



*Allendale's 80th Birthday parade on October 12, 1974. The float pictured features an old-fashioned calliope, played by Don Landzettel. Gail Landzettel is at the left. The building in the background is the Gasparini house on Park Avenue.*

Presidents of the Woman's Club of Allendale after 1961 included Mrs. Martin Husing, Mrs. Stanley G. Moorcroft, Mrs. Douglas Ellis, Mrs. Floyd Drake (Barbara), Mrs. Donald Walters (Vera), and Marge Mowerson. In summer of 1989 the Woman's Club of Allendale, after 71 years in existence, was dissolved. Members at the time the club was discontinued included Tuttie Clark, Georgia Cushwa, Madeline Gaunt, Anne Milow, Dottie Mintz, Marge Mowerson (president), Dorothy Ruch, Bunny Sertich, and Lucille Thomas.

Presidents of the Woman's Evening Club of Allendale included Mrs. Thomas E. Conlon, Mrs. Philip A. Sawyer, Mrs. William Taylor, Mrs. William R. Olsen, Mrs. Elwood Hansen, Peggy Haynes, Dawn Sorgie, Phyllis Roberts, and Janet Hildebrand. One of the projects of the Woman's Evening Club in the early 1970s was the Allendale Youth Employment Service run by the club and the Allendale Police Department. The service was run during the presidency of Shirley Hansen, and was chaired by Dawn Sorgie and Olga Lane. The office of the service was in the small building that stood to the left along the entrance drive to Crestwood.

On December 12, 1964 a meeting was held at Archer Hall to organize a golden age club, and the XYZ Club was created. Leaders of the organization have included Mrs. Charles Sparling, Charles Sparling, George Becker, Emory Turnure, and John Tillinghast.

In 1965 Allendale resident and artist Dorothy Shuit organized the Community Arts Association, with 25 charter members. Drawing its artist members

from the northwest Bergen County area, by 1990 the group had grown to more than 300 members. Over the years the group has sponsored sidewalk art shows at the Interstate Shopping Center in Ramsey, in downtown Allendale, and at the Allendale A & P Shopping Center. The Community Arts Association holds various exhibits, including presentations at the Allendale Municipal Building.

On October 16, 1971, to raise funds for the Lee Memorial Library, the Junior Woman's Club of Allendale sponsored an "Old Fashioned Country Fair" at Crestwood Lake. The highly successful fair started with a parade through town followed by all-day events at the Crestwood Lake picnic grounds. Organized by the Junior Woman's Club, 22 additional Allendale organizations and individuals donated their time and talents. At the fair grounds, 23 booths

were set up with food, games, sales (of donated items such as hand-carved birds, hand-cut on-the-spot silhouettes, and local honey), and rides (pony and amusement-park type) and races for kids. More than \$3,000 was raised for the library that day.

That same fall, 1971, the Junior Woman's Club began its roving library project at Hillside School. Because the school had no permanent library, and no space to put one, the club's members brought the books to the classrooms on a regular basis, so that students could borrow books.

As a project to recognize the country's bicentennial, The Junior Woman's Club organized the creation of Allendale's Bicentennial Quilt, which now hangs in the Allendale Municipal Building. The idea of a quilt first took shape at a meeting during the spring of 1975 at which Maryann Richardson and Vi Huse, representing the Junior Woman's Club, Pat Wardell, representing the Allendale Historical Society, and Nancy Romaine, quilting expert, discussed the possibility of creating a commemorative quilt for the borough. While the Junior Woman's Club initiated the project, it was felt that as many townspeople as possible should become involved to make it a truly community project. Members of the Community Arts Association and other interested Allendale residents began to design squares for the quilt. Word of mouth brought forth many industrious quilters to take part in the work, and stitchers ranged from first-time quilters to experts. The finished quilt was presented as a gift to the Borough of Allendale on July 4, 1976.

Presidents of the Junior Woman's Club of Allendale after 1961 included Jean Bryant, Mrs. Linda

Burrows, Mrs. Walter Frees (Eileen), Barbara Klui, Mrs. Donald Landzettel (Gail), Mrs. George Loehwing, Jr. (Jane), Debbie Sellars, Pattie Simone, Nancy Sobeck, Helen Taranto, Gigi Viggiani, Mrs. Donald Walters (Vera), and Mrs. Walter Wardell (Pat). By 1993 the Junior Woman's Club was renamed the Allendale Woman's Club and its president was Gail Nimmo.

On September 9, 1974 a group of Allendale residents met at the home of Pat Wardell to organize the Allendale Historical Society. A public meeting was scheduled for October 7 at the Borough Hall and the first issue of the society's publication, *Allendale History and Heritage*, edited by Pat Wardell, was distributed to friends and neighbors of those present at the first meeting. At the October 7th meeting, 69 charter members joined the Society, and the following slate of officers was nominated: Pat Wardell, president; Jack Knapp, vice-president; Wilfred Paulsen, treasurer; and Connie LaVecchio, secretary. Marie Kraft volunteered to be publicity chairman for the Society. These officers were elected at the December meeting.

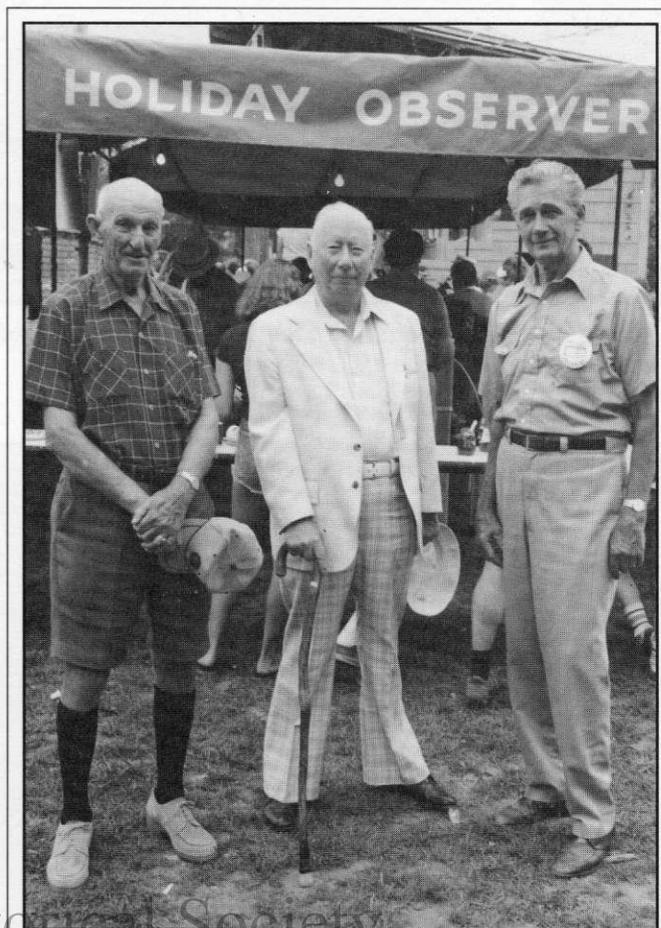
Among its projects over the years, the Society has given historical slide programs for the schools and various clubs and organizations, mounted displays in the schools and in the public library, and printed a historical map of Allendale. From 1974 until May 1989 the Society held public meetings four times a year, with programs of historical interest.

Other presidents of the Allendale Historical Society have been A. Marian Strangfeld, Dorothy Kornhoff, and Bonnie McKenzie. Board members and committee chairmen have included Annette Baum, Susan Braun, Jeanne Cotz, Shirley Cross, Mary Dolan, Dawn Dugas, Paulette From, Harriet Grosman, Ina Hamilton, Natalie Holeman, Geneva Keating, Schuyler Keating, Lucie Kirylak, Jack Knapp, Dorothy Kornhoff, Marie Kraft, Audrey Miskowski, Marge Mowerson, Florence Schenk, Eva Schmitt, Dorothy Scholz, Marion Schwack, Jean Stein, and Eugene Webb. Although the Society is inactive today, and does not hold public meetings, its publication containing articles and items concerning Allendale history, is still edited by Pat Wardell four times a year.

During this era the Holiday Observers continued their programs at Easter, Fourth of July, Halloween, Christmas, and added an annual family water festival at Crestwood Park on Labor Day weekend. Presidents of the Holiday Observers since 1961 have included Alan Bandstra, Robert Blake, Bud Blide, John Butler, Jack Carey, Nick Cianci, Tony Clemente, Hugh P. Curley, Richard T. Claycomb, Martin Damiani, Robert Eufer, Chris Greimel, Bill Hackett, Al Hart, Kirk Hudson, Martin Husing, John Kirincich,

Al Klomburg, William Lundgren, Brian Mahoney, David McCormick, Harry Morey, Dan Morse, Harry Moskal, Bob Norman, Frank J. Pizappi, Carroll Porter, Carter Short, Tom Smith, Bill Sweetman, Charles R. Taylor, Harvey Turer, and Len Young. Observer members who in 1994 have been involved in the organization for more than 25 years and are Life Members, include Walt Andersen, Bud Blide, Hugh P. Curley, David McCormick, Robert Pirie, and J. Purtell. Other long-time Observer members included Jim Booths and Al Hart.

Other organizations active in Allendale during this era included the Allendale Field and Stream Association, the American Legion Auxiliary, Catholic War Veterans, the Allendale Democratic Club, the Fyke Nature Association, the Allendale Garden Club, the Allendale Newcomers' Club, the Allendale Republican Club, the Allendale Independent Republican Club, the Valley Hospital Auxiliary, and Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 10181.



Standing in front of the Holiday Observers refreshment booth at Recreation Park, July 4, 1979 are Harry Bogardus, Norman Critchley, and John Cebak.

## PARKS AND RECREATION

In the 1960s the Crestwood Lake tract was the focus of various developmental proposals, either to develop the area as a site for light industry, or to subdivide the acreage and build homes (83 residences were planned in one proposal). In 1966, a proposal by the Duro-Test Company, manufacturers of light bulbs, to purchase about 100 acres of the Crestwood tract was defeated by Allendale voters. The Duro-Test plan was to develop the site as a manufacturing plant and at the same time donate 36 acres of the tract to the borough. But Allendale voters resisted industry in

what had long been a residential community.

On November 1, 1971, to prevent development and preserve the lake for community use, the Borough of Allendale bought 70 acres, including the 8-acre lake, from S. T. Van Houten & Sons for \$1 million. Mayor Albert Merz was instrumental in promoting the borough acquisition of the lake property. The lake, the surrounding parkland, and other facilities have since been available to Allendale residents as a municipal recreation area. The summer swim facilities are open to Allendale residents who pay an annual membership fee to cover the maintenance and operating costs of the swimming facilities.<sup>15</sup>

In January 1980, through the efforts of a group of Allendale residents, about 60 acres of the former celery farm were purchased from the McBride family (its owners since about 1943 when they bought out Arthur Appert) by the New Jersey Conservation Foundation. Allendale residents active in promoting the acquisition of this acreage included Allendale Mayor Edward Fitzpatrick and Stiles Thomas, who was later named Allendale's Marsh Warden. The New Jersey Conservation Foundation was a nonprofit environmental organization which bought the land for \$170,000 to keep it from being developed and subdivided. The borough applied for Green Acres funding, purchased the land from the Foundation, and the "celery farm" was designated as a nature and wildlife preserve.<sup>16</sup>

Later, when property adjacent to the Celery Farm acreage was being developed, and houses were being proposed for Gloria Drive and Greenway, an additional 17 acres were donated to the preserve. The developers donated this acreage in return for a grant of "open space zoning" which permitted the houses be built on smaller lot sizes.

Allendale homeowners Edward and Barbara Herbert donated an additional three acres behind their Cottage Place home. This permitted completion of a 1.25-mile nature trail around the preserve's border.<sup>17</sup>

## FIRES AND THE ALLENDALE FIRE DEPARTMENT

On March 7, 1963, the second floor of the Fire House was gutted by a fire caused by four boys smoking cigarettes in the building. The boys attempted to put the fire out, then fled when they thought they



*Above, the burned-out garbage truck parked outside police headquarters on June 19, 1969.*

*Below, interior of the burned-out garbage truck.*



heard someone approaching. The smoke was reported by a neighbor at about 5:30 p.m. Volunteers from Waldwick joined the Allendale firemen in fighting this blaze for 2-1/2 hours, and they managed to save a few items, including the fire engines, a pool table, and a juke box, but the building was a total loss.

Work began August 5 on a new Fire House erected at approximately the same site. The new Fire House was dedicated on Memorial Day, May 30, 1964.<sup>18</sup>

By the summer of 1969 because the garbage collectors had gone on strike, Allendale had arranged for borough trash collection with Jerry Faber, a private contractor. Because of threats to Faber's truck, it was parked for security at night in the parking lot of the Allendale police station on Franklin Turnpike. On Brookside School's graduation night on June 18, 1969, Patrolmen Ed Tellefsen and Daniel Garrabrant responded to a call at 9:46 p.m.

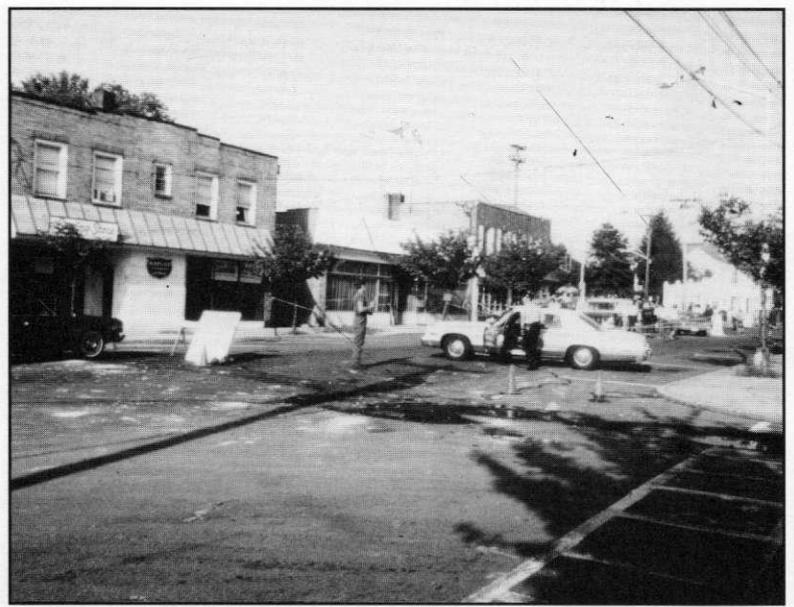
that the truck was on fire. It was later determined that an explosive device had been placed inside the cab of the truck by arsonists. The truck was destroyed by the blast and subsequent fire in the cab.

In May 1970 the Allendale Fire Department celebrated its 60th anniversary with a parade and festivities at the Crestwood Lake picnic area.

In August 1975, a pipe bomb exploded in the doorway of the Allendale Liquor Store, blowing out 31 windows and ripping holes in the floor of an upstairs apartment. Less than two hours later a fire broke out in the Allendale Hotel, a residential hotel, 200 yards away. Nineteen occupants were forced to evacuate the hotel. Several members of a youth gang responsible for other pipe bombings, as well as the Allendale Liquor Store bombing, were eventually arrested. It was determined that the hotel fire was not caused by the gang, but was a coincidental fire, caused by a chair catching fire in the hotel's basement.<sup>19</sup>

In early February of 1977, the Allendale Volunteer Fire Department fought two major fires within hours in temperatures hovering around the zero degree mark. First called out to fight a barn fire at Crestwood Lake, six hours later on February 6, 1977 they were called to another Allendale fire. Leon and Dorothy Kornhoff were left homeless after fire gutted their Iroquois Avenue home, where they had lived for 35 years.

Mr. Kornhoff had left the house at about 7:30 a.m. to buy the Sunday newspapers. All of their possessions were destroyed, but Mrs. Kornhoff and her dog were able to escape from the house just minutes before the firemen arrived. The firemen worked in



*Above, looking west along West Allendale Avenue on August 5, 1975, about 8 a.m., after pipe bombing in Allendale Liquor Store.*

the near-zero degree weather for six hours before the blaze was brought under control by 2 p.m. Eight firefighters were sent to the hospital with frostbite. Fire chief John Holloway, Jr. said that "at three degrees above, the men's equipment froze right to their bodies. Their hands, faces, and toes froze."<sup>20</sup>

On February 21, 1987 the home of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bernstein (on vacation at the time), at 264 Franklin Turnpike, was destroyed by fire. The house had been built in the late 1800s probably for Mrs. Katherine Harris (who lived there around the turn of the century), and was later occupied by the Samuel Pritchett family.<sup>21</sup>

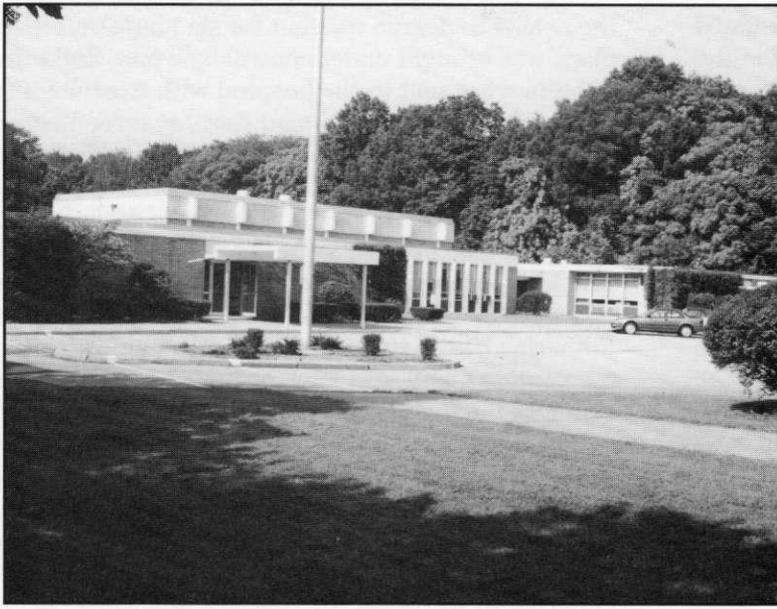
On September 17, 1988 fire swept through the Guatelli Building in the business section of Allendale. Robert Mahoney, 36, died in his upstairs apartment in the building. His mother, Patricia Mahoney escaped with minor burns, and Thomas Rinaldi and his two children, in the adjacent upstairs apartment in the building, were evacuated safely. Extensive damage was done to the businesses housed on the street level, the Allendale Florist and Nail Necessities.<sup>22</sup>

Two families were left homeless after fire gutted two businesses in the stores at 91 and 93 West Allendale Avenue on Monday evening, December 11, 1989. The fire started in the rear of Video Paradise and spread to the adjoining Allendale Pizzeria and to two upstairs apartments over the stores. The fire was brought under control about 1:30 a.m., but the building was reduced to a charred shell after two families were evacuated without injury. Mr. and Mrs. Allen Thomas and their three children, and Sook Nam and two children were left without homes less than two



*Above, Brookside School, February 1976.*

*Below, Hillside School, August 1994.*



weeks before Christmas. The remains of the building were razed in March 1990.<sup>23</sup>

Among Allendale fire chiefs serving after 1960 were Everett Straut, George Prince, Arthur Alsdorf, Emory Turnure, Warren Scherb, John Frederick, George Higbie, Jr., Robert Amarante, Jack Holloway, Sr., Ernest Cassidy, Jr., Jack Holloway, Jr., and Steven Talarico.

#### ALLENDALE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

By 1985 Joseph J. Cornell had been named

Superintendent of Allendale's elementary schools, and H. Evan Powderly had replaced Joseph Dorer as Brookside School's principal. By 1989 J. Thomas Morton was superintendent of the Allendale Elementary Schools, and by 1993 James Hagy was principal at the Hillside School.

Alwyn Grossmann, Mrs. Charles Taylor (Irene), and Edward Deptula served as secretaries of the Allendale Board of Education. Allendale residents who served on the elementary school Board of Education during the years after 1960 included Alan Bandstra, John Crothers, Betty DiGruttilla, Charles Dombeck, Jane Ford, Libby Jones, William Kempey, Susan Poskanzer, Maureen Rosenthal, Howard Schwartzman, Richard Service, William Simpson, and Ed Tomeo.

Presidents of the Elementary School Parent-Teacher Organization included Jay Rasmussen, Martin E. Husing, Mrs. Walter Wardell (Pat), Mrs. A. F. Lilley, Mrs. C. D. Dewar, Mrs. Robert Blake, Ann Short, and Susan Poskanzer.

#### *Brookside School*

In 1962 Joseph Dorer was made Principal of the Allendale Grammar School. In 1965 enrollment at the school was 1,089 in grades K-8. That year, because of overcrowding, some kindergarten and special education classes were held in classrooms outside of the school building (including some at the Archer Church educational building).

Further additions were made to the Allendale Public School on Brookside Avenue (called Brookside School at least since 1967) in 1961-62 (on the east side of the school) and 1970-71 (a gymnasium and classrooms). The original school building

opened in 1929 and there had been additions built to it in 1951 and 1956. Originally the school housed all elementary grades, but today it serves students in fourth grade through eighth grade.

#### *Hillside School*

Hillside School, on Hillside Avenue, was built in 1967 to serve students in kindergarten through third grade. After voter approval at a referendum on January 29, 1965, and consideration of various proposed sites, the Allendale Board of Education acquired the 10-acre Koole property (formerly the

Van Blarcom farm) on Hillside Avenue. Mrs. Aileen Wilson was named Principal in 1967.

### ***Northern Highlands Regional High School***

After graduation from eighth grade, students from Allendale had historically attended Ridgewood High School (in the early 1900s), then Ramsey High School, and finally Mahwah High School.

In 1962, Allendale and Upper Saddle River joined forces to establish a new regional high school. After approval from voters at a referendum held on May 24, 1963, in September 1963 the Northern Highlands Regional High School District Board of Education acquired a 40-acre site on Hillside Avenue. Northern Highlands Regional High School was built on Hillside Avenue in 1965 with the first built-in planetarium ever constructed in a New Jersey school. The school opened in September 1965, and was dedicated on March 20, 1966. Gerald F. Hopkins was the school superintendent. By 1969 the principal was John W. Mintzer and the vice-principal was Vincent R. Herold. By 1971 another vice-principal had been added to the staff: Alfred Vinci.

About 1970, an additional 10 acres were purchased, adjoining on the east of the existing Northern Highlands Regional High School site. In 1970 the enrollment at the school was 1,170. An addition to the high school was completed in 1972. The school serves students in grades 9-12 from both Allendale and Upper Saddle River.

By 1985 the Superintendent of Northern Highlands Regional High School was Dr. David P. Garrahan, John W. Mintzer was principal, and vice-

principal was Alfred Vinci. By 1993 Geoffrey Gordon was principal of NHRHS.

Some of those who served on the Northern Highlands Regional High School Board of Education have included George H. Wolfson, Jack A. Peyman, William A. B. Simpson, William G. Donaldson, E. Robert Kiehl, Mrs. Esther Kanning, Walter M. Lischick, Leo F. McKenney, Stephen Van Houten III, Robert F. Saydah, William Castor, Nancy M. VanderWerff, James J. Ryan, Jr., Margaret Capuano, Marcie Aiuvalasit, John M. Butler, Jr., Patricia DeMilia, William M. Leonard, Helen Nicholas, Nora Oliver, Robert J. Wehner, William Beisswanger, Leslie Edelman, and Nicholas Rotun.

Presidents of the Northern Highlands Home and School Association have included Albert J. Kolb, Mrs. H. H. Rhodes, J. Russell Langwig, Mrs. Robert Brechter, Marge Lichtenstein, Tottie Jennings, Ann Short, and Mary Laurent.

### **OTHER EVENTS**

Panic seized Allendale and Ramsey when, on Wednesday, January 24, 1962, at 9:15 a.m. two convicts, one a convicted murderer and the other serving time for armed robbery, escaped from their state prison guards at the entrance to the Passaic County courthouse, in Paterson. The convicts took guns from the guards, then stole a nearby car, kidnapping the two people in it. They ordered the driver to take them to Hackensack, but the driver got lost and headed into Hawthorne. In Glen Rock, the convicts took



*Northern Highlands Regional High School.*

\$17 from the driver and continued on foot, walking along the railroad tracks to Ridgewood. There they took a bus to Ramsey. From Ramsey, they walked south to Allendale, taking refuge from falling snow in

the Christopher Lumber Yard on West Crescent Avenue near the railroad tracks.

In the meantime, area roadblocks had been set up and search parties had been organized by north-west Bergen police. At 7 p.m., when one of the convicts tried to make a telephone call at the Allendale Spa, he was apprehended and arrested by Allendale Police Lt. Frank Parenti. The other felon watched the arrest from a hiding place near the railroad tracks, and after breaking into the Brookside School to make a telephone call, headed north on foot toward Ramsey. The following morning, the second convict surrendered to Ramsey police.

The panic and confusion in Allendale and Ramsey, while serious and fraught with some terror, was not without its humorous "Keystone Kops" aspects. More than 100 local policemen, civilian defense personnel, and volunteer firemen were in on the chase. The first convict, when caught, was shackled, wrists and ankles, with handcuffs, and when it was found that he was not able to walk when cuffed in this manner, it was also discovered that one of the policemen, in the tumult of the moment, had left the scene with the crucial key to the handcuffs.

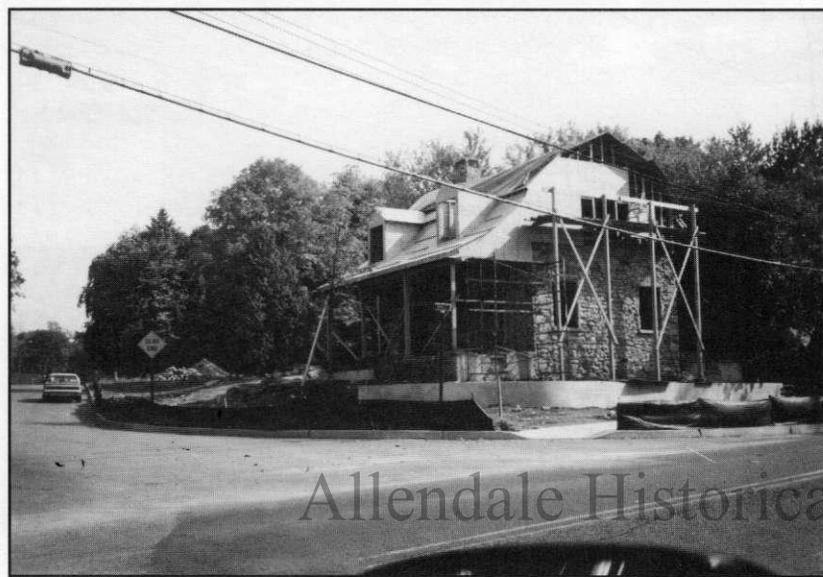
Later, an innocent man getting on a bus on Route 17 was searched under guard by officers armed with pistols and carbines, much to the amazement of fellow passengers. Another "capture" was made of a Ramsey High School science teacher out for an afternoon run, who suddenly found himself surrounded by armed-to-the-teeth police who were advancing on him. Two Ramsey patrolmen armed with sawed-off shotguns climbed onto the engine of a passing train and commanded the engineer to let them off "down by the signal tower."

The armed posse was almost outnumbered by news photographers and reporters. When the news came at Ramsey police headquarters that the first convict had been apprehended at Allendale, policemen, reporters, and photographers "fell all over each other, going out the one door."



*Above, the Revolutionary-era Smith House on the same property as the house at 350 Brookside Avenue, in a photo taken about 1930-1935. In 1979 the Allendale Historical Society campaigned unsuccessfully to save the structure, which was threatened by a planned Chestnut Ridge Associates luxury housing development. The house was razed after it was damaged by a fire on July 10, 1979.*

*Below, the Ackerman-Nadler-Rozmus House on Franklin Turnpike, another Revolutionary-era building threatened by housing development in 1988. Again the Allendale Historical Society intervened, and this time the historic building was saved. This is Allendale's only surviving Revolutionary-era stone house. The photograph, taken in October 1991 by Jean Stein, shows the house undergoing renovations.*



Allendale Historical Society

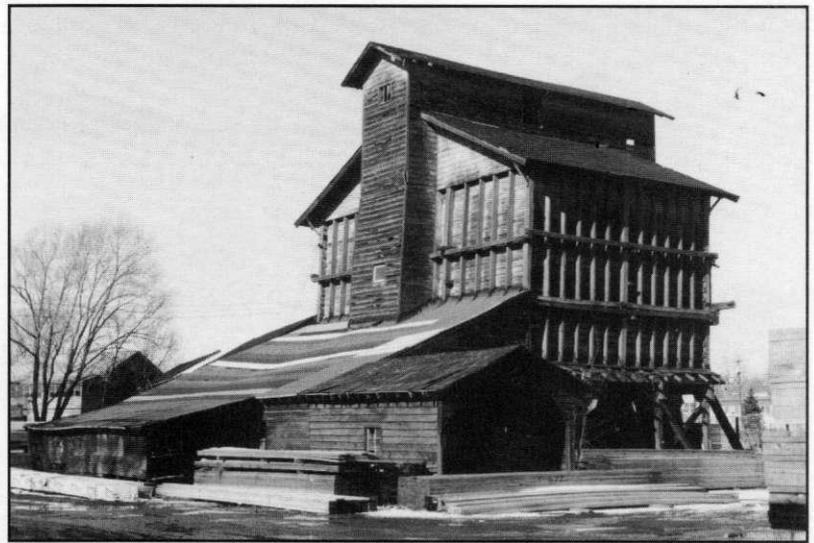
"You had to see it to believe it when the caravan of police and reporters from Ramsey arrived at Allendale. It was some sight," said Allendale Police Chief Bob Wilson, who observed from Allendale Police Headquarters, near the Allendale Spa.<sup>24</sup>

In 1982 and again in 1987 renovation and repair work was done to the Allendale Train Station, originally built in 1870 (with repairs and additions made in 1932 and 1939). The station, owned at this time by New Jersey Transit, underwent extensive structural repairs in 1982 as part of New Jersey Transit's station renovation program. This program was intended to encourage communities to assume ownership and upkeep responsibility for their local stations on the Conrail line. The 1982 repairs included installing new supports for the west end of the building, construction of a new foundation, replacing deteriorated walls, stuccoing of the structure, building new floors, and installing gutters and underground drainage for the building. The Allendale station's unstaffed serice windows and unkempt appearance generated negative commuter comments even after the 1982 sprucing up.

In 1987 and 1988 new low-level platforms were installed near the Allendale station, sidewalks and curbs were replaced and repaired, and grass areas were reseeded. In 1987 the New Jersey Transit estimated that about 330 commuters used the Allendale station each weekday, many of them taking PATH trains into New York City from the Hoboken terminal.<sup>25</sup>

In the early 1980s, cable TV service came to Allendale, supplied by UA-Columbia, with offices in Oakland. Cable subscribers could now receive 35 channels, and if they wished, they could subscribe to premium movie channels such as Home Box Office and Cinemax. By 1993, Allendale's cable TV was supplied by TCI of Northern New Jersey and by 1994 cable customers received 56 channels, including premium channels (on which a scrambled picture was received unless the customer chose to pay extra for the premium service).

In 1988, when Fort Lee-based Min Metals was building homes on property east of the Revolutionary-era Ackerman-Rozmus house at 70 Franklin Turnpike, it became clear that the old home was in jeopardy. The oldest section of the house was built of rubblestone, much like the Old Stone House (now a museum) in Ramsey. But the stone had been covered with a gunite coating sometime in the 20th century, and the house had been allowed to fall into disrepair. The Allendale Planning Board had granted



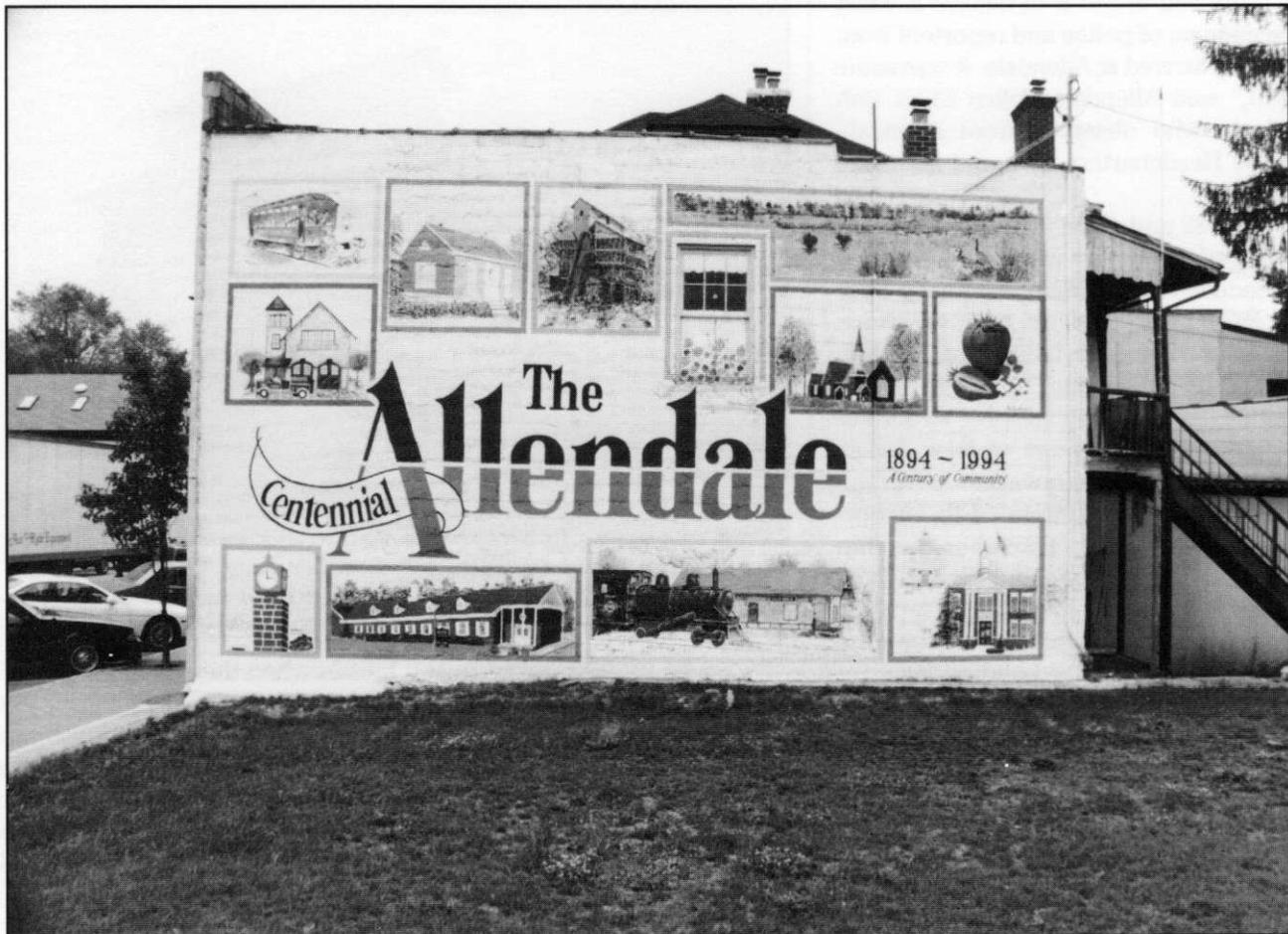
*The coal hopper at the Allendale Lumber Yard, in a photograph taken February 1986. It is the last of its kind in Bergen County.*

a variance to Min Metals when they applied to subdivide and build the new homes, with the condition that they retain the oldest portion of the house and possibly incorporate it into a new design. By October 1991 work had begun on the restoration of Allendale's only remaining Revolutionary-era stone house. The gunite coating had been removed, the underlying original stone had been repointed, and a new roof was in place.

### ALLENDALE'S CENTENNIAL

In October 1992 an Allendale '100' Centennial Committee was formed from members of Allendale's various clubs, groups, and organizations. The committee met on a monthly basis to propose and plan events and projects to commemorate the borough's 100th year of incorporation. As this book is being written, several events were in progress or being planned.

In May and early June 1994, a mural, conceived and organized by Stiles Thomas and designed by Allendale artist George Takayama utilizing the Allendale Centennial logo designed by Frank Vitale, was painted on the side of a downtown building by volunteer artists. The mural depicts memorable events in Allendale's history and was created using filler and paint supplied by Allendale residents Don Landzettel and Walter Landzettel (manufacturers of Lazon paints). Scenes depicted on the mural (and the artists who painted them, several from the Community Arts Association) are: the trolley — Henry Syverson; the old Allendale library — Rich Plessner; the coal chute at the lumberyard — Polly Calhoun; the decorative window — Joan Ward; the celery farm — Bud Finley; the old Methodist Church



*The centennial mural on the side of a building in the Allendale business section, summer 1994.*

— Eileen Vergoz; strawberries — Pat Rutkowski; the municipal building — Billie Samuelson, Betty Rypkema, and Felice Cebak; the railroad station and train — Hilary Tosdevin; the Brookside and Franklin Turnpike schools — Lorraine Strangfeld; the town clock — Ian Gavulis; and the old fire house — Jessica Ludwig and Helen Lee.

On May 29, 1994 a free dixieland jamboree concert was held at the Red Barn at Crestwood Park. The concert featured a nine-piece dixieland band led by Allendale resident and well-known band leader and performer, Rod Ruth.

A walking tour of Allendale took place on June 5, 1994 and a fundraising Golf Outing took place on June 21 at the Emerson Golf Club with a buffet dinner following at the Red Barn at Crestwood Lake.

Activities planned for the fall of 1994 include a September 4 "Big Band Sound" concert at the Red Barn at Crestwood Park.

September 24th and 25th activities include a centennial parade on Saturday morning, Ohio Muffins 1860s baseball games in the afternoons, a walking tour of Allendale and a community family picnic. A centennial journal was to be distributed free in September to

every Allendale household.

A gala centennial ball at the Sheraton Crossroads is being planned for November and in the same month, a hymn sing will take place at Northern Highlands Regional High School.