

HISTORICAL REFERENCES

NATIONAL REGISTER

Created in 1966 by the National Historic Preservation Act, the National Register is a national listing of significant points of interest from our nation's history. The mission is to, "protect and provide access to our Nation's natural and cultural heritage and honor our trust responsibilities to tribes." The program is a coalition between the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers and the United States Department of the Interior. The National Register of Historic Places includes significant properties, classified as buildings, sites, districts, structures, or objects (National Register).

By the register's standards' buildings, sites, districts, structures, and objects are defined by the following (Historic Preservation):

- **Building** – any structure created to shelter human activity; examples would include houses, barns, schools, railroad stations, theaters, factories
- **Structure** – any construction other than a building; examples would include bridges, lighthouses, water towers, tunnels, and civil engineering structures such as a canal
- **Object** – a construction of functional aesthetic, cultural, historical, or scientific value that may be moveable but is also generally related to a specific setting or environment; examples would include boats, locomotives, monuments, sculptures
- **Site** – the location of a significant event, prehistoric or historic activity, or remnant of a building or structure such as a battlefield, landscape, or the ruins of a building or structure
- **District** – a geographically definable area containing buildings, structures, objects and/or sites that are linked historically or aesthetically by plans or physical development and acknowledged to possess collective importance

NEW JERSEY REGISTER

In 1970, New Jersey Legislation passed the New Jersey Register of Historical Places Act which established the state's list of historical resources. The list is modeled after the National Register and uses the same criteria and forms for nominating properties (Historic Preservation).

REGISTER EVALUATION

For both the State and National levels of registers, the following criteria is used to define a significance in Federal/State History (Historic Preservation):

- It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history

- It is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past
- Embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or representing the work of a master or possess high artistic values, or representing a significant or distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction
- Have yielded or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history

HAWTHORNE HISTORICAL SITES

Founded in 2006, the Hawthorne Historical Society is dedicated towards preserving its history. Currently, the society is not a commission; however, the Borough of Hawthorne has been very supportive towards helping the Hawthorne Historical Society preserve the town's history.

The Hawthorne Historical Society has deemed many sites to be of historical importance to the Borough of Hawthorne. The following is a list of some sites and an explanation of its history (MacDonald Ditko, per. com. 2010).

Goffle Brook Park (National Register and State Register)

Goffle Brook Park was designed by the sons of New York Central Park architect Frederick Law Olmsted and their partner Percival Gallagher and commissioned by the Passaic County Park Commission in 1927. The 115-acre park required the purchase or condemnation of 99 acres of private property. Included were three historically significant brown sandstone houses on Goffle Road: the John W. Rea House (1840); the Vreeland House (1760); and the John George Ryerson House (1750), also called Lafayette's Headquarters. Only the Rea House still stands today and is currently called the Passaic County Arts Center at the John W. Rea House. The park's original Olmsted design was actually arranged around these historical houses. The design also included several foot bridges and bridal paths to ride horses, as Hawthorne used to have several horse farms. Today Goffle Brook Park is located off of Goffle Road and runs along much of the borough. It is still maintained by Passaic County.

Rea Mansion (National Register and State Register)

Originally, this Dutch brown sandstone house on Goffle Road was called the Doremus House and was built in 1840. In 1857, a well-known minstrel comedian bought the house on Goffle Road for his family. John W. Rea, whose stage name was Jack Raynor, toured across North America and Europe. While in Europe he bought the house unseen, which was then called a "farm." It was in an area called North Paterson, which was then part of Manchester Township. It included 150 acres and cost \$10,000. Rea retired from performing in 1875 and was elected Justice of the Peace of Manchester, and from then on was called "Squire Rea," and settled small disputes. He also served as Superintendent of Manchester schools. He died in 1900 and was interred in his wife's (Marr) Family's mausoleum at the Midland Park Methodist Cemetery on Godwin Avenue.

Sometime after Rea's death, the house was sold to the Knapik family who operated the Knapik Inn and/or Goffle Inn starting in 1920. It was a tavern and hotel that was relatively short-lived, since only a decade later, they were forced to sell it for the creation of Goffle

Brook Park. It was deemed historic then and was preserved as part of the park. At one time it served as the Boys and Girls Club, and then as Senior Citizen offices. Today it houses the Passaic County Arts Center at the John W. Rea House and the office of the Hawthorne Historical Society.

House of Johannes Ryerson/Ryerson House Monument 367 Goffle Road



The grandfather of the builder of this house was Martin Ryerszen, who emigrated from Amsterdam about 1646 and settled at Breukelen, where on May 14, 1663, he married Annetje, daughter of Joris Jansen de Rapalje. Their son Joris Martinse Ryerse, baptized September 19, 1666, died about 1749-50, was married August 11, 1691 to Anneken Schouten, widow of Theunis Dey. At the time of his marriage, he lived at the

Wallabocht on Long Island. In 1695 he joined Arent Schuyler and others in buying extensive tracts of land on both sides of the Pequannock River. He settled at Pacquanac (near Mountain View) about 1710. He was a judge and a very prominent man. He had 3 stepchildren and 11 children. Of these, Dirck Dey built the mansion at Lower Preakness, Marten Ryerson built on the south branch of the Raritan River near Flemington, and Johannes Ryerson built at the Goffle.

On November 11, 1706 Joris Ryerse of Pompton joined with Ryer and Frans Ryerse of New York in buying a tract north of the Passaic River along the Wagaraw or Goffle Brook from Blandina Bayard of New York; this tract was surveyed and divided between the owners on June 7, 1721. In his will of 1744 Joris Ryerse devised his plantation at Wagaraw, on which his son Johannes lived, to this Johannes. The settlement of Wagaraw was on the north bank of the Passaic River at the bend north of Paterson. From here a road led northward along the Goffle Brook to the house and mill of Cornelis Lozier at the present Midland Park. As farms were opened up along the brook, this settlement became known as the Goffle. Johannes Ryerse was living here in 1744 and may have removed here shortly after the survey of 1721. He probably built an earlier house no longer existing as well as the present house, if it was built in 1750 as claimed.

Johannes Ryerse, also called John G. Ryerson, baptized August 8, 1694, died between 1779-82, was married October 27, 1716 to Maritie Janse Spier and later married Geertje Hessels, and had 9 children in all. He was a Justice of the Peace. He lived at the Goffle on a farm left him by his father, and in 1779 willed one third of the estate upon which he dwelt to his grandson John, eldest son of his son George. Joris or George I. Ryerson left all his lands in 1801 to his only son John. This John G. Ryerson, born July 3, 1769, died in 1835, married on July 21, 1793 to Leah, daughter of Cornelius Westervelt, who died in 1861 aged 87 years). He lived on his father's and grandfather's place on the east side of the Goffle Road in the house still standing (1936). After the marriage of his only child, he gave him the farm of 180 acres, and removed to his wife's farm. This son, George I. Ryerson, born December 17, 1793, died December 16, 1875, married on September 19,

1813 to Hillegont, daughter of Gerrebrant Van Houten; after her death June 23, 1847, he married Mrs. Eliza Burtzell of New York, and thirdly Margaret Hanson. He lived on the place occupied by his grandfather on the Goffle Road. His son Henry Garrison Ryerson, born December 3, 1822, died 1879, married Martha, daughter of Adam Dater. He was an auctioneer and continued to reside in the ancestral home. It later passed to his two children, George who died in 1887 and Elizabeth who married John Ackerman of HoHoKus. The Ackerman estate owned it and it became unoccupied (1936).

It is claimed that the house was erected in 1750. This date could only apply to the wing by the road, as the main house was probably post-revolutionary. The wing was built of roughly cut stone and the main of dressed stone, whitewashed; the rear of both units was of stone rubble, and both sections were covered by gable roofs, extending to form an overhang on the south front. (The photograph shows the rear view.) An unusual feature was the string course of carefully cut and finished sandstone at the floor level of the main story of the house and also the rare type of fanlight. The double Dutch doors and solid shutters had typical paneling. The house stood on the east side of Goffle Road by the Goffle Brook, about one mile north of the Passaic River.

The Ryerson homestead stood for many years in disrepair after Goffle Brook Park was created (see Goffle Brook Park above) and burnt down mysteriously in 1950. A bronze plaque and memorial plaza now stand in Goffle Brook Park where the house once stood. They were erected in 1952.

Vreeland House Goffle Road (Opinion eligibility of State SHPO)

Edo Van Marselis, a fourth-generation resident of the American Colonies and prominent landowner, allegedly built what became known as the Vreeland House in 1760. The house no longer exists but was originally deemed to become part of Goffle Brook Park. Passaic County planners decided to remove the Vreeland House in 1934 during the height of the Great Depression, however there were no funds to either demolish or maintain it. In 1939, the Vreeland House was again set to be demolished but the community protested enough to halt the work. It is not clear exactly when, but this house was razed anyway.

There is a house on the opposite side of Goffle Road that is commonly called the Vreeland VanDenBerg house. It has historical significance and now houses the Van Dyk Memory Care Center, a division of the nearby Van Dyk Park Place Assisted Living.

Ryerson DeGray House now the Bottagra Restaurant 80 Wagaraw Road

One of the earliest homesteads, this building was constructed in Hawthorne (formerly Manchester Township) around 1730 by John Francis Ryerson. Ryerson also built a grist mill, potash works, sawmill and a store in the area. The home was confiscated by the State of New Jersey in 1779 as Ryerson was a loyalist. General Lafayette with two brigades of light infantry encamped here on the property during October and November 1780. While guarding the approaches to Washington's main body in Totowa.

Richard Dirrick DeGray owned a farm, grist and saw mill, potash works, and a store, and fought in the Revolutionary War. He purchased the house (then located at 40 Wagaraw Road and now 80 Wagaraw Road) in May 1800. Its previous owner was his uncle John Francis Ryerson, who was a loyalist with the British Army and was stripped of his possessions. His uncle fled to Nova Scotia. About 140 acres were included in Richard DeGray's purchase of the house. DeGray later added an east wing. Wagaraw Road was

also once called Ryerson Lane. A DeGray descendant lived in the house until the 1960's. The house later on became Scordato's Restaurant starting in 1970 and then Alexis Steakhouse & Tavern, and now currently houses the Bottagra restaurant.

Bottagra Restaurant has great historical significance as the place where a Revolutionary War soldier lived, General Lafayette was encamped on the property, and is one of the oldest buildings Hawthorne. Although it has been altered, the restaurant retains some of the features of the original DeGray house built in the 1730s.

Frick Bartsch House Lynack Road (Privat Residence)

On Lynack Road nestled on the hillside is the post-Revolutionary home known to residents as the Frick-Bartsch House. The original structure which has several prototypes around North Jersey was a simple two-room sandstone house circa 1810. The ground level kitchen containing a fireplace for cooking was the living quarters while the family's bedroom was upstairs. The sandstone block in the earlier structure still bears the identifying marks cut in by workers who mined it from the nearby quarry, located at the top of what is now Brockhuizen Lane.

The name of the original owner is veiled in history and the earliest record available is when Elias E. Vreeland deeded the house to Charles Frick in 1863.

A cornerstone on a subsequent two-story addition is dated Frick 1863. The reddish sandstone seems to have been mined out of the same quarry as the original. The walls are two feet thick. Another addition was made in 1900 of frame overlaid with red stucco. That section contains the living room and large front door. House is currently undergoing extensive renovations.

John Lambert House Goffle Road (Private Residence)

Dating back to the campaign of George Washington is the sandstone frame house on Goffle Road known as the John Lambert House. The small one-and-a-half story section on the right is the original home where the family lived. It still has the old fireplace and the low ceiling with hand hewn beams.

Duncan Macfarlan bought the house in 1868 along with 10 acres of property extending north to Diamond Bridge Avenue. Goffle Brook Park was originally part of the Macfarlan's farm.

Hawthorne Library 345 Lafayette Avenue

On December 18, 1913, a group of residents met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A.T. Sticker to consider plans for founding a Public Library in the Borough of Hawthorne. An association was formed to be known as The Hawthorne Public Library Association Incorporated. Rooms were rented over the old post office on Diamond Bridge Avenue and books were received as gifts were ready for circulation. A building fund was started almost immediately and in 1930 lots were purchased on Lafayette and Grand Avenue. Through the sale of some of these lots, it was possible to purchase and own free and clear the property on which the library building stands today.

The original Hawthorne Library was just a one-room building on Lafayette Avenue, which now houses the administrative offices of the library and old periodicals and newspapers in the basement. It was built in 1931.

The library changed its name to the Louis Bay 2nd Library to honor longtime mayor Louis Bay. An addition to the library, which is now the main library and the Children's Wing, was designed by local architect Larry Tromeur. He had been part of firm Neil Greydanus in Hawthorne, and later Jim Pipens, and opened his own firm, Associated Architects, in Paterson. Tromeur was inspired by the designs of Frank Lloyd Wright and Ludwig Meis van der Rohe. He also designed the municipal building in Hawthorne and the Wells Fargo Bank building.

Hawthorne Theatre 300 Lafayette Avenue

"Our borough has a modern and attractive motion picture theatre, the HAWTHORNE THEATRE."

In the late 1920s, a group of Hawthorne citizens decided that Hawthorne needed a theater, and they formed the Community Theater Corporation. The theater was built and leased to Mark Block who opened the doors of the Hawthorne Theatre on January 14, 1928. A capacity audience that night came to admire the new theater and to see the picture "Topsy and Eva" with the Duncan Sisters.

A few years later the operation of the theater was taken over by William C. Herman. Bill, together with his wife, Jessie, and son, Howard, reopened the theater on October 30, 1930, with "Common Clay" starring Constance Bennett and Lew Ayres. In 1930, the theater changed hands to the Herman family, who operated the theater for 50 years over two generations. Under the Hermans' guidance, the theater was remodeled in 1950 by John Ebersson, a noted theater architect of the time and was one of the first theaters in the State to have air conditioning.

During WWII, the Hawthorne Theatre helped in the sale of War Bonds and in 1950 helped in the Korean Orphan Clothing Drive. Throughout the years, the theater has helped raise funds for the Red Cross, March of Dimes, and many other charities.

The Hermans took great care in the quality of movies shown at the Hawthorne Theatre and strove to bring the best motion picture entertainment to Hawthorne in comfortable and attractive surroundings."

It was among the first theaters in the State to be air-conditioned. It also pioneered in the policy of special shows for children on Saturday matinees. A series of "Great Opera Nights" proved very popular.

In 1980, the cinema was sold to Lee and Moe Sayegh who renamed it CJM Cinemas and then Hawthorne Theatre. The Sayeghs revamped the theater in 2009, restoring the front of the building to show old seascape motifs, and added Dolby digital.

Masonic Temple Lafayette Avenue

On the night of May 25, 1918, the Hawthorne Masonic Lodge, No. 212, F. & A.M. was instituted. Meetings for the first five years were held at Lafayette Hall at Fire Company No. 1 on Lafayette Avenue. Membership swelled and the group created the Hawthorne Masonic Building Association for the purpose of erecting a building where they could hold meetings and other activities. A plot was purchased on Lafayette Avenue and on November 7, 1925, a cornerstone for the Masonic Temple was laid. The first regular meeting of the Lodge was held in the finished building on September 16, 1926. By 1948,

there were 200 members of the Hawthorne Masonic Lodge. Today, the Masonic Temple building has been converted into offices.

Hawthorne (Diamond Bridge Avenue) Train Station (SHPO)



The first station to serve Hawthorne in the early 1870s via the New Jersey Midland Railway was located on Wagaraw Road. Midland trains terminated here, and passengers descended stairs to transfer to trains run by the Erie Railroad for points east of Hawthorne. By the early 1890s Hawthorne's population began to steadily increase. New residents began to settle and develop in the area slightly west of the Wagaraw Road station. The New York Susquehanna & Western Railroad (successor to the New Jersey

Midland) constructed a new station in 1894 and called it "Hawthorne" to meet the needs of the residents in the downtown area. This small station continued to serve the borough's commuter's needs until June 30, 1966 when the Susquehanna ceased passenger operations.

The railroad leased the building for many years, most notably to a local newspaper dealer and more recently to the Volunteer Railroaders Association. The Volunteer Railroaders Association through various fundraising activities was able on September 17, 2010, to move the station 75 feet north from its original location. This was done to protect the building from structural damage resulting from tractor trailers turning from Royal Avenue onto Diamond Bridge Avenue. A small park with fundraised brick pavers has been created for the former station site.

This was not the first-time residents were interested in moving the station. Hawthorne wanted to make a transit center in the early 1940s, which required the relocation of the station. The original plan was to move the station to sit across from Ashley Avenue on Royal Avenue. The last set of blueprints were drawn up in 1941, and the project was abandoned when the U.S. entered World War II in December of that year.

Dutch Cemetery Brockhuizen Lane

Holland Cemetery, or Vermeulen Cemetery, was used by local Dutch reformed churches in the 1800s off Brockhuizen Lane. Abraham Vermeulen and John Holster established this land as a cemetery in 1868. Vermeulen later sold a plot that would become the Ahavath Joseph cemetery. Today, there are just a few gravestones remaining of the Dutch cemetery. Most of the bodies and stones were exhumed in the 1920s and moved to Fair Lawn Memorial Cemetery on Maple Avenue, which was also owned by the Vermeulen family. Those gravesites remaining give a chilling glimpse of life two centuries ago. A child only 1 year 9 months old has a tiny gravestone. Others are entirely in Dutch with names such as Van Adrianis and Veeneman.

Ahavath Joseph Jewish Cemetery Brockhuizen Lane

The Ahavath Joseph Cemetery, located on Brockhuizen Lane, was purchased by a group of people originally from Slutsk, Lithuania (now Belarus) from Abraham Vermeulen (see above section on Holland Cemetery). They moved to Paterson in the 1890s and formed a Jewish congregation on Godwin Street in Paterson. Many of the gravestones reveal people succumbed to the Influenza epidemic of 1918 and the Diphtheria epidemic of the 1920s. Many stillborn and very young babies were also buried at that time without gravestones, following Jewish tradition. Records no longer exist on where these children were buried in the cemetery. Other people buried in the cemetery include members of the Spira family, who founded Spira's Department Store in Paterson in 1898. The gates of the cemetery were donated by Dina Solte Webster, one time owner of the Junior Shop in Paterson. The Ahavath Joseph congregation eventually merged with Congregation B'nai Israel in Paterson, adopting the B'nai Israel/Ahavath Joseph name. That congregation is still alive today in Paterson and cares for the cemetery.

Thomas Road/DeGray-Ryerson Cemetery

Now located on the Kohler property off Thomas Road, the ancient DeGray-Ryerson cemetery stands in a fenced-in area and is in very poor condition and missing some of the original gravestones. In 1748, John DeGray married Lena Ryerson. She was 18 years old; he was 20. They settled on the Goffle Brook on what is now Goffle Road. They had three children: John, Richard, and Jenneke. According to old records, only sons John and Revolutionary War hero Richard (see Bottagra Restaurant above) were buried in the DeGray-Ryerson cemetery.

Others buried in the original cemetery included Lena Ryerson's father Frans Ryerson. Ties can be seen in old family trees between the DeGray family and former graves with the names Berry, Doremus, Westervelt, and VanWinkle. John DeGray married Mary Berry. His sister, Jenneke, married John Berry. The Berry's relative, Catherine Berry, married Hassel Doremus (who was widowed and then married Gasiah Westervelt, who was interred in the cemetery). Lena's brothers and sisters married into the VanWinkle, Doremus, and VanBlarcom families, which were names once found in the cemetery. Like many families in small towns, intermarriage was common.

House of John Van Winkle 868 Goffle Road

The ancestor of the family was Jacob Walingen, who emigrated to this country by 1639, probably from the village of Winkel in North Holland. He died in the summer of 1657, and his widow Tryntje Jacobs married three times before she died May 11, 1677. Their son Symon Jacobse Van Winckel, baptized August 24, 1653 at New York died 1728-32 married at Bergen December 15, 1675, Annatje Sip of New York, sister of Jan Adriaansen Sip, owner of the house at Bergen. He was allotted two tracts in the Acquackanonk patent of 1685 and settled on the west side of the Passaic River in the present Passaic, near the Van Wagenings to the north and the Sips to the south. His son Simeon Van Winkle, baptized August 6, 1686, died 1775, lived several miles further north near the ford at the Bogt at the west side of the Passaic River (now the eastern part of Paterson). His house of white washed stone was often referred to in deeds as the White House; it was torn down in 1828. He had 20 children by his two wives.

John S. Van Winkle, born 1723, was a son by the first wife, Prientje Van Giesen, daughter of Abraham Van Giesen, probable owner of the house at Third River in Essex County. On February 9, 1730, Richard Ashfield sold a tract at Wagaraw to Gerrit Gerritse, who on June 8, 1743, sold 212.5 acres to Simeon Van Winkle of Essex County;

on October 26, 1774 Simeon Van Winkle, shortly before he died, deeded to his son John the 212.5 acre tract where John was then living at Wagaraw. Wagaraw was the name of the region above the most northerly bend of the Passaic River, north of the present Paterson. The settlement in the northern part of Wagaraw along the Wagaraw or Goffle Brook came to be called the Goffle. It was here that John S. Van Winkle settled some time between 1743 and 1774. The old part of the present house is said to have been built by him in 1761. On December 5, 1746, at Acquackanonk he married Janneke Ryerson of New York, and had two sons. He deeded the Wagaraw tract to his son Simeon on May 24, 1783, but lived many years longer, and probably continued to occupy his home until he died in January 1816. His son Simeon J. Van Winkle born December 12, 1749, died November 4, 1828, aged 78 years, 10 months and 22 days, married Claesje, daughter of Cornelis Gerritse. Although his father deeded him the Wagaraw homestead, he did not reside here; he was known as Simeon of the Bogt and lived at Riverside in a stone house destroyed about 1880.

Simeon's son Judge John S. Van Winkle, born November 13, 1784, lived on his grandfather's place at the Goffle and built the main part of the present house in 1811. He ran a grist mill here. On March 24, 1805 he married Jannetje, daughter of Pieter Kip, born January 14, 1788. He and his wife were foully murdered the night of January 9, 1850, by John Johnson, an English farmhand who Judge Van Winkle sympathetically released from jail, where he had been lodged on some complaint. Their surviving son Cornelius Van Winkle, born September 9, 1806, died May 26, 1873, married May 31, 1826, Catrina Leah Van Dean, born March 4, 1809. They lived at the Goffle, at Riverside, and later in Paterson. The place at the Goffle was inherited by their only son Simon Peter Van Winkle, born July 6, 1831, married October 10, 1852 Maria Ackerman; they lived however, at Paterson. Their daughter Jennie Van Winkle married Aaron Van Houten of Passaic, and the property at the Goffle was sold by her estate about 1901. It was purchased by Thomas Arnold whose son Ivan Arnold became owner (1936). Until the Arnolds purchased it, the house had been occupied for many years by farmhands, tenants of the Van Winkles. In 1942, Dr. Claude Van Stone purchased the house in an auction and passed it down to his daughter, Jean Brennan, who sold it in 2002.

It has been stated that Judge Van Winkle replaced his grandfather's old house in 1811 by a larger stone dwelling. But the present wing certainly dates from his grandfather's time, and it is probable that the wing formed the whole of the early house, and that Judge Van Winkle greatly enlarged it rather than tearing down some of it. The old wing was built by John Van Winkle at some time after his marriage in 1746 and before 1774; the date 1761 has been ascribed to it. The old house is built of rough stone laid in irregular courses and is covered by a steep gable roof extending in front to form an overhang. The main house has a cornerstone dated 1811; it is characteristic of the period, built of well-dressed stone, and covered by a gambrel roof which has a beautiful curving slope. The main house contains unusually beautiful specimens of carved woodwork of the period and a paneled over-mantel. The house is on the northwest side of the Goffle Road, on the opposite side of which runs the Goffle Brook. It stands at the foot of Goffle Hill Road leading to Sicomac and the Ponds settlements and is less than 2 miles north of the north bend of the Passaic River.

33 Forest Avenue – Forest Mills Apartments



In the early 1900s, Excello Hosiery Mill was built. This large 3-story brick structure served for many years as the Prospect Park Furniture retail store, and later the Valley Furniture retail store. In 2004, Joseph and Anthony Dello Buono purchased the old factory and converted the building into 21 high-end apartments in 2006. The façade is original to the Excello Hosiery Mill and still appears etched in the top of the facade. The condos retain the high ceilings of the three-story old factory and new windows were inserted into already existing openings. The freight elevator is also original to the early 1900s building. An adjoining house was knocked down to make room for parking for the condominium residents.

Scola Piece Dyeing & Finishing Co. 1121 Goffle Road

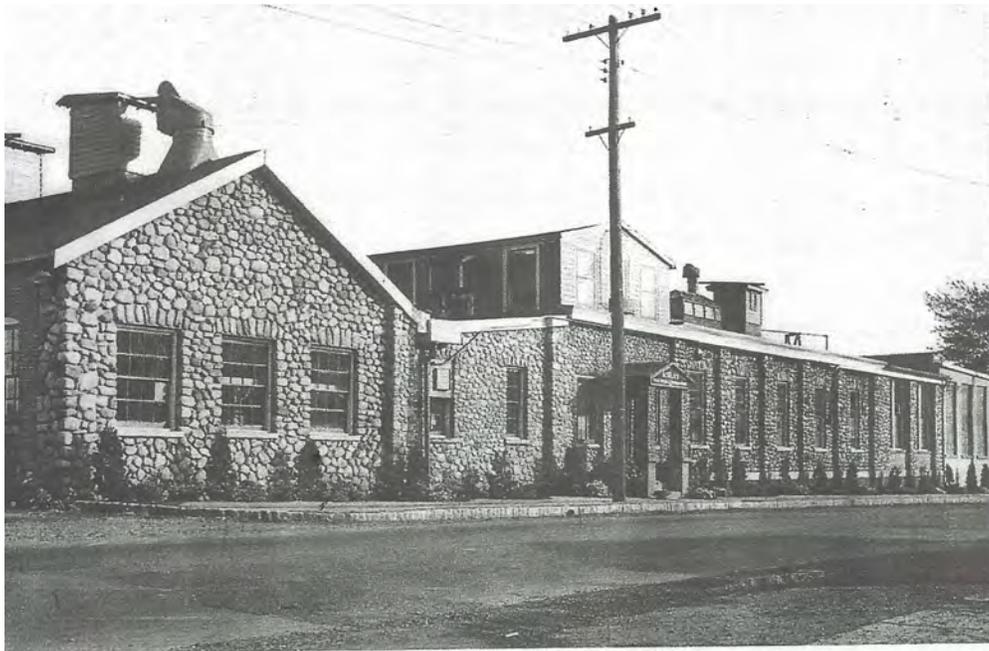


Photo Courtesy: Hawthorne Historical Society, 2022

The firm now known as Scola Dye Works, Inc. 1121 Goffle Road in Hawthorne, began operating in November 1904 under the management of the late Anthony Scola. Several additions have been made to the original plant, but the original building is still in use. From 1904 to 1913 the operations consisted of dyeing of pure silk piece goods only. Then in 1913 a finishing department was added, and the plant was called Scola's Piece Dyeing and Finishing Works.

Frank A. Scola, was general manager of the plant, had been active in the business since 1910. He took over as general manager in 1922 when his father, Anthony Scola, retired. He continued operating under the name of Scola's Piece Dyeing and Finishing Works, in partnership with his wife, Margaret F. Scola.

In January 1952, the plant was incorporated, and the name changed to Scola Dye Works, Inc, with Frank A. and Margaret Scola as majority stockholders. Frank A. Scola was general manager and Chairman of the Board. The other officers were Anthony Vars of Hawthorne, President; Charles Fried, 2nd Vice President; and Eleanor Veenstra, Secretary-Treasurer. Thomas Maselli was Assistant Manager.

At top production the plant could process approximately 200 pieces of pure silk goods a day and Scola had the distinction of being one of the few plants which processed only pure silk goods. They processed all types of dress silk, silk suiting, and novelty weaves, and enjoyed a reputation for excellent workmanship (Hawthorne Historical Society, 2022).

In 2022, the former Scola Dye Works Inc building is utilized by the operations of Hawthorne Family Practice and HOME furniture store.

A HISTORY OF HAWTHORNE STREET NAMES

Provided by the Hawthorne Historical Society, Jackie Walsh, President (February 2022)

Brockhuizen Lane – named for John Brockhuizen, who arrived in the United States from the Netherlands in the 1890s. The family farm of approximately 10 acres was located in this area.

Diamond Bridge Avenue – was first called Janes Lane. Where Lincoln Avenue (formerly Cherry Lane) crossed the railroad, a grade crossing was made and continued in use until 1865 when a bridge was erected over the tracks at right angles. The bridge was built of heavy wooden timbers in the form of a diamond frame from which the local name of Diamond Bridge originated.

Goffle Road – Goffle is a Dutch word meaning a fork and was derived from the fact that two brooks mentioned in early deeds divided or forked at this place.

Lafayette Avenue – was cut through the existing farms in 1872. It was named for the Marquis de Lafayette who with his Light Infantry Corps were encamped in Hawthorne in 1780 as the vanguard of Washington's army which was located in nearby Totowa.

Lincoln Ave – was laid out as a road in 1794. Formerly called Cherry Lane, the name was derived from the many cherry trees in the area.

Macfarlan Avenue – named for Reuben Macfarlan, the sixth Mayor of Hawthorne who served from 1911 to 1915. He was the Superintendent of the Dexter and Lambert Silk Company.

Mawhinney Avenue – named for Rev. William B. Mawhinney, pastor of St. Clement's Episcopal Church.

Rea Avenue – named for John W. Rea, one of the best known and respected citizens of Hawthorne. He was better known in this country and abroad as Jack Raynor, organizer of the original Christy Minstrels. A singer of unusual talent he toured the United States and Europe. He resided at his homestead on Goffle Road for over forty years.

Stam's Alley – named for Peter Stam who immigrated from Holland in the early 1900s.

Utter Avenue – named for Dr. Sylvester Utter, the first Mayor of Hawthorne. Dr. Utter served from 1898 to 1901. He was a dermatologist associated with St. Joseph's Hospital in Paterson.

Wagaraw Road – its name is derived from the Lenni Lenape Indian word meaning "where the river bends".

Westervelt Avenue – named for an early Dutch family who probably came from the Hackensack area.