

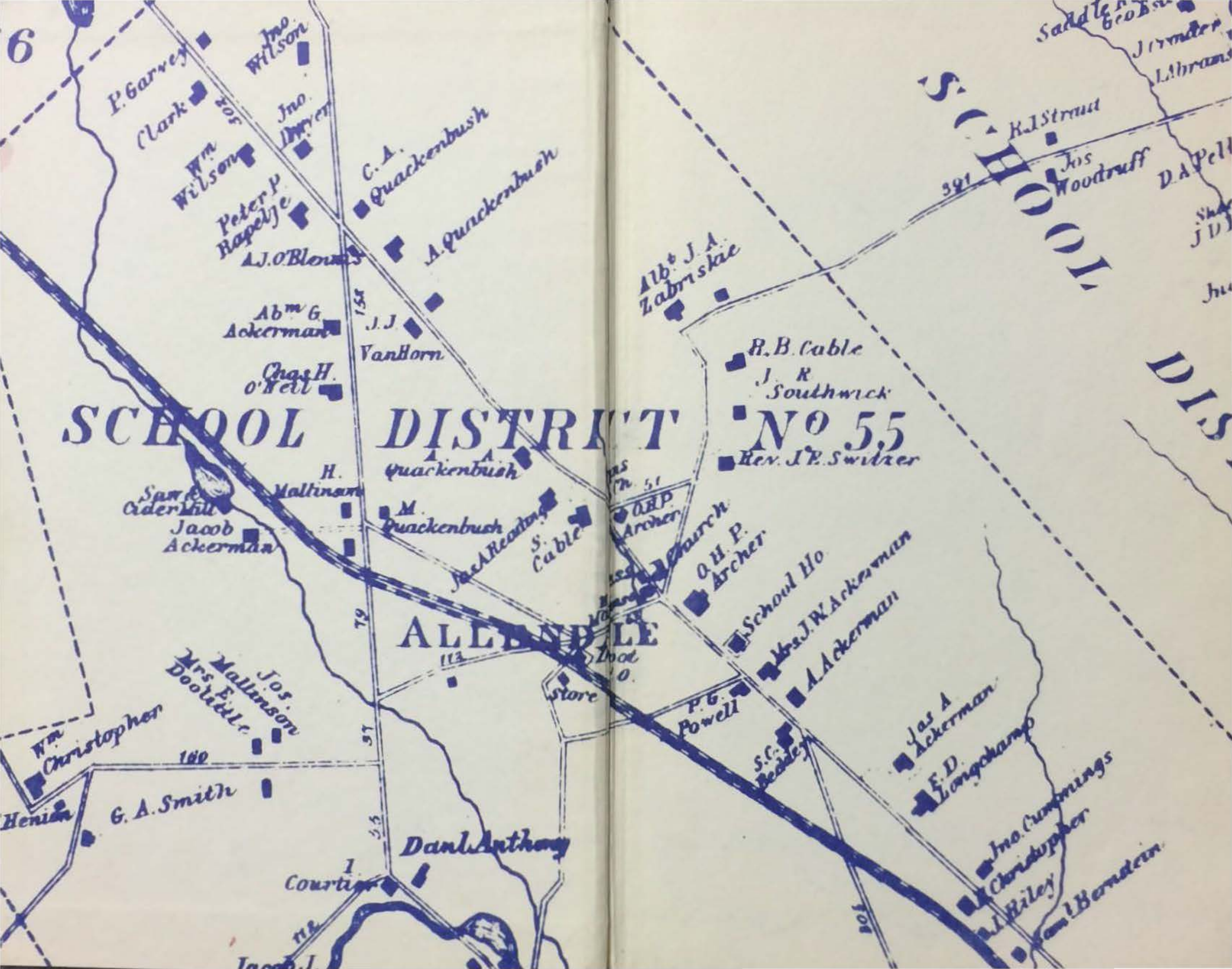
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LOCAL HISTORY



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SCHOOL DISTRICT NO 55

SCHOOL DISTRICT

ALLEGHENY

- P. Garvey
- Clark
- Wm Wilson
- Peter P. Rapelye
- Jno Wilson
- Jno. Dwyer

- C. A. Quackenbush
- A. Quackenbush
- A. J. O'Blouin

- Abm G. Ackerman
- Chas H. O'Neil
- J. J. VanBorn

- Spr. Ciderhill
- Jacob Ackerman
- H. Mallinar
- M. Quackenbush
- Jas A. Reading
- S. Cable

Alb. J. A. Zabriske

- R. B. Cable
- J. R. Southwick
- Rev. J. P. Switzer

- Q. H. P. Archer
- School Ho
- Mrs J. Wackerman
- A. Ackerman

- Wm Christopher
- Mrs E. Fitts
- Jos. Mallinson
- Dootell
- G. A. Smith

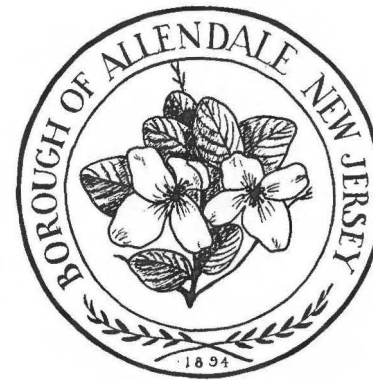
- store
- Danl. Anthony
- Court
- Jacob J.

- P. G. Powell
- S. C. Beasley
- Jas A. Ackerman
- E. D. Longchamp

- Jno. Cummings
- Chrs. R. Christopher
- J. Riley
- Sam. L. Borden

A HISTORY of ALLENDALE

1894 - 1964



written by

THE HISTORY COMMITTEE

of the

ALLENDALE NEW JERSEY TERCENTENARY COMMITTEE

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Committee is most grateful to those who have cooperated so willingly by sharing their knowledge of the early days of the Borough. Much of the information about the Beginnings was gleaned from an article written by Frank Berdan, a long time resident of Allendale and a most loyal citizen. Mr. Herbert Winter was kind enough to look through the pages of his diary and pick out many of the interesting events recorded there. Mr. J. M. Christopher gave interviews and many others most willingly answered telephone calls and furnished pictures and valuable information. Our most sincere thanks to each and everyone.

Our thanks also — to Martin Husing for the pictures of Allendale today and to Helen Husing for the many pen and ink sketches she made for us.

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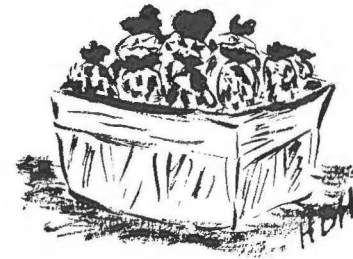
A History of Allendale

OUR BEGINNINGS

Allendale is the gateway to the Ramapo Hills. To the west is the Ramapo Valley, to the east is the beautiful Saddle River Valley, and from the northern hills is obtained a splendid view of the skyscrapers of New York City, as well as the George Washington Bridge, which opened in 1932. The average elevation is 300 feet above sea level. Allendale has a population of 5,000. It is located 24 miles from New York City on the main line of the Erie Railroad, and about 30 minutes from the metropolis by automobile. It has the Borough form of government and its administrative activities are directed by a progressive Mayor and Council.

Most of Allendale's streets are paved and curbed. Water and gas mains are under them and fire hydrants provide safety from serious fires. All new buildings are erected in conformity with an excellent building code; the entire municipality is protected by a fire zoning ordinance. Modern stores serve almost every need of the home owner. There are four churches: Episcopal, Catholic, Methodist, and Lutheran; excellent school facilities; a modern Bank, new Post Office, Public Library, Municipal Building, Firehouse, Ambulance Building and new Shopping Center.

Free from industrial activity, Allendale is a town of homes for the busy city worker, in other words, a residential town.



THE INDIANS

In the rush and busy activities of our day, it is hard to realize that our properties were once the hunting grounds and village sites of the Indians, erroneously referred to so often as savages. When the white men came to our shores they found the country in undisputed possession of the Indian. Where he came from is a subject of great interest and much speculation on the part of the anthropologist. His almond eyes, straight black hair and high cheek bones are physical characteristics of the natives of eastern Asia, yet a mighty ocean separated him from those he so closely resembled. It is now generally accepted that pre-historic immigrations via an Alaskan land bridge brought the Indians over to this continent.

The aborigines of our locality came from the Algonquin stock. Proud of their ancestry, they usually referred to themselves as "Lenni Lenape," meaning "original people." How numerous they were is open to conjecture, some of the older authorities placing the number near ten thousand within the present state of New Jersey. This estimate is probably too high. Most students of the Indian agree that his number never exceeded 2,500 at any one time within the state. From an examination of old maps, there were probably more Indian villages in old Bergen County (which comprised a great deal more territory than the Bergen County of our day) than in any other area in the northern part of the state.

The Indians of our locality belonged to the Delaware nation and were subdivided into various tribes. Many of the towns in our vicinity, with which we are familiar, derived

their names from these tribes. Probably most of the Redmen who roamed, hunted and fished over the territory now known as Allendale belonged to the Pomptons, Tappans and Hacki Saks.

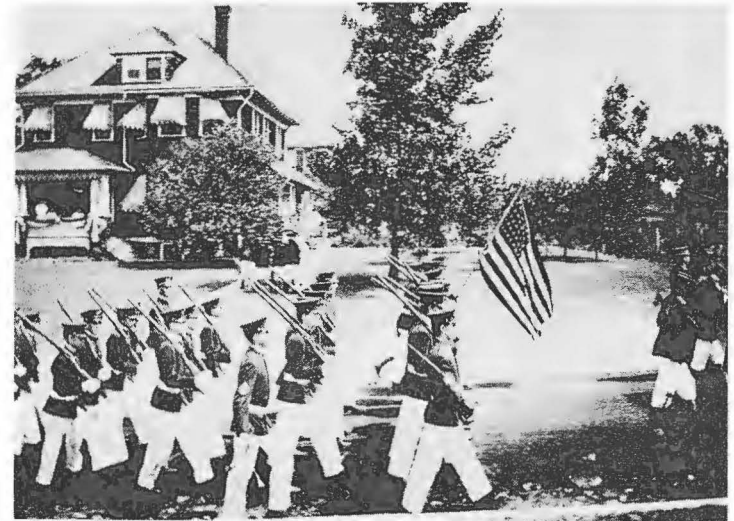
These Indians were not of a warlike nature, but tilled the soil, hunted and fished. They helped the early settlers greatly by teaching them many things about agriculture in this land and climate. One of the most prominent chiefs, who was noted for his friendship and help to the settlers, was Oritani of the Hacki Saks. He was a great leader of his people and the sale of many large tracts of land, east of the Hackensack River, to the white man was negotiated by him. He is said to have reached the century mark living, presumably from 1577 to 1677.

There is much that might be told about the Indians who roamed over our present Borough, but this sketch must, of necessity be brief. There is one fact that should be related, however. In 1916 the site of a wampum factory was discovered just over the southwestern limits of Allendale, and thousands of pieces of wampum were found. Wampum, or se-wan as the Indians called it, was recognized as their medium of exchange and was valued by them for its beauty and art of manufacture. Wampum is a cylindrical tube about one-half inch in length and slightly thinner than a straw. The tubes or beads were made of the white, blue, and purple parts of the clam shells. The clam occurs only on our Atlantic seaboard, but wampum has been found far inland, proving the extensiveness of its use. The white wampum had the lowest value, the blue was more valuable, and the purple was highly prized. A few white settlers soon learned that with their modern tools they could manufacture wampum much faster

than the Indian with his crude implements, with the result that they became very rich through trading wampum for the furs, fats and grain of the Indian. After extensive search it was found that this factory was owned by a Dutchman named Johannas Stolz about 1720. There are no descendants of this family in this area; it is believed that the family accompanied the Indians when they left New Jersey, never to return. The manufacture of wampum was abandoned only in comparatively recent years, for it was made in Franklin Township as late as 1860. The manufacture was conducted by white women, their product being sold to the Indians in the then far West.



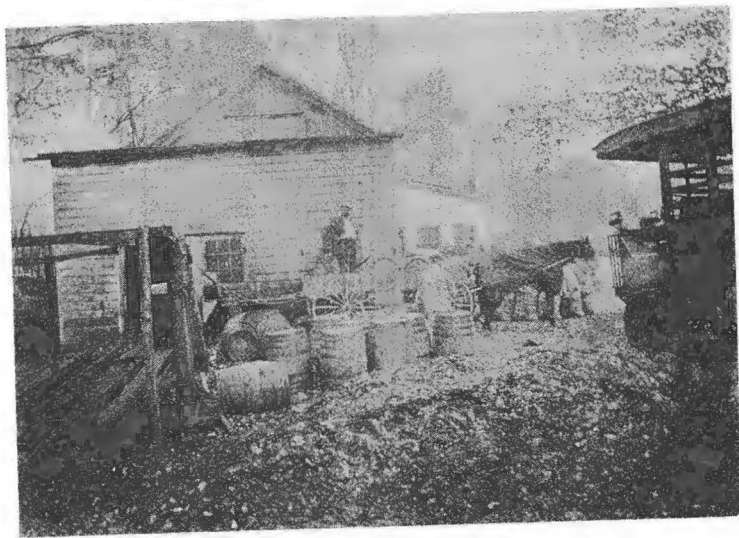
Thurston's First Garage



Fireman on Parade . 1906



Christopher Saw and Grist Mill - 1879



Cider Mill - Franklin Turnpike

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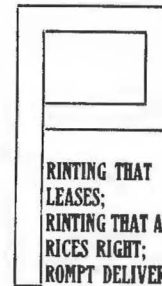
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Monument in Memorial Park

“GENEALOGY” OF ALLENDALE

Within a few years after the discovery of the Hudson River by Hendrick Hudson in 1609, the Dutch erected a fort on the southern end of Manhattan Island. By 1623 this fortification was surrounded by a thriving village known as New Amsterdam, under the governorship of Peter Minuit. The Dutch included not only Manhattan in their province, but also western Long Island (Brooklyn), Staten Island and the Jersey shore. The colony continued to prosper and in 1634 the first Dutch settler crossed the Hudson and located in our present state. Settlement proceeded rapidly on our shore because of the excellent agricultural conditions. While still under Dutch control, the colony was divided into four counties, of which Bergen was one. Some historians claim that Bergen County derived its name from the city of Bergen, in Norway, but this is probably incorrect, for Bergen is a Dutch word meaning “the hills.”

Bergen County at that time extended from Constable Hook to the New York state line on the north, and from the Hackensack River to the Hudson on the east. In 1664 an English fleet appeared in the harbor of New Amsterdam and took possession of the colony. The British changed the name to New York and continued to hold the colony as an English settlement until the Revolution, with the exception of a 15-month period after the Dutch recaptured the colony in 1763.

On June 23, 1664, the Duke of York, Brother of King Charles II, then the ruling King of England, conveyed what is now the state of New Jersey to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret. It was stipulated in the conveyance that the tract should be called Nove Cesarea or New Jersey. The name was

a compliment to Sir George Carteret for his defense of the isle of Jersey during the English civil wars. With the continued growth of the colony the Royal Assembly redefined the lines of the various counties. These had been very roughly described originally, because of faulty or non-existent surveys and uncertain legislative descriptions. The province was divided into nine counties, of which Bergen was one. In this readjustment, the area of Bergen County was enlarged and comprised the present territory of Bergen, Hudson and Passaic Counties.

In 1837 Passaic County was set off from Bergen, and in 1840 Hudson was carved from our County. As early as 1693 the county had been subdivided into townships for governmental purposes. From that time forward, as the necessity arose, new townships were formed. Our locality was included in Franklin Township which is mentioned in documents as early as 1772. By legislative action, Franklin Township was officially established in 1798. It was named in honor of Governor William Franklin, son of the great Benjamin Franklin, and last royal Governor of New Jersey. Hohokus township was set off from Franklin Township in 1849. Hohokus is an Indian word meaning "cleft in the rocks." In 1885 Orvil Township was created by taking part of Hohokus and Washington Townships. It was named after Orvil Victor, a resident of Saddle River.

In compliance with a petition signed by many of our citizens and by act of the Legislature, the Borough of Allendale came into existence on November 10, 1894, being set off from Orvil Township.

With the successful termination of the Revolution the entire country was intensely interested in the framing of

the Constitution and organization of the government. As soon as these important matters had been attended to there was a national cry for better roads, and our state was no exception. From 1800 to 1810 many turnpikes were chartered as toll roads; our Franklin Turnpike was chartered in 1806. It ran from New Prospect (now Waldwick) to Ramapough (now Mahwah). During the earlier years there was a rough wood road running through here but it was not until the chartering of the highway that a regular road was built. Through Allendale it did not follow the exact route of the pike as we know it. This was a toll road from its construction to the close of the Civil War, when the toll was discontinued. The old Toll Gate house stood at the corner of the Turnpike and West Crescent Avenue until about 1932. A farmer who lived near this intersection owned a pair of oxen which he often used to haul heavy laden wagons up the steep incline just north of the Toll Gate. A profitable business!

A most important event in the development of our community was the building of the railroad. The Erie ran south from upper New York state to Suffern and thence east to Piermont on the Hudson River. The Paterson and Long Dock railroad ran from Paterson to Jersey City. The Paterson and Ramapo Rail-road was organized at this period to connect the two systems, and surveys were made about 1846 under the engineering direction of Colonel Joseph Warner Allen, after whom Allendale was named. Colonel Allen was the father of William F. Allen, who directed the adoption of Standard Time in 1883. While working in our town the Colonel stayed with a John Ackerman family, who resided in what is now the Pfister home on Franklin Turnpike. Colonel Allen had a rather fabulous career as a railroad civil engineer and was

accorded a hero's funeral in Trenton after he was drowned off Cape Hatteras in 1862.

As an inducement for the railroad to place a station in the village, Mr. J. Henry Mallinson, father of John A. and William H., deeded sufficient land to the railroad company on the east side of the track for station purposes. The original station was probably built about 1850 and served until 1870 when a new building was erected on the same site. In the early 1900's the station was moved across the tracks to its present location.

We are indebted to John T. Cunningham for much of the detailed information about the strawberry growing years in and around Allendale. Soon after 1800 laborers around Hackensack picked wild strawberries (than which there are none better) and took them to New York and sold them on the downtown streets to the housewives living there. Soon the Bergen farmers, then as now, atuned to the demand of the market, selected the best of the plants, cross-bred and fertilized, and by 1840 had developed bigger and redder varieties, including the Hauboy and the noted Scotch Runner. For more than fifty years the northern part of Bergen County and Passaic County went strawberry wild each June. At first the berries were loaded on wagons and taken by horses to the docks at Piermont, New York, and thence by sloops to the New York docks. The growers would leave their horses tied to the Piermont docks while they went on to sell the berries. The coming of the railroad changed that, and more than 400,000 baskets of strawberries left Bergen on the first Erie fruit trains during June 1846. The next year the Erie put nine cars for berries and two for the berry-growers on their strawberry specials. By 1850 wagonloads were also being taken to the

Paterson and Newark markets. Pickers, sometimes a full family, came to Ramsey and Allendale to harvest the berries at a cent per half-pint basket.

After the cars had left for Jersey City the berry sellers, pickers and commission agents usually retired to Sherwood and Tallman's Hotel next to the station and good-natured revelry lasted until eary morning. Charlie May's general store nearby, which was fitted out with a bar in one corner, was also frequented. Both places are torn down now. The site of Sherwood and Tallman's is occupied by the Allendale Hotel, built in the early 1900's. At the close of the Civil War the Erie tried to encourage the berry growers. But the farmers in outlying areas began to produce, and the trains brought swarms of people so eager to live in Bergen that they paid high prices for the berry patches and used them as building lots. The day of Allendale, the Strawberry Mart, was a part of history.

During the Civil War most of the men from Allendale served with the 22nd N. J. Infantry, under the leadership of Col. Cornelius Fornett. After the war Allendale became the home of many prominent business and professional men, and an old map lists the names of the following property owners: Henry Mallinson, John L. Yoemans, P. Van Houten, S. Roswell, A. G. Zabriskie, R. V. Ackerman, John A. Garrison, Joseph Mallinson, A. A. Quackenbush, Jos. A. Reading, Stephen Cable, J. J. Zabriskie, O. H. P. Archer, Albert J. A. Zabriskie, F. B. Cable, J. R. Southwick, Rev. J. E. Switzer, Peter G. Powell, A. Ackerman, R. Ackerson, J. Storms, C. A. Quackenbush, A. Smith, Wm. Christopher, G. A. Smith, H. Christopher, J. Pulis, Mrs. J. M. Brown, and Daniel Anthony. Many descendants of these pioneers now live in Allendale,

and any one who pores through old records and newspaper clippings is sure to find many of these names.

For many years in the late 1800's Allendale was a noted summer colony. Nearly every farmhouse along Saddle River Road (now East Allendale Avenue) and Franklin Turnpike had a "Boarders" shingle tacked on its gatepost, and at the height of the season as many as 300 vacationers patronized the town. The borough was an ideal vacation spot, offering hiking, fishing, tennis and swimming. Largely responsible for the summer trade was the Village Improvement Association, Allendale's official civic body prior to its incorporation. Through its efforts in 1890 the first sidewalks and the first stretch of macadamized road were laid on West Allendale Avenue. About the same time 13 oil lamps were installed along the street. J. Morton Southwick was employed as lamplighter and he often chuckled as he recalled the day he threatened to terminate the lighting system by collecting the lamps as payment for his services. He did later own one of the lamps, presented to him when the new lights were installed.

Prior to 1890 there was, situated on the brook across from where the Methodist Church now stands, an establishment which contained a paint, wheelwright and blacksmith shop run by Joseph Mallinson, Henry Mallinson and J. J. Pulis. This was also the village dentist parlor and Henry Mallinson was often called from his bellows to yank out an aching molar. Later a cider mill was erected on this spot, and still later Thurston's Garage had its start here. The cider mill was a favorite place for men to gather and talk, second maybe to the cracker barrel in the general store. Across town, on Hohokus Brook, where San Jacinto Club now is, there

was a grist mill erected by Albert Lydecker. The house at San Jacinto is the original Lydecker home with unpeeled log rafters. At the time of the flood in 1945 the sluice at San Jacinto was washed out and the foundation of the mill could be seen.

Across the street from the Lydecker mill Richard Christopher started a saw mill in 1879. It had two water wheels—an overshot wheel for a grist mill, and an undershot one for a sawmill — all in one building. Here J. Muried and Richard J. Christopher, Richard's sons, would spear fish with their friends in the brook by candlelight, and also let the water out of the pond and catch fish there. This mill on West Crescent Avenue burned down in 1908, but the hub of the wheel can still be seen in the edge of the brook. Mr Christopher's health began to fail when he was only about 45, and his son, Richard. J., took over. In 1907 he ran a portable sawmill on Park Avenue, near Crescent Avenue, which he moved to various woodlands in Allendale and the surrounding towns. The woods were bought by him and cut, being skidded right to the saw, thus eliminating the need for trucking the logs. At first most of the lumber was sold to the railroad for ties and crossing planks. Lumber for ship-building was moved by horse and wagon or loaded on freight cars and sent to New York. Much of the rough lumber was sent to Van Houten's Planing Mills in Paterson. The large sawmill on West Crescent Avenue, near the Erie tracks, was started in 1928 by Richard J. and then turned over to his son, George. The first installation consisted of only a portable saw but in 1932 a stationary saw was purchased. This mill now only makes wedges, surveyors markers, and such small items.

At the grist mill wheat or rye was ground into flour and

screened by silk. There was no money charge for this service, but the miller was accorded one bag of flour for every ten ground or ten per cent. This was not a commercial project. The grain was brought by the people who raised it and was ground for their personal use. Remember how good home-made bread used to taste!



MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

The Village Improvement Association, organized in 1887, was largely responsible for the strong community feeling in Allendale. Aply led by its first and only President, A. L. Zabriskie, the organization waged a campaign for better school facilities in Allendale. When Waldwick won the new school in 1893 and Allendale saw little chance of getting additional funds to improve its own school district, they began a campaign for a separate government. Petitions for Borough incorporation were circulated and the proposal was approved at the next election. By an act of the Legislature on November 10, 1894, Allendale was authorized to withdraw from Orvil Township, establish its own school district, and elect a mayor and council.

The first council meeting was held on December 18, 1894, with Mayor Peter D. Rupilje presiding. The first councilmen were Messrs. Burtis, Dewsnap, Doty, Hatch and Perigot. Mr. G. Nimmo was clerk. They set up the following committees: Streets and Highways, Finances, Ordinances, and Lamps. Each councilman had a chairmanship. This meeting was held in the Dewsnap parlor and it was suggested that future meetings be held in the school house. The Village Improvement Association had previously taken care of the street lighting.

At the January meeting in 1895 a town marshall was appointed with a salary of \$25 per year. The janitor of the school was to be paid \$1.50 per month to compensate for his work in connection with the council meeting. It was voted to have a bulletin board beside the Post Office. A Board of Health Ordinance was introduced, and one regarding disorderly persons. A committee was set up to prepare material

pertaining to the incorporation of the Borough, with William Mallinson as chairman.

Spring Election in March 1895 was held in the basement of Archer Hall. The Borough expenses for the year were voted as \$400, road expenses \$500. The mayor appointed J. W. DeYoe as Legal Advisor. It was voted to hold council meetings on the first and third Thursday of each month; this has been changed to the second and fourth Thursday. The Borough Tax Collector and the Assessor each were to receive \$50 per year.

At the second meeting in March an ordinance was passed to ask the Erie Railroad to construct gates at the railroad crossing on Allendale Avenue. Much of the activity of the council at this time centered around the repair and care of roads in the Borough. Wages for workmen, including use of horse and cart, were \$1.50 per day and the principle part of the work was removal of stones from the roadways, which were mostly dirt. There had been appointed a Pound Keeper, Surveyor of Highways and Overseer of the Poor. The Allendale Baseball Club had been formed but was not allowed to play on Sunday. The population was now approximately 300.

The assets of the Borough in 1898 were estimated at \$1592, which included unpaid taxes. Residents sometimes moved their homes from one location to another, using the roads with the consent of the road department.

Bids for macadam road in the settled part of Allendale, to the amount of \$518.38, were accepted in April, 1902. There were 141 voters in the Borough.

The Erie Railroad became a four-track system through

Allendale in 1900. That same year a contract was signed with the Rockland Electric Company of Hillburn, New York, "to erect and maintain a pole line in the street." Until this time the town had been served by oil lamps and arc lights.

The Erie by 1909 still had not provided the requested gates for the protection of the populace and the council gave a thirty-day notice for the compliance with the request.

On May 7, 1914 Mayor John Winter, with the aid of William Mallinson and a couple of shotguns and a few boxes of shells from his store, broke up an I. W. W. march on the town. A group of several hundred were marching up the railroad tracks headed for Allendale when Mr. Winter learned of their approach and took action. No one was hurt but the marchers did an about face and left.

In 1914 the council passed an ordinance providing for the issuance of a \$45,000 bond for the construction of water mains, and on July 23rd work began. Water was purchased from Ramsey until about 1930, when the first test well was drilled in the Borough.

During March 1915 the Guatelli Building on the Plaza was started. Louis Guatelli opened the first Drugstore there in Allendale on August 30, 1915.

It was in 1916 that the sidewalks were laid on Franklin Turnpike. On November 3rd the first "aeroplane" flew over Allendale!

These were war years and rationing of food and goods of all kinds made life more difficult, but the Borough Officials kept our Borough going and no one suffered in any way.

Many of our men saw service and when they returned in 1919 it was with a "Welcome Home" from the townspeople. That year, on September 9th, three aeroplanes flew over Allendale!

The first mechanized snow removal was on January 12th when Henry Thurston used a motor-driven plow to clear the streets of snow—no horses.

A Board of Health was established in 1922. In 1923 the first councilwoman, Martha C. Parkhurst, was chosen. Bus service through Allendale had been started. Mr. G. P. Nimmo proposed the purchase of an Ambulance for the use of the town; while the council approved, the purchase was not made. In February of that year a police marshall organized a Junior Patrol at Brookside School which is still operating. The subject of zoning was brought up for discussion at the July meeting.

A zoning committee was chosen at the May session of the council in 1924 and West Allendale Avenue was the first section to be zoned.

The opening, in 1925, of the Recreation Park at West Allendale and West Crescent Avenues, the first of its kind in the state, was reported in the NEW YORK TIMES. Comprising 15½ acres, it offers facilities for swimming, baseball, and other activities. Memorial Park, at Park and Brookside Avenues, was also dedicated in 1925 in memory of Allendale's World War dead. Here stands a 20-foot marble shaft decorated with bronze memorial tablets. This monument was unveiled at Memorial Day exercises on May 30th, 1925 by Eleanor Winter (Mrs. Serrie of Florida) and Doris Mallinson (Mrs. Uhlinger of Allendale). The annual Memorial Day services are held here each year.

The task of assigning house numbers in the Borough was started in 1925 and finally completed in 1954, when house mail delivery went into effect.

During 1927-28 progress was made in the laying of more concrete sidewalks and the budget was \$26,000. Zoning of the entire Borough with four divisions ("A" Residence, "B" Residence, Business and Industrial) was set up with all specifications and controls. It is probably this forward-looking attitude of the governing body that has made possible the orderly growth of Allendale.

A two-story brick building was erected by the New Jersey Bell Telephone Company on West Allendale Avenue in 1930. This is now owned by the Pfister Aluminum Corporation and used for their executive offices. When the telephone exchange first opened here there were 825 subscribers and they were served by a Chief Operator, Mrs. Elizabeth K. Smith, and seven regular operators. The exchange now serving Allendale is located in Ramsey, and there are over 1400 subscribers in Allendale. Previous to the erection of the exchange in Allendale messages had been handled through the Post Office under the direction of the Post Master, and later through a switchboard in the home of the Straut sisters on East Allendale Avenue near what is now Route 17.

Also in 1930 an ordinance was passed providing for the drilling of a well and erection of supply and storage plant. An artesian well was drilled and the quality of water supplied to the community was (and still is) superb.

By 1931 the depression had begun to be felt in the town and that year some 30 families were given aid, whereas pre-

viously the number had been two or three. Help was also given by providing work by the hour, nearly 200 hours being provided throughout the year.

The construction of the railroad underpass and two overpasses was taken into consideration during 1932. This project provided work for many unemployed citizens.

A grandstand at the Recreation Park was erected and the Alcoholic Beverage licensing went into effect in 1935.

In the same year work on Route 17 (then known as Route 2) was started; many of our people found employment at the rate of fifty cents an hour.

Dr F. R. Kanning was appointed Fire and Police Surgeon in 1937. Allendale Park Estates, comprised of Elmwood, Midwood and Homewood Avenues, one of the first development areas in Allendale, was opened in 1937.

The tranquility of a peaceful morning was shattered on April 7, 1938, when five armed bandits committed a daylight holdup of the First National Bank and escaped with \$10,511.77. Succeeding weeks saw the Borough visited by Department of Justice agents, who arrested two men in New York City on April 17th. The total amount of the loss was recovered through insurance.

By 1939 the voting list had reached a total of 1225. The school appropriation was \$48,628.75. The Northern Bergen Nursing Service had been established and had made 293 calls in Allendale that year. This is now partially supported by the Borough. Daylight saving was observed in the community for the first time.

Twenty-four

According to the 1940 census there were 2,051 people living in Allendale; the census of 1930 had been 1,730.

Nature made a savage attack on this and surrounding territory in July of 1945, when a flood washed out railroad beds, flooded cellars, uprooted trees, and disrupted utility services.

It was in 1950 that the Council, working in cooperation with the Garden Club, laid out and planted the area around the Erie station on both sides of the tracks.

Bicycle regulations were introduced in 1955, and that year more sirens were installed in various parts of the community. Zoning regulations were again discussed and it was decided that no carnival troupes would be allowed within the Borough.

In accordance with the Master Plan of Zoning which had been adopted in 1952 the business area was increased. This growth has since been spurred by the construction of the new shopping center on Memorial Drive. The center includes the new A & P Building, the Allendale Pharmacy, a gift shop, a beauty parlor and a cleaning establishment.

A new building code was established, school guards and marshalls were appointed, a new water well was drilled, and a Juvenile Conference Committee organized in 1957.

In 1959 a Youth Recreation program was started and the Police Department reactivated.

The Fire Department celebrated its Fiftieth Anniversary in 1960. They furnished and erected markers at homes where invalids were confined. The Council this year accepted the

Twenty-five

recommendation of the Garden Club that the Dogwood be designated as the Borough Flower. The Shade Tree Commission was established and it, in conjunction with the Garden Club, made possible the planting of the flowering cherry trees along the business section of West Allendale Avenue.

The apprehension of an escaped criminal as he left the Allendale Spa by Ptl. Frank Parenti put Allendale on the front pages of the daily papers in 1960.

In June of 1961 the present Municipal Building on Franklin Turnpike was dedicated. Rep. William B. Widnall was one of the speakers. The renovated building contains the Police Offices, a meeting room, a kitchen (the gift of the Woman's Club of Allendale) and the offices of the Building Inspector and the Borough Clerk.

Again, due to the growth of the community, it was necessary to improve the water supply and \$65,000 was allocated for this purpose in 1961.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

At the meeting of the Borough Council in January 1895 a town Marshall was appointed with a salary of \$25 per year. This was the beginning of our law enforcement body.

In 1938 a police department replaced the marshall system, with William Reimer as Chief. Among the members of the force at that time were: G. N. White, J. A. Hogan, J. Winter, M. Ackerson and J. A. Haulenback.

At the Council meeting in December 1949 the Police Department was discontinued and a return made to the marshall system, with Robert Wilson being made Chief Marshall in July the following year. Frank Parenti was made a full time Marshall in February of 1951, and promoted to Police Sergeant in 1956.

In January 1959 the Police Department was reactivated with Robert Wilson as Chief of Police and Frank Parenti as Lieutenant. Two new men were added in February 1959, Andrew Baum and James Tallia. Raymond Verwer joined the force in March of 1963.

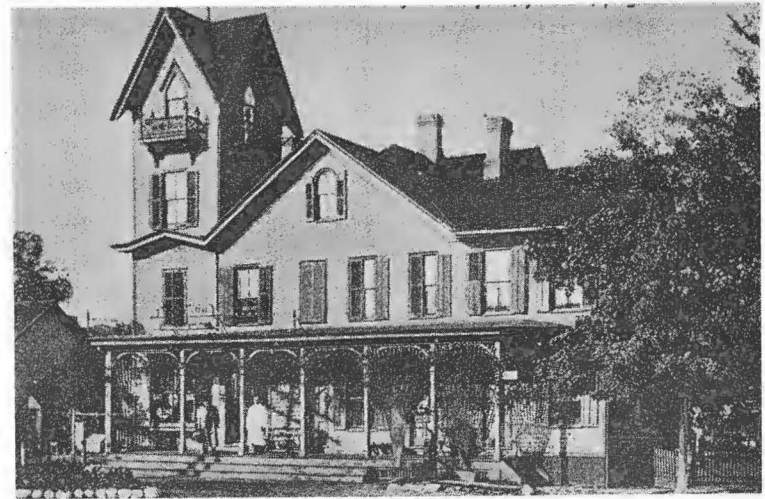
All members of the force have completed courses at training schools and with the Bergen County Police.

During the early days of the marshall system the office was often in the home of the Chief Marshall. Later it was moved to 126 West Allendale Avenue and now the headquarters are in the Municipal Building on Franklin Turnpike, where the Department has four rooms: an office for the Chief of Police, an interrogation room, a stock room and a reception room. Mrs. Ruth Werner is court clerk and sec-

retary and is available for information at the headquarters during business hours. Mrs. Perry Conklin is the recipient of all Police, Fire and Ambulance calls.

Our Police Commissioner is John R. Morton, member of the Borough Council. Peter Cauwenberghs and Arthur Alsdorf are two special men who are available whenever needed, and there are others who can be called upon through the Civil Defense program.

The patrol car is on constant duty and because of the excellent alertness of the members of the force we of Allendale are ever grateful for the sense of security they provide.



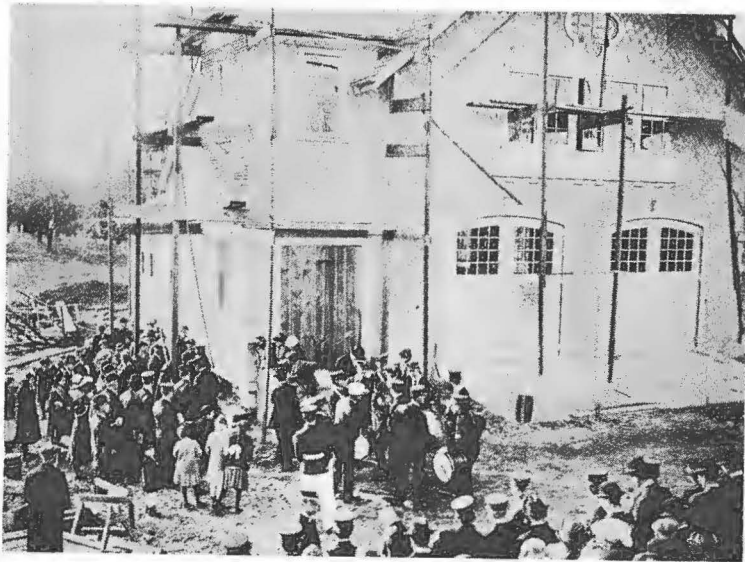
Allendale Hotel - 1907



First National Bank - 1925



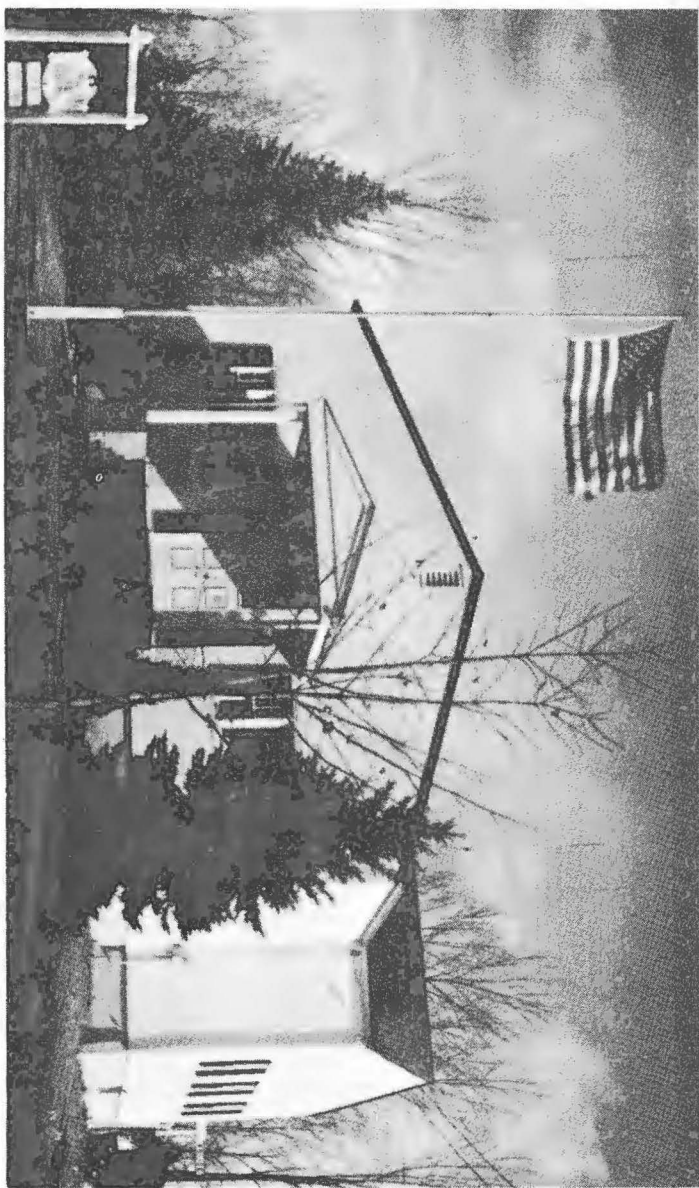
Ray Scholz Home and Kornhoff Bakery - 1909



Dedication of First Fire House - 1913



West Allendale Avenue Today



ALLENDALE'S FIRE FIGHTERS.

Although the Borough of Allendale was a residential community even before the Civil War, it had no organized fire department until 1910. A disastrous fire on Myrtle Avenue on Christmas morning of 1909 shocked the citizens into action. Starting from an upset Christmas tree (lit by wax candles, no doubt), it destroyed the buildings of Max Scholz and William J. Kornhoff; the La Conte family in the latter barely escaped death.

Residents recalled other fires that could not be stopped, particularly the one that had destroyed property of Henry J. Appert on Cottage Place in 1893. His store was full of onions at the time, and neighbors insisted that the smell of onions flavored the air of the vicinity for weeks afterward. In those years not even an organized bucket brigade existed; fire victims could rely only upon neighbors who fetched pails of water from wells, or upon the benevolence of a company in a nearby community. Usually aid was too late.

For these reasons 52 townsmen, determined to create a fire department, met at the Archer Hall on New Year's Eve in 1909. The Rev. H. B. Leech was chosen chairman and John Yeomans secretary, and a committee was named to consider a course of action. By January 24, 1910, about three weeks later, a constitution had been adopted and papers of incorporation filed for the Allendale Fire Association. The first officers were: William Dewsnap, President; R. W. Steele, Chief; C. N. Elliot, Secretary; and J. M. Christopher, Treasurer. On January 27 the trustees appointed committees to find a site for a building and procure necessary equipment.

Shortly afterward a public subscription drive for funds was launched.

During the next month the association bought three chemical extinguishers and ordered from the Erie Railroad eight iron tires to be installed as fire signals at various points in the borough. These signals were used until the erection of the sirens in 1920. At the first quarterly meeting in March, 1910, \$588 in subscriptions was reported, whereupon a \$955 Hook and Ladder truck was ordered. Unfortunately, the truck was not delivered in time for the \$25,000 fire which on March 15th razed the residence of Albert L. Zabriskie on East Allendale Avenue. This was the first fire to confront the newly formed association.

The volunteers continued their campaign. On July 4th they took part in patriotic exercises in Ridgewood. Naturally, the young association wanted to make an impression. When the members appeared in the parade dressed in white duck trousers, white shirts, black belts, black shoes, black bow ties and white straw hats, gloves and canes, they created a sensation. As a result, the Allendale Association was called "the silk stocking boys" for many years.

When the new truck arrived in August it was housed in V. J. Braun's barn behind the Allendale Hotel. At first it was pulled to fires by ropes. Later town merchants agreed to lend their teams of horses to haul the truck. A special harness was hung from the ceiling of the barn which could be lowered upon the horses as they were backed into position. The harness was donated by Dr. Harry M. Archer, honorary medical officer of the New York City Fire Department and a resident of Allendale.

The association still lacked adequate quarters, but on October 12, 1912, Mrs. Margaret Yoemans, a civic leader in the borough, donated a lot on Park Avenue. The Erie Railroad granted entrance to the lot, which bordered its property along the railroad tracks opposite the station. Blueprints for the building were donated by William Dewsnap who thus, once again, showed his deep interest in the development of his community. Mr. Stephen Van Houten was the contractor.

On April 5, 1913, the cornerstone was laid amid ceremonies attended by many borough dignitaries. Mayor John W. Winter officiated, assisted by John Yoemans, Margaret Yoemans, and Dr. Archer. The list of speakers included the Rev. James W. Jackson, chaplain of the association; Dr. C. S. Woodruff, of Archer Memorial M. E. Church, and Dr. Archer.

The following month the association met for the first time in the new building. A short time later it held a fair which provided \$1,300 of the building costs. There was a lighter side to the association's activities in those days, just as there is today. Dances, minstrel shows, parties and games were frequent. That the volunteers of that period were slightly conservative in their conviviality can be gathered from a resolution, passed in June 1913, forbidding "turkey trotting" in their hall.

Meanwhile the volunteers had been called upon early in January to cope with a major fire in the mansion of Assemblyman George Cook on West Allendale Avenue, where the Pfister Building now stands. The blaze broke out in the early morning and is believed to have been caused by defective wiring. The whole house was destroyed, but the firemen were

able to save nearby dwellings. An odd feature of the catastrophe was that it ignited a cellar full of coal which, according to notes from the diary of Herbert Winter, was still smouldering one year later. Mr. Cook announced that anyone salvaging the coal could have it; a number of men made the attempt, but without success. There were 60 tons in the pile!

At a special meeting on September 23, 1914, the volunteers voted to place their organization under the control of the Borough Council, and a month later Mayor Gustave Nadler signed the ordinance creating the Allendale Fire Department.

The department adopted a new constitution and bylaws in May of the following year. William F. Kornhoff, the burning of whose building had led to the formation of the association, was elected President and V. J. Braun remained as Chief. Monthly instead of quarterly meetings were scheduled, and a new rule required five blackballs for rejecting applicants instead of the previous two.

Water mains had been laid in 1914. When the Jessup barn burned on Brookside Avenue, on March 25, 1915, town water was used for first time in fire fighting.

In February 1916 the department joined the New Jersey State Fireman's Relief Association, and soon after formed the Allendale Relief Association. At the same time it affiliated with the New Jersey and New York Volunteer Fireman's Association.

In December 1919 a campaign was started for a new fire truck and a room in the firehouse to be used exclusively by members. The first fire siren was installed on the roof of the fire house in 1920, and the town divided into zones.

During the ensuing years the department has been called upon to prove its efficiency many times, and always with the greatest of praise from the unfortunate victims of the blaze. Numerous letters of commendation were received not only from people in Allendale but from the surrounding communities, Ramsey and Waldwick.

Probably the largest and most stubborn local fire during this period was the one at the Allendale Manor, a roadhouse on Franklin Turnpike next to the Rosmus Nursery, in 1926. It started early in the morning and had gained considerable headway before an alarm was sounded. The volunteers prevented the fire from spreading to adjoining property.

There were two other fires that year of large proportion. First the Kornhoff buildings burned, in March. The next fire was at the Ackerson house on Crescent Avenue. This was successfully fought, but only after the outmoded apparatus of the company had almost failed to operate.

Realizing the need for more modern equipment, the department in October 1927 urged the mayor and council to buy "a new high-grade apparatus with pumper." A year later the borough bought an American La France engine.

In the rear of the firehouse was a meeting room. Many photographs of the various companies were on display. The department has won many trophies in parade competition as well as bowling. A large hall on the second floor of the building was used by firemen and townspeople for social affairs. Here the first library was started by members of the Woman's Club, and here, on June 29, 1920, the first movies were shown. These were continued for some time. One of the

interesting features, we have been told, was that usually at the most exciting moment either a fuse would blow or a chair would collapse.

The department inaugurated a First Aid Squad, and when the Ambulance Corps was organized in August 1937 many of the squad joined.

In 1921 interest in the State Exempt Fireman's Association was evidenced. In November of that year the Allendale Exempt Fireman's Association was formed. William Dewsnap served as president for many years.

Fire chiefs during the early years were R. W. Steele in 1910-1911, V. J. Braun in 1912-1914. After the department was organized V. J. Braun served from 1915 to 1918, then E R. Steele from 1919 to 1920, S. C. Brower during 1921, and G. W. Megnin from 1922 to 1938. Chiefs since 1938 have included: Ed. Grossman, Robert Wilson, Martin Wetterauw, Walter Rumsey, C. J. Ritter, Harold Osborne, Robert Osborne, E. A. Straut and George Prince, now in office.

In 1960 the Department celebrated its Fiftieth Anniversary with a Parade and open house at Crestwood Lake. Robert Osborne was Fire Chief at that time.

During the time Martin Wetterauw was Chief the latest piece of fire-fighting equipment, a GMC High Pressure Truck, was purchased.

On March 7, 1963 a most unfortunate fire occurred in Allendale. The Fire House Burned. A well-known and often-used building was no longer. Thanks to the efficient efforts of the firemen the many trophies, records, and pictures of the department were saved, but the building was a total loss. The

new building now being completed was erected on the same site and will be dedicated this year.

When the old cornerstone, laid in 1913, was opened it was found to contain: a dime, a nickel, three pennies, all dated 1912; a miniature fireman's hat; two business cards; first page of THE BERGEN NEWS, dated April 4, 1913; cover of the SATURDAY EVENING POST, dated April 5, 1913; a copy of the RAMSEY JOURNAL dated April 4, 1913; a roster of officers of the Fire Department for the year 1913; and a list of members and honorary members of the Fire Department. All of these things were in a small copper box in the cornerstone. This same box and its contents, along with other material was enclosed in the cornerstone of the new building when it was dedicated on Memorial Day.

Two flags were raised at the Dedication, one a fifty star United States flag which had flown over the Capitol in Washington, D. C., and the other a new Allendale flag designed by Donald Langevoort of Brookside School and made by Mrs. B. Perry Hamilton of the Allendale Woman's Club.

UNITED STATES POST OFFICE

The United States Post Office in Allendale was officially established on November 11, 1869. It was located in the Erie Railroad Station and the Station Master, Smith Roswell, was also the Postmaster. In 1889 R. V. Ackerman, grandfather of Mrs. Herbert Winter, became Postmaster. Mrs. C. D. Malinson, Mr. Ackerman's daughter, said she could remember sorting and distributing mail in her father's general store, which adjoined the Ackerman home on West Allendale Avenue in the area where the print shop is now located. These were the days of pot-bellied stoves and cracker barrels in the general store.

The next site of the Post Office was where the Allendale Hotel now stands. Louis Rossner, father of L. E. Rossner, was Postmaster. Mr. Rossner was appointed by John Wanamaker, Postmaster General, in 1889. He served for two years, and then H. Upham had charge for one year. This brings us to 1893, when S. J. Van Blarcom was appointed. No records are available to tell us where the Post Office was during his term. In 1897 A. Krause was appointed, and again the Railroad Station served as Post Office. The station was then on the east side of the tracks and here Mr. Krause served for three years. Then, while M. McDermott was Postmaster, the Station was moved across the tracks to its present location and the Post Office taken along. Mr. McDermott served from 1902 to 1914. John W. Winter took over in 1914 and the Office was moved to a portion of the Winter & Christopher Store, then located where our present Office is situated.

During the years from 1886 to 1917 Abe Ackerman carted

mail from the Allendale Post Office to Saddle River, 31 years of continuous service.

In 1920 Postmaster W. G. Z. Critchely, father of Norman and Elwood had the Office moved to 79 West Allendale Avenue, now occupied by the Allendale Cleaners and Tailors.

Allendale's only Postmistress, Louise Kelly, was appointed in 1936 and the Office was moved to the west portion of the Winter Bros. building, where it remained until the spring of 1963. Mrs. Kelly was followed by her husband, John J. Kelly, in 1938, then Frank A. Farrell, 1942-1959. William Anderson was acting Postmaster until 1960, when Charles H. Schubert, our present Postmaster took over.

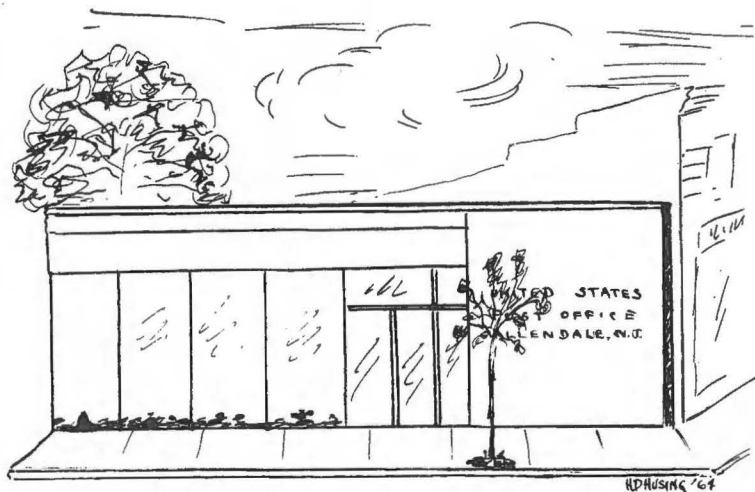
At special dedication services on June 8, 1963 the present building was opened for business with a total of fifteen employees.

Comparisons are often interesting and enlightening. In the early days of the service boxes rented for seven cents a quarter; today the average size box costs \$1.20. The total receipts for stamps in one month in 1887 was \$18.48; the average for the same period today is \$4,000. During one quarter of that year the sale of special delivery stamps totaled two — at ten cents each.

One tantalizing bit of information was disclosed through some of the old records found in the basement when the last move was made. According to one record a robbery took place on April 19, 1914, and \$756.70 in stamps and money was taken. Unfortunately that is all the records show, leaving everyone wondering: what, where, when, and how!

The post office classification has ranged from 4th class on July 1, 1909, to first class on July 1 1955. House delivery was inaugurated on March 1, 1954.

Business in 1963 exceeded \$100,000.



ALLENDALE AMBULANCE CORPS

In June of 1937 several men of the community, recognizing the need of an Ambulance Service, formed a group from which grew the Allendale Volunteer Ambulance Corps of today. Credit must be given Paul D. O'Connor, George Wilson and F. A. Farrell for starting this organization.

Allendale, 26 years ago, was small in population; it can be proud that its Ambulance Corps was the first to be organized in northwest Bergen. The Corps serviced a very large area, taking care of Allendale, Waldwick, Ramsey, Franklin Lakes, Saddle River, Upper Saddle River, Ho-Ho-Kus and Route 17 from the New York State line to Route 4. Today almost all of these communities have followed Allendale's lead and formed their own Ambulance Corps.

The first Ambulance used was a 1926 Reo. This was purchased from the Hackensack Hospital for the sum of one dollar, thanks to the efforts of Dr. Frederick R. Kanning. In 1939 a new, fully-equipped ambulance was bought with the help and advice of Dr. Archer of the New York City Fire Department. Mr. O'Connor and other members of the Corps spent many hours in New York studying in order that the best type of ambulance for this area might be secured. Money for this purchase was raised by a carnival and fund drives.

The ambulance had been housed in the town garage until 1940, when the Ambulance Corps building was first occupied.

In 1952 another new machine was acquired, and in 1962 the present Ambulance, with the most modern equipment

available, was purchased. The addition to the Ambulance Building was completed in 1959 and provided a place for holding meetings and much needed storage space.

During the fund-raising campaign of 1952 many of the Corps' achievements came to light. In addition to being the first Ambulance Corps to organize in the area, it was able to point with pride to the fact that it was the first to bring a soldier who had been wounded in Germany from the Newark Airport to his home. This assignment came from the War Department to Captain O'Connor. The Corps has since taken many patients from planes and trains.

In 1939 and 1940 the Corps took second place in the New Jersey State Police exhibit of First Aid, and in 1941 was first in the Bergen County, New Jersey First Aid Council competition.

As Allendale grew so did the work of the Corps, from 47 calls in its first year to a total of 564 in 1952. After surrounding towns organized their own units the calls were reduced to 175 in 1963.

Many members have become prominent in the New Jersey State organization: Paul O'Connor, President and past Chairman of the 3rd District; F. A. Farrell, past Chairman of the 3rd District; E. D. Turnure, present Chairman of the 3rd District; and J. A. Comley, Treasurer of the 3rd District for five years.

Many of the past and present Corps members are Red Cross First Aid Instructors. All of the members must keep abreast of the newest methods of life-saving by attending drills, first-aid classes, workshops and first-aid college courses at Bergen Pines and other hospitals in the state.

Accidents and heart attacks consume most of the Corps time. In the past all calls were handled as soon as received, but for the past year it has been necessary to defer all transportation calls from the hospital to the home until after 5 P.M. All emergency calls are still handled immediately. To take care of night calls three to four men are always on call.

The residents of Allendale and Saddle River have been most generous in their response to the request of the Corps for assistance, thus assuring themselves of all possible aid in time of need. Also the annual donations from the Borough Councils of Allendale and Saddle River have helped greatly in the running of the Corps.

ALLENDALE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Chamber of Commerce of Allendale was first established in the early 1950's and has been active most of the time since then. It contributes to the Christmas Decorations in the business section of the Borough. The flags that fly on our Holidays are there because the Chamber of Commerce makes sure Old Glory is on display.

The members cooperated with other organizations in having the trees planted along West Allendale Avenue, and see to the planting of the flower boxes around the base of the trees each year. It was through their efforts that the trash receptacles along the Avenue were purchased and placed to aid in keeping the street clean.

After many letters and conferences they succeeded in having the Allendale sign erected on Route 17 at Allendale Avenue.

They paid for the showers that have been installed in the Thurston Memorial Building at the Recreation Park.

Since 1959 their meetings have been dinner meetings held at six-thirty making it possible for those in attendance to be out in time to get to other affairs by eight-thirty. This plan has increased the attendance and thus the value of the organization.

Through its efforts a small but very comprehensive pamphlet has been prepared and printed, entitled THIS IS ALLENDALE, NEW JERSEY. Every week at least one copy of this pamphlet finds its way to a student, at elementary or

college level, as well as copies to people who are interested in the community as a prospective home.

The Allendale organization is a member of the Bergen County Chamber of Commerce, thus enlarging its scope of service.

AMERICAN LEGION POST NO. 204

Allendale Post No. 204 of the American Legion was organized during the winter of 1920 at a meeting held in the firehouse at the call of Dr. Robert Rodman, who had served in the medical corps during the war. Ernest W. Arlt, its present commander, served as its first adjutant. However it was not until 1924 that a national charter was issued to the Allendale Post. Most of the charter members have passed away though Frederick B. Nidd, Russel Mallinson, Herbert Winter, Schuyler C. Lee and Ernest W. Arlt are still with us.

The post progressed in membership until in 1929 it won the Bergen County membership trophy with 87 members. Allendale Post No. 204 did not participate actively in the county and state organization. National interest was focused on Post No. 204 in 1932 when its rifle team took 2nd prize in national competition. The Post held the state and county championship for indoor and outdoor range for 1931-32-33. It was captained by John Hubbard, now residing in Haddensfield, and Arthur Reynor who still lives in Allendale.

The Post acquired a long term lease on the old school house on Franklin Turnpike after the new school on Brookside Avenue was constructed. Many social events and good times were held in this building. Old timers recall the all-night turkey feeds held every New Year's Eve.

The Post in its early years laid to final rest the bodies of all the boys who died in service and has continued to hold memorial services each year. The Post was actively instrumental in obtaining the beautiful monument and the dedica-

tion of Memorial Park at the corner of Park and Brookside Avenues.

The Post later purchased the school building for \$1.00 and remodeled it at the cost of over \$15,000. The Board of Education retained a residuary clause in the deed whereby when the membership of the legion had dwindled the property reverted back to the Board and the Borough Council then took over the property.

During the Second World War the Post again acquired national recognition when Commander Arlt, then State Commander of the 40 & 8, conceived the idea of sending playing cards to the boys overseas. The program was approved by the Department of New Jersey and the National Organization. At the conclusion of the War this committee had sent overseas 2,781,000 decks of cards to the praise of every General and Admiral in the war.

Though the membership has lessened the unit, with its auxiliary, continues to send monthly gift boxes to the boys in the hospitals at Castle Point, East Orange, Lyons and Menlo Park.

For two years the Post sponsored the Youth Canteen and weekly parties were held for the youth of the community. Later a basketball program was inaugurated and carried on for some time at the legion building, then it was continued at the school gymnasium until Mr. Arlt could no longer carry on due to his health. The Allendale Athletic Association then assumed responsibility though the Post still contributed financially toward te work, \$150 in 1962-63 and \$200 for the 1963-64 season.

The Post has held these programs, and the interest of all veterans, dear to its heart. Each year a prize is awarded at the Brookside School for the best Patriotic Essay by a graduating boy and girl. The Post participates in the Memorial Day Parade and during 1963 took part in an Eagle Scout Court of Honor.

Among those who have served the Post long and well over the years are Dr. Rodman, Herb and Bill Winter, John Boger, Lyman Ceeley, Carl Wehner, Russell Mallinson, Jake Kaplan, Harry Bogardus, Fred Weiss, Parnell Thomas, Norman Critchley, Ernest Arlt, Charlie Bijou, Sherry Butscher, Bert Nidd, Art Reyner, Charlie Vollaro, Ray Jones, Harold Bayles, Charlie Kenan and John Hubbard.

ALLENDALE FIELD AND STREAM

In the year of 1934 a club was formed in Allendale, first of many since established, the purpose of which was the conservation of wild life. This organization was called The Allendale Rod and Gun Club. It started with a membership of 41 and increased to 877. Mr. John B. Schockert was president when it incorporated in 1936. During the years from 1936 to 1960 this club stocked streams and game preserves. Wild life was fed by distributing some 80 to 90 bushels of greens and bread and grain a week during the winter months. Besides Mr. Schockert, who was President for 25 years, J. O. Forshay, Herbert Winters, N. C. Potter, John L. Winters, and Arthur A. Reyner were some of the most active men.

In 1937 the Club was awarded a citation for its work at a banquet held at the Hotel Commodore in New York City. This was sponsored by the New York Rod and Gun Editors Association, and the award was "For outstanding accomplishment in Fish and Game Restoration during the year 1937."

In 1960 the Allendale Field and Stream Club was founded, with Mr. Schockert as President. This club has a limited membership of 125. They have a posted hunting reserve in Warren County of 790 acres. The work of feeding wildlife during the winter months continues and the deer in the Ramapo Mountains are watched over. The annual venison dinner often caters to as many as 500.

Mr. Schockert's interest in conservation is also attested to by the fact that he has been Deputy Conservation Officer in the state for 38 years.

THE CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY

The Church of the Epiphany was started during the Epiphany season in 1872, when Mrs. Stephen Cable and her daughters, residing at 475 Franklin Turnpike, began to hold Sunday School meetings in her parlor. So successful was the undertaking that within a year the space was too small and a move was made to an unoccupied barn belonging to John J. Zabriskie, across the street from the Cable home. A chapel was fitted up in the barn and on September 14, 1873 the Reverend L. R. Dickinson conducted the first service. This was known as "Hope Chapel."

In 1874 efforts were made to build a more suitable place. To this end Mrs. Cable gave fifty dollars and the property where the Morse family now live. At that time a brook ran through the property and many willows were growing along the brook. A building of Gothic design was constructed and on the second Sunday after Trinity, June 25, 1876, the "Chapel in the Willows" was formally opened with the Right Reverend William H. Odenheimer, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Northern New Jersey, officiating. The Sunday School children, all in white, conducted by their teachers and officers, started from Mrs. Cable's home, where the school began, and marched from the crest of the hill down the winding driveway to the willows and the brook singing the hymn, I LOVE THY KINGDOM, LORD. They met the Bishop at the Chapel, which was already completed save for the laying of the cornerstone; and now this final ceremony took place, after which the school marched into their new Church home.

In 1877 an organ was installed in the chapel. On December



Chapel in the Willows - 1876

2, 1878 the first marriage was performed, uniting Miss Lizzie Arabella Bedell and Franklin Pierce Miller. A silver paten was presented by the Infant Class; and in 1879 they presented a bell which was first rung on July 4th, 1879.

The Mission was received as an organized Mission in 1887, and a new organ was added at a cost of \$250. The first funeral was held in 1889, for Hattie Needham-Southwick Beckley. A memorial window was installed in her memory. There are many beautiful windows in the Church today.

The "Chapel in the Willows" was bodily moved from its site among the lovely trees by the brook to the present location at the corner of Franklin Turnpike and Orchard Street in 1894.

Mr. J. W. Jackson came to Epiphany as missionary in charge with the Reverend Edward Cleveland of Ridgewood conducting the communion services in 1902. During this year more space was required for the growing Sunday School and other organizations. Most of these groups were meeting in members' homes, and the need for a Parish House became imperative. To satisfy this the present Parish House was started. It was designed by and built under the direction of Mr. William Dewsnap, a New York architect who resided in Allendale and was a member of the Epiphany. The Church building was enlarged, remodeled and joined to the Parish House by a cloister in 1907.

In 1910 and 1912 special Easter Carol services were held.

During these years the Vicar of Epiphany was also holding services in Ramsey with combined services on the more important Church Days.

Fifty-four

In the early years Allendale had the distinction of being quite a summer resort and many people from the city vacationed here. The Church actively carried on fairs, luncheons, garden parties and such for the benefit of these people, who thereby contributed to the operating expenses of the Church.

Two of the early organizations of the Church were the "Women's Senior Chapter" and the "Girls' Chapter." This latter was for single girls. However, as girls are prone to do, much to the delight of the men, they grow up and want to get married. As the members married they no longer considered themselves as "Girls," and so the name was changed to the "St. Margaret's Chapter." These Chapters were the forerunners of the present Afternoon and Evening Guilds.

With the arrival of Reverend E. S. Carson the Church took on new activity and was very progressive during his administration, from 1944 to 1952. The financial conditions improved and the mortgage was burned. A rectory was built and finished just in time for the arrival of the Reverend Bayard Hancock in 1952. Under his guidance the Sunday School increased in size and better facilities were installed. The old bowling alleys in the basement of the Parish House were removed and the interior of the building was remodeled and redecorated.

In 1956 Reverend Johann Schenk came to Allendale and Epiphany became a full-fledged parish in 1958. Again the congregation has outgrown its place of habitation, and the plans for the construction of a new Church building to be located on West Crescent Avenue between Hillside and Brookside Avenues are well under way.

Fifty-five

CHURCH OF THE GUARDIAN ANGEL

The Church of the Epiphany will have a new rector beginning July 1st, the Reverend Kenneth A. Polglase, who comes from St. Martin's Church in Maywood, New Jersey.

Throughout the history of Epiphany, from its start in the parlor of Mrs. Cable's home, to Hope Chapel, the Chapel in the Willows, and the present edifice, a love and devotion to the growth and spread of Christ's Kingdom has been the constant inspiration for its growth.

It was in 1903 that the Catholic Church in Allendale had its beginning. The first Masses were said in Linkron's Confectionery Store, then located on the premises now occupied by the Allendale Sweet Shop. Rev. P. T. Carew, pastor of Mt. Carmel Church, Ridgewood, assisted by John Appert (of Allendale) as altar boy, served the ten or more Catholic families in Allendale.

From 1903 to 1914 the Catholic population increased slowly. In the latter year Rev. P. F. Pindar, pastor of St. Luke's Church in Hohokus, started services in the recreation room above the Appert garage at 1 Cottage Place, Allendale. The congregation by then numbered about 20 families.

In December, 1914, the former home of B. F. Hutches on Maple Street was purchased and simple alterations made to convert the first floor into a Chapel. (This has since been sold and once again is being used as a private home.)

The Catholic women in Allendale were not idle in those early years and assisted greatly in the upkeep of the Mission Chapel. In 1924 they formed the Guardian Angel Guild, meeting in each other's homes monthly and running benefit card parties and cake sales. The summer lawn card party was for years the social event of the summer. This organization existed for 30 years, becoming the present Rosary and Altar Society when the Mission became a regular parish in 1954.

In 1954 some 17 acres, on the southeast corner of East Allendale Avenue and Franklin Turnpike was purchased from