County of Passaic, New Jersey* (Paterson, NJ: Chiswell & Worth, 1877), 27-29.

<sup>4</sup> Nelson, *Historical Sketch*, 28.

<sup>5</sup> HABS, "The Rea House," *op cit*.

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The Westervelts were among the first and most prominent Dutch families to settle in that area.<sup>6</sup> Although the Hawthorne branch of the Doremus family has yet to be fully researched as of this writing, the substantial homestead that its descendants built on Goffle Road stands as testament to the family's prominence.

The HABS documentation estimates that the house was built *circa* 1810, commissioned either by Henry Doremus (1754-1833) or Hessel Doremus (1787-1853), his son,<sup>7</sup> although several of its architectural features that appear original would date the construction as *circa* 1830 (see discussion below under "Architecture of the Rea House").

Now known as "the Rea House," after later owner John W. Rea (see discussion below), this former Doremus residence embodies the characteristics of the most highly developed phase of vernacular Dutch architecture early in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century, just before the style faded from popularity in the United States.<sup>8</sup> It is a hybrid of four stylistic conventions – Dutch stone vernacular, Georgian, Federal (also known as "Adam"), and Greek Revival. Before considering these influences in greater detail, however, it is important to put the architectural design of the Rea House in the context of Dutch building traditions in the area.

***The Dutch Vernacular Building Traditions of Bergen County - 17<sup>th</sup> - 19<sup>th</sup> Centuries***

These Dutch vernacular building traditions of Bergen County were the subject of an intensive field survey and analysis that formed the basis of the thematic National Register listing of over 200 early Dutch stone houses in Bergen County.<sup>9</sup> In brief, the survey found that the construction techniques and design elements of the stone houses represented nothing new – their builders relied on European traditions or learned them from their neighbors and fathers. The evolution of the Dutch stone building over approximately 150 years is based on the refinement of detail and planning that resolved the problems of more and varied space utilization.<sup>10</sup>

However, the sharing of these traditions among the Dutch settlers of Bergen County resulted in these buildings having a number of common elements that have come to characterize them. Among the most prominent of these was the use of brown sandstone. Since

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<sup>6</sup> Nelson, *Historical Sketch*, 28.

<sup>7</sup> HABS, #NJ-178, "the Rea House," 1.

<sup>8</sup> "Early Stone Houses of Bergen County," "Field Survey" attachment, 79.

<sup>9</sup> "Early Stone Houses of Bergen County," "Field Survey" attachment.

<sup>10</sup> Early Stone Houses of Bergen County," "Field Survey" attachment, 37.



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the "half-timber" construction methods common to European construction proved to be not well suited to a more severe North American climate, the Bergen County Dutch settlers turned to locally abundant native brown sandstone and timber for their construction needs.

The Dutch were accustomed to working with brick, a modular unit, and in Bergen County they turned the easily shaped sandstone into modular units which they laid up as they would brick – sometimes in a familiar Flemish bond pattern, such as is found on the Rea house. (See Section 7, "Architectural Description," above.)<sup>11</sup> Fieldstone was also readily available from fields cleared for agriculture, and the combination of fieldstone and sandstone was used in many of the early stone houses, although by the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> Centuries, the stonework became increasingly sophisticated. These examples were built with carefully dressed stones, precise coursing, decorative bond, and, in some examples, decorative tooling marks.<sup>12</sup>

The Survey also notes that the abundance of inexpensive slave labor was an important factor in the quarrying and careful shaping of the building stones. According to Census records, Bergen County was the largest slave-holding district, reporting among its population 2300 slaves in 1790 and 1683 slaves in 1820 – this in spite of the gradual abolition of slavery in New Jersey after 1804.<sup>13</sup> It is interesting to note that the 1886 map of the Rea property (Section 8, Attachment E-1, Map of "Paterson Workingmen's Homestead Association"), shows a number of outbuildings, some of which may have been housing for farm workers or slaves.

The second most commonly identified element of later Dutch vernacular building was a gambrel roof with flaring eaves. Actually, the earliest stone houses had steeply pitched gable roofs; the gambrel roof was not prevalent until at least the middle of the 18<sup>th</sup> Century, when deeper house plans required the spanning of greater lengths. The gambrel roof also provided additional headroom on the upper stories that allowed for habitable sleeping quarters or extra storage, and thus was a very economical way to increase useable space within the main body of the house. The flaring eaves shielded the long elevations from the weather and sun, and provided sheltered areas for working (or resting) outdoors.

The main entrance to the building was consistently located on the eave side, not the gable end, and a large front "stoep," often with benches to either side, was a main gathering

<sup>11</sup> "Early Stone Houses of Bergen County," "Field Survey" attachment, 35.

<sup>12</sup> "Early Stone Houses of Bergen County," "Field Survey" attachment, 71.

<sup>13</sup> John T. Boyd, Jr., "Some Early Dutch Houses in New Jersey, Article I," *The Architectural Record*. Vol. 36 (July 1914), 36-37; Rudolph J. Vecoli, *The People of New Jersey* (Princeton, NJ: D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc., 1965), 47.

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point for evening socializing. The main entrance of the earlier houses typically faced the south, but as time went on they were more often constructed with the main entrance facing the road.<sup>14</sup>

The survey proposed ten evolutionary phases of the plan of early Dutch stone houses, which it distilled into a diagram (see Section 8, Attachment O). The forms evolved from the 18th Century one- and two-room units (Forms A & B), through various configurations that ended with the last identified form (Form J), which roughly dated from 1809 - 1830. This last form -- the four-room, center hall configuration -- reflected an increase in size, a more formally organized plan, and a differentiation of room functions. This form was typically very large and highly stylized, with a large gambrel roof and broad through hall.<sup>15</sup> Although early stone houses typically had a kitchen wing, some later examples lacked such a wing, perhaps as a result of the invention of the stove (see discussion below).

### ***The Architecture of the Rea House***

The Rea House falls within the last style described by the Bergen County survey, Form "J." It is a "hybrid" of several architectural styles that were either popular or growing in popularity at the time of its construction.<sup>16</sup> The Dutch building traditions (1700 - 1830) are most clearly evident in the Rea house's stonework and its gambrel roof. The symmetry of both plan and elevation show the influence of the 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> Century "Georgian" style (1700 - c. 1830), which is marked by strict formalism (gambrel roofs were also common to this type). The delicate grillwork in the transom over the main entry door reflects the attenuated "Federal" (or "Adam") style (1780 - c. 1840). Finally, the main entry door with its alternating long and short panels, the broken entablature and fluted Ionic columns, and full transom and sidelights reflect the "Greek Revival" style (1825-1860). These combined elements, all of which appear to be original, place the date of original construction *circa* 1830 or later.

The four-room, center hall plan of the Rea House was evidence of an increasing formalism in building form that began with the Georgian style and grew in popularity during the early years of the new Republic. The more formal ordering system created a convenient circulation pattern that was unrelated to traditional stone house construction.<sup>17</sup> While late-18<sup>th</sup> Century versions of this building type also had a similar arrangement, the Rea House is distinguished from these by the fact that its fireplaces are on the exterior walls rather than interior (although with interior chimneys), and all four rooms are equal in size. The Bergen

<sup>14</sup> "Early Stone Houses of Bergen County," "Field Survey" attachment, 43.

<sup>15</sup> "Early Stone Houses of Bergen County," "Field Survey" attachment, 70.

<sup>16</sup> "Early Stone Houses of Bergen County," "Field Survey" attachment, 4.

<sup>17</sup> "Early Stone Houses of Bergen County," "Field Survey" attachment, 59.

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County survey noted that most examples of this type had four fireplaces -- one in each of the rooms off the center hall -- while fewer examples, including the Rea House, had only three.<sup>18</sup>

The masonry of the Rea House is also characteristic of the late period in Dutch vernacular construction. Like other buildings of the last quarter of the 18th and the first quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> Centuries, the stonework is extremely sophisticated. Much of the stonework, particularly on the facade, is a sandstone ashlar that is well squared, dressed, and carefully coursed. The other sides are also carefully coursed and sandstone is continued around all sides of the structure, rather than restricted to the façade, as it is on some examples. The increasing formalism of the facade is exhibited in a number of masonry details, e.g., the trapezoidal "faux keystones" above the window lintels; the carefully striated tool marks on the sills and lintels, and Flemish bond patterning in the façade's upper courses.

The interior ornamental detail of the Rea House, particularly the window and door surrounds, appears to be of a later period than 1810 -- the date proposed by the HABS documentation for the house's original construction. However, the interior detail appears to be original and is consistent with exterior features *circa* 1830 and later. The wood corner blocks, with their foliage-and-berry motif carved in high relief, constitute a principal decorative element of the main floor. The Rea House's staircase, with its vernacular turned newel post and balusters, also seems consistent with a construction date of *circa* 1830. In the first quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century, the staircase became a focal point of the center hall, as it is here.

The cellar of the Rea House, which housed the kitchen and dining room, provided the only secondary access point from the exterior, according to the HABS drawings. It has remained intact but for the insertion of several walls in the former Kitchen and open cellar spaces. Apparently there was some structure that may have served as a kitchen wing and entrance to the cellar, which would have been typical of the early Dutch stone houses. This structure was removed at some point in its history, however, leaving only a slight discoloration on the south elevation (see Photos 10 & 32). Later evidence indicates that all cooking was done within the body of the Rea house, possibly resulting from the use of a cooking stove, a device invented *circa* 1820, which was safer than an open fire and threw off less heat than did open hearth cooking.<sup>19</sup>

When both interior and exterior architectural features are taken into account, current scholarship would resolve the conflict between the 1810 date proposed in the HABS documentation and the date of *circa* 1830s offered by the resource itself in favor of the latter.

<sup>18</sup> "Early Stone Houses of Bergen County," "Field Survey" attachment, 70.

<sup>19</sup> "Early Stone Houses of Bergen County," "Field Survey" attachment, 71.

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Hawthorne, New JerseySection number 8 Page 7***Years of Doremus Ownership of Property***

The Doremus family owned the house on Goffle Road from c. 1810 until 1859. During that period, the political boundaries of Bergen County were altered by an act of the New Jersey legislature approved in 1837, which carved out Passaic County from area formerly included in the historic boundaries of Bergen County. The new county incorporated the southwestern corner of Bergen County, including the Dutch settlement along Goffle Road, within its boundaries. The settlement was renamed "New Manchester," and was a part of Manchester Township (Section 8, Attachment A).

The shift in political boundaries that made Hawthorne part of Passaic County mattered little to the history of the Rea House. It was built for the Doremus family, a prominent Dutch family, within the historic boundaries of Bergen County. It remains today as evidence of that building tradition.

Hessel Doremus died in 1853, leaving the homestead and the surrounding land to his daughter, Catherine Doremus Van Saun. One year later, Catherine conveyed the property to her brother, John H. Doremus, for \$2,000.

John H. Doremus, who reportedly was born in the house in 1810, became a leading citizen of the area, holding the position of Passaic County freeholder from 1845-1846, and from 1855-1858. It was John and his wife, Rachael, who, sold 150 acres of the property in 1859 to Margaret Ann Rea, wife of John W. Rea, for \$10,000. This was the same John Rea from whom the house has received its historic name. (See Section 8, Attachments C and D, showing location and 1859 boundaries of the Rea tract.)

***John W. Rea, Minstrel and Impresario***

John W. Rea, under the stage name John W. "Jack" Raynor, was co-owner, manager, and performer in the Christy Minstrels, a prominent antebellum minstrelsy company, which performed extensively in the United States and in Europe.<sup>20</sup> The homestead along the Goffle Brook became Rea's retreat during his sojourns home until his final retirement in 1866.

John William Rea was born in Ireland on March 31, 1823 of Austrian origins (the family surname was originally spelled "Von Rhea"). Rea's great-grandfather was reportedly an admiral

<sup>20</sup>Hawthorne, New Jersey, *Hawthorne Tercentenary Souvenir Book* (Hawthorne, NJ: Borough of Hawthorne, 1964), 25; Elias Howe, *The Ethiopian Glee Book: Containing the songs sung by the Christy Minstrels* (Boston: E. Howe, 1848); "Old Minstrel Makes Last Exit," Obituary, *The Morning Call* [Paterson, NJ], 6 April 1900.

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in the Austrian navy. His Austrian heritage must have been of source of pride to John Rea, who displayed the family coat of arms in his "North Paterson" (now Hawthorne) residence until his death. Rea's family immigrated to the United States when he was 10 years old, settling in New York City. His father, Joseph Aaron Rea, had been druggist to the queen in Dublin; after coming to this country he opened a pharmacy on Cherry Street.<sup>21</sup>

John Rea was known as a singer of unusual talent and power. He made his first professional appearance in New York around 1845, under the stage name "John W. 'Jack' Raynor." In 1847, Rea was one of the original members of the first Campbell's Minstrels and a member of the Pyne Harrison Opera Company. In 1847 he joined the E. P. Christy Minstrels, touring with them until the group's dissolution in 1854. Soon thereafter Rea, in partnership with E. H. Pierce, reorganized the group into the "Christy Minstrels," and lead it through its most illustrious period as a prominent minstrelsy group of the ante-bellum era.

The blackface minstrel show was an indigenous American theatrical form comprised of a group of black-faced white minstrels whose material caricatured the singing and dancing of Negro slaves. It was popular in England as well as the United States, reaching its zenith between 1850 and 1870.<sup>22</sup>

The Christy Minstrels were celebrated on both sides of the Atlantic, performing on Broadway, New York City, for nearly 10 years, and then in Europe. Their appearance at the Wyman Theatre in London in 1856 was described as "an instantaneous success."<sup>23</sup> The group continued to perform at such noted theatres as the Princess, the Polygraphic Hall in the Strand, and, after touring the provinces, it established a permanent home for minstrelsy at St. James' Hall, Piccadilly, London. There it played to capacity audiences made up of London's elite, the nobility, and members of royalty. The group was reported to have performed all over the European continent, and before several monarchs, including Queen Victoria. In 1860, the company performed in the palace of the Tuilleries, Paris, by special request of Napoleon III and in the presence of Napoleon, Empress Eugenie, the Dauphin, and court. Napoleon was reported to have selected the program himself. Reportedly, it was the first and only performance of minstrelsy ever given in the palace of the Tuilleries. In honor of the performance, Napoleon presented Rea with a pin -- a gold ball studded with 25 diamonds -- which Rea was wearing when he died.<sup>24</sup>

<sup>21</sup> "Old Minstrel Makes Last Exit."

<sup>22</sup> "Minstrel Show," *Encyclopedia Britannica CD 98* (Chicago: Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc., 1994-1998).

<sup>23</sup> "Old Minstrel Makes Last Exit."

<sup>24</sup> "Old Minstrel Makes Last Exit."

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Rea formed a partnership with George Christy, son of E. P. Christy, the founder of the original group. George was known as one of the most talented blackface artists, and reported to be a universal favorite of audiences around the world. Rea and George fought successfully to retain the company's name in spite of a legal challenge by George's father, after which the group toured throughout the United States under the joint management of J. W. Raynor and George Christy.<sup>25</sup> The Christy Minstrels were among the most famous of the minstrelsy groups of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century, both in the United States and abroad.

Rea is credited with making famous many of composer Steven C. Foster's songs, including songs that Foster reportedly wrote especially for Rea. Among these were "Old Kentucky Home," "Old Folks at Home" (1851), also known as "Swanee River", "Nellie Bly," "Hard Times Come No More," "Nellie Was a Lady," "Old Uncle Ned," "Tillie Dole," and "Old Dog Tray."<sup>26</sup>

The blackface minstrel show occupies a central and uncontested space in the history of American popular culture. Its imitations and parodies helped shape society's perceptions of African Americans - and of women - and made their mark on national identity, policymaking decisions, and other entertainment forms such as vaudeville, burlesque, the revue, and, eventually, film, radio, and television.<sup>27</sup> The Christy Minstrels was the most important of the early minstrel companies, and is credited with establishing the classic format of the minstrel show.<sup>28</sup> The story of such groups as the Christy Minstrels is integral to the understanding of the history of the performing arts and the forging of the American identity from the 19<sup>th</sup> Century to the present.

After three years of great success in England, John Rea retired from the Christy Minstrels, and returned to the United States in 1860, taking up residence in the Goffle Road homestead. At the end of the Civil War, he reorganized the minstrel troupe and took it on tour for another two years, after which time he retired to northern New Jersey for the remainder of his life.<sup>29</sup>

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<sup>25</sup> "Old Minstrel Makes Last Exit."

<sup>26</sup> "Old Minstrel Makes Last Exit." "Old Folks at Home" or "Swanee River" originally appeared under E. P. Christy's name; Foster's name appeared on the song after 1879.

<sup>27</sup> Annemarie Bean, James V. Hatch, and Brooks McNamara, Eds., *Inside the Minstrel Mask: Readings in Nineteenth-Century Blackface Minstrelsy* (Hanover, NH: Wesleyan University Press, 1996); William J. Mahar, *Behind the Burnt Cork Mask: Early Blackface Minstrelsy and Antebellum American Popular Culture*, Part of Series, *Music in American Life* (Urbana, IL: University of Illinois Press, c1999).

<sup>28</sup> "Minstrel Show," *Encyclopedia Britannica CD 98* (Chicago: Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc., 1994-1998).

<sup>29</sup> *Hawthorne Tercentenary Souvenir Book*, 25.

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### ***The Rea House - Sold and Reacquired (1868 - 1881); Architectural Alterations***

In 1868, Rea and his wife sold the Goffle Road property to William Oakley for \$25,000, more than doubling their original investment.<sup>30</sup> Oakley owned the property and mill along the Goffle Brook immediately to the north of Rea's property. Apparently, Oakley encountered financial (or other) difficulties, for in 1881 – only eleven years later – the property was seized by the Sheriff and re-conveyed to the Reas. Margaret, John's wife, died that same year.

The sale to Oakley is somewhat puzzling. The reasons for the sale are nowhere mentioned in current research, nor it is clear that the Reas ever vacated the Goffle Road property. On the contrary, a biographical essay on Rea reports that he resided at his homestead on Goffle Road for over forty years.<sup>31</sup> However in 1872, during the period of Oakley's ownership, John Rea executed his Last Will and Testament in nearby Franklin Township. Census records for this period may provide the answer to this uncertainty, but such research has not been conducted to date.

The years 1880-1881 were significant in the history of the Rea House. Not only did John Rea reclaim his property from neighbor William Oakley and return to reside in the house, but also substantial alterations to the structure were made. The front porch, according to the HABS documentation, was constructed c. 1880, although is consistent with design in the preceding decade as well. The porch gable is ornamented with a flat-board applique in a "rising sun" pattern, typical for that period. The square chamfered posts are common to Dutch vernacular verandas, often supporting the flared eaves characteristic of that building type. The simple post brackets, ornamented by a single drilled hole 1-1/2" in diameter, are also consistent with vernacular design of the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century.

It is unclear, given current research, who commissioned the c. 1880 alterations to the Rea House. They occurred at a transitional point in the building's history. It may have been that the extensive improvements were built for an overly ambitious William Oakley, who then encountered financial difficulty – related or unrelated to the construction costs. It also may have been that Rea himself commissioned the alterations – enhancing the beauty of the residence to which he was returning for good. He appeared to have the means to finance the construction, however, the death of his wife around that time may well have distracted him from such an enterprise. Notwithstanding this uncertainty, the alterations were of a quality that enhanced the elegance of the Rea homestead.

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<sup>30</sup> HABS, 4.

<sup>31</sup> Hawthorne, New Jersey, *Hawthorne Tercentenary Souvenir Book* (Hawthorne, NJ: Borough of Hawthorne, 1964), 25.

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Hawthorne, New JerseySection number 8 Page 11**John W. Rea, Civic Leader and Founder of North Paterson (1886-1900)**

It is during the 20-year period following his wife's death that John Rea rose to local prominence as a civic leader. He served as Superintendent of Schools in Manchester Township and, although a Democrat in Republican Manchester, he was elected Justice of the Peace. He was known to be a good judge, fair in his decisions. The respected titles of "Judge Rea" and "Squire Rea" followed him for the remainder of his life.<sup>32</sup>

Rea also became known for his dedication to realizing Hawthorne's future as a thriving residential community. His subdivision and development of his property was the impetus for the expansion of Hawthorne into the 20<sup>th</sup> Century community that exists today.

John Rea founded the "Paterson Workingmen's Homestead Association" in approximately 1886. That year he filed his planned subdivision of a portion of his 150 acres east of the Goffle Brook for modest building lots. Rea anticipated an influx of working class families once the proposed construction of the NY, Susquehanna & Western Rail Road yards on his property nearby was completed. Rea named this district of affordable housing sites "North Paterson" (see Section 8, Attachment E-1 and E-2).<sup>33</sup>

As Rea cut up of his farm into lots, laying out, grading, and otherwise improving the area, he apparently sought to attract working class families to the area by naming the streets after prominent political figures who would have been familiar to laborers. Most of the individuals were prominent in the labor movement or who fought for individual independence. The names included figures such as "Karl Marx,"<sup>34</sup> "Parnell,"<sup>35</sup> "Wm. Tell,"<sup>36</sup> and "Powderly."<sup>37</sup> Intermingled

<sup>32</sup> "Old Minstrel Makes Last Exit."

<sup>33</sup> Belcher, William A. "Interesting Career of Judge John W. Rea." Typed manuscript, later published in the Passaic County Historical Society *Bulletin*, Vol. II, No. 1 (1 September 1931).

<sup>34</sup> Karl Marx was author of *Das Kapital* (pub. 1867) – the "Bible of the working class," as it was officially described in a resolution of the International Working Men's Association. "Karl Marx," *Encyclopedia Britannica CD 98*, (Chicago: Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc., 1994-1998).

<sup>35</sup> Charles Stuart Parnell (1846-1891) was and Irish nationalist, a member of British Parliament (1875-91) and leader of the struggle for Irish Home Rule in the late 19<sup>th</sup> Century. "Charles Stuart Parnell," *Encyclopedia Britannica CD 98*, (Chicago: Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc., 1994-1998).

<sup>36</sup> Wilhelm Tell was a Swiss legendary hero of the 14<sup>th</sup> Century who symbolized the struggle for political and individual freedom. "Tell, William," *Encyclopedia Britannica CD 98*, (Chicago: Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc., 1994-1998).

<sup>37</sup> Terence Vincent Powderly (1849-1924) was the American Labor Leader who led the Knights of Labor from 1879-1893. "Powderly, Terence V.," *Encyclopedia Britannica CD 98*, (Chicago: Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc., 1994-1998).



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with those street names were those named after individuals who might have aroused other kinds of liberal feelings: "Lafayette," and "Robert Burns"<sup>38</sup> streets were among these. Two street names are an aberration in this collection of names celebrating freedom and opportunity: one street was rather surprisingly named "Bismarck Avenue,"<sup>39</sup> and another named "Hobart Avenue" – individuals known more for their staunchly conservative beliefs than anything related to liberalism in any form.<sup>40</sup>

Local histories speculated that Rea's purpose for such street names was a "targeted marketing" strategy, which was meant to attract working class families to his development. Apparently, the strategy was unsuccessful for the lots did not sell well.<sup>41</sup> In 1890, only 5 years later, Rea filed a revised subdivision plan in which all but "Lafayette Avenue" had changed their names to sequentially numbered streets – "First Avenue," "Second Avenue," etc. (Section 8, Attachment F).

In 1892, Rea filed a new revision to the map of North Paterson, showing an expansion of the area set aside for the construction of a roundhouse and maintenance yards for the New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad line (Section 8, Attachment G). The line passed through Rea's property immediately to the west of the development area. The rail yards were fully constructed by 1894, according to the map revision filed that year (Section 8, Attachment H).

The construction of the rail yards on Rea's property brought new settlement to the area, and in the 1894 map, new houses were already shown to have been built in North Paterson, and the Tercentenary Booklet noted that most of the lots in the subdivision were sold by that time. Rea Avenue, the main east-west road that linked Goffle Road with the roads east of the rail yards, became the center of the community of Hawthorne.<sup>42</sup>

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<sup>38</sup> Robert Burns was the national poet of Scotland, who was famous for his rebellion against orthodox religion and morality, among other things. "Burns, Robert," *Encyclopedia Britannica CD 98*, (Chicago: Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc., 1994-1998).

<sup>39</sup> Perhaps for Otto Von Bismarck (1871-1890), also known as the "Iron Chancellor," creator and first chancellor of the German Empire (1871-1890), an archconservative with an uncompromising hatred of socialists and anarchists. "Bismarck, Otto Von," *Encyclopedia Britannica CD 98*, (Chicago: Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc., 1994-1998).

<sup>40</sup> Rea had connections with nearby Paterson, NJ. It is likely that Rea named "Hobart Avenue" after Garret Augustus Hobart (1844-1899), a Paterson attorney who served as Vice President under the conservative Republican administration of U.S. President William McKinley (1897-1899).

<sup>41</sup> Hawthorne, New Jersey, Hawthorne, New Jersey, *Hawthorne Tercentenary Souvenir Book* (Hawthorne, NJ: Borough of Hawthorne, 1964), 25.

<sup>42</sup> *Hawthorne Tercentenary Souvenir Book*, 25.

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The increase in population and economic vitality of the area inspired a move toward greater political independence. In 1898, the Borough of Hawthorne was established as an independent municipal corporation of Passaic County.<sup>43</sup> It must have pleased Rea to see the settlement that he had devoted so much time and effort reach its political independence.

John Rea did not see much of the new municipal era, however, for he died only two years later. The *Morning Call* obituary noted that death came suddenly to John Rea. He apparently had been working on the back veranda, from which he was reported to have staggered in his last moments to the front hall, where he died of heart failure.<sup>44</sup>

The description of his death is valuable here for the mention of the back veranda. No photos or drawings have been found to date that document this veranda, but early 20<sup>th</sup> Century Sanborn maps, show it as somewhat shallow in depth – perhaps the depth of a flaring eave that would have been characteristic of this building form, but is today lacking on the Rea House.<sup>45</sup>

Rea's obituary also gives other clues that may be relevant to the architectural history of the Rea House. The Rea House lacks the flaring eaves that are typical of its style and period. Also noteworthy is the fact that two courses of wood shingles are carried around the façade just under the eaves, creating a rather awkward transition from masonry to wood on the main elevation. The obituary notes that Rea lost many of his personal papers in a fire – perhaps the event that caused the roof line to be altered. The 1930s HABS documentation noted that the roof had been rebuilt, a fact that may account for the absence of flaring eaves that would have perhaps previously hidden this transition on the façade. The connection of the fire to the rebuilding of the roof and the removal of the flaring eaves, however, cannot be confirmed from the research available to date.

Even 64 years after his death, Rea was still remembered in local histories as "one of the best known and respected citizens of Hawthorne."<sup>46</sup> His sudden death in April 1900 was front-

<sup>43</sup> T.F. Gordon, *Surveyor, New Jersey* (Philadelphia: A. Finley, 1834). As published in John P. Snyder, *The Mapping of New Jersey: The Men and the Art* (New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 1973); W. Woodford Clayton, and William Nelson, *History of Bergen and Passaic Counties* (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Everts and Peck, 1882), 559-564; Historic American Buildings Survey [HABS], "The Rea House," *op cit*.

<sup>44</sup> "Old Minstrel Makes Last Exit."

<sup>45</sup> Sanborn Maps of Hawthorne, New Jersey, Plate 195 (\_\_\_\_\_: Sanborn Library, LLC, 1915, 1922, 1950, 1970, and 1971); Report of the Passaic County Appraiser [Description of Buildings on Knapik (formerly J.W. Rea) property, as part of the condemnation proceedings and transfer ownership to Passaic County Parks Commission], 1929 - 1930; "Old Minstrel Makes Last Exit," *op. cit*.

<sup>46</sup> *Hawthorne Tercentenary Souvenir Book*, 25.

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page news -- an occasion for recounting his minstrelsy career, his civic leadership, and his efforts to foster new investment in and development of the community of Hawthorne.<sup>47</sup>

### *The Rea House Becomes the "Knapik Inn"*

After John Rea's death, son Frank Erin Rea formed the Rea Land Company and proceeded to sell off the remainder of the Rea parcel. It appears that Frank (or the Rea Land Company) demolished a number of outbuildings on the Rea property, shown on the 1886-1894 subdivision maps (Section 8, Attachments E-H). These outbuildings do not appear on the 1915-1950 Sanborn maps (Section 8, Attachments K-M), although a new barn/garage structure appears to the southeast of the house. In 1920, the Rea Land Company sold the former Rea homestead to John and Mary Knapik, who converted the home into an inn and tavern, known the "Knapik Inn."

The Knapiks made some changes in the Rea House to accommodate the new use. It was they who apparently constructed the brick "sun porch addition" that replaced the rear veranda in existence at John Rea's death.<sup>48</sup> This addition, while not in keeping with the more historic portion of the Rea House, is smaller in scale and left many of the original features of the historic former exterior intact. Fortunately, it is located on a secondary elevation and is a minor jarring note to an otherwise admirable building form. The gable end shingles with alternating wide and narrow courses also appear to be 20<sup>th</sup> Century replacements, and predate the HABS documentation photograph. It is possible that the Knapiks re-shingled the gables during the ten years of their ownership, although this cannot be confirmed from current research.

The Passaic County Appraiser's 1929 report on the Knapik property,<sup>49</sup> conducted in advance of the County's acquisition of the property in 1930, had a very helpful description of the house and outbuildings. At the time of acquisition, the Rea House had a "Flinkote" roof, and consisted of two stories and basement, with a two-story "Sun Porch" extension made of brick. The Appraiser apparently did not feel the attic story worth mentioning, although it was clearly reflected in the HABS drawings and Sanborn maps through 1950.<sup>50</sup>

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<sup>47</sup> "Old Minstrel Makes Last Exit."

<sup>48</sup> Sanborn Maps of Hawthorne, New Jersey, Plate 195. \_\_\_\_: Sanborn Library, LLC, 1915 and 1922.

<sup>49</sup> Passaic County Appraiser, Description and Appraisal of Buildings on Knapik (formerly J.W. Rea) property, undertaken as part of the condemnation proceedings and transfer ownership to Passaic County Parks Commission, 1929 - 1930.

<sup>50</sup> These documents show the Rea House to be a 2-1/2 story house.

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On the interior, the Appraiser reported that the first floor consisted of a "Living Room, Bar Room, Grill room, Sun Porch, Hall, Toilet, and Urinal in the hall partitioned." He also noted oak floor in the living room and a metal ceiling in the Bar and Grill. It is likely that the hall toilet and urinal were installed by the Knapiks for the tavern patrons; the beaded board partition and transom ventilator are still extant.

The Appraiser noted that the second floor consisted of a hall and seven bed rooms, several of which lacked doors, and none of which had closets. Four bedrooms had no [artificial] light. He also noted that there were no bath or toilet facilities on this floor. From this information, we can surmise that the Knapiks' operation of the inn -- certainly as far as overnight lodging was concerned -- left much to be desired. The configuration of the second floor rooms seems to have remained unchanged prior to the HABS documentation.

In the basement, the Appraiser noted that there were two rooms and bath, with one large room under Sun Porch. Steam heat served only the first floor and hall of second floor. These rooms seem to correspond with the 1930s HABS drawings, although it is not clear if this was the original configuration of the second floor rooms.

The Appraiser also provided the only description we have of the Rea House outbuildings: The "Barn and Garage," measured 36' x 26' average width by 10' average height. It also had a "Flinkote" roof, a material that also covered the sides of the structure, and the garage portion had "cement" floor. This structure appears on the 1915 Sanborn, five years before the Knapiks acquired the property. The only other structures noted in the appraisal were a chicken coop and telephone booth.

The Appraiser's report is valuable, not only for the description of the Rea House in 1929, but also for the description of the surrounding neighborhood and deteriorating condition of the Goffle Brook itself -- a condition that spurred the newly created Passaic County Park Commission to action. In his report, the Appraiser noted the presence of a stone-crushing plant directly across the street, which was "detrimental to the neighborhood for Residential occupancy." Later in the report, the Appraiser reports:

"Property in the rear of the Goffle Road frontage has been filled in with Garbage, Metal Refuse, such as cans, wash boilers, etc., Papers, bottles, ashes, etc. In my opinion it would take at least ten years for this fill to settle and decompose. Too much fill has been placed upon the Property relevant o the contour of the adjoining property.

"During rain-storms there is undoubtedly seepage from the fill into the Brook, causing a pollution. In the Brook there are several old metal go-carts."<sup>51</sup>

<sup>51</sup> Passaic County Appraiser's Report (1929-1930), 3.

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This sorry state of affairs was soon to be remedied.

### ***The Rea House is acquired by the Passaic County Park Commission***

In November 1927, the New Jersey Legislature appointed the first members of the Passaic County Park Commission pursuant to legislation entitled "An Act to Establish Public Parks in Certain Counties of this State and to Regulate the Same," approved March 1895.<sup>52</sup>

The 1895 enabling legislation that paved the way for the creation of the Passaic County Parks Commission resulted from the growing interest in the preservation of public parklands and urban beautification during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> Centuries. It was spearheaded by the work of Gifford Pinchot (1865-1946) at George Vanderbilt's North Carolina estate "Biltmore" where, in 1892, he conducted the first systematic forestry work in the United States. The parks movement was fueled by the enormously successful Chicago's World Columbian Exposition of 1893, and the "city beautiful" movement that followed it. From the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century and into the 20<sup>th</sup>, communities across the country worked to improve urban environments and increasingly recognized the need for recreation areas to meet the needs of their growing populations. Parks were developed to provide visual relief and places for healthful play and recreation in answer to this need.

The Commission focused its early efforts on acquiring lands along the banks of rivers and large brooks in order to preserve their beauty. During its organizational life, it developed the Passaic County Park System by acquiring and managing Goffle Brook Park, Preakness Valley Park, Weasel Brook Park, Pompton Park, and the Garret Mountain Reservation (see Section 8, Attachment I).

The Goffle Brook was among the first to receive the Commission's attentions. Up to the late 1920s, the site of the park was occupied by grazing land for cows and cornfields. Contamination was beginning to despoil the natural beauty of the brook, however, and development was encroaching on its banks. The Commission anticipated that the growing population, without efforts to restore and preserve this area, would lead to the brook becoming an eyesore rather than an asset.<sup>53</sup> It began a program of development that aimed to restore the natural beauty of the area, provide a site for recreational facilities, and stabilize and improve property values on both sides of the Goffle Brook.<sup>54</sup>

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<sup>52</sup> Passaic County Park Commission, New Jersey, *Report for 1928-1929* (Paterson NJ: Passaic County Park Commission, 1929).

<sup>53</sup> *Hawthorne Tercentenary Souvenir Book*, 145.

<sup>54</sup> Hawthorne, New Jersey, *Borough of Hawthorne, New Jersey: 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Souvenir Book 1898-1948* (1948).

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In 1930, the Passaic County Park Commission acquired much of the two-mile stretch of lands along the Goffle Brook in 1930, including the former Rea House (then owned by the Knapiks) and 22 acres from the Rea Land Company adjacent to Rea Avenue (see Section 8, Attachment J). These parcels were joined to form a linear park now known as "Goffle Brook Park" as part of the Passaic County Park System.

The Commission also worked to preserve several notable historic structures within the new parks system, e.g., the Dey Mansion at Preakness, and Lambert Castle in Paterson.<sup>55</sup> It also endorsed and aided the documentation of other historic structures within the boundaries of the parks under its jurisdiction as part of the 1930s Historic American Buildings Survey. This sensitivity to historic buildings is attributed to the Commission's first executives, Frederick W. Loede and Charles A. Winans, and other members of the original Commission.<sup>56</sup> The Rea House was one of the buildings so documented, and was regarded as one possessing "exceptional historical or architectural merit."<sup>57</sup>

The Rea House was one of only four houses in Hawthorne included in the Historic American Building Survey of the late 1930s.<sup>58</sup> One of the original four, the Lafayette Headquarters/Johannes Ryerson House, was destroyed by fire (1950). The other two houses, the Judge John S. Van Winkle House and the Marcellus-Vreeland House, were constructed approximately 60 years prior to the Rea House (1750-1760), and therefore reflect an earlier period in the development of the building type than that embodied in the Rea House. Although hundreds of examples of the building type exist elsewhere, the Rea House is only one of two other known stone houses documented within the Borough of Hawthorne.

***Passaic County Use of the Rea House (1930 - 1999)***

The Rea House has been used for public purposes since Passaic County acquired the property in 1930 and has remained in a remarkable state of preservation, in spite of several changes in use. The Hawthorne Boy's Club, founded in 1943, was headquartered in the Rea House from its formation up to 1965. From 1976 to the present, the House has been occupied by Passaic County's Office on Aging.

<sup>55</sup> E. A. Smyk, Passaic County Historian, Letter to John Lacz dated 11 February 1999.

<sup>56</sup> E. A. Smyk, *Ibid.*

<sup>57</sup> E. A. Smyk, *Ibid.*; Hawthorne, New Jersey, *Borough of Hawthorne, New Jersey: 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Souvenir Book 1898-1948* (1948).

<sup>58</sup> Historic American Buildings Survey [HABS], "The Rea House," Goffle Brook Park, Goffle Road, Hawthorne, New Jersey, Survey No. 6-178 (1938).

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On the interior, the Rea House has retained much of the plan and ornamental detail of its 19<sup>th</sup> Century architectural history. This is most notable on the main floor, where the plan, the ornamental door and window surrounds, and staircase remain virtually intact, although all fireplace mantles on the first floor have been removed, and a wall has been inserted in the former opening between the Front and Back Parlors (1-SW and 1-S). The new wall was constructed after the 1930s HABS documentation.

The cellar of the historic portion, which housed the kitchen and dining room and provided the only secondary access point from the exterior, also has remained intact, but for the insertion of several walls -- one in the former "kitchen" (C-N) and several in the formerly open, unfinished space (now C-NW, C-SW). According to the HABS drawings,<sup>59</sup> all exterior walls appear to be intact throughout the structure, as well as the interior walls of the cellar and first floor. The County has also subdivided the single sun porch room into three small rooms and a hall.

The second floor of the Rea House has been substantially altered to accommodate the Passaic County Office on Aging. Unlike the first floor, no architecture detail remains from the 19<sup>th</sup> Century but for the banister that ends at the top of the stair.

The plan of the second floor has been totally reconfigured from that shown in the HABS drawings. However, it is possible that the second floor had already been altered during the 1920s to accommodate the house's use as an inn, although this is not clear from existing evidence. The HABS drawings show that second floor divided into six small rooms, each with a window, and a storage room in the northeast corner of the second floor, with stairs to an attic story. Current documentation is not able to confirm the existing second floor window openings as original; however, they are consistent with the formal arrangement of other known examples of this building type from the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> Century period, particularly in Bergen County.<sup>60</sup>

On the exterior, there have been some changes over the years as well. The windows shown in the HABS drawings (6/6 double hung sashes) have been recently replaced with 1/1 double hung sashes with triple-track combination storms and screens. The cornices of both front and rear were removed at some point after the 1930s to accommodate a gutter and downspout drainage system.

<sup>59</sup> Historic American Buildings Survey [HABS], "The Rea House," *op cit*.

<sup>60</sup> John T. Boyd, Jr., "Some Early Dutch Houses in New Jersey," Article I, *The Architectural Record*. Vol. 36 (July 1914), 40, 45-46; "The Genesis of the Gambrel Roof." *The American Architect and Building News*. Vol. 93, No. 1672 (11 January 1908), 13-18; Gette, O.J. "Old Gambrel-roof Houses in New Jersey." *The American Architect and Building News*. Vol. 93, No. 1672 (11 January 1908), 11-12.

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### *Conclusion*

Despite the changes in its use during its almost 200 years of existence, the Rea House has remained remarkably intact – both in exterior and interior features. It stands today as a fine example of the early Dutch vernacular stone house, as the only known site associated with the productive life of John W. Rea, and as a site associated with the American parks movement and the efforts of the Passaic County Parks Commission in the early years of this century. A highly visible landmark surrounded by the pastoral setting of Goffle Brook Park, the Rea House offers the Borough of Hawthorne, the State of New Jersey, and the nation a valuable historical resource worthy of listing on the New Jersey and National Register of Historic Places.



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Map dated April 1886.

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**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

John W. Rea House  
Passaic County  
Hawthorne, New Jersey

Section number     9     Page     6    

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**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

John W. Rea House  
Passaic County  
Hawthorne, New Jersey

Section number 10 Page 1

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**VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

A parcel within the northernmost portion of Block 145, Lot 1 of the Tax Map of the Borough of Hawthorne, County of Passaic, New Jersey, following the lot lines described in the Deed from John Knapik and Mary Knapik, his wife, to The Passaic County Park Commission, dated 23 June 1930 (as shown on the Site Plan) containing three acres more or less.

**VERBAL BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION**

The proposed boundaries include lands historically associated with John W. Rea's ownership, but excluding lands that no longer contribute to the resource, i.e, lands located east of Goffle Brook now occupied by residential structures built in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century; and lands owned by the Reas west of Goffle Road, which have been fully built out with structures not within the period of significance. The historic boundaries conform closely with the boundaries conveyed by the Knapiks, successor owners of the Rea property, to the Passaic County Park Commission in 1930.

The parklands that surround the Rea House on three sides and extend along the Goffle Brook to its north and south establish a context that greatly contributes to the appreciation of the Rea/Doremus House as a 19<sup>th</sup> Century farm and later country home. It is an area that has been the focus of preservation efforts on the part of the Passaic County Park Commission since the late 1920s. Today, the Goffle Brook Park offers a bucolic setting for the Rea House that is very much in keeping with its historic context. It is an especially welcome oasis of historic architecture and greensward in an area of otherwise intense development.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

John W. Rea House  
Passaic County  
Hawthorne, New Jersey

Section number 10 Page 2

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**PHOTOGRAPHS**

The following information is the same for all of the photographs listed below:

1. *Name of Property:* The John W. Rea House
2. *County, City, and State where located:* Passaic County, Hawthorne, New Jersey
3. *Name of Photographer:* Mary Delaney Krugman
4. *Date of Photographs:* April 1999
5. *Location of original negatives:* Mary Delaney Krugman Associates, Inc.  
36 Park Street  
Montclair, New Jersey 07042

**6 & 7 Description of views; number of photograph:**

- |                |  |
|----------------|--|
| Photo 1 of 34  | Exterior: Façade, looking E.   |
| Photo 2 of 34  | Site: Goffle Brook Park, looking S from Rea House.   |
| Photo 3 of 34  | Site: Goffle Brook Park baseball diamond, looking NE from Rea House.                             |
| Photo 4 of 34  | Exterior: Façade detail: masonry showing windowsill, string course and tooling marks, looking E. |
| Photo 5 of 34  | Exterior: Façade and south elevation, looking NE.  |
| Photo 6 of 34  | Exterior: Porch at main entry, looking E.  |
| Photo 7 of 34  | Exterior: Detail of porch: post bracket, looking SE.   |
| Photo 8 of 34  | Exterior: Front (main) entry door, showing flanking columns and sidelight, looking E.            |
| Photo 9 of 34  | Exterior: Detail of porch: transom and ornamental grillwork, looking SE.                         |
| Photo 10 of 34 | Exterior: South and east elevations, looking NW.   |
| Photo 11 of 34 | Exterior: North elevation and Façade, looking SE.  |



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetJohn W. Rea House  
Passaic County  
Hawthorne, New JerseySection number 10 Page 3

- 
- Photo 12 of 34 Exterior: Detail of north elevation, showing initials carved into masonry block, looking S.
- Photo 13 of 34 Cellar: Front view of mantel in former "Dining Room" (Room #C-S), looking S.
- Photo 14 of 34 Cellar: Detail of built-in cupboard in former "Dining Room" (Room #C-S), looking SW.
- Photo 15 of 34 Cellar: Former "Dining Room" (Room #C-S), showing cabinet with glass doors in former exterior window opening, looking SSE.
- Photo 16 of 34 Cellar: stair rail and balusters, looking NE.
- Photo 17 of 34 1<sup>st</sup> Floor: View of former "Reception Room" (Room #1-NW), with pressed metal ceiling and 3 windows, looking NNW.
- Photo 18 of 34 1<sup>st</sup> Floor: former "Back Parlor" (Room #1-S), showing former location of fireplace, now sealed, looking S.
- Photo 19 of 34 1<sup>st</sup> Floor: former "Front Parlor" (Room #1-SW), showing former location of fireplace, looking S.
- Photo 20 of 34 1<sup>st</sup> Floor: Interior view of front (main) entry in first floor hall, looking W.
- Photo 21 of 34 1<sup>st</sup> Floor: Staircase in first floor hall. looking E.
- Photo 22 of 34 1<sup>st</sup> Floor: Hall, showing beaded board storage closet with transom, view into addition at rear, looking E.
- Photo 23 of 34 1<sup>st</sup> Floor: Detail of bas-relief above former fireplace in former "Front Parlor" (Room #1-SW), looking NW.
- Photo 24 of 34 1<sup>st</sup> Floor: Detail of corner blocks, wall finish, and picture moulding in first floor conference room (Room #1-SW), looking W.
- Photo 25 of 34 1<sup>st</sup> Floor: former "Sitting Room" (Room # 1-N), view through former exterior window and inset panels (now open bookcase) looking into addition, looking NE.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

John W. Rea House  
Passaic County  
Hawthorne, New Jersey

Section number 10 Page 4

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- Photo 26 of 34      1<sup>st</sup> Floor: Detail of former "Sitting Room" (Room #1-N): pressed metal ceiling panels, cornice, beaded board wall finish, looking NW.
- Photo 27 of 34      1<sup>st</sup> Floor: Detail of entry hall staircase: newel post and banister, looking E.
- Photo 28 of 34      1<sup>st</sup> Floor: Detail of upper portion of main staircase showing banister, posts, and dropped pendant, looking SE.
- Photo 29 of 34      1<sup>st</sup> Floor: Ceiling medallion in first floor hall, looking W.
- Photo 30 of 34      2<sup>nd</sup> Floor: Tie beam, pinned braces, and post supporting roof, looking NE.
- Photo 31 of 34      2<sup>nd</sup> Floor: Interior view of SW dormer framing, showing shingles and rafter bracing, looking SW.

**Historic Photographs**

- Photo 32 of 34      HABS Documentation photograph (c. 1938) of facade and south elevation, looking NE (photocopy).
- Photo 33 of 34      Façade and north elevation as Hawthorne Boys' Club, as shown in Hawthorne's 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Souvenir Booklet, 1948 (photocopy).
- Photo 34 of 34      Façade and north elevation as Hawthorne Boys' Club, as shown in Hawthorne's Tercentenary Souvenir Booklet, 1964 (photocopy).

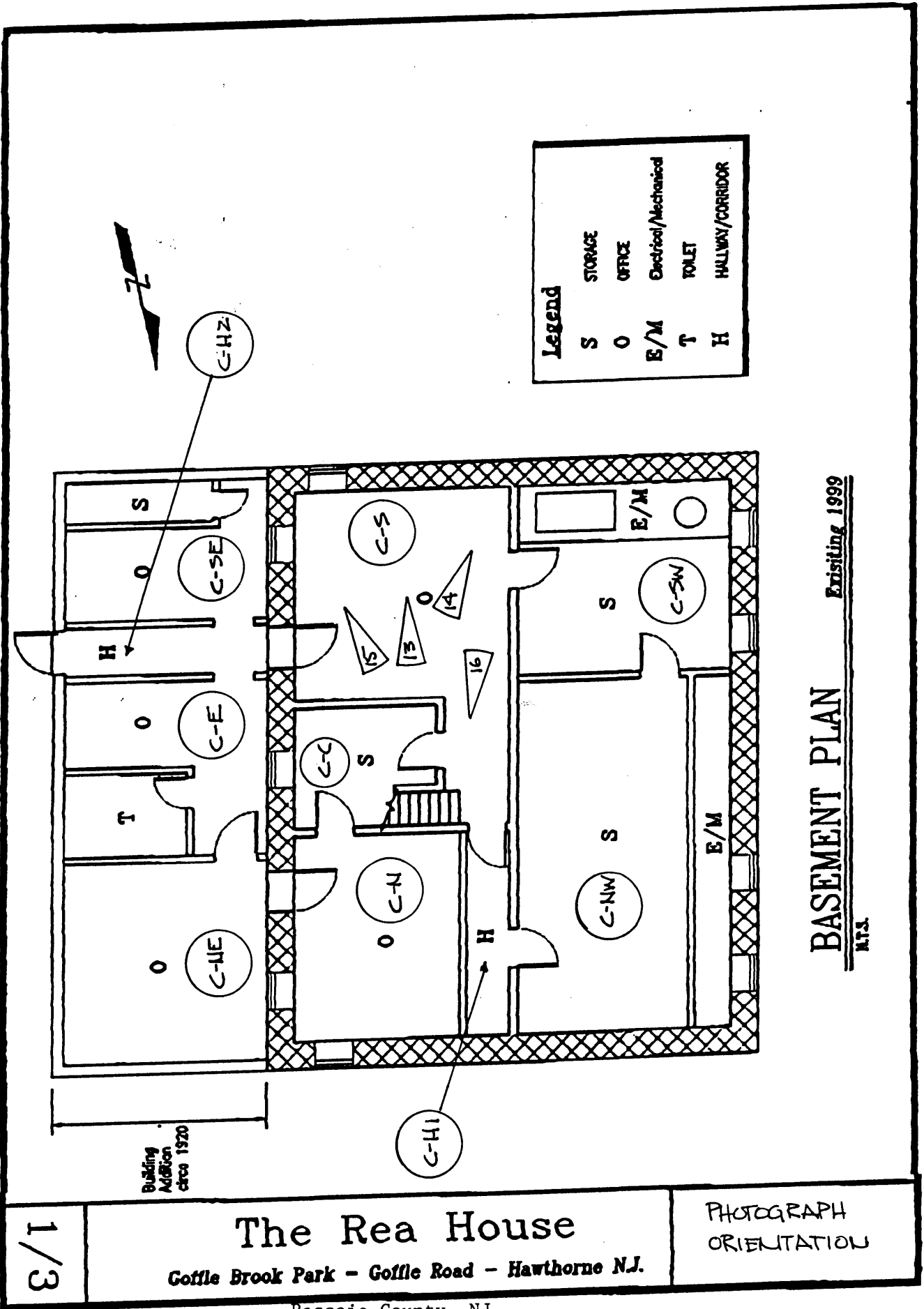
# Location Map

The John W. Rea House, Passaic County, Hawthorne, New Jersey



Microsoft®  
**Streets98**





1/3

# The Rea House

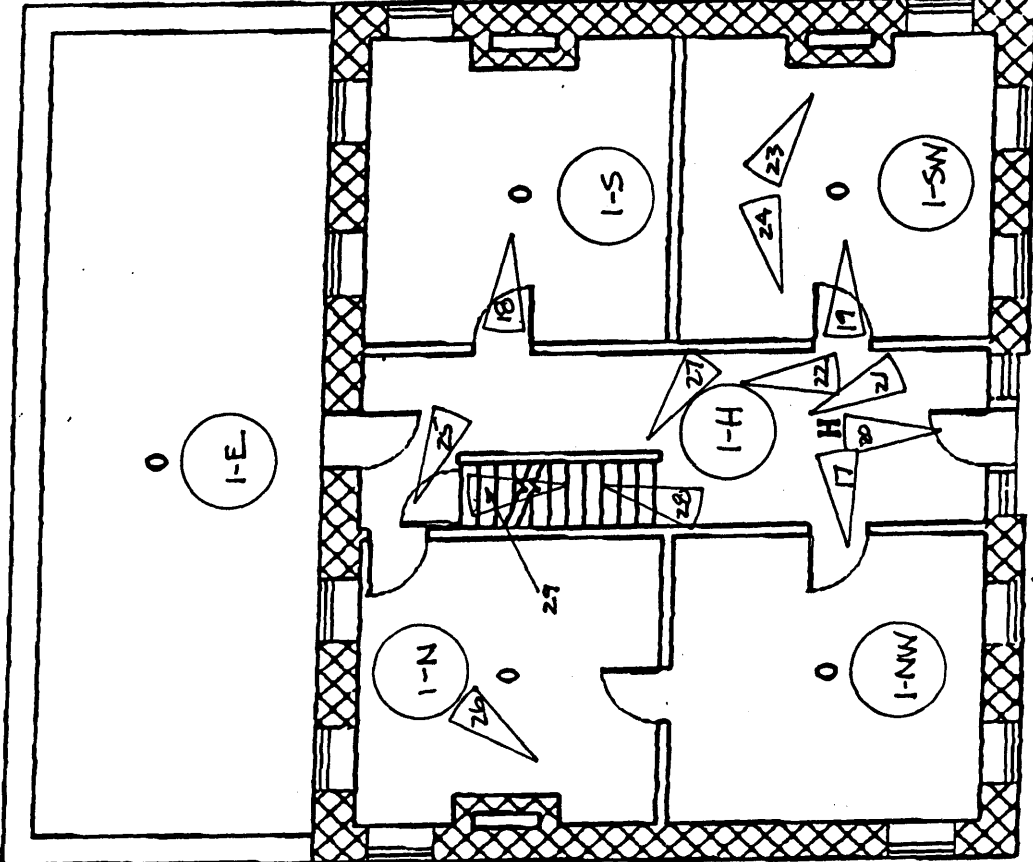
Goffle Brook Park - Goffle Road - Hawthorne N.J.

PHOTOGRAPH  
ORIENTATION



**Legend**

S	STORAGE
O	OFFICE
E/M	Electrical/Mechanical
T	TOILET
H	HALLWAY/CORRIDOR



Building Addition since 1920

**FIRST FLOOR PLAN**  
N.J.S. Existing 1999

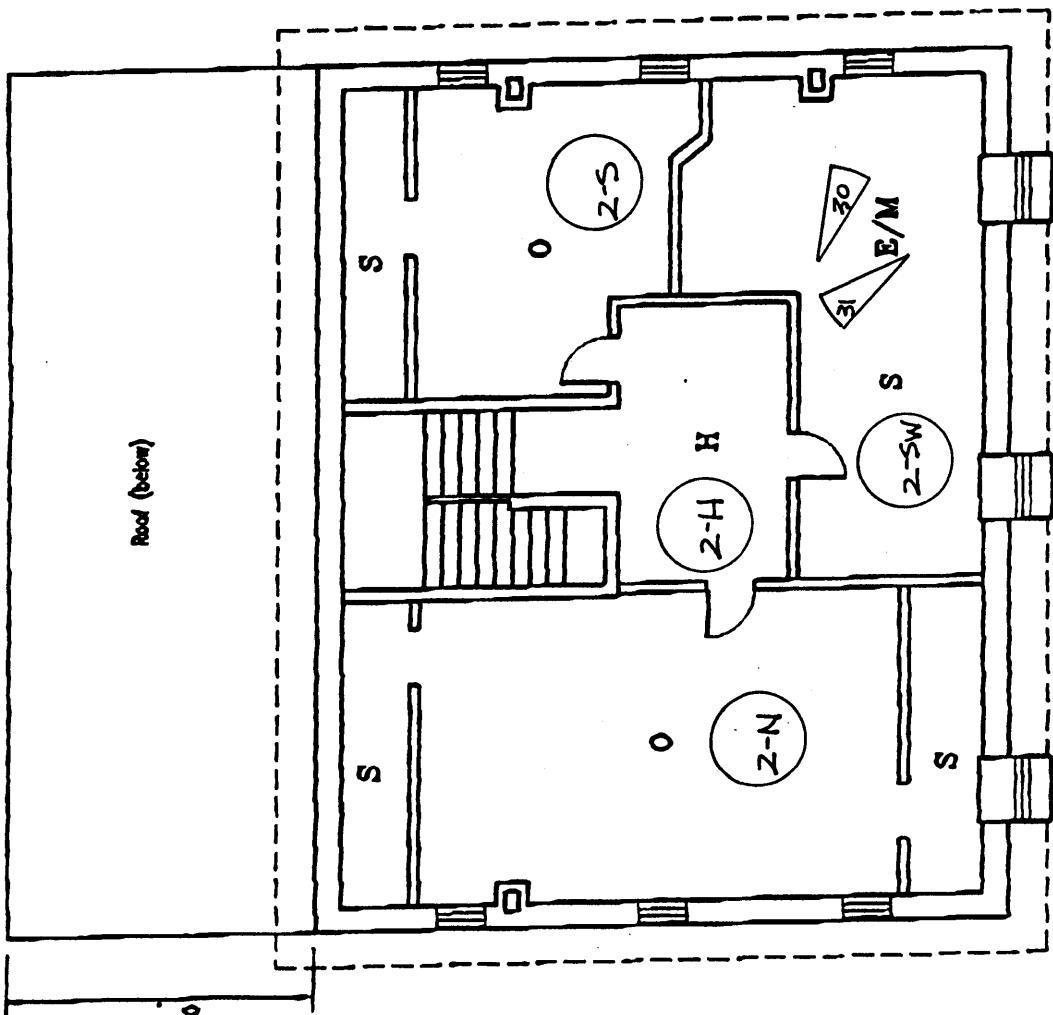
2/3

**The Rea House**  
 Goffle Brook Park - Goffle Road - Hawthorne N.J.

PHOTOGRAPH ORIENTATION



Legend	
S	STORAGE
O	OFFICE
E/M	Electrical/Mechanical
T	TOILET
H	HALLWAY/CORRIDOR



Roof (below)

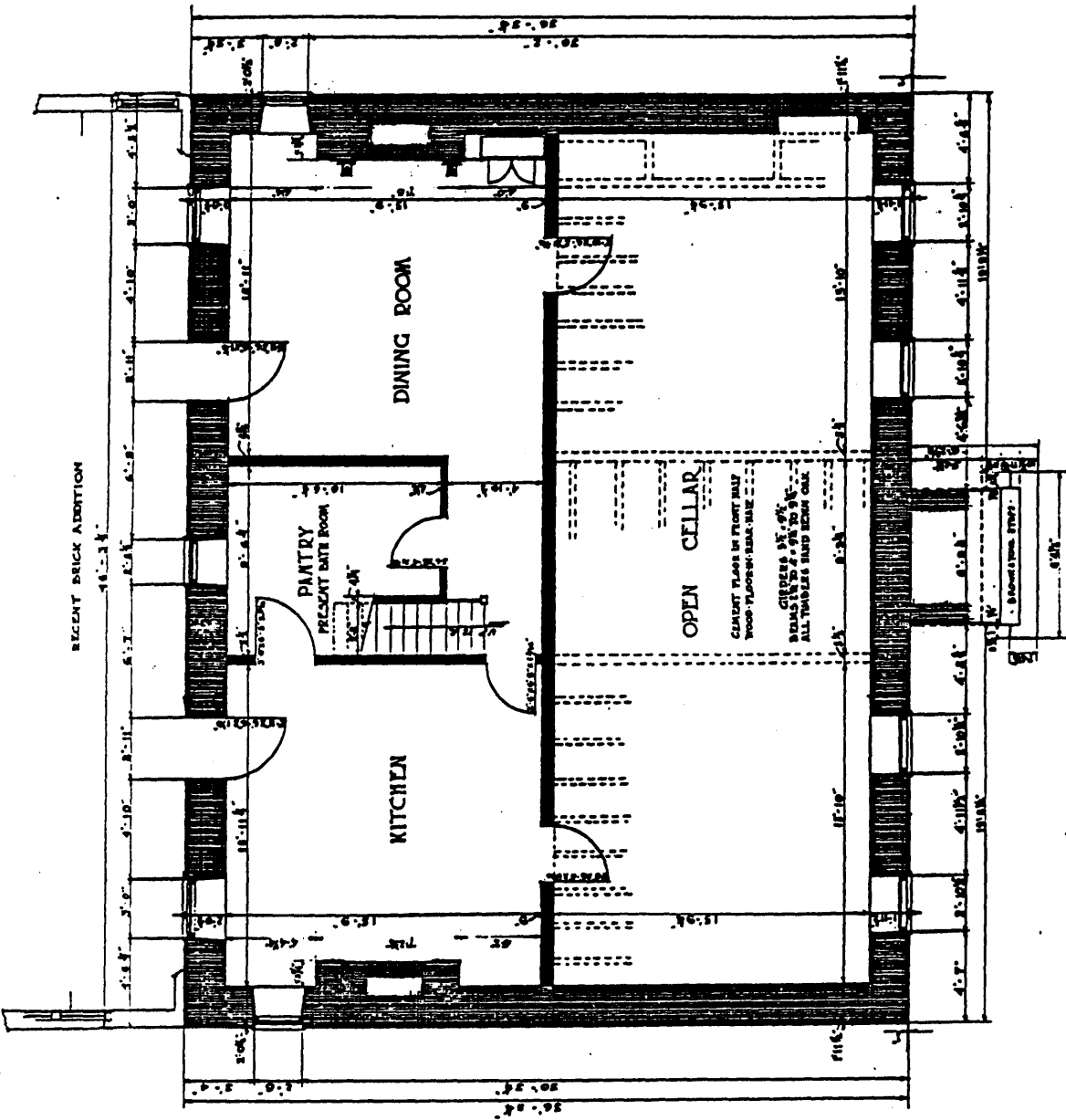
Building Addition  
circa 1920

**SECOND FLOOR PLAN** Existing 1998  
N.T.S.

3/3

**The Rea House**  
Goffle Brook Park - Goffle Road - Hawthorne N.J.

PHOTOGRAPH  
ORIENTATION



BASEMENT PLAN

M:1:0  
METRIC

HISTORIC AMERICAN  
BUILDINGS SURVEY  
SHEET 1 OF 17 SHEETS

6-178

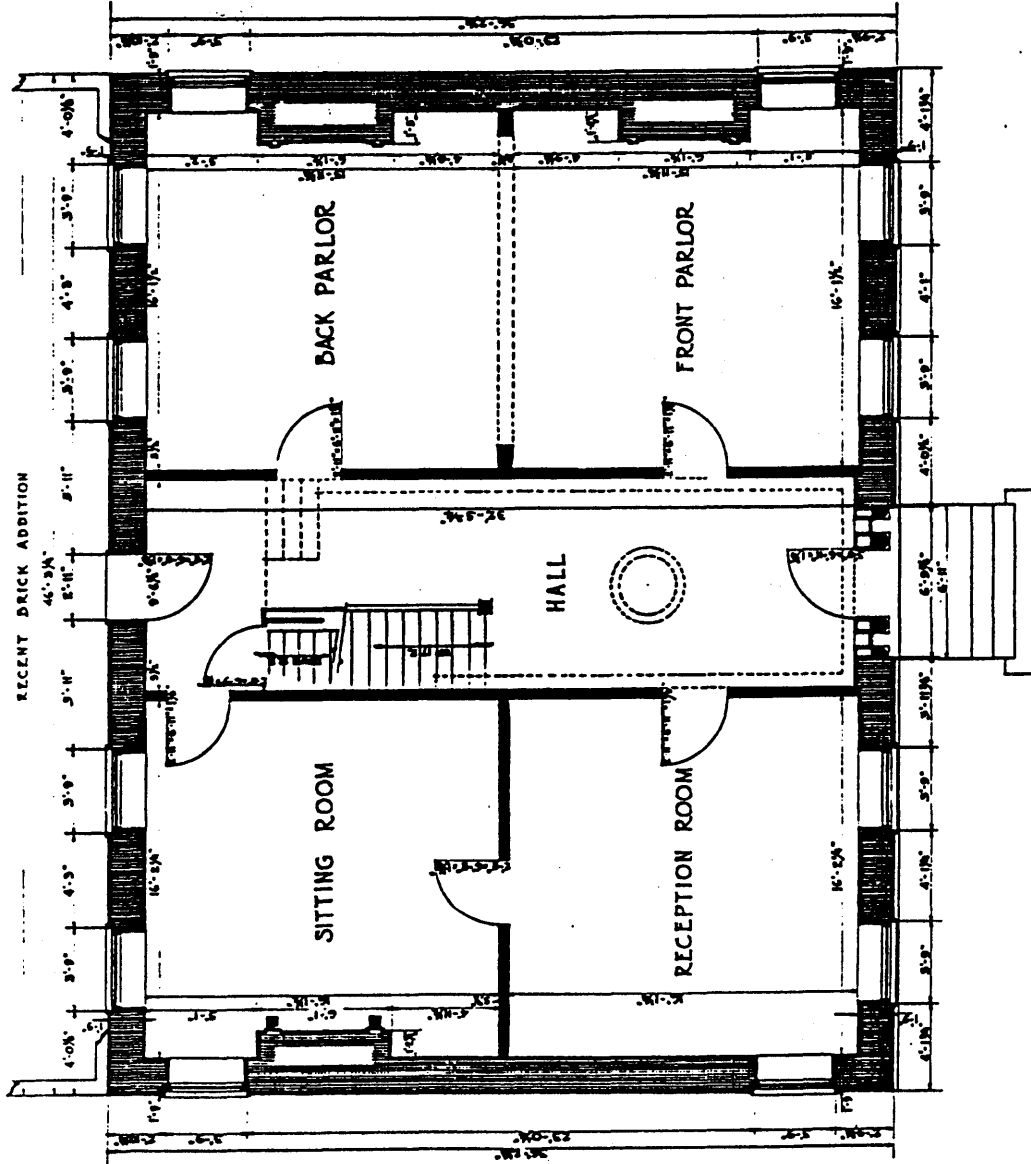
NAME OF STRUCTURE  
**THE REA HOUSE**  
GOFFLE BROOK PARK, GOFFLE ROAD, HAWTHORNE, N.J.

BOCCO A. CAPORASO  
SAMUEL GILDENBERG - DEL'G.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
OFFICE OF NATIONAL PARKS, BUILDINGS, AND RESERVATIONS  
BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

16-HANTH, 7-1





• FIRST FLOOR PLAN •

WALTER E. JOHANSON  
ALBERT SCHADLIK  
ROCCO A. CAPOVASO  
SAMUEL GILDENBERG D.L.L.S.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
OFFICE OF NATIONAL PARKS, BUILDINGS AND RESERVATIONS  
BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

1/4" = 1'-0"  
METRIC

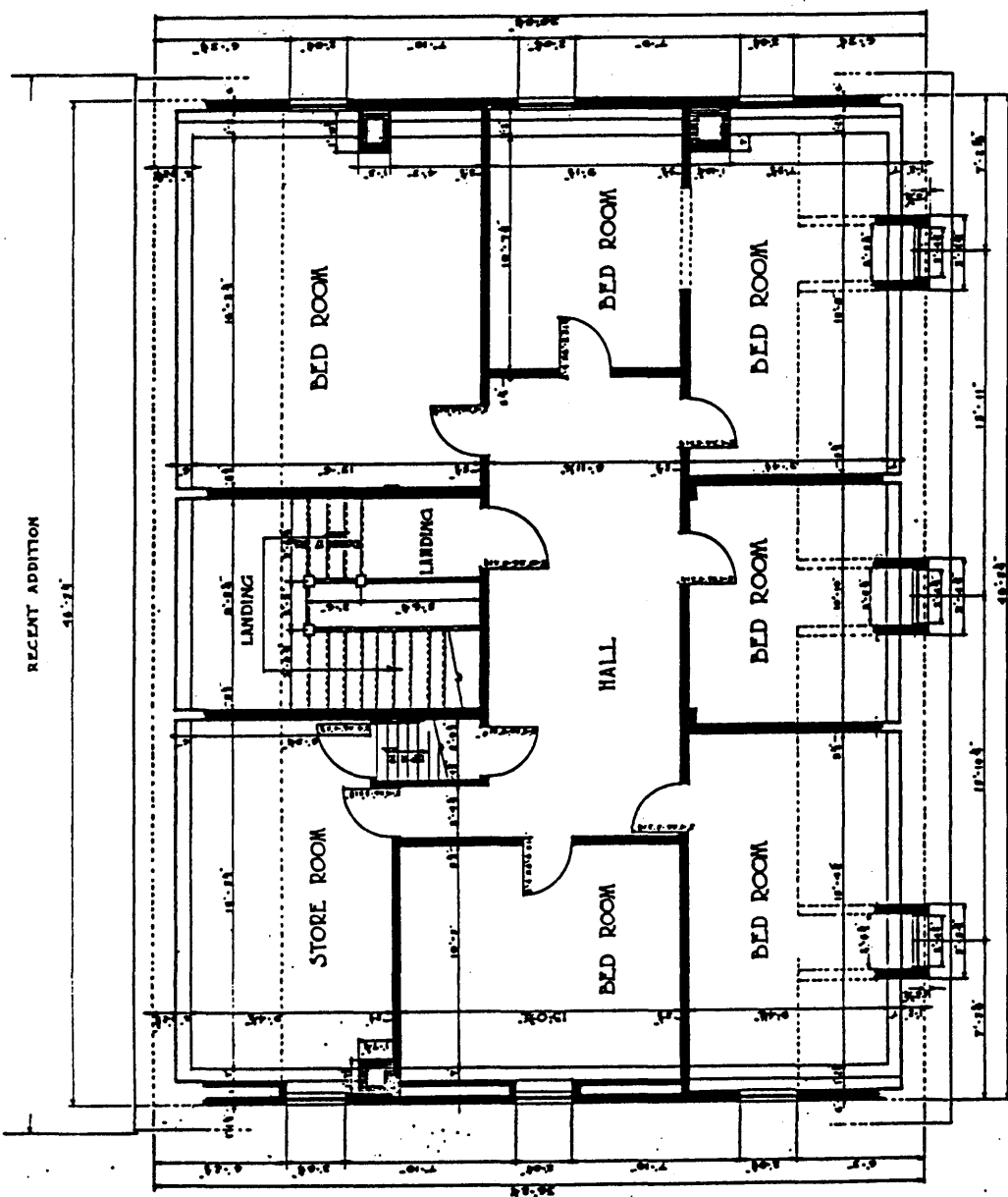


SHEET NO.  
**6.178**

HISTORIC AMERICAN  
BUILDINGS SURVEY  
SHEET 2 OF 17 SHEETS

NAME OF STRUCTURE  
**R. E. A. HOUSE**  
• GOFFLE BROOK PARK - GOFFLE ROAD - HAWTHORNE N.J. •

Passaic County, NJ



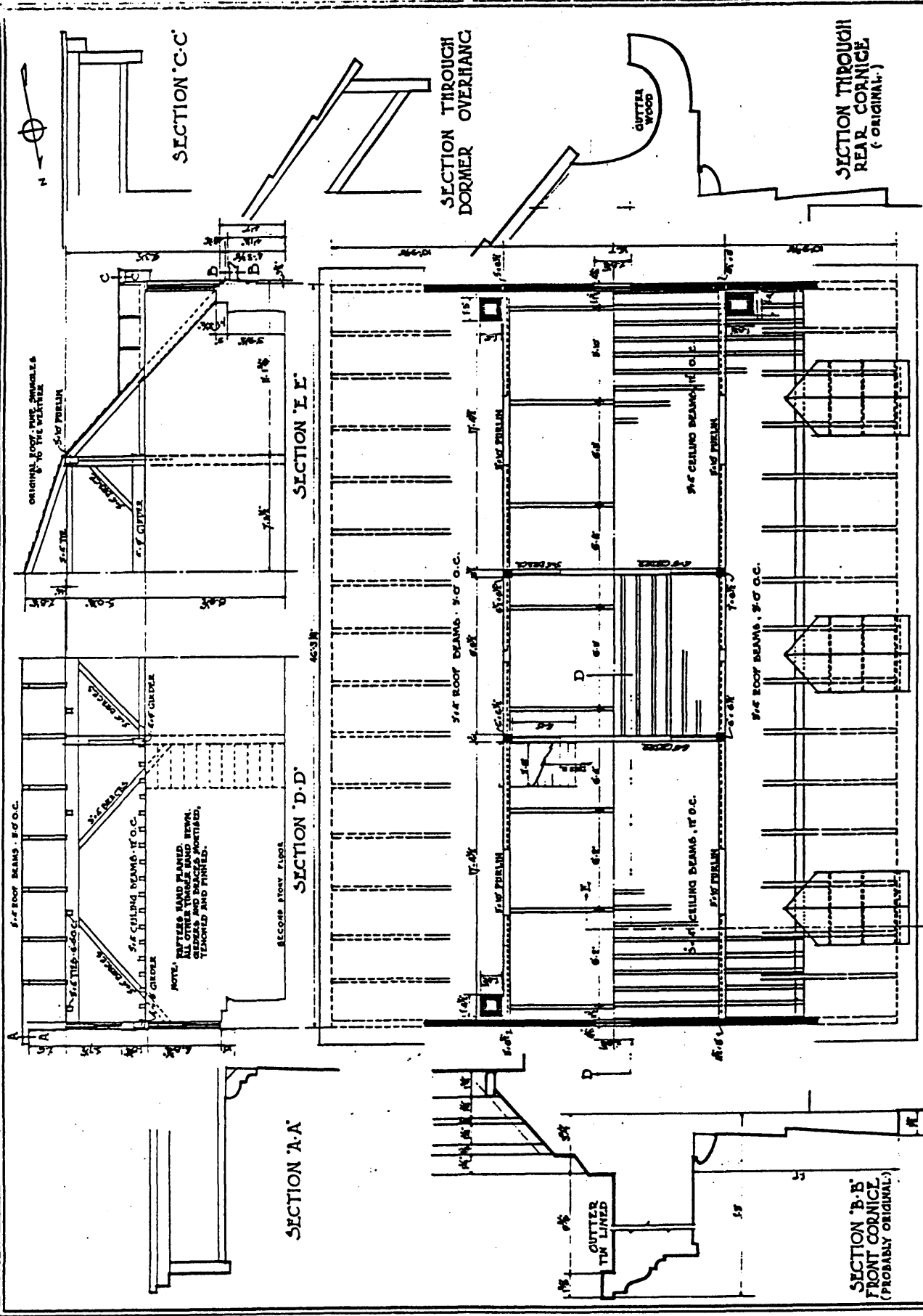
RECENT ADDITION

SECOND FLOOR PLAN

ROCCO A. CAPORASO  
SAMUEL GILDERBERG - DEL'S.  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
OFFICE OF NATIONAL PARKS, BUILDINGS, AND RESERVATIONS  
BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

NAME OF STRUCTURE  
**THE R.F.A. HOUSE**  
GOFFLE BROOK PARK - GOFFLE ROAD - HAWTHORNE - N.J.  
Passaic County, NJ

SCALE  
METRIC  
1" = 1'-0"  
SERIAL NO.  
**6-178**  
HISTORIC AMERICAN  
BUILDINGS SURVEY  
SHEET 3 OF 17 SHEETS



RINO DE LUCA  
 ROCCO A. CAPORASO  
 SAMUEL GILDENBERG, D.E.L.S.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
 OFFICE OF NATIONAL PARKS, BUILDINGS, AND RESERVATIONS  
 BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

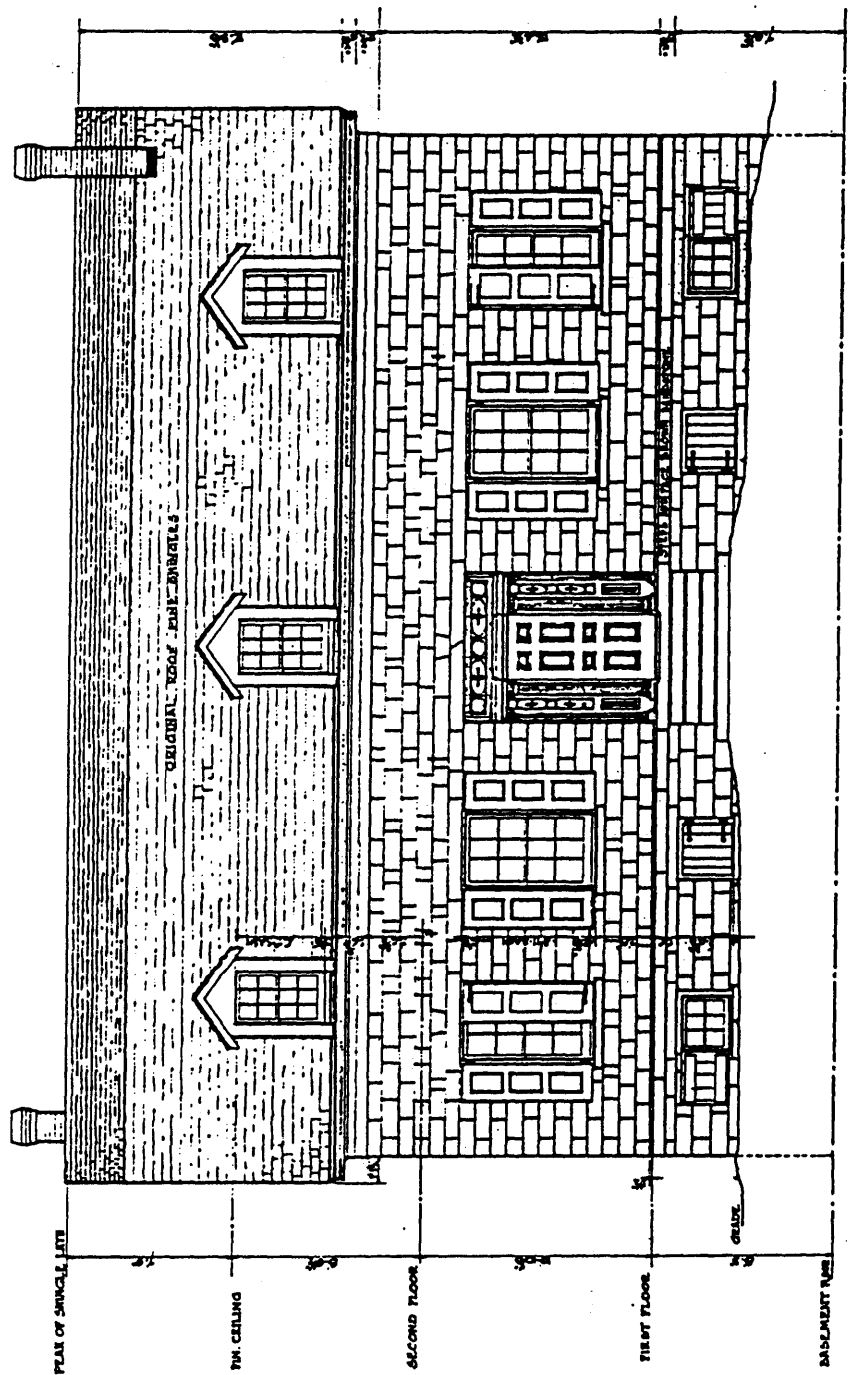
MAKE OF STRUCTURE  
**THE R.E.A. HOUSE**  
 COFFLE BROOK PARK - COFFLE ROAD - HAWTHORNE, N.J.

ATTIC FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1" = 1'-0"  
 METRIC

DRAWING NO. **6-178**  
 HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET 4 OF 17 SHEETS

PASSAIC COUNTY, NJ



WEST ELEVATION

ROCCO A. CAPORASO  
 SAMUEL GILDENBERG  
 RINO DE LUCA - D.E.L.S.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
 OFFICE OF NATIONAL PARKS, BUILDINGS, AND RESERVATIONS  
 BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

NAME OF STRUCTURE  
**THE R.E.A. HOUSE**  
 GOFFLE BROOK PARK · GOFFLE ROAD · MAWTHORRE · N.J.

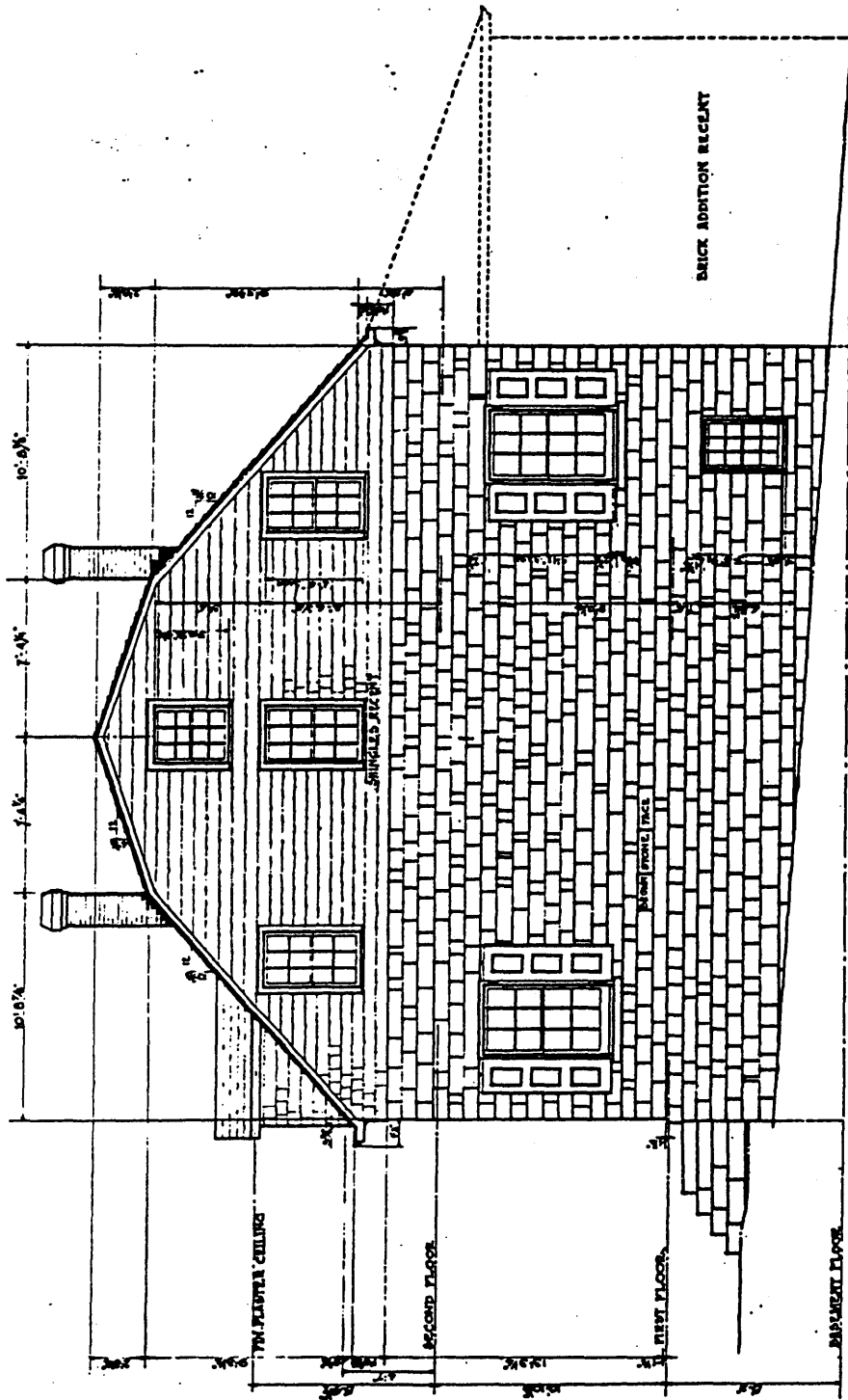
N.P.C.  
 METRIC



PROJECT NO.  
**6-178**

HISTORIC AMERICAN  
 BUILDINGS SURVEY  
 SHEET 5 OF 17 SHEETS

SCALE 3/4"



· SOUTH ELEVATION ·

BERNARD DI PAOLA  
 ROCCO A. CAPORASO  
 SAMUEL GILDENBERG · D.L.L.S.

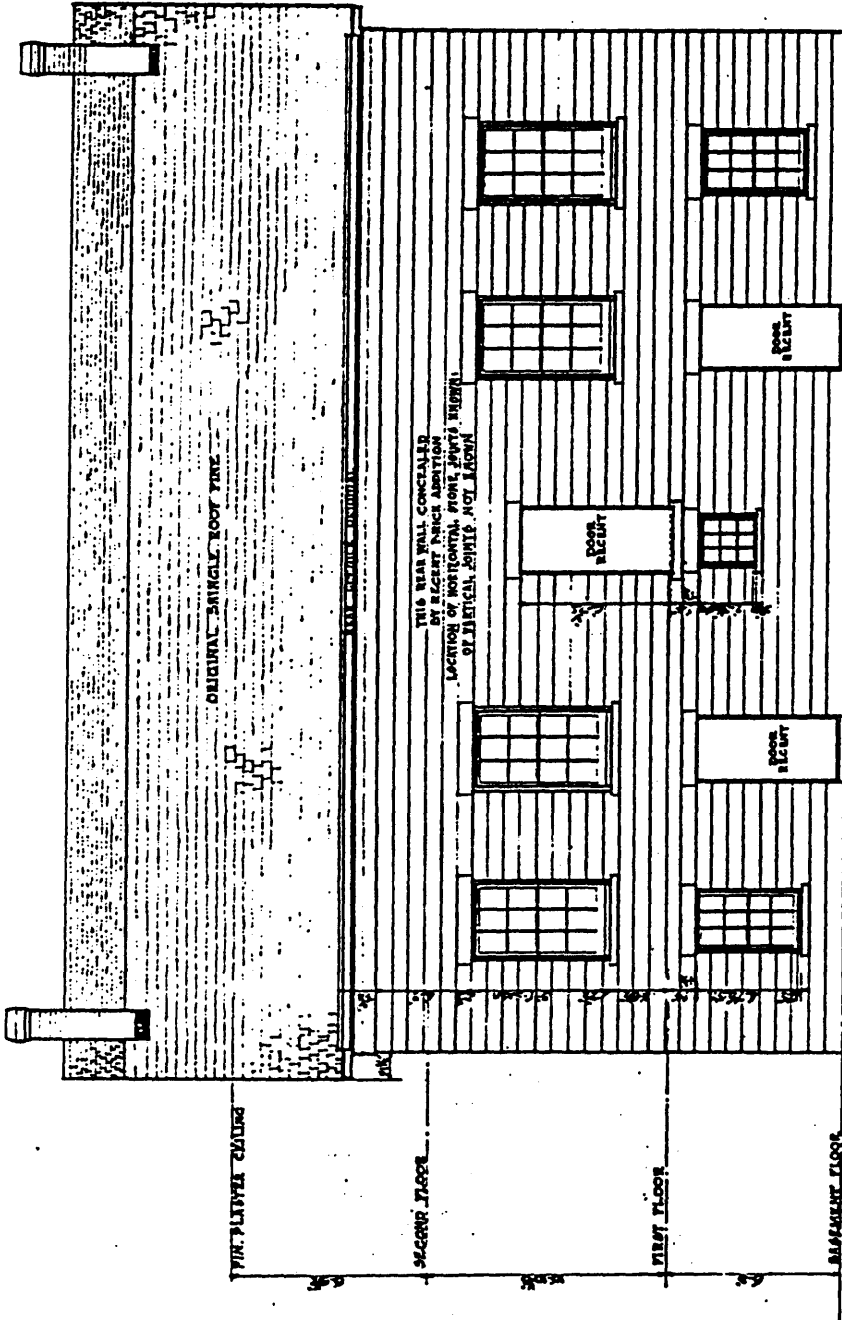
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
 OFFICE OF NATIONAL PARKS, BUILDINGS, AND RESERVATIONS  
 BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

NAME OF STRUCTURE  
**THE REA HOUSE**  
 · COFFEE BROOK PARK · GOLF COURSE ROAD · HAWTHORNE · N.J. ·  
 Passaic County, NJ

PROJECT NO.  
**6-178**

HISTORIC AMERICAN  
 BUILDINGS SURVEY  
 SHEET 6 OF 17 SHEETS

SCALE  
 1" = 10'



EAST ELEVATION

BERNARD DI PAOLA  
SAMUEL GILDENBERG • DEL'S.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
OFFICE OF NATIONAL PARKS, HISTORIC, AND RECREATION  
BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

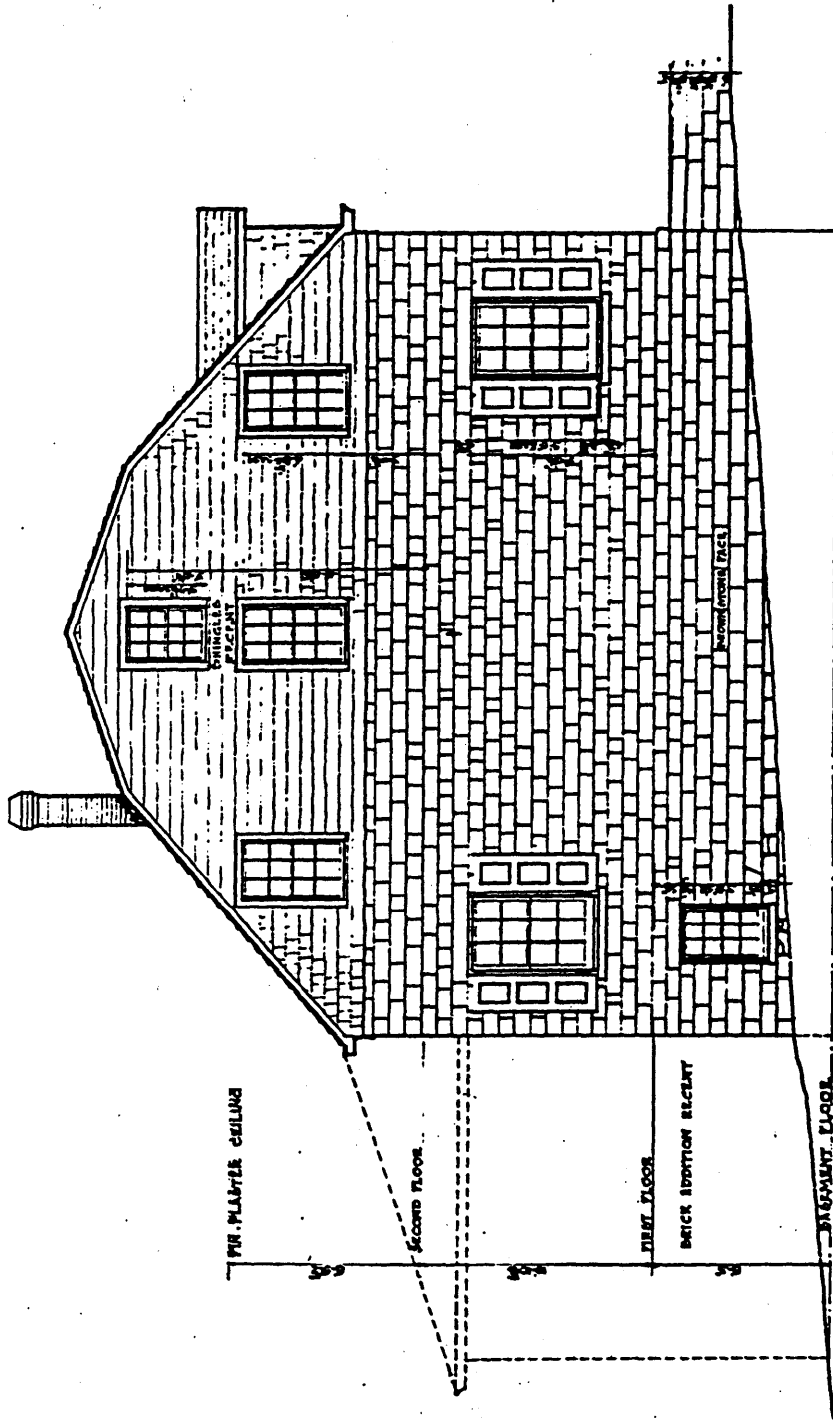
NAME OF STRUCTURE  
**THE RLA HOUSE**  
GOFFLE BROOK PARK • HAWTHORNE, N.J.

HISTORIC AMERICAN  
BUILDINGS SURVEY  
SHEET 7 OF 17 SHEETS

W. P. C.  
METRIC

SHEET NO.  
**6-178**

SCALE NO.



· NORTH ELEVATION ·

BERNARD DI PAOLA  
SAMUEL GILDBERG · DEL'S.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
OFFICE OF NATIONAL PARKS, BUILDINGS, AND RESERVATIONS  
BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

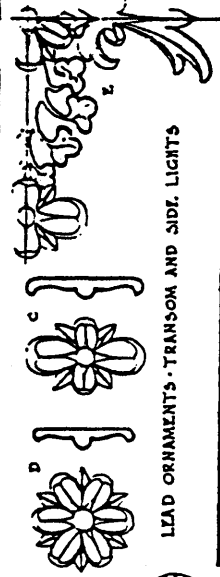
NAME OF STRUCTURE  
**THE REA HOUSE**  
GOFFLE BROOK PARK · GOFFLE ROAD · HAWTHORNE, N.J.

PROPERTY NO.  
**6-176**

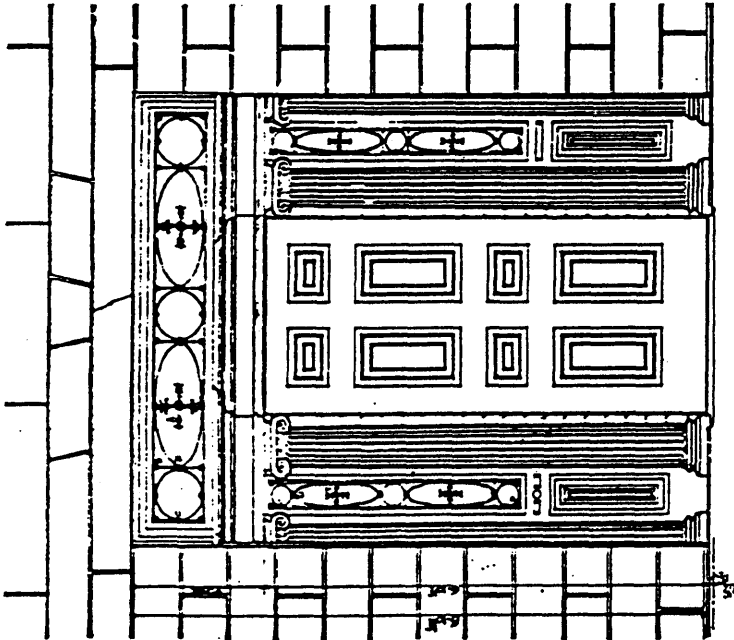
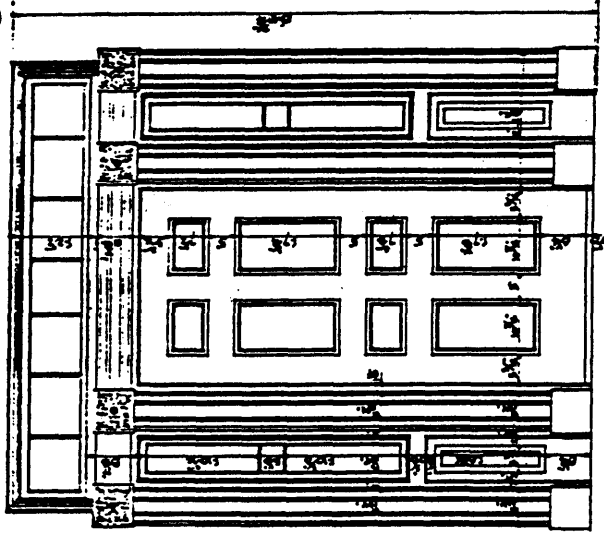
HISTORIC AMERICAN  
BUILDINGS SURVEY  
SERIES S · W 17 SERIES

W · I · O  
METRIC





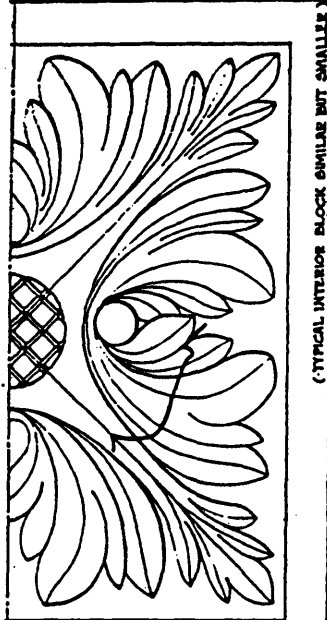
LEAD ORNAMENTS - TRANSOM AND SIDE LIGHTS



SECTION



INTERIOR



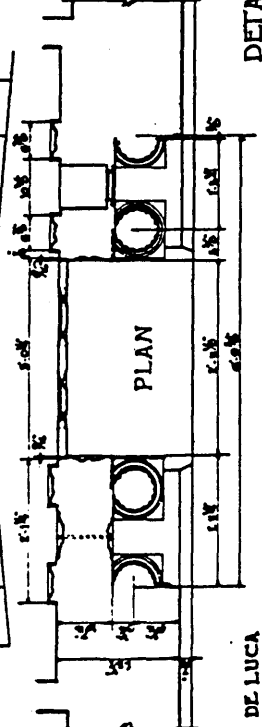
(TYPICAL INTERIOR BLOCK SIMILAR BUT SMALLER)

CORNER BLOCK FULL SIZE METRIC



SECTION

DETAILS OF MAIN ENTRANCE (SEE ALSO SHEETS # 10 AND # 11)



PLAN

RINO DE LUCA  
EMIL MAYZEL, DEL' S.

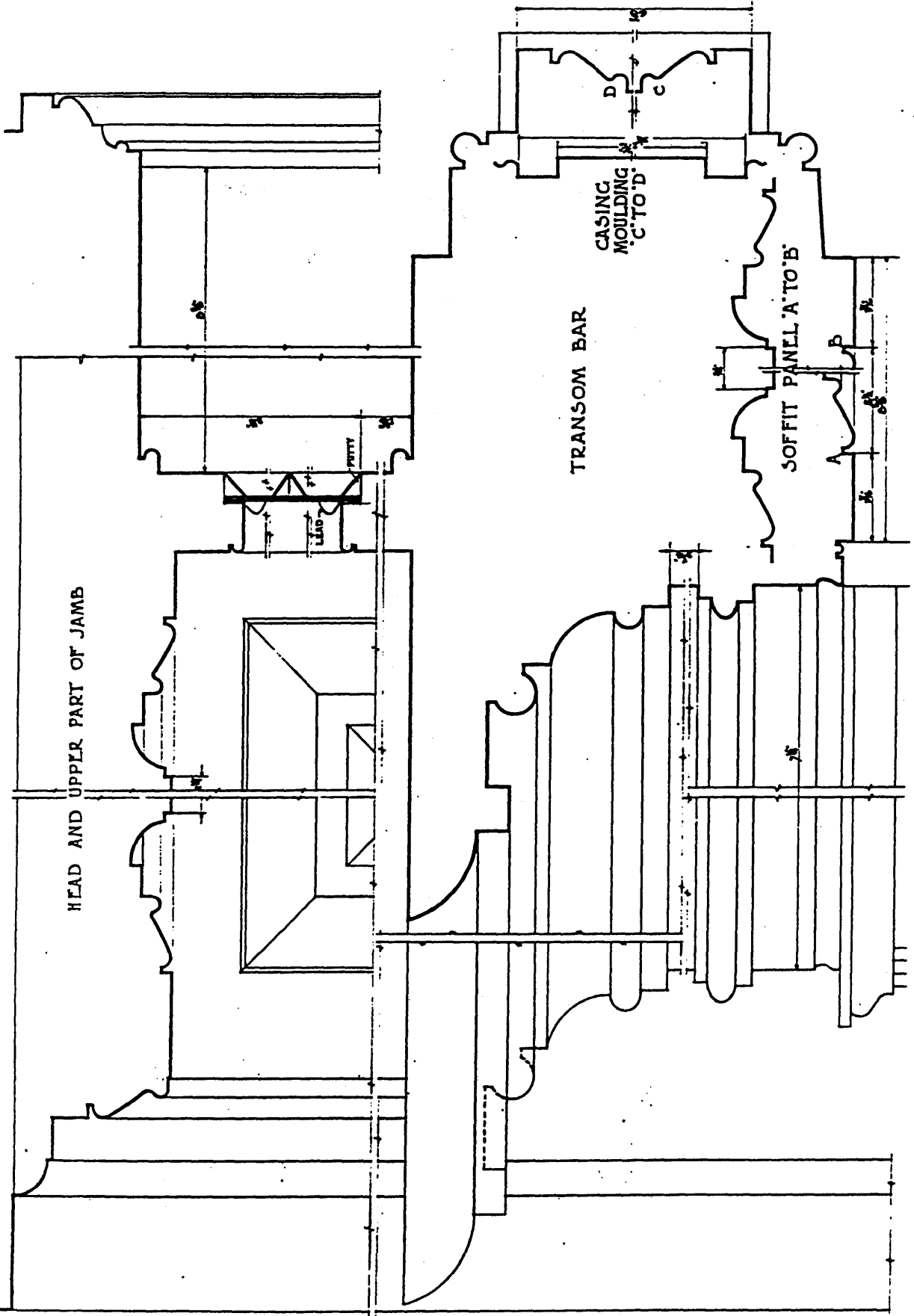
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
OFFICE OF NATIONAL PARKS, BUILDINGS, AND RESERVATIONS  
BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

THE R.E.A. HOUSE  
GOFFLE BROOK PARK GOFFLE ROAD, HAWTHORNE, N.J.

6-178  
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET # OF 17 SHEETS

Passaic County, NJ



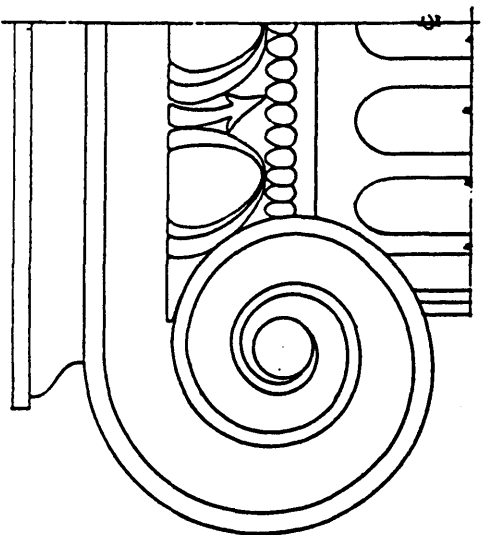


**FULL SIZE DETAILS, MAIN ENTRANCE DOOR FRAME**  
 (SEE ALSO SHEETS 9 AND 11.)

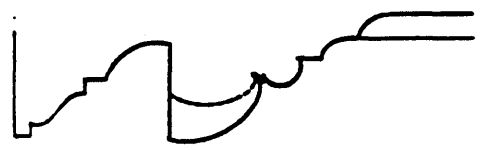
**BERNARD DI PAOLA**  
**SAMUEL GILBERGER, DEL'S.**  
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
 OFFICE OF NATIONAL PARKS, BUILDINGS AND RESERVATIONS  
 BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

FULL SIZE METRIC  
 HISTORY NO. **6-170**  
 HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY  
 SHEET 10 OF 17 SHEETS

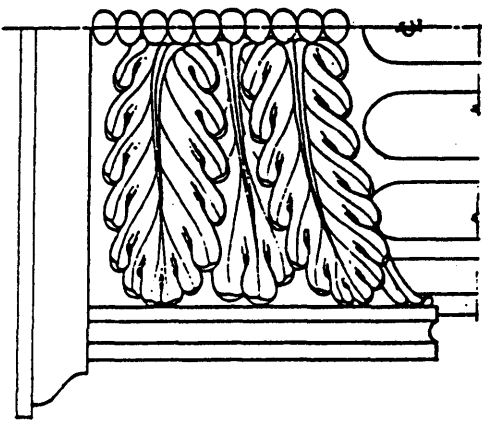
NAME OF STRUCTURE  
**THE REEA HOUSE**  
 COFFLE BROOK PARK, COFFLE ROAD, HANTHORNE, N.J.  
 Passaic County, NJ



ONE HALF FRONT OF CAPITAL

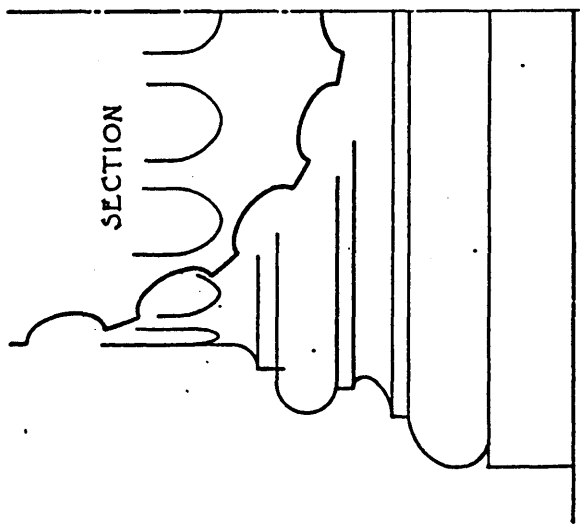


SECTION THROUGH FRONT



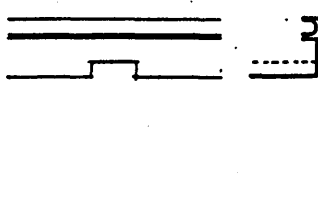
ONE HALF SIDE OF CAPITAL

SECTION THROUGH SIDE



BASE

SECTION



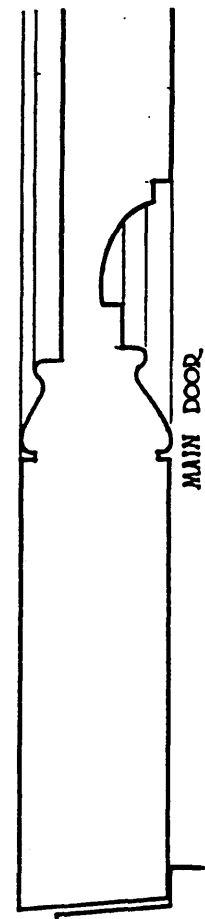
PLIN AND ELEVATION RESTRICTIONS IN DOOR FRAMES TO COLUMN



NOTE: FORMER PANEL HERE



RAIL PANEL BELOW NOTE SIDE LIGHT (THE OTHER CONTIGUOUS, NOT SHOWN IN CENTER)



MAIN DOOR

FULL SIZE DETAILS OF MAIN ENTRANCE  
(SEE ALSO SHEETS 89 AND 910)

RINO DE LUCA  
SAMUEL GILDENBERG  
BERNARD DI PAOLA - DEL'S.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
OFFICE OF NATIONAL PARKS, MONUMENTS AND RESERVATIONS  
BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

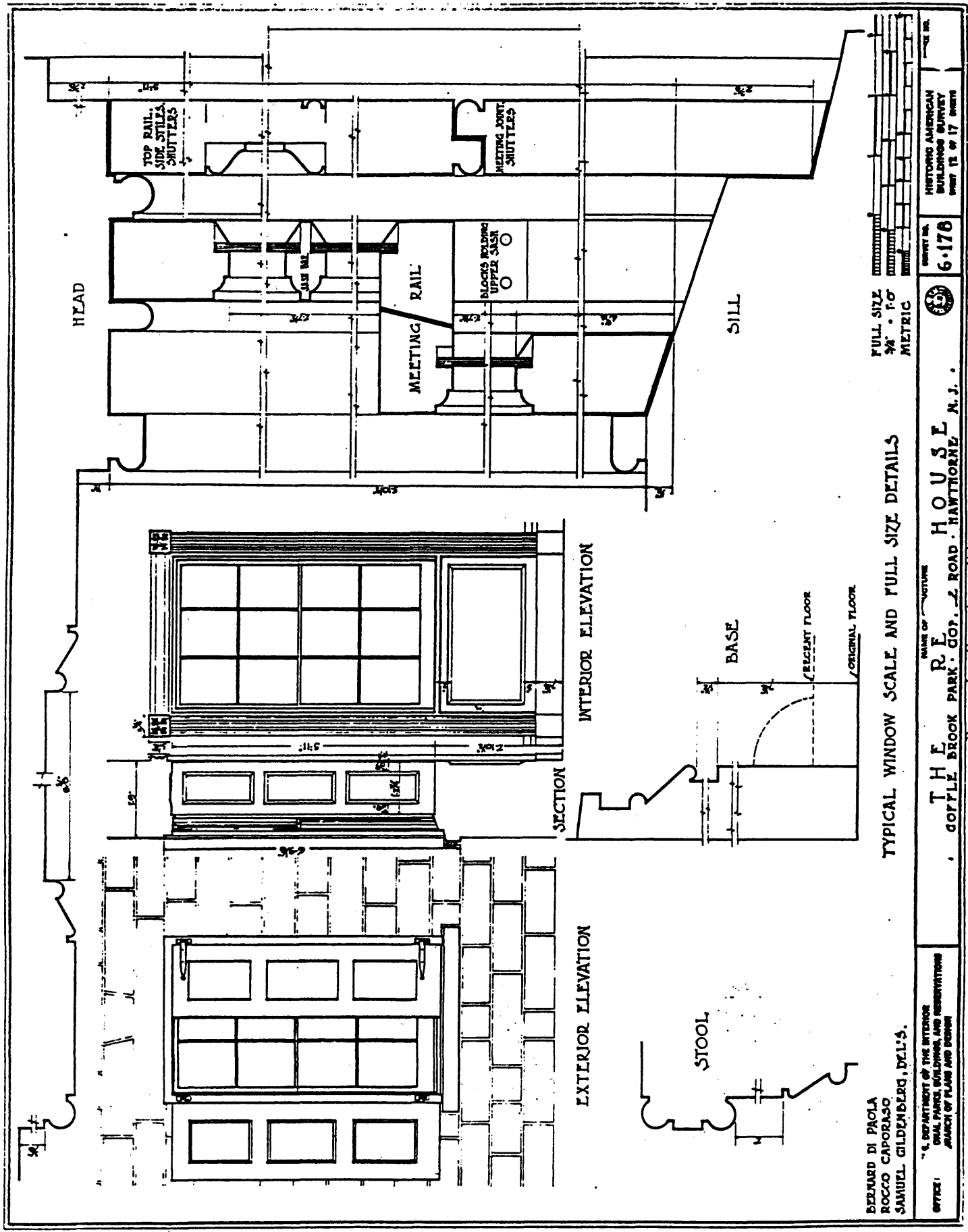
SCALE OF STRUCTURE

THE R.E.A. HOUSE  
GOFFLE BROOK PARK - GOFFLE ROAD - HAWTHORNE - N.J.

PROJECT NO. 6-178  
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY  
SHEET 11 OF 17 SHEETS

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"





DELMAR DI PAOLA  
 ROCCO CAPORASO  
 SAMUEL GILDEBERG, DEL'S.

OFFICE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT  
 BRANCH OF PLANS AND DRAWINGS

TYPICAL WINDOW SCALE AND FULL SIZE DETAILS

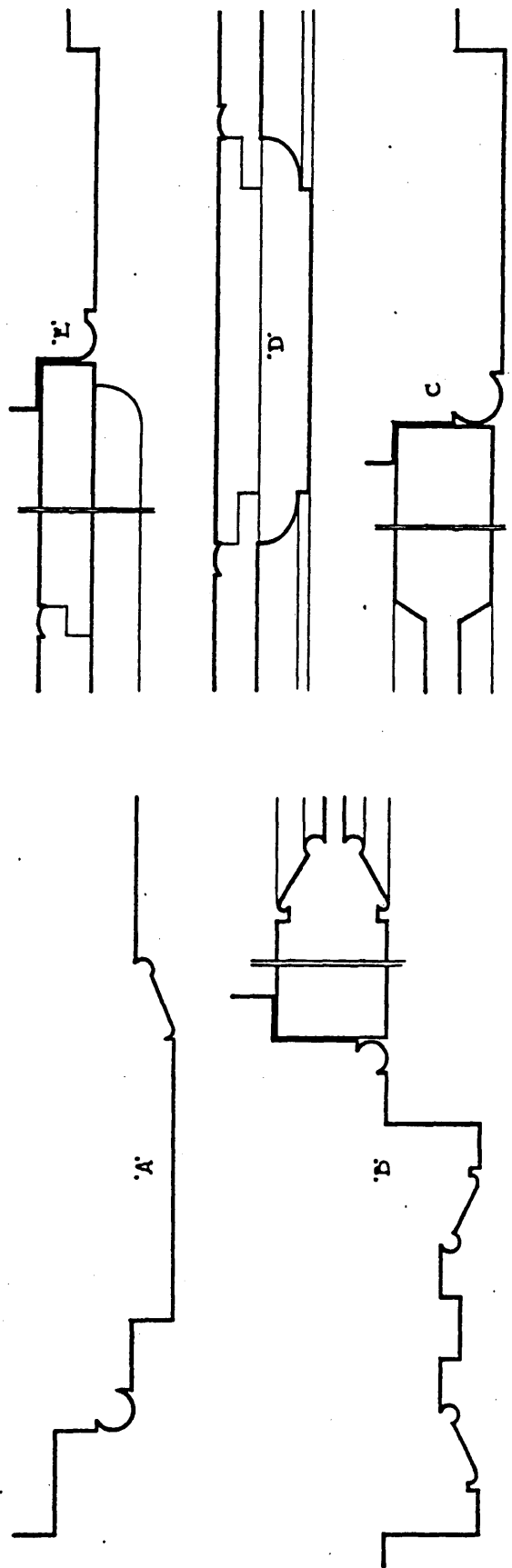
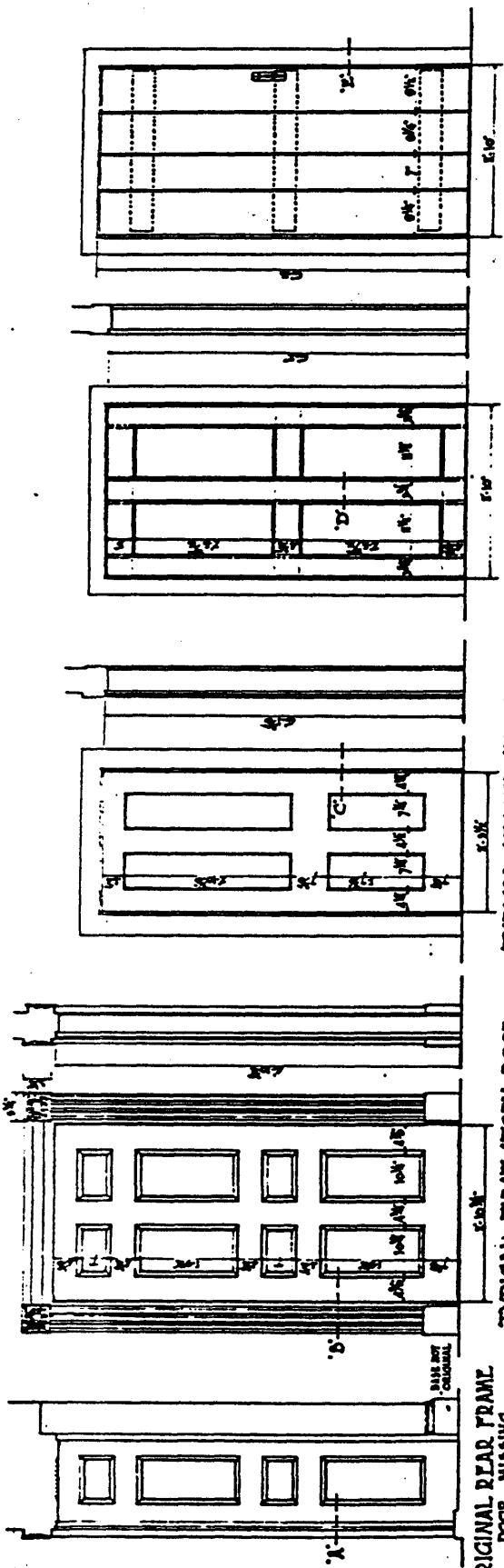
NAME OF STRUCTURE  
**R.F.**

**THE HOUSE**  
 2 ROAD - HAWTHORNE, N.J.

PROJECT NO.  
**6-178**

HISTORIC AMERICAN  
 BUILDINGS SURVEY  
 SHEET 12 OF 17 SHEETS

FULL SIZE  
 3/4" = 1'-0"  
 METRIC



REMAINING ORIGINAL INSIDE DOORS  
SCALE AND FULL SIZE DETAILS

FULL SIZE  
SCALE  
METRIC

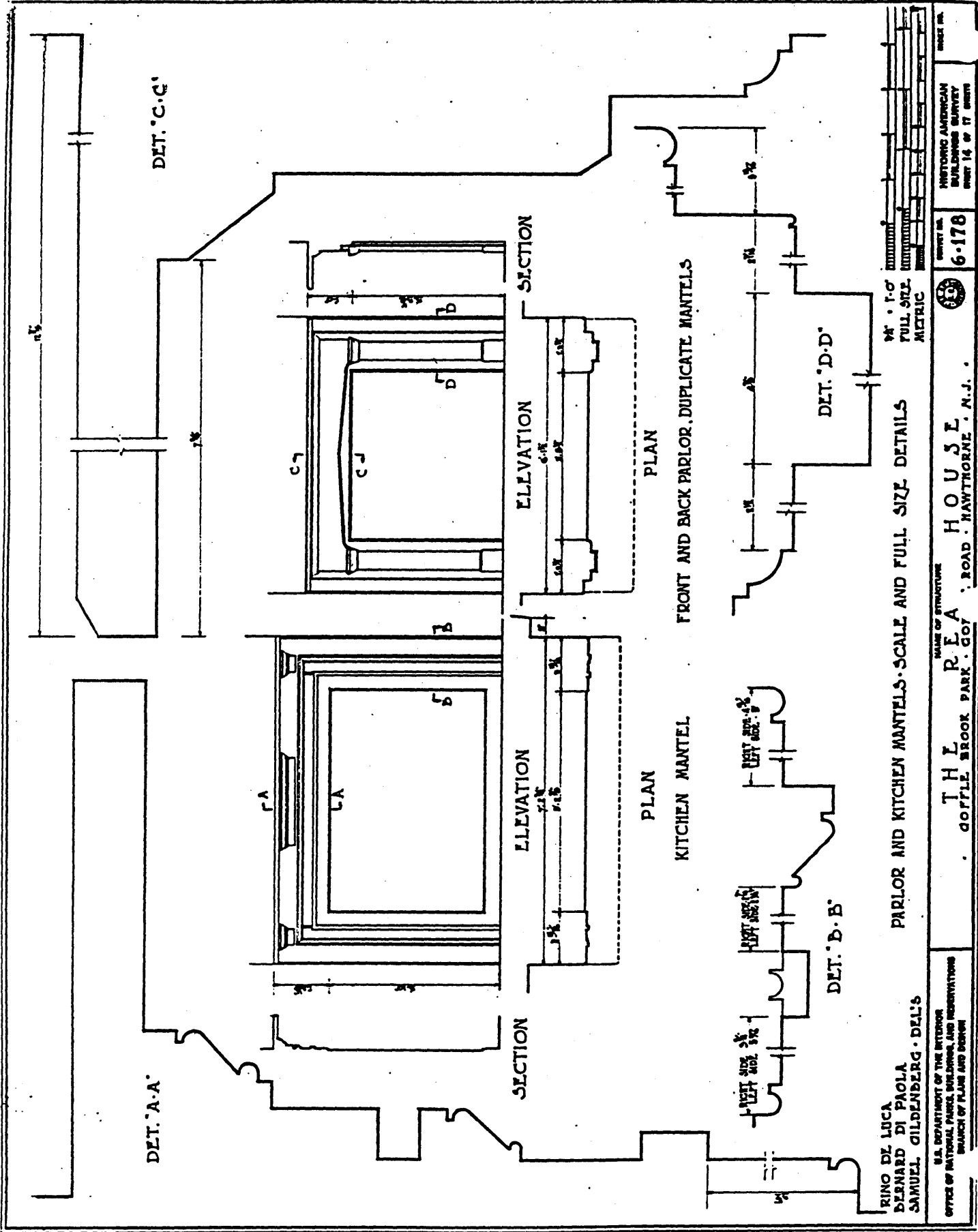
6-178  
HISTORIC AMERICAN  
BUILDINGS SURVEY  
SHEET 10 OF 17 SHEETS



NAME OF STRUCTURE  
**THE R.F.A. HOUSE**  
PASSAIC COUNTY, N.J.  
GOTTLE BROOK PARK - GOTTLE ROAD - HAWTHORNE - N.J.

ROCCO A. CAPORASO  
BERNARD DI PAOLA, DEL'S.  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
OFFICE OF NATIONAL PARKS, BUILDINGS AND RESERVATIONS  
BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

Passaic County, NJ



RINO DI LUCA  
 BLENNARD DI PAOLA  
 SAMUEL GILDENBERG - DEL'S

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
 OFFICE OF NATIONAL PARKS, BUILDINGS, AND MONUMENTS  
 BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

PARLOR AND KITCHEN MANTELS - SCALE AND FULL SIZE DETAILS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
 OFFICE OF NATIONAL PARKS, BUILDINGS, AND MONUMENTS  
 BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

THE REA HOUSE  
 GOFFLE BROOK PARK - GOV. ROAD - HAWTHORNE, N.J.

6-176

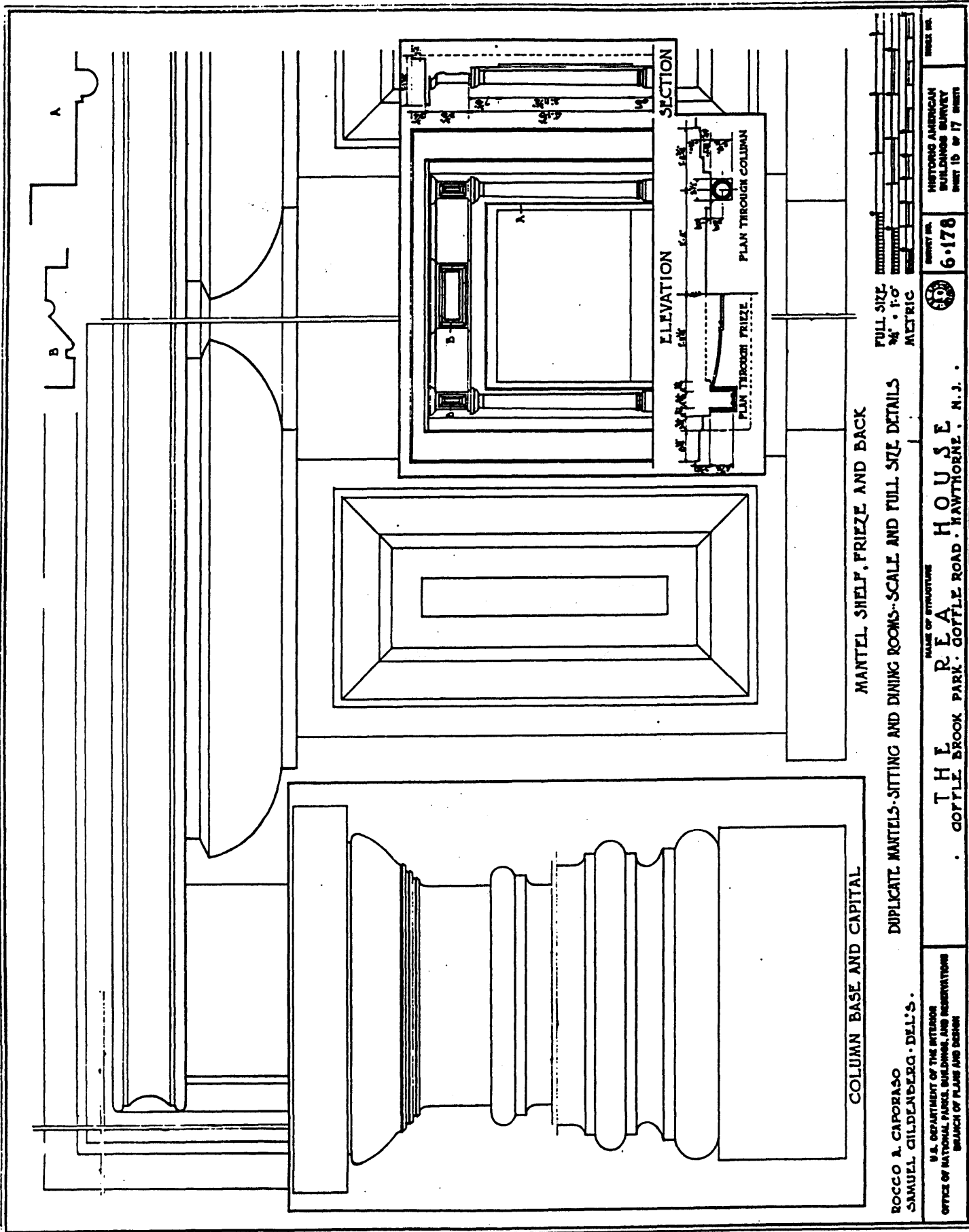
HISTORIC AMERICAN  
 BUILDINGS SURVEY  
 SHEET 14 OF 17 SHEETS

SCALE

1/4" = 1'-0"  
 FULL SIZE  
 METRIC



SCALE



COLUMN BASE AND CAPITAL

MANTEL SHELF, FRIEZE AND BACK

DUPLICATE MANTELS-SITTING AND DINING ROOMS--SCALE AND FULL SIZE DETAILS

ROCCO A. CAPORASO  
SAMUEL GILDENBERG · DEL'S ·

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
OFFICE OF NATIONAL PARKS, BUILDINGS, AND RESERVATIONS  
BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

NAME OF STRUCTURE

THE R.E.A. HOUSE  
COFFLE BROOK PARK · COFFLE ROAD · HAWTHORNE, N. J.

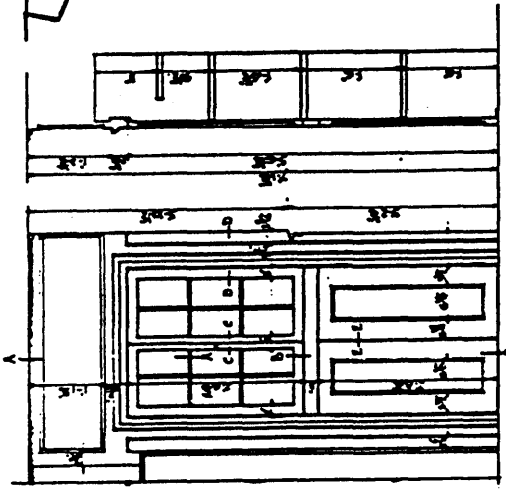


6-178

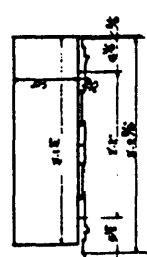
HISTORIC AMERICAN  
BUILDINGS SURVEY  
SHEET 18 OF 17 SHEETS

MODEL NO.

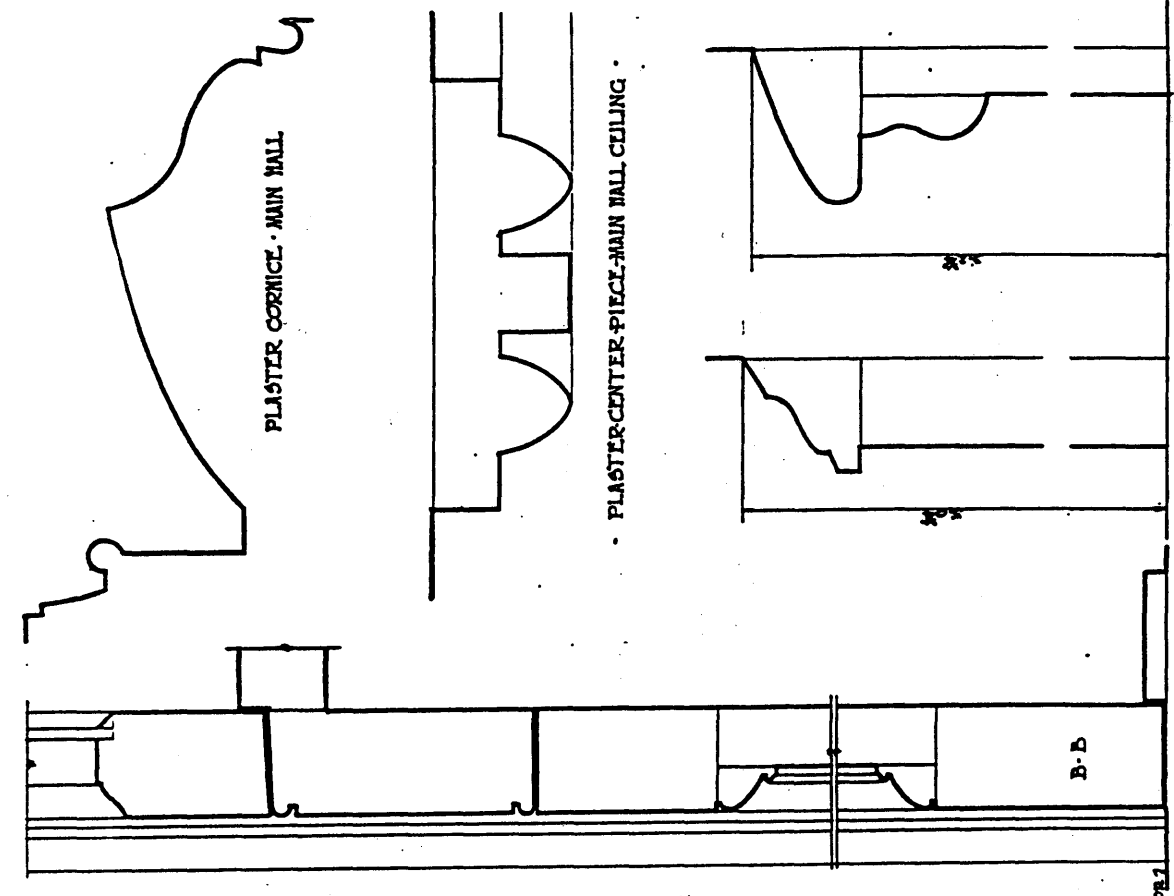
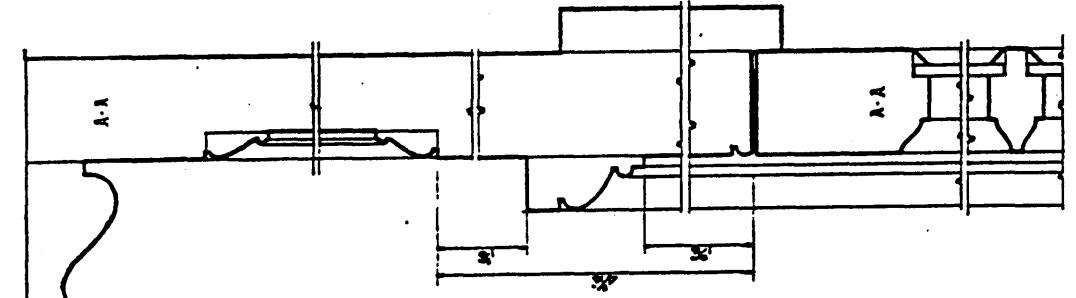
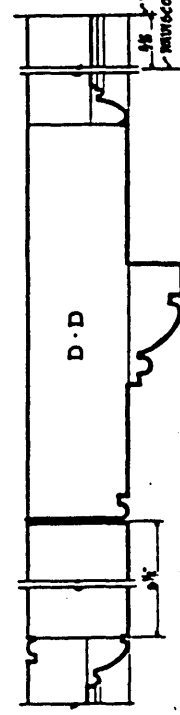
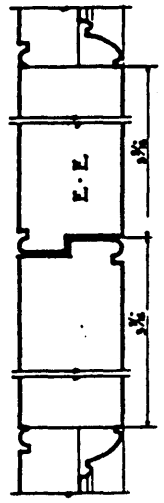
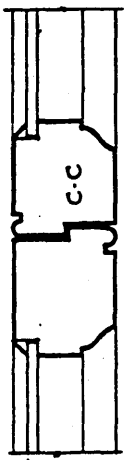
Passaic County, NJ



ELEVATION



PLAN  
DINING ROOM CUPBOARD



PLASTER CORNICE - MAIN HALL

PLASTER-CENTER-PIECE-MAIN HALL CEILING

KITCHEN WAINSCOT DINING ROOM WAINSCOT

1/4" = 1'-0"  
FULL SIZE  
METRIC

PLASTER WAINSCOT AND DINING ROOM CUP BOARD DETAILS

EMIL MAYZEL  
RINO DE LUCA - D.E.L.S.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
JAIL PARK, BUILDINGS, AND RESERVATIONS  
OFFICE OF  
BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

NAME OF PROJECT  
R.E.A.

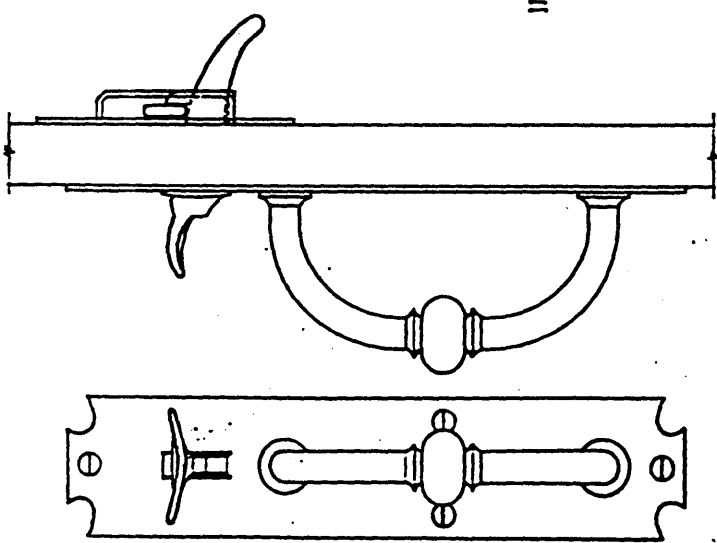
THE HOUSE

GOFFLE BROOK PARK - GOFFLE ROAD - HANTHORNE - N.J.

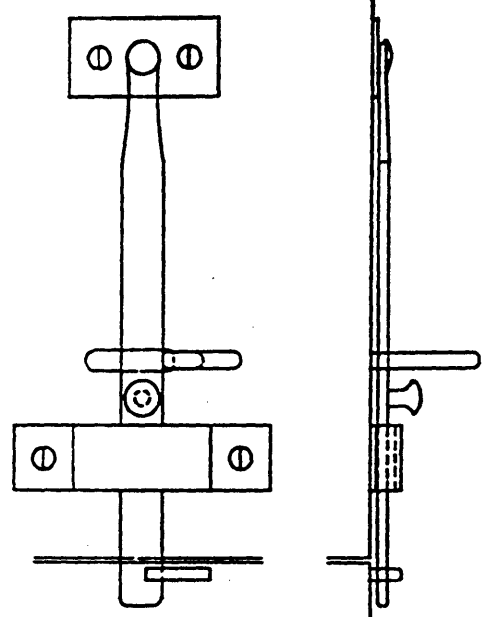
SHEET NO. 6-178

HISTORIC AMERICAN  
BUILDINGS SURVEY  
SHEET NO. OF 17 SHEETS

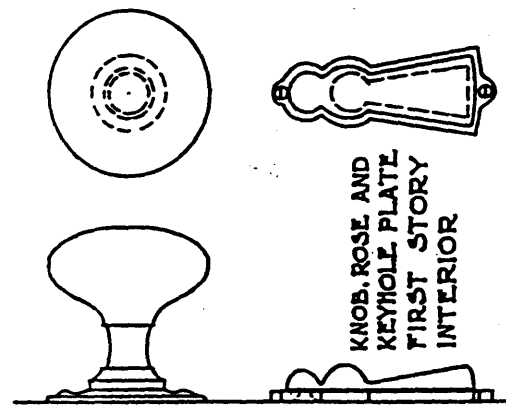
Passaic County, NJ



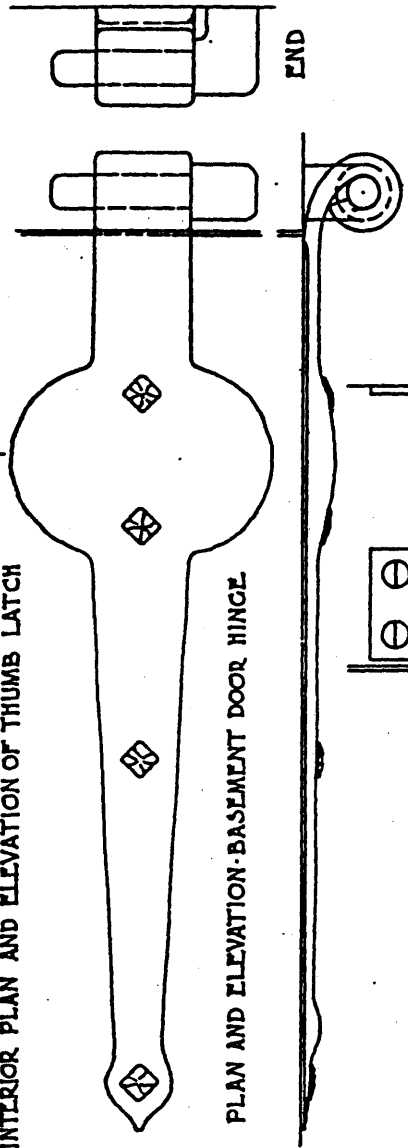
EXTERIOR AND EDGE ELEVATION OF THUMB LATCH HANDLE AND ESCUTCHEON NOW ON INTERIOR BASEMENT DOOR PROBABLY ON ORIGINAL EXTERIOR EAST DOOR.



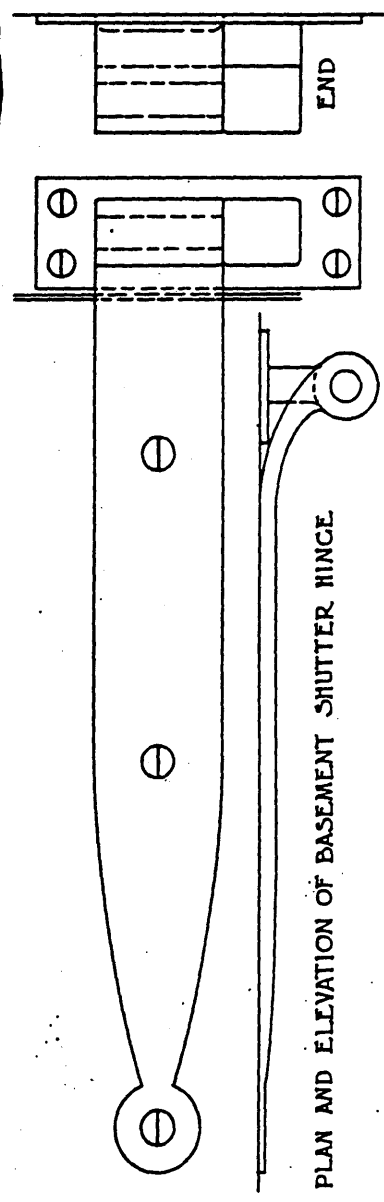
INTERIOR PLAN AND ELEVATION OF THUMB LATCH



KNOB, ROSE AND KEYHOLE PLATE FIRST STORY INTERIOR

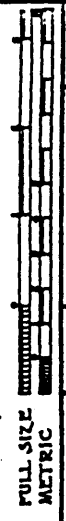


PLAN AND ELEVATION - BASEMENT DOOR HINGE



PLAN AND ELEVATION OF BASEMENT SHUTTER HINGE

FULL SIZE HARDWARE DETAILS



EMIL MAYZEL, DEL.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
OFFICE OF NATIONAL PARKS, BUILDINGS, AND RESERVATIONS  
BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN



SHEET NO. 6-178

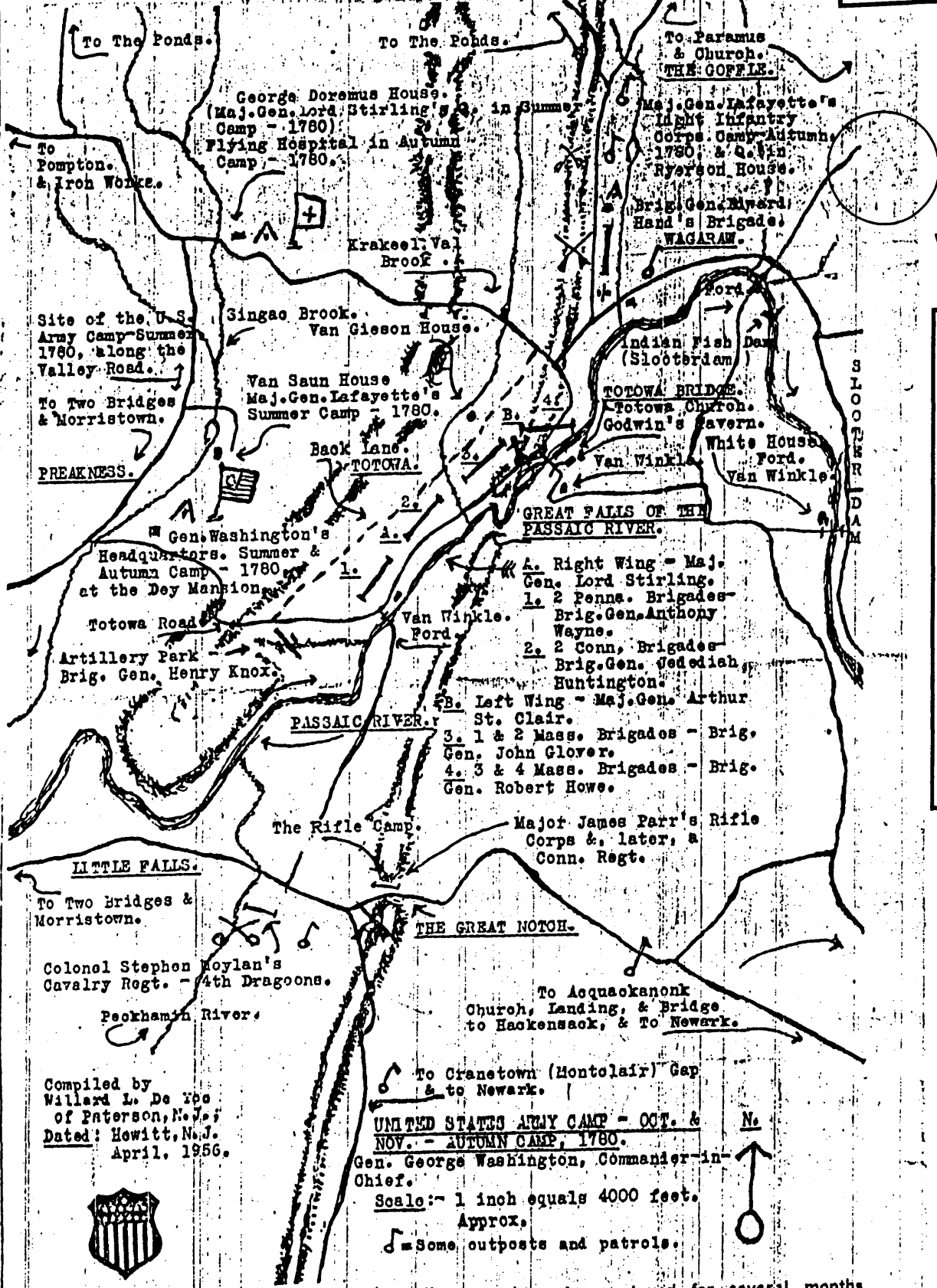
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET 17 OF 17 SHEETS

NAME OF STRUCTURE  
**THE R.E.A. HOUSE**  
GOFFLE BROOK PARK · GOFFLE ROAD · HAWTHORNE, N.J.

Passaic County, NJ







Map Showing Vicinity of John W. Rea property  
circa 1780  
(Source: Willard L. De Yoe United States Army CapOct. & Nov. - Autumn Camp, 1780. Hewitt, N.J.: Willard L. De Yoe, April 1956.)

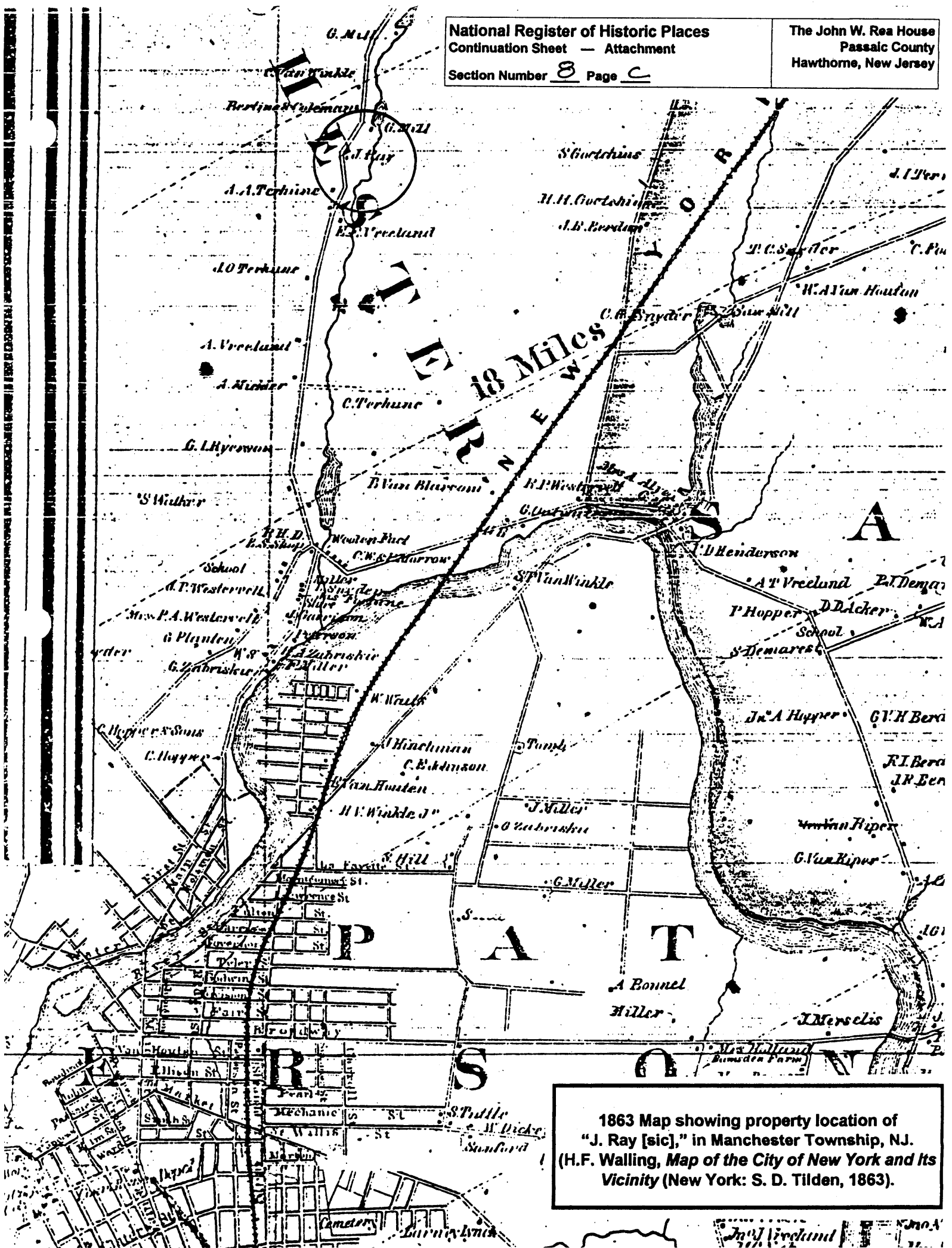
National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet - Attachment  
Section Number 8 Page B

Compiled by  
Willard L. De Yoe  
of Paterson, N.J.  
Dated: Hewitt, N.J.  
April, 1956.



UNITED STATES ARMY CAMP - OCT. & NOV. - AUTUMN CAMP, 1780.  
Gen. George Washington, Commander-in-Chief.  
Scale: - 1 inch equals 4000 feet. Approx.  
♫ = Some outposts and patrols.

AUTUM CAMP OF 1780, in Tolowa, where the American Army stayed for several months until late in November. This was one of the times when Gen. Washington made his headquarters in the Dey Mansion, Preakness, while Phoebe Godwin's Tavern, at the south end of the Totowa bridge vied with the Great Falls of the Passaic, in fluid interest for the soldiers.

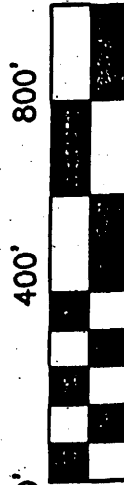


1863 Map showing property location of "J. Ray [sic]" in Manchester Township, NJ. (H.F. Walling, Map of the City of New York and Its Vicinity (New York: S. D. Tilden, 1863).



N/F GEORGE RYZASON (DEED) N/F JOHN ROBINSON (FM #245)  
 (2) S O E

17 CHAINS 1122.0'



SCALE: 1" = 400'



LEGEND  
 POB = POINT OF BEGINNING  
 1 CHAIN (100 LINKS) = 66 FEET  
 FM = FILED MAP #245  
 FILED IN THE PASSAIC COUNTY  
 CLERKS OFFICE ON JUNE 3, 1886

N/F CORNELIUS VAN WINKLE (DEED)

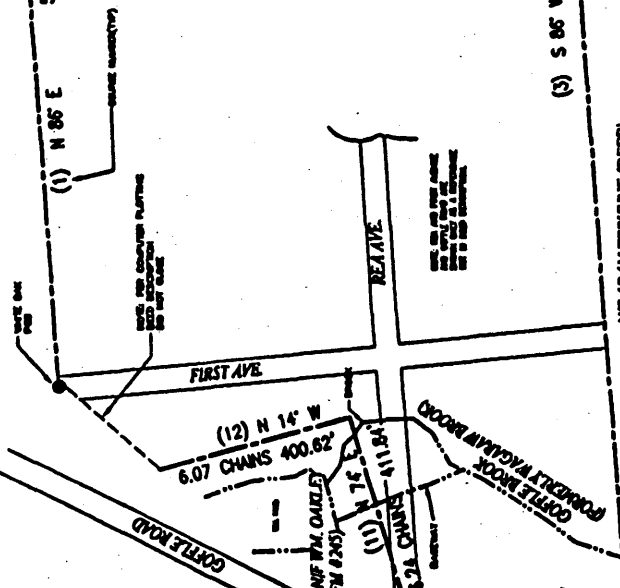
(1) N 86° E 51.78 CHAINS 3417.46'

ACRES = 146.2

(3) S 86° W 63.25 CHAINS 4174.50'

N/F CHARLES FROCKE (FM #245)

N/F ADAM TERBUNE (DEED)



DEED BK E2/635 DATE: MAY 14, 1859  
 JOHN H. DOREMUS AND RACHEL HIS WIFE  
 OF THE TOWNSHIP OF MANCHESTER (HAWTHORNE)  
 COUNTY OF PASSAIC AND  
 MARGARET ANN REA OF THE TOWNSHIP  
 OF FRANKLIN IN THE COUNTY OF BERGEN

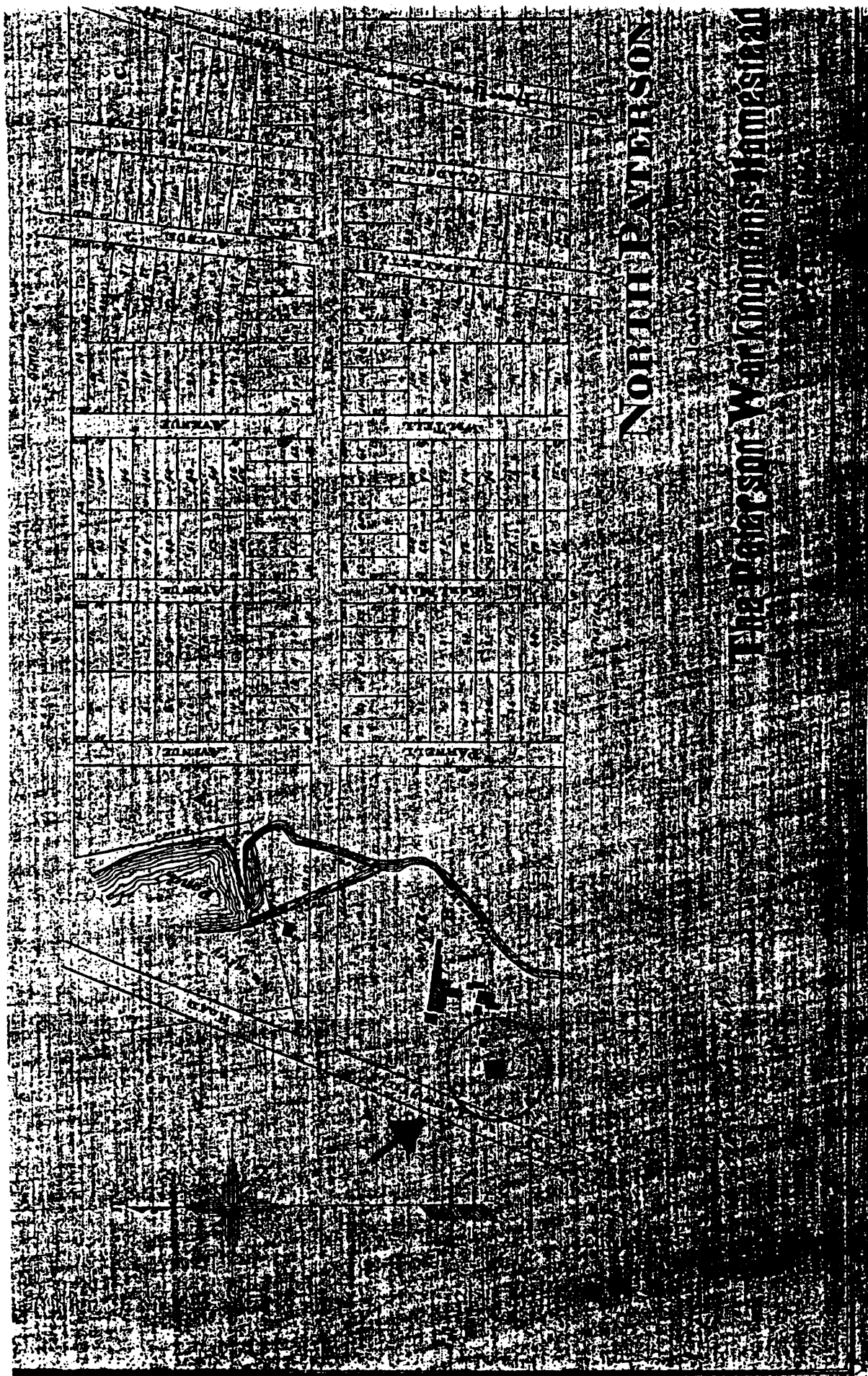
National Register of Historic Places  
 Continuation Sheet — Attachment  
 Section Number 8 Page D-2

The John W. Rea House  
 Passaic County  
 Hawthorne, New Jersey

PLATED BY WALTER L. SHAW, JR.  
 100 W. J. LINDLEY



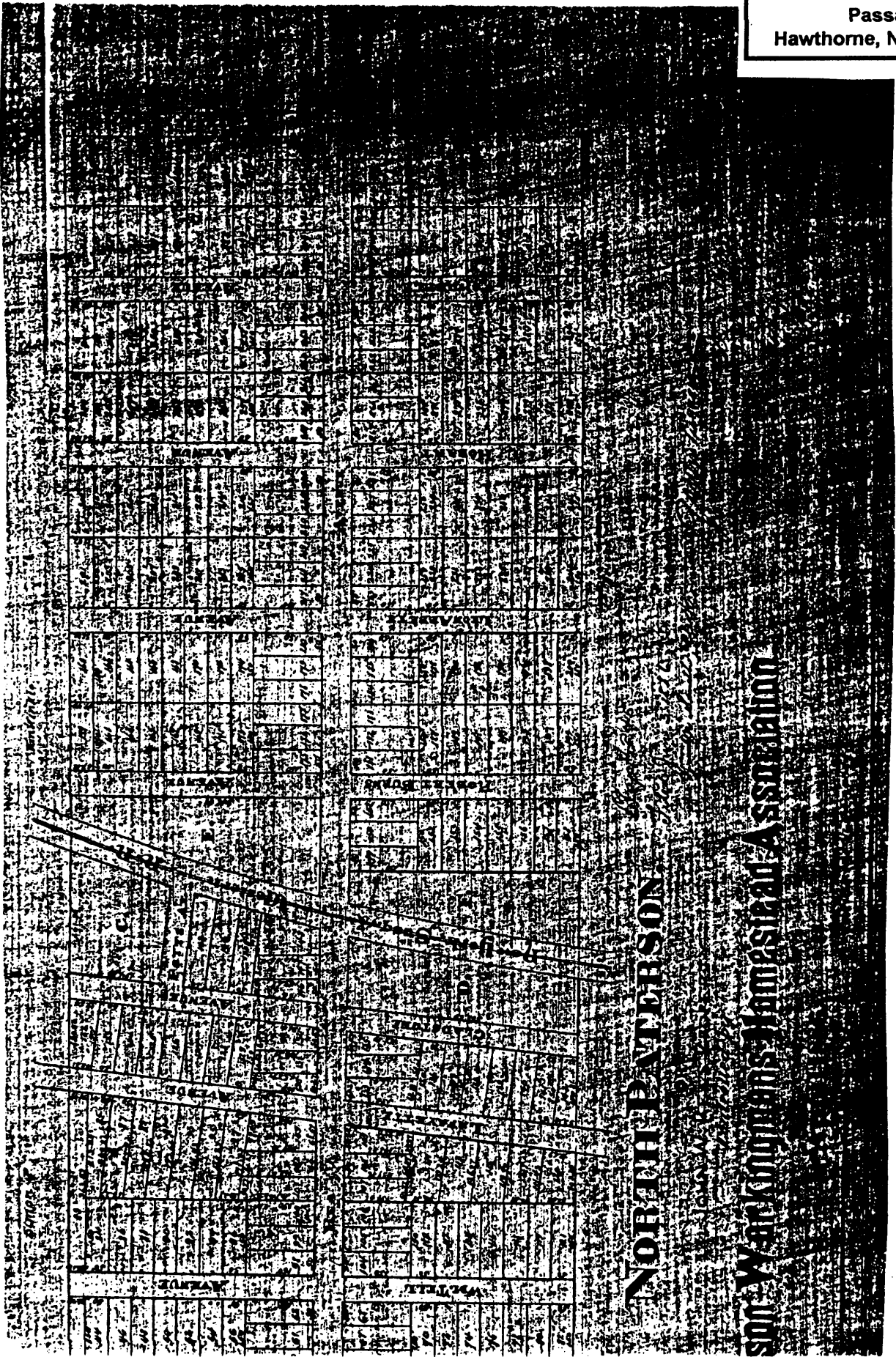
The John W. Rea House  
Passaic County  
Hawthorne, New Jersey



North Paterson, or John W. Rea's Property,  
controlled by the Paterson Workingmen's  
Homestead Association  
Subdivision Map dated April 1886.

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet — Attachment  
Section Number 8 Page E-1

The John W. Rea House  
Passaic County  
Hawthorne, New Jersey



North Paterson, or John W. Rea's Property,  
controlled by the Paterson Workingmen's  
Homestead Association  
Subdivision Map dated April 1886.

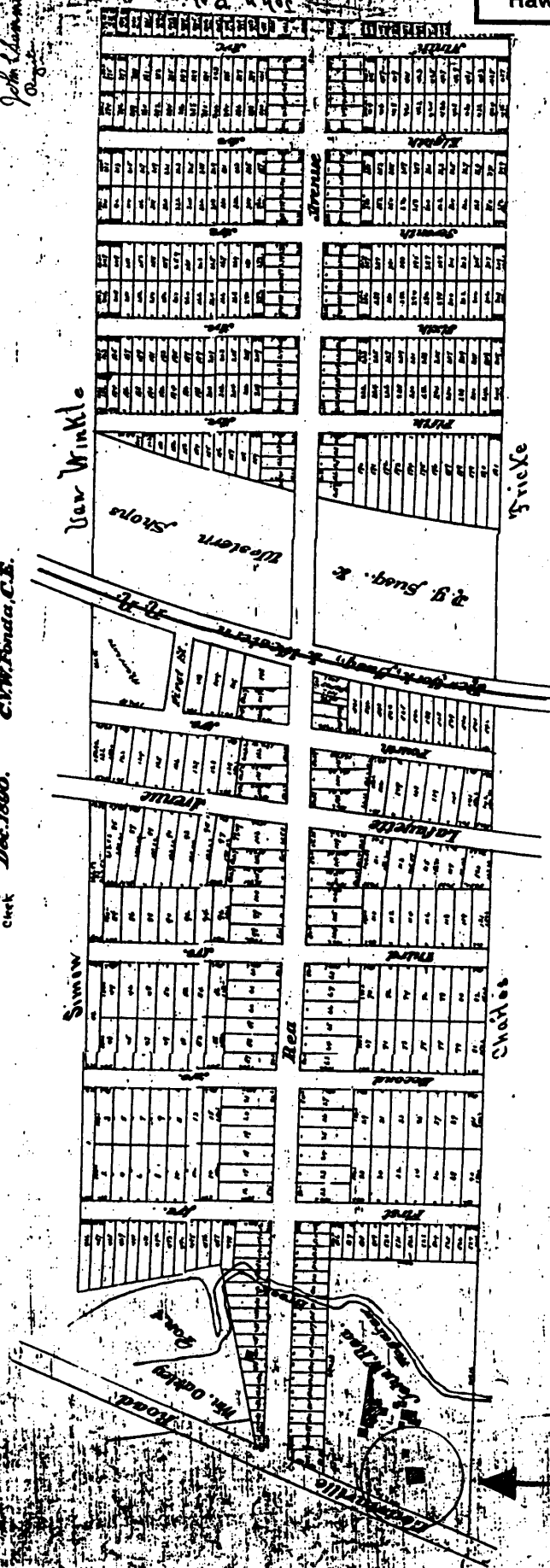
National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet — Attachment  
Section Number 0 Page E-Z

The John W. Rea House  
Passaic County  
Hawthorne, New Jersey

This is a Subdivision Map of  
Map # 2222 small number meeting  
of G. S. 4717-9  
Date: April 5, 1947  
John W. Rea  
Owner

Revised Map of  
**North Paterson,**  
OR  
JOHN W. REA'S PROPERTY  
Passaic Co. N.J.  
Dec. 1890. CIV. W. FONDA, C.E.

Map # 2222  
Filed Feb 2, 1931  
From John W. Rea  
Clerk



Revised Map of North Paterson, or John  
W. Rea's Property, Passaic County, NJ  
as drawn by C. V. W. Fonda, C.E.  
Subdivision Map dated Dec. 1890.

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet — Attachment  
Section Number 0 Page F

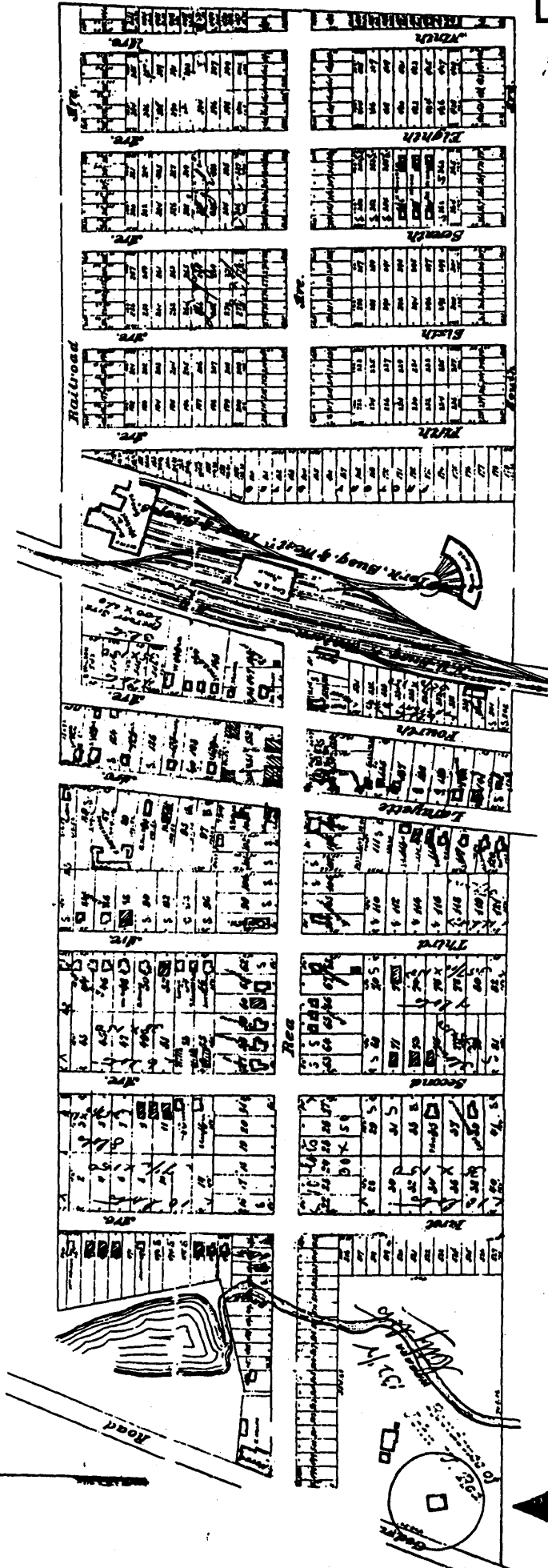




# NORTH PATERSON OF NEW JERSEY. PROPERTY OF JOHN W. REA.

March 6<sup>th</sup> 1904 Fonda & Sears, C.E.s.

Map # 64 B  
Filed June 26, 1902  
John G. Slater  
Clerk



See also map of 5<sup>th</sup> Ave. Sec.

Records of The Rea Linn Company  
with name of Rea  
S. L. S. Co.

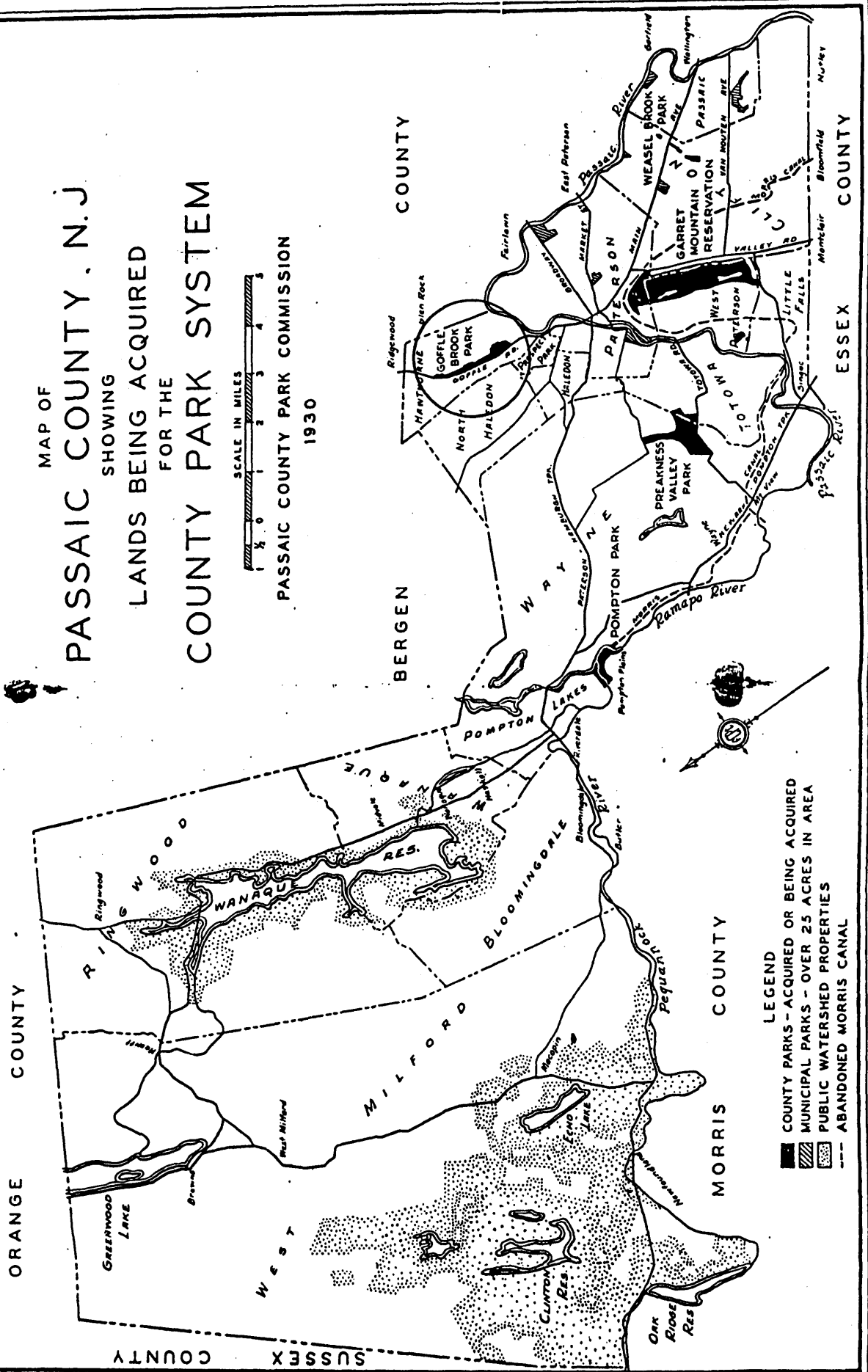
The John W. Rea House  
Passaic County  
Hawthorne, New Jersey

Revised Map of North Paterson, New Jersey,  
Property of John W. Rea  
as drawn by Fonda & Sears, C.E.s.  
Subdivision Map dated March 6, 1894.

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet — Attachment  
Section Number 8 Page H

MAP OF  
**PASSAIC COUNTY, N.J.**  
 SHOWING  
 LANDS BEING ACQUIRED  
 FOR THE  
**COUNTY PARK SYSTEM**

SCALE IN MILES  
 1 2 3 4 5  
 PASSAIC COUNTY PARK COMMISSION  
 1930

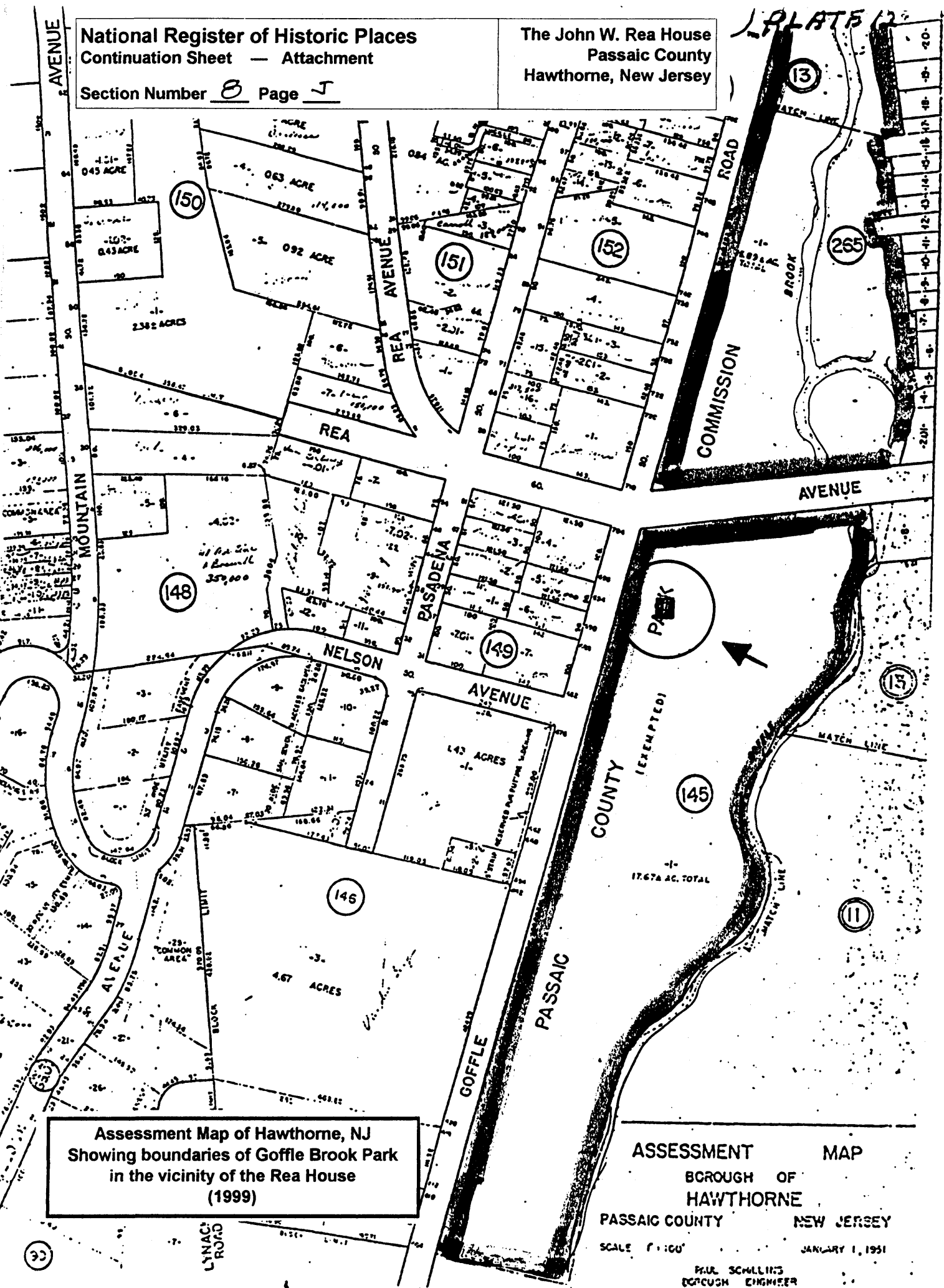


Map of Passaic County, New Jersey (1930)  
 showing lands being acquired for  
 the Passaic County Park System  
 and the location of Goffle Brook Park,  
 Hawthorne, N.J.

National Register of Historic Places  
 Continuation Sheet — Attachment  
 Section Number 8 Page I

The John W. Rea House  
 Passaic County  
 Hawthorne, New Jersey

PLATE 12

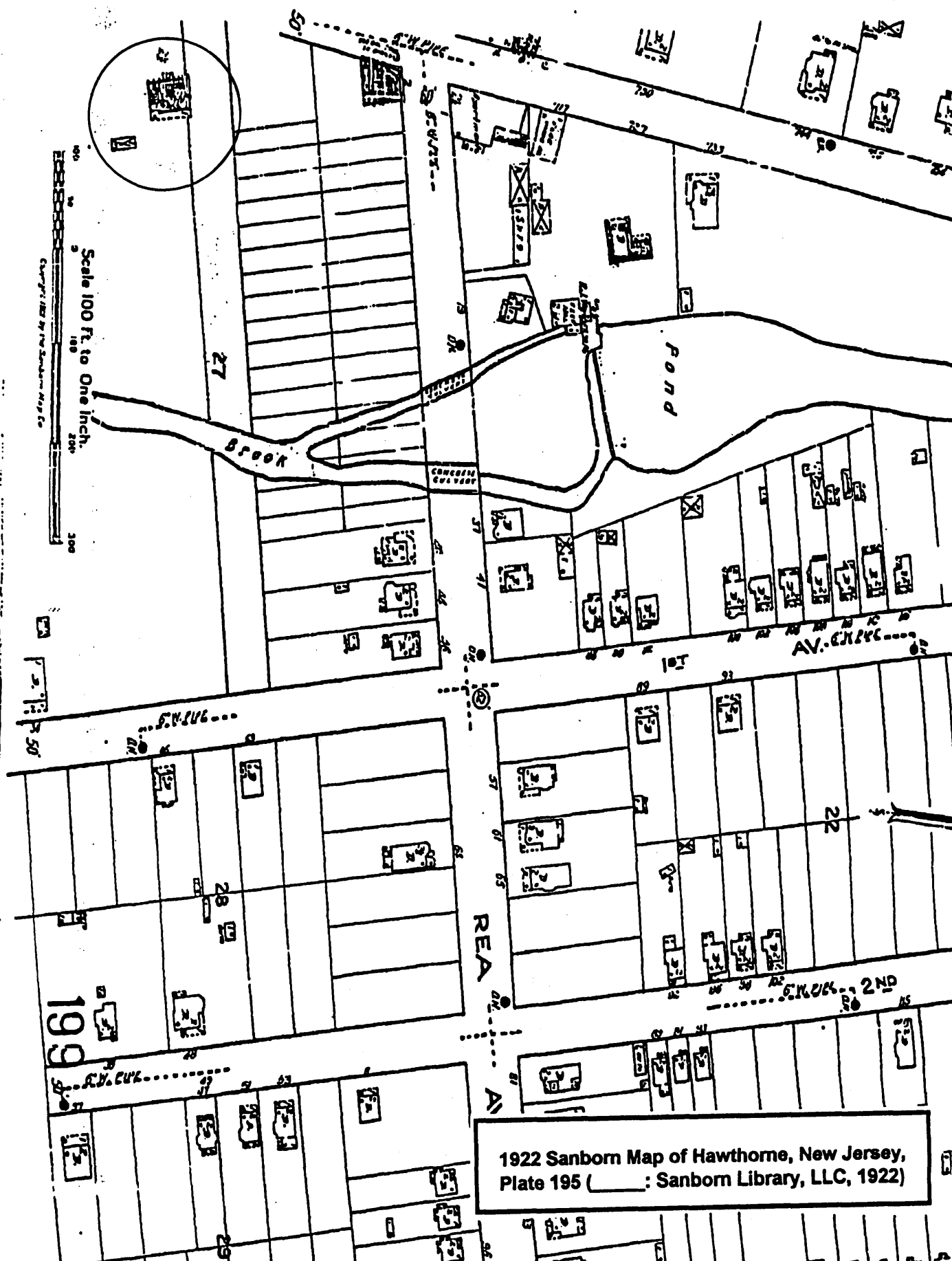


Assessment Map of Hawthorne, NJ  
Showing boundaries of Goffle Brook Park  
in the vicinity of the Rea House  
(1999)

ASSESSMENT MAP  
BOROUGH OF  
HAWTHORNE  
PASSAIC COUNTY NEW JERSEY  
SCALE 1"=100'  
JANUARY 1, 1991  
PAUL SCHILLING  
BOROUGH ENGINEER

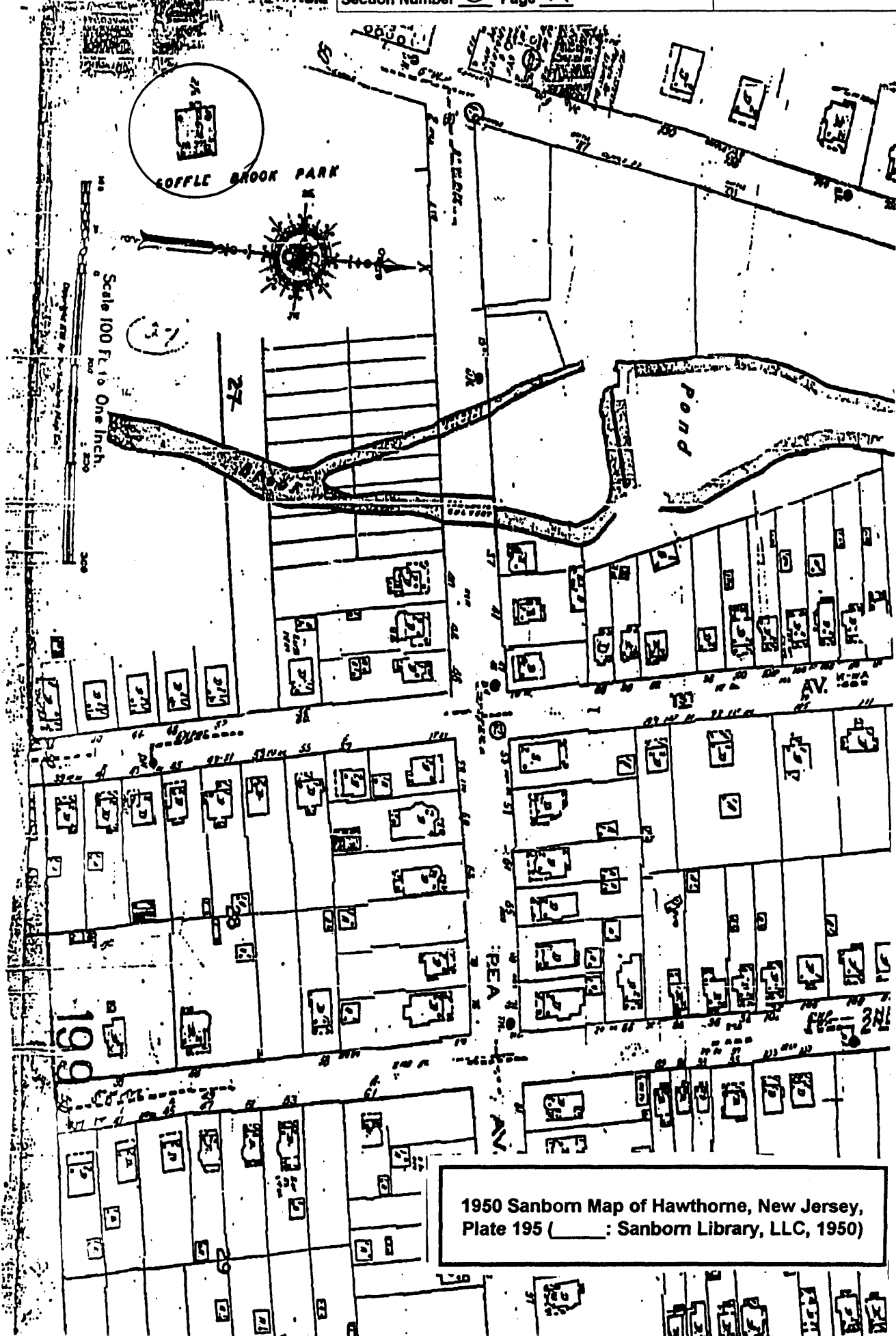


1915 Sanborn Map of Hawthorne, New Jersey,  
Plate 195 ( : Sanborn Library, LLC, 1915)

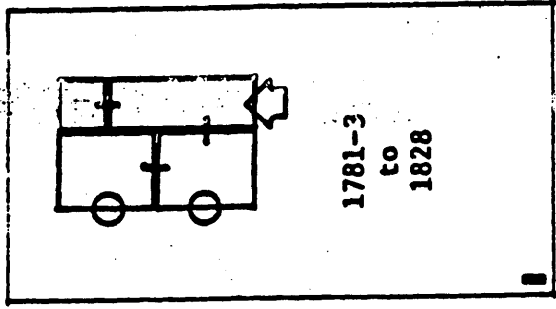
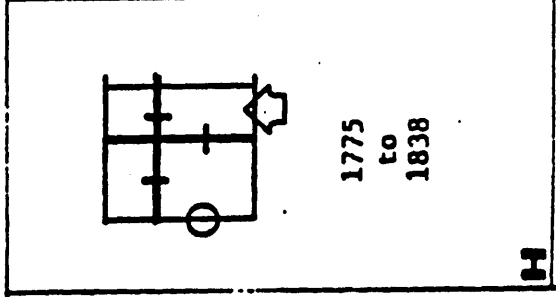
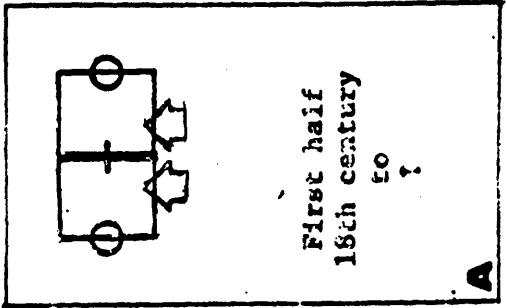
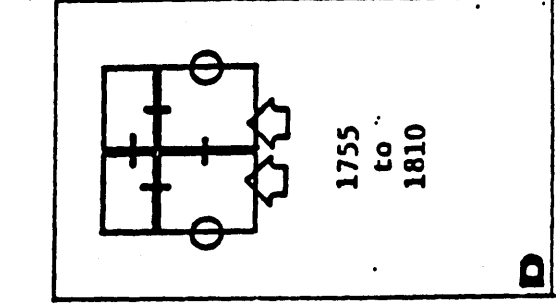
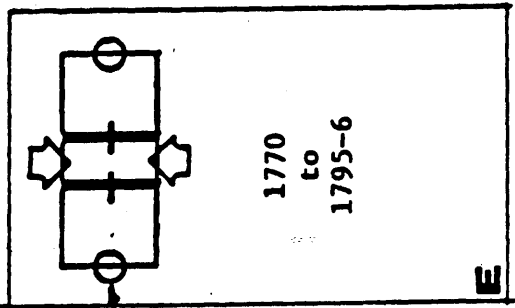
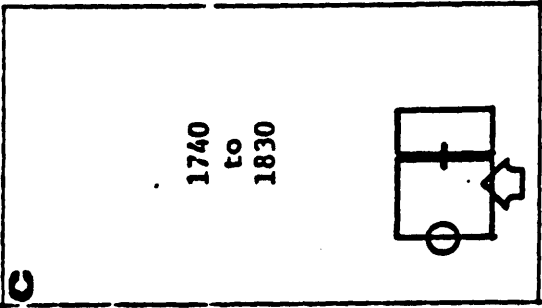
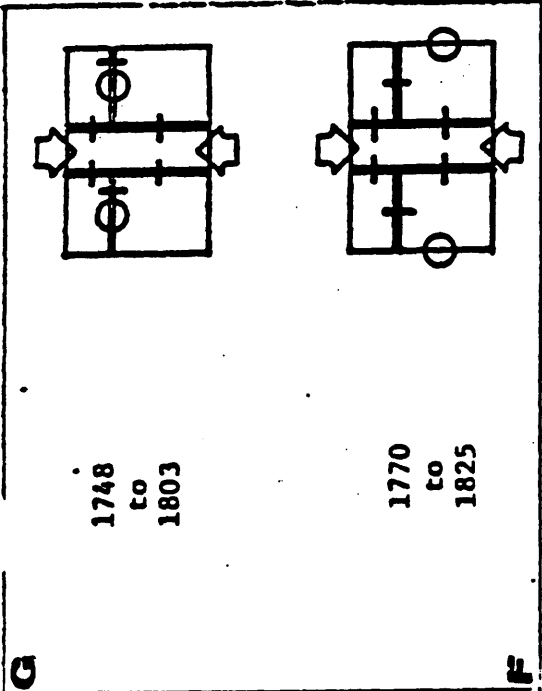
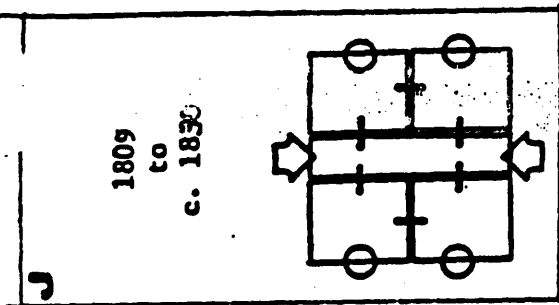


Scale 100 Ft. to One Inch.  
Copyrighted by The Sanborn Map Co.

1922 Sanborn Map of Hawthorne, New Jersey,  
Plate 195 ( ): Sanborn Library, LLC, 1922



1950 Sanborn Map of Hawthorne, New Jersey,  
Plate 195 ( \_\_\_\_\_ ): Sanborn Library, LLC, 1950



CONJECTURAL CHRONOLOGICAL EVOLUTION - BERGEN COUNTY STONE HOUSES

Figure 57

The John W. Rea House  
Passaic County  
Hawthorne, New Jersey

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet -- Attachment

Section Number 8 Page 0



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetJohn W. Rea House  
Passaic County  
Hawthorne, New Jersey

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ 8 Page \_\_\_\_\_ Attachment N-1

## Chronology of the John W. Rea ("Doremus") House

- Pre-1810 Property part of Saddle River Township, Bergen County.
- c. 1810 Existing building constructed, by Hessel or Henry Doremus on 200 acre parcel.
- 1810 John H. Doremus (1810 -1886), son of Hessel, born in house.
- 1823 John W. Rea (later a/k/a John W. "Jack" Raynor) was born in Dublin, Ireland.
- 1837 Passaic County created by act of the New Jersey Legislature; property becomes New Manchester, Manchester Township, Passaic County.
- 1845 John Rea (as "Jack Raynor") makes first professional appearance as singer.
- 1847 John Rea ("Jack Raynor") joins E. P. Christy Minstrels.
- 1853 Hessel Doremus dies, leaving property to daughter Catherine Doremus Van Saun.
- 1854 Catherine Doremus Van Saun conveys property to brother John H. Doremus for \$2000 (150 acres).
- E. P. Christy retires; E. P. Christy Minstrels disbands; John Rea and E. H. Pierce re-organized group, taking the name "The Christy Minstrels."
- 1856-1860 The Christy Minstrels perform in United States and Europe; John Rea retires temporarily to Goffle Road property.
- 10 May 1859 Margaret Ann Rea acquires property (150 acres) from John H. Doremus and wife Rachel for \$10,000. Property was a continuous strip 1000' wide from "Goffle Hill" eastward to what is now Ninth Avenue.
- 1862-1864 John Rea rejoins the Christy Minstrels, tours the United States and Europe.



Photo 32 of 34 HABS Documentation photograph (c. 1938)  
of facade and south elevation, looking NE (photocopy).

The John W. Rea House Passaic County Hawthorne, New Jersey	National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet — Historic Photographs Section Number <u>10</u> Page <u>Photo 32</u>
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# Boy's Club



Photo 33 of 34 Façade and north elevation as Hawthorne Boys' Club, as shown in Hawthorne's 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Souvenir Booklet, 1948 (photocopy).

HAWTHORNE BOYS' CLUB: Goffle Road in the Goffle Brook Park.

## OFFICERS

REV. A. M. VAN DYKE.....President  
 RYAN VANDER VALK .....First Vice-President  
 JOSEPH TOOMEY .....Second Vice-President  
 CLARENCE KINGSMA ..... Treasurer  
 ARNOLD H. DATER ..... Secretary

## The Hawthorne Athletic Boosters Association

H. A. B. A. is justly proud of it's record of activities during its first year of existence. We are humbly grateful to all our fellow citizens who have helped us in any way to make our program successful. We desire to take this opportunity to extend a cordial invitation to all citizens of our town who are interested in the well being of our boys and girls to join us in this most worthy and worthwhile work we are endeavoring to do for the youth of Hawthorne.

The duly elected officers for 1948 are:

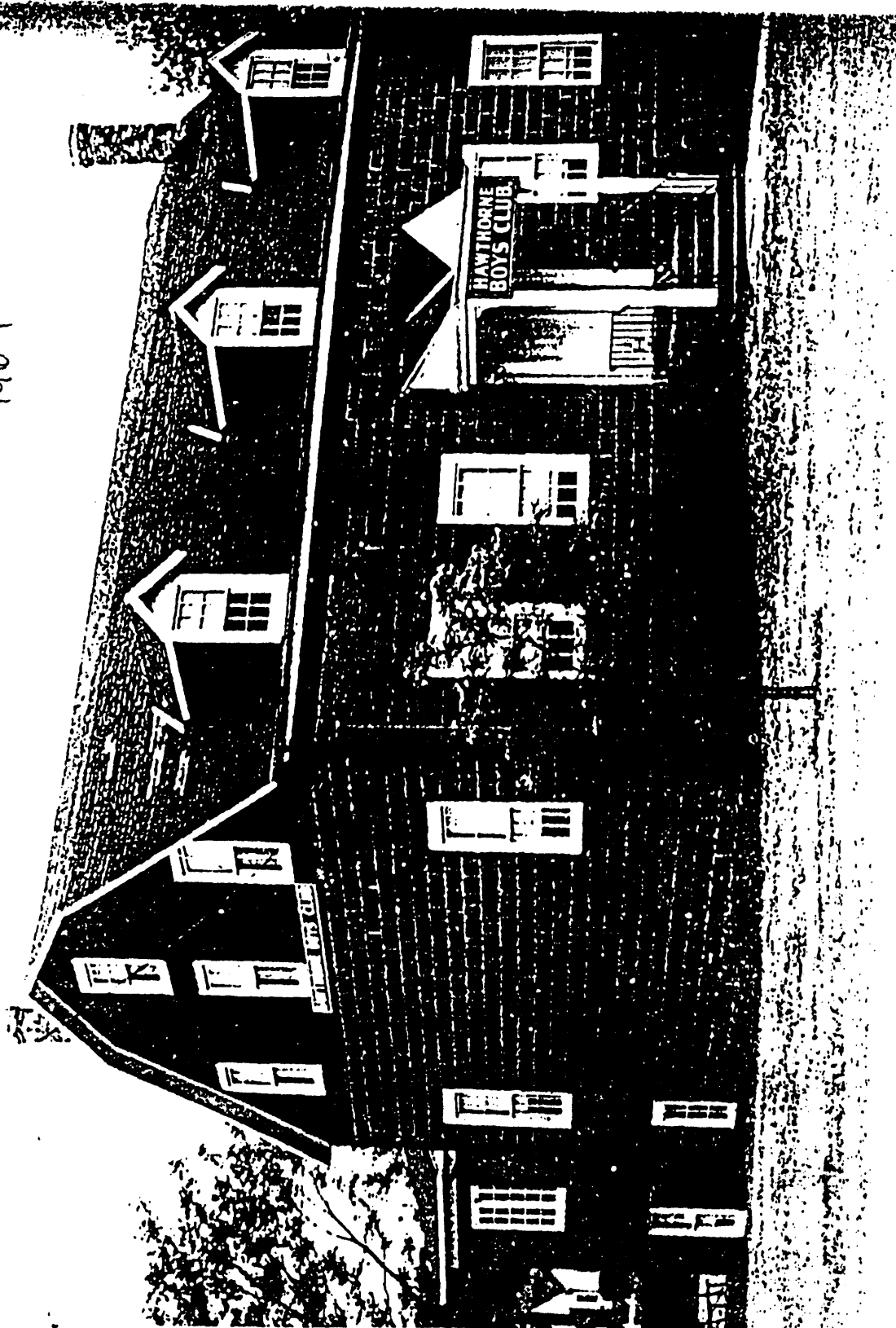
JOHN HUBER ..... President  
 JAMES BARONE ..... Vice-President  
 CARL WERNER ..... Secretary  
 FRANK NAUGHTON ..... Treasurer  
 RICHARD HYATT ..... Rec. Secretary

The John W. Rea House  
 Passaic County  
 Hawthorne, New Jersey

National Register of Historic Places  
 Continuation Sheet — Historic Photographs

Section Number 10 Page 33

Hawthorne's Tercentenary  
1964



## HAWTHORNE BOYS' CLUB

by David Pavlin

The Hawthorne Boys' Club was founded December 9, 1943. It is housed in the historic Rea house in Goffle Brook Park. A Board of Governors, comprised of 22 outstanding men of Hawthorne, guides the destinies of the Club, with David Pavlin as the 1964 president of the Board.

Boys' Club are to direct the energies of [unclear] into proper channels to become useful citizens tomorrow; to provide facilities to develop abilities; to provide facilities for develop special craft skills; to provide facilities [unclear] development of [unclear].

Photo 34 of 34 Façade and north elevation as Hawthorne Boys' Club, as shown in Hawthorne's Tercentenary Souvenir Booklet, 1964 (photocopy).