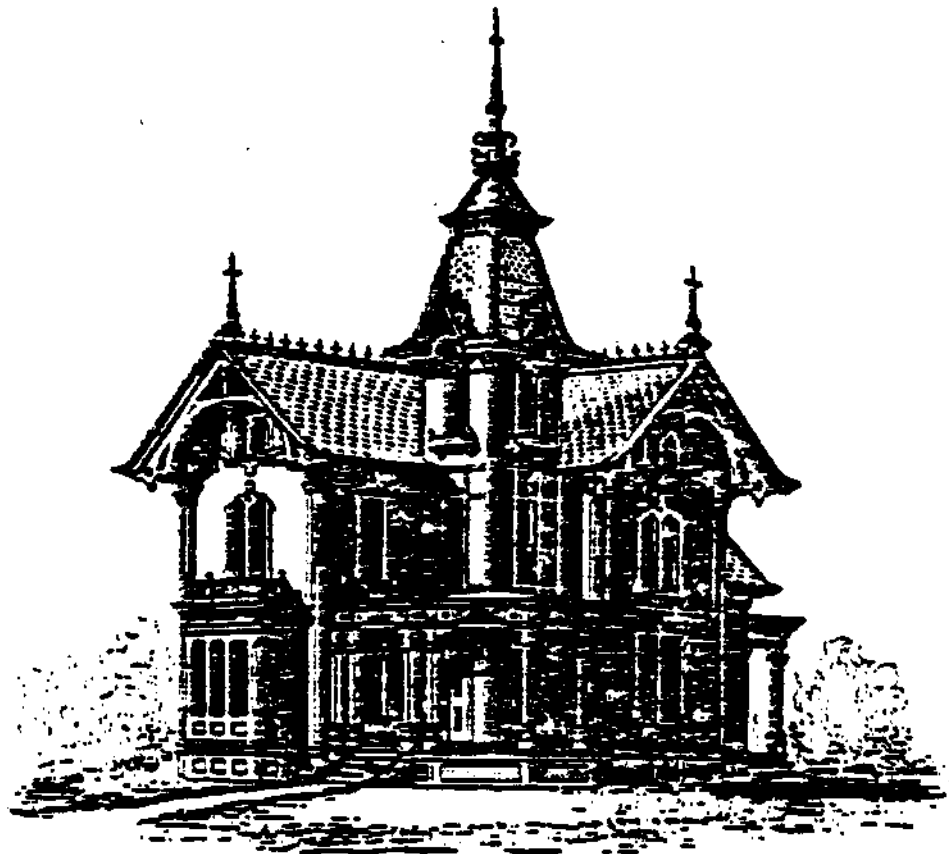


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**BERGEN COUNTY**

**HISTORIC SITES SURVEY**

**BOROUGH OF ALLENDALE**

**Lee Memorial Library  
Allendale, N.J.**

**BERGEN COUNTY BOARD OF CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS**

**BERGEN COUNTY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND HISTORIC AFFAIRS**

**BERGEN COUNTY HISTORIC SITES ADVISORY BOARD**

**1982-1983**



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## Board of Chosen Freeholders County of Bergen

ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING • HACKENSACK, N.J. 07601-7683 • (201) 646-2500

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Director

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**Richard L. Nelson**  
County Administrator

**Roberta Stem**  
Clerk to the Board

May 1985

The Honorable William A. Simpson  
Mayor of Allendale  
500 West Crescent Avenue  
Allendale, N.J. 07410

Dear Mayor Simpson:

It gives us great pleasure to present to you and members of the Council, a copy of the Bergen County Historic Sites Survey for the Borough of Allendale.

This survey provides an inventory of significant properties that will be of historic interest to local residents and assist the municipality in the planning of effective preservation and rehabilitation of Allendale's historic sites and structures.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank Patricia Wardell, Municipal Liaison, and residents of the community for their interest, cooperation and assistance to members of both the Historic Sites Advisory Board and the Office of Cultural and Historic Affairs in the compilation of information for this study.

Sincerely yours,

BOARD OF CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS

*Doris Mahalick*

Doris Mahalick  
Freeholder Liaison  
Office of Cultural and Historic Affairs





# **Historic Sites Advisory Board County of Bergen**

355 Main Street  
Room 101  
Hackensack, NJ 07601  
(201) 646-2882

May, 1985

Dear Reader:

You are about to take a tour of your architectural heritage. The survey that follows is a summary of Allendale's existing architecture. It is a two-dimensional tour, however, and as such can convey only a part of the historical character of the borough. The real three-dimensional heritage exists along the roads, streets and lanes, and in the wood, brick and stone of the buildings of your hometown.

As you read about the buildings of this survey, take the opportunity to go and see first-hand the skill of earlier builders. We have included a list of buildings which we feel merit particular note for their importance in local history or their architectural interest. We ask that you, the residents of Allendale, reflect upon the values and labor that created the borough in which you live. We then ask that you include the buildings that most represent that quality which is "home" to you in the Master Plan. In making new plans for future growth and development, we would like you to consider the conditions that created this borough, these buildings, this heritage. Then use this work as a guide to passing a part of your heritage to the future residents of Allendale.

If we can be of further assistance in discussing the means of conserving the architectural heritage of your community, please contact us.



BERGEN COUNTY

BOARD OF CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS

John F. Curran      Freeholder Director

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BERGEN COUNTY

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Municipal Historical Liaison to the  
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Patricia Wardell

This historic sites survey was made possible by a grant-in-aid from the U. S. Department of the Interior, administered by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, Office of New Jersey Heritage, and matched by funds from the Bergen County Board of Chosen Freeholders.

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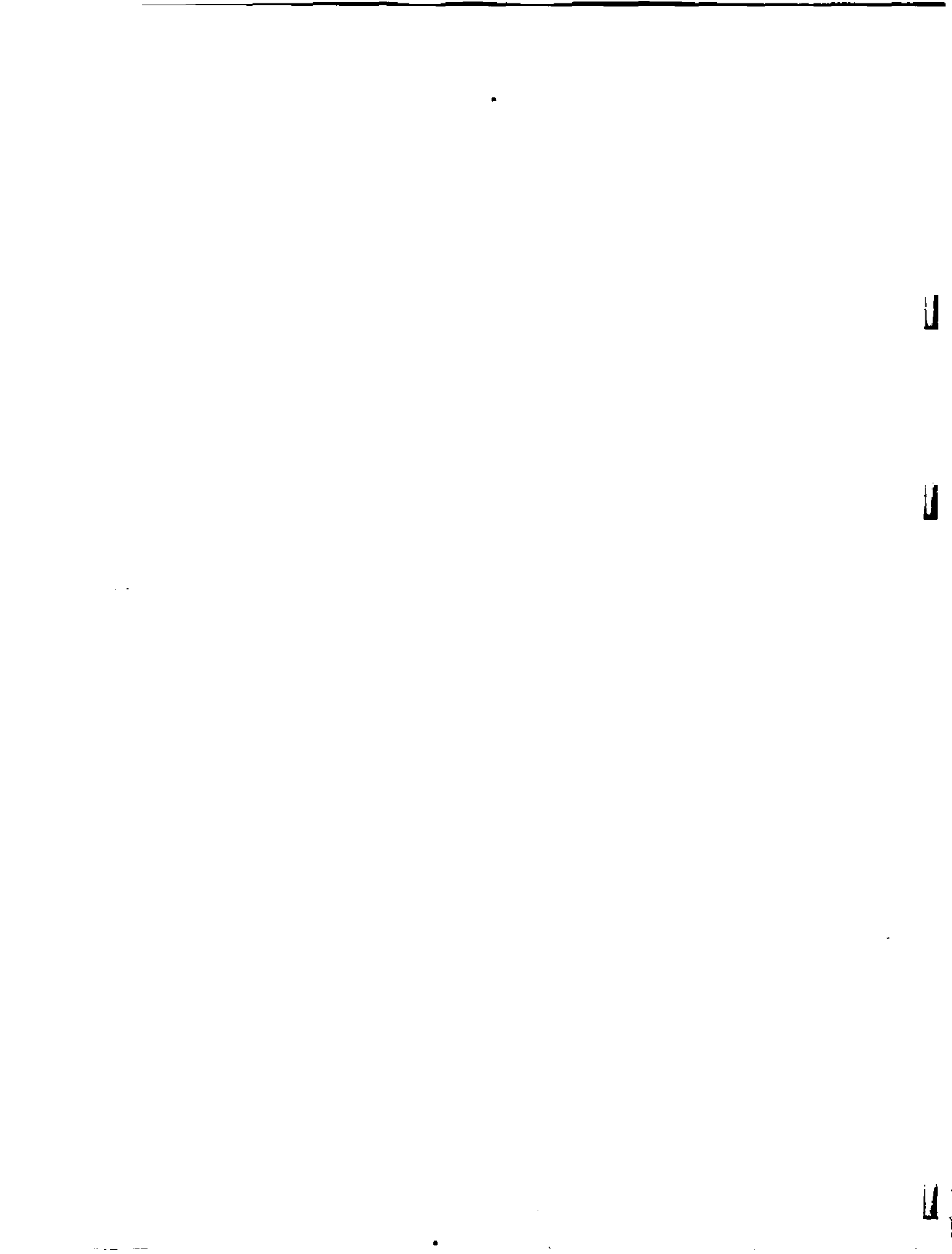
*Chester Foss*

Introduction: Written by T. Robins Brown  
History: Written by Elise Baranowski  
Survey forms and Inventory Lists: Elise Baranowski, Claire K. Tholl  
Photography: Lynn Goldhammer, Elise Baranowski, Jim Lipay



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## INTRODUCTION

This report on historic sites in the Borough of Allendale is part of the Bergen County Historic Sites Survey, an attempt to identify buildings, streetscapes, districts and sites of historical and architectural interest in the County. Properties are included which are readily recognized as being valuable for their historical associations or aesthetic design. Other properties are included which illustrate the architectural diversity of their communities and are remnants of the area's history of development. Many of these buildings are modest designs which are examples of vernacular architecture. They represent the conventional approach to architecture and construction in the locality. While the survey aims to be as comprehensive as possible, because of time limitation, not every building of interest has been included when there are numerous examples of a common building type or style. In such cases, the choice of a particular building for inclusion is often arbitrary, as usually there are other examples equally worthy of record. However, often the chosen building retains its original appearance to a greater degree than other similar designs.

Many older buildings have been omitted from the survey due to extensive recent modifications which diminish the buildings' architectural significances and sometimes make their ages unrecognizable. Such severely altered structures are included only when they are the only extant example of their type in the community or have special historical significance due to age or association with important persons or events.

There is no age requirement for properties included in this survey and it contains properties which are remnants of the area's history of development in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century as well as those associated with the earliest settlement periods. Occasionally, recent buildings which have recognized architectural or historical significance are included. However, greater emphasis is placed on resources of fifty

years of age. Additional information on the "Criteria for inclusion in the Bergen County Historic Sites Survey" is in the appendix.

Since time-limits restricted research, much additional research can be done to strengthen our understanding of Allendale's architectural history. One hopes that this report will both stimulate interest in Allendale's architecture and serve as a basis for further research, especially on those properties identified as being of particular historical or architectural importance. Please send any additional documentation to be added to the survey to the Bergen County Office of Cultural and Historic Affairs, 355 Main Street, Hackensack, New Jersey, 07601.

Properties included in this survey were chosen after review of previous historic sites inventories, the records of the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, local histories, historic maps, and consultation with the local Municipal Historic Liaison to the Bergen County Office of Cultural and Historic Affairs. A visual inspection of the Borough made by driving all roads in existence prior to 1876 and investigating all neighborhoods shown on early 20th century maps enabled the Historic Sites Survey staff to verify the locations, existence, and architectural integrity of previously identified properties and led to the identification of others of visual interest. The newsletter of the Allendale Historical Society, Allendale History and Heritage, has been of great assistance in the preparation of this report. Included with this report is a map showing all streets driven as part of the "windshield survey". Allendale is shown on the Park Ridge and Ramsey quadrangles of the U.S. Geological Survey maps.

The survey forms for property included in the Bergen County Stone House Survey, a county-wide inventory of the early domestic architecture constructed of stone, is included in this report. Also included is the survey form for the Allendale Railroad Station (0210-D1-1) which was included in N. J. Transit Survey

of Operating Railroad Stations. Other properties judged by the survey staff to have greatest historical and architectural interest were recorded on New Jersey Office of Historic Preservation survey forms. Additional properties of interest were recorded more briefly on inventory lists.

Historic Sites Survey volunteers assisted with the survey by doing research, photographing sites, and reviewing the draft report. Their work was coordinated by and supplemented by the survey staff.

The Bergen County Historic Sites Advisory Board advised on the conduct of the survey and provided invaluable assistance. The members of the Historic Sites Survey Committee evaluated the survey to determine which sites are of greatest interest. The results of this evaluation are included in this report. They also made corrections and suggestions which are incorporated into the final report.

Copies of this report with original photographs are on file in the Bergen County Office of Cultural and Historic Affairs and in the Office of New Jersey Heritage, New Jersey State Department of Environmental Protection, 707 Labor and Industry Building, CN 402, Trenton. The Allendale Mayor and council and Planning Board are provided with copies to encourage and facilitate the use of this report in local planning. In order to make the survey available to the general public, copies of it will be deposited in the local public library and in libraries in Bergen County with major local history collections.

Presented to the municipal officials along with this report is a copy of "Model Ordinances for Historic Preservation" issued by the New Jersey County and Municipal Government Study Commission. This publication contains model ordinances which if enacted would allow a local planning board to protect historic properties. Such an ordinance would provide a formal process for dealing with historic preservation issues in the community by locally designating those districts and properties judged in the community

to be of greatest importance in the municipality. It is hoped that the inventory contained in this report will aid in determining what should be preserved and that the "Model Ordinances" publication will supply the means to insure that irreplaceable historic properties continue to be a viable part of Allendale's future.

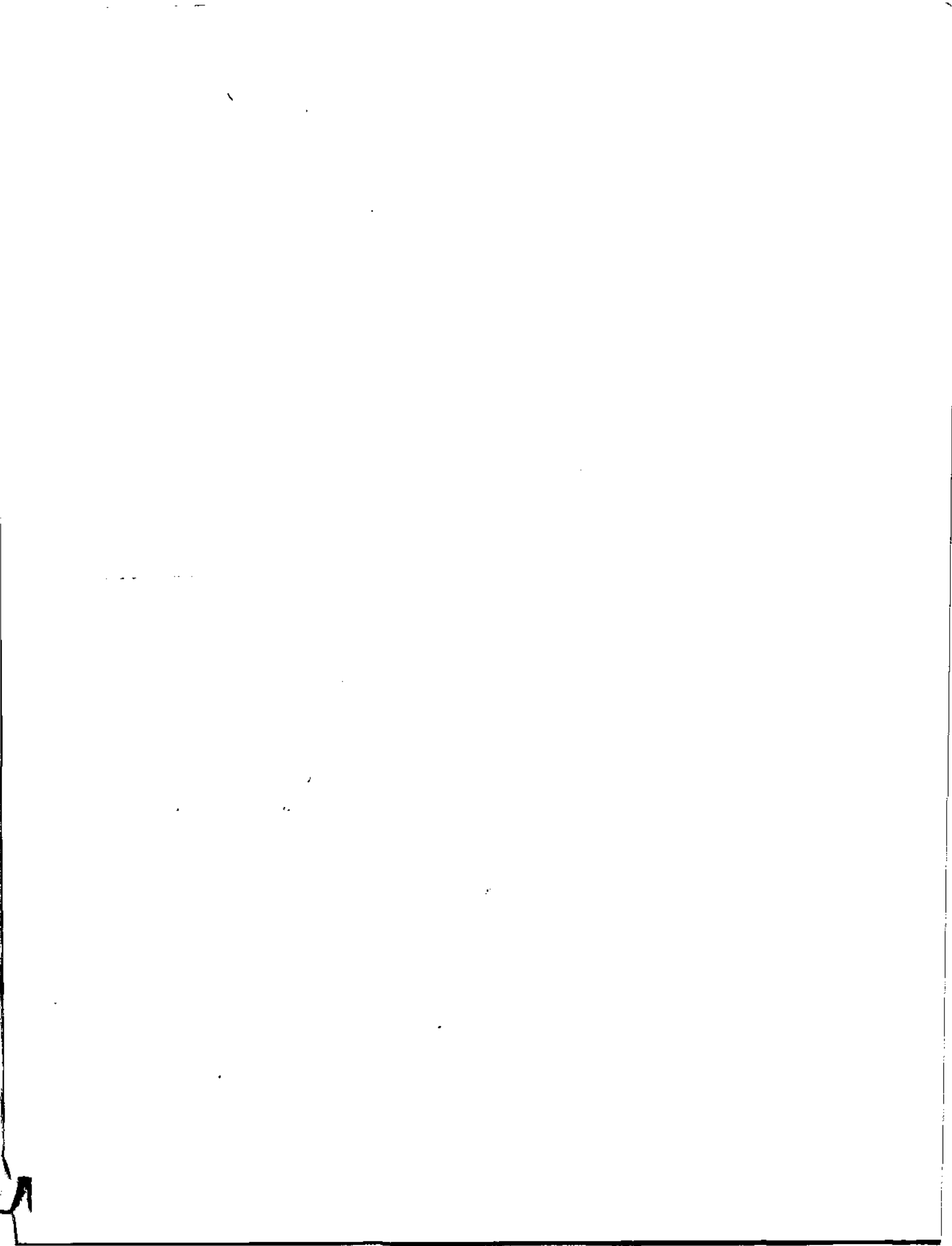
SITES IN ALLENDALE CONSIDERED BY THE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY COMMITTEE OF BERGEN COUNTY HISTORIC SITES ADVISORY BOARD TO BE OF PARTICULAR HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL INTEREST.

BCSHS = Bergen County Stone House Survey, followed by survey form number.  
 SR = New Jersey Register of Historic Places, followed by date listed.  
 NR = National Register of Historic Places, followed by date listed.

<u>Survey Form #</u>	<u>Address; Name</u>
0201-D1	The Allendale Railroad District along Erie Plaza, First Street and Park Avenue is judged to be of particular interest. Of special interest within the District are:
0201-D1-1	Erie Plaza; Allendale Railroad Station.
0201-D1-2	18 First Street; Ackerson House.
0201-D1-3	30 First Street; Roswell House.
0201-D1-5	1 Park Avenue; Ackerman House
0201-D1-6A	55 Park Avenue; Main office building, R. J. Christopher Coal and Lumber Co. (now Allendale Lumber and Millwork Co.)
0201-D1-6G	55 Park Avenue; Coal hopper, R. J. Christopher Coal and Lumber Co. (now Allendale Lumber and Millwork Co.)
0201-D1-10	81 Park Avenue
0201-D1-11	83 Park Avenue
0201-D1-12	84 Park Avenue
0201-3	100 East Allendale Avenue; Switzer House - Patton's "Lennox Seminary".
0201-4	144 East Allendale Avenue; Southwick House.
0201-5	70 Franklin Turnpike; A. C. Ackerman House, BCSHS #227, SR 10/03/80.
0201-6	475 Franklin Turnpike; Fell-Thompson-Ackerman-Cable House. Possibly eligible for State and National Registers.
0201-D7	The Church of the Epiphany District along Franklin Turnpike and West Orchard Avenue.
0201-8	411 Brookside Avenue; Reed House

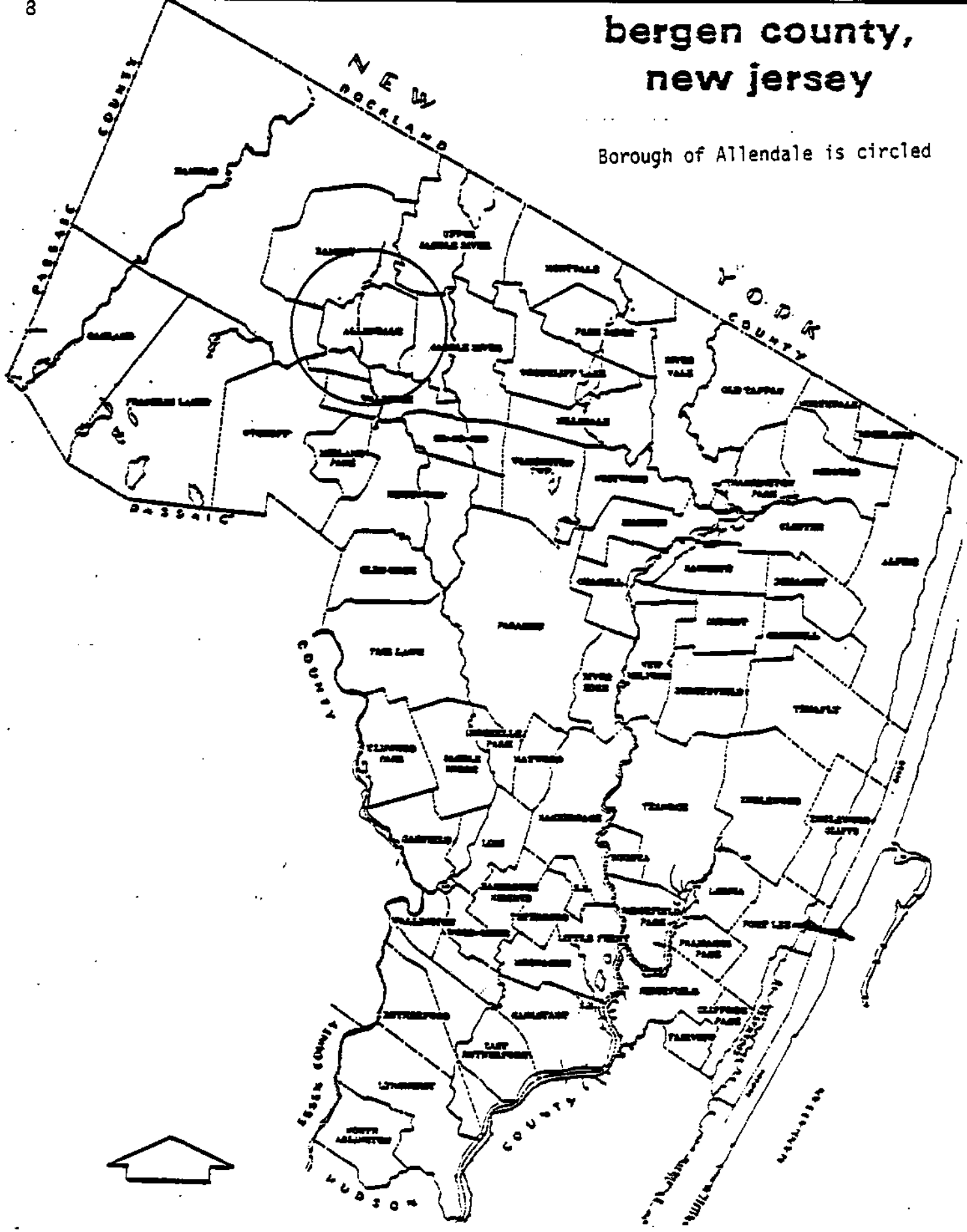
<u>Survey Form #</u>	<u>Address; Name</u>
0201-10	470 Brookside Avenue; Blauvelt-Van Blarcom House
0201-11	37 East Allendale Avenue; Archer Hall, part of Archer Memorial Methodist Church (Church is not extant).
0201-12A	East Allendale Avenue and Franklin Turnpike; A. Crouter House and outbuilding.
0201-12B	East Allendale Avenue and Franklin Turnpike; Mallinson Wagon Shed- Archer stable.
0201-17	317 Franklin Turnpike; Allendale Sales and Service - Thurston's Garage (now Allendale Equipment Co.).
0201-18	509 Franklin Turnpike; Reading House
0201-19	555 Franklin Turnpike; A. Quackenbush House.
0201-21	913 Franklin Turnpike; Wilson House.
0201-22	200 Hillside Avenue; Doolittle-Gousset House
0201-26	44 West Allendale Avenue; Joseph Mallinson House
0201-28	209 West Allendale Avenue; Van Houten-Yeomans House.
0201-31	794 West Crescent Avenue; Storms -Critchley House





# bergen county, new jersey

Borough of Allendale is circled



## Architectural History of the Borough of Allendale

### Geography

The Borough of Allendale is a compactly shaped area of nearly three square miles in Bergen County's Northwest Bergen sector. Five municipalities border Allendale: Ramsey at the north, Saddle River at the east, Waldwick at the south, Wyckoff at the southwest, and Mahwah at the west.

The Ramsey and Allendale Brooks, major tributaries of the Hohokus Creek, pass through the Borough from north to south. The Ramsey Brook enters the Hohokus Creek in south Allendale as it cuts through the Borough's southwest area. The Hohokus (or Valentine) Brook forms part of Allendale's west border. There are two <sup>man-made</sup> lakes in Allendale: Crestwood Lake, along the Ramsey Brook, north of Hillside Avenue and west of West Crescent Avenue; San Jacinto Lake <sup>(partly developed)</sup> along the Hohokus Creek, south of Brookside Avenue and west of West Crescent Avenue. The southwesternmost end of Crystal Spring Lake is in north Allendale, the rest is in the Borough of Ramsey.

Allendale's largest north-south thoroughfares are, from west to east: Hillside Avenue (bends to run east-west), West Crescent Avenue, Park Avenue and Franklin Turnpike. The main east-west thoroughfares are: Forest Avenue (and part of Hillside Avenue), Brookside Avenue, West Orchard Street, East and West Allendale Avenues. Currently West Allendale Avenue is not a through street because the railroad tracks bisect it. State Highway Route No. 17 passes through the northeast corner of Allendale, and has heavily-trafficked entrance and exit ramps at East Allendale Avenue.

The Hoboken Division/Main Bergen County Line (Erie Railroad) of the New Jersey Transit System passes through central Allendale from southeast to northwest. There are two railroad bridges in the Borough, over West Crescent Avenue and West Orchard Street.

Allendale's terrain is fairly level, with gradual slopes and hills. The highest topographic points are in the north and west, about 300 to 370 feet

above sea level. The lowest points, between 200 and 250 feet above sea level, surround the Hohokus Creek valley in the south.

### Political Genealogy

The area that is now the Borough of Allendale was part of New Barbadoes (or Old Hackensack) Township in the late 17th century. The land was contained in the 1709 Ramapo Tract. This tract was subsequently divided into townships and today's Allendale was part of these consecutive subdivisions: 1716 to 1767, Saddle River Township; 1767 to 1849, Franklin Township; 1849 to 1885, Hohokus Township; 1886 to 1894, Orvil Township. Allendale was incorporated as a Borough in 1894.

During the last half of the 18th century, the land north and east of John Fell's residence (0201-6) was known as "Felton" or "Petersfield" (after Fell's son Peter). The Franklin Turnpike, one of the earliest routes in Bergen County's northwest sector, was charted<sup>ed</sup> in 1806. Land along this route was known as "The Turnpike" in the early 19th century. Shortly after the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad began running trains through this part of Franklin Township, local residents built a small railroad depot (circa 1850). They named the stop "Allendale" in honor of Colonel Joseph Warner Allen, a Paterson and Ramapo engineer who stayed in Allendale while surveying this part of Franklin Township.

### Early Settlement to 1850: Agriculture, the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad

Allendale's earliest settlers were farmers and millers. The map "Early Days of Allendale",<sup>pages 26-27,</sup> (1974: Claire K. Tholl, delineator) indicates that there were fewer than 25 buildings within Allendale's present boundaries before 1850. The map shows the Borough's early settlement roads, among which were portions or all of the 1806 Franklin Turnpike (New Prospect - North Gos<sup>h</sup> Turnpike), Hillside Avenue, West and East Allendale Avenues (formerly included in the length of Cottage Place), and West Crescent Avenue. The Albany Post Road (or Stirling

Road) ran almost parallel to and west of Franklin Turnpike and was in use from about 1750 until some time in the 19th century.

Allendale retains only one of the early stone houses of the vernacular type associated with 18th and early 19th century settlement. This is the A. C. Ackerman House (0201-5) at 70 Franklin Turnpike. It dates to before 1800, possibly before the Revolution. 19th and 20th century alterations to this house have obscured its earliest features, so that it has a 19th century appearance.

The Fell-Thompson-Ackerman-Cable House (0201-6) at 475 Franklin Turnpike is significant in Allendale's architectural and borough history. The earliest part of the house, the south center block (see survey form 0201-6, block A block) dates to the mid-18th century. In the 18th century, this / faced a north-westward bend in the Albany Post Road. The house was enlarged several times between the late 18th and early 20th centuries. Several of its owners were figures in Allendale history: John Fell (18th century), John G. Ackerman and Stephen Cable (19th century). While living in Bergen County, John Fell served as a member of the first Provincial Congress (1775), as New Jersey delegate to the Constitutional Congress (1778), and as a member of the N. J. Legislative Council (1782-83).

Other buildings included in this survey contain pre-1850 residences (0201-07-4 (extensively altered), 0201-12B, -19,<sup>20,</sup>-24, -28, -30, -31). Several of these have been interestingly altered in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Most of these houses retain vernacular features (such as 1½-story massing, eyebrow windows) from their earliest construction.

Between 1846 and 1848, Colonel Joseph Warner Allen surveyed land in Franklin Township for the route of the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad. He was a guest at John G. Ackerman's house (0201-6) while completing the survey. Local residents built a station on the east side of the tracks around 1850, which was demolished and replaced in 1870, by a new station on the same site.

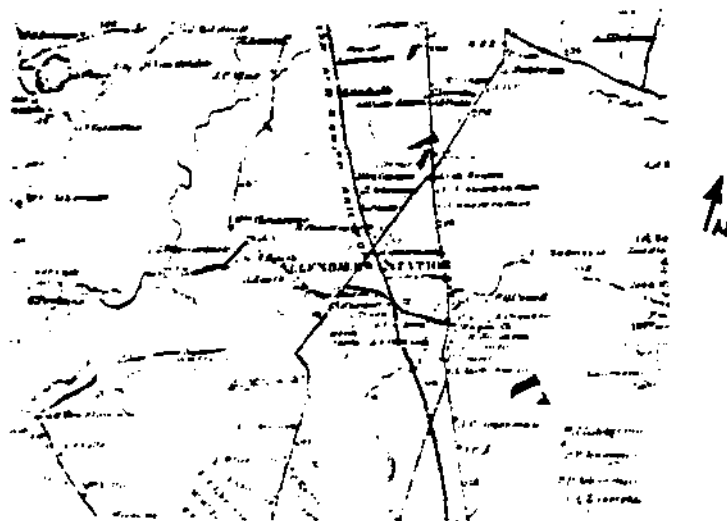
1850 to the Turn-of-the-Century: Continuation of Agriculture, Residential Growth, Rural Summer Attractions

The 1861 Hopkins-Corey map shows fewer than 35 buildings within the limits of the present Borough of Allendale. It appears that the railroad did not have a major impact on the Borough's growth until at least the 1860's, more than ten years after its completion. The railroad did bring about immediate changes in the agricultural economy, because produce was shipped more easily to area markets. Strawberries were a large part of Allendale's produce. Originally the fruit was sent only to New York City markets, by way of barges from the Piermont (New York) docks. After they began to ship strawberries by train, Allendale farmers shipped / <sup>their produce</sup> to the Paterson and Newark markets. As with other northwestern Bergen County farms (in Ramsey and Montvale, for example), Allendale's farms became famous for strawberry crops. The Borough was populated by seasonal farm laborers, but it is not known today where they lived.

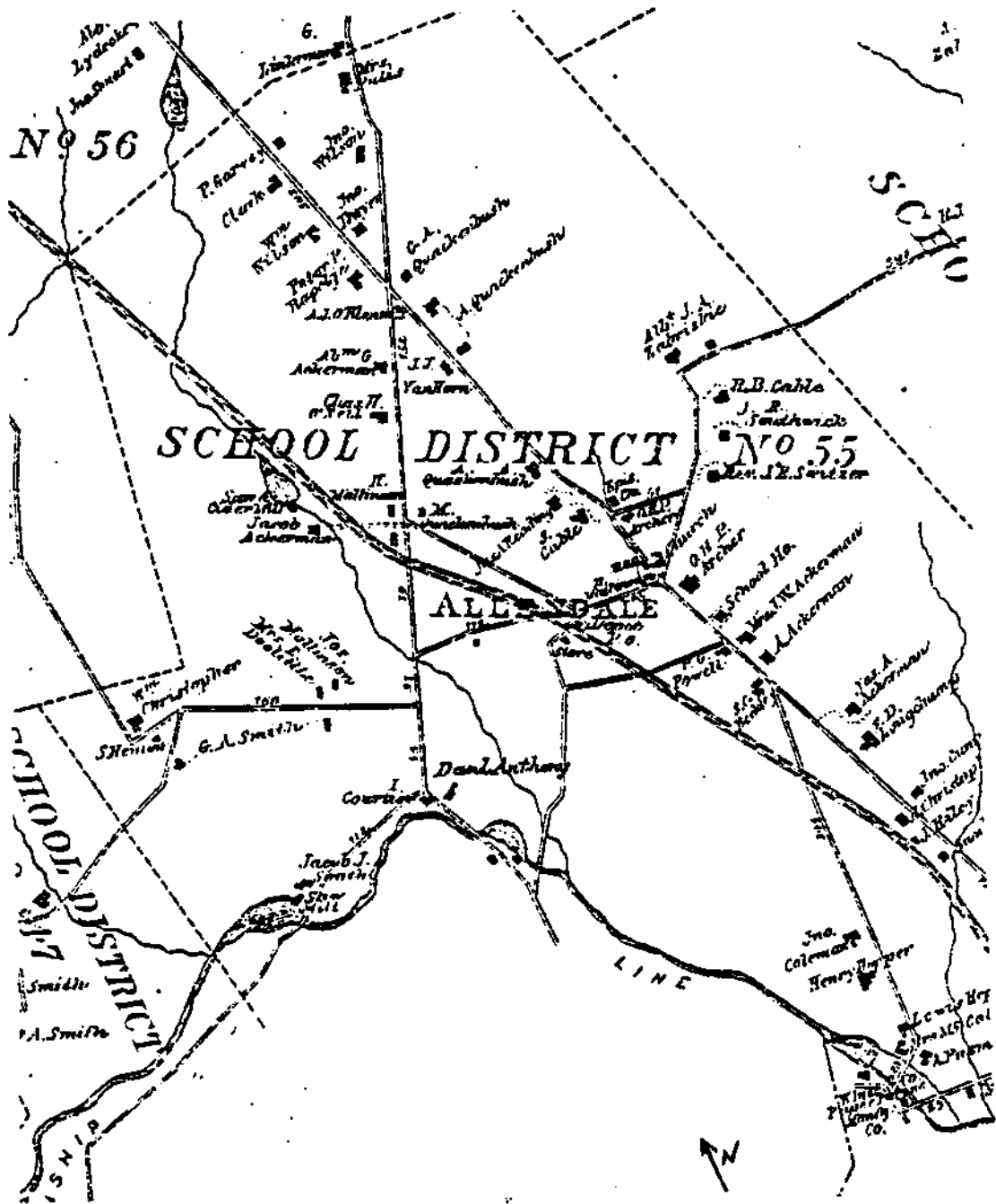
Numerous farmhouses were built in Allendale in the last half of the 19th century, as farming continued to be a way of life for many. Of these houses included in this survey, all are frame construction except one, the Wilson House (0201-21) at 913 Franklin Turnpike. The main block was built with gravel walls, similar to those advocated by Orson Fowler in his 1848 publication on octagon houses and gravel wall construction. The Wilson House is the only known building with mid-19th century gravel walls currently extant in the County's northwest sector. (There are two octagon houses with gravel wall construction in Bergen County: 0221-8 (Garfield) and 0236-7 (Montvale)). Additional research is necessary to determine why the builder of the Wilson House chose this building material, rarely used in 19th century Bergen County buildings.

In 1852, the N. Y. and Lake Erie Railroad acquired the rail line. The company appointed Smith Roswell as Allendale station agent in 1859. Roswell supervised station activities, shipment of produce, and served as Allendale's

postmaster. He opened a grocery store (no longer extant) along the west side of the tracks. This store appears on the 1861 Hopkins map, and it represents the earliest commercial venture in the area designated in this survey as the Allendale Railroad Station District (0201-D1). Roswell's house (0201-D1-3) at 30 First Street is one of the earliest buildings included in the district. It is a Downingesque style cottage with picturesque vergeboards.

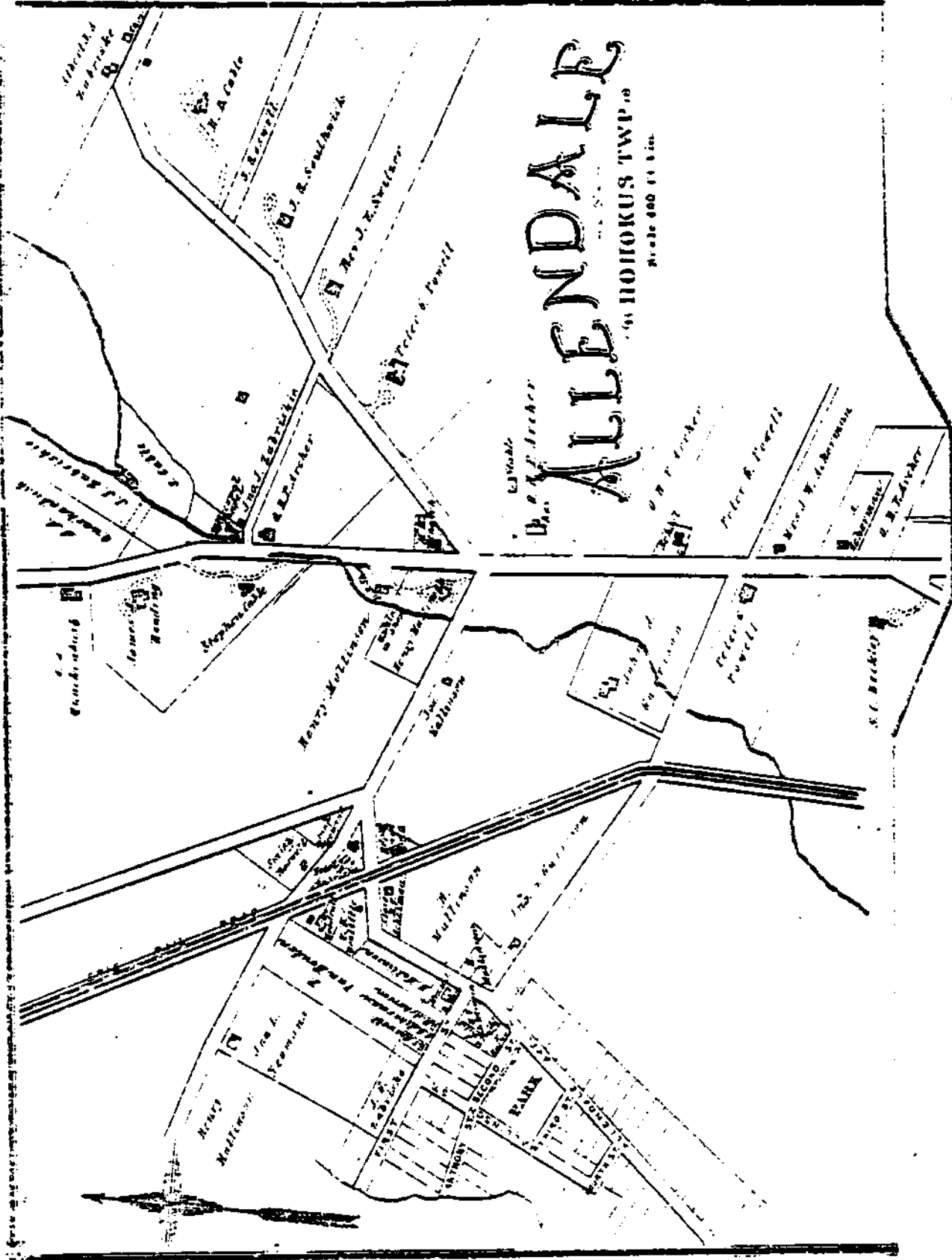


1861 Hopkin's-Corey Map, showing area now included in the Borough of Allendale.



1876 Walker Atlas, plate 117, showing area now included in the Borough of Allendale.





1876 Walker's Atlas, plate 120, showing the developing center along the Erie Railroad and residential development of Franklin Turnpike.

The 1876 Walker Atlas (plate 117) shows fewer than 50 buildings within the boundaries of the present Borough of Allendale. Most of these are residences along Franklin Turnpike, West Crescent Avenue and East Allendale Avenue. Plate 120 of Walker's Atlas details Allendale's center, including the railroad station area. The Railroad Station District did not begin to develop until the 1870's. Plate 120 shows fewer than six residences along Park Avenue and First Street. The only commercial unit, R. V. Ackerman's (formerly Smith Roswell's ?) store appears on plate 120 as the only business in the District in 1876. This store may have been replaced by the extant, similarly located building (0201-D1-5) at 1 Park Avenue. This housed the R. V. Ackerman Coal and Oil Company in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Although this building has been altered in the 20th century, it retains some of its late 19th century store front features. The depot (0201-D1-1) along the east side of the tracks and south of Park Avenue also function<sup>ed</sup> as the local post office. The earlier (circa 1850) railroad depot had been replaced in 1870 by a derivative Stick-style building with board and batten walls. In 1902, this depot was moved to the west side of the tracks and the north side of Park Avenue. Sometime in the 1930's, the walls were covered with stucco between the major timbers. In spite of these 20th century alterations, the Allendale depot retains massing and some features that identify it with other depots of similar style and vintage in various Bergen County municipalities.

Attractive, moderately sized houses for middle class families and commuters were built between 1876 and the turn-of-the-century, within walking distance of the railroad depot. Many of these late 19th century houses included in the survey are along Park Avenue and First Street within the Allendale Railroad District (0201-D1-4, 7, 10, 11, 12), and within a surveyed streetscape along Maple and Elm Streets (0201-S2-1-4). Features characteristic of three popular late 19th century house styles are evident in these district and streetscape members: The Tri-Gabled Ell (0201-D1-4, 11, 12 and 0201-S2-



M.P. 24.7

To assure that his town would have a railroad station, J. Henry Mallinson donated the site to the Erie and the ALLENDALE depot was erected in 1870. The area was named for the surveyor of the Paterson & Ramapo on this section of the line. The passenger station/post office combination was commonplace in railroading's first century.

0201-D1-1. Allendale Railroad Station, northeast side. Photographed in 1910. Note the board and batten walls. From the *Railroadians of America*, The Next Station will be..., 1979, vol. 6.

1, 2, 3, ); the Homestead House (0201-D1-7); the Princess Anne House (0201-S2-4). These three styles have been identified and discussed in the Old House Journal, volume 10, numbers 1(1/82), 3 (3/82) and 7 (7/82). Of particular interest are original decorative features (such as wraparound porches, scrollwork trims and vergeboards, pointed attic windows) that continue to enhance some facades of these otherwise simple designs.

In the last quarter of the 19th century, Allendale's population regularly swelled with vacationers during the summer months. Rural settings, large houses open to summer guests, and the convenience of the railroad attracted vacationers to Allendale. It came to be known as "The Newport of Bergen County". (Allendale's popularity as a summer resort peaked between the 1880's and the 1890's). The Allendale Hotel opened in 1870 and served travelers and vacationers (local tradition believes that today's Allendale Hotel building on Park Avenue is not the 1870 hotel). Many summer guests preferred to stay in the larger residences that were open to summer guests. Two such houses are at 253 Franklin Turnpike (0201-D7-5) and at 100 East Allendale Avenue (0201-3). The latter is the Switzer-Patton "Lennox House", architecturally outstanding among Allendale's large 19th century residences. The house's setting at an angle to East Allendale Avenue shows to advantage the building's attractive Second Empire style features. The house was built in 1867 for the family of Reverend John E. Switzer, who served as pastor of the Waldwick Methodist Episcopal <sup>Church</sup> (0264-11) along Franklin Turnpike in Waldwick, and he was later pastor of Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church (0258-5) at 96 East Allendale Road in Saddle River. Switzer leased the house to Florence Patton, who ran a boarding school there (the "Lennox Seminary") from around 1885 to 1893. During the summer months, the house was open to guests.

A number of earlier residences underwent late 19th century modifications, for example, 0201-5, -6, -19. <sup>20</sup> Other large and architecturally interesting houses and country estates built in Allendale between 1860

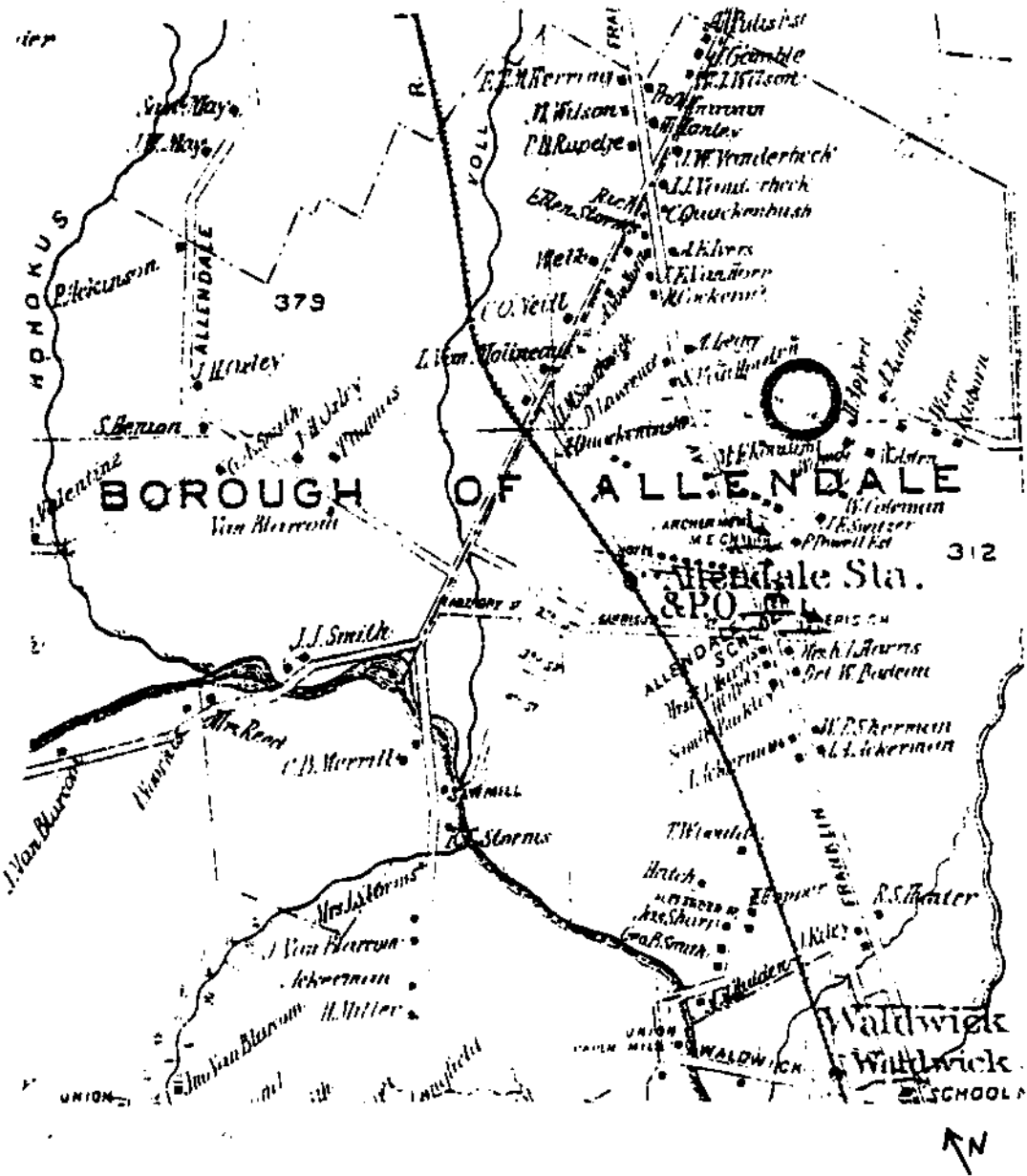


*Allendale Hotel . 1907*

0201. The Allendale Hotel, West Allendale Avenue. Built in 1870. 1907 photograph from A History of Allendale, 1894-1964.

and 1900 and included in this survey are 0201-D7-2 and -7, 0201-4, -8, -10, -18, -26 and -29. Outstanding of these is the James R. Southwick House (0201-4) at 144 East Allendale Avenue. Although it underwent a few early 20th century alterations, the Southwick House retains handsome Italianate features from its 1867-68 construction. The Southwick and Switzer (0201-3) properties were once contiguous. Since their construction dates are quite close and their proportions and styles are related, both houses should be studied to determine the origins of architectural influences.

Allendale's late 19th century ecclesiastical history is represented along Franklin Turnpike by Archer Hall (0201-11) at the northeast corner of East Allendale Avenue, and by the Church of the Epiphany (0201-D7-1) at the northeast corner of East Orchard Street. Archer Hall was built between 1876 and 1886 as a parish hall attached to the 1876 Archer Memorial Church (no longer extant). Although its board and batten walls were covered by wood shingles in the early 20th century, and its belfry has been removed, Archer Hall retains some late 19th century picturesque features and is significant as the surviving portion of the Archer Memorial Church. Both the church and the hall had vernacular designs that borrowed features from the Gothic and Stick styles. The Church of the Epiphany - Highlands Presbyterian Church (0201-D7-1) is the pivotal member of a group of buildings designated by the survey as the Church of the Epiphany District. This is the re-located and altered "Chapel in the Willows" built in 1876. The church congregation had its origins in the home of Stephen Cable (0201-6) at 475 Franklin Turnpike. Mrs. Cable began a Sunday School in 1872. When the congregation needed larger meeting quarters, the picturesque board and batten "Chapel in the Willows" was built at the northeast corner of Franklin Turnpike and Cottage Place. In 1894, the Chapel was moved south to East Orchard Street.



1902 Robinson's Map, showing the recently incorporated (1894) Borough of Allendale.

Then called the Chapel of the Epiphany, the building's exterior fabric and bell tower were modified to more contemporary lines, using materials (shingles, cobblestones) popular at the turn of the century. William Dewsnap, a New York City architect, Allendale resident and Epiphany parishioner, designed the 1902 parish hall with early 20th century features. Dewsnap's office opened in 1899 at 150 Nassau Street in New York City. He is the only known architect of the Allendale buildings included in this survey. Dewsnap also designed the Durbur House (0258-53, now St. Gabriel's Parsonage) at 3 West Church Road in Saddle River.

### Turn-Of-the-Century to the Present: Subdivision of Farmlands, Residential Growth

Allendale was incorporated as a borough in 1894. The new municipality entered the 20th century with a population of 694. As residential development of Allendale farmland continued, the population expanded to 937 in 1910 and 1,165 in 1920. Although the Borough grew as a suburb, it retained some rural characteristics.

In the early 20th century, a small commercial center developed along West Allendale Avenue, just east of the railroad tracks and the depot. The diminutive First National Bank of Allendale (0201-27) at 88 West Allendale Avenue opened in 1925. The bank's vernacular Renaissance Revival style is typical of many contemporary Bergen County banks in similar commercial centers.

By 1913, the Railroad Station District (0201-D1) along Park Avenue and First Street had much of the appearance it has today. The railroad depot was moved west in 1902 to its present location. Richard J. Christopher expanded his family's late 19th century saw mill business by opening a coal and lumber company (0201-D1-6A-G) along Park Avenue and the Erie Railroad tracks. One of the most interesting of the extant early 20th century buildings in Christopher's lumberyard is the coal hopper building



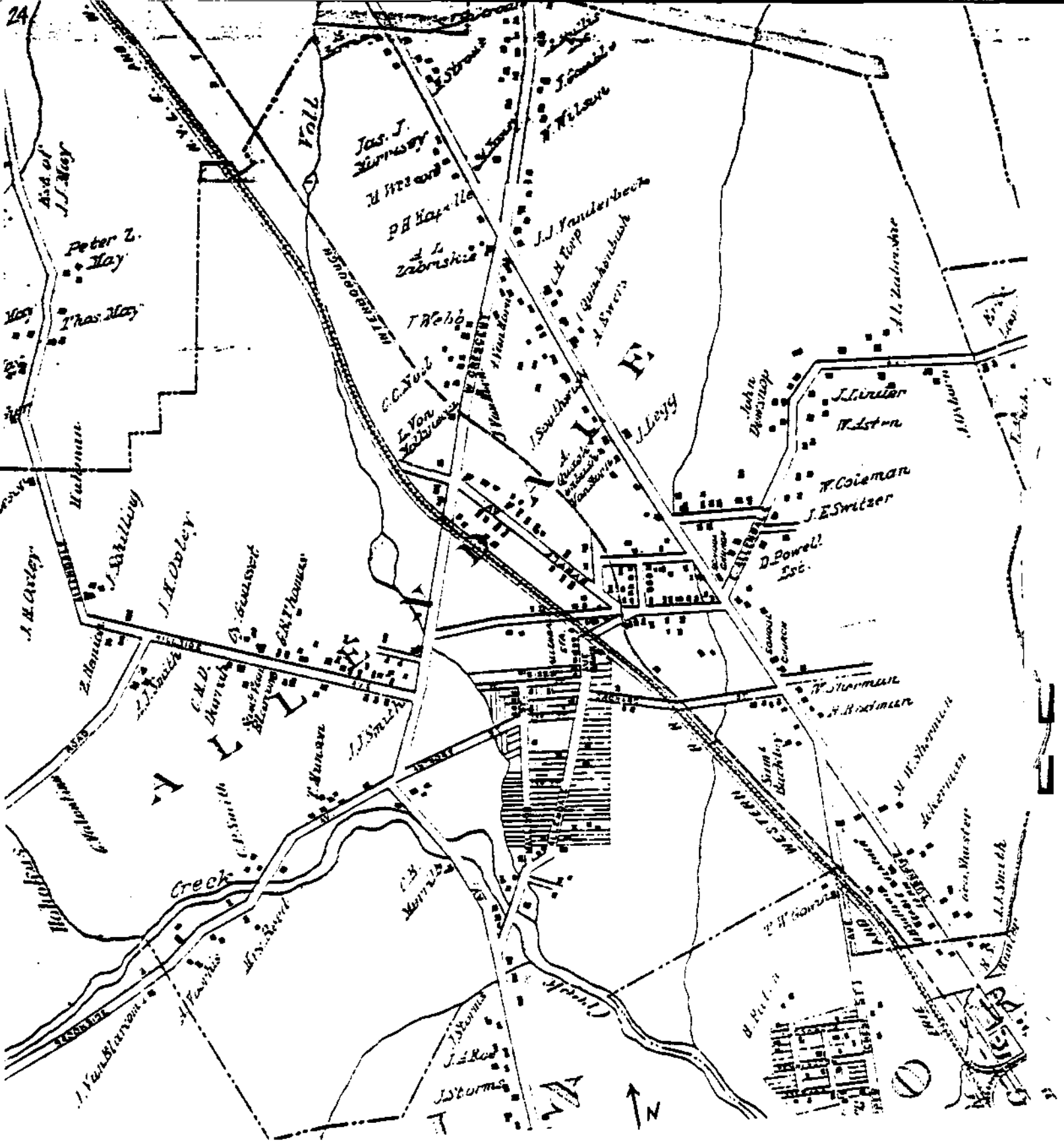
(0201-D1-6G). The lumberyard is currently Allendale's only semi-industrial site.

Another commuting convenience for Allendale residents was the North Jersey Rapid Transit System. Begun in 1910 as an inter-urban streetcar line from Paterson to Ridgewood, the line eventually passed through Allendale and reached Suffern by 1912. The services continued until 1929. The streetcar right-of-way is extant in Allendale as a narrow land channel east of and parallel to the railroad tracks.

Both large and modest residences and a few commercial buildings were built with features of the styles popular in the early 20th century: Colonial Revival, Dutch Colonial Revival (0201-D1-9, D7-6, -13, -14, -23), and Craftsman wood and cobblestone (0201-D7-9, -17). Numerous 18th and 19th century farmhouses were updated with the materials and features of these styles.

Cobblestone and wood gazebos and wells erected at the turn-of-the-century are outdoor features extant on numerous residential properties of both 18th and 19th century farmhouses and early 20th century homes in Allendale (for example, 0201-D7-2, 0201-8, -13, -21, -31). These picturesque structures recreate rural images that seem to have had decorative and not functional appeal.

The Borough's population steadily increased to 2,058 in 1940. After World War II, during a County-wide building expansion, the population nearly doubled, from 2,409 in 1950 to 4,092 in 1960. The farmland was further subdivided for suburban residences and properties. Due to recent County-wide trends that affect population-- fewer residents per household and rising costs -- Allendale's population reflects a decrease, from 6,240 in 1970 to 5,901 in 1980. Today Allendale is largely a non-industrial commuter suburb.



1913 Bromley Atlas, volume 2, plate 31, showing the Borough of Allendale.



0201. 435 Brookside Avenue, west neighbor of 411 Brookside Avenue (0201-8). Both houses are attractive Queen Anne style residences built around 1890. Originally number 435 was very similar in design to number 411, and both houses may have been built at the same time, by the same builder. Current (1982-83) alterations to expand the house are being done in a sympathetic and detailed manner. Design, proportions and materials used respect those of the original house.

# ALLENDALE

"The Newport of Bergen County"  
1880-1894

First Town Nov. 1, 1890

Incorporated November 10, 1894 - 3.56 square miles



Claire K. Tholl, delineator  
10-1974

## LEGEND

BASE MAP - ALLENDALE - MARCH 1971.  
HOUSES & NAMES FROM 1861 MAP &  
1876 ATLAS. EXISTING HOUSES ARE  
SHOWN SOLID & PRE-CIVIL WAR HOUSES  
DEPICTED AS THEY PRESENTLY LOOKED  
AT THAT TIME. NUMBERS IN BRACKETS  
INDICATE SOURCE DATES.

## MAHWAH

## RAMSEY

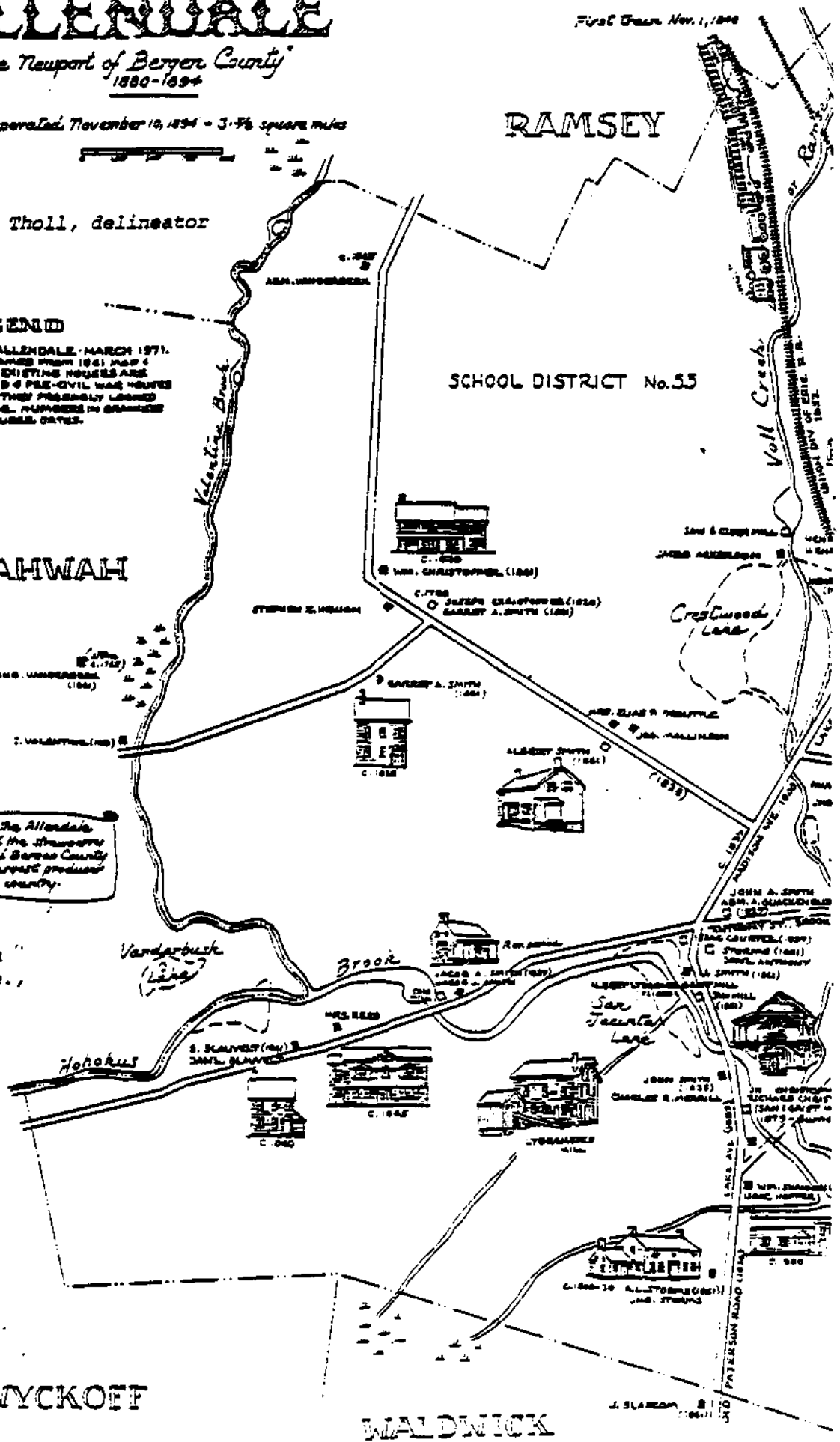
SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 55

In the mid 1880s, the Allendale area was part of the Strawberry growing center of Bergen County which was the largest producer of berries in the country.

Note: Jacob A. Smith House, Brookside Ave., demolished 1979.

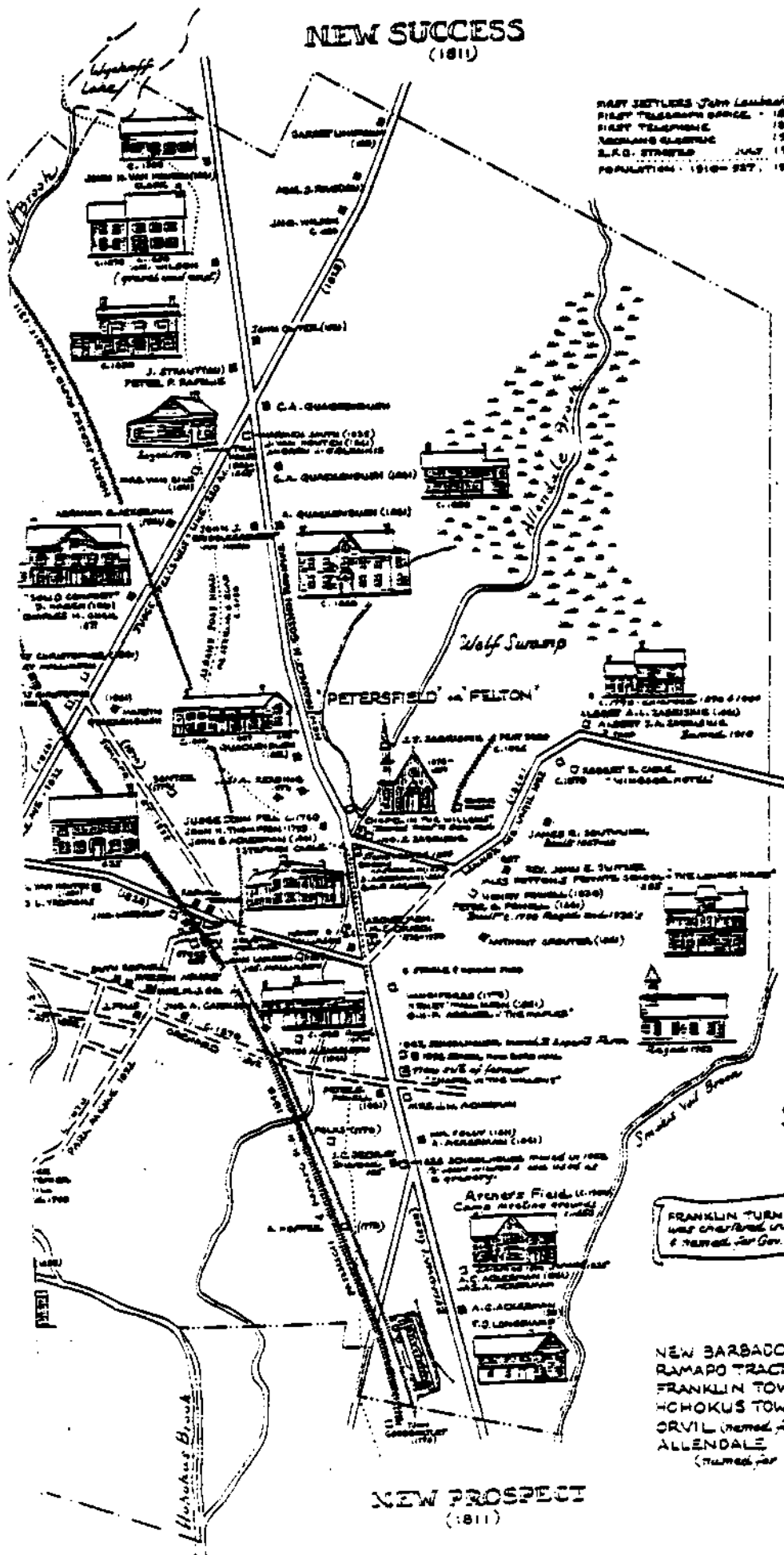
## WYCKOFF

## WALDNICK



# NEW SUCCESS (1811)

EARLY SETTLERS John Lambson & Philip Van Hook  
 FIRST TELEGRAPH OFFICE - 1853  
 FIRST TELEPHONE 1897  
 MEDICAL CLINIC 1900  
 L.A.O. STRAITS JULY 1903  
 POPULATION - 1910 - 527, 1970 - 631



**SADDLE RIVER**

FRANKLIN TURNPIKE  
 WAS CHARTERED IN 1885  
 & NAMED FOR GOV. FRANKLIN

NEW BARBADOS	1693
RAMAPO TRACT	1709
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP	1767
HOKUS TOWNSHIP	1849
ORVIL (named for DEVILLE J. VICTOR)	1885
ALLENDALE	1894
(TOWNSHIP FOR JOSEPH HARNED ALLEN)	

# NEW PROSPECT (1811)

## BRIEF RESOURCES BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR BERGEN COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

Library Call-numbers beginning with "R" and "D" refer to the collections in the Johnson Public Library, 274 Main Street, Hackensack, New Jersey. The Bergen County Historical Society's collection (all numbers begin with "D") is located in the Johnson Library, but has a separate card catalogue. "FD" is in front of the call-numbers of resources in the New Jersey Room, Fairleigh Dickinson University Library, Rutherford, New Jersey. "OC and HA" refers to resources in the Bergen County Office of Cultural and Historic Affairs, 355 Main Street, Hackensack.

Books on Bergen County History

- |                                                                          |                                                                                                                                         |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Library Call #<br>D974.921 Cla P<br>R 974.92 C57<br>FD NJ 974.92         | Clayton W. Woodward, compiler. <u>History of Bergen and Passaic Counties</u> , Philadelphia: Everts and Peck, 1882.                     |
| D974.921 Ber W<br>R974.92 W93<br>FD NJ 974.921 W                         | Federal Writers Project. <u>Bergen County Panorama</u> . Board of Chosen Freeholders, 1941                                              |
| R929.H25<br>FD R920.C7492 H                                              | Harvey, Cornelius B. <u>Genealogical History of Hudson and Bergen Counties, N.J.</u> New York: N. J. Geneological Publishing Co., 1900. |
| D974.921 Van H<br>R974.92 V38<br>FD NJ 974.921 V                         | Van Valen, J. M. <u>History of Bergen County, New Jersey</u> New York: N. J. Publishing Co. 1900.                                       |
| D974.921 Wes 3<br>R974.92 W52<br>FD NJ F974.921 W                        | Westarvelt, Frances A. <u>History of Bergen County N.J. 1630-1923</u> . 3 vols. New York; Lewis Historical Publishing Co. 1923.         |
| D974.925 Win H                                                           | Winfield, C. H. <u>History of the County of Hudson N.J.</u> New York: 1874. Has information on Bergen.                                  |
| <u>Maps and Atlas</u>                                                    |                                                                                                                                         |
| D911.747                                                                 | 1777-80 Robert Erskine and Watkins, Maps for General Washington.                                                                        |
| OC and HA                                                                | 1837-40 U. S. Coast Survey Maps of U.S. Department of Commerce.                                                                         |
| Johnson Library<br>Map 142                                               | 1849 Sidney's Map of Twelve Miles Around New York Philadelphia: N. Friend, 1851                                                         |
| Published in <u>Bergen County History</u> :<br><u>1970 Annual</u> , p.64 | 1851 Sidney's Map of Twelve Miles Around New York Philadelphia: N. Friend, 1851                                                         |
| OC and HA                                                                | 1861 G. M. Hopkins, <u>Map of the Counties of Bergen and Passaic, New Jersey</u> . Philadelphia: G. H. Corey, 1861                      |
| OC and HA                                                                | 1867 M. and T. Hughes, <u>Map from Palisades to Paterson New Jersey</u> . Philadelphia: N. Friend, 1867                                 |

D911 WIS  
D911 WAI  
FD NJ F 912.74921 W SC

1976 A. H. Walker, compiler. Atlas of Bergen County, 1775-1875. Reading, Pa: C. C. Pease, 1876

D911 Ser office  
FD NJ R912.7473 R SC

c. 1891 Frederick W. Beers. Atlas of Hudson River Valley from New York City to Troy, New York. Watson and Co., c. 1891. (also called "Bergen County, N. J., farm lines")

Johnson Library  
Map 53

1299 N.J. Geology and Typographic Maps. 1299 ed.

D911 Rob  
FD NJ R911 R56

1902 D. Robinson, compiler. Map of Bergen County, New Jersey with a portion of Passaic County and New York; E. Robinson and Co. 1902.

R912 878  
FD NJ 91258  
34 37.1912 SC  
FD 912.74921 B SC

1912 1913 George W. and Walter S. Bromley. Atlas of Bergen Co., N. J. Philadelphia: G. W. Bromley and Co. Vol 1:1912, Eastern Section. Vol 2:1913, Western Section.

Johnson Library  
Map 47

1934 N. J. Geology and Typographic Maps, 1934 ed.

R 333.33 P94 in basement  
in old film office

1936 Franklin Survey Co. Property Map of Bergen County, New Jersey, Vol 1:Northern Bergen, 1936.

Previous Surveys of Historic Properties in Bergen County

R974.921 W93

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3728 Ham

Madeline W. Hampton, Historic Houses in Bergen County, Teaneck: 1967, unpublished.

D974.921 Dub

Kathryn P. Dubois, Old Mills of Bergen County: Histories and Family Records. 1977-1984:1977?

R720.9749 529  
(open shelf)

William B. Bassett, compiler, John Poppeliers, ed. Historic American Buildings Survey of New Jersey. Newark: The New Jersey Historical Society, 1977. (abbreviated: HABS)

OC and HA

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OC and HA

Dave Wyka. Historic Sites of South Bergen. Rutherford: South Bergen Center for Cultural History, (Abbreviated: Wyka, HSSB) c.1978

OC and HA

State of New Jersey, Department of Environmental Protection, Office of Historic Preservation. State and National Register of Historic Places: State of New Jersey to June 1, 1978 continued next page.

Supplement for June 1, 1980 through November 1, 1980; Supplement for November 1 1980 to August 31, 1981. (Abbreviated SR, NR)

OC and HA

Claire K Tholl and office of Albin W. Rothe for the County of Bergen, State of New Jersey, Board of Chosen Freeholders, Historic Sites Advisory Board, Office of Cultural and Historic Affairs. The Early Stone Houses of Bergen County, New Jersey: A Survey. August, 1979. (Abbreviated SCSAS)

OC and HA

Bergen County Historical Society, Historic Site Markers, 1960 -on going. Research Reports filed in Johnson Library (D728 Mac) (Abbreviated: BCHS Marker).

NJ Department of Environmental Protection  
Office of Cultural and Environmental Services

New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory, 1960's -ongoing (Abbreviated: NJHSI).

OC and HA

✓ Claire K. Tholl, compiler. "Bergen County Early Structures Still Extant or (believed to be) without regard to condition or importance compiled from all known lists." March 1978, updated May, 1979. (Abbreviated: CKT List)

OC and HA

Tholl, C. "Bergen County Houses in Jeopardy", May 1979.

OC and HA

Tholl, C. "Bergen County High Priority List of Old Houses." No date.

OC and HA

Historical Site Advisory Board, County of Bergen, N.J., Historical Site Inventory forms. (Abbreviated HSAB-HSI).

OC and HA

"Bergen County Historic Site Advisory Board Register of Important Structures and Sites." Survey Forms (Abbreviated: BCHAB Register form).

OC and HA

"Bergen County Historic Sites Built before or During the 1880's" Inventory forms. (Abbreviated: Sites before 1880's Inventory).

Prepared by T. Robins Brown  
Historic Sites Survey Coordinator  
Bergen County Office of  
Cultural and Historic Affairs  
355 Main Street  
Hackensack, New Jersey 07601  
8-9-80 revised 11-2-81



BCOC & HA: Bergen County Office of Cultural & Historic Affairs  
 APL: Allendale Public Library, Allendale  
 CGA: Church of the Guardian Angel, East Allendale  
 JL: Johnson Library, Hackensack  
 RPL: Ridgewood Public Library, Ridgewood

### I. Newspapers and Newsletters

JL: D974.921 All A  
 APL: Vertical file  
Allendale History and Heritage.  
 Newsletter published quarterly  
 by the Allendale Historic  
 Society, Allendale N. J.  
 September 1974 to present.  
 (Abbreviated A.H.&H. in this  
 report)

JL: BCHS files,  
 Allendale  
 Newsclippings: historic  
 houses and churches  
 of Allendale

### II. Maps

BCOC&HA  
 Early Days of Allendale, "The Newport  
 of Bergen County", 1880-1894.  
 Claire K. Tholl, delineator, 10/74.  
 (Referred to in this report as  
 CKT 1974 map).

### III. Miscellaneous

JL: BCHS files,  
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 Allendale: "The Way We Were (1890-1900)."  
 Souvenir of Allendale's 80th Birthday,  
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CGA  
Church of the Guardian Angel,  
Allendale, N.J. (1960's, history).

JL: 385.09 L96  
 RPL: 385 Lu Wa  
 Lucas, Walter Arndt, From the  
Hills to the Hudson: A history of the  
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Ramapo and the Union Railroads.  
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 Page 223, copy of Paterson and Ramapo  
 Railroad timetable.

JL: 974.921 All  
A History of Allendale, 1894-1964  
 The History Committee of the  
 Allendale New Jersey Tercentenary  
 Committee (1964)

- APL: Vertical file      A History of Archer Memorial Church, 1876-1966.  
The History Committee, Official  
Board of Archer Memorial  
Methodist Church (1966).
- APL: Vertical file      History of the Chapel of the  
Epiphany, Allendale, N. J., 1872-1907.  
by Godfrey Pittis (1907)
- Allendale Historical      List of 18th and 19th  
Society                    century historic houses in Allendale.
- JL: D385.09              The next station will be...  
Railroadians of America, Inc.,  
Vol. VI (1979)
- APL: Vertical file      This is Allendale. Allendale  
Chamber of Commerce (1951).

LIST OF PROPERTIES INCLUDED IN THE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY  
OF THE BOROUGH OF  
ALLENDALE, BERGEN COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

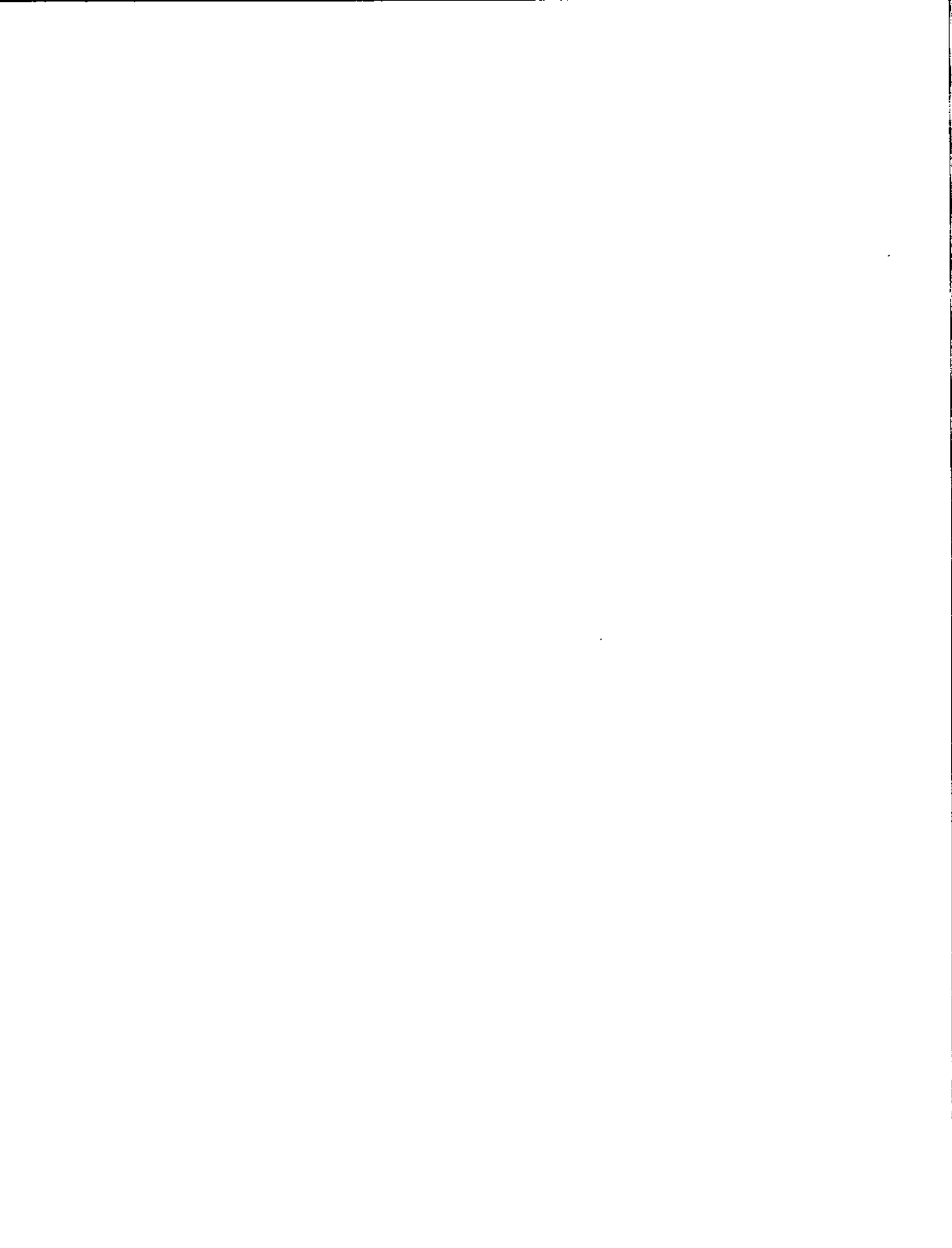
<u>Survey Form#</u>	<u>Address; Name</u>	<u>Block/Lot #</u>
0201-D1	Allendale Railroad Station District: along the north side of Erie Plaza, 18 through 34 First Street (north side), and 1 through 84 Park Avenue. The Allendale Railroad Station was included in N. J. Transit's Survey of Operating Railroad Stations.	1709, 1710, 1711, 1713
0201-S2	33, 45, 46 Maple Street and 62 Elm Street; Maple-Elm Streets Streetscape.	1808, 1809
0201-3	100 East Allendale Avenue, south side, between Powell Road and the Saddle River border; Switzer House - Patton's "Lennox Seminary".	1804/5
0201-4	144 East Allendale Avenue, south side, between Powell Road and the Saddle River border; Southwick House.	701/2
0201-5	70 Franklin Turnpike, east side, between Homewood Avenue and Waibel Drive; A. C. Ackerman House, BCSHS #227, SR 10/03/80.	2004/20
0201-6	475 Franklin Turnpike, west side, between Pittis Avenue and Elm Street; Fell-Thompson-Ackerman-Cable House.	1809/14

INVENTORY LIST

0201-D7	Numbers 215 through 264 Franklin Turnpike, numbers 23 and 25 West Orchard Avenue, Highlands Presbyterian Church along the east side of Franklin Turnpike; Church of the Epiphany District.	
0201-8	411 Brookside Avenue, south side, between Edgewood Road and West Crescent Avenue; Reed (?) House.	
0201-9	450 Brookside Avenue, north side, between MacIntyre Lane and the Wyckoff border; Reed House.	
0201-10	470 Brookside Avenue, north side, between MacIntyre Lane and the Wyckoff border; Blauvelt-Van Blarcom House.	

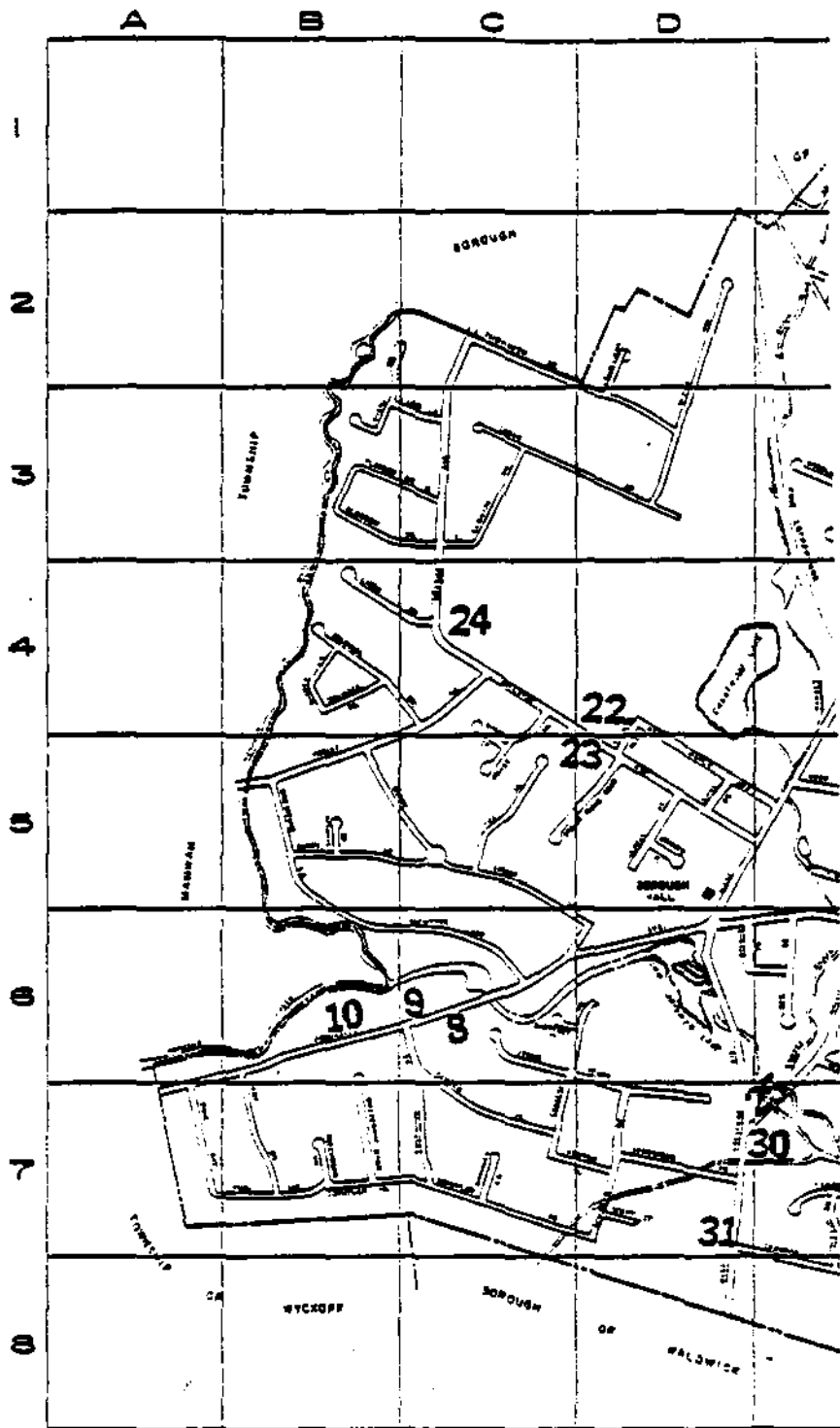
- 0201-11 37 East Allendale Avenue, facing onto Franklin Turnpike at the northeast corner of the intersection; Archer Hall, part of Archer Memorial Methodist Church.
- 0201-12 A-C East Allendale Avenue and Franklin Turnpike, southeast corner, property of Church of the Guardian Angel; A. Crouter House (12A), Mallinson Wagon Shed - Archer Stable (12B), Archer (?) House - Twin Gates Estate (12C).
- 0201-13 54 East Allendale Avenue, south corner Powell Road.
- 0201-14 200 East Allendale Avenue, south side, between Powell Road and Saddle River border; Asten-Linder House.
- 0201-15 316 East Allendale Avenue, south side, between Powell Road and Saddle River border; J. Osborn House.
- 0201-16 Elm Street, north and south sides at the east end, at intersection of Franklin Turnpike; cobblestone bridge over the Allendale Brook.
- 0201-17 317 Franklin Turnpike, west side, between West Allendale Avenue and West Orchard Street; Allendale Sales and Service - Thurston's Garage (Allendale Equipment Company).
- 0201-18 509 Franklin Turnpike, west side, between Pittis Avenue and Elm Street; Reading House.
- 0201-19 555 Franklin Turnpike, west side, between Pittis Avenue and Elm Street; A. Quackenbush House.
- 0201-20 700 Franklin Turnpike, east side, between Bajor Lane and Cottage Place; A. Quackenbush - A. E. Ivers House.
- 0201-21 913 Franklin Turnpike, west side, between Albert Road and Montrose Terrace; Wilson House.
- 0201-22 200 Hillside Avenue, north side, between East Elbrook Drive and Thomas Avenue; Doolittle-Gousset House.
- 0201-23 205 Hillside Avenue, south side, between Valley Drive and Stoney Ridge Road; C. H. D. Darrah (Darrow?) House.
- 0201-24 330 Hillside Avenue, north side, between East Elbrook Drive and Thomas Avenue; Wm. Christopher House.
- 0201-25 320 Park Avenue, northeast corner West Crescent Avenue; John Christopher House.
- 0201-26 44 West Allendale Avenue, north side, between Maple Street and Franklin Turnpike; Joseph Mallinson(?) House.
- 0201-27 88 West Allendale Avenue, southwest corner Maple Street; The First National Bank of Allendale (Citizens First National Bank of N. J.).

- 0201-28 209 West Allendale Avenue, south side, between Mallinson Street and West Crescent Avenue; Van Houten-Yeomans House.
- 0201-29 168 West Crescent Avenue, west side, between Woodland Avenue and Hamilton Street; Higgins-O'Neill House, "Solid Comfort".
- 0201-30 723 West Crescent Avenue, southeast corner Park Avenue; Shannon-Hopper House.
- 0201-31 794 West Crescent Avenue, west side, between Beresford Road and the Waldwick border; Storms-Critchley House.



NJHSI 0201

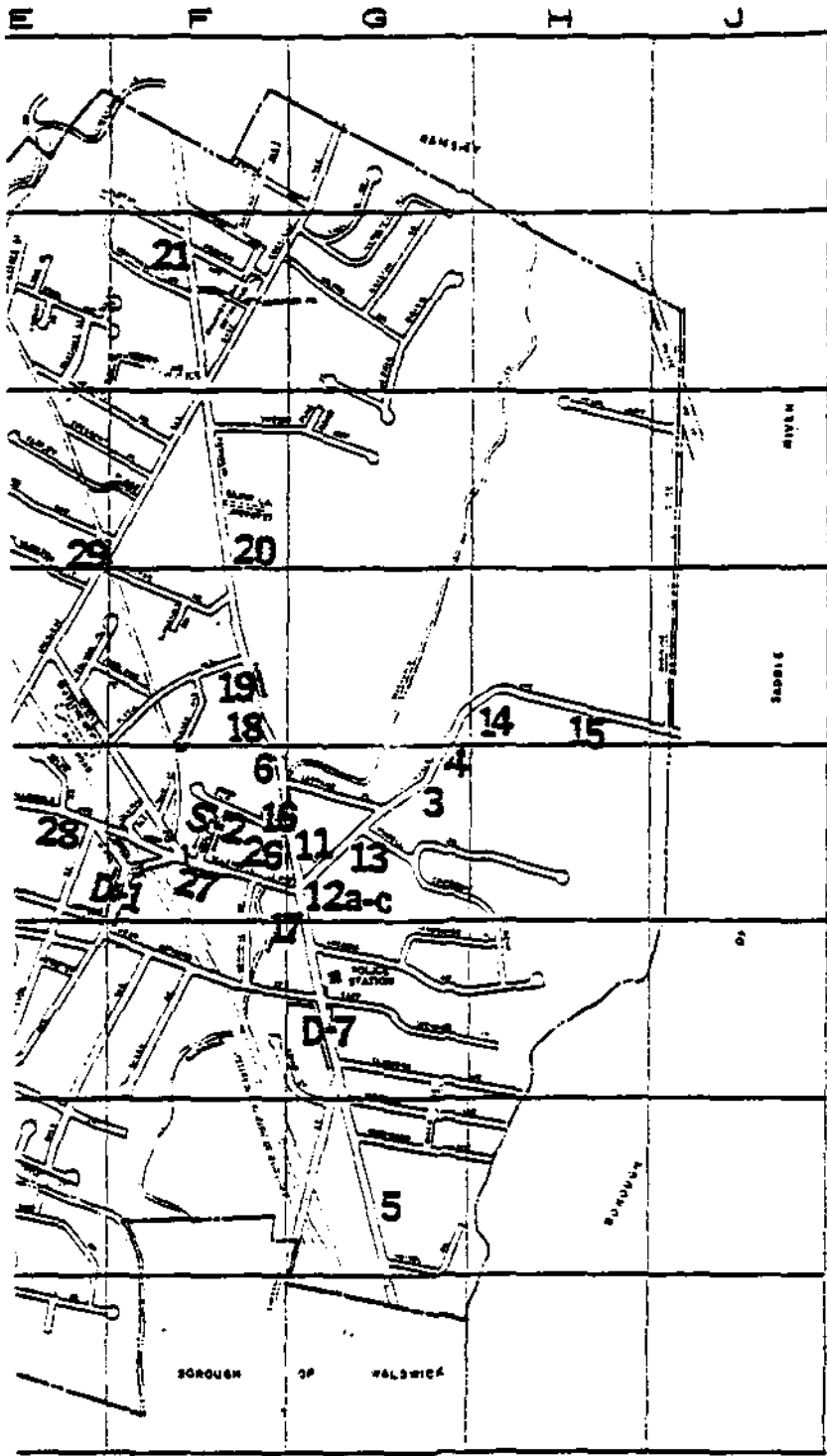
Historic Sites Survey Maps, Allendale, Bergen County



NJHSI 0201  
 BERGEN COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY  
 ALLENDALE

Numbers refer to survey forms and inventory lists. Prepared by Bergen County Office of Cultural and Historic Affairs, 1983. Allendale is shown on the Park Ridge and Ramsey quadrangles of the U. S. Geological Survey Maps.





Green Way F-3  
 Pine Road G-3  
 Gloria Drive G-2 and 3  
 Bajar Lane (PVT.) F-3  
 The News (PVT.) E-4  
 Farley Place E-3 and F-3

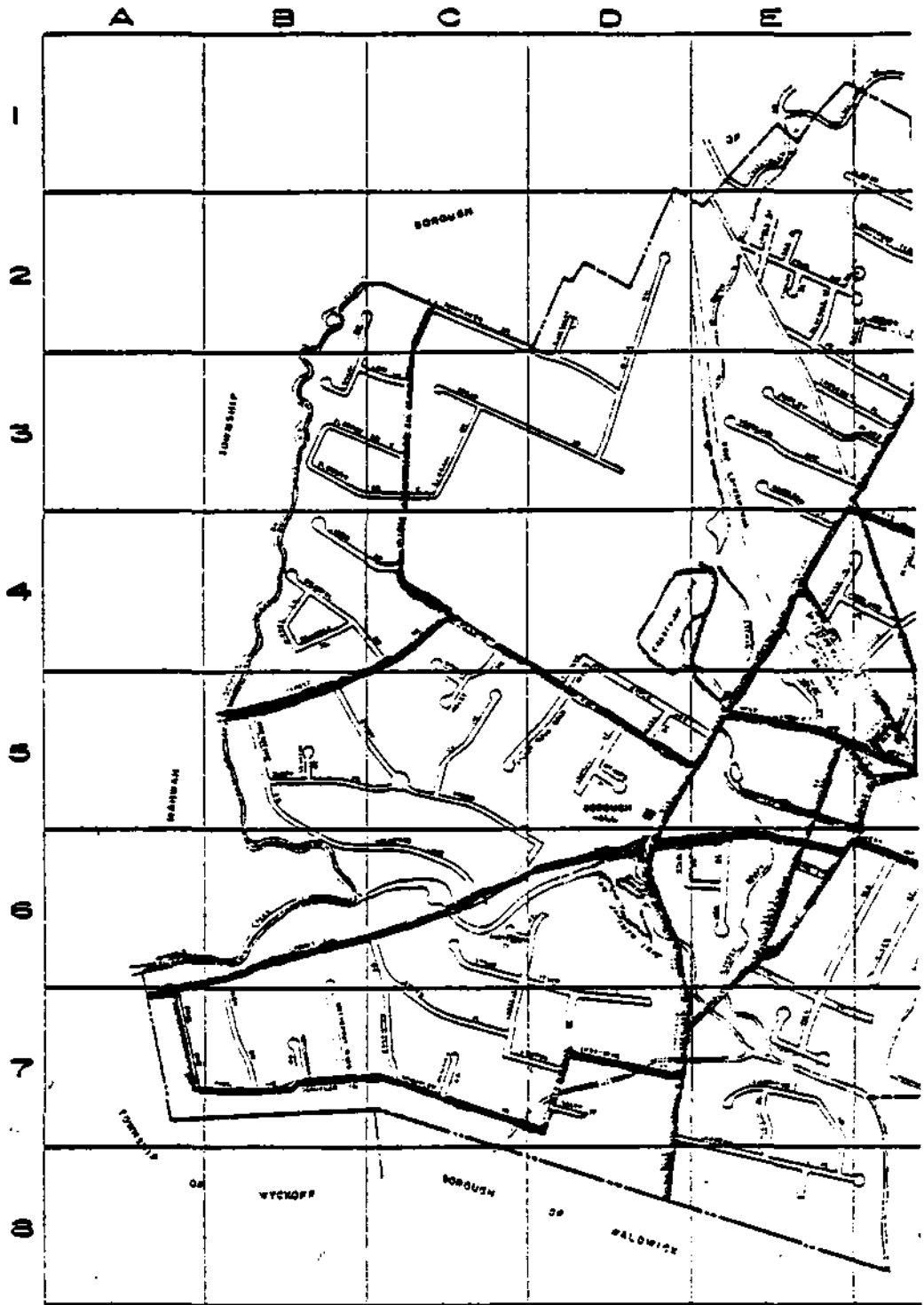
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Albert Road	F-1	Hillside Avenue	C-4
Allan Street	F-6	Homewood Avenue	G-7
Archie Road	G-6	Iroquois Avenue	F-2
Arlton Avenue	F-1	Ivers Road	F-4
Bednick Street	E-2	James Street	E-2
Beechwood Road	S-7	Kayeton Road	G-2
Berkshire Road	D-7	Knellon Road	G-2
Berkshire Place	G-6	Lara Street	D-5
Birch Street	G-7	Lalawee Drive	E-1
Bonnie Way	D-3	Lawn Drive	D-2
Borlino Road	J-4	Linda Drive	B-4
Brodnick Lane	C-7	Lori Lane	C-3
Brookside Avenue	B-6	Macintyre Lane	B-5
Buttermilk Road	B-7	Mallinson Street	E-6
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Carrist Road	C-7	Midwood Avenue	G-6
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Grey Avenue	F-4	West Orchard Street	F-5
Hamilton Street	E-3	Wilton Drive	G-2
Harding Avenue	F-2	Woodland Avenue	E-3
Harroton Road	G-2		

**STREET MAP**  
 BOROUGH OF ALLENDALE  
 BERGEN COUNTY, NEW JERSEY  
 SCALE: 1" = 1000' • OCTOBER 1979

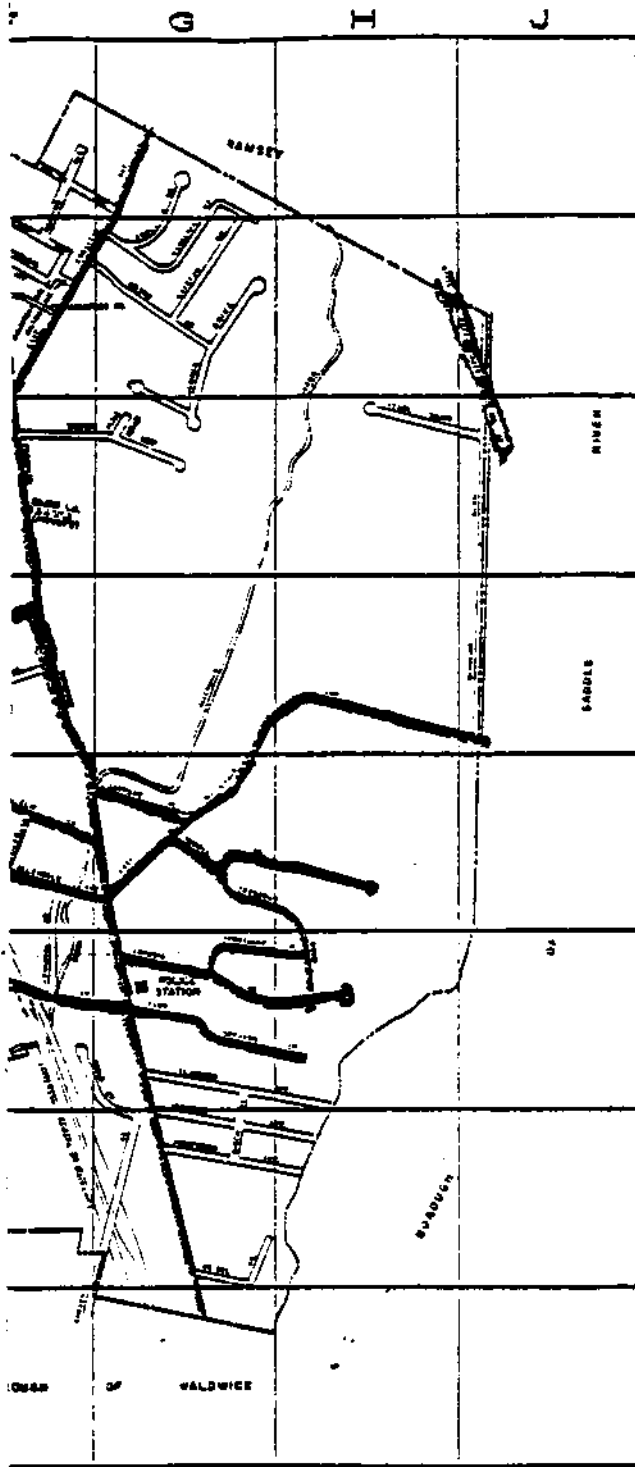
*James P. Azzolina*  
**JAMES P. AZZOLINA, P.E. & L.S.**  
 BOROUGH ENGINEER  
 DATE *Oct. 25, 1979*  
 N. J. E.C. NO. 10,431

PREPARED BY  
**AZZOLINA ENGINEERING COMPANY**  
 30 MADISON AVE. PARAMUS, N.J.



NJHSI 0201  
BOROUGH OF ALLENDALE

Map of streets driven during visual inspection of the Historic Sites Survey. Streets driven are marked in black.



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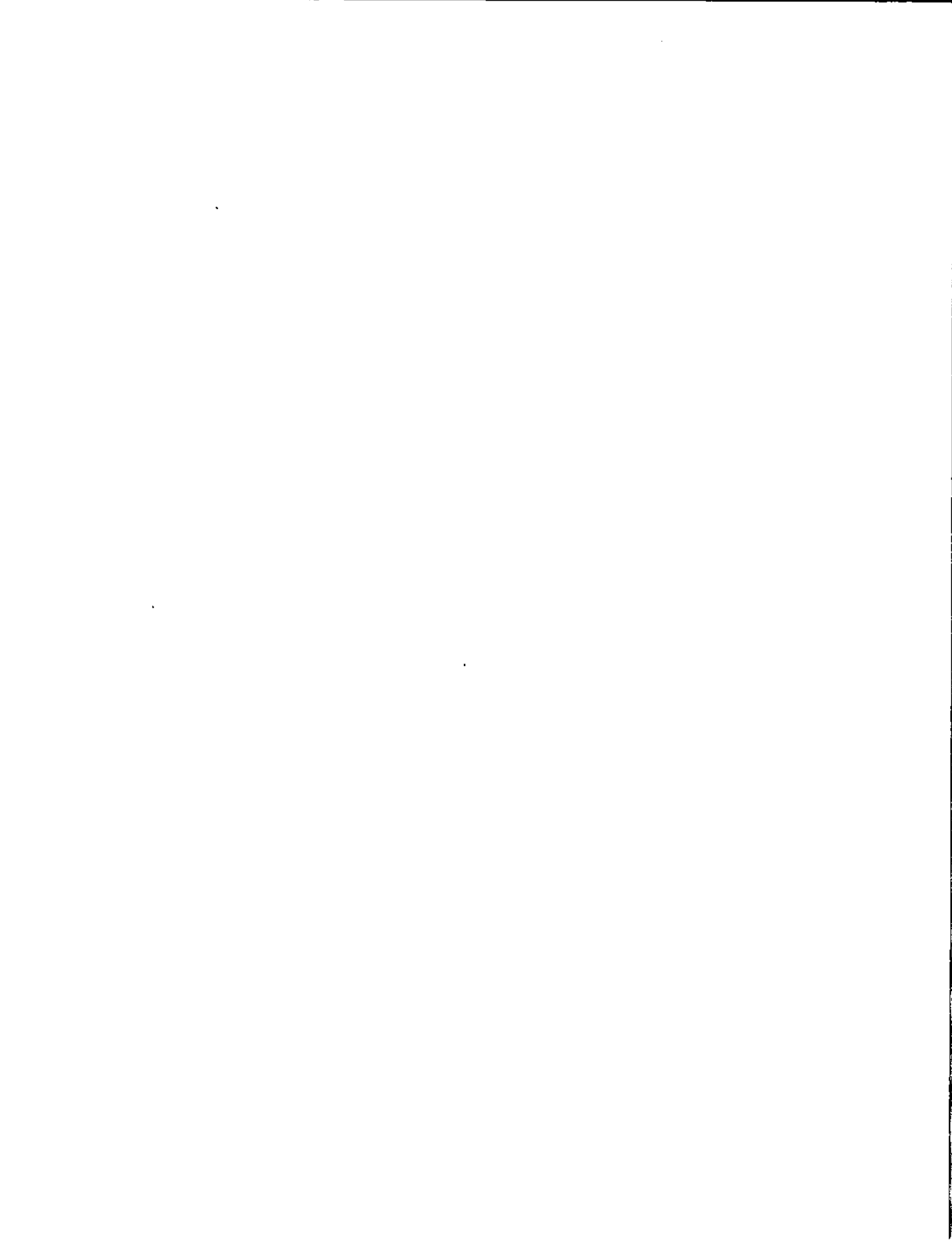
Ackerson Road	F-2	Heights Road	E-2
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Arlton Avenue	F-1	Ivers Road	F-4
Beatrice Street	E-2	James Street	E-2
Beechwood Road	B-7	Kayeton Road	G-2
Beresford Road	D-7	Knollton Road	G-2
Berkshire Place	G-6	Lake Street	D-5
Birch Street	G-7	Lakeview Drive	E-1
Bonnie Way	D-3	Leigh Court	D-2
Caroline Road	J-4	Linds Drive	B-4
Bradrick Lane	C-7	Lori Lane	C-3
Brookside Avenue	B-6	MacIntyre Lane	B-5
Butternut Road	B-7	Mallinson Street	E-6
Byron Court	C-4	Maple Street	F-5
Cambridge Drive	E-7	Mark Road	B-7
Canon Place	C-6	Meeker Avenue	F-2
Canterbury Drive	E-1	Memorial Drive	F-6
Carteret Court	C-6	Michale Court	E-2
Carteret Road	C-7	Midwood Avenue	G-6
Cedar Drive	C-3	Montrose Terrace	F-2
Coely Court	E-7	Myrtle Avenue	E-4
Central Avenue	F-8	New Street	E-6
Charles Street	E-2	Newton Place	C-7
Charlotte Avenue	F-1	Oak Street	E-6
Chestnut Street	F-8	Oakwood Road	E-7
Colonial Drive	B-4	Coltsville Avenue	F-1
Conklin Court	B-5	Oritani Avenue	F-1
Cottage Place	G-5	Park Avenue	E-7
Crescent Road	G-6	Paul Avenue	A-7
Crescent Place	E-3	Pearl Court	H-3
Dale Avenue	E-7	Pittie Avenue	F-4
Delta Court	E-5	Powell Road	G-5
Dogwood Drive	B-4	Princeton Drive	E-7
Dunwoodes Drive	B-5	Rose Street	E-2
Duffy Drive	B-5	Schneider Road	F-4
East Allendale Avenue	G-5	Schuyler Road	C-7
East Crescent Avenue	F-2	Scott Court	D-7
East Elbrook Drive	C-3	Sheri Drive	B-3
East Orchard Street	G-6	State Highway #17	H-2
Edgewood Road	J-7	Stone Fence Road	C-6
Elbrook Drive	B-3	Stoney Ridge Road	C-5
Elbrook Drive North	B-3	Surrey Lane	B-4
Elm Street	F-5	Taiman Place	E-4
Elmwood Avenue	G-6	Third Street	E-6
Eric Plaza	F-5	Thomas Avenue	D-5
Eroid Court	G-6	Valley Road	C-5
Ethal Avenue	E-2	Vreelands Plaza	E-4
Fairhaven Drive	C-2	Walbet Drive	G-7
First Street	E-5	Walnut Place	D-5
Forest Road	B-5	Wenner Place	D-5
Fox Drive	C-5	West Allendale Avenue	E-5
Franklin Turnpike	F-3	West Crescent Avenue	E-4
George Street	D-5	West Main Avenue	D-4
Grey Avenue	F-4	West Orchard Street	F-5
Hamilton Street	E-3	Wilton Drive	G-2
Harding Avenue	F-2	Woodland Avenue	E-3
Harrison Road	G-2		

Green Way	F-3
Pine Road	G-3
Glaris Drive	G-2 and 3
Baylor Lane (PVT.)	F-3
The Mews (PVT.)	E-4
Farley Place	E-3 and F-3

**STREET MAP**  
**BOROUGH OF ALLENDALE**  
**BERGEN COUNTY, NEW JERSEY**  
 SCALE: 1" = 1000' • OCTOBER 1979

*S. P. Azzolina*  
 DATE Oct 25, 1979  
**S. P. AZZOLINA, P.E. & L.S.**  
 ENGINEER N. J. LIC. NO. 10,431

PREPARED BY  
**AZZOLINA ENGINEERING COMPANY**  
 10 MADISON AVE. PARAMUS, N. J.



## HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

## HISTORIC DISTRICT SURVEY FORM GUIDELINES

**DISTRICT NAME:** Give the commonly known name of the district if there is one. A prominent structure within the district may provide a good, easily identifiable name, i.e. Abbott Farm Historic District, State House Historic District.

**TYPE OF DISTRICT:** Residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural, archeological, village, other—specify.

**MUNICIPALITY:** List incorporated borough, city, township, or village. Distinguish between similar names, i.e. Princeton Borough, Princeton Township.

**USGS QUAD:** give name of U.S. Geological Survey map for area.

**UTM REFERENCES:** Omit

**DESCRIPTION:** Give a general physical description of the district, including major streets, approximate number of structures, and overall setting. Describe and justify boundaries. If boundaries are somewhat arbitrary and would require re-evaluation for historic district designation, please indicate. Describe building types and architectural styles represented and comment upon the essential character, scale, materials, variety or homogeneity within the district. Comment upon original as well as present appearance, if known. Indicate both outstanding structures and intrusions.

**SIGNIFICANCE:** Discuss the importance of the district in terms of settlement patterns and social, architectural and economic development of the area. Include historically significant persons and events associated with the district. Evaluate building types and architectural styles represented with regard to quality, typicality, uniqueness. Elaborate upon the special qualities which distinguish the district from its surroundings. Comment upon special preservation activities within the district.

**MAP:** Sketch or attach a map of the district. Number all structures and indicate which structures are represented by 3"x5" photos. Label all roads and significant landmarks and natural features. Indicate north.

**REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:** Refer to National Register for criteria for evaluation, See Appendix.

**THREATS TO DISTRICT/LOCAL ATTITUDES:** Indicate roads, development, zoning, deterioration, alterations, other—specify. Are local attitudes toward preservation of the district positive, negative, mixed? Are there special groups/interests actively for or against preservation?

**COMMENTS:** Elaborate upon conditions, priority for National Register nomination if eligible, threats to structure, local attitudes.

**REFERENCES:** Include historical maps and representation in existing surveys as well as primary and secondary sources and interviews. Abbreviate references in the bibliographies.

**INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURES:** On separate sheets, give a brief description of each structure numbered according to sketch map and further identified by either historic or common name. Indicate negative file number. Description should, at minimum, include building type, style, approximate date, number of stories, exterior wall fabric, fenestration, roof and major alterations. Significant structures should be described in greater detail; an individual structure survey form may be used for important buildings.

EXPLANATION FOR LISTS OF BUILDINGS ACCOMPANYING SOME DISTRICT  
AND STREETSCAPE SURVEY FORMS

Map # are keyed to district or streetscape maps.

Names and dates for historic owners are from city directories, dates of directories consulted are in parentheses.

**Date erected:** In most cases, construction took place between the two dates shown (i.e. a building with "1896-1908" given as its "date erected" was erected between 1896 and 1908). Dates were determined by consultation of historic maps, atlas, city directories, and for post-World War II structures, memories of residents. Visual dating preceded by "c." for "circa".

**Sig. to District/Streetscape:**

This is an evaluation of the relative importance of the building to the district or streetscape.

The codes are:

**P for Pivotal:** A little altered building which has special visual merit or historical importance; probably qualifies for individual survey form.

**M for Matrix:** A vernacular building which represents typical area architecture and has good exterior integrity.

**F for Filler:** An old building which has had its significance diminished by unsuitable alterations or sidings added, or one of lesser architectural interest. Age of structure is recognizable.

**C for Compatible:**

A building constructed since World War II so it has no historic value. It is compatible in scale and materials with the historic environment. May be distinctive or significant in its own right.

**IC for Incompatible:**

A modern structure which detracts from or is disruptive to the historic character or design of the streetscape. May be distinctive or significant in its own right. Could also be a severely altered old structure.

**Description:** See "Individual Structure Survey Form Guidelines" for definitions

**Neg. file #:** Filing code for photographic negatives of property at Office of Historic Preservation, NJDEP.

## HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

## INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM GUIDELINES

**NJHSI #:** Refer to inventory number code for counties and municipalities.

**NAME:** Sites inventoried should be listed by both historic and common names, if possible. If neither is known, a descriptive name or the name of the current owner may be listed under common name. Some sites are known by compound names and should be indicated as such.

**LOCATION:** Give the number and name of street. If there is no street number, or if it will aid in identification, include nearest roads or landmarks. Include local place name, (i.e. Ocean Grove, which is in Neptune Township).

**UTM REFERENCES:** Omit

**MUNICIPALITY:** List incorporated borough, city, township, or village. Distinguish between similar names, (i.e. Princeton Borough, Princeton Township).

**USGS QUAD:** Give name of U.S. Geological Survey map showing location of structure.

**PRESENT USE:** Indicate multiple use or vacancy as well as type of use, (i.e. residential, commercial, religious, industrial).

**STYLE:** Blumenson's Identifying American Architecture is recommended as a guide to stylistic nomenclature. Vernacular adaption with stylistic detailing should be labeled accordingly, (i.e. vernacular Italianate).

**FORM/PLAN TYPE:** Indicate configuration of main block (i.e. square, rectangular, T-shaped, L-shaped, irregular) and appendages (i.e. eels, wings). Include interior plan (i.e. central hall plan, side hall plan) if known. Sketch floor plan, if known.

**FOUNDATION:** Indicate material (brick, rubble stone, coursed stone, concrete, concrete over stone, other - specify) and height of foundation.

**EXTERIOR WALL FABRIC:** Clapboard, stone (indicate type of stone and coursing), board and batten, wood shingle, stucco, brick (indicate bonding), sheet metal, aluminum siding, asphalt shingle, other - specify.

**FENESTRATION:** Indicate number of bays and window sash on principal elevations. Window pattern, shape, surrounds, lintels, shutters and dormers may be included here or under additional architectural description.

**ROOF/CHIMNEYS:** Indicate roof type [i.e. gable, hip, gambrel, shed, flat, mansard, monitor and decorative trim (with cresting, with bellicast, with parapet)]. Indicate roofing material, if significant (i.e. patterned slate, wood shingles). Indicate number of chimneys and placement (4 interior end chimneys), and whether chimneys are original or replacements, if known.

**ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:** Indicate significant interior features. Elaborate upon exterior features and include major alterations and dates, if known. Evaluate impact of alterations on integrity of structure. On-site inspection and/or comparison with other buildings may lead to theories on construction, style, dates, alterations, etc. Discuss the basis for any theories set forth. Distinguish between fact and theory.

**PHOTO:** Attach a 35mm 3"x5" black and white photo that gives the most informative view of the structure. Generally, with a free-standing structure, a three-quarter view filling 75% of the print is recommended. A farm or other complex with significant related structures should include an overall photo of the complex and a photo of the main structure.

**MAP:** Sketch or attach a map labeling structures, nearby roads, significant landmarks, and neighboring structures. Indicate north.

**SETTING AND RELATED STRUCTURES:** Indicate approximate size of site and location of main structure. Explain the relation among main structure, road, outbuildings, and surrounding landscape features. Describe significant outbuildings.

**SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:** Check as many as applicable. Elaborate upon neighborhood character, land use, density.

**SIGNIFICANCE:** Identify the historical, architectural, archeological, or environmental reasons for including structure in the inventory. Historical significance should relate directly to the building. Do not include elaborate history of the property before the main structure was built or detailed genealogies. Indicate whether the structure is rare or representative of the area, and whether its integrity has been maintained or damaged by alterations.

**PHYSICAL CONDITION:** Based on inspection of the exterior, this refers solely to physical condition of structure, not integrity or extent of alteration.

Excellent:	No visible repair work needed.
Good:	Need for general maintenance.
Fair:	In need of more than routine maintenance.
Poor:	In need of major repairs.

**REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:** Refer to National Register criteria for evaluation, in Appendix.

**COMMENTS:** Elaborate upon physical condition, reason for National Register nomination and priority of National Register eligibility, threats to structure, and local attitudes.

**REFERENCES:** Include historical maps and representation in existing surveys as well as primary and secondary sources and interviews. Abbreviations and numbers refer to references cited in the bibliographies.



NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES  
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION  
HISTORIC DISTRICT SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0201-D1

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES  
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION, 109 WEST STATE STREET, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625 (609) 292-2023

DISTRICT NAME: Allendale Railroad Station UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Northing/Easting  
MUNICIPALITY: Allendale A  
COUNTY: Bergen B  
TYPE OF DISTRICT: Residential/Commercial/Transportation C  
USGS QUAD: Ramsey D

**DESCRIPTION:** (General description of district as a whole and boundaries)

The Allendale Railroad Station District comprises twelve freestanding residential and commercial buildings and one railroad station. They reflect residential and commercial developments along the streets close to the Borough's first and second railroad stations. These buildings went up within twenty years after the railroad passed through Allendale (1848) to after World War II (circa 1960).

The district's buildings are along Erie Plaza, First and Park Avenue, just south of the geographic center of the present Borough of Allendale. District boundaries have been determined to include buildings that retain recognizable architectural integrity and interest. Other properties have not been included because they lack sufficient integrity or do not contribute to the district's theme. Map D1 (page 3) defines the district boundaries. The district's south boundary is fronted by the First Street properties (see map nos. 2, 3, 4) and by approximated property lines of map no. 11 along West Orchard Street. The approximated property lines of map nos. 2, 3, 4 (First Street) and nos. 7, 9, 12 (Park Avenue) form the lower western district limits. From no. 7's north property edge, the district limit passes into Park Avenue, and then northwest to include the Allendale depot and its related structures. The boundary follows the railroad southwest to include the east Park Avenue properties (nos. 5, 6, 8, 10, 11).

Map D1: Circled numbers indicate the Allendale Borough blocks included. Small numbered squares represent residences and commercial buildings, unmarked squares represent related structures. Numbers have been assigned to buildings in sequence: alphabetically according to street name, numerically by house number. These numbers are used in Appendix A with descriptions of individual buildings and in Appendix B with accompanying photographs. The twelve buildings included in this district are 9 houses, 2 commercial buildings and 1 railroad station. Related buildings for no. 6 and no. 1 are discussed and illustrated in Appendices A and B and Q201-D1-1, respectively.

The railroad station dates to 1870. Three of the houses (nos. 2, 3, 12) and one commercial building (no. 5) date between 1861 and 1876. Four of the houses (nos. 4, 7, 10, 11) were probably built before 1900. One house (no. 9) was built between 1900 and 1913. One commercial building (no. 6A) dates to the early 20th century, as do the related lumber yard buildings. One house (no. 8) dates after World War II and has been included in order to give geographic unity to the district.

The earliest (1860 to 1880) buildings (Q201-D1-1, 2, 3, 5, 12) have wood frame constructions, 2 to 5 bays wide. None of the buildings retain their original exterior fabrics. The railroad depot walls (no. 1) have been stuccoed between the main timbers. Currently replacement cedar or synthetic shingles cover the district's other early buildings. All these have gabled roofs except no. 5, which has a shed roof. (cont)

APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF BUILDINGS: 12, D1-1 and D1-6 have related accessory buildings

PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURES: Excellent \_\_\_% Good 100% Fair \_\_\_% Poor \_\_\_%

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:  Yes  Possible  No

THREATS TO DISTRICT/LOCAL ATTITUDES: Alterations, deterioration, moderate to excessive ground foliage close to residences.

COMMENTS: Some owners are aware of their buildings' respective significances, but probably few have thought of the the area as a district.

The Allendale Railroad Station District includes twelve modest but significant residences and commercial buildings that represent stages in the development of Allendale and the area immediately south of the Borough's first and second railroad station from about 1860 to before 1920. None of the district's buildings is outstanding architecturally. However, the variously dated vernacular styles show both changing and eclectic tastes, and features from more than one style appear on some buildings. Comparison with other extant houses included in this survey of Allendale shows that similar residential designs were built at similar times elsewhere in the Borough (see 0201-S2, 0201-07-5, 0201-8 and-26).

In 1848, the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad completed its track route from Paterson to Suffern, N. Y. Trains began to run through Allendale by the end of that year. The railroad route had been surveyed circa 1846-48 by Colonel Joseph Warner Allen, who was a guest in John Ackerman's house (475 Franklin Turnpike, 0201-6) while he was surveying this area of Franklin Township. Around 1850, the first railroad station (not extant) was built along the east side of the tracks, southeast of the present station. The local residents named the railroad stop Allendale in honor of Allen and his work. In 1852, the N. Y. and Lake Erie Railroad acquired control of this line and re-named it the Erie Railroad. The line ran from Paterson to Port Jervis, N. Y. An 1852 timetable shows 12 stops per day in Allendale, 6 stops in each direction. Around 1857, the railroad discontinued stops in Allendale and the early station fell into disuse. A resident, Henry Mallinson, repaired the station and local demand convinced the Erie to stop trains in Allendale again. In 1859, the Erie Railroad appointed Smith Roswell (1827-1910) as its station agent. Roswell handled the railway shipment of agricultural produce out of Allendale. (In the mid-19th century, strawberry crops were a large and popular part of Allendale's (and North Bergen County's) agricultural produce).

Smith Roswell opened a grocery store next to the railroad tracks in 1859. He also operated a grocery store in 1873; it is not known if these were both run in the same building. The 1859 store building (see CKT 1974 map) is not extant. A late 19th century store was built on or near the site of the mid-19th century store.

A December 1859 Paterson Daily Guardian reports that the railroad station had gravel walls. This building was replaced in 1870 by a board and batten depot (map no. 1) on the same location. The depot was built in derivative Stick style using a design and materials similar to other Erie mainline and Bergen County train (cont

**REFERENCES:** (Include representation in existing surveys)

1876 Walker Atlas, plates 117 and 120

1902 Robinson's Map

1913 Bromley Atlas, vol. 2, plate 31

A History of Allendale, 1894-1964, pages 13, 14, 17, 116.

Allendale: The Way We Were (1890-1900) (1974).

Allendale History and Heritage, vol. 1, #2 (11/74); vol. 2, #1 (9/75), #3 (2/76); vol. 6, #2 (11/79), #3 (2/80).

The Next Station Will Be..., vol. VI. (1979)

N. J. Transit Rail, Station Survey, Hoboken Division-Main/Bergen Co. (Erie), Allendale Station, 1981 road

The Old House Journal, vol. X, no. 1 (1/82) and 3 (3/82)

**ATTACHMENTS:** (Indicate number)

Appendix B:

MAPS: 5

PHOTOS: 16

SLIDES: \_\_\_\_\_

**OTHER:** (Specify)

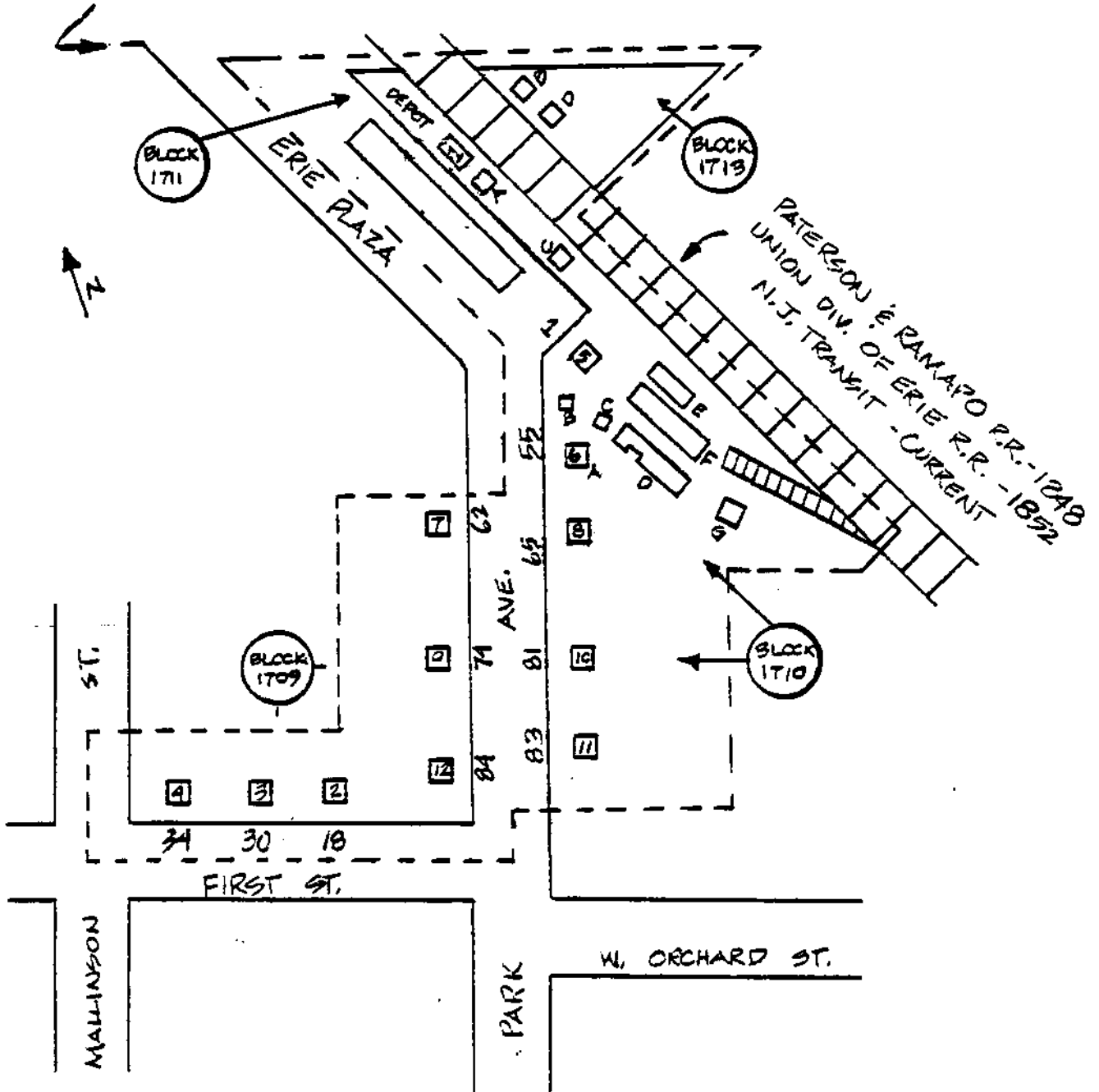
Appendix A: Description of Buildings.

RECORDED BY: EB

ORGANIZATION: BCOC&HA

DATE: 4/83

WEST ALLENDALE AVE.



0201-D1. Map of Allendale Railroad Station District. Dashed lines indicate boundaries of district. Off-street boundary lines are approximate. 1983. Not to scale.

## DESCRIPTION (continued)

Building heights include 1 story (no. 1), 2 stories (nos. 2 and 5), and 2½ stories (nos. 3 and 12). Three of these residences have front porches, ~~one~~ has a wraparound with scrollwork ornamentation (no. 12). All 5 buildings have rectangular or multiple block plans.

The Allendale railroad depot is a derivative Stick style station with board and batten walls (~~these are~~ now stuccoed, as are the walls of a number of these stations that were built in the late 19th century along Bergen County's railroad routes). No. 5's storefront retains some late 19th century features, including tongue and groove walls below the west 1st story windows and a cornice with frieze over the building's main block. The district's early residences have modest vernacular designs. The evolution of each house seen in its alterations contributes to a visual idea of the district's development. The most outstanding of these vernacular residences, the Smith Roswell House (no. 3), is a Downingsque cottage that retains picturesque cross-gabled roof and vergeboards.

Five of the district's later buildings (nos. 4, 7, 9, 10, 11) have wood frame construction. All have alterations to their original exterior fabrics, except no. 11, which retains its original clapboard. Two have replacement shingles: no. 4 (synthetic) and no. 10 (cedar). No. 9 has replacement aluminum siding on the 1st story walls. Of the remaining two buildings, no. 6A has brick (some is replacement) and stucco walls, and no. 8's walls are of wood and brick. All 7 buildings have gabled roofs and 2-5 bay widths. No. 8 has 1½ stories, and the remaining buildings have 2½ stories. No. 6A is rectangular in plan and no. 8 has an L-plan. Nos. 4, 10 and 11 have plans that the Old House Journal (March 1982) identifies as characteristic of the Tri-Gabled Ell design, a common variation of the Homestead House design identified and discussed in OHJ vol. X, no. 1 (January 1982). The OHJ (March 1982) states that the Tri-Gabled Ell plan "consists of two intersecting rectangles forming an ell. The extra leg on the house provides additional opportunity for sunlight, cross-ventilation, and visual variety. The roof has three gables, hence the name... A common configuration is to have the porch tucked into the space formed by the two legs of the ell". No 11 is the most outstanding residence and the least altered building in the district. The upper story vertical sawtooth board and batten frieze is evocative of picturesque mid-19th century architectural ornamentation (see 44 West Allendale Avenue, 0201-26). Nos. 10 and 11 appear quite similar in plan and details. They both have wraparound porches with scrollwork ornamentation. Perhaps no. 12 across the street was modified when 10 and 11 were built, as its porch scrollwork seems imitative. The plans of nos. 7 and 9 reflect the Homestead House design. No. 9, the last of the district's residences built before 1920, has Colonial Revival details that enhance the simple Homestead plan: fluted porch columns, Palladian window motif. No. 8's modern Cape Cod design is the district's only incompatible building.

The lumberyard (no. 6, currently Allendale Lumber and Millwork Co.) retains a number of utilitarian-industrial buildings from the early 20th century Richard J. Christopher coal and lumber business. Some of the buildings have been altered because of age and continuous usage. Recent modifications to the brick west facade of the storefront building (no. 6A) are evident. The coal hopper (no. 6 G) is certainly the largest and most interesting building in the lumberyard. It stands along a railroad spur, and it retains a number of coal chutes, the largest of which projects towards the spur. Although its condition is deteriorating and it is currently being used for lumber storage, the hopper building has not been greatly altered. The hopper machinery remains inside the upper stories.

(continued)

## DESCRIPTION (continued)

The First Street houses are more modest than the Park Avenue houses. The varied architectural styles represented in this district are compatible with each other, with the exception of no. 8. The two storefront buildings (nos. 5 and 6A) lend a commercial appearance to the north end of Park Avenue. However, neither detracts aesthetically from the residences to the south along Park Avenue. The lumberyard's activities take place off Park Avenue, behind (east of) building 6A. The railroad depot is also compatible with the district buildings. Freight and commuter (N. J. Transit) trains run through Allendale daily.

The district's streets appear to be unaltered in size from their layouts in Bromley's 1913 Atlas (vol. 2, plate 31, see 0201-01, page 9), except for the elimination of railroad grade crossings (work done in 1939). Erie Plaza was probably paved soon after the crossings were altered. It connects the north end of Park Avenue to West Allendale Avenue. Diagonal commuter parking lines the north edge of Erie Plaza next to the station.

All district buildings are set back between 10 and 25 feet from the street edges. Nos. 1, 5 and 6 are closest to the road. Residential lots along Park Avenue are modest but adequate. Sidewalks and trees line east and west sides of the street. Each house has a driveway. No. 12's corner lot is the largest residential lot in the district. Land along the west side of Park Avenue is slightly raised above street level, and the three properties on that side have low stone walls of late 19th century (no. 12) or early 20th century (nos. 7 and 9) construction. First Street lots are smaller than those along Park Avenue, and there are no sidewalks and few trees lining this street.

## SIGNIFICANCE (continued)

stations built in the late 19th century. In 1902 the station was moved to the west side of the tracks and Park Avenue. Sometime in the early 20th century (probably in the 1930's), the station walls were covered with stucco. The grade crossings were eliminated in 1939 by a Federal Works Agency project. A subway connected paired stairs and enclosed ramps on the east and west sides of the tracks.

By 1876, Smith Roswell owned the house at 30 First Street (no. 3). Although it was altered in the early 20th century, the Roswell House retains typical picturesque mid-19th century features. The Roswell House, the R. Ackerson House (no. 2), the Mrs. M. J. Brown House (no. 12) and the R. V. Ackerman Store (no. 5) all appear on Walker's 1876 Atlas, plates 117 and 120. None of these buildings displays exceptional architectural qualities, and each has been altered in the late 19th to recent 20th centuries.

Ackerman's store is of commercial and architectural interest. Although its exterior has been altered by recent replacement shingles, some of the west first-story storefront details remain. Additional research may determine if this building housed Smith Roswell's 1878 grocery. By the turn-of-the-century, it housed Ackerman's Coal and Oil Co. This business shared early 20th century commercial significance with Richard Christopher's Coal and Lumber Co., (no. 6). Ackerman's store is close to the tracks, convenient for receiving produce, fuel and other shipments. There are no apparent architectural remnants of Ackerman's coal business.

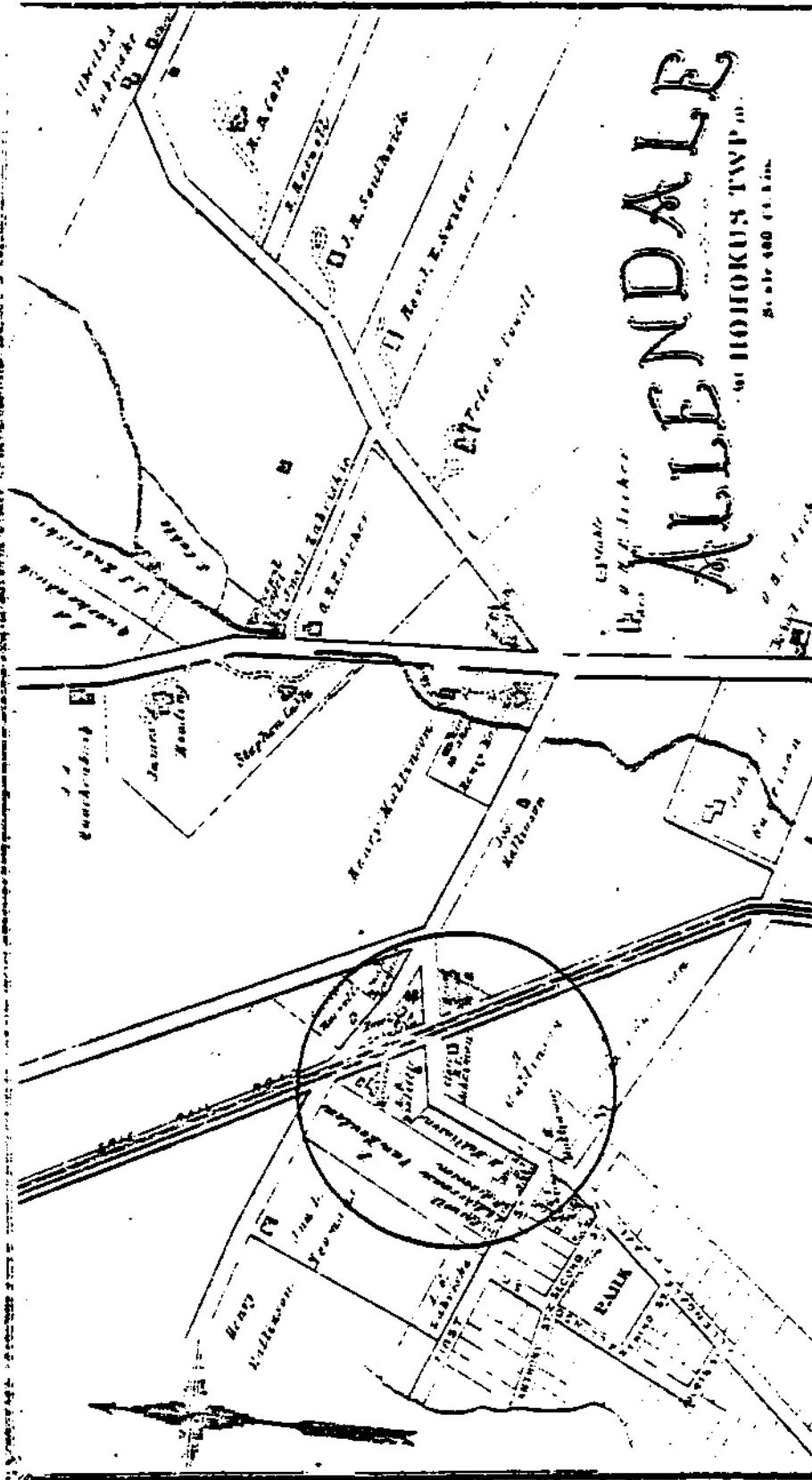
## SIGNIFICANCE (continued)

The railroad was instrumental in the establishment of a late 19th century commuting population in Allendale. The subdivision of lots along First Street and Park Avenue began before or during the 1870's. The attractive middle class residences along Park Avenue reflect late 19th and early 20th century demand for housing within convenient distance of the railroad depot. The railroad was also instrumental in establishing Allendale's local reputation as a popular resort for summer vacationers from nearby cities, named by some the "Newport of Bergen County". The Allendale Hotel opened in 1870, just northeast of the railroad tracks (because of extensive alterations, this building was not included in this survey). The Hotel was one of a number of guest houses in Allendale.

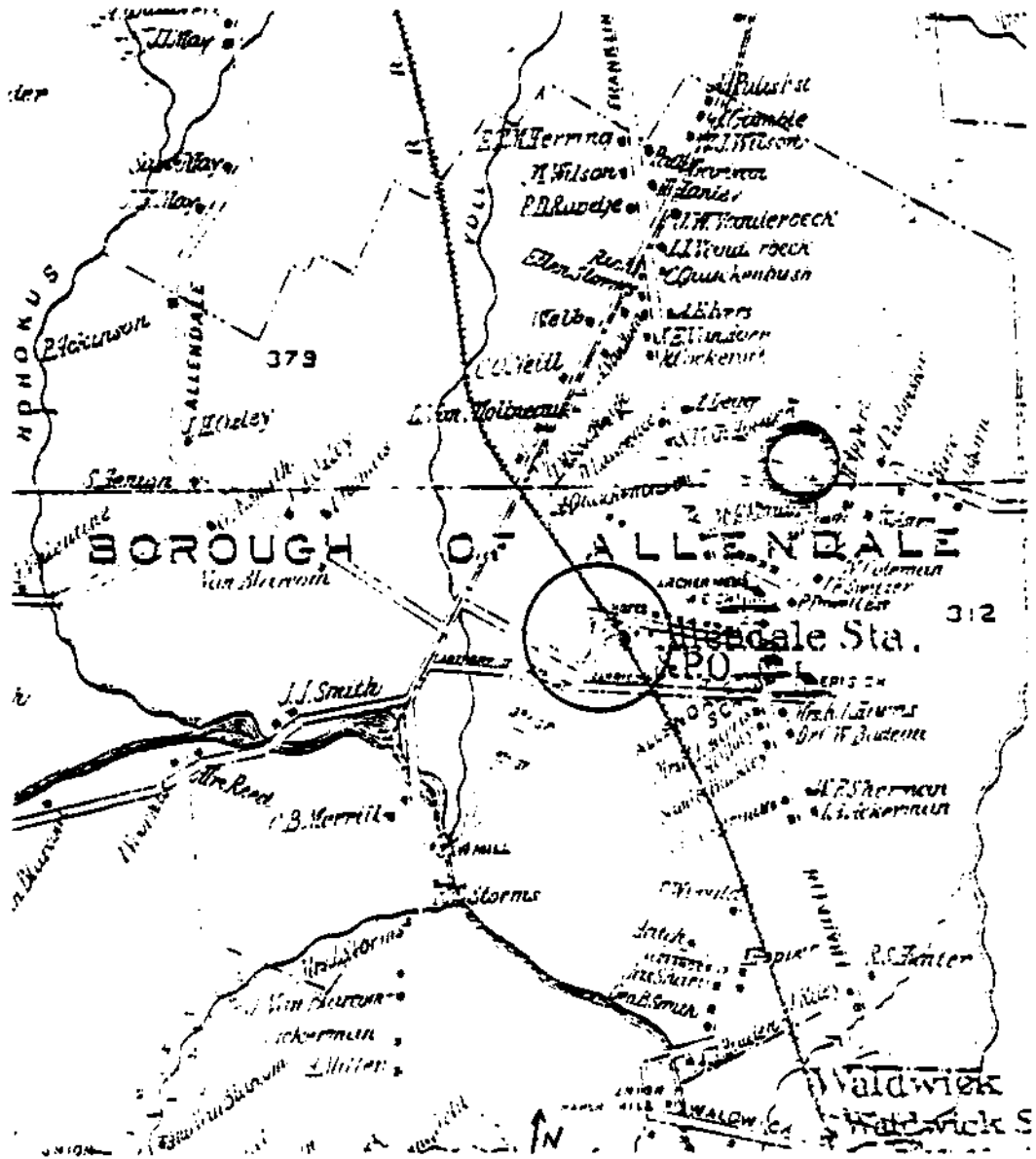
Nos. 4, 7, 10 and 11 are four extant district residences built between 1876 and 1900. Additional research is necessary to determine construction dates for these houses. Their plans reflect the popularity in late 19th century residential design of the Homestead House and of its common variation, the Tri-Gabled Ell. The popularity of these designs extended into the early 20th century: no. 9 is a Homestead house with early 20th Century Colonial Revival features.

Site no. 6 includes a number of utilitarian-industrial buildings, some which have architectural significance in Allendale's early 20th century commercial history. Additional research is necessary to determine the ages of the buildings and whether some of them are associated with an earlier (Ackerman's Coal and Lumber Co.?) business. Richard J. Christopher opened a coal and lumber business at this site in 1905. His father, Richard, ran a saw and grist mill at the intersection of West Crescent and Park Avenues from 1879 until 1908, when the mill building burned (see CKT 1974 map). Richard J. Christopher ran the 1905 coal and lumber business along the Erie mainline and Park Avenue with his brother, J. M. Christopher, as "Christopher Brothers". Later he worked in partnership with his son, J. George Christopher, as "R. J. Christopher and Son". (Currently the business is the Allendale Lumber and Millwork Co.). Lumber was brought by train from forests in New Jersey, Rockland and Orange Counties in N. Y., and Bucks County in Pennsylvania. The coal hopper building (no. 6G) is an uncommon feature among extant early 20th century industrial buildings in Bergen County. Most significant is that the building retains the coal-sorting machinery within its upper stories. (coal is no longer sold here, only lumber). In spite of some alterations, the lumber yard and its buildings retain a turn-of-the-

century flavor. Christopher's business remained in the family until it was sold within the last fifteen years. The Allendale Lumber and Millwork Co. is one of a few, if not the only, semi-industrial sites currently in Allendale. The lumberyard is a commercial link with the late 19th century Christopher mill. There is no other industry in Allendale.

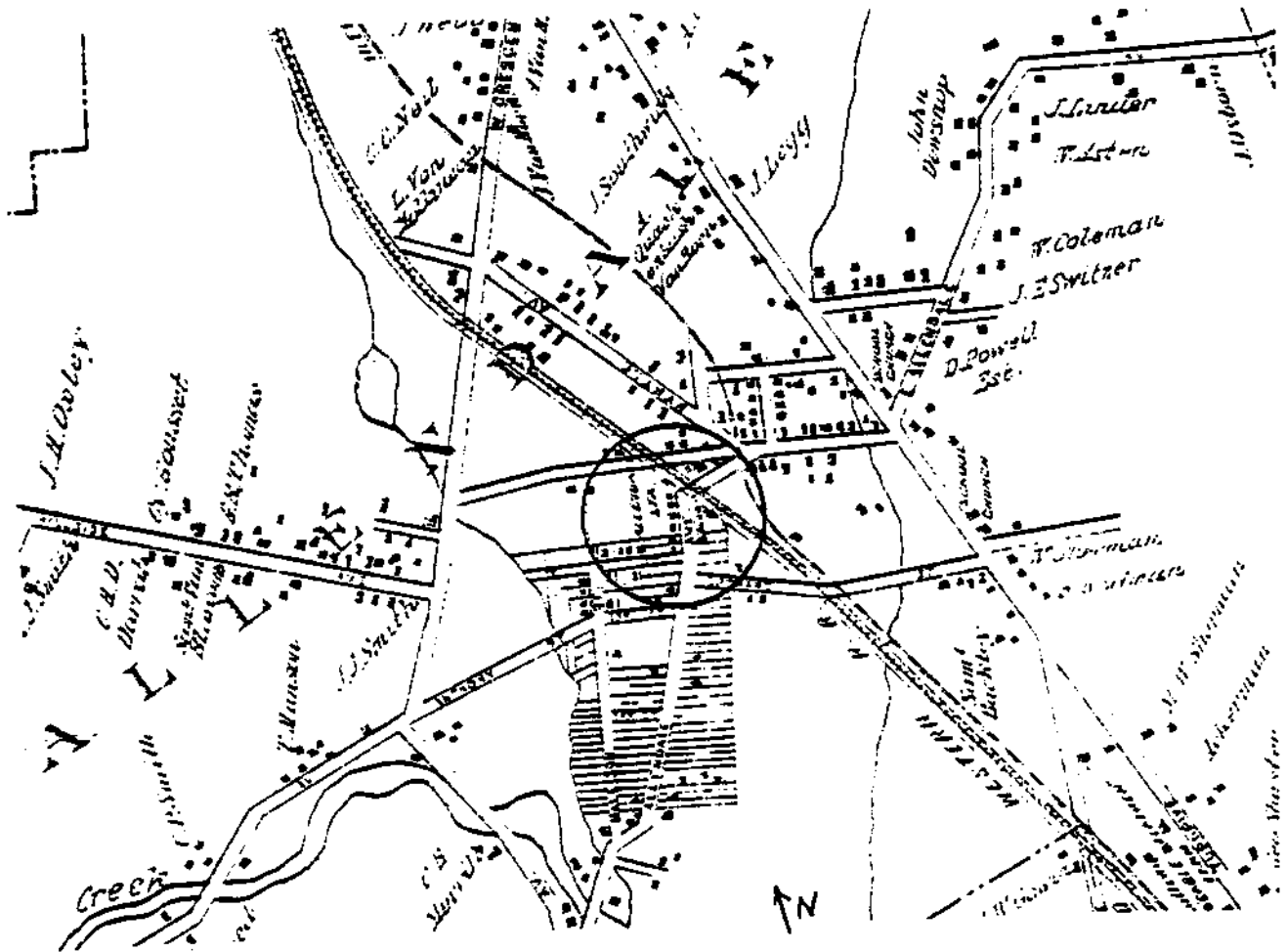


Allendale Railroad Station District, as shown in Walker's Atlas of Bergen County (1876, plate 120).



Allendale Railroad Station District, as shown in Robinson's  
"Map of Bergen County" (1902).





Allendale Railroad Station District, as shown in Bromley's Atlas of Bergen County (1913, vol. 2, plate 31).



## 1. IDENTIFICATION

A. Name: Common Allendale  
HistoricLine: Hoboken Division-Main/  
Bergen Co. (Erie)B. Address or location:  
W. Allendale Ave.  
Allendale, N.J. 07401County: Bergen  
Municipality: Allendale Borough  
Block & lot:C. Owner's name: N.J. Transit  
Address: Newark, N.J.

## 2. EVALUATION

- A. Determination of eligibility: SHPO comment? \_\_\_\_\_ (date)  
NR det.? \_\_\_\_\_ (date)
- B. Potentially eligible for NR: yes \_\_\_ possible \_\_\_ no x  
individual \_\_\_\_\_ thematic \_\_\_\_\_
- C. Survey Evaluation: 85/115 points  
100

The Allendale complex, consisting of a one-story Stick Style derivative station with platforms on either side of the tracks, is located on a spacious suburban site in the center of the community. There are parking lots west of the southbound platform (1) and southeast of the northbound platform (2,3). Additional parking is available along neighboring streets. Pedestrian access is unrestricted and there is no landscaping.

The Allendale Station, located west of the tracks, consists of a frame, one-story rectangular block with a gabled roof, its ridge paralleling the tracks. The east facade contains a central bay with a 6/6 flanked by 2/2's. South of the bay are (south to north), a 4/4, a (2/2) door with three-pane transom (boarded), and (2) 4/4's. North of the bays are (south to north) a door, a 4/4, and (2) freight doors. The west facade contains: (north to south) (2) freight doors, a (2/2) door with 3-pane transom, (2) 4/4's, another door, and another 4/4.

The north and south facades each contains a window. A small corbeled brick chimney rises west of the ridge near the south end. Except for the stuccoed walls and the absence of some ornamentation, materials are original.

# SIGNIFICANCE OF COMPLEX (ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORICAL):

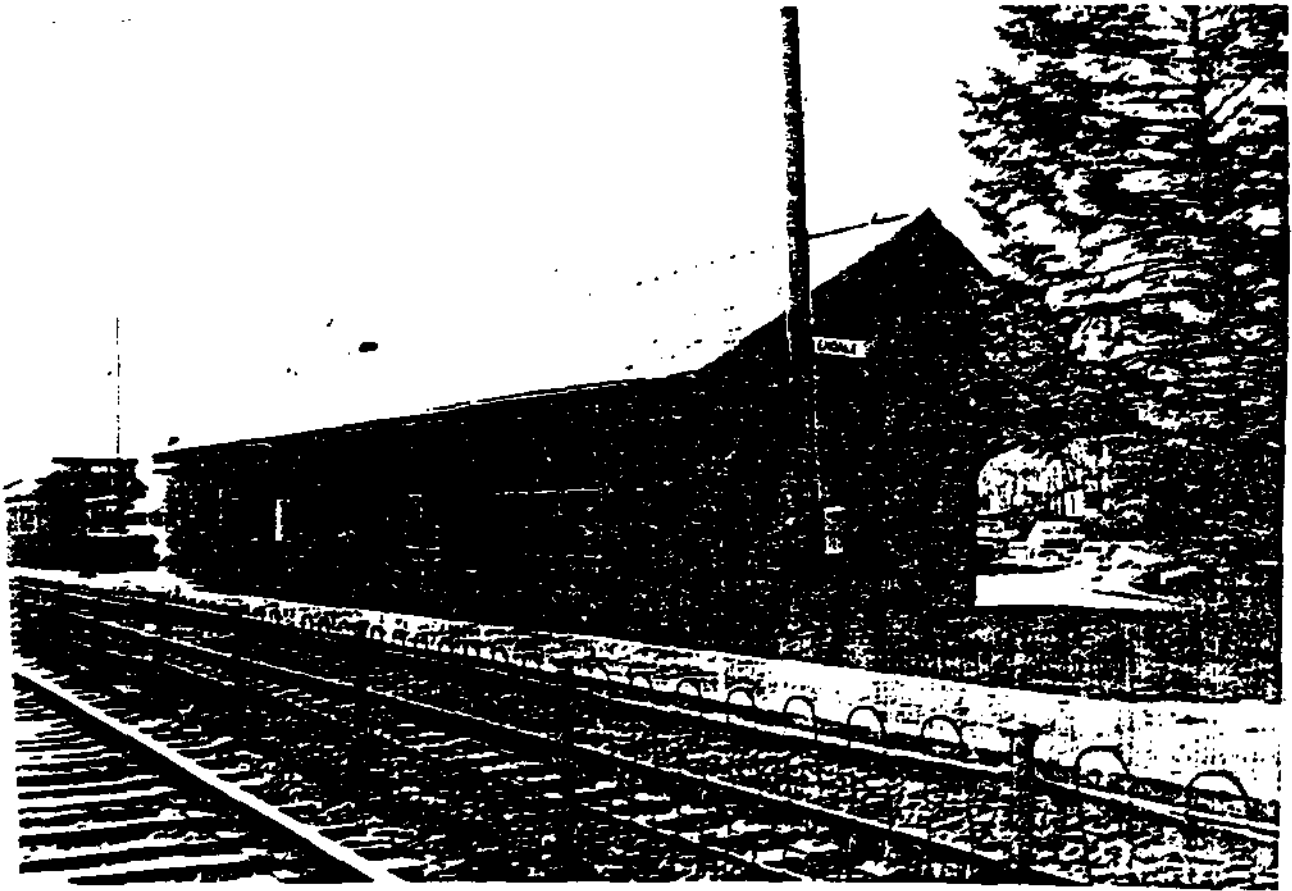
Architect	unknown	source	
Date	1970	Source (plans)	Alteration dates 1932, 1939
Style	Stick		Source (History, & underpass)
# passenger trains/day (present)	42 in 1980	Peak (#, Yr.)	46 in 1938
Original station on site			30 in 1899

The Allendale station is a typical late nineteenth century suburban Erie Station. Roof finials have been removed and boards and batten have been covered with stucco and timber framing. Inside, the foundation has been reinforced by concrete and several of the floors have been covered with concrete. The community of Allendale is named after J. W. Allen\*, the original surveyor of the Paterson & Ramapo Rail Road (Lucas). In its history of use, the station has had three functions: the handling of standard railroad business, the shipment of strawberries, and housing the local post office. The building now serves a large number of commuters.

The tunnel was added in 1932.

Although the station is now in good condition and well-located for a possible adaptive use, historical information is scanty on the building. This circumstance, combined with the nature of the rehabilitation which has occurred (including the loss of the finials at some point in its past) results in the station comparing less favorably with others of its type and age in the state.

\* Joseph Warner Allen



FACILITY NAME: Allendale

6. GEOGRAPHIC DATA

Verbal boundary description (if Block/Lot not available)

Boundaries are outlined on attached site plan.

Acreage: less than 1/2 acre.

UTM coordinates: Zone:      / Easting:      / Northing:       
USGS Quad Ramsey Scale 1:24,000

7. REFERENCES

BIBLIOGRAPHIC:

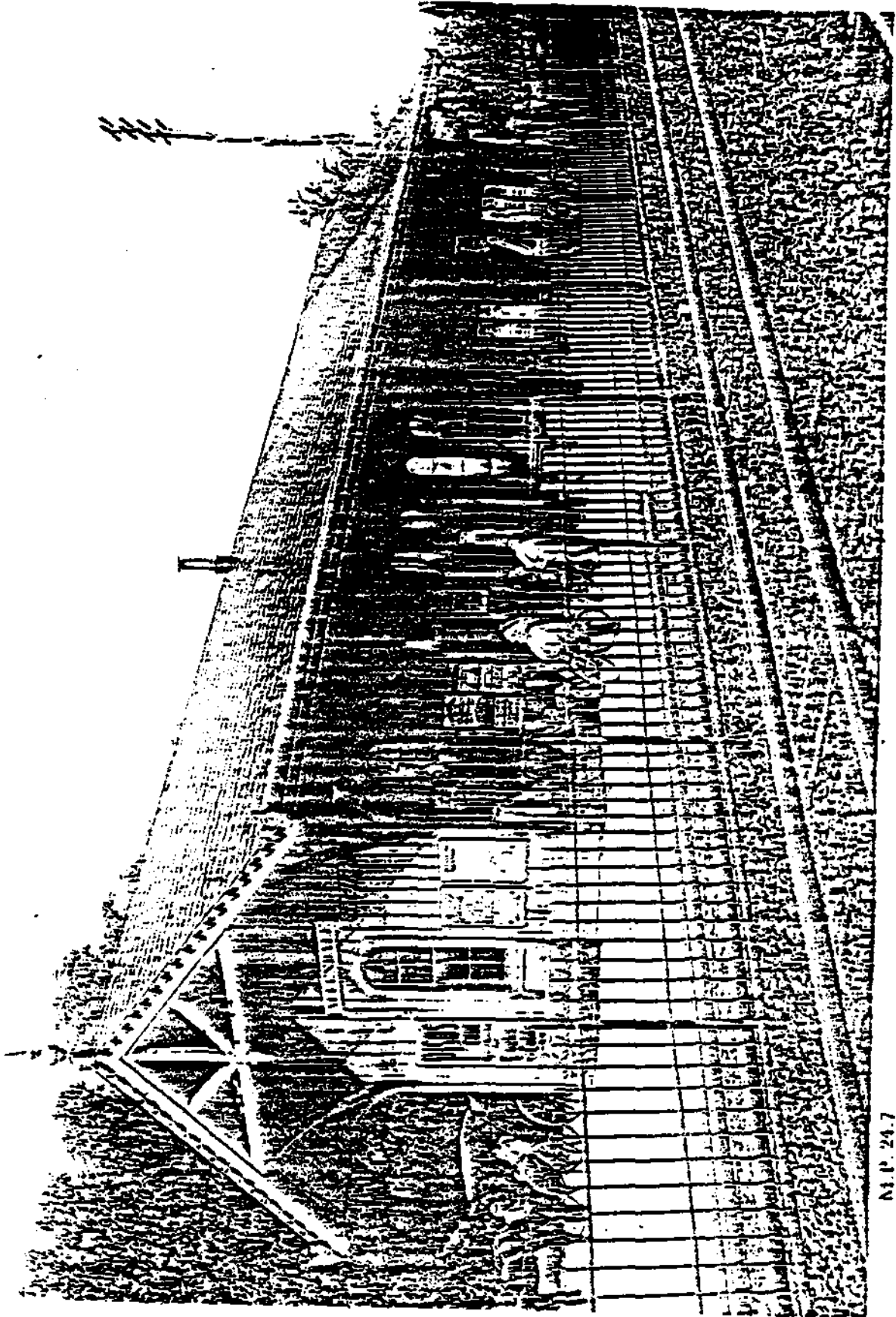
Lucas, Walter Arndt, From the Hills to the Hudson, New York, 1944, p. 199.  
plans, Allendale Station, New Jersey Transit, Newark, N.J.

ICONOGRAPHIC:

Photos (1905) Allendale: The Way We Were, 1890-1900, Allendale Historical Society, n.d., n.p.  
(1909) The Next Station Will Be ..., Vol. VI, The Railroadians of America, 1979.

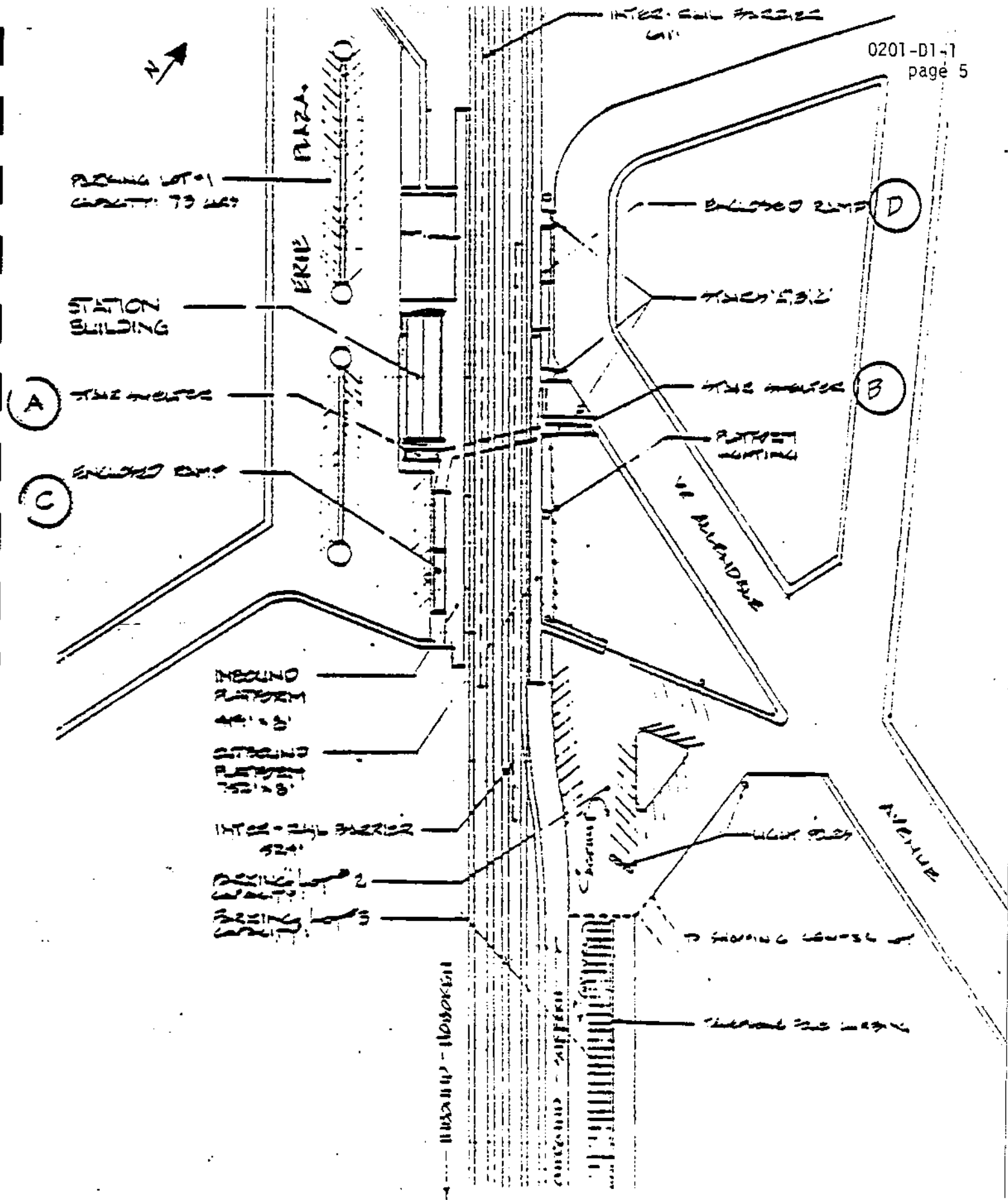
8. PHOTO

Negative index # 1262 or NJT photo # -- slide # 5-13  
Date 1978 Photographer Richard Browne Assocs.  
Loc. of negative NJ Transit Direction of view: Station from north



M.P. 24.7

To assure that his town would have a railroad station, J. Henry Mallinson donated the site to the Erie and the Allegheny Valley depot was erected in 1870. The area was named for the surveyor of the Paterson & Kanawha on this section of the line. The surveyor was the same as the one who surveyed the Kanawha River.



Supplement to 0201-01-1 (5/83)

Allendale Depot:

During the extent of Allendale's survey field work (April to May 1983), repairs/restorations were being done to the station's west facade.

Above-ground  
subway entrances:

There are four (see plan 0201-01-1, page 5, "Stair Shelter" A and B, "Enclosed Ramp" C and D). Each structure is in vernacular Mediterranean stucco style, with half-brick and half-stucco walls. Hipped roofs are tiled and have copper gutters. Each structure has paired end parapets with centered tile motifs. The stair shelters are 3 bays in length. The enclosed ramps are 5 bays in length and have brick roof extensions that cover the descending ramps.

Marker on northeast  
wall of Stair Shelter A:

Marker reads in part: Federal Works Agency, Public Works Administration, John M. Carmody - Federal Works Administration, Franklin D. Roosevelt - President of the United States, Grade Crossing Elimination-1939, State of New Jersey.

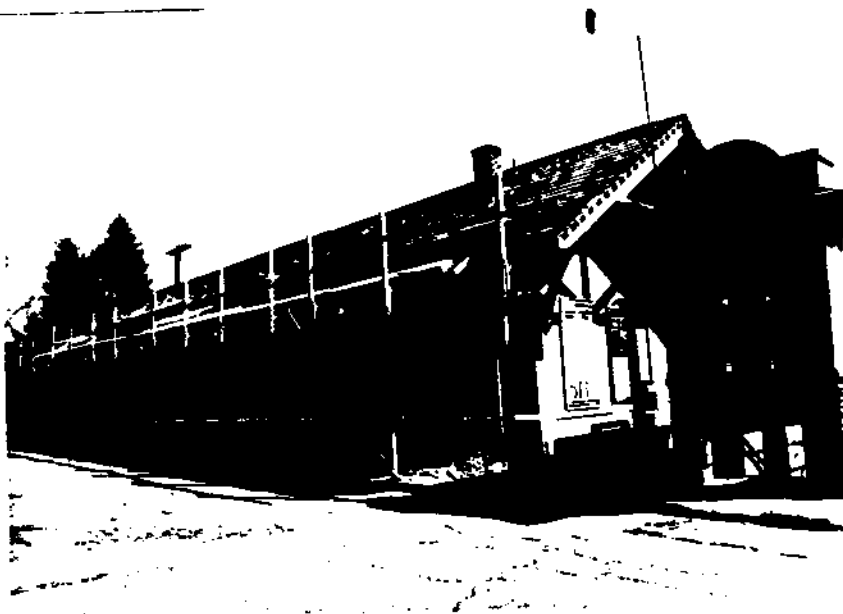
Interior, Station's  
waiting room:

Entered from the northeast side: retains basic integrity. Paneled doors, bench, tongue-and-groove siding.





0201-D1-1  
Allendale Depot,  
Southwest side,  
December 1982 photo  
Neg. file #  
198226-0



0201-D1-1  
Allendale Depot  
Southwest side,  
with current (4/83)  
scaffolding for  
repairs.  
Neg. file #  
198336-31



0201-D1-1  
Allendale Depot.  
Northeast corner  
Neg. file #  
198336-30

0201-D1-1  
Allendale Depot.  
West Stair  
Shelter (A)  
with depot  
behind.  
Southeast view  
Neg. file #  
198336-28



0201-D1-1  
Allendale Depot.  
East Stair  
Shelter  
(B, right) and  
East Enclosed  
Ramp (D, left).  
Southeast view  
Neg. file #  
198336-29



Appendix A  
District Listing

Map #	Address	Historic Owner Name Date in ( )	Date Erected	Stg. to District Significance	Description (Inet style; stories; ext. wall fabric; concentra- tion; roof; major features; alterations etc.)	Reg. File #
2	18 First Street north side, between Hullinson St. and Park Ave.	Byerson Ackerson (1876) Shown (1913)	1861-1876	F	Residential; vernacular; 2; replacement shingles; South facade: 1st story-4 bays, 6/6, 2nd story-4 bays, 3/3 and 6/6; gables; South facade: 2 bay porch with post supports, shed roof. Rubble stone foundation visible. 1-story wing at southwest corner has rubblestone foundation; Alterations: replacement exterior siding some replacement window sash, south porch, 2-story wing added at north rear.	198226-5
3	30 First St. north side, between Hullinson St. and Park Ave.	Smith Roswell (1876) Shown (1913)	1861-1876	H	Residential; vernacular-Dowlingesque cottage; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; replacement syn- thetic shingles; South facade: 1st story-enclosed porch, 2nd story - 3 bays, 2/2 attic- 1 bay, 2/2; gable; South facade and sides: munched undulating vergeboard in south gable and east-west gable ends. Painted attic windows in gable and gable ends. Alterations: replacement synthetic shingles-enclosed and glazed south porch, one-story addition at north rear.	198226-4
4	34 First St., northeast corner Hullinson Street	Shown (1913)	1876-1913, probably 1890's to 1900	I	Residential; vernacular-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -Gabled 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; replacement synthetic shingles; South facade: 1st story - 4 bays, 2nd story - 3 bays, all have 2/2 sash, attic - 1 bay; gables; Painted molding over south attic window; Alterations: Replacement exterior fabric, enclosed south porch and its east wraparound section.	198226-3
5	1 Park Ave., east side, at intersection of Erie Plaza	R. V. Ackerman (1876) Shown (1913)	1870's (1872; A. H. H. vol. IV, no. 3 2/10) Altered in 20th c.	T	Commercial/residential; vernacular with west storefront; 2; re- placement 20th century shingles, some board and batten, North facade: 1st story- 5 bays, 2nd story - 3 bays, replacement; shed roof; West facade: tongue-and-groove panelling and timbers below projecting stone front windows. Central entrance with glazed door. South wing has similar storefront window, entrance at south end of west facade. Interior of main (north) shop retains tongue-and- groove panelling on walls and ceiling; Alterations: replacement exterior siding, replacement sash in 2nd-story windows. Loss of west cornice features?	198226-6

Map #	Address	Historic Owners Names Dates in ( )	Date Erected	Bldg. to District/ Streetcorner	Description (use; style; stories; ext. wall fabric; fenestration; roof; major features; alterations; etc.)	Reg. file #
0201-01						
6	55 Park Ave., east side, between the railroad tracks and West Orchard St.	Shorn (1913)	early 20th century (c. 1905) and later	M	<p>Bldg. A: Commercial-residential; vernacular utilitarian; 2½; stucco with brick details; West facade: central entrance to stairs interior has half-glazed door and semi-circular transom. Flanking store entrances have keystones in brick hofels. Store windows have similar keystone and brick detailing and stone sills. Brick pilasters between 2nd-story windows. Pronounced gable cornice has dentils and frieze. Central round attic window has wood frame and keystones. North side: staggered brickwork pilasters between windows, same frames a double half-glazed door at north rear. Old wood and iron weighing platform next to north wall. Gabled attic dormer, 6/1 window sash. Alterations: replacement multi-colored brick on west facade.</p> <p>Bldg. B: north of Bldg A., along Park Avenue. Rectangular building with gabled roof, glazed entrance at northwest end. Has rubble-stone foundation. Altered west fenestration. Replacement exterior fabric: large cedar shingles and synthetic brick siding.</p> <p>Bldg. C (Area 1): storage building/garage/ residence; vernacular utilitarian; 2½; 1st story - artistic cement block, 2nd story-replacement synthetic shingles; varied fenestration; cross-gable; Timbered garage doors on north side, entrances on west and south sides. Large cross-gables in north and south roof. West entrance: concrete mat before door inscribed with "J. Alsdorf".</p> <p>Bldg. D (Areas 1-3) and Bldg. E (Area 2): 2-story storage sheds with stalls for cut lumber; utilitarian; 2; clapboard, some replacement metal sheathing; varied: some windows in full walls, 2/2; gables; Bldg D has been joined at one-third its length to a similar construction with the same dimensions (this portion is designated Area 3) North of and opposite Areas 1-3 is Bldg. C (Area 2), of similar construction and dimensions. The 2nd stories of these storage sheds project over the 1st. Y-shaped supports in 1st story.</p> <p>Bldg. E: probably storage; utilitarian; 2; clapboard; varied; gable; Situated directly north of (behind) Bldg. E. Shorter in length and slightly higher than Bldg. E.</p> <p>Bldg. G (Area 4): formerly a coal hopper, (R. Christopher's Attend-le Coal and Lumber) now partly used for storage; utilitarian; multi-leveled; clapboard and vertical timbers; gables; This is the most significant of the lumber yard buildings, since it continues to house an early 20th century coal hopper mechanism. One large</p> <p>( continued)</p>	198226-7,8 198336-27,32, 33, 35
		1st story - 5 bays, 2nd story-4 bays, 6/1; gable; West facade:				

Map #	Address	Historic Owners Names Dates in ( )	Date Erected	Sig. to District/ Streetcar	Description (uses; style; stories; ext. wall fabric; fenestration; roof; major features; alterations; etc.)	1982-83 #
3201-D1						
6	(continued)				north-facing wood chute is extant in deteriorated condition. It descends at an angle from below a projecting raised unit on the main roof ridge. Other chute openings are visible on the sides. Part of this structure is supported on heavy posts. The present owner of the Allendale Lumber and Millwork Co. is willing to allow a survey of this building, and the local chapter of the Society for Industrial Archaeology has been contacted by this office (5/83). Behind Bldg. G are two recent lumber storage sheds. A short railroad spur runs in front of Bldg. G. It runs east along Bldg. G's north side, towards Bldgs. D and E. The spur is still used.	
7	62 Park Avenue, west side, between Erie Plaza and First St.	Shown (1913)	1876-1913, probably 1880's	F	Residential; vernacular Homestead House; 2½; shiplap siding; East facade: 3 bays 1st and 2nd stories, 6/6, attic - 1 bay, 2/2; East facade: gabled pointed attic window; Alterations: siding appears replacement (early 20th c.?), appears contemporary with changes in east entrance: arched and paneled surround and one-bay gabled entrance porch on posts, brick stairs. One-story single bay gabled addition at south side, appears recent.	198226-11
8	65 Park Ave. east side, between the railroad tracks and West Orchard St.		circa mid-20th century	IC	Residential; contemporary Cape Cod-Colonial; 1½; brick and clapboard; West facade: 1st story - 3 bays; gables; L-plan: east entrance end of "L" has gable facing Park Avenue. Gabled dormer in east roof. While the building materials used in this house are compatible with those used in the other district buildings, the house's design is not.	198336-26
9	74 Park Ave. west side, between Erie Plaza and First St.	Shown(1913)	1870-1913, probably early 20th c.	F	Residential; vernacular Homestead House with early 20th century Colonial Revival details; 2½; replacement aluminum siding on 1st story, shingle on 2nd and attic stories; East facade: 1st story - 4 bays, 1/1, 2nd story - 3 bays, 1/1, attic - 1 bay; gable; East facade: 3 bay porch with fluted columns and Doric capitals. Some diamond-paned sash. Pronounced gable end. Palladian motif in attic with Gothic sash in central window, keystone above. Gabled dormers in north and south roof. Cobblestone foundation visible at south; Alterations: replacement aluminum siding on 1st story.	198226-12
10	81 Park Avenue, east side, between the RR tracks and W. Orchard St.	Shown (1913)	1876-1913, probably 1880's	F	Residential; vernacular <sup>Downingesque/</sup> Queen Anne/Tri-Gabled E1; replacement cedar shingles; West facade: 1st story - 4 bays, 2nd (continued)	198226-13

Map #	Address	Historic Owners Names Entered In ( )	Date Erected	Sta. to District/ Streets	Description (use; style; shoring; nat. wall fabric; fence; etc.) tion; roof; major features; alterations; etc.)	Map #
10	(continued)				story - 3 bays, attic - 1 bay, all 1/1 replacement sash; gables; West facade: 3 bay porch wraps to south side, has turned posts, spindle rail, and scrollwork in post corners. Half-glazed west door. Scrollwork in west and south gable ends; Alterations: replacement exterior fabric, replacement window sash.	198276-W
11	33 Park Ave., east side, between the RR tracks and W. Richard St.	shown (1913)	1876-1911, probably 1880's	W	Residential; vernacular-Tri-gabled (11-Dowlingesque); 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; clapboard; West facade: 1st story - 4 bays, 2/2, 2nd story - 3 bays, 2/2, attic - 1 bay, 2/2; gables; West facade: 4 bay porch wraps to south side, has plain rail, posts on paneled bases, flat capitals, scrollwork in post corners. Half-glazed west door. Vertical board and batten frieze with sawtooth ends in attic level and gable ends. Staggered square-cut decorative gable boards.	198276-W
12	34 Park Ave., northwest corner of First St.	(1876) Mrs. M. J. Brown (1913) shown	1861-1876	E	Residential; vernacular Dowlingesque; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; replacement synthetic shingles; East facade: 1st story - 5 bays, 2/2, 2nd story - 4 bays, 2/2, attic - 1 bay; gables; East facade: 4 bay porch wraps to south, has square post supports, scrollwork in post corners. Glazed east double doors with transom. Round-headed window in east attic. Alterations: replacement synthetic shingles. Alterations to building in late 19th and early 20th centuries.	198276-W



0201-D1  
P1

0201-D1  
Appendix B

0201-D1-2  
Ryerson Ackerson  
House  
18 First Street  
Neg. file #  
198226-5



0201-D1-3  
Smith Roswell House  
30 First Street  
Neg. file #  
198226-4



0201-D1-4  
34 First Street  
Neg. file #  
198226-3

0201-D1

P2

0201-D1-5  
R. V. Ackerman's (?)  
Store  
1 Park Avenue  
Neg. file #  
198226-6



0201-D1-6  
R. J. Christopher  
Coal and Lumber Co.-  
Allendale Lumber and  
Millwork Co.  
55 Park Avenue



0201-D1-6A  
Northwest view  
Neg. file #  
198226-7

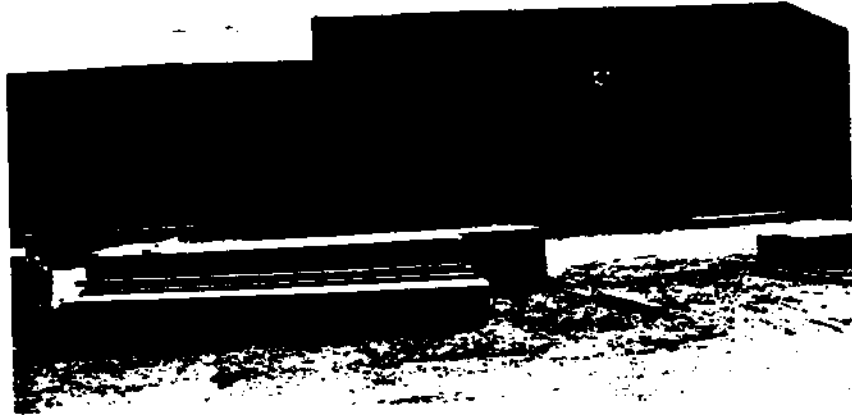


0201-D1-68  
Northeast view  
Neg. file #  
198336-32





0201-D1-6C, E, F  
East view  
Bldg. C at right.  
Bldg. F near center.  
Bldg. E at left.  
Neg. file #  
198336-27



0201-D1-6D  
Northeast view  
Neg. file # 198336-33



0201-D1-6G  
R. J. Christopher  
coal hopper  
Southeast view  
Neg. file #  
198336-35



0201-D1-6G  
R. J. Christopher  
coal hopper at right.  
New lumber sheds  
at left.  
Southwest view  
Neg. file #  
198226-8



0201-D1-7  
62 Park Avenue  
Northwest view  
Neg. file #  
198226-11



0201-D1-8  
65 Park Avenue  
Neg. file #  
198336-26



0201-D1-9  
74 Park Avenue  
Neg. file # 198226-12



0201-D1-10  
81 Park Avenue  
Neg. file #  
198226-13



0201-D1-11  
83 Park Avenue  
Neg. file #  
198226-14

0201-01  
P6

0201-D1-12  
Mrs. M. J. Brown's  
House  
84 Park Avenue  
Neg. file #  
198226-15



## STREETSCAPE SURVEY FORM

STREET NAME: Maple and Elm Streets

CROSS STREETS: same

MUNICIPALITY: Allendale

COUNTY: Bergen

## DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE:

This streetscape includes 4 houses: Nos. 33, 45 and 46 Maple Street, and No. 52 Elm Street. As a whole, the streetscape contributes to the variety of late 19th century residences in Allendale. It represents a number of the styles and decorative features of late 19th century residences in Allendale and Bergen County. Currently there are no sidewalks along Maple or Elm Streets. Both roads are not heavily travelled under current traffic conditions, but they are amply wide for three cars. All four houses are frame, 2½ stories, with multigabled roofs. Three of the houses, Nos. 33 and 46 Maple and No. 52 Elm Street, retain their original clapboard exteriors. No. 45 Elm Street has replacement shingles, an alteration probably made in the early 20th century. Three of the houses, Nos. 33, 45 and 46 Maple Street, are vernacular interpretations of the Tri-gabled Ell house, a version of the Homestead House (a post-Victorian residential style identified in the Old House Journal, vol. x, no. 1, 1/82). Of these three houses, Nos. 45 and 46 seem to be the oldest. They both have sandstone rubble foundations, and peaked gable windows in the attic stories. These peaked windows add a Gothic detail and may have worked along with decorative gable vergeboards to produce a picturesque appearance. No. 45 has been altered in the early and mid 20th century: replacement shingles, replacement door and altered entrance, and enclosed south side porch. No. 46 retains its original clapboard exterior and pronounced window mouldings, but it has been altered by replacement window sash and by changes in or the addition of a one-bay gabled entrance porch with heavy posts. These two houses probably date between 1876 and 1890. Additions and alterations represent continuous occupancy. In 1914 the local Roman Catholic Church purchased No. 46 Maple from its owner, B. F. Hutches. The house served the parish's worship and office needs until the early 1950's, when the house was sold after the parish moved to the Archer Estate buildings (0201-12A-C) along Franklin Turnpike and East Allendale Avenue.

APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF BUILDINGS: 4

(continued)

PHYSICAL CONDITION OF BUILDINGS: Excellent     % Good 100 % Fair     % Poor     %REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes     Possible X No     Part of Larger District    THREATS TO STREET: Roads     Development X Zoning     Deterioration X No Threat     Other    

## COMMENTS:

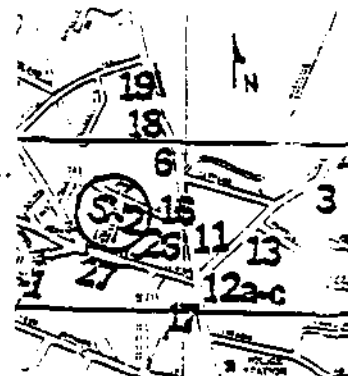
There is empty land at the west (dead) end of Elm Street. (West of this dead end is the former right-of-way for the North Jersey Rapid Transit). All four houses have too much surrounding foliage, particularly No. 45 Maple Street and No. 52 Elm Street. Excessive foliage close to the house can lead to moisture retention and deterioration of the exterior fabric. No. 52 Elm Street is in need of woodwork repairs.

## MAP:

## SLIDES:

## REFERENCES:

1913 Bromley's Atlas, vol. 2, p. 31: all four houses shown  
 Allendale History and Heritage, vol II, no. 1, 9/75  
 The Old House Journal, vol. X no. 1, 1/82; no. 3, 3/82; no. 7, 7/82.  
 Church of the Guardian Angel, Allendale. N.J. (1960's, history)

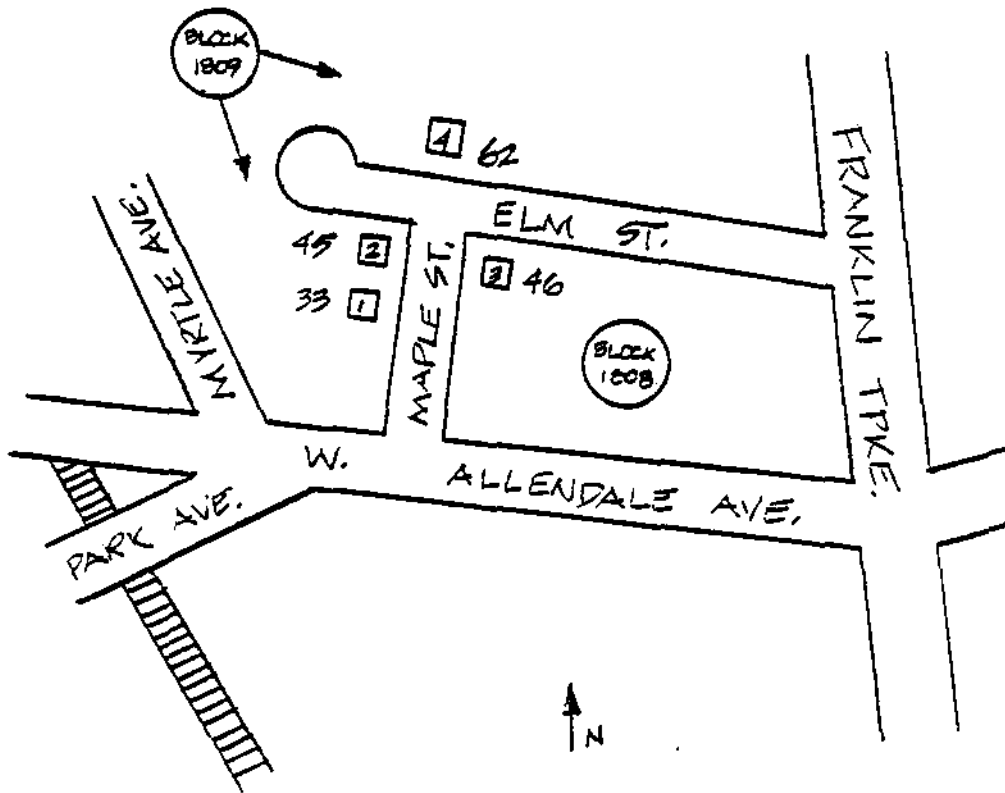


RECORDED BY: E. Baranowski

DATE: 4/83

ORGANIZATION: BCOC&amp;HA

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
 100 WEST STATE STREET, 3RD FLOOR, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08646  
 TEL: 609/392-2000 FAX: 609/392-2001  
 WWW: www.njohp.org



Map of Streetscape 0201-S1, showing locations of houses on Maple and Elm Streets.

1983. Not to scale.

DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE (continued)

No. 33 Maple Street appears to date somewhat later than Nos. 45 and 46. Its design is also a Tri-Gabled Ell version of the Homestead House. However its decorative elements are more ornately Queen Anne in style. This house probably dates around 1890. It retains its original clapboard and patterned shingles, a projecting 5-sided south side bay, and a wraparound porch with turned posts. The 1/1 windows appear to be replacement. There has been some alteration to add a second east entrance, possibly a turn-of-the-century change to make the house a multi-family dwelling. No. 33 Maple Street and No. 62 Elm Street (also in a late 19th century ornate style) add elegance to this streetscape.

No. 62 Elm Street is possibly the latest of the group, dating close to the turn-of-the-century (c. 1895). It faces the north end of Maple Street. Its style is vernacular "Princess Anne" (identified in the Old House Journal vol. X, no. 1, 1/82). This style is a direct descendant of the Queen Anne style, with asymmetric massing and complex roofline of the earlier Queen Anne houses, but more restrained in exterior ornamentation. No. 62 Elm Street is embellished with mixed Queen Anne and Colonial Revival ornamentation. This decorative woodwork is somewhat more restrained than similarly located ornament typical of the Queen Anne tradition, but the porte-cochere and 6/1 windows are features typical in turn-of-the-century residences. No 62 Elm Street is the largest of the four houses in this streetscape, and the most ornately detailed. See also the Old House Journal, vol. X, no. 3 (3/82), "The Homestead House"; vol. X, no. 7 (7/82), "The Princess Anne House".

0201-S2  
PI



0201-S2-1  
33 Maple Street  
Neg. file # 198226-16

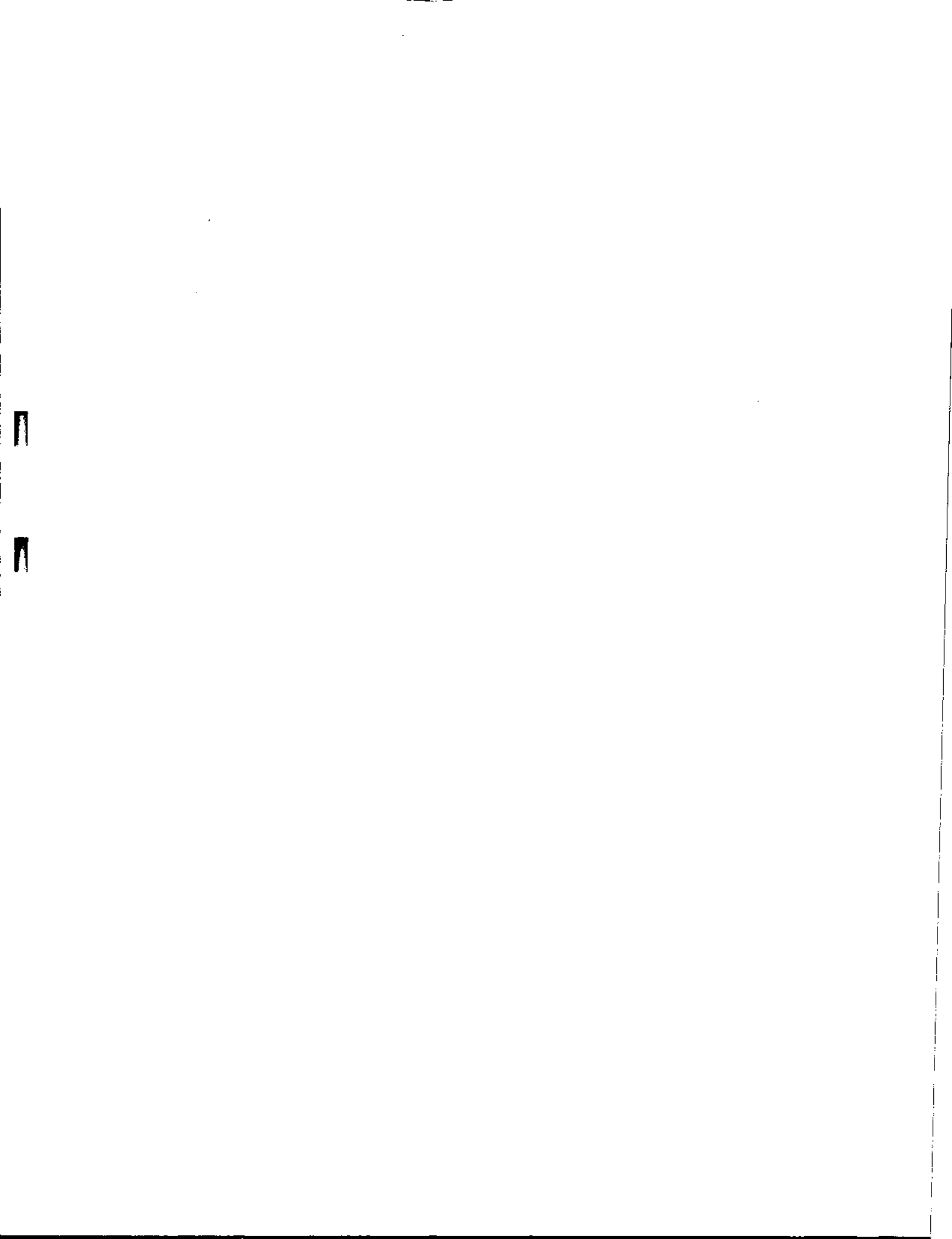


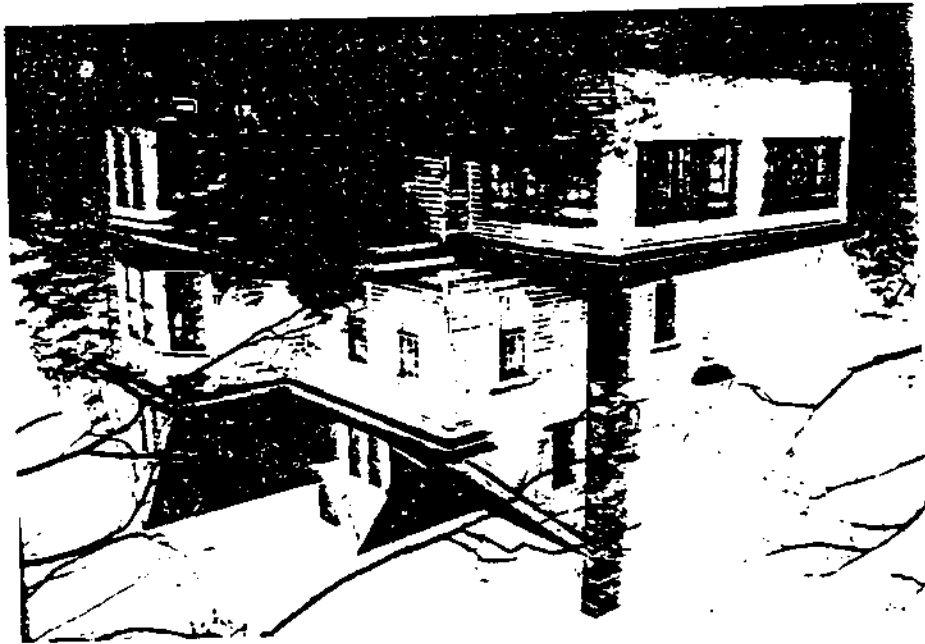
0201-S2-2  
45 Maple Street  
Neg. file #  
198226-17



0201-S2-3  
46 Maple Street  
Neg. file #  
198226-18







0201-S2-4  
62 Elm Street  
South and west sides  
Neg. file #198226-19



0201-S2-5  
62 Elm Street  
South & east sides  
Neg. file #198335-9

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES  
 HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION, 100 WEST STATE STREET, TRUNTON, NEW JERSEY 08625 (609) 291-2023

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES  
 HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION  
 INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0201-3

SWITZER House-Patton's Lenox Seminary  
 HISTORIC NAME: 100 East Allendale Ave., south  
 LOCATION: side, between Powell Road and  
 Saddle River border.  
 MUNICIPALITY: Allendale  
 USGS QUAD: Park Ridge  
 OWNER/ADDRESS: Cecilia F. Hanson

COMMON NAME: The "Lenox House"  
 BLOCK/LOT 1804/5  
 COUNTY: Bergen  
 UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Northing/Easting

**DESCRIPTION** Main: 1867; NE wing appears  
 Construction Date: pre-1876  
 Source of Date: Maps; CKT 1974 map; A. H. and H.,  
 vol. 1, no. 3, 2/75; visual

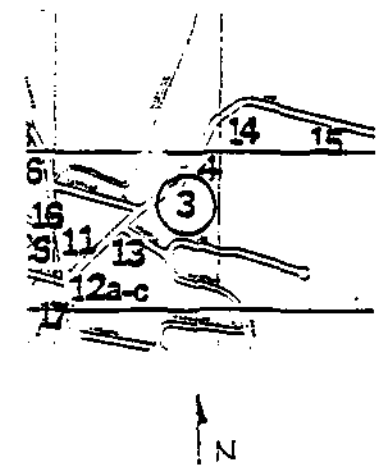
Architect: Builder:  
 Style: Second Empire Form/Plan Type: Rectangle with north-east  
 Number of Stories: Main: 2 with mansard; NE wing: flat wind.  
 Foundation:  
 Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard  
 Fenestration: West: 1st and 2nd stories-3 bays, multi-paned and 2/2, mansard-3bays, 2/2  
 Roof/Chimneys: Main: mansard, wing: flat; replacement brick exterior end chimneys  
 with corbelled caps.

**Additional Architectural Description:**  
 West facade: tall multipaned (replacement?) windows/frame arched door surround. Door  
 (replacement?) with transom and sidelights. 3 bay porch with slender posts and decorative  
 spandrel trims. Pilasters similar to the porch posts are against both ends of the  
 west first-story wall. Small brackets under porch roof cornice, frieze and bracketed  
 cornice below mansard. Mansard roof surface appears replacement. Three gabled dor-  
 mers in the mansard. Central second-story bay: single window framed by half-arch  
 shutters within an arched motif. Pronounced moulding over 1st and 2nd story windows.  
 Louvred shutters frame all windows.

PHOTO Negative File No. 198335-12



Map (Indicate North)



**SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:** Freestanding. Faces west. At an angle to East Allendale Ave. Set back from East Allendale Ave. about 75 feet. Semi-circular drive and lawn in front of house. Property size is 1.8 acres.

**SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:** Urban  Suburban  Scattered Buildings   
 Open Space  Woodland  Residential  Agricultural  Village   
 Industrial  Downtown Commercial  Highway Commercial  Other

20th century residences across (to the west) East Allendale Avenue, and on the property to the south. Early 20th century residence on the property to the north.

**SIGNIFICANCE:**

The Switzer-Patton House at 100 East Allendale Avenue is significant in Allendale's architectural and residential history in the third quarter of the 19th century. It is the Borough's most handsome and least-altered imposing Second Empire style residence. The northeast wing, in a more Italianate style, may have been added about 1876, nearly ten years after the main house was built (A. H. and H. vol. 1, no. 3, 2/75).

The Switzer-Patton House has an interesting place in Allendale's residential history. John E. Switzer (c. 1832-1921) entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church around 1856, and he came to New Jersey from Pennsylvania. From 1865 to 1867, Switzer served as pastor of the New Prospect (Waldwick) Methodist Episcopal Church (0264-11) at 21 Franklin Turnpike in Waldwick (this church building dates to 1866-67). Rev. Switzer later became pastor of the Lutheran Church in Saddle River. Around 1885, Switzer moved his family to Baltimore (he took a position with the Lutheran Observer) and leased the house to Florence de Zouch Patton. Miss Patton operated a boarding school in the house until 1893. The school was called the "Lennox Seminary", as East Allendale Avenue was then called Lennox Avenue. When school was out of session in the summer months the building was used as a boarding house. Allendale was a popular summer resort (locally called the "New port of Bergen County") between 1875 and the 1890's. A number

**ORIGINAL USE:** Residential  **PRESENT USE:** Residential  (cont)  
**PHYSICAL CONDITION:** Excellent  Good  Fair  Poor   
**REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:** Yes  Possible  No  Part of District   
**THREATS TO SITE:** Roads  Development  Zoning  Deterioration   
 No Threat  Other

**COMMENTS:**

Excessive foliage surrounds the house walls and obscures part of the first story.

**REFERENCES:**

1876 Walker Atlas, p. 117 and 120: Rev. J. E. Switzer  
 1902 Robinson's Map: J. E. Switzer.  
 1913 Bromley's Atlas, vol. 2, p. 31: J. E. Switzer  
 1974 Map "Early Days of Allendale", Claire K. Tholl, delineator  
Allendale History and Heritage (A. H. and H.): vol. I, no. 3, 2/75; vol III, no. 1, 9/76;  
 vol. VIII, no. 2, 11/81; vol. IX, no. 3, 2/83.

**RECORDED BY:** EB  
**ORGANIZATION:** BCOC&HA

**DATE:** 4/12/83

Allendale, J. Switzer House

Significance (continued)

of large residences along East Allendale Avenue housed summer borders during these years. By 1893, Ms. Patton had moved her school south to Ridgewood, and it is assumed that the Switzer family returned to their home.

1

2

3

4

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES  
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION  
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0201-4

HISTORIC NAME: Southwick House, 144 East Allendale Ave.  
LOCATION: south side, between Powell Road and Saddle River border.  
MUNICIPALITY: Allendale  
USGS QUAD: Park Ridge  
OWNER/ADDRESS: East West Management Co., Inc.  
62 Mt. Prospect Ave., Clifton, N. J.

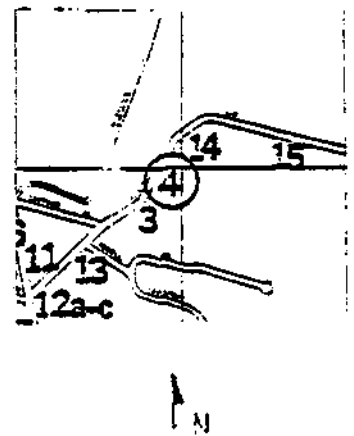
COMMON NAME:  
BLOCK/LOT 701/2  
COUNTY: Bergen  
UTM REFERENCES:  
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION  
Main: 1867-68,  
Construction Date: South addition: early 20th c. Source of Date: Maps; CKT 1974 map; A. H. and H., vol IX, no. 2, 11/82; visual  
Architect: Builder:  
Style: Italianate with some early 20th c. features. Form/Plan Type: Rectangular with south addition.  
Number of Stories: Main: 2 1/2, South addition: 1  
Foundation:  
Exterior Wall Fabric: Clapboard  
Fenestration: West: 1st story-6 bays, multi-paned, 2nd story-5 bays, 2/2, attic-1 bay, 2/2.  
Roof/Chimneys: ~~gable~~ gable/Interior end chimneys at north and south in main house, rubblestone chimney at south end.  
Additional Architectural Description:  
West facade: paired French windows flank a frontispiece entrance (early 20th century Colonial Revival?): double paneled doors, arched transom and sidelights, both with tracery. Colonial Revival style 3 bay porch with fluted Doric columns, rail and plain frieze with cornice. Sculpted paired brackets in deep overhang of roof cornice. Central gable with round-headed window. Pronounced moulding over 1st and 2nd story windows. Louvred shutters frame all windows. Central second-story bay: paired windows, each set in round-headed mouldings.

PHOTO

Negative File No. 198335-13

Map (Indicate North)



NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION, 109 WEST STATE STREET, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625 (609) 292-2023

**SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:** Freestanding, faces west. S-shaped drive passes in front of the house to the northeast, to an altered late 19th century 2-story gabled barn/carriage house. House is set back from the road about 75 feet, barn/carriage house is about 50 feet northeast of the house.

**SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:** Urban  Suburban  Scattered Buildings   
 Open Space  Woodland  Residential  Agricultural  Village   
 Industrial  Downtown Commercial  Highway Commercial  Other

East Allendale Avenue has a fairly steady traffic flow, as it is a major east-west artery in the Borough, and close to a State Highway Rte. 17 exit.

**SIGNIFICANCE:**

The Southwick House at 144 East Allendale Avenue is significant in Allendale's architectural and residential history in the third quarter of the 19th century. It is the Borough's most handsome and least-altered imposing Italianate style residence. This large house was built for James Reynolds Southwick, a New York City wholesale merchant of butter, eggs and cheese, who moved his family to Allendale around 1867-68. The house's construction date, 1867-68, is nearly the same for the Switzer ("Lerbox") House (0201-3, 1867) at 100 East Allendale Avenue. The two houses' properties were once contiguous, and their architectural styles, massings and landscape settings are pleasingly compatible. The Southwick's large property currently retains an open and semi-rural setting. An incompatibly tall rubblestone chimney is attached to the early 20th century south addition. Its height and bulk cause a visual distraction to the outline of the main house. The west porch and west door surround also appear early 20th century Colonial Revival style.

**ORIGINAL USE:** Residential  
**PHYSICAL CONDITION:** Excellent  Good  Fair  Poor   
**REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:** Yes  Possible  No  Part of District   
**THREATS TO SITE:** Roads  Development  Zoning  Deterioration   
 No Threat  Other

**COMMENTS:**

The house stands on a 4.5 acre property.

**REFERENCES:**

1876 Walker Atlas, p. 117 and 120: J. R. Southwick  
 1913 Bromley Atlas, vol. 2, p. 31: shown  
 1974 Map "Early Days of Allendale", Claire K. Tholl, delineator.  
 Allendale History and Heritage (A. H. and H): vol IX, no. 2, 11/82

**RECORDED BY:** EB  
**ORGANIZATION:** BCOC&HA

**DATE:** 4/12/83





GENERAL 22

HISTORIC NAME: A. C. Ackerman House  
 COMMON NAME:  
 LOCATION: 70 Franklin Turnpike  
 (Block 2004, Lot 20)  
 MUNICIPALITY: Allendale  
 OWNERSHIP:  Public  Private  
 OWNER/ADDRESS: J. Rozmus  
 (same)

REFERENCE

MAP REFERENCES:  
 Erskine (1778-80) ?Goodbart?  
 Hopkins-Corey (1861) A.C.A.  
 Walker's Atlas (1876) Jno. Cummins  
 Bromley (1912) Geo. Shuster  
 Other  
 RECOGNITION:  
 National Register  BCHS Marker  
 HABS  Bailey  
 Other Allendale Historical Map

ENVIRONMENT

HOUSE ORIENTATION: S 18° W  
 IMPORTANT RELATED STRUCTURES:  
 SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:  
 Residential  
 Commercial  
 Agricultural  
 Open Space  
 Other  
 COMMENTS: This property is an old nursery  
 which is no longer operating but  
 adjoins another that is.

USE  
 THREATS

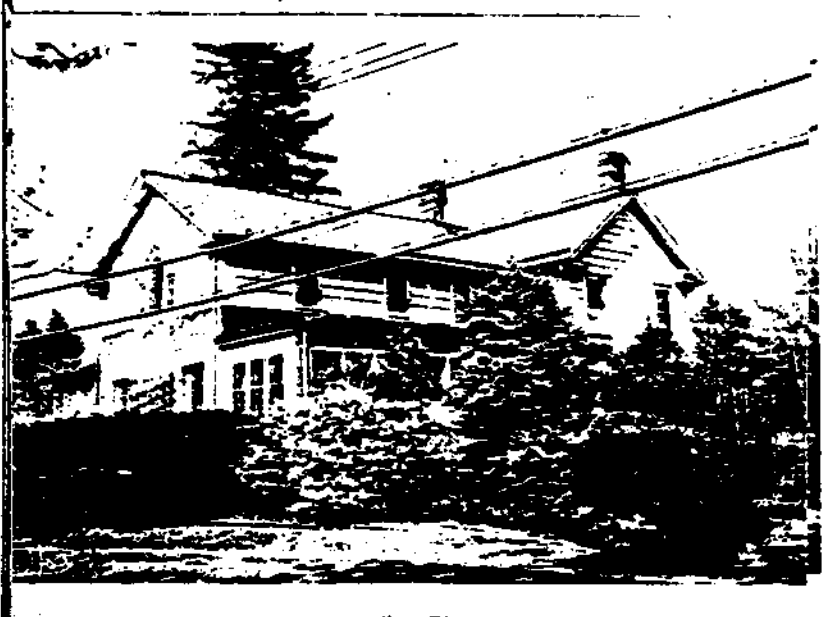
ORIGINAL: Residence  
 PRESENT: Residence on business  
 (nursery) property  
 THREATS TO STRUCTURE:  
 Roads  
 Development  
 Zoning  
 Deterioration  
 Other  
 No Threat  
 COMMENTS: The property seems destined  
 to be subdivided and house is  
 threatened.

CONDITION

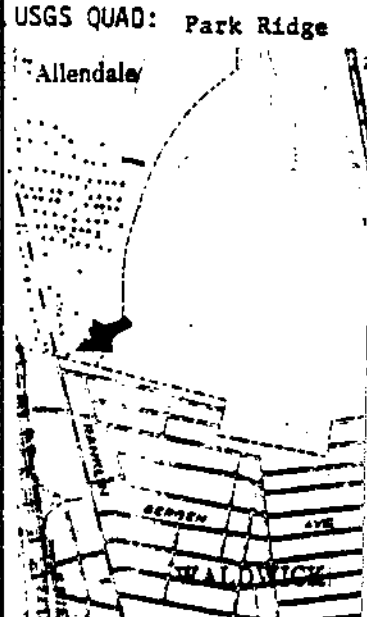
CONDITION:  
 Excellent  Good  
 Fair  Deteriorated  
 STATUS:  
 Occupied  
 Unoccupied  
 Work in Progress  
 ACCESSIBLE:  
 Yes, Restricted  
 Yes, Unrestricted  
 No

This house is so thoroughly covered with a gunite-type stucco and surrounding additions that it is impossible to tell from outside that it is a stone house. The many late Victorian additions and alterations including a second story.

PHOTO



MAP



DESCRIPTION

0201-5, page 2

CONSTRUCTION DATE/SOURCE: Prg-1800  
Possibly pre-rev.

NUMBER OF STORIES: 2-1/2

CELLAR:  Yes  
 No

BUILDER: may be Goodbart (or Goodbartelett)

CHIMNEY FOUNDATION: unknown

Stone Arch  
 Brick Arch, Stone Foundation  
 Other

FORM/PLAN TYPE:

Not known

21'0" x 31'-6" front

FLOOR JOISTS:

Heavy hewn and widely spaced.

FRAMING SYSTEM:

Intermediate Summer Beam  
 Intermediate Bearing Wall  
 Clear Span  
 Other

FIRST FLOOR CEILING HEIGHT:

FIRST FLOOR WALL THICKNESS:

GARRET FLOOR JOISTS:

EXTERIOR WALL FABRIC:

Stucco

GARRET:

Unfinished Space  
 Finished Space on 2nd floor

FENESTRATION:

2/2 (not accessible for measurements)

ROOF:

Gable (probably not original)  
 Gambrel  
 Curb  
 Other

ENTRANCE LOCATION/TYPE:

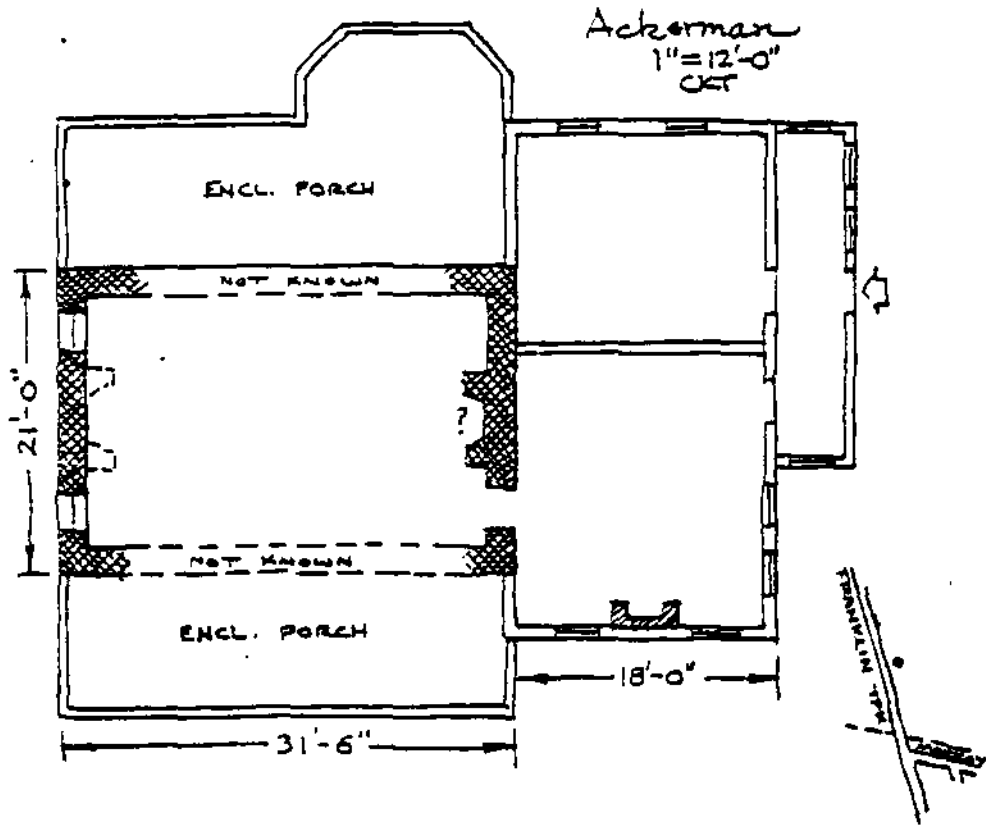
original not known; present from east side.

EAVE TREATMENT:

Overhang  
 Supported Overhang  
 No Overhang  
 Boxed Gutter  
 Other

This house, while having been altered through the years, still retains a sufficient amount of its original fabric that it should be recognized and retained. We are therefore including it for its architectural significance, for its association with the exploration and settlement of the Bergen County area, and for its remaining historic fabric. As such, it is included in the Thematic Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places for the Early Stone Houses of Bergen County, New Jersey.

FLOOR PLANS



**BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

It could be that this is the pre-Revolutionary Goodbart house since it is the correct distance from Fell's and is not aligned to Franklin Turnpike. Little is known of the house and its origin. The Rozmus family has owned the property for about thirty years and does not have any information. - CKT

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 0201-6

HISTORIC NAME: Fell-Thompson-Ackerman-Cable House  
LOCATION: 475 Franklin Tpke., west side,  
between Pittis Ave. and Elm Street  
MUNICIPALITY: Allendale  
USGS QUAD: Ramsey  
OWNER/ADDRESS: Jean Paul & Janet T. Pfister

COMMON NAME:  
BLOCK/LOT 1809/14  
COUNTY: Bergen  
UTM REFERENCES:  
Zone/Easting/Northing

DESCRIPTION

A.: south center block: c. Mid 18th C. Maps; CKT 1974 map; visual;  
Construction Date: B. East block: c. 1782-1810 Source of Date: A. H. & H.  
C. North center block, and west wing: 1912  
Architect: Builder:

Style: Vernacular-Federal-Georgian, early 20th c. Form/Plan Type: I-plan (see attached drawing)  
Colonial Revival-Dutch Colonial

Number of Stories: East and middle blocks: 2, west block: 2½

Foundation: East and center block exterior: sandstone-aslar

Exterior Wall Fabric: West wing: early 20th c. clapboard, East blocks: replacement  
early 20th c. clapboard.

Fenestration: East facade: 5 bays 1st and 2nd, 6/6

Roof/Chimneys: East and center blocks; gable, west wing: gambrel

Additional Architectural Description:

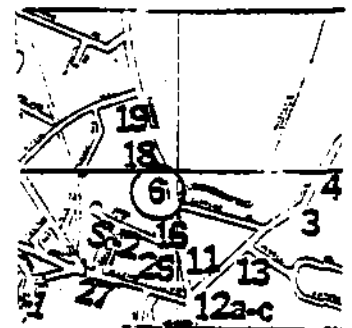
East 2-story block: central east entrance-panelled door with sidelights and transom, date "1782" over east door. Interior end chimneys at north and south, with exposed brick walls on 1st story (altered bake ovens?). Cornerboards, cornice returns. Louvered shutter frame east windows, panelled shutters at north and south ends. Early 20th century (?) 5 bay east veranda, 2 stories, with colossal piers, plain frieze and flat roof with balustrade. Bulk head entrance in south wall foundation. Has basement. Wood watertable at north and south.

Central 2-story block: faces north and south. South half 1st story is oldest part of house-circa mid-18th century. South entrance-replacement half-glazed door framed by replacement paired leaded glass windows. The 2nd story of the south half may have been raised in the late 18th century, around the time of the east block's construction. Panelled shutters frame 2nd story windows. There is no basement under this older part.

continued

PHOTO Negative File No. 198226-25, 25, 26

Map (Indicate North)



VAL  
PR  
HIST (609) 292-2023  
FICL  
TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625 (609) 292-2023  
PRC  
MER  
ENV  
DEPA  
JERS  
109 WEST STATE STREET, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625 (609) 292-2023

0201-6 SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES: Freestanding. Main entrance faces east. House is about 75 feet west of Franklin Turnpike. 19th century barn (2nd story remodelled late 19th c.): vertical board walls, cross-gable roof, central venting cupola, about 75 feet north of the house. Concrete arched-entrance root cellar about 50 feet north of house (late 19th to early 20th c?).

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban  Suburban  Scattered Buildings   
Open Space  Woodland  Residential  Agricultural  Village   
Industrial  Downtown Commercial  Highway Commercial  Other

Property is southwest of the Allendale "Calery Farm" sanctuary.

**SIGNIFICANCE:**

The Fell-Thompson-Ackerman-Cable House at 475 Franklin Turnpike is a significant residence in Allendale's history.

John Fell, a figure in local, state and national history, was born in New York City in 1702. He ran a merchant firm there. Fell purchased land in what is now Allendale sometime before 1759. His estate was known as "Petersfield", possibly named after his son Peter. Traditionally, the south half of the center block of the house at 475 Franklin Turnpike is attributed to John Fell around mid-18th century. However, further inspection is necessary to determine if the house was built before Fell acquired the property. Erskine Revolutionary map of this area shows that a non-extant road bent to the northwest in front of Fell's house (see CKT 1974 map, dashed line of circa 1750 Albany Post Road, west of and parallel to 1806 Franklin Turnpike). Thus the south-facing "A" portion of the house stood on the east side of the Turnpike until the road was chartered and laid out in 1806. This house is one of two Allendale buildings that existed along this older post road, the other is 0201-5, the Ackerman House.

Fell was appointed Judge of Court of Common Pleas of Bergen County in 1766. His second appointment to that position ended in 1786. Fell was a member of the first Provincial Congress, which met in Trenton in 1775. He served as that Council's chairman for one year. In 1777, Fell was taken prisoner by the British. He was released in 1778, (cont.)

ORIGINAL USE: Residential PRESENT USE: Residential  
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent  Good  Fair  Poor   
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes  Possible  No  Part of District   
THREATS TO SITE: Roads  Development  Zoning  Deterioration   
No Threat  Other

**COMMENTS:**

The house is on an 8 acre property. The grounds are well kept.

**REFERENCES:**

1861 Hopkins Map: John G. Ackerman  
1876 Walker's Atlas, p. 117 and 120: Stephen Cable  
1902 Robinson's Map: M. F. Roding (sic), nos. 475 and 509 (0201-10)  
1913 Bromley's Atlas, vol. 2, p. 31: shown  
1974 Map, "Early Days of Allendale", Claire K. Tholl, delineator  
Allendale History and Heritage (A. H. & H.): vol. 1, no. 3, 2/75; vol 5, no. 2  
11/78; vol. 6, no. 3, 2/80; vol. 7, no. 1, 9/80.  
Conversation with present owners, 4/28/83 and 5/2/83. (continued)

RECORDED BY: EB (CKT, previous survey info.) DATE: 4/27/83, 5/2/83  
ORGANIZATION: BCOC&HA

Additional Architectural Description (cont.)

North half of the central block dates to 1912. Ceilings are higher in this half. Panelled shutters 1st and 2nd story.

West Wing: 2½ stories, dates to 1912. 1st story-9 bays, 2nd story-10 bays. 7 bay west veranda has piers on bases. Multiple west entrances. Panelled shutters frame most windows. Pointed triangular dormers in east side roof.

Grounds: some low cobblestone walls/garden areas to north of house, west of and behind the barn.

Trenton in 1776. He served as the Council chairman for one year. In 1777, Fell was taken prisoner by the British. He was released in 1778, and in that year he was elected by the N.J. legislature to serve as N.J. delegate to the Continental Congress. Fell served until 1780. He was a member of a standing committee on conduct of U.S. commercial affairs and a member of a special foreign affairs committee in 1779. From 1782 to 1783, he was a member of the N.J. Legislative Council. As a delegate from Bergen County, Fell voted to ratify the new Constitution in the Trenton convention held in 1787. Research by the Allendale Historical Society states that Fell sold his property to John Thompson in 1793. Fell moved to N.Y. State and died in 1798. However, local tradition dates Thompson's purchase to 1782, and attributes the 2nd story of Block A and the east wing (B) to him. Tradition says Thompson was a war profiteer, but more research is needed on his part in the house's construction history. Physical inspection dates the 2nd story of the south central Block (A) and the east wing (B) to the late 18th-early 19th (c. 1810) centuries.

There may have been other owners between Thompson and John G. Ackerman. The 1861 map and local tradition place the latter as a mid-19th century owner of the house. Ackerman was host to Colonel Joseph Warner Allen, who between 1846-48 surveyed the proposed route of the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad through this part of Franklin Township. By 1850, the tracks were completed and a depot (no longer extant) was built in Allendale on the east side of the tracks, diagonally opposite the present station's site (0201-D1-1). The railroad stop was named Allendale in honor of Colonel Allen's stay in the area. Additional research is needed to determine Ackerman's part in the construction history of the house at 475 Franklin Tpke. Tradition and the 1876 Walker Atlas (plates 117 and 120) give Stephen Cable (born c. 1815, died 1887) as the next owner of the house. Cable was the Ferry Master for the Erie Railway Co. on the Pavonia Ferry. Cable's family had a significant part in the ecclesiastical history of Allendale. Beginning in 1872, Mrs. Cable held Sunday School classes in her home. It is believed that these gatherings were held in the east wing (B). Interest in the group increased and larger meetings were held in the Cable's barn north of the house. In 1876, the board-and-batten "Chapel in the Willows" was built for the congregation, almost directly across from (east of) the Cable's house (see CKT 1974 map). In 1894, the Chapel was moved to its present location at the northeast corner of East Orchard St. and Franklin Tpke. (for construction history and pre-1894 illustration of the Chapel, see 0201-D7-1).

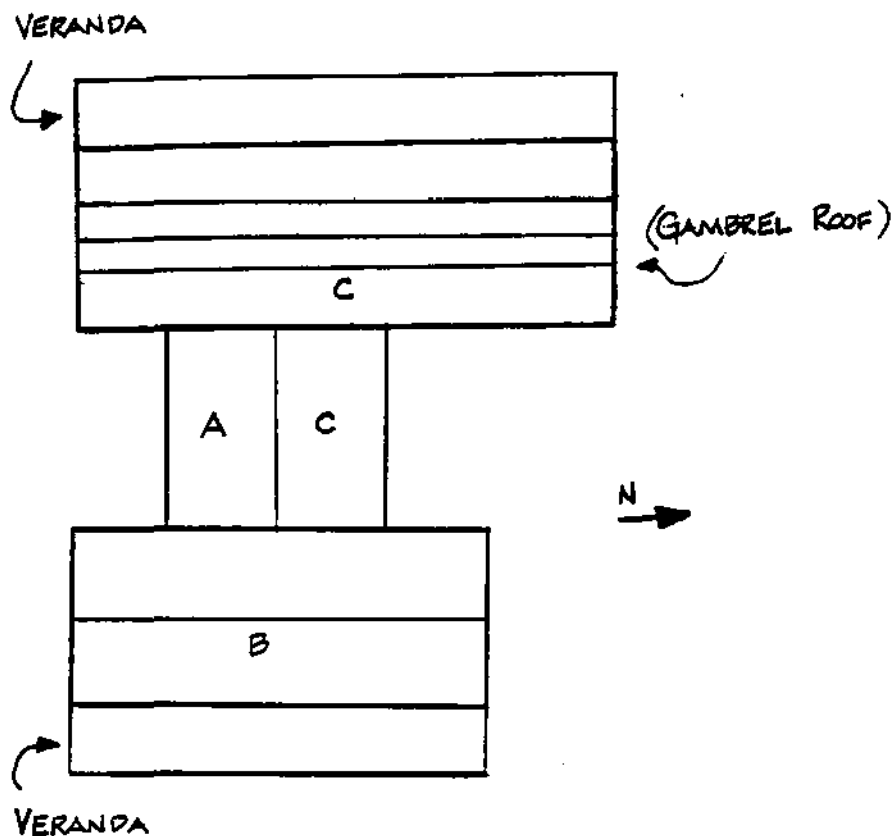
The present owner states that early 20th century additions/alterations were made to the 475 Franklin Tpke. house around 1912 by the Taylor family. Additions included the north half of the center block and the west wing/veranda unit (C). According to the present owner: The Taylors owned a foundry in Brooklyn. They enlarged the house to accommodate a large family. The west wing is a design of mixed Colonial Revival/Dutch Colonial features. It has an attractive sweeping gambrel roof over the west veranda. The 1912 Colonial Revival renovations may include the 2-story high east veranda. The exterior clapboards of the older house may have been replaced around this time, as they match those on the 1912 west wing. Early 20th century additions to the property include cobblestone walls northwest of the house: The present owner states that the Taylors received awards for landscaping and gardening.

## REFERENCES

## CONTINUED

Delegate from New Jersey: The Journal of John Fell. (1973). Edited by Donald W. Whisenhunt, Kennikat Press, Port Washington, N. Y.  
A History of Allendale, 1894-1964 (1964). Pages 13-14, 53-54.  
History of the Chapel of the Epiphany, Allendale, N. J., 1872-1907 (1907).  
Correspondence with Claire K. Tholl, May 1983.

REFERENCES continued on 0201-6, page 6



0201-6. Plan of Fell-Thompson-Ackerman-Cable House. Not to scale. 1983.



475 Franklin Tpke., Allendale  
Fell-Thompson-Ackerman-Cable House

0201-6  
p.5



0201-6 View of south center block (A) flanked by east block (B) on the right and west wing (C) on the left.  
Neg. File # 198226-25



0201-6 Garage (left) and 19th century barn (right) on property  
of 475 Franklin Turnpike. Northwest view.  
Neg. file #198226-24.

References continued:

Dictionary of American Biography, vol. 6, p. 314.

Who Was Who in America, Historical Volume, 1607-1896, p. 247

Notes from Fred Bogert, November 15, 1983.

## HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

### EXPLANATION OF INVENTORY LISTS

**Inventory#:** The New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory numbers (NJHSI) which has been assigned the property.

**Location; Name:** Street address followed by property's historic name. Common name is shown in parentheses.

**Date erected:** Dates taken from historic maps or research unless preceded by "c" for "circa", in which case dating is from visual evidence.

**Sig. = Level of Significance of Property.** Each property has a designation of significance: Matrix or Filler, abbreviated to M and F.

**M - Matrix:** A building with historical significance as part of the general development of the area which also has architectural significance due to style, size, rarity of design, or rarity of building type.

**F - Filler:** a building which has historical significance as part of the general development of the area, but whose architectural significance is not great due to less interesting design or loss of detail and integrity.

**Description:** See "Individual Structure Survey Form Guidelines" for definitions. A brief statement of significance why the property is included in the historic sites survey is followed by historic owners' names taken from historic maps and other primary research sources. The date of source follows the owner's name.

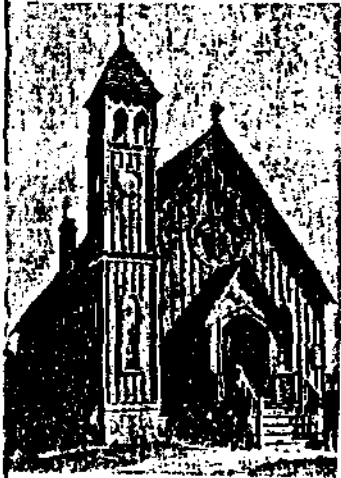
**Neg. file # :** Film codes for photographic negatives which are filed with the New Jersey Office of Historic Preservation.

The chart is followed by photographs of the properties included on the inventory list. Each photograph is identified by inventory number, address, name of property shown and negative file number of the photograph.

All properties included on the inventory lists are mapped on the Historic Sites Survey Map.

Inventory #	Location; Name	Date erected	Stq.	Statement of Significance	Neg. File Number
0201-07-1-10	Franklin Turnpike, East and West Orchard Streets; Church of the Epiphany District	Variously between early 19th and 20th centuries		<p>Free-standing, 8 houses and 1 intrusion (see map); varied vernacular styles; 1 to 2 1/2 stories; varied wall fabrics: clapboard, shingles, stucco, cobblestone, aluminum siding; 3 to 5 bays; varied roofs: gable, hipped, gambrel; residences: all 8 houses are set back at least 25 feet from Franklin Turnpike and West Orchard Street. All houses have front 1st story porches, 2 of these wraparound to sides. Most of the houses have complex rooflines, cross-gables or dormers; four of the houses and the church have been altered by replacement exterior fabrics; some of the houses have added units. The 8 houses are moderate to large in size. Currently a large amount of foliage (particular evergreens) shades the houses, properties and the streets. This greenery contributes to the district's residential and semi-rural environment. Sidewalks flank Franklin Turnpike and West Orchard Street. The buildings in this district illustrate early architectural development along the Franklin Turnpike and the history of residential development in Allendale, from its early 19th century agricultural settlement, through its later 19th century country house phase/summer resort popularity, to 20th century changes in occupants and architectural tastes. The Church of the Epiphany (D7-1) became the focal point of this area at the end of the 19th century. In 1894 it was moved from its original site on the NE corner of East Allendale Avenue and Franklin Turnpike (see CKI 1974 map, page 26) to the present site. At that time, only 3 of the district's houses were along Franklin Turnpike: Nos. 215, 232 and 26 Franklin Turnpike (map nos. 2, 4, &amp; 8) represent late 19th century residential architecture. No. 253 is of interest because local tradition places it among Allendale's late 19th century popular summer resort houses. No. 256 Franklin Turnpike and Nos. 23 and 25 West Orchard Street (map nos. 6, 9, and 10) represent the variety of design in early 20th century architecture. No. 219 Franklin Turnpike (map no. 3) is a recent (less than 20 years) intrusion in the district. See Map, Inventory p. 1.</p>	198226-28, 198335-2
1	East Orchard Street, northeast corner of Franklin Turnpike; Church of Highlands Presbyterian Church	Part of church: 1876. Church moved to present location and remodelled: 1894. Parish hall: 1902. Hall and Church joined: 1907.	P	<p>Ecclesiastical; vernacular, with Gothic and Arts and Crafts; church: wall with choir; hall: 1 1/2 stories; replacement on church, original on 1907 cloister-hyphen; hall: 5 bays on south side, one bay in west end; gables; Church: south facade, central gabled entrance bay with arched opening and double (replacement?) door, central round window at choir level, pointed windows frame entrance. East and west sides have pointed windows and each side has a triangular dormer at choir level. Low 3-stage bell tower with hipped roof at center of west side. Hall: high cobblestone basement. South side entrance has a mezzanine gable entrance porch. Circular window in west end at attic level.</p> <p>(continued)</p>	198226-28, 198335-2

Inventory #	Location: Name	Date erected	Sq.	Description (material, style, details, etc. wall, fabric, fenestration; roof; major features; alterations, etc.) Statement of significance. Historic owners with dates in ( )	Reg. File Number
0201-07 1	(continued)	1876, Chapel in the Willows. From The Bergen Record, 11/6/54, p.7 Johnson Library, BCIS files, Allendale.		level. Alterations: to 1876 building: new location and foundation, replacement exterior fabric, shortened and re-located bell tower to 1902 hall; removal of an open bell tower on the west roof ridge. Although it was altered in appearance and part of its design in the late 19th to early 20th centuries, the Church of the Epiphany - Highlands Presbyterian Church at East Orchard Street and Franklin Turnpike is important in Allendale's ecclesiastical and architectural history. In 1872 Mrs. Stephen Cable (who lived at 475 Franklin Turnpike, 0201-6) began a Sunday School in her home. This established an Episcopal parish, which met in Cable's barn until 1876. A modest board-and-batten chapel, locally known as the "Chapel in the Willows" was built in 1876 at the northeast corner of Cottage Place and Franklin Turnpike (see illustration opposite). The parish moved the chapel south in 1894, to the northeast corner of East Orchard Street and Franklin Turnpike. The church was placed on a cobblestone foundation and altered by the relocation of a shortened bell tower and replacement shingle siding. In 1902, William Dowsnap (a parishioner and Allendale resident), a New York City architect, designed the parish hall. In 1907 the church and hall were joined by a cloister. During the 1960's, the church was sold to a Presbyterian parish, and is now known as Highlands United Presbyterian Church. (1876, Episcopal Chapel; 1902, Epis. Ch.; 1913, Church).	
2	215 Franklin Turnpike, west corner of Chestnut Street; Beckley House.	south wing; 1861-1876, enlarged 1885 (CKI 1974 map)	F	Residence; vernacular-Italianate, with early 20th century Arts and Crafts details; 2-2½; replacement rough-surfaced stucco and cobblestones; East facade: 1st story- 5 bays, 4/1 replacement, 2nd story- 1 bays, 2/2, attic - 1 bay; gables; East facade: 2½ story block; central gablet with round-headed window, heavy cornice with gable returns. 5 bay early 20th century porch with cobblestone rail and piers. Spacious gazebo to the southeast of the house, with four rounded cobblestone piers supporting a cone roof, previously a well site; Alterations: replacement stucco exterior, stucco surfacing on chimneys, loss of brackets under cornice, replacement windows and doors. Perhaps the stucco surface was applied at the same time as the cobblestone porch construction (early 20th century). Although unsympathetically altered during the 20th century, the Beckley House at 215 Franklin Turnpike is one of the 2 oldest residences (also 0201-07-4) in this district. It retains 19th century exterior appearance in little other than the massing and fenestration. Early 20th century alterations include the cobblestone east porch and an attractive cobblestone gazebo, adopted from an older well site. from (continued)	198226-11, 35



0201  
L3

Inventory #	Location; Name	Date erected	Sig.	Description (use; style; stories; ext. wall fabric; fenestration; roof; major features; alteration etc.) Statement of significance. Historic owners with dates in ( ).	Req. file Number
0201-D7 2	(continued)			Both these modifications reflect the influence of the Craftsman style on residential design. Samuel A. Beckley had a house built on land he bought in 1871 from Aaron Ackerman. (1876, S. C. Beckley; 1902, Sam'l. Buckley; 1913, Sam'l. Buckley).	
3	219 Franklin Turnpike, west side, between West Orchard and Chestnut Streets.	mid to recent 20th century	IC	Residential; modern bi-level; 2; shingles; multiple bays; gable. Recent intrusion in district.	No photo-graph
4	232 Franklin Turnpike, east side, between East Orchard Street and Elmwood Avenue; Folly-Ackerman House	earliest part is 1811, present appearance is altered mid-19th century	I	Residential; vernacular/Italianate/early 20th century; 2½; replacement aluminum siding; West facade: 1st story- 4 bays, some 12/1, 2nd story - 4 bays, some 12/1, some stained glass, attic - 1 bay, 2/2; main gable, south addition - flat; West facade: 3 bay porch. Central entrance with glazed door. Round-headed window in west cross-gable. Exterior end chimney attached to main south wall; Alterations: replacement aluminum siding, altered window sash, 2 story addition attached to south wall. Although it has been extensively altered in the early and recent 20th century, the Folly-Ackerman House at 232 Franklin Turnpike contains part or all of the earliest house included in this district, thus this house is significant in Atlendale's early architectural history. William Folly was a farmer who owned property along Franklin Turnpike in the early 19th century. The Franklin Turnpike was chartered in 1806, thus this was an early house built along the newly-established road. By 1861, the Folly house was owned by A. Ackerman. Between the 1860's and 1880's, the house was enlarged almost to its present size, in a vernacular/Italianate style. In 1879, Dr. Charles W. Badeau bought the house, and lived there until 1902. He was commissioner of Atlendale's Board of Health when the Borough incorporated in 1894. The 2-story south wing was added and many of the window sashes were altered in the early 20th century. Unfortunately, most of this lengthy construction history has been covered by unsympathetic aluminum siding. All architectural details and decorative features have been hidden from view. Currently the house now functions as a doctor's house/office. (1861, A. Ackerman; 1876, A. Ackerman; 1902, Dr. C. W. Badeau; 1913, R. Rodman).	198226 36
5	253 Franklin Turnpike, west side, between West Orchard and Chestnut Streets; Doty House	c. 1889-90	I	Residence; vernacular-Queen Anne; 2½; replacement aluminum siding; East facade: 1st story - 5 bays, 1/1, 2nd story- 2 bays, 1/1, attic 1 bay, 1/1; hipped with gables; East facade: 4 bay porch with plain posts, Doric caps and turned rail, North side: attic - level (continued)	198335-3

Inventory #	Location; Name	Date erected	Stq.	Description (use, style; stories; ext. wall fabric; fenestration; roof; major features; alterations, etc.) Statement of significance. Historic owners with dates in ( )	Reg. file number
0201-07 5	(continued)			porch; 3 bays, turned posts, rail, hipped roof terminates a 3-sided projecting bay in 1st and 2nd stories; Alterations: replacement aluminum siding, replacement window sash, replacement east entrance door, altered east porch (was a wraparound). Although recently altered, the Doty House at 253 Franklin Turnpike is significant in Allendale's late 19th century residential architecture, and in the Borough's late 19th century recreational/summer resort history. Horace Osborne Doty, an executive and stockholder for Bradley and Currier Manufacturing Co. of New York City (makers of doors and mantels) moved to Allendale around 1877 and built this house around 1889-90. Local tradition states that the house functioned in part as a boarding house "milk farm", a type of country health resort. (1907, H. O. Doty, 1913, shown).	(s)
6	256 Franklin Turnpike, east side, between East Orchard Street and Elmwood Avenue	1890-1913, probably early 20th century	H	Residence; early 20th century Colonial Revival/Arts and Crafts/Dutch Colonial; 1 with 2 in roof; shingles; West facade: 1st story 4 bays 1/1, 2nd story - 3 bays, 1/1 and 6/1, attic - 1 bay, 4/1; High cobblestone foundation. 4 bay west porch with columns on cobblestone rail, porch extends 1 bay beyond north end of house. Low central gambrel and shed dormer in west roof. The house at 256 Franklin Turnpike contributes to the early 20th century development of this small district and to Allendale's architectural history. It is a large, comfortable residence whose design combines a number of the architectural trends popular in early 20th century residential designs. Other early 20th century Allendale residences illustrating this combination of trends are 0201-13, -14 and -23. 256 Franklin Turnpike and Nos. 23 and 25 West Orchard Street (0201-01-04 and -09) are the early 20th century additions to the Church of the Epiphany District. (1913, shown).	198272-33
7	251 Franklin Turnpike, southwest corner West Orchard Street; Powell House	1861 (CKT 1974 map), probably enlarged late 19th century	H	Residence; vernacular-Queen Anne; 2 1/2; clapboards; East facade: 2 bay 1st and 2nd stories, 1/1 replacement, attic - 1 bay, 1/1; hipped with gables; 4 bay east porch wraps to north side, has plain posts and rail and spindle frieze. Corner boards. In gables and 2nd story frieze: vertical board and batten with saw tooth terminations. Bracketed eaves and gables. The 1861 Powell House was probably enlarged and altered in the later 19th century, as its current appearance is vernacular-Queen Anne. House is surrounded by excessive evergreen foliage. 19th century ownership of this house is associated with the Powell family, whose estate was along the east side of East Allendale Avenue in the 19th and early 20th centuries, located near the site of 0201-13. (1861, P. Powell; 1876, Peter G. Powell; 1907, Mrs. F. J. Harris; 1913, shown).	198335-4 198226-21

0201  
15

Inventory #	Location; Name	Date erected	Stq.	Description (use; style; stories; ext. wall fabric; fenestration; roof; major features; alteration; etc.) Statement of significance. Historic owners with dates in ( )	Req. file Number
0201-D7-8	264 Franklin Turnpike, southeast corner of East Orchard Street; Harris House	1876-1902, probably late 19th century	M 1, (1/2) 2	Residence; vernacular-Princess Anne (as identified in OHI, vol. X, no. 7 (7/82); 2½; replacement synthetic shingles; gables; West facade: 4 bay porch wraps to north side, gabled roof over main entrance. Palladian motif in attic-level gable; Alterations; replacement synthetic shingles, unsympathetic alterations in porch (for roll up shades), and to west door. The Harris House at 264 Franklin Turnpike is significant in this district and in Allendale's late 19th century residential development and architectural variety. This particular Princess Anne design is compact in its massing and busy in its 2nd-story window arrangements in the west facade. This Princess Anne residence portrays traditional style, joining conservative Queen Anne and Colonial Revival elements. (1902, Mrs. K. L. Harris; 1913, W. Sherman).	198226-30
9	33 West Orchard Street, south side, between Allen Street and Franklin Turnpike	early 20th c., before 1913	M gables	Residence; vernacular early 20th c. Arts and Crafts; 2½; shingles; North facade: 3 bays 1st story, 2 bays 2nd story, attic - multi-paned; 2 bay north porch with paired piers on cobblestone bases, rail, gabled roof over entrance, shed dormer in north roof, bracketed eaves. Typical early 20th century middle-class Craftsman residence in Allendale and Bergen County. This is one of the 3 early 20th century additions to this district, the others are 0201-D7-6 and -10 (1913, shown).	198226-32
10	25 West Orchard Street, South side, between Allen Street and Franklin Turnpike	1890-1913, probably early 20th century	M	Residence; vernacular early 20th century Arts and Crafts - TriGabled Ell (see Old House Journal, vol. 10, no. 1, 1/82); 2½; shingles; North facade: 4 bays 1st story, 2 bays 2nd story, 1/1, some replacement; gables; cobblestone foundation, 3 semi-elliptical-and-pointed glazed porch bays, sculpted brackets support shingled arches set into the gable ends, some diamond-paned sash, cobblestone well with pyramidal roof at southeast corner of house. Typical late 19th to early 20th century middle-class residence in Allendale and in Bergen County. One of the 3 early 20th century additions to this streetscape; the others are 0201-D7-6 and 9. This house may have an association with the Powell family, as does 0201-D7-7. (1913, shown).	198335-5



Inventory #	Loca.com.: Name	Date erected	Statement of significance Historic owners with dates to f.	Reg. file Number
1201-B	411 Brookside Avenue, south side, between Edgewood Road and West Crescent Avenue; Reed House(?)	1876-1900, probably circa 1890	<p>Residential; vernacular Queen Anne; 2<math>\frac{1}{2}</math> story, with tower; 1st story - clap-board, 2nd story - shingles, attic - patterned shingles; North facade: 1st story - 3 bays, multi-paned, 2nd story - 3 bays, 2/2, attic - 1 bay in main, paired (1/1) in lower; gables, pyramidal roof over lower; North facade: 5 bay porch with turned posts and spindle rail wraps around to the east. Two-stage tower at west end of facade. Queen Anne colored pane window in main attic. Alterations: early 20th century enclosed porch at west side. The Reed (?) house at 411 Brookside Avenue is significant in Allendale's late 19th century architecture as a fine example of a Queen Anne residence. The house was probably built around 1890, about the time that the Queen Anne style made a major impression on residential architecture in Bergen County. The Queen Anne design is reflected in these features: turned posts and spindle rail on the wraparound north porch, use of varied exterior fabrics -- clapboard, shingles and patterned shingles, complex roof line, colored pane glass in attic windows. This is an attractively detailed residence that appears unaltered from the early 20th century. It is very similar in design and details to its western neighbor at 435 Brookside Avenue (See Architectural History text, page 25) and it is likely that both houses were designed and/or built at the same time, by the same builder. The 1913 Atlas (vol. 2, pl. 31) indicates that Mrs. Reed owned the houses at 411, 435 and 450 (0201-9) Brookside Avenue.</p>	198336-14
9	450 Brookside Avenue, north side, between MacInlyre Lane and Myrckoff border; Mrs. Reed House	1861-1876 (c. 1865- OCT 1974 Nap)	<p>Residential; vernacular/Italianate/early 20th century features; 2<math>\frac{1}{2}</math> story - clapboard, 2nd story-replacement shingles; South facade: 1st story - 4 bays, some 1/1 and 2/2, 2nd story - 3 bays, 1/1 replacement, attic - 1 bay, 3/3; gables; South facade: central double half-glazed doors. Projecting gabled bays in 2nd story have decorative frame trim. All sides: louvred shutters frame windows. Alterations: replacement shingles on 2nd story and pair of gabled window bays on south facade (early 20th century?). 1-story screened porch addition at northeast corner, unsympathetic storm doors attached to south entrance, replacement sash. 1<math>\frac{1}{2}</math>-story shiplap-sided building (early 20th century?) at northeast rear of house. The Reed House at 450 Brookside Avenue is significant in Allendale's 19th to 20th century architectural history, as it reflects changes in architectural preferences from around mid-century to the early 20th century. Apparently this residence was owned but not always occupied by Mrs. Reed, since research has found that Louis Rossner lived in the house in the late 19th century (circa 1880). Rossner was a carpenter and contractor/builder, and he may be responsible for some of the late 19th century modifications to the house's original vernacular Italianate design. (continued)</p>	198336-12

Inventory #	Location; Name	Date erected	Site	Description (use; style; stories; ext. wall fabric; fenestration; roof; major features; alteration; etc.) Statement of significance. Historic owners with dates in ( ).	Reg. file Number
0201-9	(Continued)			One element of this earlier design retained in the present building is the low-pitched gabled roof with cross-gables. Probably the design included a 1st-story porch, possibly removed when the 2nd-story alterations to fenestration and fabric were made in the early 20th century. (1876, Mrs. Reed; 1902, Mrs. Reed; 1913, Mrs. Reed)	L7 0201
10	470 Brookside Avenue, north side, between MacIntyre Lane and the Wyckoff border; Blauvelt-Van Blarcom House	c. 1860 (CKT 1974 Map)  19 <sup>TH</sup> Century	H	Residential; vernacular; 2; replacement (?) shingles on south facade, 19th c. (original?) clapboard on east and west sides; South facade: 1st story - 3 bays, 4/4, 2nd story - 3 bays, 4/4; gable; South facade: Entrance on east side - panelled door with transom, one bay gabled entrance porch with 2 turned posts. Rubblestone foundation visible at south front, east and west sides, wood water table visible at west side. Semi-circular decorative trim in east and west gables. Interior end chimney at west. One-story addition at northeast rear appears early 20th century, has an east screened porch. The Blauvelt-Van Blarcom House at 470 Brookside Avenue is a significant remnant of Allendale's architectural and agricultural history. Additional visual inspection should uncover mid to late 19th century construction techniques and materials and probably a simple construction history, as the building appears unaltered since the early 20th century. Unfortunately, this house is threatened at present by several factors: its overall condition will rapidly deteriorate if the walls are not structurally stabilized and if the exterior fabrics are not repaired and painted; the house's proximity to Brookside Avenue -- less than 15 feet -- is a major threat to its preservation if the road is widened in the future. Prompt action must be taken to preserve the Blauvelt-Van Blarcom House before deterioration, possible road construction or other development further threatens the house and its historic architectural significance. (1861, Blauvelt; 1876, Dan'l Blauvelt; 1902, J. Van Blarcom; 1913, J. Van Blarcom).	198336-15
11	Franklin Turnpike, attached to 37 East Allendale Avenue, northeast corner of East Allendale Avenue; Archer Hall	between 1876-1886, circa 1883? (Hacksack Republican 12/2/1883)	M	Ecclesiastical, Sunday School and church activity building; vernacular with Gothic and Stick Style elements; one with choir; replacement shingles; West facade; 1st story 3 bays, 4/4, choir level - 1 bay, 2/2, north side: 4 bays, 4/4; gable; West facade: central entrance with double vertical board doors (replacement?) and metal strap hinges, gabled entrance hood with sculpted supporting brackets, king-post and tie-beam in gable, finial atop gable ridge. Tie-beam, king-post (continued)	198226-29, 198335-6

Inventory #	Location; Name	Date erected	Stg.	Description (use; style; stories; ext. wall fabric; fenestration; roof; major features; alteration; etc.) Statement of significance. Historic owners with dates in ( ).	Reg. file Number
0201-11	(continued)			<p>and struts in west roof gable. All sides: all windows have pointed tops. Repointed sandstone rubble foundation visible at west front and north side. North and south foundations are fenestrated. West entrance has sandstone ashlar stair rails with round end piers. Early 20th century low cobblestone wall and posts before the hall's west facade, with flanking stairs leading to the sidewalk-street level; Alterations: removal of a 3-stage bell tower; replacement shingles (early 20th c. ?) over board-and-batten exterior walls; the low cobblestone sidewalk-level wall is early 20th century. Although its appearance and context have been altered, the Archer Hall along Franklin Turnpike (attached to 37 East Allendale Avenue) is significant in Allendale's late 19th century architectural and ecclesiastical history. It is the only extant portion of the Archer Memorial Church buildings that occupied the southeast corner of East Allendale Avenue and Franklin Turnpike. The church building was erected in 1876 on land and with money donated by Oliver Hazard Perry Archer (1825-1899). He planned the church as a memorial to his parents. O. H. P. Archer had established a fast freight line on the Hudson River and N. Y. Central railroads. He was later elected Vice President of the Erie Railroad. In 1869, he began bringing his family to Allendale for summer vacations, and he purchased property at the southeast corner of East Allendale Avenue and Franklin Turnpike.</p> <p>The "mother church" of the 1876 Archer Memorial Methodist Church was the New Prospect (Waldwick) Methodist Episcopal Church (0264-11) at 21 Franklin Turnpike in Waldwick. When completed, the 1876 Archer Church illustrated a vernacular style blending picturesque, Gothic and Stick Style elements. The church building served the parish until the early 1970's, when roof problems identified in the 1960's (main beam sinkage and problems with bracing) became too hazardous for continued occupation. The church building was condemned and demolished, and a new church was erected by 1975. This is the modern building attached to the south side of Archer Hall by a connecting passage.</p> <p>Archer Hall was built between 1876 and 1886. An article in the Hackensack Republican December 2, 1883, states that "O.H.P. Archer is building a hall for public use. The building will be 30 by 70 feet. This is probably Archer Hall. The building was intended for church and some public activities, and it seated 500 people. The building underwent alteration in the early 20th century, notably the low west cobblestone wall and (probably) the replacement shingle exterior. The building continues to serve as a church activities hall. (1876, M. E. Church; 1902, Archer Mem. M.E. Church; 1913, Church).</p>	

Inventory #	Location; Name	Date erected	#	Description (use; style; stories; ext. wall fabric; fenestration; roof; major features; alterations etc.) Statement of significance. Historic owners with dates in ( )	Dep. File Number
0201-12A	East Allendale Avenue and Franklin Turnpike, southeast corner, property of Church of the Guardian Angel; A. Crouter House and Outbuilding	before 1861, appearance of both is mid-19th century, house modified in the late 19th century	H	<p>Residence; vernacular-transitional Greek Revival, with late 19thc. Queen Anne; Main: 2, westwing: 1 1/2; clapboard; South facade: 1st story - 5 bays, 2/2 and 6/6, 2nd story - 2 bays, 6/6; gables; rubblestone foundation under main and west wing at north and west. 5 bay south veranda with turned posts. South facade has 2 entrances, both have half-glazed doors (turn of-the-century). West wing has north catslide roof, panelled door in west side, 2 small windows in upper story. Bulkhead entrance in west foundation. Outbuilding: now used for storage, may have been a summer kitchen; vernacular; 1 story rubblestone, clapboard, shiplap siding; door at south, windows in east and north walls; gable with catslide at east; part of south wall is of uncoursed rubblestone. Gable end is of clapboard. Vertical board door in south facade. Glazed beltvedere on roof ridge, has a gable roof.</p> <p>The A. (Anthony) Crouter House on the southeast corner of East Allendale Avenue and Franklin Turnpike is an architecturally significant remnant of Allendale's early to mid-19th century agricultural settlement. The house also figures in the Borough's later 19th century resort history. The exterior shows little change in the 20th century. Features that point to a mid-19th century date are the house's foundation, fenestration and masonry. The south porch dates to the late 19th century. O. H. P. Archer (see 0201-11) purchased the Crouter House and property (including the barn, 0201-12B) from Henry Mallinson, to use it for a summer vacation residence. The Crouter House does not appear on any historical map other than the 1861 Hopkins-Covey. The small outbuilding east of the house is also in little-altered condition. It may have been used as a summer kitchen. Its stone and wood construction makes it unusual among extant outbuildings in Allendale and Bergen County. In 1952 the Roman Catholic Church of the Guardian Angel bought the 11.5 acre property on which stand the Crouter House/Outbuilding, the Mallinson Wagon Shed/Archer Stable (0201-12B), and the Archer House-Twin Gates Estate (0201-12C). The Crouter House is now the A. caretaker's residence.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">church</p>	Dep. File Number 198336-35,36
12B	East Allendale Avenue and Franklin Turnpike, southeast corner, property of the Church of the Guardian Angel; Mallinson Wagon Shed-Archer Stable	part dates pre-1876 (probably mid 19th c.) with later modifications	H	<p>Was a wheelwright's shed (pre-1873?) then a stable, now (since at least 1952) is a church hall (Church of the Guardian Angel); Vernacular-Dowlingesque; 1 with loft; vertical board and batten; north and south sides-multiple openings, some alterations on ground and loft levels; gable; rubblestone foundations visible, some areas have applied cobblestone. Bulkhead entrance at west end. North and south sides have central double doors. West gable end has decorative leaf-like trim, east end is missing trim.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(cont.)</p>	198336-17,18

0201, 19

Inventory #	Location; Name	Date erected	#	Description (use; style; stories; ext. wall fabric; fenestration; roof; major features; alteration etc.) Statement of significance. Historic owners with dates in ( )	Neg. file Number
0201-12B	(continued)			Alterations: patterned square metal tiles on roof, probably early 20th century. low cobblestone wall at east end. Some altered fenestration visible by replacement boards. The Mallinson Wagon Shed-Archer Stable is an architecturally significant remnant of the mid to late 19th century industry and residential growth in Allendale. Part of it existed before 1873, when the barn and the A. Crouter House (0201-12A) were purchased by O.H.P. Archer.	
12C	East Allendale Avenue and Franklin Turnpike, southeast corner, property of Church of the Guardian Angel; Archer (?) House-Twin Gates Estate	late 19th to early 20thc. before 1913	F	Was a residence, now the rectory-offices of the Church of the Guardian Angel; turn-of-the-century Colonial Revival-Dutch Colonial; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; replacement (?) stucco, clapboard; West facade: 5 bays 1st and 2nd stories, 1/1, some alterations; gambrel; Central projecting entrance bay in west facade has gable roof, fluted Doric pilasters, arched side windows. Frieze below cornice; meander and triglyphs. Palladian motifs in gambrel ends. Four bay, 2 story east wing also has decorated frieze. South end 4 bay porch with heavy piers on rubblestone rail. Heavy cobblestone piers at west entrance to drive from Franklin Turnpike. At the northeast of the house is a gambrel roofed garage with an arched tracery window in the south gambrel end; Alterations: additions at north and east, replacement (?) exterior fabric. The Archer(?) House Twin Gates Estate on the south-east corner of East Allendale Avenue and Franklin Turnpike figures in Allendale's turn-of-the-century residential architecture and in the Borough's 20th century ecclesiastical history. Its construction may have been completed by O. H. P. Archer (see 0201-11, Archer Memorial Methodist Church-Archer Hall) before his death in 1899. The Archer property and buildings (12 A-C) came to be known as the "Twin Gates Estate" (named after its two entrances) in the first half of the 20th century. The Roman Catholic Church of the Guardian Angel purchased the estate's property in 1952. The Archer House is the largest building on this property. It housed the parish church, replacing an earlier one, the house at 46 Maple Street (0201-S2-3). After a new church was built in 1966, the Archer house became the parish rectory. (Crouter House: 1861, shown. Mallinson Shed-Archer Stable: 1861, shown; 1913, shown?. Archer (?) House-Twin Gates Estate: 1913, shown.)	198348-14

Inventory #	Location; Name	Date erected	Site	Description (use; style; stories; ext. wall fabric; fenestration; roof; major features; alterations; etc.) Statement of significance. Historic owners with dates in ( )	Neg. File Number
0201-13	54 East Allendale Avenue, south corner Powell Road	c. 1900-1913	M	Residential; early 20th century Colonial Revival/Dutch Colonial/Arts and Crafts; one with 2 in roof; 1st story - cobblestone, upper stories - shingles; North facade; 1st story - 3 bays, multi-paned and 1/1; gambrel; North facade: 3 bay porch with cobblestone piers and rail, pair of wood Tuscan columns, wood rail and frieze under hipped north end of porch. Glazed doors lead to main entrance. Roof has a large gable dormer and smaller shed dormers. The design of the house at 54 East Allendale Avenue is a handsome blend of popular early 20th century architectural styles, and is one of the large residences built along East Allendale Avenue at that time. Combinations of features from the Colonial Revival, Dutch Colonial and Arts and Crafts styles made typically spacious and interesting designs. Other similar Allendale designs which draw elements from these styles are 0201-14, -23, and 07-6. The cobblestone wall with pyramidal roof northeast of the house is a picturesque early 20th century feature extant on numerous older Allendale properties. This house appears to be one of the D. Powell estate buildings shown in Bromley's 1913 Atlas, vol. 2 p. 31.	198335-11
14	200 East Allendale Avenue, south side, between Powell Road and Saddle River border; Asten-Linder (Lindner?) House	c. 1900-1902 <u>wood rail</u>	M	Residential; early 20th century Colonial Revival/Dutch Colonial/Arts and Crafts; 2 1/2; 1st story-cobblestones, upper stories-shingles; West facade: 1st story - 5 bays, 1/1, 2nd story and attic - 3 bays, 1/1; gable; West facade: 3 bay porch with cobblestone piers and plain frieze. 2-story, projecting 3-window bay at south end of west facade, surmounted by a gabled dormer, dormer base projects and is supported by brackets. Two gabled dormers in west roof. <u>East porch-cobblestone, brick chimneys.</u> The Asten-Linder House at 200 East Allendale Avenue is a large and handsomely detailed early 20th century residence that has Colonial Revival and Arts and Crafts features combined in its design. For comparison with other similarly-styled Allendale houses, see 0201-13, -23 and 07-6. The Asten-Linder House is the largest of these 4 early 20th century Allendale residences included in this survey. (1902, W. Asten; 1913, J. Linder (Lindner?))	198335-14
15	316 East Allendale Avenue, south side, between Powell Road and Saddle River border; J. Osborn House	1876-1902, probably 1880-1890	M	Residential; vernacular with Queen Anne elements; 2; clapboard; North facade: 1st story-3bays, some 6/1 and replacement, 2nd story - 4 bays, 2/2; gables; North facade: 4 bay wraparound veranda with turned posts. Entrance has sidelights and transom.	198335-15

Inventory #	Location; Name	Date erected	Sig.	Description (use, style, stories, ext. wall fabric, fenestration, roof; major features; alterations, etc.) Statement of significance. Historic owners with dates in ( )	Reg. File Number
0201-15	(continued)			3-window bay at northeast corner. Fieldstone foundation visible at west side. Late 19th century barn at southwest rear of house. Alterations: removal of ornamental porch trim, also veranda board ?.	
16	Elm Street, north and south sides at the east end, at intersection of Franklin Turnpike; cobblestone bridge over the Attendale Brook.	1915	M	The J. Osborn house at 316 East Attendale Avenue is significant in Attendale's architectural history as a modest but nicely detailed late 19th century farmhouse. The semi-rural setting is enhanced by the late 19th century barn at the rear of the house. Early 20th century occupation is evident in the heavy cobblestone piers at the walkway and driveway entrances. Currently, the house is in need of repairs to its wood exterior. (1902, J. Osborn; 1913, J. Osborn)	198335-7 and B
17	317 Franklin Turnpike, west side, between West Attendale Avenue and West Orchard Street; Attendale Sales and Service - Thurston's Garage (Attendale Equipment Company)	south 5 bays: c. 1920, north 3 bays: between 1920-1946	C	Bridge; north and south walls; early 20th century Arts and Crafts cobblestone; cobblestone; major features: both north and south walls are between 3 and 4 feet high. The north wall has been altered by the removal of some stones, and its east end has been attached to a recent concrete-and-iron rail wall along Franklin Turnpike's west edge. The south wall appears unaltered. It has a pronounced top course of cobblestone. A central stone marker in the north (street) side of this south wall gives this information: 1915 Committee - E. D. Hook, H. J. Brestel, G. I. O'Hare, H. Deleuw, J. H. Blauvelt. H. J. Knack, contractor; Ralph D. Farle, Jr., County Engineer. The Elm Street-Attendale Brook Bridge is a picturesque remnant of Attendale's early 20th century road construction. This rustic arrangement of native stones is an attractive reference to the natural surroundings, typically characteristic of the early 20th century Arts and Crafts style.	198226-27
				Commercial; early 20th century Arts and Crafts utilitarian; 1; East facade: cobblestone; East facade: 8 bays, some are multi-paned; flat; East facade: high cobblestone parapet; 3 wide cobblestone piers flank low-pitched cobblestone gables. The 2 entrances have flat stone lintels, and the windows have flat stone lintels, and sills. The south half of the east facade (south five bays) including the central pier were built between 1918 and 1920, as the Attendale Sales and Service building. The north half of the east facade (3 bays) was built between 1920 and 1946. The building extends west between 75 and 100 feet, the easternmost parts of the north and south side walls are also of cobblestone. (continued)	

Inventory #	Location; Name	Date erected	Sig.	Description (use; style; stories; ext. wall fabric; fenestration; roof; major features; alteration; etc.) Statement of significance. Historic owners with dates in ().	Neg. File Number
0201-17	(continued)			<p>The Allendale Sales and Service - Hurston's Garage (now Allendale Equipment Co.) building at 317 Franklin Turnpike is significant in Allendale's early 20th century commercial architecture and in the Borough's commercial history from the early 20th century to the present. The cobblestone east facade and north and south walls have textured surfaces and the sturdy telluric appearance of the Arts and Crafts ideal popular in Bergen County's early 20th century architecture. Henry M. Hurston opened his auto repair service around 1905 in a frame building located across the street from Archer Hall (0201-11). Hurston had the south 5 bays of No. 317 Franklin Turnpike built, and moved his business south to this location around 1920. Allendale Sales and Service sold and repaired Fords and farm machinery. Later (before 1946) the Hurston family expanded the building by adding 3 north bays in style similar to the earlier building. Today the Hurston family continues ownership of the Allendale Equipment Co. (H. M. Hurston and Sons) which sells and repairs lawn and household equipment. (article about the business in the Ramsey Journal, Oct. 14, 1920).</p>	
18	509 Franklin Turnpike, west side, between Pittis Avenue and Elm Street, Reading House	1861-76. (1873-CK1 1974 man)	M	<p>Residence; Italianate; 2; replacement shingles; East facade: 1st and 2nd stories - 4 bays, 2/2; gables; East facade: 4 bay veranda wraps to south side, has plain posts and bracketed cornice. Tall 1st-story windows. Entrance has sidelights, unsympathetic screen door. Projecting 3-window bay at north end of east facade with bracketed cornice. 2nd story door (turn-of-the-century alteration?) opens onto porch roof, aligned with 1st story door. All sides: bracketed cornice, all brackets are paired between panels of frieze; Alterations: replacement shingles, unsympathetic screen doors on 1st and 2nd story doors, possible removal of porch trim? Although somewhat altered in appearance by recent replacement shingles, the Reading House at 509 Franklin Turnpike remains a handsome and picturesque example of Italianate residential architecture in the last quarter of the 19th century. It retains attractive details which are typical of this style: bracketed cornices, paneled frieze, tall 1st story windows, projecting window bay. The house's spacious setting, on a slope overlooking Franklin Turnpike, is impressive and evocatively picturesque. James A. Reading was born around 1847. He worked for the United States Treasury in New York City. He married the daughter of Stephen (continued)</p>	193226-77

0201, L13



Inventory #	Location; Name	Date erected	Sig.	Description (use; style; stories; ext. wall fabric; fenestration; roof; major features; alteration; etc.) Statement of significance Historic owners with dates in ( )	Neg. file Number
0201-18	(continued)			Cable, whose family lived to the south at 475 Franklin Turnpike (0201-6), during the last half of the 19th century. A quote from the <u>Bergen County Democrat</u> (9/26/1873) states that James Reading has started a \$5,000.00 residence "to be in the modern architecture of the day and all improvements". (A. H. & H, vol. 1, #2, 11/74). (1876, Jas. A. Reading; 1902, M. F. Reading (sic); 1913, shown).	
19	555 Franklin Turnpike, west side between Pittis Avenue and Elm Street; A. Quackenbush House	Central block: 1807; South wing: c. 1840; North wing: c. 1870. (CKT 1974 map)	M	Residence; vernacular-Federal with late 19th century additions; 2; replacement synthetic shingles; East facade: 1st and 2nd stories-7 bays, 2/2 in north and south wings, 6/6 in central block; gables; Central block: 3 eyebrow windows over the 1st story, with re-worked (early 20th c. ?) casements. Rubblestone foundation visible under north and south wings. Interior end chimneys at south and at north end of center block (appear replacement). North wing has gable end facing Franklin Turnpike; Alterations: 3 bay east porch appears re-worked in the early 20th century (?). Low cobblestone wall (early 20th century Arts and Crafts) at street edge of property. The A. Quackenbush House is significant in Allendale's agricultural settlement along the Franklin Turnpike and architectural history of the 19th century. The central block of the house is determined to be the earliest portion. 1 1/2 story, 3-bay width with upper-story eyebrow windows is typical of early settlement frame residences in Bergen County. Continuous occupation and changing architectural tastes are interestingly reflected in the wide, added-to appearance of the east facade: later 19th century wings were joined to the north and south ends of the early 19th century house. Early 20th century occupation is reflected in the low cobblestone property wall and possibly in the re-worked east porch. (1861, A. Quackenbush; 1876, A. A. Quackenbush; 1902, A. Quackenbush; 1913, A. Quackenbush or Van Horn ?)	198226-23
20	700 Franklin Turnpike, east side, between Bajor Lane and Cottage Place; A. Quackenbush-A. E. Ivers House	Late 18th century, with major alterations in the late 19th century, minor alterations in the early 20th century.	M	Residence; vernacular; 2 1/2; clapboard; South facade: 6 bays, 2/2, attic-central bay, 2/2; gable; South facade: paneled center door with 1 bay entrance porch: two piers support a semi-circular hood, rising sun motif in wood over the door. Round-headed attic windows in north and south cross-gables. Interior end chimneys at east and west (appear to be replacement). Deep overhanging cornice. Alterations: This building was, until the late 19th century (circa 1880's), a 1 1/2-story Federal style house with 2 bay east kitchen wing. The wing had eyebrow windows. (See P19, circa 1883 photograph). The late 19th century alterations have removed all exterior (cont.)	198226-21 198336-23  See also P 19

0201, L14

Inventory #	Location; Name	Date erected	Sig.	Description (use; style; stories; ext. wall fabric; fenestration; roof; major features; alteration; etc.) Statement of significance. Historic owners with dates in ( )	Neg. file Number
0201-20	(continued)			<p>traces of the earlier style. A few interior features remain, including a circa 1790 mantel. A 1985 inspection by Claire K. Tholl revealed the alterations. Other alterations include a turn-of-the-20th century north entrance porch with Tuscan columns and rail, and a Colonial Revival style south entrance porch.</p> <p>The A. Quackenbush-A. E. Ivers House at 730 Franklin Turnpike is an interesting architectural remnant of Allendale's late 18th and 19th century agricultural settlement along this major northwest route. The current late 19th century massing contains a late 18th century (Federal style) farmhouse. A low cobblestone wall (an Arts and Crafts style feature) was built along the west property edge in the early 20th century. A. E. Ivers moved to the Allendale area circa 1887, and purchased this Quackenbush property circa 1889. It seems that Ivers had commercial and legal associations in Allendale. He was Justice of the Peace in 1892. Currently the house's south facade is obscured by excessive foliage. (1861, A. Quackenbush; 1876, A. Quackenbush; 1902, A. E. Ivers; 1913, A. Ewers [sic]).</p>	0201, L15
21	913 Franklin Turnpike, west side, between Albert Road and Montrose Terrace; Wilson House	<u>North block:</u> c. 1850; <u>South wing:</u> c. 1870. (CKT 1974 map)	F	<p>Residence; vernacular; 2½ north block: gravel wall construction. South wing: replacement aluminum siding; East facade: 1st and 2nd stories - 5 bays, 2/2; gables; North block: main entrance has panelled door (replacement ?) with transom and sidelights. Stone (?) sills under windows. Frieze under eaves. Paired interior end chimneys replacement at north; Alterations: replacement aluminum siding on south wing and on north gable of north block.</p> <p>Although unfortunately altered by replacement aluminum siding, the Wilson House at 913 Franklin Turnpike retains architectural significance in Allendale and in Bergen County, and it is a remnant of mid-19th century agricultural settlement along Franklin Turnpike. The north block's gravel wall construction (c.1850) is contemporary with the same building material promoted by Orson Fowler in his 1848 publication, "A Home for All; or, The Gravel Wall and Octagon mode of Building". In Bergen County, similar gravel wall construction has been found only in the County's two extant octagon house in Garfield (0221-8) and in Montvale (0236-7). Currently, it is not known why this modest farmhouse was built with gravel walls, although the influence of Fowler's book upon local farm journals should be considered. Extant gravel wall buildings are rarities in Bergen County, and their existence and construction bear comparison with another rare building construction in Bergen County -- the "mud houses" in Paramus (0246-35) and in Washington Township (0266-6). Both these houses are of modest design, nearly contemporary with the Wilson farmhouse in Allendale. Further</p> <p>(continued)</p>	198226-20

Inventory #	Location: Name	Date erected	Sig.	Description (use: style; stories; ext. wall fabric; fenestration; roof; major features; alterations; etc.) Statement of significance. Historic owners with dates in ().	Key File Number
0201-21	(continued)			<p>research and inspection are needed to determine possible relationships and to understand the gravel wall and mud wall construction in mid-19th century Bergen County. William Wilson was the first owner (perhaps builder?) of this Allendale farmhouse. Born around 1830 in Ireland, he came to this country and lived in Paterson before moving to Allendale around 1850. He is listed in the 1850 census as "shoemaker" and in the 1870 census as "farmer". Evidence of early 20th century occupation: the Arts and Crafts low cobblestone property wall, and the picturesque cobblestone wall in the southeast yard. (1861, not shown; 1876, Wm. Wilson; 1902 M. Wilson; 1913, W. Wilson).</p>	1983:16-11, 9
22	200 Hillside Avenue, north side, between East Elbrook Drive and Thomas Avenue; Boalittle-Gousset House	1861-1876, with turn-of-the-century alterations	M	<p>Residential; vernacular/ Queen Anne/Arts and Crafts; 2 1/2; clapboard and patterned shingles; East facade: 1st story - 5 bays, 1/1 and multi-paneled, 2nd story - 4 bays, 1/1, attic - 2 bays, 1/1; gables: East facade: 6 bay porch with 3 bay curved south end, turned post, spindle rail, cobblestone foundation. Half-glazed double entrance doors. One bay 2nd story porch with turned posts, over the main entrance. Projecting 3 window bays in 1st and 2nd stories appear early 20th century, surmounted by projecting gable. All sides: fish scale patterned shingles in gables, louvred shutters. Frame 2nd story windows. Late 19th c. brick chimneys at south (interior end) and center of main ridge; Alterations: south side - 1st-story recent "picture window", some replacement 1/1 sash, some lost details. The Boalittle-Gousset house at 200 Hillside Avenue is interestingly significant in Allendale's residential architecture of the late 19th to early 20th centuries. Although it has lost some architectural details, and some have been altered, the house retains the asymmetrical massing, varied textures and lively details of the vernacular Queen Anne style.</p> <p>In 1902 Cyril Gousset bought this property. He was a Frenchman who began a confectionery business in this country and moved to Allendale around 1902. Gousset's specialty was chocolate-covered cherries. Suggested by the Craftsman details. Further research would outline a construction of the house. The unusually-shaped cobblestone "mounds" that frame the house's driveway entrance and cap a low cobblestone wall are interesting: Were these shaped to resemble pieces of candy? If so, this is an amusing interpretation of the (continued)</p>	

Inventory #	Location; Name	Date erected	Sig.	Description (use: style; stories; ext. wall fabric; fenestration; roof; major features; alterations, etc.) Statement of significance. Historic owners with dates in ( )	Neg. file Number
0201-22	(cont Inued)			Arts and Crafts cobblestone driveway walls with flanking piers. Features commonly seen throughout Bergen County, often as im- posing but straightforward statements made by early 20th century homeowners about their properties. The large house across the street from No. 200, 205 Hillside Avenue (0210-23), was the home of Gousset's son-in-law, C. H. Darrow, also involved in the con- fectionery business. (1876, Mrs. E. Doolittle; 1902, J. H. Oxley; 1913, Cy Gousset).	198336-10
23	205 Hillside Avenue, south side, between Valley Drive and Stoney Ridge Road; C. H. D. Darrow House	1900-1913	H	Residential; early 20th century Arts and Crafts/Dutch Colonial; one with two in roof; 1st story - cobblestones, upper stories - shingles; North facade: 5 bays, multi-paned, some diamond-paned sash (recent?); gambrel; North facade: central frontispiece en- trance: double glazed door with sidelights and transom. Four bay porch with hipped roof, cobblestone piers and rails, cobbie- stone arch frames porch entrance. Porte-cochere at east end of porch, with cobblestone piers. Tall east cobblestone chimney. Upper-story balcony over north entrance porch. Large gambrel dormer and shed dormers in upper stories, 1/1 and some diamond paned sash; Alterations: enclosure of 1st story cobblestone north porch at west end by diamond-paned glass. The C. H. D. Darrow house at 205 Hillside Avenue is a large and attractively-detailed example of early 20th century residential architecture in both Allendale and Bergen County. The exterior shows an interesting blend of popular early 20th century styles: Arts and Crafts, Colonial Revival and Dutch Colonial. For comparison of similarly styled Allendale houses, see 0201-13, 14, and 07-6. Local tradition state that C.M.D. Darrow lived in this house. He was the son-in-law of Cyprian Gousset, who lived across Hillside Avenue at No. 200 (0201-22). Both men were in the confectionery business. (1913, C. H. D. Darrow)	198336-11
24	330 Hillside Avenue, north side, between East Elbrook Drive and Thomas Avenue; Wm. Christopher House	Early 19th century; circa 1830 (OKT 1974 map)	F	Residential; vernacular; 2; replacement synthetic shingles; East facade: 1st story - 5 bays, some 6/6 (new?), some replacement, 2nd story - 5 bays, 6/6; gambrel; This is a main block with a shorter 2 bay north end wing. Main: east facade - 3 bay porch with plain posts. South end - rubblestone foundation visible, also the rubblestone base of an older south chimney. Wing : enclosed glazed porch (early 20th C. ?) at east end. Louvred sash and 6/6 windows on all sides, 1st and 2nd stories; Altera- tions: replacement synthetic shingles on exterior walls, (continued)	198336-11

Inventory #	Location; Name	Date erected	Stg.	Description (use; style; stories; ext. wall fabric; fenestration; roof; major features; alteration; etc.) Statement of significance. Historic owners with dates in ( )	Reg. File Number
0201-24	(continued)			replacement exterior end chimney at south. Although it has been greatly altered in the 20th century, the William Christopher House at 330 Hillside Avenue retains significance in Allendale's architectural and agricultural history. The massing and fenestration and a few other details are all that recall the age and earlier appearance of this vernacular farmhouse. (1861, Wm. Christopher; 1876, Wm. Christopher; 1902, J. H. Oxley; 1913, J. Schilling).	
25	320 Park Avenue, northeast corner West Crescent Avenue; John Christopher House	1861-1876	I	Residence; vernacular-Italianate; 2½; replacement shingles; West (West Crescent Avenue) facade: 1st story - 5 bays, 2/2 and replacement, 2nd story - 5 bays, replacement, attic - 1 bay, 2/2 gables; West facade: arched door surround of main entrance has fanlight. 3 bay west porch, porch columns have paneled bases. Heavy cornices, with returns in gable ends and a wide frieze. Round-headed windows in attic-level gable ends; Alterations: replacement exterior shingles, some replacement fenestration, probable loss of west porch decorative trim, alteration of main entrance: is current Park Avenue (east) entrance original? Although its exterior appearance has been altered in the 20th century, the John Christopher House at 320 Park Avenue is a significant remnant of the late 19th century Christopher Saw and Grist Mill property along West Crescent Avenue. The house retains some late 19th century architectural features and massing. It is south of the former mill site and southwest of the Hohokus Creek. The mill, built by Richard Christopher in 1879, had two wheels; an overshot wheel for grist processing and an undershot wheel for lumber cutting. The mill building burned in 1908, and the Christopher family focused their attention on their recently-established coal and lumber business along Park Avenue and the Erie railroad (0201-01-6). (1876, John Christopher (house shown?); 1902, "Saw Mill" shown alone; 1913, house and mill building shown.)	198346-21, 22
26	44 West Allendale Avenue, north side, between Maple Street and Franklin Turnpike; Joseph Mallinson (?) House	1876-1913, probably 1890's or earlier	II	Residential, now multi-family; vernacular-Downing-esque; 2½; clapboard; South facade: 4 bays 1st and 2nd stories, 2/7; attic - 1 bay, 6/6; gables; South facade: Main entrance has side-lights and transom. 4 bay porch wraps to east side, with square posts, rail, decorative arched spandrel trim, and bracketed frieze. Two-story projecting window bays. Clapboard and cornerboards on 1st and 2nd stories, vertical board and batten (continued)	198335-17

Inventory #	Location; Name	Date erected	Sig.	Description (use; style; stories; ext. wall fabric; fenestration; roof; major features; alteration; etc.) Statement of significance. Historic owners with dates in ( )	Reg. file Number
0201-26	(continued)			<p>frieze with staggered ends in attic level and gable ends. Painted attic window over west projecting bays, clipped gable over east side.</p> <p>It is uncertain at present whether this house at 44 West Allendale Avenue was built and owned by Joseph Mallinson, but the house is a significant example of residential architecture interpreted after the Downingsque influence became popular in the mid 19th century. The house is sizably proportioned. As it is close to (east of) the railroad and the mid 19th century commercial hub of Allendale, this building probably was not a farmhouse. (1902, shown?; 1913 shown)</p>	
27	88 West Allendale Avenue, southwest corner Maple Street; The First National Bank Allendale (now Citizens First Nat'l Bank of New Jersey)	1925	I	<p>Commercial; vernacular Renaissance Revival; 1; brick with stone (granite ?) features; South facade: 3 bays replacement; flat, with raised brick parapet at south and east; south facade: moulded door surround, with cornice supported by consoles framing the moulding. Arched brick window (now closed) over the entrance. Pair of colossal Tuscan columns on bases frame the entrance. Raised central portion of the roof parapet retains marker "The First National Bank, Allendale, N. J.". All sides: raised base (stone?) supports south columns and raised brick pilasters, which frame the window bays; Alterations: replacement windows, some closed window opening, painting of exterior brick and stone surfaces, addition of recent signs.</p> <p>The First National Bank, Allendale (now Citizen's First National Bank of N. J. ) at 88 West Allendale Avenue is significant in early 20th century commercial architecture in Allendale's center. Its Renaissance Revival style is typical of banks built at this time. Only its modest and compact design make it a less-typical example of contemporary bank buildings (see 0247-31, First National Bank of Park Ridge, 100 Park Avenue, for similar but larger-scale design). Richard J. Christopher, who established the coal</p> <p>(continued)</p>	198335-16  municipal

0201, L19

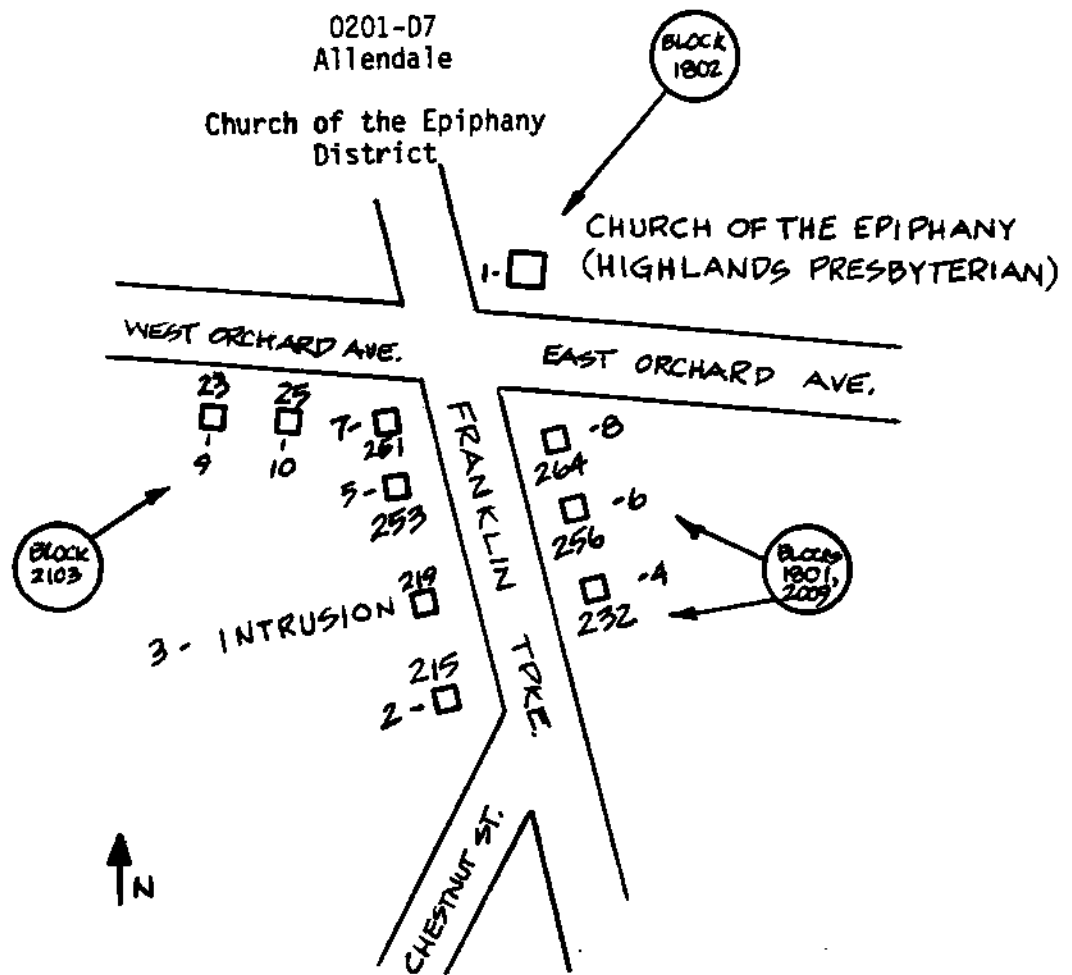
Inventory #	Location; Name	Date recorded	Description (use; style; stories; ext. wall fabric; fenestration; roof; major features; alteration; etc.) Statement of significance if historic owners with dates in ( )	Reg. File Number
0201-27	(continued)		and lumber business at 55 Park Avenue (0201-01-6) in 1905, was the first president of Allendale's First National Bank, from 1925 until his death in 1957.	198335-18
0201-28	209 West Allendale Avenue, South side, between Mallinson Street and West Crescent Avenue; Van Houten-Yeomans House	South 1 1/2 story block: 1800-1840; North 2 1/2 story block: mid 19th century ?	Residential; vernacular-Federal; 2 1/2 at north, 1 1/2 at south; replacement shingles (recent); North facade: 5 bays 1st and 2nd stories 2/2; gables; the house is in T-plan, with the 1 1/2 story part perpendicular to the 2 1/2 story part. 6/6 and eyebrow windows in west wall of 1 1/2 story part. This 1 1/2 story part may contain the earliest part of this house. 2 1/2 story block: has sandstone rubble foundations, north entrance has side lights and evidence of a transom (now covered?), pointed attic windows in east and west gable ends, interior end chimney at west, boxed cornice and frieze at roof level; Alterations: large replacement exterior shingles replacement north door and some alterations to the paneled door surround. Although its exterior has been altered in the recent 20th century, the Van Houten-Yeomans House at 209 West Allendale Avenue is significant in Allendale's 19th century architectural and agricultural histories. Its current plan represents continuous use and expansion of an early 19th century vernacular farmhouse. It was probably built around 1835, and occupied by Paul Van Houten. Around 1867, Van Houten's daughter married John L. Yeomans. (1861, Paul Van Houten; 1876, Jno L. Yeomans; 1913, shown)	198336-16
29	168 West Crescent Avenue, west side, between Woodland Avenue and Hamilton Street; Wiggins-O'Neil House, "Solid Comfort"	1861, present appearance is altered 20th century	Was residential until the 20th century, converted into a restaurant in the late 1920's (now closed); vernacular Italianate; 2 1/2; replacement shingles; South facade 1st story-altered bays and entrances, 2nd story - 5 bays, 6/6, attic - 1 bay, 1/1; gable; central cross-gables at north and south. Wide frieze with sculpted brackets under roof eaves on all four sides. Double arched attic windows in gable ends and cross gables. Louvered shutters frame 2nd story window; Alterations: replacement staggered shingles on exterior walls, altered 1st story fenestration, interior stairs attached to east and west sides. Although it has been extensively altered in the 20th century, the Wiggins-O'Neil House at 168 West Crescent Avenue is significant as a remnant of Allendale's residential architecture in the last half of the 19th century, and it figures in Allendale's late 19th century resort popularity and 20th century commerce. In 1861, Dennis Wiggins (alternately spelled Wagon) built the house along West Crescent Avenue. He sold the house and property to (continued)	

Inventory #	Location; Name	Date erected	Sty.	Description (use; style; stories; ext. wall fabric; fenestration; roof; major features; alteration; etc.) Statement of significance. Historic owners with dates in ( )	Neg. file Number
0201-29	(continued)			Charles Henry O'Neill in 1868. O'Neill (born in Paterson, 1829) owned a lumber and building materials business in Jersey City and was mayor of that City around mid-century. He bought the Hagen House as a summer home for his family. The O'Neills vacationed there between 1868 and 1902. The family called the house "Solid Comfort" (also "Maple Grove".) This was one of a number of summer homes in late 19th century Allendale when it was a popular summer resort area and came to be called the "Newport of Bergen County". "Solid Comfort" passed through several hands before it was converted as a restaurant just before the Depression. Although the 1st story has been altered to conform to changing tastes and restaurant codes, the 2nd story retains the massing, broad proportions and handsome bracketed frieze of the earlier 19th century house. (1861, D. Hagen; 1876, Chas. H. O'Neill; 1902 and 1913, shown).	0201, L21
30	723 West Crescent Avenue, southeast corner of Park Avenue; Shannon-Hopper House	c. 1800 (CKT 1974 map), altered early 20th c.	F	Residence; vernacular; 2; replacement shingles; South facade: 6 bays, 2/2, 2nd story - 4 bays, 6/1; gable; <del>Besides its</del> narrow side proportions and sandstone foundations, the Shannon-Hopper House retains little of its 19th century appearance and <del>seems</del> to have been extensively altered in the early 20th century: raised 2nd story, replacement shingles, some replacement windows, added south gabled entrance porch and shed roof porch. Perhaps the east wing is an altered 19th c. kitchen wing. Although it seems to have been extensively altered in the early 20th century, the Shannon-Hopper House at 723 West Crescent Ave. has some architectural significance in Allendale's early 19th century agricultural settlement. Before the alterations, it appears to have been a modest 3 bay wide farmhouse with an attached east kitchen wing. The 1974 CKT map of Allendale shows Wm. Shannon as owner of the house in 1835. (1861, Wm. Shannon; 1876, Isaac Hopper; 1902, R. C. Storms; 1913, shown).	198336-20
31	794 West Crescent Avenue, west side, between Beresford Road and the Waldwick border; Storms-Critchley House	c. 1800-1830 (CKT 1974 map)	F	Residence; vernacular-Greek Revival, early 20th century and later alterations; 2; replacement wood shingles (post/circa 1935); East facade: 1st story - 7 bays, 6/6, 2nd story - 4 bays, 6/6; gable; East facade: central panelled door with sidelights and transom (early 19th century Greek Revival). One bay entrance porch with slender Doric columns (these are post/circa 1910). Louvered shutters frame all facade windows. Alterations: the house was altered in the early 20th century (circa 1920): the roof pitch was raised to make a full 2nd story, the porch was widened (circa 1915-20), and the supports changed, from piers on bases to slender (continued)	198336-19, early photo from current owner



Inventory #	Location ; Name	Date erected	Sig.	Description (use; style; stories; ext. wall fabric; fenestration; roof; major features; alteration etc.) Statement of significance. Historic owners with dates in ( )	Neg. file Number
- 31	(continued)			<p>columns. The north end cobblestone chimney was added, as was the north end open porch (circa/post 1925). Early 20th century well building with cobblestone base and flared hexagonal roof to southeast of house. Later alterations include exterior wood shingles, shed dormer in kitchen wing roof. The kitchen wing appears to have been rebuilt, as the frame rests on 20th century foundations and the framing appears to be 20th century. Although altered in the 20th century, the Storms-Critchley House at 794 West Crescent Avenue is architecturally significant in Allendale's agricultural settlement. The house retains an attractive early 19th century Greek Revival east entrance and some handsome interior 19th century features. The early 20th century alterations reflect the Colonial Revival and the Arts and Crafts styles.</p> <p>(1861, A. L. Storms; 1876, Jno. Storms; 1902, Mrs. J. Storms; 1913, J. Storms; current owner's research shows ownership by the Critchley family between 1907 and 1955)</p>	





Map of 0201-D7, 1-10, showing locations of buildings.  
1983. Not to scale.



0201-D7-1  
Church of the  
Epiphany-Highlands  
Presbyterian Church.  
East Orchard Street  
and Franklin Turnpike.  
Northwest view.  
Neg. File #  
198335-2

0201  
P2

0201-D7-1  
Church of the  
Epiphany-Highlands  
United Presbyterian  
Church.  
Northeast view  
Neg. file #  
198226-28



0201-D7-2  
Beckley House  
215 Franklin  
Turnpike  
Neg. file #  
198226-34



0201-D7-2  
Early 20th century  
gazebo southeast of  
Beckley House,  
215 Franklin Turnpike  
Neg. file #  
198226-35





0201  
P3

0201-D7-4  
Folly-Ackerman  
House  
232 Franklin Turnpike  
Neg. file #  
198226-36



0201-D7-5  
Doty House  
253 Franklin Turnpike  
Neg. file #  
198335-3



0201-D7-6  
256 Franklin Turnpike  
Neg. file #  
198226-33

0201  
P4



0201-D7-7  
Powell House  
271 Franklin Turnpike  
Northwest view  
Neg. file #  
198335-4



0201-D7-7  
Powell House  
Southeast view  
Neg. file #  
198226-31



0201-07-8  
Harris House  
264 Franklin Turnpike  
Neg. file #  
198226-30



0201  
P5

0201-D7-9  
23 West Orchard Street  
Neg. file #  
198226-32



0201-D7-10  
25 West Orchard Street  
Neg. file #  
198335-5



0201-8  
Reed House (?)  
411 Brookside Avenue  
Neg. file #  
198336-14

0201  
P6



0201-9  
Mrs. Reed House  
450 Brookside Avenue  
Neg. file #  
198336-12



0201-10  
Blauvelt-Van Blarcom  
House  
470 Brookside Avenue  
Neg. file #  
198336-15

0201-11  
Archer Hall.  
Faces Franklin Turnpike,  
attached to 37 East  
Allendale Avenue.  
Southeast view  
Neg. file #  
198226-29





8901



0201-11  
Archer Hall  
Northeast view  
Neg. file #  
198335-6



0201-11  
Archer Hall  
Photographed late  
19th century ?  
From A History  
of Archer Memorial  
Methodist Church,  
1876-1966



0201-12A  
A. Crouter House.  
East Allendale  
Avenue, on property  
of the Church of the  
Guardian Angel.  
Neg. file #  
198348-35

0201  
P 8

0201-12A  
Outbuilding, perhaps  
a summer kitchen,  
east of 0201-12A  
Northwest view  
Neg. file #  
198348-36



0201-12B  
Mallinson Wagon Shed-  
Archer Stable  
East Allendale  
Avenue and Franklin  
Turnpike, on property  
of Church of the  
Guardian Angel.  
Southeast view  
Neg. file #  
198336-17



0201-12B  
Mallinson Wagon Shed-  
Archer Stable.  
Northeast view  
Neg. file #  
198336-18





0201  
Pg

0201- 12 C  
Archer (?) House -  
Twin Gates Estate,  
Southeast view,  
East Allendale Ave.  
on property of the  
Church of the Guardian  
Angel.  
Neg. file #  
198348-34



0201-13  
54 East Allendale  
Avenue  
Neg. file #  
198335-11



0201-14  
Astern-Linder House  
200 East Allendale  
Avenue  
Neg. file #  
198335-14

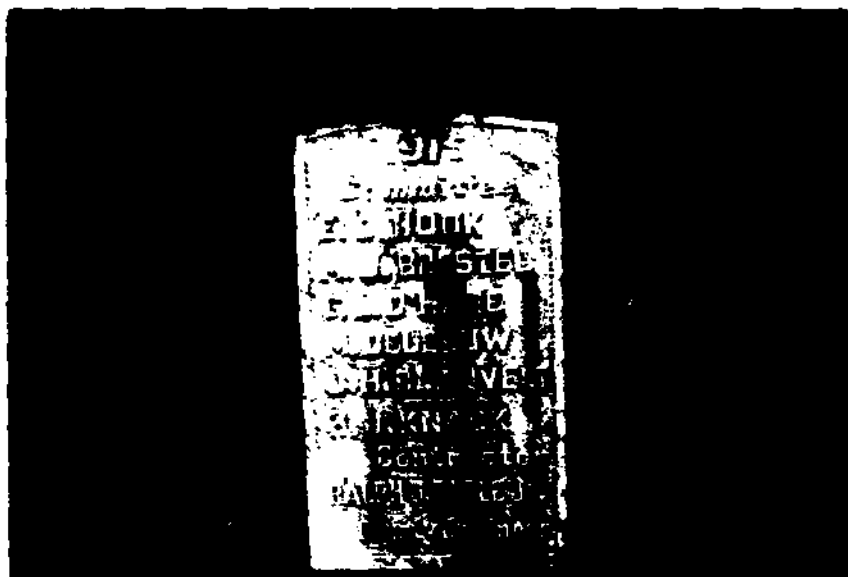
0201  
P10



0201-15  
J. Osborn House  
316 East Allendale  
Avenue  
Neg. file #  
198335-15



0201-16  
South wall of cobblestone  
bridge over Allendale  
Brook, at intersection of  
Elm Street and Franklin  
Turnpike. Southeast  
view  
Neg. file #  
198335-8



0201-16  
Marker in south wall  
of cobblestone bridge.  
Dated 1915.  
Neg. file #  
198335-7

0201  
P11



0201-17  
Allendale Sales and  
Service - Thurston's  
Garage (now Allendale  
Equipment Co. ).  
Neg. file #  
198226-27



0201-18  
Reading House.  
509 Franklin Turnpike  
Neg. file #  
198226-22



0201-19  
A. Quackenbush House  
555 Franklin Turnpike  
Neg. file #  
198226-23

0201  
P12

0201-20  
A. Quackenbush-  
A. E. Ivers House,  
700 Franklin Turnpike  
Northeast (front) view  
Neg. file # 198336-23

*see also P19*



0201-20  
A. Quackenbush-  
A. E. Ivers House,  
Southeast (rear) view  
Neg. file # 198226-21



0201-21  
Wm. Wilson House  
913 Franklin Turnpike  
Neg. file #  
198226-20





0201  
P13

0201-22  
Doolittle-Gousset  
House  
200 Hillside Avenue  
Northwest view  
Neg. file #  
198336-8



0201-22  
Doolittle-Gousset  
House  
North view. Note  
the cobblestone  
piers flanking the  
drive entrance  
Neg. file #  
198336-9



0201-23  
C. H. D. Darrow  
House  
205 Hillside Avenue  
Neg. file #  
198336-10

0201  
P14



↙  
0201-24  
Wm. Christopher House  
330 Hillside Avenue  
Neg. file #  
198336-11



↙  
0201-25  
John Christopher  
House  
320 Park Avenue  
East (Park Avenue)  
view  
Neg. file #  
198336-22



↙  
0201-25  
John Christopher  
House  
Northeast view, from  
Park Avenue.  
Neg. file #  
198336-21

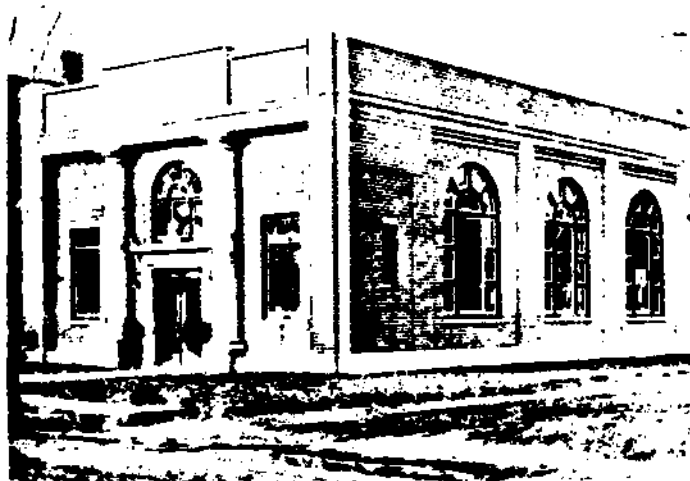




0201-26 Joseph  
Mallinson (?) House  
44 West Allendale  
Avenue  
Neg. file #  
198335-17



0201-27  
The First National  
Bank of Allendale  
(now Citizens First  
National Bank).  
88 West Allendale  
Avenue  
Neg. file #  
198335-16



0201-27  
The First National  
Bank of Allendale.  
Photograph before  
current alterations  
were made. From  
History of Allendale,  
1894-1964

*First National Bank . 1925*

0201  
P16

0201-28  
Van Houten-Yeomans  
House  
209 West Allendale  
Avenue  
Neg. file #  
198335-18



0201-29  
Higgins-O'Neill House,  
"Solid Comfort"

Neg. file #  
198336-16



0201-30  
Shannon-Hopper House  
723 West Crescent  
Avenue  
Neg. file #  
198336-20





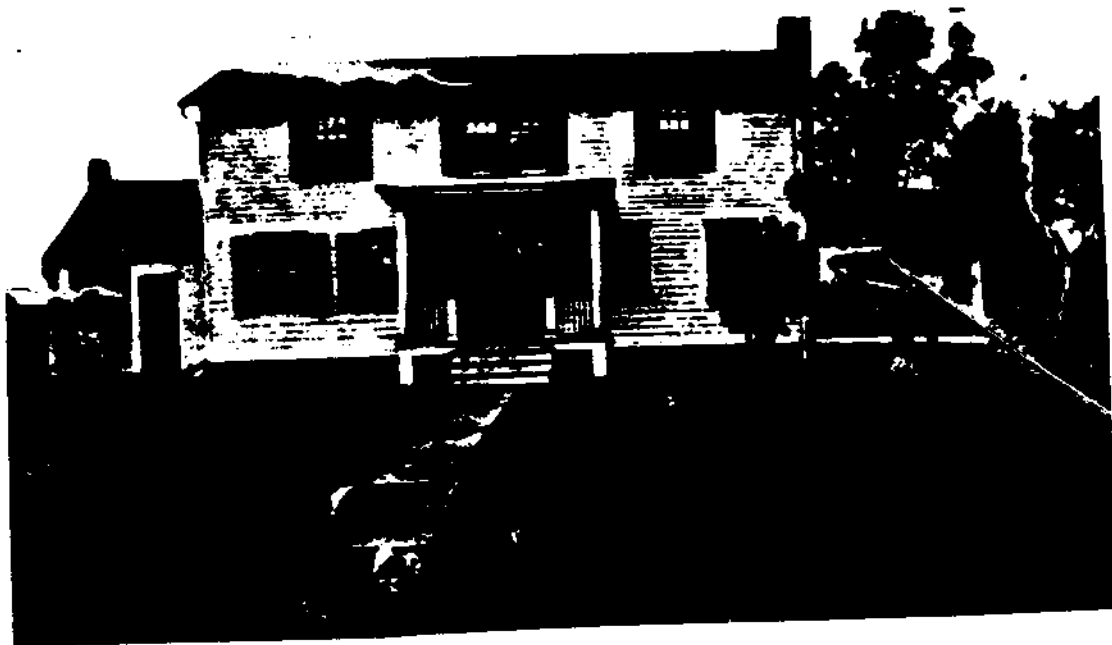
0201-31  
Storms- Critchley House  
794 West Crescent  
Avenue  
Neg. file #  
198336-19



0201-31. Storms-Critchley House, photographed circa 1910. Note the roof height and the Victorian facade porch. Photo courtesy of J. Troast, 1985.



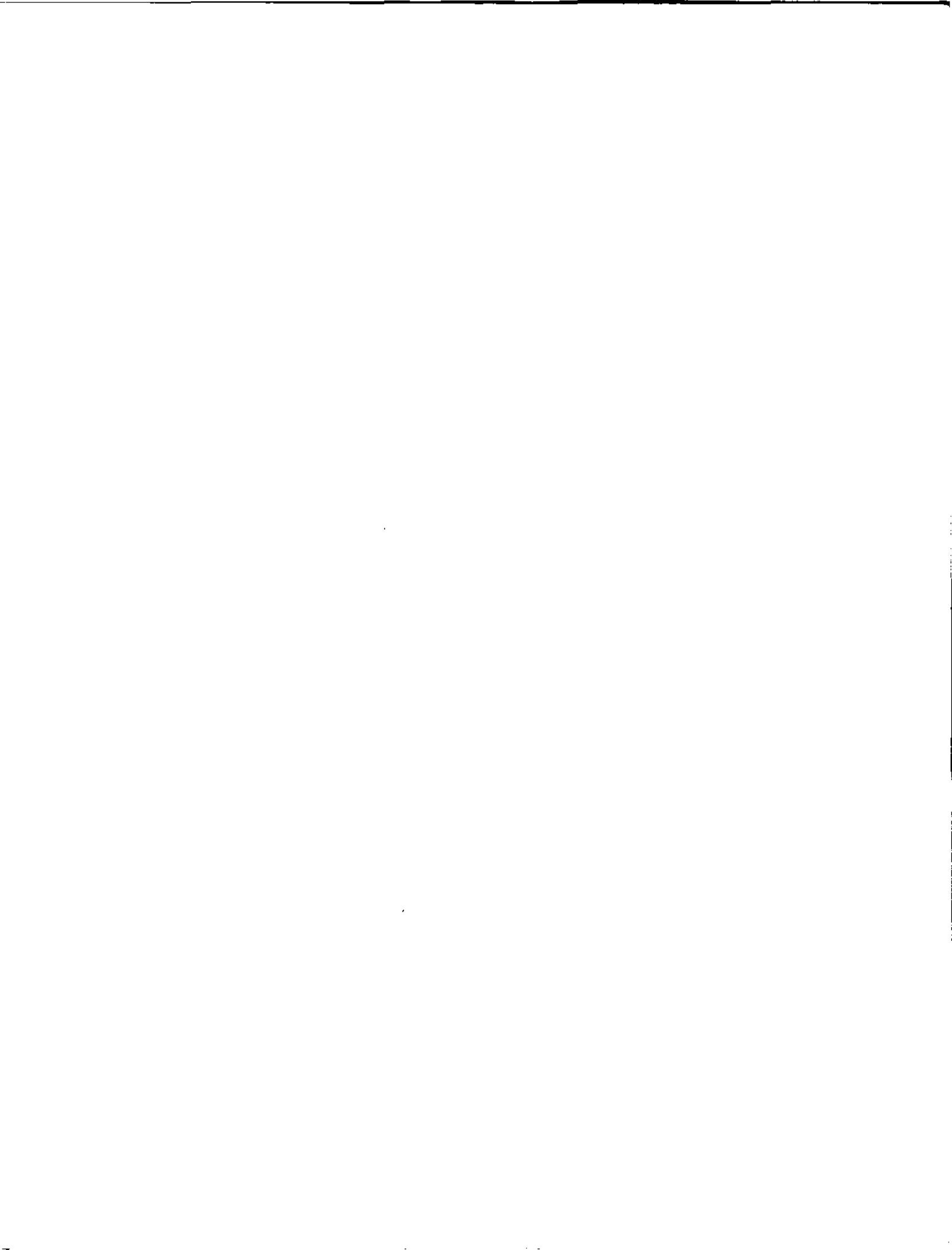
0201-31. Storms-Critchley House, photographed circa 1915-1925. Note the roof height and the altered facade porch (in Colonial Revival style). Photo courtesy of J. Troast, 1985.



0201-31. Storms-Critchley House, photographed circa 1925-1935. Note the raised roof eaves, which give the house a full second story. Photo courtesy of J. Troast, 1985.



0201-20. 700 Franklin Turnpike. A. Quackenbush-A. E. Ivers House. Photograph taken circa 1883, showing the Federal style farmhouse before alterations. Courtesy of current owner and C. K. Tholl, 1985.



## APPENDIX

1

### CRITERIA FOR INCLUSION IN THE BERGEN COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

The survey includes sites, buildings, structures, streetscapes and districts dating from the period prior to recorded history, referred to as "pre-history" (i.e., "Indian Cultures"), on to current time.

Types of sites included are:

1. Agricultural, including barns, farmhouses, sheds, minor outbuildings and fences.
2. Commercial, including stores, office buildings, banks, restaurants, taverns, markets, warehouses, spas, utility company buildings and gas stations.
3. Educational, including schools, academies, colleges, universities, museums, libraries, theatres, concert halls, opera houses and zoos.
4. Governmental, including courthouses, city halls, town halls, borough halls, civic centers, jails, post offices, custom houses, firehouses, police stations and firehouses.
5. Industrial, including mills, factories, foundries, furnaces, breweries, tanneries, ropewalks, mines, quarries, kilns, windmills, water mains, dams and machinery.
6. Landscape Architecture, including commons, squares, parks, gardens, greens, cemeteries, gazebos, monuments, pavilions, fences, fountains, paving and street furniture such as benches, street lights and statues.
7. Medical, including hospitals, sanitariums, infirmaries, clinics and dispensaries.
8. Military, including arsenals, armories, forts, barracks, camp sites, reservations and battlegrounds.
9. Recreational, including racetracks, amphitheaters, swimming pools, gymnasiums, bandstands, stadiums, playing fields, courts, parks and cinemas.

CRITERIA FOR INCLUSION IN BERGEN COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY: (Con't.)

10. Religious, including churches, chapels, synagogues, meeting houses, seminaries, convents, burial vaults and mausoleums.
11. Residential, including houses, cottages, apartment buildings, tenements, industrial housing complexes, hotels and motels.
12. Scientific and technological, including laboratories, test sites and agricultural stations.
13. Social, including lodges, clubhouses, fraternity houses and amusement parks.
14. Transportation, including paths, trails, milestones, railroads, canals, ferries, bridges, aqueducts, viaducts, airports, tollhouses, lighthouses, tunnels, subways, stables, carriage houses, garages, car barns, road markers, boats, ships and train stations.
15. Other, Architectural curiosities and archeological sites.

The criteria used in the selection of sites to be included in the Survey, are whether the sites:

- a. Are important to the general development of the area and the unique cultural heritage of their communities.
- b. Are significant examples of an architectural style or period.
- c. Are representative examples of vernacular architecture of the area.
- d. Are associated with important persons or groups, with a social or political movement, or with an historical event.
- e. Are significant examples of structural or engineering techniques.
- f. Are significant in their setting, such as landscaping, planning or other aspects of the environment, either natural or manmade.
- g. Constitute a cohesive grouping of sites which meet one or more of the above criteria, so as to justify an historic district, or thematic grouping of sites.



Criteria For Inclusion in the Bergen County Historic Sites Survey (cont.)

These criteria are less rigid than those of the National and New Jersey Registers of Historic Places. Consideration is given to sites of national, state and, in particular, local significance. The locally significant buildings, structures, and districts are of importance to Bergen County and its seventy municipalities.

NEW JERSEY AND NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, and:

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master; or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in pre-history or history.

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- A. a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- B. a building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
- C. a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life; or
- D. a cemetery that derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- E. a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- F. a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or
- G. a property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.



# The New Jersey and National Registers

The National Register of Historic Places is the official list of the Nation's cultural resources worthy of preservation. A National Register was first established in 1935 by the Historic Sites Act which directed the Secretary of the Interior to define those properties of national importance as National Historic Landmarks. The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 915, as amended) expanded the nature of the National Register to include not only properties of national significance, but to also include districts, sites, structures, buildings and objects of state and local importance as well. To implement the 1966 Act, the Governor of each state was asked to designate a State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), to work in partnership with the U.S. Department of the Interior's National Register Office. For New Jersey, the SHPO is the Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Protection.

The New Jersey Register of Historic Places is the official list of New Jersey's cultural resources. Created by the New Jersey Register of Historic Places Act of 1970 (N.J.S.A. 13:1B-15.128 et seq.), the State Register is closely modeled after the National Register program. Both Registers have the same criteria for eligibility, nomination form, and review process. Virtually every municipality in New Jersey has properties significant in architecture, history, archeology, engineering and/or culture eligible for the State and National Registers.

The State and National Registers provide a degree of review and protection from public encroachment. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, provides for review of any federally licensed, financed or assisted undertaking for properties listed on or eligible for the National Register. The State Register Law requires review of any state, county or municipal undertaking which encroaches on properties listed on the State Register.

Listing on the National Register provides eligibility for federal tax benefits. A series of federal laws enacted between 1976 and 1981, most importantly the Tax Act of 1976 and the Economic Recovery Act of 1981, encourage preservation by allowing favorable tax treatments for rehabilitation of income producing (depreciable) properties, and disincentives for demolition.

In New Jersey, State and National Register nomination applications are prepared by individuals, cultural/historical organizations, government agencies, professional consultants and historic sites surveyors, and submitted to the SHPO. SHPO staff reviews these applications for eligibility and adequate documentation, and prioritizes them for final processing. Property owners and local officials are notified and given an opportunity to comment. A public meeting is held for historic districts. Applications are then presented to a State Review Committee made up of professionals in the fields of architecture, history, architectural history and archeology. If passed by the State Review Committee, the nomination application is sent to the SHPO. If signed by the SHPO, the property is listed on the State Register. The nomination is then forwarded to Washington for consideration for the National Register.

## Office of New Jersey Heritage

New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection • Division of Parks and Forestry

If a private property owner (or a majority of private property owners in a historic district) objects to National Register listing by notarized letter to the SHPO, the nomination is sent to the National Register Office for a Determination of Eligibility, but the property is not listed on the National Register. A Determination of Eligibility provides for review of federally sponsored encroachments, but tax benefits and disincentives will not apply unless the property is actually listed on the National Register.

Listing on the State and National Registers does not place restrictions on private property owner rights. Within the limits of municipal zoning laws, private property owners are free to utilize, renovate, alter, sell or demolish their properties.

In addition to inclusion on the State and National Registers, preservation of New Jersey's historic properties may be accomplished through local historic preservation ordinances. Although there is no state enabling legislation for local landmark or historic district ordinances at the present, over 40 municipalities have enacted some kind of local historic preservation ordinance. These vary from municipality to municipality in the authority granted to identify, designate and regulate historic properties. Some ordinances provide strong regulatory provisions including architectural review of alterations, demolition and new construction within the designated historic areas. Locally designated historic districts may be certified by the Secretary of the Interior for federal tax advantages.

Local landmarks and historic district regulations which may affect private property owner actions are completely separate from State and National Register regulations. The New Jersey and National Registers provide a degree of review and protection from public encroachments only.

For further information contact the Department of Environmental Protection's Office of New Jersey Heritage, CN 402, Trenton, New Jersey 08625 or telephone (609) 292-2028.

In Bergen County, for further information contact the Office of Cultural and Historic Affairs, 327 Ridgewood Avenue, Paramus, NJ 07652-4898, telephone 202-6462882.

July 1983

National, public

## Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.

Washington, DC 20004

Tel: 202-254-3967 or 3974

The primary policy advisor to President and Congress on matters of preservation. Publications.

## National Park Service

U.S. Department of Interior

Washington, DC 20240

Tel: 202-343-4521

Maintains the National Register of Historic Places, National Historic Landmark, Historic American Building Survey, and Historic American Engineering Record programs. Certifies tax incentive historic preservation projects. Sets technical preservation standards and guidelines. Publications.

## Mid-Atlantic Regional Office

143 South Third Street

Philadelphia, PA. 19106

Tel: 215-597-2283

National, private

## American Association for State and Local History

708 Berry Road

Nashville, Tennessee 37204-2804

Tel: 615-242-5991

Membership organization serving historical societies, museums, and historians. Many publications on preservation topics.

## Historic House Association of America

1600 H Street, NW

Washington, DC 20006

Tel: 202-673-4025

Membership organization for owners of historic houses. Provides technical advice, has conferences. Publications.

National Trust for Historic  
Preservation

1785 Massachusetts Ave. NW

Washington, DC 20036

Tel: 202-673-4000

The largest membership preservation organization. Provides professional advice. Has grant program, conferences. Publications.

## Mid-Atlantic Regional Office

Cliveden, 6401 Germantown Ave.

Philadelphia, PA 19144

Tel: 215-438-2886

## The Old-House Journal

69A Seventh Avenue

Brooklyn, NY 11217

Tel: 212-636-4514

Subscription publication with how-to information for owners of pre-1939 houses. Also yearly catalog of suppliers of products and services for old homes.

## Preservation Action

1700 Connecticut Avenue NW, Suite 400A

Washington, DC 20009

Tel: 202-659-0915

A membership organization which is the national citizen's lobby for historic preservation. A publisher of Preservation Network Alert, providing information on current and pending legislation affecting historic preservation.

National, private (continued)

National Alliance of Preservation Commissions  
 1522 K Street, NW, Suite 500  
 Washington, DC 20005  
 Tel: 202-783-3363; 301-663-6820  
 National organization of municipal landmark commissions.

New Jersey, public

New Jersey Historical Commission  
 113 W. State Street, CN 520  
 Trenton, NJ 08625  
 Tel: 609-292-6062

Conducts survey of Black Historic Places in New Jersey. Promotes knowledge of and preservation of the history of New Jersey. Publications.

Office of New Jersey Heritage (Formerly Office of Historic Preservation)  
 Department of Environmental Protection  
 CN 402

Labor and Industry Building, Room 707  
 Trenton, NJ 08625  
 Tel: 609-292-2023

The office of the State Historic Preservation Officer. Administers historic preservation grants. Maintains State Register of Historic Places and nominates to National Register of Historic Places. Makes Environmental Impact determination of effect on historic properties. Maintains statewide inventory of historic properties. Reviews tax incentive preservation projects. Publications.

New Jersey, private

Association of New Jersey Landmark Commissions  
 c/o B. William G. Bryant  
 15 Autumn Lane  
 Middletown, NJ 07748  
 Tel: 201-671-0101

Serves local landmark commission members by holding educational conferences.

Preservation New Jersey Inc.

RD 4, Box 864  
 Mapleton Road  
 Princeton, NJ 08540  
 Tel: 609-452-1754

Membership preservation organization. Provides professional advice, holds conferences. Publishes Preservation Perspective, NJ with Office of New Jersey Heritage.

Bergen County, public

Bergen County Cultural and Heritage Commission  
 327 Ridgewood Avenue  
 Paramus, NJ 07652-4898  
 Tel: 201-646-2882

Advises on the development of county programs to promote public interest in local and county history and in the arts.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION INFORMATION SOURCE LIST

ix

Bergen County, public (continued)

Bergen County Historic Sites Advisory Board

327 Ridgewood Avenue  
Paramus, NJ 07652-4898

Tel: 201-646-2882

Advises Board of Chosen Freeholders on historic preservation including Bergen County Stone House Survey and Bergen County Historic Sites Survey.

Bergen County Office of Cultural and Historic Affairs

327 Ridgewood Avenue  
Paramus, NJ 07652-4898

Tel: 201-646-2882; Bergen County Historic Sites Survey: 201-646-2323  
Ruth Van Wagoner, Administrator; T. Robins Brown, Historic Sites Survey Coordinator.

Administrative arm of Bergen County Cultural and Heritage Commission and of the Bergen County Historic Sites Advisory Board. Conducts Historic Sites Survey. Serves as a central clearing house for county arts and historical organizations. Maintains preservation information files. Repository for reports of Bergen County Stone House Survey and Bergen County Historic Sites Survey.

Bergen County, private

Information on Bergen County historical societies and on historic sites and museums is contained in "Cultural Directory for Bergen County" and in the "Bergen County Cultural Calendar", both available gratis from Bergen County Office of Cultural and Historic Affairs, 327 Ridgewood Avenue, Paramus, NJ 07652-4898, telephone 201-646-2882.

Prepared by: Bergen County Office of Cultural and Historic Affairs  
6-1983, revised 1-1984.

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**BERGEN COUNTY OFFICE OF  
CULTURAL AND HISTORIC AFFAIRS**

327 East Ridgewood Avenue, Paramus

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information sheet:

201-646-2882

**HISTORIC PRESERVATION ORDINANCES**

PURPOSE

The purpose of a municipal historic preservation ordinance, or landmark ordinance, is to protect buildings and neighborhoods of special historic, architectural, or cultural character from destruction or insensitive rehabilitation. The ordinance is a regulatory vehicle which generally requires that before an owner demolishes a designated landmark, moves it, or alters it in ways that would affect its character, a special permit must be obtained. These permits are often called "certificates of appropriateness". The permit is issued through a special local review board, usually called a landmarks commission, historic sites committee, or something similar. The procedures for designating landmarks and issuing certificates of appropriateness are carefully delineated in the ordinance.

NEED

Landmark buildings are highly vulnerable to destruction by privately instituted actions. The State and National Registers of Historic Places' regulations are primarily directed toward what public agencies must do before they can alter or demolish landmarks. They do not regulate activities of private owners of landmarks. A municipal historic preservation ordinance adjusts the property rights of individuals and the needs of the public to obtain the preservation of designated landmark buildings.

SOURCES FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The New Jersey County and Municipal Government Study Commission has studied the subject of municipal historic preservation ordinances and has published a number of highly informative articles about this issue. The publication "Municipal Ordinances for Historic Preservation" contains three model ordinances which can aid a municipality in drafting an ordinance. These publications are available from the Office of New Jersey Heritage.

The National Trust for Historic Preservation also has published model ordinances and other publications about ordinances. The Trust has a landmark and historic district consultant program. The National Alliance of Preservation Commissions, the Association of New Jersey Landmark Commissions, and Preservation New Jersey also can be of assistance. These organizations frequently sponsor workshops covering topics related to ordinances and their administration. The Bergen County Office of Cultural and Historic Affairs' files contain publications on ordinances and copies of most ordinances enacted in New Jersey. In addition, the OC&HA's staff is knowledgeable about landmark legislation. See Historic Preservation Information Source List by OC&HA for addresses and telephone numbers of organizations mentioned above.

4-1984

# INFORMATION UPDATE:

## Tax Incentives For Rehabilitating Historic Buildings TAX LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

### TAX REFORM ACT OF 1984

On July 18, 1984, the President signed the Tax Reform Act of 1984 into law. This new tax law contains various provisions that will have an impact on the preservation tax incentives that can be summarized as follows:

1. Lengthened depreciation periods: The number of years over which real property is depreciated is extended from 15 years to 18 years for property placed in service after March 15, 1984.
2. Alternative test for qualified rehabilitated buildings: In addition to the present requirement that 75% of the existing external walls must remain as external walls, there is now an alternative test to determine if a rehabilitated building qualifies for the tax credits. The alternative requirement is that 1) 50% of the existing external walls must remain in place as external walls; 2) 75% of the existing external walls must remain in place as internal or external walls; and 3) 75% of the existing internal structural framework must remain in place during the rehabilitation process. This provision is effective January 1, 1984.
3. Permanent disallowance of deduction for demolition expenses: Internal Revenue Code section 280B is made permanent and owners are required to add the costs of demolition of all buildings, including certified historic structures, to the basis of the land on which they were located, rather than deduct them as a loss in the year of the demolition, retroactive to December 31, 1983.
4. Qualified Conservation Contributions: The prohibition against charitable contributions of property where the mineral interests have been retained is amended to exclude property where ownership of the surface and mineral interests had been separated before June 13, 1976, remain separated, and the probability of surface mining occurring on the property is so remote as to be negligible effective when the bill becomes law. This provision relates particularly to vast areas in the West where the Department of the Interior retains the mineral interests in property which is now privately owned.
5. Denial of tax incentives for rehabilitations of tax-exempt use property: Tax-exempt use property that is placed in service after May 23, 1983, is not eligible for rehabilitation tax credits and must be depreciated over the greater of 40 years or 125% of the lease term. If more than 35% of a property is tax-exempt use property, the tax incentives are denied for that portion in a tax-exempt use. Property that is owned by a tax-exempt entity or government and that is predominantly used in an unrelated trade or business, the income of which is subject to Federal tax, is specifically excluded from denial of tax incentives.

Tax-exempt use property is defined as property that is leased to a tax-exempt entity or government and:

- 1) part or all of the property was financed by tax-exempt bonds; or
- 2) the lease contains an option to purchase at a fixed price; or
- 3) the lease has a term longer than 20 years, or
- 4) the lease occurs after a sale or long-term lease to a developer.

### PRESERVATION ASSISTANCE DIVISION

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR WASHINGTON D.C. 20240  
CONTACT: Ward Seneff: 202-343-3558; Sally Blumenthal: 202-343-9593 DATE: July 19, 1984



information sheet:

201-646-2882

SUMMARY OF PRESERVATION TAX INCENTIVES  
IN THE ECONOMIC RECOVERY TAX ACT OF 1981  
AS AMENDED BY THE TAX EQUITY AND FISCAL  
RESPONSIBILITY ACT OF 1982

Major changes affecting tax treatment of investment in the rehabilitation of historic structures are part of the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 (PL 97- 34), as amended by the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982 (PL 97- 248). The Investment Tax Credit (ITC) allowed by these laws combined with 15-year straight-line depreciation is a strong financial incentive for preservation.

PROVISIONS OF THE LAWS

- Allows investment tax credit (ITC) for rehabilitation:
  - 15% for buildings at least 30 years old
  - 20% for buildings at least 40 years old
  - 25% for certified rehabilitation of certified historic structures.

A certified historic structure is (1) on the National Register of Historic Places or (2) located in a certified historic district and certified to be of historic significance to the district.

A certified rehabilitation is one where the quality of the rehabilitation work conforms to the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and is certified that it does.
- Only 25% historic category includes ITC for residential rental rehabilitation.
- Only 25% historic category may depreciate 87.5% rehab cost at straight line over a 15-year accelerated cost recovery period because this category is exempt from full adjustment to basic rule.
  - Example: \$100,000 certified rehab of certified historic structure. The 25% ITC of \$25,000 can be deducted from taxes owed and \$87,500 can be depreciated over a 15-year period. A \$100,000 rehab of 40-year old building results in a 20% ITC of \$20,000 which can be deducted from taxes. Only the remainder - \$80,000 - can be depreciated over a 15-year period.
- Requires project to meet "substantial rehabilitation" test to qualify for ITC. Rehab cost must exceed \$5,000 or the adjusted basis of the building, whichever is greater.
- Lessees with at least a 15-year lease qualify for the ITC.
- Structures leased to tax-exempt organizations and government entities may qualify for ITC.
- Owner-occupant may take credit for the portion of the building that is income-producing.

- ° Unused credits for a taxable year may be carried back first to each of the 3 preceding taxable years and then carried forward to each of the 15 following taxable years.
- ° Disincentives preventing write-off of losses and costs associated with demolition of a certified historic building.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

For further information on the preservation tax laws and certification procedures, contact the Office of New Jersey Heritage, Department of Environmental Protection, CN 402, Trenton, NJ 08625, (609) 292-2023, or the Bergen County Office of Cultural and Historic Affairs, 327 Ridgewood Avenue, Paramus, NJ 07652-4898, telephone 201-646-2323.

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**BERGEN COUNTY OFFICE OF  
CULTURAL AND HISTORIC AFFAIRS**

327 Ridgewood Avenue, Paramus

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information sheet:

201-646-2882

**SELECTED HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCES OF  
THE BERGEN COUNTY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND HISTORIC  
AFFAIRS**

The records of the Office of Cultural and Historic Affairs contain much information on Bergen County's historic resources. The general files have information on historic sites and museums, historical societies, office programs, ethnic groups in Bergen County, and historic resources in each municipality among other topics.

**HISTORIC PRESERVATION VERTICAL FILES COVER THE FOLLOWING TOPICS:**  
General Preservation (includes The Brown Book: A Directory of Preservation Information, Where to Look: A Guide to Preservation Information, and Organizing for Historic Preservation)  
Adaptive Reuse & Economic Benefits  
Rehabilitation Techniques (includes articles and books on how to preserve and restore architectural fabric, product suppliers and craftsmen, etc.)  
Consultants and Preservation Architects  
Downtown Revitalization  
Easements  
Educational Programs  
Grants & Funding  
Housing & Neighborhoods  
Moving Historic Buildings  
Ordinances & Historic District Commissions (includes sample ordinances, publications of NJ County & Municipal Government Study Commission, etc.)  
Photography, Architectural  
Research, How To  
Tax Incentives  
Preservation Organizations  
International: ICOMOS  
National: Advisory Council on Historic Preservation  
U.S. Department of Interior (separate files on National Register of Historic Places, see below)  
Preservation Action  
Network Alert  
National Trust for Historic Preservation  
Monthly Staff Report  
Historic Preservation  
Preservation News  
Miscellaneous National Preservation Organizations  
State: NJ DEP  
Preservation Perspective NJ  
Preservation New Jersey  
Miscellaneous State Preservation Organizations  
National and State Registers of Historic Places  
Forms for Sites in Bergen County  
Lists of Sites in New Jersey  
Laws Related to the Registers  
Nomination Manuals and Forms

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OTHER HISTORIC PRESERVATION FILES

Early Stone Houses of Bergen County Survey

Bergen County Historic Sites Survey

Books on American Architectural History

Card File on Architects Active in Bergen County Before 1930

Bergen County Historic Sites Survey Research Files

CHANGING FACE OF BERGEN COUNTY, 20 minute slide program

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## SELECTED READING LIST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

\*\* Available for use at Bergen County Office of Cultural and Historic Affairs, 327 Ridgewood Avenue, Paramus, NJ 07652-4898.

Library call numbers refer to collections of Johnson Public Library, 274 Main St., Hackensack, NJ, and of the Bergen County Historical Society's collection, which is deposited at the Johnson Library.

I. Historic Preservation, General

\*\*Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Where to Look: A Guide to Preservation Information, 1982, GPO stock no. 052-003-00879-3. Available for \$5.50 from Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

\*\*Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation, Organizing for Historic Preservation: a resource guide, 1982. Available for \$8 from CTHP, 152 Temple St., New Haven, CT 06510.

Fitch, James Marston, Historic Preservation: Curatorial Management of the Built World, New York, McGraw-Hill, 1982.

R974.9J95

\*\*Junior League of NJ, New Jersey: A Heritage for Now and Tomorrow, a Handbook for Historic Preservation, Princeton, State Council of NJ Junior Leagues, 1977.

\*\* National Trust for Historic Preservation, The Brown Book: A Directory of Preservation Information, 1983. Available for \$17.95 and \$2.50 shipping and handling from Preservation Shops, NTHP, 1600 H. Street NW, Washington, DC 20006.

Wrenn, Tony P. and Elizabeth D. Mulloy, America's Forgotten Architecture, New York, National Trust for Historic Preservation and Pantheon Books, 1976. Available for \$12.95 pb and \$2.50 shipping and handling from Preservation Shops.

II. Historic Surveys, Methodology

\*\*Derry, Anne, H. Ward Jandl, Carol D. Schull, and Jan Thorman, Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning, Washington, National Register of Historic Places, U.S. Department of the Interior, Nov., 1977.

R720.973.M19

McKee, Harley Jr., Recording Historic Buildings, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1971.

\*\*National Register Division, U.S. Department of the Interior, How to Complete National Register Forms, Jan. 1977, and guidelines for multiple resource and thematic group nominations.

\*\*Office of New Jersey Heritage, New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, State and National Register Nomination Manual, 1981.

\*\*Pitts, Carolyn, Michael Fish, Hugh J. McCauley, Trina Vaux, The Cape May Handbook, Philadelphia, The Athenaeum, 1977.

\*\*Williamson Design Groups, Citizens Guide to Creating Historic Districts, Trenton, NJ, New Jersey Department of Community Affairs, 1976.

### III. Research Guides

\*\*Ellsworth, Linda, "The History of a House: How to Trace It," technical leaflet 59, American Association of State and Local History, 1976.

D808.066 Fel      Fell, Thomas E., Researching, Writing, and Publishing  
808.066 F34      Local History, Nashville, AASLH, 1976.

### IV. American Architectural History

\*\*Blumenson, John, Identifying American Architecture: A Pictorial Guide to Styles and Terms, 1600-1945, Nashville, AASLH, 1977, rev., 1981.

American Buildings and Their Architects, New York, Doubleday, 1970-78.

Vol. 1. William H. Pierson, The Colonial and Neoclassical Styles.

Vol. 2, part 1. William H. Pierson, Technology and the Picturesque.

Vol. 2, part 2. Not published.

Vol. 3. William Jordy, Progressive and Academic Ideals at the Turn of the 20th Century.

Vol. 4. William H. Jordy, The Impact of European Modernism in the Mid-20th Century.

Andrews, Wayne, Architecture, Ambition and Americans: A Social History of American Architecture, New York, MacMillan, 1964.

Fitch, James M., American Building 1: The Historical Forces that Shaped It, New York, Houghton Mifflin, 1966.

720.9749 G74      Gowans, Alan, Architecture in New Jersey, New York, D. Van Nostrand, 1964.

Hitchcock, Henry-Russell, Architecture: Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries, Baltimore, Penguin Books, 1963.

\*\*Poppeliers, John, S. Allen Chambers, and Nancy B. Schwartz, What Style Is It?, Washington, Preservation Press, rev. 1984.

\*\*Rifkind, Carole, Field Guide to American Architecture, New York, Plume, 1980.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee, A Field Guide to American Houses, New York, Knopf, 1984.



## SELECTED READING LIST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION (cont.)

IV. American Architectural History (cont.)

Roth, Leland M., A Concise History of American Architecture, New York, Harper and Row, 1979.

\*\*Whiffen, Marcus, American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Styles, Cambridge, MIT Press, 1969.

Whiffen, Marcus, and Frederick Koeper, American Architecture, 1607-1976, Cambridge, MIT Press, 1981.

V. Care, Repair, Restoration

\*\*Albert, Dennis P., et al, A Bilingual Handbook for Older Homes, Warren, RI, Massasoit Historical Ass., 1979. Available for \$4.75 from MHA, ATTN: A. Lynch, 163 Butler Ave., Providence, RI 02906.

\*\*American Association for State and Local History, Technical Leaflets. Topics include research, nail chronology, how to avoid mistakes in restoring a house. Catalog of publications available AASLH, 708 Berry St., Nashville, TN 37204.

Chambers, J. Henry, Cyclical Maintenance for Historic Buildings, Washington, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service, 1976, GPO stock No. 024-005-00637-1. Available for \$2.75 from Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

\*\*Cynthia Howard, Your House in the Street Car Suburb (Medford, MA), Cambridge, Cynthia Howard, 1979. Available for \$6.50 from C. Howard A.I.A. & Ass., 34 Ash Street, Cambridge, MA 02138.

John Milner Associates, The Beaufort (SC) Preservation Manual, West Chester, PA, John Milner Ass., 1979. Available for \$11.50 from Preservation Shops, NTHP, 1600 H St., NW, Washington, DC 20006.

\*\*Oakland Planning Dept., Rehab Right: How to Rehabilitate Your Oakland House Without Sacrificing Architectural Assets, Oakland, CA, Planning Dept., 1978. Available for \$5.50 from Planning Dept., City Hall, 6th Floor, 1421 Washington St., Oakland, CA 94612.

Old-House Journal, monthly publication dealing with techniques for restoring, decorating, and preserving old houses. Yearly subscription available for \$16 from OHJ, 69A Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, NY 11217.

\*\*Old-House Journal 1985 Catalog, a buyers' guide to to products and services for owners of houses built before 1939. Available for \$12.95 from OHJ, see above.

Preservation League of New York State, A Primer Preservation for the Property Owner and Technical Series. Topics include paint restoration, stone restoration, storefront rehabilitation. A list of publications is available from PLNYS, 307 Hamilton St., Albany, NY 12210.

\*\*Technical Preservation Services Division, Preservation Briefs. Topics include cleaning and waterproof coating of masonry buildings, repointing mortar, conserving energy in historic buildings, aluminum and vinyl sidings on historic buildings. Available from National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20243.

\*\*Technical Preservation Services, National Park Service Department of the Interior, Respectful Rehabilitation: Answers to Your Questions about Old Buildings, Washington, Preservation Press, 1982. Available for \$9.95 and \$2.50 handling and shipping from Preservation Shops, NTHP, 1600 H St., NW, Washington, DC 20006.

#### VI. Catalogs of Historic Preservation Publications

\*\*"AASLH Books and Technical Leaflets," available from American Association for State and Local History, 708 Berry St., Nashville, TN 37204.

\*\*"Historic Preservation Bibliography, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service," available from National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20243.

\*\*"National Trust Preservation Bookshop Catalogue" available from Preservation Shops, National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1600 H St., NW, Washington, DC 20006.

#### VII. Historic Preservation Legislation

\*\*Duerksen, Christopher, ed., Handbook on Historic Preservation Law, Washington, Conservation Foundation, 1983.

\*\*State of New Jersey, County and Municipal Government Study Commission, The Outlook for Historic Preservation in New Jersey, July, 1982. Available from Office of New Jersey Heritage, CN 402, Trenton, NJ 08925.

\*\*Municipal Ordinances for Historic Preservation, 1983. Sample ordinances. Available from Office of New Jersey Heritage, see above.

Prepared by Bergen County Office of Cultural and Historic Affairs,  
revised May, 1984.