

EARLY YEARS OF THE BOROUGH
— 1895-1916 —

Allendale's population about 1894-1895 was reported in a local newspaper as 495. By 1900, the number had grown to 694, by June 1905 the population was 762, and by 1910, 937 people lived in the Borough of Allendale.

Around the turn of the century, the Erie Railroad occasionally published brochures and booklets promoting real estate in the areas served by their trains. One such booklet, "Where To Live," by Henry P. Phelps, published by the Passenger Department of the Erie Railroad in 1904, described Allendale. "Allendale is an exceedingly pleasant country village grown up around the station, and composed almost entirely of country homes. Land is not held so high but what a person of moderate income can usually afford to own all he can take care of, and not be obliged to keep a horse to get to and from the railroad. It

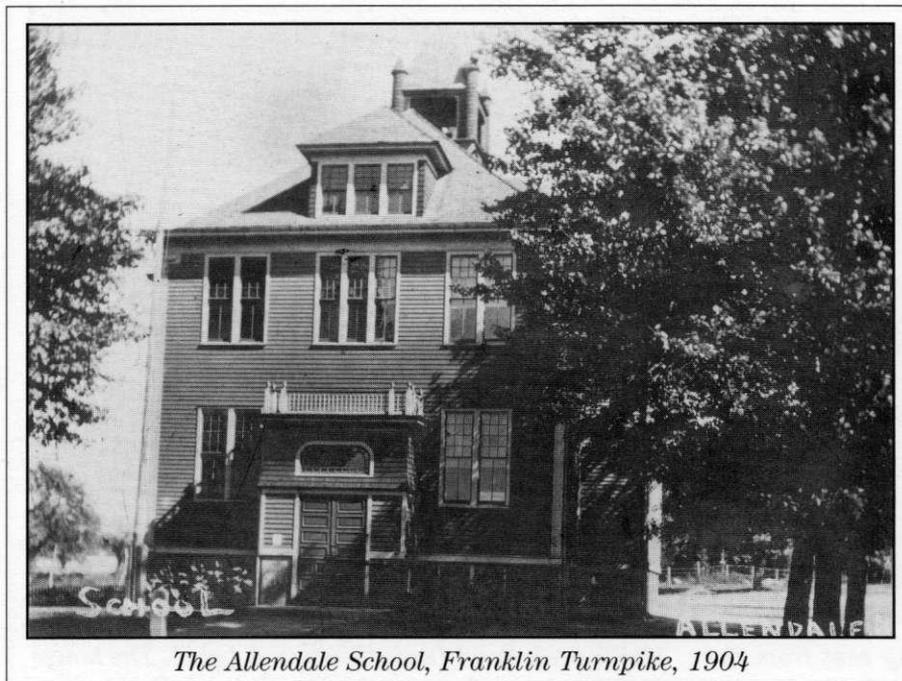
Chestnut Ridge. All about here are farms which for the city man who wants to get back to Nature, and bring up his children in a knowledge of her ways, should be investigated. 25.6 miles from New York. Population, 800. Fares — One way, 80¢; round trip, \$1.10; monthly commutation, \$6.70. Trains — Weekdays, 16 to New York, 17 from New York; Sundays, 10 to New York, 11 from New York. Lots (50x150), from \$200 up. Rents, \$10 to \$30." L. B. Burtis was listed in this booklet as a real estate agent at Allendale.

BOROUGH AFFAIRS AND SERVICES

On January 3, 1895, James J. Linkroum was appointed marshal of Allendale. He was sworn in on January 10th and on January 24th, the borough clerk was instructed by the mayor and council to secure a "proper badge" for the marshal. On February 21st the council resolved that the borough marshal be supplied with a pair of handcuffs and the borough clerk was instructed to purchase a pair. The salary of the Allendale marshal was set at \$25 per year. Other marshalls and deputies who served Allendale during this period were Hopper Yeomans, Fred Koster, Ernest Steele, John L. Yeomans, and Edward Hilbert.

The Allendale mayor and council continued in 1895 to hold their meetings at the schoolhouse on Franklin Turnpike. In February the borough clerk was authorized to secure the basement of Archer Hall for the spring elections.

In the spring of 1895 the incumbent mayor and council (elected December 4, 1894) were reelected for a second term. They were: Peter D. Rapelje, mayor, and Walter Dewsnap, Edward E. Burtis, Horace O. Doty, George W. Hatch, Charles Parigot, and C. A. Quackenbush, councilmen.



The Allendale School, Franklin Turnpike, 1904

is a good farming country, and considerable fruit is raised. It is healthful beyond all question. Roads are excellent, and the scenery is picturesque and pleasing. Allendale is also the station for Saddle River, 1-1/2 miles to the east, in a beautiful valley overlooked by

Robert L. Nimmo was named borough clerk. In December 1895, the borough entered into a contract to rent Linkroum's hall at \$35 for the year, for elections and borough meetings. The first ordinance passed by the Allendale borough council was in 1896, when it was declared "unlawful for any person to ride upon a bicycle on any sidewalk within the borough of Allendale."

At the January 21, 1897 meeting of the mayor and council, it was resolved to accept the offer of the Allendale Board of Education of a room in the newly built schoolhouse in which to hold council meetings. James Morton Southwick was employed to take care of the council room in the schoolhouse.

At the spring elections of 1897 the following were elected: George Cook, mayor; and Walter Dewsnap, John Jacob Pullis, Cornelius A. Hopper, Jesse Brown, John A. Mallinson, John Jacob Vanderbeek, councilmen. Garret G. Smith was named borough clerk. These borough officers were reelected in spring 1899 for a second term.

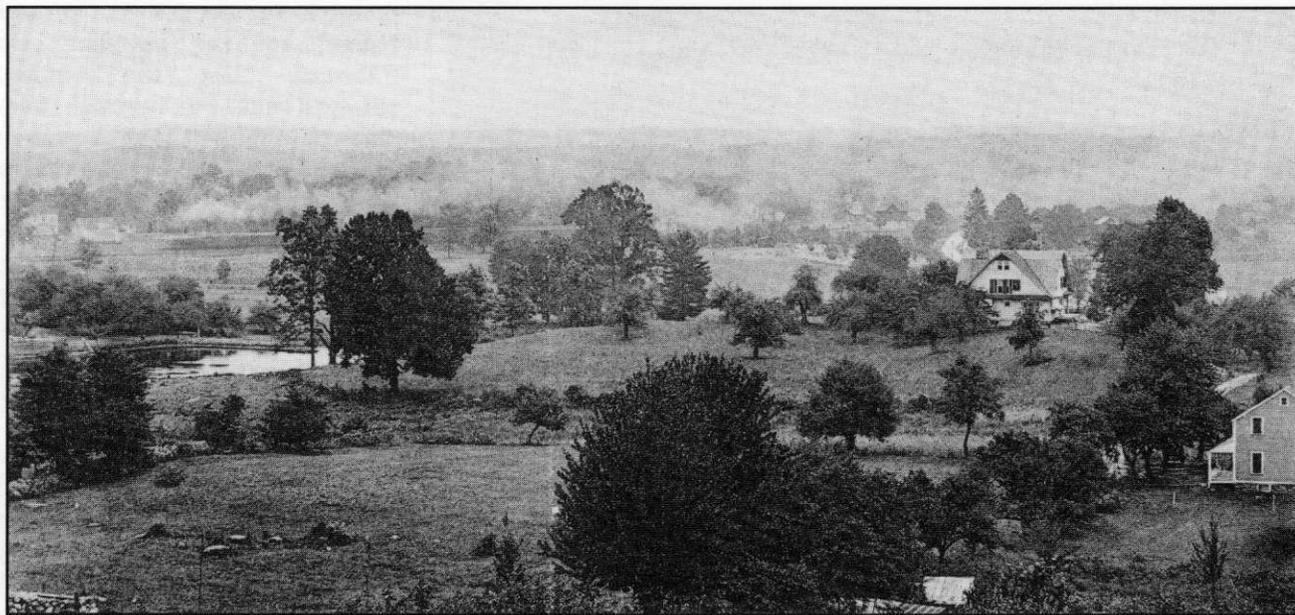
The mayor and council continued to meet in the schoolhouse until 1913 when the fire house was built. A large room on the second floor of the Fire House served as a Borough Hall. Council meetings were held in this room until sometime in the 1930s, after the 1929 opening of Brookside School, when the mayor and council took over the former school building on Franklin Turnpike as a Municipal Building.

They met there until February 1939 when the council, under Mayor Louis A. Keidel, voted, in a austerity measure to save expenses, to transfer meetings back to the Fire House.

In 1915 parts of Franklin Township were ceded to Allendale Borough and Orvil Township. In Allendale, this new acquisition seems to have been the area of West Crescent Avenue near the Waldwick border.

A Board of Health was organized in Allendale as early as 1896, when, according to the borough council minutes of February 6th, the following board of health commissioners were appointed: Samuel W. Brainerd, John A. Mallinson, Dr. Charles W. Badeau, C. A. Merrill, and Martin Henion.

The Allendale Board of Health in these early days was concerned with, among other health-related issues, the spread of infectious diseases. One of these was infantile paralysis, or polio, particularly feared in those days when there was no preventive vaccine. As early as 1916, Allendale had an infantile paralysis scare. As a preventive measure, the Allendale Board of Health determined that no children under the age of 16 should congregate in groups of more than five, and the police force was charged with enforcing this ruling. Children were not permitted to congregate at the Allendale Recreation Field, and were kept from swimming together at the new Allendale pool. School opening was delayed that year, and when area cases



Bird's eye view of Allendale, looking east from the water tower of the house at 200 Hillside Avenue. This was then the home of New York City confectioner Cyprian Gousset. The view is from a postcard published by W. Kornhoff, Allendale Home Made Bakery c.1905. The body of water at the left is

Mallinson's Pond (now Crestwood Lake). The house visible right of center is Dr. Gabriel Parkhurst's home (later Van Houten's) on West Maple Avenue. Smoke visible horizontally through photo is from a passing locomotive. The house on the far right is on Hillside Avenue.

of the disease appeared to be decreasing, school finally opened on September 25th.¹

Mayors of Allendale during this era were Peter D. Rapelje (1895-1897), George Cook (1898-1900), Walter Dewsnap (1901-1905 and 1910-1911), Charles S. Roswell (1906-1909), John W. Winter (1912-1913), and Gustave Nadler (1914-1918).

Those serving on the Allendale Borough Council between 1895 and 1916 included Jesse Brown, Robert Cockroft, William G. Z. Critchley, Walter Dewsnap, George W. Hatch, B. F. Hutches, Jr., William F. Kornhoff, Fred Koster, Dr. Godfrey Pittis, William W. Pollock, Abram T. Ryerson, and Charles Weeks.

Among Allendale's borough clerks during this period were Daniel Anthony, Robert L. Nimmo, Garret G. Smith, J. Muried Christopher, and Charles F. Smith.

BUSINESSES AND THE ALLENDALE BUSINESS SECTION

In 1892 Henry J. Appert purchased a house and property at the west end of what became Cottage Place, moved his family into the house, and began cultivation of his produce farm. The house burned down to its foundation in December 1896 and the house now standing at One Cottage Place was built slightly to the east of the old homesite.

By October 1903 Appert was calling his farm the Golden Gate Celery Gardens. The crops at Appert's farm were changed over the years from onions to celery and lettuce. Improvements were made and modern equipment was installed. A hydraulic irrigation system was installed and used during summer droughts. A pumping house was erected and installed, with electric pumps for draining off excessive water to the brook during the heavy summer rains. Motor equipment, including motorized tractors, auto-trucks, and various farm machinery, was utilized. Family houses were erected, where crews of hired help lived and boarded. Large greenhouses were built for raising seedling plants, and buildings were equipped with steam heat, electric lighting, electrically equipped sprinkling systems, and ventilation facilities.

Daily truck loads of produce were delivered to New York and Paterson wholesale markets. The farm was renamed the Allendale Produce Gardens.

In 1912 Appert's son Arthur A. Appert bought the

property and business and in that same year he built the first greenhouse. He further developed the farm, buying surrounding acreage including LeBarron, Zabriskie, and Quackenbush farm land, until the total farm area exceeded 100 acres.

The farm gained reknown as a picturesque landmark with its meticulously kept plots of black soil dotted with rows of developing green crops. Each plot was marked out by a surrounding border of green grass. New electrically equipped washing and packing buildings were erected and in them massive preparations for marketing were conducted, including a new bleaching process.

Loads of produce were conveyed by motor truck and in refrigerated railroad cars to the wholesale markets in New York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Paterson and to the Campbell Soup factory. The celery was branded and became famed as the "Triple A" and "King Arthur" brands.²

New businesses in Allendale, mostly centered around the train station, continued to open, and most of them thrived. In early 1895, James Linkroum erected a new building, called "Linkroum's Hall" by some, near the depot on the east side of the railroad tracks. It was reported that Dr. Abraham Lydecker, a former resident of Ramsey who had moved to Ohio, planned to return east to open a drug store in part of Linkroum's new building. By June of 1895, Linkroum



Appert's Golden Gate Gardens, about 1915. Arthur Appert, at left.

himself had opened an "ice cream saloon" in the lower part of his new hall. The upper part of the hall was used for meetings. This building housed a stationery and confectionery business for over half a

century. Those who operated this business at later dates included James E. Webb (1904), Wally Gasparini, George Mensching (by 1910), Bert Linkroum, and Eugene Melchionna (1916). In December 1895, James Linkroum entered into a contract with the Allendale Borough Council and the borough agreed to rent for \$35 part of the new hall for spring elections and borough meetings.

About April 1896 James Linkroum rented store space to Thomas Brown of New York, who opened a dry and fancy goods store. In October 1896 Brown's "New York Store" was broken into, and according to an article in *The Ramsey Journal*, "the best of everything in his store was taken. The thieves broke into the side entrance leading upstairs and through the

In May 1899, when O. H. P. Archer died at his summer home in Allendale, after an illness of only three days, most businesses and stores in Allendale were closed in respect for the man who had done so much for the community. Allendale people gathered at Archer Memorial Methodist Church to pay tribute to the memory of the summer resident who had been identified with so many improvements to the borough.

Eliza Borger (Mrs. Henry C. Borger) ran a dry goods store in the early years of the century, beginning about 1903. The store was run in a building owned by Garret H. Winter that stood on the north side of West Allendale Avenue on the site later occupied by Winter Brothers' store. The building was moved to High Street in 1931. At Mrs. Borger's store,

besides dry and fancy goods, one could buy notions, confectionery products, and stationery items. One could even buy reserved seat tickets for Archer Hall entertainments at Borger's store. After the Borger store closed on March 31, 1914, Mrs. Orival O. Clark, then of Ramsey, opened another dry goods store in the same building about May 1916. By January 1920 the Clarks lived on Allendale Avenue. She ran this store until about December 1920. Mrs. Clark's husband, Orival O.

Clark was Mayor of

Allendale in 1919-1920. The Clark family had moved to San Diego, California by 1927.^{3, 6, 7}

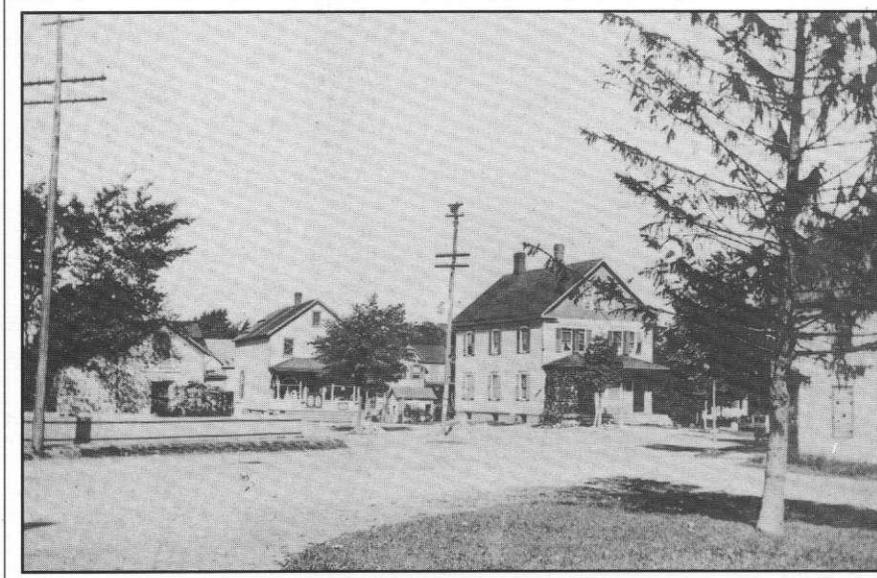
A series of short-lived partnerships preceded the long-lasting venture most Allendale residents knew as Winter Brothers Store. The general store of Winter, Leamon & Company was established in Allendale in 1888 and was succeeded by Smith and Henion in 1894. By November 1896, Smith and Henion had dissolved their partnership. The *Souvenir*, published by Archer Memorial Methodist Church in December 1894, presented this image of the Smith and Henion general store: "A true picture of a barrel of Pillsbury's Best Flour, Life-size, greets the traveller as he looks north from Friend Linkroum's. Smith & Henion, two young men full of push, grit, hope and goods, are on deck. Mr. Muihead Christopher is one



Postcard c. 1910-1915, a view looking north along Park Avenue to the Erie Railroad Station. The building partially shown on the extreme left, is Gasparini's Shoe Store (the sign says "Allendale Shoe Store")

partition into the store." Sometime before the summer of 1897, Brown had moved his store across the street to a building owned by Garret Winter. By August 1897 Brown had closed the business and moved back to New York.³

Max Scholz had come from New York City and to open a "first-class barber shop" by April 1895. Vito M. Gasparini moved to Allendale in 1898 and opened a boot and shoe repair shop on West Allendale Avenue near Hop Youmans' Butcher Shop. Later Gasparini bought a house which stood on the site where the train station stands today. After the railroad bought this land from Gasparini, he bought, in April 1902, the property at 42 Park Avenue from John A. and Mary C. Mallinson, and he and his family moved there. He also ran his Allendale Shoe Store there until his death in 1925.^{4, 5}



Allendale Square, about 1905, showing the business section. The view is looking northwest from the railroad tracks. The two buildings in the center are the Winter General Store and the building housing Mrs. Borger's Dry Goods Store. The building on the left is the Allendale Meat Market, southeast of the two stores in the center of the photo. It stood about on the site where the Guatelli Building would later be built. Myrtle Avenue runs between it and the Winter store and the street on the viewer's side of the meat market is West Allendale Avenue. Today's commuter parking lot would be at bottom left. The building on the right is Linkroum's Hall.

of their salesmen. Harmless, modest, ready and intelligent is he. He has a future and so has every young man who keeps away from rum and evil company."

John W. Winter was running the store by the early part of the 1900s, and in 1912 he took over the business from his father, Garret Hopper Winter. G. C. Coates and Philip Strunk bought the business on May 2, 1914 and ran it as Coates & Strunk until May 1, 1916 when both men and their families moved to Butler, New Jersey, and the business was returned to the Winter family. On May 1, 1916, John Winter turned the store over to his two sons, Herbert J. Winter and William L. Winter, and the store was henceforth called Winter Brothers'. The business was incorporated in 1916. At this point the store was still a general store, selling a wide variety of items from groceries to chickenfeed to coal. Bub Buhlman later remembered the Winter business as an old-fashioned general store "where you could get everything from a needle to a locomotive."^{3, 4, 6, 8}

In the winter, ice was cut and harvested from ponds and lakes, and kept in ice houses for use during the year. In January 1903, six men and a horse were gathering ice from Christopher's pond in Allendale, when suddenly the ice broke, plunging the horse and the men into the water. All of the men and the horse were quickly rescued. Reporting on the condition of the shivering men, *The Ramsey Journal* noted, the "water cure caused them to suspend their prohibition views for a time and counteract the outward bath by an inward wash."⁹

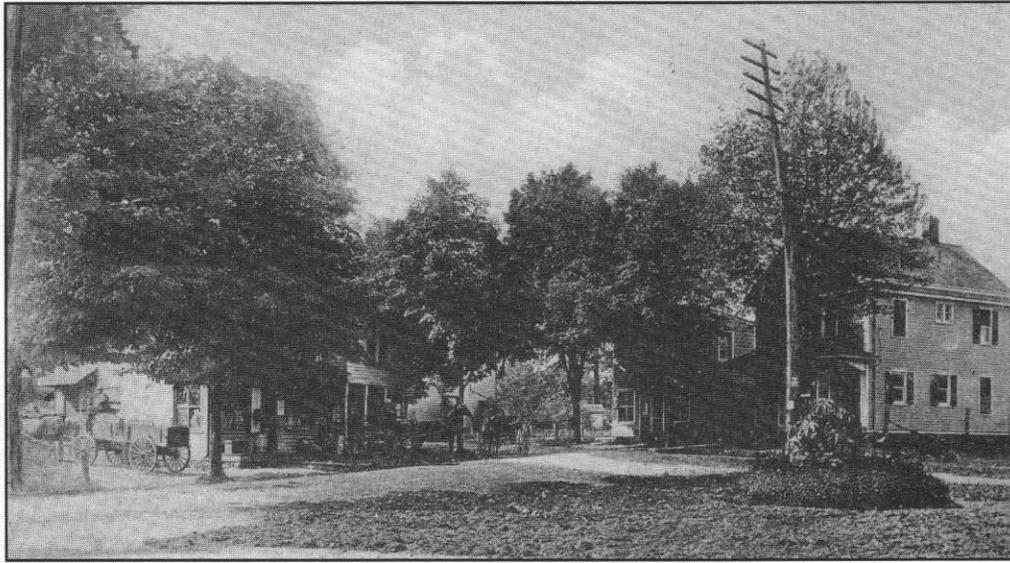
The Allendale Ice Company was in business by about 1915, and in July 1916 a Mr. Gray, of Paterson, took over the management of the business.¹⁰ Ice was harvested from lake San Jacinto well into the 1920s. On January 29, 1920, *The Ramsey Journal* reported,

"The ice houses around Lake San Jacinto have been filled to their capacity with sixteen inch ice. This year is the first time these have been filled for some years past. Ice ought to be cheap next summer."

Ice was delivered to homes in wagons, and Laura Barrett Haviland later wrote, "we kids would beg for a little piece of ice to suck on, when they stopped at our house." Nearly every home had an icebox, and in addition, some people cooled their butter and milk by dropping it in a bucket into the well. Ice continued to be delivered to homes well into the 1930s, by which time nearly every household had replaced its icebox with an electric refrigerator. In September 1927, Allendale resident Carroll Varey, preparing to return to college, gave up his summer job as an ice man in Ramsey, working for Mr. Garrison.

Wagons also delivered meat — the housewife went out to the wagon, made her selection, and the butcher would cut and weigh the meat in the back of the wagon.^{8, 11}

Allendale's first pay phone was installed in R. V. Ackerman's general store (it was the only Allendale telephone listed in the Ridgewood Central Office directory issued in September 1897). In October 1898 Ackerman built a large coal shed near his store. About June 1903 John H. Ackerman bought out and succeeded his father, Richard V. Ackerman, in his general store business in Allendale. When the store building was destroyed by fire on August 2, 1903 it was rebuilt that same year on a site slightly west of the old store. At the time of the fire R. V. Ackerman, in poor health, and his second wife, Emma, and daughter, Myra, lived above the store. John H. Ackerman and his family lived a short distance away on Park Avenue. All of Ackerman's stock was destroyed in the fire, along with the store's account



Station Square, in Allendale, on the west side of the railroad tracks, from a postcard mailed August 1908 to Helyn Whiting. The view shown is looking southwest along Park Avenue from the west side of the railroad tracks. The building on the left is Ackerman's General Store. The building shown at the right is Gasparini's Shoe Store.

books and the public telephone. The Allendale borough safe, which had been stored in the building, was partially destroyed, and Western Union telegraph wires were saved by cutting them. The engineer of a passing freight train blew his whistle for ten minutes to alert neighbors, who responded to put out the fire and prevent its spread to other nearby buildings.¹²

In 1908 John H. Ackerman advertised his store (Tel. 94 L-1), offering groceries, teas, coffees, spices, butter and cheese, as well as the highest grade of Pittston Coal, along with flour, feed, and hay.¹³ The John H. Ackerman family lived first on Park Avenue and later on Elm Street. John H. Ackerman continued his father's general store business in Allendale (later selling just coal and fuel oil).¹⁴

William F. Kornhoff established his bakery in Allendale about 1901. In 1903 he built a house, with a bakery in the front part, near the railroad station on the north side of and facing the street that would later be named Myrtle Avenue. In December 1909 the Kornhoff Bakery building burned and the bakery was relocated, probably to a building on West Allendale Avenue.¹⁵

By 1904 James J. Slingland's Allendale Dairy Company was in business here, and Slingland offered "milk and cream—strictly pure. Delivered to any part of Allendale and Waldwick. Alderney and Jersey Cattle."¹⁶

Fred Rogers moved to Allendale about 1901. He operated his Woodland Dairy from about 1915 until about 1950. He made his home on what was then called Rogers Road (later called Boroline Road) with Anna Wilson and Ellen Wilson, and later with their nephew, Robert D. Wilson and his family.

A hotel at Allendale was being run in 1900 by Lyman F. Bradley, and his bartender was Andrew J. Mowerson. Bradley had assumed the management of the hotel in May 1895, succeeding H. J. Mansfield. In June 1905 John A. Johnson, assisted by Carl Gail, was

the hotel keeper. Valentine J. Braun and his wife, Lucy L. Braun came to Allendale in 1905. He owned and operated the Allendale Hotel on the east side of the railroad tracks.¹⁷

Ernesto Castaldi, a schoolteacher who boarded with Mrs. Cornelia Tamburello on Franklin Turnpike, was manufacturing his Castaldi's Neapolitan Tomato Sauce at Allendale by 1904. When he designed his label for the sauce, he wanted a little child as its centerpiece. He found just the little girl he wanted—fellow Allendale resident Alonzo Barrett's daughter, Laura.





Christopher's Saw Mill, in the early 1900s.

And so dainty Laura Barrett's picture graced countless containers of tomato sauce.¹⁸

After their sawmill on the brook near West Crescent Avenue burned down in 1908, Richard J. Christopher, son of Richard Christopher, ran a portable sawmill in Allendale. Richard J. Christopher and his brother Jacob Muried Christopher (J. M. Christopher), were in the coal and lumber business together as "Christopher Brothers" by 1912. They sold coal, lumber, and building materials.¹²

Several livery stables operated in Allendale's early years as a borough. By June of 1895, Frank H. Storms had opened a livery stable in Mr. Yeomans' barn. He not only had carriages for hire, but he arranged for a baggage express wagon to meet every train, making it convenient for summer boarders to get their trunks to and from the station.

Jacob P. Beaver was running a livery stable by 1900 and at least until 1910. He and his family lived in the house on West Allendale Avenue which later became (about 1947) the Allendale Bar & Grill.

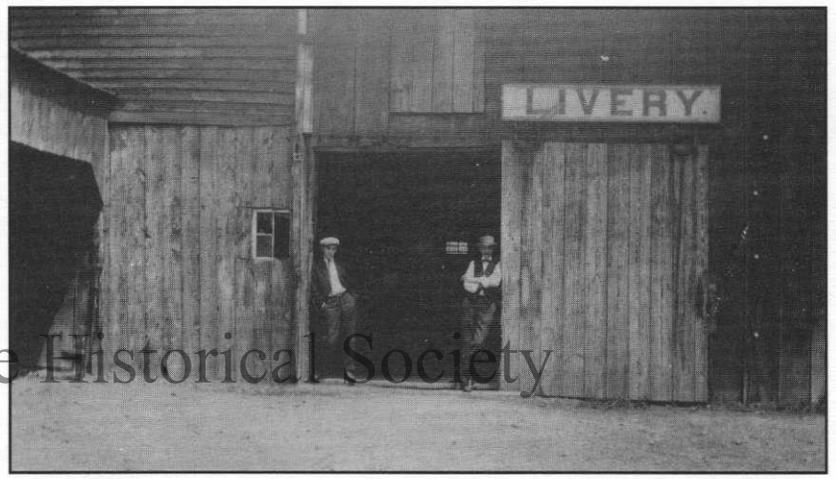
Alonzo C. Barrett ("Lon"), ran a livery stable in Allendale from 1906 to 1912. Barrett's first livery stable was located on a lane paralleling West Allendale Avenue (running behind today's Allendale Bar and Grill). About 1909 the Barretts moved to a house opposite the Allendale Hotel in the triangle of land between West Allendale Avenue and Myrtle Avenue. At this second location, Lon Barrett continued to run his livery stable. Barrett commuted to Newark, working for Clark's ONT Spool Cotton Co. He employed

Charlie Simon to take care of the business during the day, and Barrett himself took over in the evening, taking people anywhere they wanted to go locally, including from the railroad station to their homes, sometimes as far as Saddle River. Barrett and his family in 1906 lived in a house owned by William Kornhoff, near his bakery, on Allendale Avenue east of the railroad station. The stable was in back of the house and could be reached only by a dirt road that ran behind the houses and stores. In 1909 Barrett moved his family to the other side of Allendale Avenue, nearer the railroad station to a house owned by Mr. Yeomans in the triangle formed by Allendale and Myrtle Avenues. This house was later moved to Myrtle Avenue.^{11, 19}

Before 1916, Edward M. Williams was running a livery service in the location later occupied by Allendale's Central Garage. In April 1916, according to *The Ramsey Journal*, Eddie Williams' hack had one of its front wheels knocked off by a passing car-



Barrett's Livery Stable. Above, in September 1908, when it was located on a lane just west of West Allendale Avenue (behind what is today's Allendale Bar & Grill). Below, on May 29, 1911, when it was located across from the Allendale Hotel, in the triangle between West Allendale Avenue and Myrtle Avenue. Standing in the doorway are Alonzo C. Barrett and Charlie Simon.

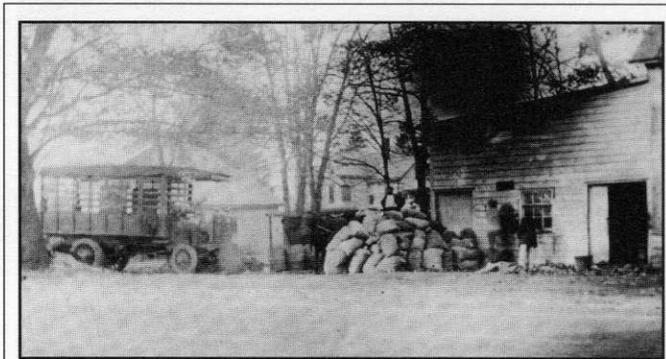


riage. On January 10, 1917, Williams sold his business to Christopher J. Smith, who employed George Hunt, of Orchard Street.^{6, 20}

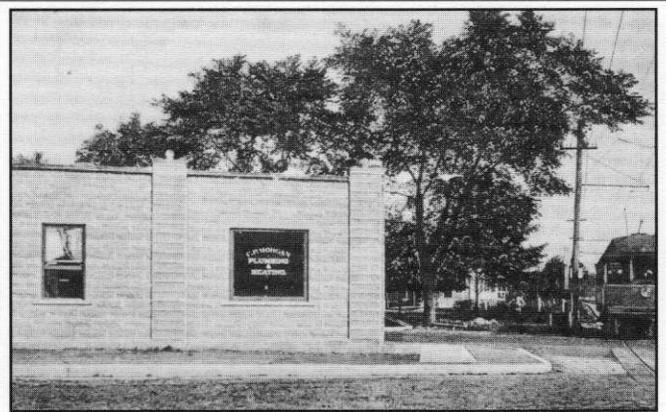
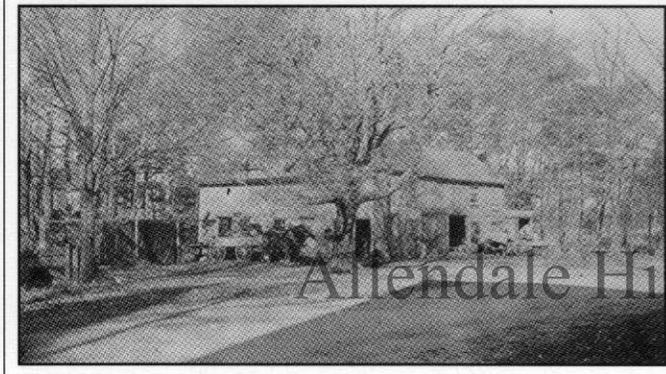
By 1914 the Brennan Brothers' Livery Stable was being operated in Allendale by John J. Brennan and his brother. They were using an automobile in addition to horse-drawn vehicles by 1914. In May 1916 the stable bought two "fine truck and carriage horses."²⁰

Joseph Henry Mallinson's Cider Mill, on Franklin Turnpike opposite Archer Hall, had a new cider press, according to a broadside printed about 1896. "Give the New Press a Trial," the poster said. Mallinson promised low prices, clean cider, no delays, easy work, quick delivery, and full measure for 1-1/2¢ per gallon. He had purchased a Boomer & Boschert Press, the most powerful in the world, and he was "now prepared to do custom cider making in the very best manner, [and] an inspection of the new and improved process" was invited. The cider was pressed through cotton cloth, and being free from pomace, would keep better than when made by the old methods.²¹

The Ramsey Journal, in its issue of September 8, 1896, described the procedure at that time at the mill: "A load of apples is driven up to the mill, shoveled into a chute, from which they fall in buckets attached to an endless chain, which carries them up to the grater. After being reduced to a pulp, they descend through a telescopic tube to the press where they are rapidly formed in layers. Layer after layer is put up and then the press is swung around by the screws.



Mallinson's Cider Mill, Franklin Turnpike. Above, about 1900-1905. Below, about 1910.



The Braun "Flatiron Building," about 1912, showing trolley at right of photograph.

This is also run by steam and has three speeds, which run the press down in a few moments. A steam pump then takes the juice to a tank above, where it is strained, and from there runs in the barrels in your wagon by means of a hose. In less than a half hour a load of apples is converted into cider and is on your wagon ready to take home."

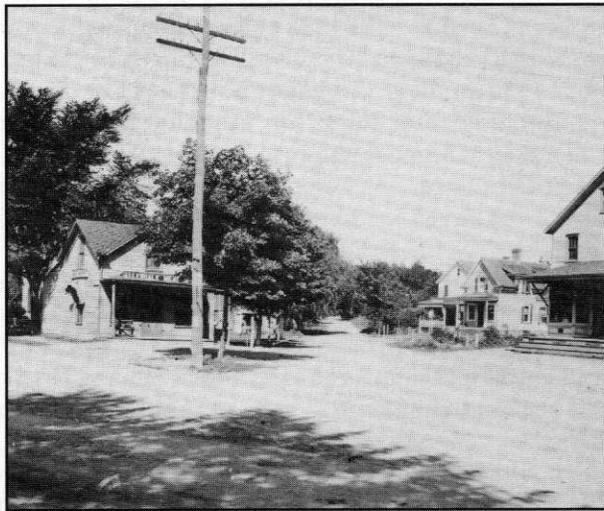
In April 1897, Edward E. Burtis's Allendale Mill burned to the ground, along with an ice house which had been filled with ice by Mr. Goodyear. Burtis did not rebuild, and the mill site was sold, sometime before 1911, to Benjamin F. Hutches, Jr., who named his estate there "San Jacinto" after the site in his home state of Texas.²²

Arthur H. Walton had moved to Allendale, probably from Ridgewood, by 1908. He ran the Walton Real Estate and Insurance Business and had an office on Pine Street in New York City as well. Walton's son, A. Hobart Walton, was later a long-time mayor of Oakland, N.J. Walton evidently lived at and developed property on what became East Orchard Street, which was known in 1907 as Walton Avenue in "Walton Heights, formerly Shady Side Park in the Village of Allendale, Bergen County, N.J."^{23, 24}

In 1911, the Braun building just east of the Allendale Hotel was built. The building later came to be called the Flatiron Building, because of its triangular shape.

Henry N. Thurston came to Allendale from Saddle River and began his automotive garage and service station in 1911 — the Allendale Garage on Franklin Turnpike on the old Mallinson Cider Mill site opposite Archer Hall. He was the Bergen County agent for "Make-A-Truck," which offered the makings of a truck for \$350. About March 1916, he opened a second business in Hackensack.

An office of the First National Bank of Ramsey was opened in the store of William F. Kornhoff in February 1914. The office accepted deposits on Mondays and Thursdays, between the hours of 2:30 and 3:45 p.m. Mr. Kornhoff, a member of the Allendale Board of Trade, was instrumental in bring-



Above, the Allendale Meat Market, run by Hopper Yeomans and later by James E. Simpson. Photo taken about 1909. The buildings on the right are the Kornhoff building and the Max Scholz home and barbershop on Myrtle Avenue. On the far right is the Winter grocery store, which stood on the site of today's Post Office building. Below, another view of the same buildings, in a photograph taken August 15, 1909.



ing the bank office to Allendale, and offered the use of his store rent-free in order to make the banking service available to Allendale residents. This early branch was discontinued when it was discovered that banking laws prohibited such a branch office.

Theodore R. Price ran a meat market in Allendale in the early 1900s. An account book he kept in 1912 shows the following costs of various meats at that time: one pound of bacon, 22¢; a 6-1/2-pound ham, \$1.13; a 3-pound pot roast, 45¢; a pound of frankfurters, 17¢; and a 5-3/4-pound leg of lamb, \$1.15. By January 1917, he had started a "traveling" meat market, selling meat from a wagon.^{25, 26}

Mabel McLaughlin (of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania) and Edith Christenson (of Arlington, New Jersey) ran the Knickerbocker Chocolate House by May 1915 in a cottage built in 1908 for Elwood H. Moore at 755 Franklin Turnpike. The business was apparently operated only in the summer; it closed for the season

on November 1, 1915. In December 1917 the cottage was destroyed by fire and *The Ramsey Journal* reported that "The house was well known in this section as the 'Chocolate House.'" A portion of the valuable hand-carved furniture was saved, but all that remained of the building was walls and a chimney. The property was sold in 1919 and the house was rebuilt that year using the walls and chimney that remained from the previous structure.¹⁵

By March 1915 work had begun on the Guatelli Building being built in the business section of town on the Plaza. The brick building was constructed for John and Louis Guatelli by Charles S. McPeck. On March 15, 1915 the cellar was being excavated. The building was completed by August 30, when Louis Guatelli opened a confectionery and drug store in the building.

Keck's Dry Goods Store opened in the Guatelli Building on September 24, 1915 and Herbert Winter noted in his diary that the store sold "the first suit of clothes ever sold in the town."

H. Ryerson opened a barber shop in Allendale in the spring of 1917, first in the Gasparini building, but moving by May across the railroad tracks to a storefront in the Pittis block of stores opposite the Allendale Hotel.²⁷

On May 17, 1916 the Magnet Grocery Store opened, in the Guatelli Building, just west of the Keck Dry Goods Store. This store was part of a chain of Magnet stores, and the Allendale business was managed by D. Henry Zabriskie.^{6, 28}

Herman De Hossen, a retired New York restaurant proprietor, opened, on December 6, 1915, a hardware store in the Guatelli Building. The short-lived business was discontinued about April 15, 1916.⁵

James E. Simpson was running his meat market, probably as successor to Hopper Yeomans, by 1915. Simpson was in business until at least 1929. In April 1916, when three hogs escaped from a freight train passing through Allendale, Simpson and Frank Austin caught two of them and slaughtered them. A third hog, reported *The Ramsey Journal* on April 13, "is believed to be somewhere in the woods adjacent to Orchard Street."²⁹

On June 6, 1917 the A & P grocery store was opened in Allendale, in the Guatelli Building. The manager of the store was Mr. Yearling.

Tradespeople in Allendale during this era included Ryerson Ackerson (a masonry contractor, by 1880), C. P. Morgan (a plumber, who had an office about 1911 in the newly completed Braun Building); L. E. Rossner, plumber; Miss F. Hillman (who made, trimmed, and remodeled hats at her West Maple Avenue home in 1916); and H. B. Ivers (dealer in coffee, tea, and spices in 1908).

Builders and building contractors in Allendale at this time included James Webb and his sons; John W. Rudolph; Stephen Van Blarcom; and S. T. Van Houten.

Dr. George Havell came from South Amboy to open a dental practice May 1, 1916 in an office in the Joseph Mallinson home on West Allendale Avenue. He later lived in the Guatelli building and had an office above Mrs. Clark's dry goods store (by June 1918). About June 1918 he made his home in one of Dr. Pittis's houses on Myrtle Avenue. By September 1920 his office was in Ramsey.

FARMS

Several farmers continued to raise crops during these early years of the borough, but with every passing year farms disappeared and new houses sprung up in their place.

Strawberries were still a popular local crop, though not grown in the huge quantities of bygone years. By 1920 the truck farms still being worked in Allendale were Appert's farm, John J. Vanderbeck's farm on East Crescent Avenue, Charles Ackerson's on Franklin Turnpike, and Daniel Van Blarcom's on Hillside Avenue (poultry and fruit). The Wilson and Arlt farms, off East Crescent Avenue, still grew garden crops and strawberries, and during the strawberry season, Allendale boys and girls were recruited to help with the picking. Both William ("Bub") Buhlman and his brother-in-law, Bill Robinson, could remember picking strawberries as kids in Allendale, on, among other places, the Wilson farm.⁸

Helyn ("Tiny") Anthony Meyer of Allendale remembered "We picked strawberries at John Appert's farm in Saddle River. John met us at the corner of Franklin Turnpike and Allendale Avenue. He drove us to his farm. We picked strawberries all day during the short season, and were paid two cents a quart. We always ate the largest berries, and we each tried to pick fifty quarts a day. At the end of the day we had to walk home from Saddle River."³⁰

Except for Appert's Allendale Produce Farm, and a few relatively small truck farms, most of the farming land in Allendale by 1916 had been subdivided for home-building plots. The farmland remaining in Allendale now tended toward smaller acreage and different production: dairy farming and poultry raising.

William D. Lutz was working a dairy farm on West Crescent Avenue until 1920 or later and Fred Rogers ran a dairy farm in Allendale. Arthur Bull Sullivan moved his family to Allendale about 1911 and began his "Sable Feather Farm" on Franklin Turnpike. He was a hobby breeder, exporter, and importer of S. C. Black Orpington chickens. His farm was known as one of the finest in the state, and he had the cable address of "Sable Sully."³¹

By 1916, Fred J. Crick was raising Rhode Island Reds and S.C.W. Leghorns on his Orchard Poultry Farm on East Crescent Avenue. By May 1916 he had built a new chicken building and run, which made a total of five separate chicken buildings on his farm. The following year he raised over 10,000 incubator chicks.³²

In addition to these larger poultry farms, during this era many Allendale residents kept a few chickens for their own use and to sell their eggs for a little extra income. Included in this number was James McNelley, who called his home on Hillside Avenue "Edgewood," and who advertised "Eggs, Unsurpassed for the Table, Sanitary, Fresh, Guaranteed."

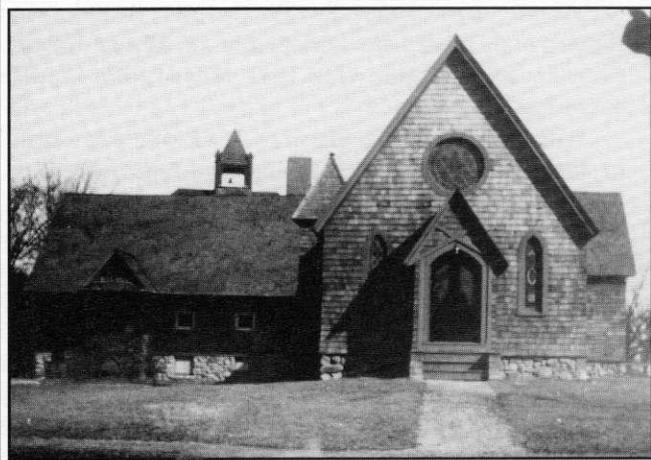
CHURCHES

The Episcopal Church of the Epiphany

In April 1895 the Allendale Mayor and Council granted the Church of the Epiphany a permit to move their chapel. The old "Chapel in the Willows" building was moved along Franklin Turnpike in May or early June 1895 from its former site on or near the northeast corner of Franklin Turnpike and Chapel Road (the name then for what is now Cottage Place) to a lot on the northeast corner of Franklin Turnpike and



The Episcopal Mission of the Epiphany church building on Franklin Turnpike about 1903-1905. At this time the church faced Franklin Turnpike. At left is the church Parish House, as yet not connected by a cloister to the church.



The Episcopal Mission of the Epiphany, in a photograph taken about 1910 by Sam Brower.

East Orchard Street. The church building was situated at its new location with its entrance facing Franklin Turnpike. The Chapel reopened at its new location in June 1895.^{33, 34}

On September 6, 1896, the Rev. William Earnest Allen was appointed to the Mission and on April 11, 1898, Edward G. Washburne first officiated as Warden. In 1900 Rev. J. Q. Archdeacon served the Mission for a year, until June 1901 when James William Jackson came for the summer as lay reader from the General Seminary in New York, and remained in charge throughout the following winter. In 1902 Jackson was ordained. Rev. Jackson remained with the church until his death in January 1918.

In 1902 the need for more space for the Sunday School and meetings of the various organizations of the Mission, resulted in the planning and building of a Parish House, designed by architect William Dewsnap of Allendale.

In early 1905 the congregation had mounted a fund drive to raise \$1,000. to remodel, repair, and enlarge the church building. The church at that time seated only 70 persons, and the aim of the drive was to double the seating capacity. When the work was completed in 1907, the entrance to the renovated building faced East Orchard Street (instead of Franklin

Turnpike), the chapel was connected to the Parish House by a cloister, and it was at this time that the entire chapel structure was shingled.

In 1907 the Rev. C. H. S. Hartman was installed as pastor of the Church of the Epiphany. In the same year a tablet was placed in the building in commemoration of Daniel Aborn Smith's 30 years of service as lay reader and Warden.^{35, 36}

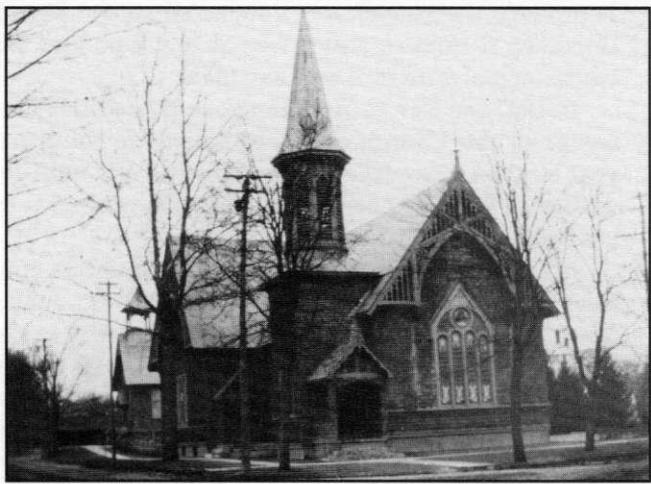
In 1904 and 1905, members of the Allendale congregation who lived in Ramsey organized St. John's Mission in their own community, meeting first in the Odd Fellows' Hall there. By March of 1905 nearly \$1,500 had been donated toward the building of a Ramsey parish house, and George Crocker donated funds for a church in memory of his wife, Emma Hanchett Crocker, who had died in New York during the previous summer. Edwin Carpenter donated a plot of ground for the building. Allendale's William Dewsnap designed a part stone Norman-style building, which was erected at a total cost of about \$13,000 on the eastern corner of Main and Arch Streets in Ramsey. The Church of St. John's opened on February 25, 1906.

Archer Memorial Methodist Church

In 1897 the Rev. Charles C. Winans became the pastor of the Archer Memorial Methodist Church. The Rev. W. A. Knox arrived as pastor in 1902, Rev. Louis F. Bowman in 1904, Rev. H. B. Leach (or Leech) in 1908, and the Rev. Charles Scott Woodruff began



Archer Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church in May 1906.



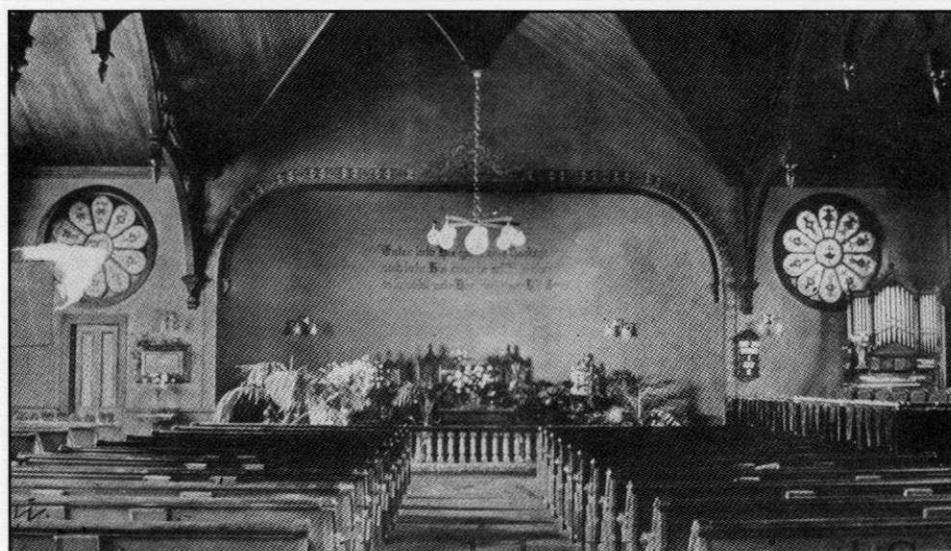
Archer Memorial Methodist Church. Photo taken about 1910-1915 by Sam Brower.

his pastorate in April 1911.

In 1903 electric lighting was installed at Archer Hall, and the lights were ready for use by the time of the church's annual fair in August of that year. Additional work was completed by reopening day, May 20, 1906, when exterior and interior photographs of the building were taken.^{12, 37}

Guardian Angel Roman Catholic Mission

In 1903 the first Catholic masses were said in Linkroum's hall for about ten Catholic families in Allendale. The purpose of this mass was to determine the number of Catholic families in the town. Among those early Catholic families were the Apperts, McDermotts, Hebers, Shermans, Gasparinis, and



Archer Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church in 1906, interior. J. Murked Christopher, who mailed (on July 9, 1906 to his mother) the postcard from which this photo was taken, wrote on the front, "View on Reopening Day, May 20, 1906."

O'Briens. The Rev. P. T. Carew came from Ridgewood, where he was pastor of Mount Carmel Church, to celebrate this first Mass. John Appert served as altar boy.

Within the next ten years the Catholic population of Allendale grew to 20 families, adding the Bijous, Bloomers, Donahues, Farleys, Hickeys, Higginses, Knacks, Walshes, Tierneys, Scafuros, and Goussets. In September 1913 St. Luke's Church in Ho-Ho-Kus (the first Bergen County Catholic Church, founded in the 1860s) established a mission in Allendale. In September 1913 Catholic services began, held by Father Patrick F. Pindar, pastor of St. Luke's, in Henry J. Appert's gymnasium-recreation room above the garage at 1 Cottage Place.^{38, 39}

In November and December of 1913 the house on the corner of Maple and Elm Streets was bought from Benjamin F. Hutches and renovated to be used as a Catholic Church. There was a seating capacity of 125 on the first floor and rooms on the second floor had been renovated for Sunday School and parish purposes. Extra support columns had been installed under the first floor. According to Ella Appert, however, the second floor was never used, and the stairway was removed.^{40, 41, 42}

From its establishment in 1914 until 1954 the church was a mission of St. Luke's Church and was served by priests from the church in Ho-Ho-Kus.

DAILY LIFE AND RECREATION

Alonzo Barrett's daughter, Laura, remembered life in her grandparents' house on Franklin Turnpike in the early 1900s. She recalled watching her grandmother Ivers wash dishes in two pans of water on the stove (to keep the water hot) — one with suds from handmade soap, and one with clear water for rinsing. Water was also heated on the stove (the only means of heating water in those days) for clothes washing and bathing. She remembered a rocking chair in the kitchen for chores that could be done while sitting. There was a small metal sink and a water pump in one corner of the kitchen, and a trap door in the floor (lifted by a large iron ring and a device with ropes, pulleys, and weights) to access the

stone steps to the dark, dirt floor cellar, used to store vegetables, crocks of pickles, and other foodstuffs.

In those days clothes were washed in tubs, outdoors in the summer, and in the kitchen in the winter. White clothes were boiled with soap and bleach in a (usually copper) washtub, then lifted out with a stick and deposited in the first of three additional tubs, where homemade soap was rubbed on the clothes using a corrugated washboard. The clothes were then wrung out, by hand or by a manually operated wringer, and put into the second tub, containing clear rinse water. Here they were swished through the rinse water and then wrung out again. Then they were put into the third tub, containing blueing water. Some were then starched, and then again wrung out and hung out to dry. This chore took nearly all day, and was usually done on Monday. Tuesday was ironing day, using sad irons which were heated on the wood stove. As they cooled with use, they were reheated and were replaced by others which had been heating on the stove.

There were no bathrooms at this time, and every bedroom had its own washstand equipped with a pitcher, basin, soap dish, towels, and wash cloths. There were also potties and slop jars, which had to be cleaned each day. She remembered that homes at this time had what were called water closets or back houses — small wooden buildings with no windows, but usually an opening above the door to let in light and air. Frequently a new moon shape was carved in the door or sides to let in a little more light, and a Sears Roebuck catalog hung on a nail in case there was no tissue paper. Most people's back houses were quite a few feet away from the main house, and were generally hidden by lilac bushes or similar shrubbery.

Her grandfather, Alfred E. Ivers, was a music lover and had a hand-cranked phonograph with cylindrical records near his Morris chair, where he would sit for hours and listen to Caruso sing. He also had some Uncle Josh records to please the children.

There was no electricity or gas in those days, so all lighting in the house was by kerosene lamps — she was fascinated as she watched her grandmother Ivers pull down the Tiffany stained glass lamp that hung in the hall, light the wick and push the lamp back up. The lamp chimneys and globes had to be cleaned and the wicks trimmed every day, a job that in the Ivers household at that time fell to Aunt Sadie.

In 1909 the Barrett family moved to a house across the street from the Allendale Hotel. While liv-

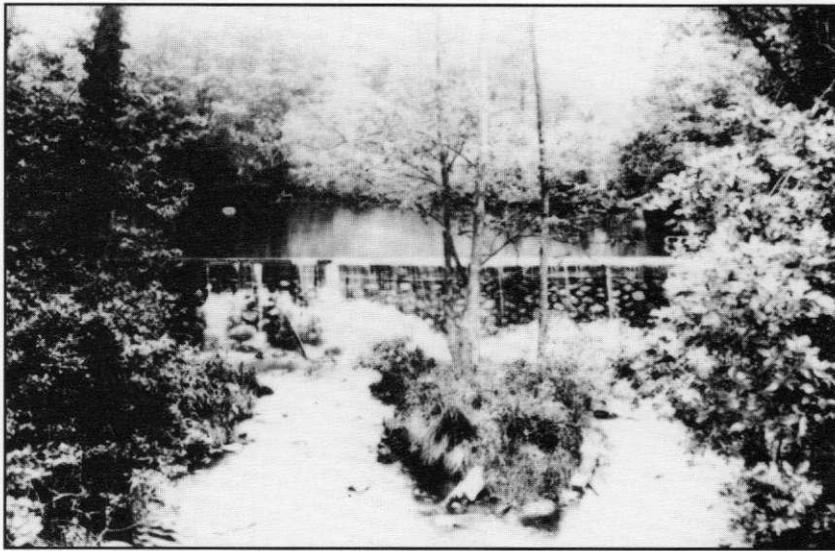


The view looking south along Franklin Turnpike in 1906. On the left is Archer Memorial Methodist Church.

ing in this house, Laura and her sister Marion had diphtheria. They had to stay in their room and no one but their mother was permitted to enter. A sheet, soaked with a disinfectant, was hung in the doorway, but when their mother wasn't looking, their sisters Alice and Mildred, would lift the sheet to show them their dolls and other things they were playing with. In those days, after every contagious illness, the house had to be fumigated. After the Barrett girls were again well, the entire family left the house for several hours while formaldehyde candles were burned to kill the germs.

She also remembered being impressed as a child by the number of sleighs used for wintertime deliveries of produce, milk, meats and such. She remembered that as children, she and her friends "succeeded sometimes in hitching rides on the broad runners of the sleighs — dangerous, but fun. There was plenty of sleigh riding — coasting, that is — and bobsledding, too. We would start at the top of the gate house hill, before it was cut down to make it less steep, and ride all the way to Van Houten's and Nimmo's [on Franklin Turnpike]." ⁴³

Helyn Anthony Meyer remembered sleigh riding on Christopher's hill on Park Avenue, where Allendale kids would coast down the long hill on their sleds. "A good strong rope on our Flexible Flyers was necessary so that we could hook on to the big horse-driven sleighs that the coal, feed, grain and logging owners used in the winter. R. J. Christopher had horse-driven logging sleighs on which he carted logs from Saddle River to his saw mill in Allendale. We would wait for an empty sleigh going to Saddle River and hook our sleds on it. We would ride over the hills to Saddle River [where] we would wait for a log-filled sleigh going back to Allendale.



The dam at Smith's pond on Brookside Avenue. The view is looking north from the Brookside Avenue bridge. This photo, dating from about 1910, was taken by Sam Brower.

"There were a few people who had a horse and sleigh called a 'cutter.' Mr. DeMauriac, who lived at the end of Brookside Avenue at the Wyckoff line, had one of those cutters. We could hook on his cutter and have a good ride on the snowy roads."³⁰ Other Allendale people remembered sleighriding on Hillside Avenue, where the kids would often tie ten sleds together.

Ice skating and ice hockey were winter favorites, too. In December 1900 it was reported that a few very cold nights had "brought joy to the hearts of the boys by providing skating. Wednesday Burtis' Pond had about 3 inches of black ice and afforded fine skating to a large number after school hours." Ice skating also took place on Mallinson's pond (later made into Crestwood Lake) and Hutches' pond (later San Jacinto swim club).

In the fall months there were strawrides, many of which went to Hackensack or Paterson. Young people from Allendale would take a burlap bag and go to Saddle River in the fall to go nutting. They would find hickory nuts and black walnuts, and take them home to dry. "How good they were when we cracked them open during the winter," Helyn Anthony Meyer remembered. On Halloween, Allendale kids used to walk up Hillside Avenue to the big white house of Mr. Gousset, who was in the candy business in New York. He would always hand out candy bars as trick-or-treat confections. The bigger boys delighted in overturning all the outdoor privies at Halloween time.³⁰

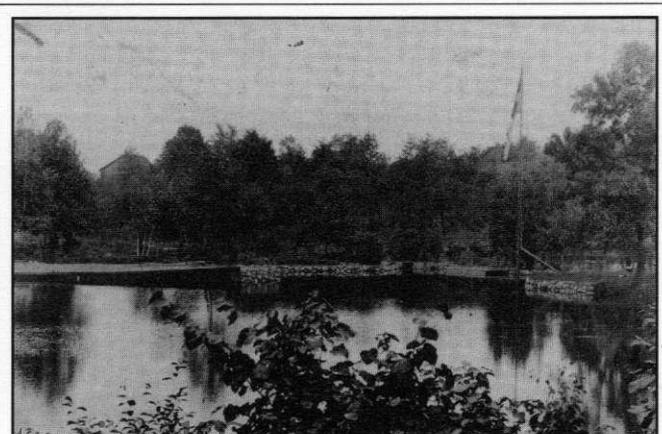
Bicycling continued to be a popular pastime, and races were often held, including some at the Hohokus race track. By summer of 1894 it was said that one out of every 180 inhabitants of the United States owned or rode a bicycle. Newspapers of the

time carried columns of "Bicycle Notes," and local cycling clubs were formed, including the Mount Prospect Wheelmen and the Ramapo Valley Wheelmen. In Allendale, in January 1900 it was reported that grocer John Winter had bought himself a bike and was training for the next six days race in New York City.⁴⁴

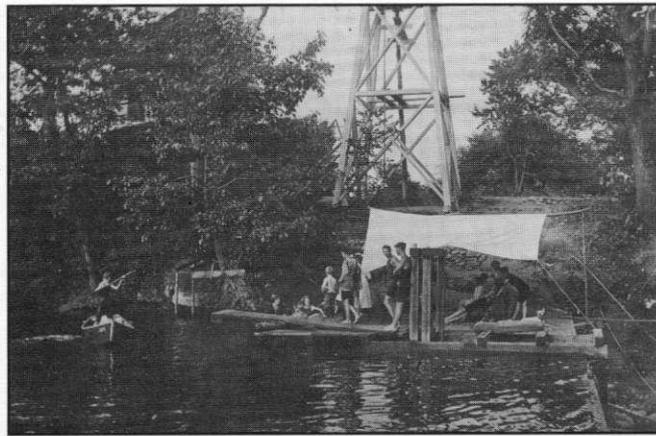
In the spring months Allendale kids looked for the first sign of spring — the pussy willows found in many Allendale fields. Other wild plants that grew freely in Allendale in those days — many of them in the woods — included yellow buttercups, white and blue violets, Jack-in-the-Pulpit, dog tooth violets, wild pink azaleas, and skunk cabbage. There were also wild huckleberries growing throughout Allendale, many of them on the Anthony property where later, in 1929,

Brookside School would be built. More huckleberries grew in the fields that later were developed as Dale Avenue. Other wild berries included blackberries, black caps, and elderberries. Elderberries were often picked and made into wine.³⁰

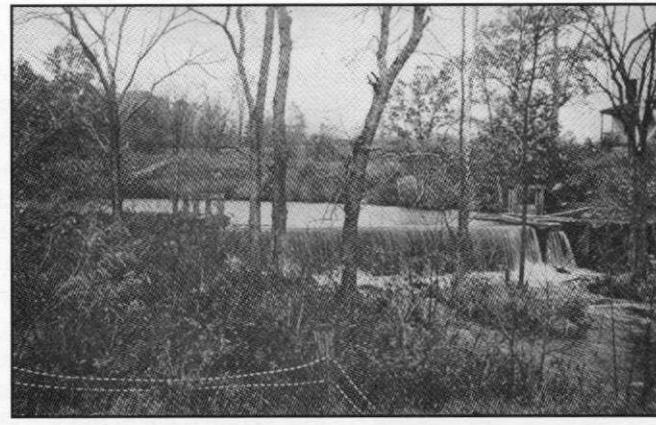
Even after the Turnpike was paved about 1910-15 (by a man from Ridgewood named Brackett, as William Buhlman remembered), Laura Barrett recalled very little traffic on it. She remembered that soon after it was paved, she and her sisters Alice and Mildred, along with some friends, roller-skated all the way to Ridgewood on the newly surfaced road. She also remembered that some local folks were unhappy with the paving, because they felt it was too hard for their horses' hooves. Buhlman recalled that Franklin Turnpike at that time was the only street in Allendale



Lake San Jacinto, home of the B. F. Hutches family, postcard view, about 1915.



Smith's Pond on Brookside Avenue. Both views date from about 1908-1910.



that was paved.

Summertime recreation included swimming, lawn tennis, boating, and fishing and the favorite Allendale swimming places included Hutches' pond (later Lake San Jacinto), Smith's pond (on Brookside Avenue, formerly a mill-pond), a natural pool called White Bridge (named for the bridge there that was painted white in those days) in the stream that comes out of Crestwood and crosses Crescent Avenue, and in the spot called Longrack, a couple of hundred feet long and perhaps fifty feet wide in the brook down in the woods near New Street, where two brooks met to make a larger stream.

Marston Potter recalled that the section of the brook behind his parents' home on West Crescent Avenue was already called Longrack when they moved to Allendale in 1909.⁴³ Laura Barrett Haviland remembered Longrack as being only about waist deep, but even so, "we kids used our

water wings to be sure we wouldn't drown! We fastened a blanket around a few trees, as the pond was in the woods, and changed into our bathing suits in private."⁴³

There have been suggestions that someone familiar with sailing on the Hudson River may have named the swimming spot. The Hudson River is divided by sailors into sections, one of which is known as Longrack.

Shirley White Cross remembered another swimming place the kids called "the 6 B's," which stood for "bad boys, bare bombosity bathing beach."

John G. Hubbard remembered fishing, and playing as a child near Appert's farm. "The brook leading down along the turnpike was where we used to get our pickerel belly bait to capture the big ones over in Mallinson's Pond before it became the swimming pool [Crestwood Lake]."⁴⁶ *The Souvenir*, published by the Archer Memorial Methodist Church, in its December 15, 1894 issue reported, "A pickerel twenty-one inches in length was found in Mr. R. Christopher's lake a few days since. What a shame he wasn't caught by pole and line instead of getting fast in the mud!"

William Buhlman remembered that kids made their own sports. They played football and baseball and he adopted the sidewalk in front of the Flatiron Building as his official marble round. Long before organized Little League, Allendale kids "had pick-up baseball teams" that played on baseball diamonds in what became Memorial Park and later in what was called Recreation Park, on the corner of West Crescent and West Allendale Avenues. Describing the baseball diamond in Memorial Park, Buhlman recalled "there was a grandstand that backed on the Critchley's property [William G. Z. Critchley's — earlier the Parigot



An Allendale baseball team of the early 1900s. The team was probably managed by George Nimmo who is shown standing, 3rd from the left (not in uniform).

house]. The left fielder stood out on Mallinson Street, the center fielder stood on the junction of Mallinson Street and Brookside Avenue, and the right fielder stood out on Brookside.”

By the late 1890's Allendale boasted of two baseball teams: The Allendale Huckleberries listed the following players: Robert L. Nimmo, left field; Mr. Cunningham, right field; William C. Talman, center field; Jacob P. Beaver, short stop; Dr. Godfrey Pittis, third base; Frank L. Drummond, second base; Stephen J. Van Blarcom, first base; J. W. Spring, pitcher; and Stephen T. Van Houten, catcher. The Crimson Ramblers listed their players as Percy Doty, left field; Theodore Smith, right field; William Dewsnap, center field; Frederick A. Willard, short stop; Edgar Hubbard, third base; John B. Willard, pitcher; and Frank S. Merrill, catcher.

Baseball continued to be so popular that in July of 1895, the Council of the recently formed borough gave the Allendale Base Ball Club permission to improve the ball grounds on the park (in what is now Memorial Park, corner of Brookside and Park Avenues) and to play ball there any time except Sundays.⁶ In June of 1899, however, the Council ordered the club to remove the seats and stands they had erected at the park.⁴⁷ In 1900 the Allendale Baseball Club was affiliated with a 70-man group called the Allendale Athletic Association.

George P. Nimmo was managing an Allendale baseball team, and was its captain, in August 1909. By 1915 Charles F. Smith was managing an Allendale baseball team. Players on this team included Whiting Anthony, Roy Dockery, Allen Burtis, Everett Burtis, Jack Forshay, and Jack McDermott. The Allendale Browns were playing in 1916, when their manager was George P. Nimmo (his brother, Frank Nimmo was pitching for the All-Paterson baseball team in May 1916). Players on the 1916 Allendale team included C. Buhlman, A. Burtis, E. Burtis, Nimmo, and John McDermott.

A junior baseball team in Allendale, The Ivanhoes,

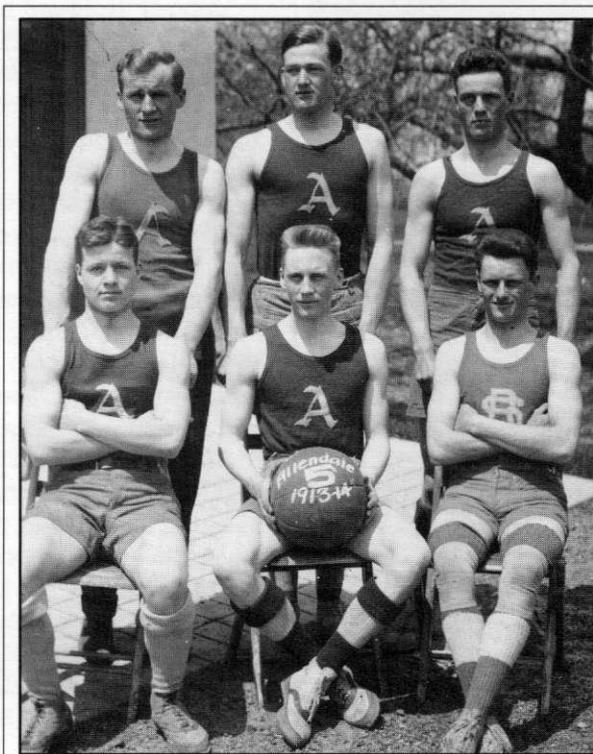
were also playing in 1915. They were managed by Charles L. Weyand, and on Memorial Day they played the Neversweats of Ridgewood at the Ridgewood Y.M.C.A., “looking dandy in their new baseball uniforms.” Players on the junior team (aged 13-15) included Burtis Griffiths, Kenneth Fisher, George Wilson, Harry Simpson, Kenneth Murphy, R. Ackerman, J. Wilson, Maxwell Dewsnap, J. Winters, Edgar Austin, and Otto Vanderbeck. The team was driven to Ridgewood in automobiles, one belonging to Mr. Schilling. Stanley Fisher was umpire at many of their games.⁴⁸

William Buhlman remembered Powell Road at that time as just a dirt road, where they used to have turkey shoots and they shot down clay birds. On the north side of Orchard Street he remembered the old Garrison-Berdan House which stood on the approximate site of today's A & P. He also recalled Garrison's Pond, near the house (on the east side of what is today DeMercurio Drive). “Orchard Street was just a dirt road that ended back in the woods and they used to go back there every year at Christmas to get a collection of Christmas trees for the schoolhouse.”

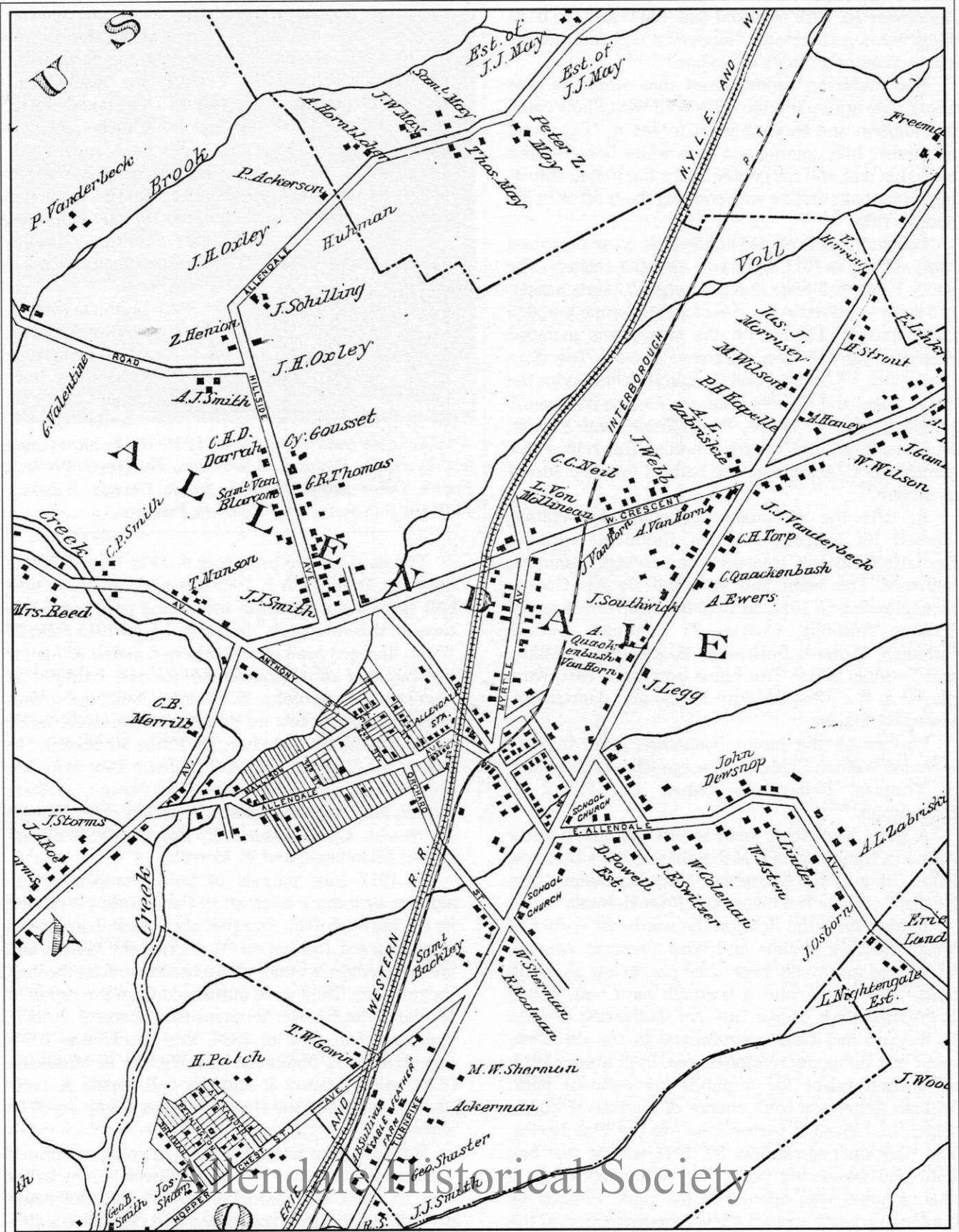
Buhlman also remembered the log cabin in the woods on the Potter property on Crescent Avenue. George M. Potter built the cabin for his son, Marston, and after William Cody

(“Buffalo Bill”), a family friend, visited the place, they renamed the cabin “Cody cabin.” Cody knew the family because Mrs. Potter's father, William Walker Marston, was a famous gunsmith who made guns for William Cody. William Walker Marston invented the repeating rifle and machines that improved the cutting of marble in Europe. His daughter, Harriett Marston Potter, was an inventor herself, patenting, in 1916, a garment hanger.⁴⁹

The Cody cabin was an exciting meeting and camping-out place for dozens of Allendale boys and girls for many years. Various groups, including scouts and Y.M.C.A. boys' clubs, met in the cabin or spent rustic nights sleeping there. *The Ramsey Journal of*



An Allendale basketball team of 1913-1914. Standing, left to right, are Stephen T. Van Houten, Jr., Sam Pritchett, and an unidentified player. Seated are Whiting Anthony, Oliver Asten (?), and George Buhlman. The photograph was taken outside the new Allendale Fire House by Sam Brower.



1913 map of the Allendale area from the Bromley Atlas of Bergen County.