

— APPENDIX —

ALLENDALE BICENTENNIAL QUILT

The quilt project was conceived and organized by the Junior Woman's Club of Allendale as one of its U.S.A. Bicentennial projects. The Club, in order to make the quilt as much of a community project as possible, involved other organizations (including the Allendale Historical Society and the Community Arts Association) and many Allendale residents, in its creation. Originally many other scenes were planned for the quilt, but for various reasons some never came to fruition. For this reason the quilt is not a comprehensive gallery of all of Allendale's historic or interesting sites. The finished quilt was presented as a gift to the Borough of Allendale on July 4, 1976 and today hangs in the Municipal Building.

SCENES DEPICTED ON QUILT

**1. Strawberry Pickers.**

(Needlework: Peggy Hoefler; Design: Dorothy Shuit)

This scene depicts an annual event in Allendale's past, for when the strawberry crops ripened, every able-bodied man, woman, and child took to the field to harvest "red gold." During the last half of the 19th century, this area of Bergen County was known as the strawberry center of the east, with Allendale and Ramsey as its primary shipping centers.

**2. Fourth of July.**

(Needlework: Shirley Kirincich; Design: Felice Cebak)

The square represents Allendale's Holiday Observers (organized 1919), the Allendale Athletic Association (groups by that name have been active in Allendale since at least 1900) and the scouting groups in Allendale (Boy Scouts were organized in 1917; Girl Scouts in 1927 and 1932).

**3. Christopher House.**

(Needlework: Maureen Rosenthal; Design: Billie Samuelson)

This house at 330 Hillside Avenue is said to have been built by John Christopher before 1791. In 1976 it was the home of Mr. & Mrs. L. Moffitt.

**4. Trolley at Allendale.**

(Needlework: Cindy Farbaniec; Design: Dorothy Shuit)

First surveys of the North Jersey Rapid Transit Company were made in 1908. By 1911, the trolley ran through Allendale north to Suffern and south to Paterson. The switch for the interchange with the Erie Railroad was built at Allendale. Service was discontinued in 1929 and the tracks were taken up and shipped to the U.S.S.R. to be used on the Trans-Siberian Railroad.

**5. Christmas Carolers.**

(Needlework: Viola Huse; Design: Billie Samuelson)

This square evokes memories of Allendale's Christmas Tree Association, which in 1916 established the tradition of erecting an annual community Christmas Tree. In 1917 the tree was decorated with hundreds of red, white, and blue lights, and on Christmas eve, the Allendale Community Chorus led the townspeople in singing carols.

**6. Allendale Hotel.**

(Needlework: Rosalie Rizzo; Design: Frances Johnson)

This building was probably erected in the early 1900s on or near the site of an earlier hotel built by Herman Tallman in 1870. The owners in 1976 were Mr. and Mrs. William J. Dixon.

**7. Braun Building.**

(Needlework: Marion and Julie Morse; Design: Frances Johnson)

Erected in 1911 for Val J. Braun, this building in 1976 housed the offices of Stiles Thomas. This wedge-shaped building (sometimes referred to as Allendale's "Flatiron Building") was the home of the Allendale Library for a brief period beginning in 1919.

**8. Smith House.**

(Needlework: Frances Fargo; Design: Dorothy Shuit)

This small house, which stood at 350 Brookside Avenue in 1976, was thought to have been built about the time of the Revolution. By 1850 Jacob Smith was living there and by 1861 he was running a sawmill on



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11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35

KEY TO SCENES DEPICTED ON QUILT

his property. In 1902 Christopher J. Smith purchased the property, and the millpond formed by the dammed brook next to this house was called "Smith's Pond." The small house, near the road, despite Allendale Historical Society attempts to save it, was razed about 1979.

**9. Lumber Yard.**

(Needlework: Jane Fowler; Design: Rosemary Rinck)

As early as 1870 a lumberyard existed in Allendale. Christopher Brothers (J. M. and R.J. Christopher), "Dealers in high grade coal, lumber, and building materials," established their business in Allendale about 1911.

**10. Gousset House.**

(Needlework: Ibolya Whitmore; Design: Billie Samuelson)

This house at 200 Hillside Avenue was purchased by Cyprian Gousset, a well-known New York City confectioner, in 1902. He was famous for his chocolate-covered cherries. Much later, in 1959, songwriter Charles J. O'Flynn lived in the house. He wrote more than 500 popular songs, including "Smile, Darn Ya, Smile" and "Anniversary Sons." In 1976 the house was owned by Mr. and Mrs. Donald Landzettel.

**11. Fell-Ackerman-Cable House.**

(Needlework: Betty and Julie Martinez; Design: Mary Harris)

Part of this house at 475 Franklin Turnpike is thought to have been built before the Revolution. Judge John Fell, a Revolutionary Bergen County patriot, and New Jersey delegate to the Provincial and Continental Congresses, lived here at the time of the Revolution. John G. Ackerman owned the house

in 1846 when he was host to Joseph Warner Allen, the surveyor of the railroad, for whom Allendale station was named. By 1866 Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Cable owned the house. In 1912 it was sold to Joseph B. Taylor. In 1976 the Pfister family owned the house.

**12. Guardian Angel Church.**

(Needlework: Brigitte Lyons; Design: Mary Harris)

In 1903 the first Masses were said in Allendale at services held in Linkroum's Hall. Later services were held in the gymnasium over the garage of the Henry J. Appert house on Cottage Place.

In 1913 the house at 46 Maple Street was purchased from B. F. Hutches and converted into a chapel. In 1966 the new church building on the southeast corner of Allendale Avenue and Franklin Turnpike was dedicated.

**13. Allendale Municipal Building (in 1994 Police Headquarters).**

(Needlework: Maryann Richardson; Design: Felice Cebak)

Built in 1896 as a schoolhouse, and used as such until 1929, this building was later used as a municipal building (in the 1930s), headquarters of American Legion Post 204 and was also known as the War Memorial Building (in the later 1940s). In 1960 the building was renovated for use again as Allendale's Borough Hall. In 1994 the building serves as Allendale's Police Headquarters.

**14. Archer Hall.**

(Needlework: Martha Franklin; Design: Frances Johnson)

Built by O. H. P. Archer, the Hall was formally opened in 1884. Quite aside from its function as part of the Archer Memorial Methodist Church, over the years the hall has been an integral part of Allendale's civic and cultural growth, housing everything from a lyceum (about 1885), elections (1894-early 1900s), community meetings, school graduation exercises (early 1900s), and meetings of Allendale service groups and clubs.

**15. Higgins-O'Neill House.**

(Needlework: Barbara Pirie; Design: Pat Wardell)

This house, at 168 West Crescent Avenue, was in 1976 the Carriage House Restaurant (later L.C.'s Woodhouse, and in 1994 The Spanish Tavern). Michael Higgins bought the property in 1858 from John A. Smith. By 1861 Dennis Higgins owned the house. In 1868 Charles H. O'Neill, a former Mayor of Jersey City, bought the house for use as his summer home. The house was converted into a restaurant about 1929-1930, first as "The Steer Inn" and later as "Pat Job's Crescent Inn."

**16. Winter in Allendale.**

(Needlework: Joan Mastrobuoni; Design: Dorothy Shuit)

This square conjures up nostalgic memories of winters in turn-of-the-century Allendale, when sleighs were not just fun, but the normal means of transportation, and toll gate hill down Franklin Turnpike was the best run in town.

**17. Highlands Presbyterian Church (formerly the Episcopal Church of the Epiphany).**

(Needlework: Gail Anderson; Design: Billie Samuelson)

In 1965, the steering committee for the Allendale Presbyterian Mission arranged for the purchase of the former Episcopal Church building on the northeast corner of Orchard Street and Franklin Turnpike (built in 1875). The first Presbyterian service was held in the newly acquired chapel on September 12, 1965.

**18. Borough Seal of Allendale.**

(Needlework: Dorothy C. Clark; Design: Dorothy Shuit)

Allendale's official borough seal was designed by Maureen Murray, an Allendale 8th grader, in a contest held at Brookside School in preparation for the Borough's 70th birthday and the New Jersey Tercentenary, both of which occurred in 1964. The winning design was executed by artists Dorothy Shuit and Richard Wright and has been used as the official borough seal from that date.

**19. Brookside School.**

(Needlework: Eileen Frees; Design: Rosemary Rinck)

Brookside School opened in September 1929 with 225 pupils. H. J. Appert, head of the Board of Education, was the key speaker at dedication ceremonies that same month.

**20. Crestwood Lake and the Red Barn Pavilion.**

(Needlework: Marge Thoss; Design: Mary Harris)

Crestwood Lake — the enlarged former Mallinson's Pond — opened to the public as an ice skating rink in November 1927. The following May it opened for its first season as a public swimming club. In 1971 the Borough of Allendale purchased the lake and its surrounding acreage as a public park.

**21. Memorial Park.**

(Needlework: Linda Levy; Design: Dorothy Shuit)

The park was originally established about 1871 as a park for residents of homes being erected along Park Avenue at that time by Herman Tallman and Harvey Sherwood. On May 30, 1925 the World War I monument was unveiled and the park became known

as "Memorial Park."

**22. Calvary Lutheran Church.**

(Needlework: Lynne Victoria; Design: Mary Harris)

In 1954 the Calvary Lutheran Church was founded and its first services were held at the Allendale Fire House. The present church school building, on the north corner of Franklin Turnpike and Ivers Road, was dedicated for use as a chapel in 1957. An addition was dedicated in 1960, and the present chapel was built in 1970.

**23. Old Archer Memorial Methodist Church.**

(Needlework: Carol Hentz; Design: Pat Wardell)

Built by O. H. P. Archer in 1876 and donated the the congregation as a memorial to his parents, the old church was found to be structurally unsound and was torn down in 1973. The new chapel was dedicated in 1974.

**24. Episcopal Church of the Epiphany.**

(Needlework: Vivian Smith; Design: Mary Harris)

Started as a Sunday School in the home of Mrs. Stephen Cable in 1872, the Episcopal Church of the Epiphany met in chapels near Cottage Place (a re-fitted barn named "Hope Chapel" in 1873, and, by 1875, in the "Chapel in the Willows" near the same site). In 1894 the chapel was moved to the northeast corner of Orchard Street and Franklin Turnpike. The present church building, on West Crescent Avenue, was erected in the mid-1950s.

**25. Toll Gate House.**

(Needlework: Nancy Romaine; Design: Dorothy Shuit)

This house, razed in 1933, stood at the south corner of the intersection of Crescent Avenue and Franklin Turnpike. Built about 1801, it was used as a gate house until about 1850, during the period of time when Franklin Turnpike was a toll road.

**26. Potter's Log Cabin.**

(Needlework: Xenia Monfried; Design: Mary Harris)

This log cabin, built on the grounds of the George M. Potter home on West Crescent Avenue, was fondly remembered by many of Allendale's early boy scouts. William F. Cody ("Buffalo Bill") was a friend of the Potter family, and visited them and their son Marston's log cabin, leaving his highly revered autograph as an ornament in the cabin.

**27. Smith-Van Blarcom House & Barns.**

(Needlework: Anne Barbey; Design: Felice Cebak)

This house, which formerly stood on the site of today's Hillside School, was probably built before 1783 and was one of several Smith homes dotted

along Hillside Avenue and Forest Road in Allendale's early days.

### **28. Old Allendale Fire House.**

(Needlework: Ina Hamilton; Design: Felice Cebak)

Allendale's first Fire House (which was destroyed by fire in 1963) was dedicated in April 1913. In addition to being home for the Allendale Volunteer Fire Department, this building through the years served as a borough hall, election voting site, and home of the Allendale Library. Movies were shown in the building in the 1920s; graduation ceremonies for the Allendale grammar school were held here; and various community activities from radio and pet shows to card parties were held in the building.

### **29. Blacksmith Shop.**

(Needlework: Tina Ostrowski; Design: Dorothy Shuit)

This square represents Allendale's early blacksmith shops, among them the Pullis blacksmith shop on Franklin Turnpike, and Zabriskie's blacksmith shop on Allendale Avenue.

### **30. Old Lee Memorial Library.**

(Needlework: Elli Tappan; Design: Pat Wardell)

Allendale's library was established in 1900 on the second floor of the school building. The main room of the library on the southwestern corner of Franklin Turnpike and Allendale Avenue (paid for by public subscription) was built and opened in 1926. Its wing, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Lee, was added in 1941.

### **31. Apple Orchard.**

(Needlework: Isabel Tallia; Design: Mary Harris)

In addition to its fame as a strawberry-raising center, Allendale in the second half of the 1800s was also well known for its fruit orchards. Fruit-bearing trees once covered much of Allendale's farm acreage, and Orchard Street in Allendale was named for the fruit trees that were grown here.

### **32. Lydecker's Mill.**

(Needlework: Connie Melville and Connie Melville LaVecchio; Design: Frances Johnson)

Lydecker's Mill, a grist mill, stood on the site of what later became the San Jacinto Swim Club. Built about 1880, it was sold in 1892 to Edward E. Burtis, who ran Burtis's Mills here at the time of Allendale's incorporation as a borough.

### **33. Allendale Train Station.**

(Needlework: Ruth Scherb; Design: Ruth Scherb)

As early as 1850 a train station stood at Allendale, and the stop was given its name after the surveyor of

the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad through this area, Joseph Warner Allen. Forty-four years later, when the borough was incorporated, it did so under the name it had come to be known by, Allendale. The present train station, built in 1870, originally stood on the east side of the railroad tracks. In October 1902 the station building was moved across the tracks to its present location.

### **34. Allendale Meat Market.**

(Needlework: Gail Cassens; Design: Felice Cebak)

This little butcher shop, run by Hopper Yeomans about 1894, stood on the site of the later Guatelli Building (today housing The Big Pink Pasta restaurant).

### **35. Parade in Allendale.**

(Needlework: Dottie Dyer; Design: Pat Wardell)

This square was designed from an old photograph of a parade through the business section of Allendale on Labor Day in 1920. It symbolizes the numerous memorable parades through Allendale's history, many organized by Allendale's American Legion Post No. 204 for Memorial Day festivities, and others commemorating various special events, including Allendale's birthday parades of 1915 (21st birthday — "Coming of Age"), 1964 (Allendale's 70th birthday and the New Jersey Tercentenary), Allendale's 1994 Centennial parade, and many Allendale Volunteer Fire Department parades in celebration of its anniversaries.

## NOTES AND SOURCES

Primary and contemporary records and sources recurrently used in research for this book include Federal Census records, New Jersey State Census records, Bergen County tax rateable lists, Bergen County road returns, Bergen County deeds and wills, Borough of Allendale tax assessment records, early Borough of Allendale Council minutes, early Allendale Library minutes, contemporary diaries and journals kept by Charity Ackerman, Martha Ann Zabriskie, and Herbert J. Winter, among others, and original materials in the collections of the Allendale Historical Society, the Bergen County Historical Society, and the Genealogical Society of Bergen County.

In addition, contemporary newspapers were liberally consulted, including *The Bergen County Democrat*, *The Hackensack Republican*, *The Bergen Evening Record* (later *The Bergen Record*, and still later, *The Record*), *The Paterson Weekly Guardian*, *The Paterson Daily Guardian*, *The Ramsey Journal*, *The Allendale Argus*, *The Allendale Press*, *The Allendale Picture Press*, *The Town Journal*, *The Home and Store News*, and others. Some of these exist (sometimes on microform) in complete, or nearly complete runs and others are available as single issues, limited collected issues, or represented in clippings.

For research from about 1860 to 1900 the Hackensack-based *Bergen County Democrat* and *The Hackensack Republican*, contained numerous Allendale news items. They are available on microfilm at various county college and public libraries, including the Johnson Public Library in Hackensack and the library at Bergen Community College.

For research from the early 1890s to the present, the most useful newspapers were *The Ramsey Journal* (1892-1964; the Ramsey Public Library has its nearly complete run on microfilm) and *The Bergen Evening Record* and its later incarnations, *The Bergen Record*, and *The Record* (1895-present).

The Allendale Historical Society, in existence for twenty years, has been the repository for Allendale ephemera and memorabilia. Its collection has been an invaluable source for both material and photographs for this book. In addition, the Society has published for twenty years a quarterly newsletter-journal, *Allendale History and Heritage*, edited by the author of this book. This newsletter always contained, in addition to current Society information and news, articles, photographs, interviews, and miscellaneous information relative to Allendale's past. *Allendale History and Heritage*, in itself, became an important source.

Maps from the area's earliest European colonization to the present were consulted. Especially helpful were the Erskine-DeWitt Revolutionary maps showing the Allendale vicinity; Bergen County maps including the 1861 Hopkins-Corey Map, the Allendale maps in the 1876 Walker's Centennial Atlas of Bergen County, the 1913 Bromley Atlas of Bergen County, the modern Hagstrom's Atlases of Bergen and Rockland Counties, and Allendale's own zoning and tax maps. In addition, various real estate subdivision maps of Allendale tracts are on file at the Bergen County Courthouse and some privately held surveys exist.

Interviews with, and writings of, long-time Allendale residents provided insights into colorful events and social aspects of Allendale history not available through the study of more formal sources.

These and numerous other materials, including secondary sources, are cited in the following notes.

### Chapter One: Early History of New Jersey and Bergen County — To 1693

1. *The Ramsey Journal*, May 3, 1895.
2. "Allendale, New Jersey — The Place in Which to Live" by Frank Berdan, in *Allendale History and Heritage*, the quarterly publication of the Allendale Historical Society, Vol. V, No. 1, September 1978, p. 6 (ISSN 1071-2305). Mr. Berdan's concise history of Allendale was first printed in a souvenir booklet celebrating the first anniversary of the Allendale Police Department in 1929.
3. *Bergen County, New Jersey History and Heritage*, 7 vols., pub. 1984 by the Bergen County Board of Chosen Freeholders; Vol. II, *The Colonial Days: 1630-1775*, by Frederick W. Bogert.
4. Snyder, John P., *The Story of New Jersey's Civil Boundaries, 1606-1968*, Trenton, NJ: Bureau of Geology & Topography (Bulletin 67), 1969.

### Chapter Two: The Allendale Area in Colonial Times— 1694-1783

1. Pickletown was a locality in the Englewood Dock vicinity of Bergen County. Its name is said to be derived from an event that occurred in the 1830s, when a sloop laden with cucumbers capsized in the river at this point and local housewives made pickles for weeks from those that floated ashore. Sluckup was a locality in southeastern present-day Paramus, later known as Spring Valley. The name is said to have come from the sound made by a Dutch farmer's cow as it tried to swallow his coat (or shirt, in some accounts) which he had left hanging on a low branch of a tree. The garment, said the farmer, had been "sluck up" by the cow.
2. "Brabant" by Pat Wardell, in *Allendale History and Heritage*, Vol. VIII, No. 2, November 1981, p. 3.
3. Bergen County Warranty Deed B:270 (Hackensack).
4. Fell's 220-acre estate and dwelling is shown on the map of the Romopock (Ramapo) Tract, drawn by Claire Tholl in 1963, based on the Alexander-Morris Survey of 1767-68 (Map Room, Bergen County Court House) and Jonathan Hampton's-Morgan's Survey of 1783 (New Jersey Historical Society). The house existing on this site today (475 Franklin Turnpike) is thought to incorporate all or part of Fell's original home. A title search at the Bergen County Court House revealed that this home was owned by John G. Ackerman in 1830 (D3: 201 Bergen County Deeds), Emma and Stephen Cable in 1866 (D6: 542 Bergen County Deeds),