



## MONTCLAIR 150: Strange and Quirky Montclair



*In the late 1800s, gentlemen made a contest of visiting as many ladies homes as they could on New Year's Day. Some visited over 100 ladies.*

*Courtesy Montclair Public Library Archives*

**By Jaimie Julia Winters**

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From unique traditions and history, to strange hauntings and discoveries, Montclair has some interesting lore. The following stories are just some of Montclair's interesting history.

### **Saloons**

Circa 1894 the number of saloons went from 16 to 48 in Montclair creating almost a bar on "every dark corner." A liquor license was easily obtained. All it took was 12 men to sign an application requesting a liquor license and \$40 payable to the County of Newark, where a judge would approve the application. A place to have a drink away from the eyes of the wife and kids after a long day at work was a much appreciated attraction to the working poor in Montclair. "Poor because all their money went to the saloons," according to Henry Whittemore's book, "History of Montclair Township."

The Commonwealth Club for men had its startup in keeping men out of the saloons in 1904 in the original Union Congregational Church. "Word got around of plans to open a saloon north of Watchung Avenue, in what would later be called Upper Montclair. A couple of dozen men decided to form a social organization. With sports and games, they would try to keep young men and boys away from spirits, and the Commonwealth Club was born," according to the recorded history of the club. The club offered socialization with other men and entertainment in the ways of theater, cricket and a bowling alley and even a circus at one point. In 1907, construction of an addition was complete. The church was the ballroom.



*Saloon numbers at one time reached almost 50.*

The club was nearly lost before World War I. The \$10,000 debt-load cost them their baseball and cricket field, which is located where the Commonwealth Gardens Apartments are now. Many Montclairites attended the club's baseball games. "With crowds perched in a magnificent grandstand, our guys even took on the New York Giants one day," according to the history.

In 1984, a fire took the church portion of the club. The tradition of the club continues in the addition and the club's floats continue to win awards in the July 4 parade.

### **Golfing at Edgemont**

Before it was a park, Edgemont Park was Montclair Golf Club in 1986, then Erwin Golf Club. A committee for park construction in 1906 purchased the land for the park with a \$100,000 bond issue, following a town referendum. William B. Dickson backed a quarter of the bonds issued. There is still a "No Golfing" sign up in the park as residents continued to use the grounds for putting practice, according to historian Helen Fallon.



*Erwin Park Golf Club, later Montclair Golf Club, current site of Edgemont Park on Valley Road. Courtesy Montclair Public Library Archives*

### **The mummified Mr. Munn**

In 1877, a graveyard at Church and Trinity streets and Bradford Place was dug up to make way for development. The bodies were exhumed to be moved to Rosedale Cemetery. But upon exhuming the petrified Mr. Munn, it was discovered he was missing his lower jaw and one leg. He was put on display for all the town's people to see. "There was no fake about him," writes Henry Whittemore in "The History of Montclair."

### **No Banks**

In Montclair's early beginnings there were no banks. Any passerby on Bloomfield Avenue might be asked by shopkeepers if they were going to Newark, and if so, handed a wad of money and asked to make a deposit in the Bank of Newark on their behalf. One such passerby's story was recalled in the "Reminiscences of Montclair" by Samuel Watkins: "Not even knowing me, storekeepers came out as I was passing by at noon and handed me money to deposit into their accounts in Newark." In 1886 the first bank opened, Montclair Building and Loans, and passers-by were relieved of their duties.

### **New Year's day Tradition**

New Year's Day was considered the "gayest day of the year" in the late 1800s. Men and women would don their finest, while women would vie for the most callers by preparing the best food, always reported in the

Montclair Times. The men would attempt to make the most calls in one day – sometimes up to hundreds according to the book “Montclair in the Elegant Eighties.” Each home visit typically took five minutes. “No one took off their coat or were relieved of their hat. Enough time was spent to say ‘Happy New Year’, mention the weather and how remarkably well the ladies looked on the day,” according to the book.

### **Tierney’s odd shape, hauntings**

Tierney’s Tavern is on Valley Road in a section once known as Frog Hollow. The Lenape Indians called this area home until they were driven out by the English and Dutch settlers in the late 1600s.

William and Kate Tierney farmed the land that the tavern now sits on before the bar was established in 1934. They soon became fixtures in the community, and were known to take care of the neighborhood during troubled times. The family still operates the tavern to this day.

The place was investigated for paranormal activity in 2013 after whispers and voices were heard throughout the building. “The bartenders on the main floor often hear footsteps on the second floor long after the building has been locked. The distinct sound of bottle caps hitting the walls or floor is quite common, yet none are ever found by the clean up crew,” according to Bearfort Paranormal, who conducted the investigation. Ghosts were quiet during the 2013 investigation.

Tierney’s odd shape is due to a right-of-way by the railroad that was supposed to erect a third line next to the saloon, which never happened, according to Fallon.

### **Washington and Lafayette stayed here**

A tiny monument at 551 Valley Road marks the spot where Gen. Lafayette reportedly stayed when Montclair was known as Cranetown. According to the book “Revolutionary War New Jersey,” on Oct. 23, 1780, Lafayette and his troops moved from their encampment in Hawthorne now to what is now Montclair. Lafayette, a French officer, came to America to fight on the American side in the Revolutionary War. Three days later, they marched to Elizabethtown — now Elizabeth — with plans to attack British troops on Staten Island. The attack never happened because Lafayette’s boats never showed up. Lafayette and his troops marched back to their position at Cranetown on the 28th, where they remained until the next day when they returned to their camp at Hawthorne. The small, fenced-in area on Valley Road contains what tradition says was the stone doorstep of the house Lafayette used as a headquarters while in Cranetown. The house is no longer standing.

Lafayette developed a close friendship with George Washington. Another small monument on Valley Road and Claremont Avenue marks the spot Washington reportedly used as headquarters on Oct. 26, 1780. Placed on a boulder by the Daughters of the Revolutionary War in 1922, the plaque is now in front of an office where William Crane's house once stood. It reads, "used by General George Washington as temporary headquarters on October 26, 1780, while on the march from Totowa now Paterson to support Lafayette's expedition against the enemy on Staten Island." However, according to Revolutionary War New Jersey, there is speculation about Washington's stay in Montclair. Washington's and Lafayette's letters during this period make no mention of Washington actually coming to Cranetown while Lafayette was here. The source that Washington stayed in Cranetown is an article written over a century later by the Rev. Oliver Crane, great-grandson of William Crane. He recounted family traditions about Washington using the house as his headquarters. Washington may have had reason to briefly venture to Montclair during that period and stopped at the Crane house, especially considering his friendship with Lafayette and the planned battle. The house was there at the time when Lafayette and his troops were at Cranetown.

### **Winter Wonderland**

Following a snowstorm in Montclair, families would take their sleds to Bloomfield Avenue and sled the entire route from Pompton Avenue to Elm Street. Today children sled off the mound near the field off Chestnut Street. Although some say the mound was created by Native Americans, Fallon said it was more likely created from the soil from the Chestnut Street underpass or from digging out the pool.

### **One of the first penny shops**

On Old Road opposite the school Miss Mary Ellen Phippe ran a penny shop in her front room off her living room, which sold penny candy and toys. A tinkling bell would alert her of a customer. "She would become impatient with customers who took 10 minutes on how to get the most enjoyment from their penny. Marshmallow filled chocolate mice, 15 jelly beans, 10 candy coated peanuts, five coconut squares or four caramels?" according to "Montclair in the Elegant Eighties." When children had a dime, they could then purchase such enjoyments as jacks, rubber balls, paper dolls or marbles." On the other side of the store away from the children's items, Miss Phippe also sold cigars and cigarettes to her older customers.

### **Carrie the cow**

The Wilbur family from Brooklyn, who summered in Montclair in the 1880s, always brought along their livestock — dogs, cats, horses, chickens and their well-loved cow, Carrie. They claimed the grass never needed mowing when they had the family cow grazing the property, plus they had the milk man at their door. Carrie became a resident in 1886 when the family took up permanent residency in Montclair.



*Carrie the cow summered in Montclair for years before becoming a full-time resident.  
Courtesy Montclair Public Library Archives*

### **The Paterson Pearl**

In what is now known as Bonsal Preserve where the Third River runs through, mussels and pearls were abundant. The river was once called Pearl River due to the discovery of the Queen Pearl or Paterson Pearl found in the river's mussel population. The Paterson Pearl, a 93-grain pink pearl, was one of the first freshwater pearls to be discovered in the U.S. In 1857, a poor shoemaker or carpenter named David Howell discovered a large round pearl weighing nearly 400 grains, in one of the many mussels collected from Third River. "His wife had transformed the mussels into a delicious dish for dinner, by frying in lard. While he was enjoying the fried edible mussels with his wife, Howell accidentally bit something hard in his mouth, and on investigating found out that the hard substance he bit was an unusually large round pearl. Unfortunately the heat and grease used in the cooking had destroyed the beauty and luster of the pearl, which was now worthless. Had the pearl been discovered in time, its estimated cost would have exceeded \$25,000, and the pearl would have become one of the largest freshwater pearls ever discovered," according to Dr. Shihaan Larif of InternetStones.com.

### **Jersey Cider**

In 1808, Joseph Baldwin owned so much land on Orange Road that it was known as the Baldwin neighborhood. He carefully cultivated fruit trees. He was known from as far as New York and Pennsylvania for his Jersey cider and vinegar from his apple orchard, according to "Montclair in the Elegant Eighties."

### **Beware of dog**

Matthew White and his wife, of Mountain Way, lived in a two-room house where they kept chickens and pigs. They kept a big dog chained in the front of the home, which children feared. They kept clear of his property for years due to the dog's ferocity. Upon Mr. White's death, "they found he was a toothless dog," according to "Montclair in the Elegant Eighties."

### **Opera in the night**

In the late 1800s, 100 workers were hired from Italy to dig Montclair's water system. They lived in quarters built for the migrant workers in an empty lot on Midland Avenue. In the evenings, they built bonfires and sang Italian songs. Residents would come out of their home and linger along the street to hear the Italian songs, according to "Montclair in the Elegant Eighties."



*Italian Laborers laying sewer pipes at Church Street.  
Courtesy "Elegant Eighties"*

### **The first telephone**

The first switchboard was set up at the Yost home on Bloomfield Avenue in 1882 for 50 lines. Only six Montclairites subscribed. The first phone was owned by Mr. Crump, who lived on Orange Road. In 1889, Montclair phone subscribers grew to 55 and the switchboard was moved to the second floor of Mullen's Livery Stable. People continued to use telegraphs as a preferred "quick" communication, which took up to a week.

The early phones required a lot cranking, operators, waiting, hangups and callbacks to reach another party.



## MONTCLAIR 150: Second life for Montclair gems



*The razing of the 1878 Wilde House on South Fullerton Avenue started Montclair's historic preservation movement.*  
COURTESY FRANK GODLEWSKI

**By Frank Gerard Godlewski**  
*for Montclair Local*

Montclair is a triumphal legacy of architecture and design, fittingly called in 1922, “the finest suburban town in the United States... the splendid mountainside, which has inspired the architect and the landscape artist to noble effort and glorious achievement.” This patrimony of historic buildings, peeking out to the New York City skyline, is what gives Montclair its “signature” sense of place. Many of Montclair’s significant landmark structures have been preserved and recycled into today’s everyday life through repurposing.

“Repurposing” is the adaptive reuse of structures that have outlived their original function, while maintaining their historic character. It’s also considered a way to prevent suburban sprawl from harming a town’s desirable character. For a better understanding, and for the fun of it, here is a virtual walking tour of some of the “Greatest Hits” of Montclair’s landmarks and repurposed buildings.

The 1878 Samuel Wilde House, by Crane family relative and architect Alexander Jackson Davis, once stood on the site of the Montclair Public Library and the Mills Foundation/United Way Building. It was a neo-Gothic masterpiece, similar to the National Trust’s Lyndhurst house museum on the Hudson River at Tarrytown, N.Y.,

also by Davis. When it was razed in 1959, the question was raised..."why?" Many thought that the fine Crane brownstone mansion should have been saved. It was then that the movement of preserving and repurposing Montclair's historic buildings began.



*The Crane House was moved to Orange Road and been repurposed as the Montclair History Center.  
COURTESY FRANK GODLEWSKI*

The Gates Mansion on South Mountain Avenue was left to the town to create a public library. Frederick Gates, the head of Standard Oil of New Jersey, and the Rockefellers' financial adviser, intentionally built the house in 1902 for several hundred thousand dollars to resemble a Carnegie Library for public use. (It was an attempt for the Rockefellers to keep up with the Carnegies.) Maher, the architect, was a student of Frank Lloyd Wright. The interiors were designed by Montclair's Charles Van Vleck and entirely crafted by Tiffany & Co. The town didn't want it. It was considered too precious and fancy for public use. The property afterwards was purchased by celebrity minister Sweet Daddy Grace, who owned it from the 1940s to the 1970s. Today, it is a beautifully preserved private house.

Down the hill on Church Street is the Prairie-style Carnegie Library designed by California architect John G. Howard in 1902. It has been repurposed as the annex of the Unitarian Church. The 1905 Unitarian Church at 67 Church St. was designed by Architect W. Leslie Walker, the same architect who designed the Women's Club of Montclair on Union Street.

Due to dwindling membership a couple of years ago, the Women's Club building risked demolition until a creative new club president, Janet Oscar, revitalized the membership and restored the interiors into a fine self-sustaining rentable, community space. Another landmark, the 1914 Carnegie public library Bellevue Avenue Branch, designed by Francis Nelson, also risked demolition until a "friends' foundation" was created that saved the building thanks to a rich cultural program.

The historic church complex next door to the Unitarian Annex is the 1893 Swedish Congregational Church. That, as well as Old Munn's Tavern, Montclair's first inn and post office built in 1802 (and moved to its current Valley Road site in 1899) has been recently preserved by the Shanghai Quartet Group. It is now repurposed as a fine atelier of music. The 1796 Federal & Greek Revival Style Israel Crane House was also moved in 1965 from its original location on Glenridge Avenue, to its current site on Orange Road. It had also served as the home of the Black YWCA and is now the headquarters of the Montclair History Center.

The Montclair Art Museum was designed in 1913 by architect Robert Randolph Boss. The structure was preserved and updated for modern use by Montclair resident and master preservation architect Richard Blinder of Blinder, Beyer & Bell. His firm's preservation achievements include New York's Grand Central Station, The New York Public Library, Ellis Island, Newark Penn Station and much more. Across the street at 8 South Mountain Ave. is the former house of Mercedes LeBrun who designed the landmark house Evergreens.

LeBrun designed the historic Metropolitan Life Building of New York City on Madison Square. His house has been repurposed as a condo complex circa 2004. Architect Richard Blinder headed the commission to

redesign of the Lackawanna Train Station and the re-purposing of the historic train sheds into a shopping mall in 1984. Lackawanna Plaza, a state landmark since 1973, was designed in 1913 by Architect Richard Botsford. It is considered one of the finest historic train station complexes in the United States. The fine Beaux-Arts train terminal building is the site of the fine Pig & Prince Restaurant.



*Charles Van Vleck's 1902 mansion has been transformed into a hotel The George.*  
NEIL GRABOWSKY/FOR MONTCLAIR LOCAL

Up on the hill is the Montclair Kimberley Academy Upper School Campus. Although its historic Dudley Van Antwerp-designed building has been demolished, Montclair visionary Howard Van Vleck, son of architect Charles Van Vleck, came up with an original masterpiece scheme for the redesign of the new campus. Howard, a master gardener, preferred a naturalist vision for the new school. Rather than a typical faux colonial school-village he immortalized Montclair's beautiful natural landscape with a modern stone building complex that represents the cliffs of the First Mountain Range. The buildings are set before meandering green paths that face the New York skyline and the Hudson River.

Across Bloomfield Avenue, on the way to the Van Vleck mansion, is the 1836 James Howe House, known as the Freed Slave House. James Howe, formerly a slave, inherited the house and five acres of Major Nathaniel Crane's best land on Upper Mountain Avenue.

The Van Vleck family most loved cultivating their gardens and magnificent collections of trees and plants. The interior of their 1916 limestone mansion is intentionally plain for this reason. Paul Sionas, award-winning Montclair architect, created the 1994 adaptive reuse project to re-purpose the mansion for public use as the Montclair Foundation for nonprofit organizations.

Historic house fans are rejoicing at the chic boutique hotel, The George, which opened in 2018 as an adaptive reuse masterpiece that repurposes Charles Van Vleck's 1902 house. Van Vleck was the architect to the Rockefellers, Bloomingdale's, B. Altman and Saks Fifth Avenue in New York City. The project was achieved by the collaboration of architect Paul Sionas, developer Steve Plofker and his wife Bobbi Brown, the world-famous cosmetics and style genius. Under the supervision of the Plofkers's Willow Street Partners, The George renovation project recently won Montclair's Historic Preservation Commission's "Brick & Mortar Award." The project also includes the re-purposing and moving of the carriage house, which is a replica of the 1600s Crane Homestead that once was on the site and demolished a century ago. Read more on [The George](#).

Another project that Sionas did with the Plofker group is Fullerton Green, an adaptive reuse renovation of the historic 1875 Livermore House, a single-family dwelling designed by Stanford White. It had been converted into medical offices with multi-family residential above. Currently, the house is repurposed as multi-family residential with attached townhouses.

Sionas designed the preservation project of the Wedgewood Building at 14-22 South Park Street in 2002. The building was designed by Frank Grad Associates in 1926. It was originally a post office and then the renowned Wedgewood Cafeteria. The current use is for retail stores. Another renowned Montclair establishment

renovated by the Sionas studio is the Montclair Bread Company. Their other adaptive reuse projects include vintage automotive warehouses and the 16 Label St. Motor Vehicle Station. All have been converted into loft spaces with a great “Soho” feel. Also with this same great vintage atmosphere is a 1920s Tudor building at 622 Valley Road in Upper Montclair. Paul Sionas has recently done some impressive adaptive reuse projects with Bob Silver, historic building developer of the Montclair-based Bravitas Group.

Bravitas had done Brassworks at 105 Grove St., an adaptive reuse of a 1940s Esso Service Station adjacent to the family-owned George Rutledge Etched Brass Works company. The current use is professional offices. Greenworks is distinguished as being the first green commercial building in Montclair and the first Gold Core & Shell LEED certified building in the State of New Jersey. Bravitas focuses on architecturally interesting spaces through the adaptive reuse of existing, outmoded structures. The Bravitas group also preserved the landmark 1930 Keil’s Pharmacy building. The complex, now called “James Square,” is located in Upper Montclair’s business district at 732-736 Valley Road. The Bravitas/Sionas team continue to proactively create adaptive-reuse projects for Montclair’s fine old characteristic buildings. Together they have renovated the 1921 Harris Department store for the Montclair Film office at 505 Bloomfield Ave. Another collaboration is GreenWorks, 100 Grove St., also a first green commercial complex together with Brassworks.

Academy Square at 33 Plymouth St. is an adaptive reuse project for the historic 1906 Kimberley Academy/Katharine Gibbs School. (The former Kimberley School building on Valley Road, now MKA’s middle school complex, was the historic Montclair Athletic Club in the 1800s.)

The current use is professional offices. The design team made certain to retain the beautiful architectural features. The building is also Gold LEED certified from the US Green Building Council.

Hillside Square at 8 Hillside Ave. was adapted in 2012. The original construction was the 1926 Christian Science Church. The project offers unique professional office spaces in a “green” building that is rich in history with modern amenities. Currently, Bravitas is working on “The Vault” at 491 Bloomfield Ave., an innovative adaptive reuse of a historic 92-year-old bank building in Montclair’s central business district.

The “Crane brownstone” Bangz building at 23 South Fullerton Ave. was originally erected in 1889 by Joseph Ireland as a Masonic Temple. The building was renovated as a historic reuse project in 2006. Bangz has been converted into a salon and spa. The original pews have been restored and reused to preserve authenticity. The original brick work and stained glass has been carefully detailed and restored.

Consistent with Montclair’s love for culture, the 1921 Wellmont Theatre at 398-408 Bloomfield Ave., was designed in the Georgian Revival Style as a performing arts center. The architects Reilly & Hall originally conceived the theatre for live productions. The Wellmont was outfitted with one of the largest stages in the metropolitan area at the time. During the early years, some of the greatest stars of the age performed at the theater including Tom Mix, Jackie Coogan, Richard Barthelmess and Charlie Chaplin. Now the Wellmont is a successful metropolitan area performing arts center since 2015. It has recently hosted artists like Tom Jones, Lauryn Hill, Joan Baez, Bush, DNCE, Third Eye Blind, Jim Gaffigan and Meat Loaf.

The Hinck building at 31 Church St., one of Montclair’s favorite landmarks, was designed by architect William Lehmann in 1921. It is a significant example of Mission-style architecture and reminiscent of the Hotel

Montclair that once stood at the top of the mountain, now the site of Rockcliffe Apartments. The complex fills an important corner site at the town center. The Clairidge Theater was one of three silent movie theaters built in 1921 in downtown Montclair. This was the former site of the First Presbyterian Church, an early Montclair landmark. The owner, Dick Grabowsky, has repurposed the lobby space as a cultural venue with pop-up boutiques and the pop-up “Art Wall Montclair,” curated by the local entrepreneur Lucienne Coppedge. The cultural Hinck Building lobby is now a favorite spot of the cinema-goers and the surrounding restaurant patrons.

Preserving and repurposing the landmark, with their irreplaceable materials and valuable draftsmanship, is what maintains the town’s character and standards of quality. All of this fine history could be considered a sentimental option but its significance in today’s world is reflected in economic return. Preservation maintains real estate values. It attracts newcomers to invest in and maintain the fine old houses and neighborhoods. Repurposing buildings means dollars and “sense” in actual indisputable statistics. The fine landmark buildings were created by innovators and illuminated minds of Montclair’s early development. In the words of the great American poet William Carlos Williams, “All that remains of communities and civilizations, all that remains in their worth and dignity exists in the art they leave.” Maintaining the landmarks is important because of the cultural legacy that Montclair has to leave behind.



## Montclairites tell it all for future generations



*The Cross sisters are part of Many Voices of Montclair Project. Courtesy Kate Albright*

**By Jaimie Julia Winters**

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Over 40 residents will have their histories in connection to Montclair recorded for posterity. The Montclair History Center launched the Many Voices of Montclair oral history project with its first session on March 23. For

three days over three hours, residents will be interviewed by Montclair State University students under the guidance of Chris Matthews of the Archeology department at Montclair State University. The goal is to record the stories of people who grew up in Montclair in a wide variety of neighborhoods and decades, creating a multifaceted snapshot of Montclair in the early to mid-20th century.



*Peter Guiffra chats with Molly DeCarlo. Both are being featured in the Many Voices of Montclair Project. Courtesy Kate Albright*

“In 2014, a documentary was made on the Women of the YWCA. We are so grateful to have that, as some of the participants have now passed on,” said Jane Eliafsof, Montclair History Center executive director. With this year being Montclair’s 150th anniversary, the group planned the project to coincide with the sesquicentennial.

For three hours on March 23, 10 residents sat with Montclair State students who audio recorded their connections to Montclair for 50 minutes each.

People interviewed in March were Raffaele Marzullo, who spearheaded the effort to make Aquilonia Montclair’s sister city; Danny DiGeronimo, whose family came over from Italy; local public advocate Keith Ali; a group interview of the Cross sisters; Montclair High School graduates Nathaniel Johnson Jr. and Molly DeCarlo; Linda Stark, who spoke about her grandparents’ horse and buggy days in Montclair; Kathleen Maher Cocca, whose family were Irish immigrants; Tom Russo, former chief of police and part of the Italian community; Montclair’s “Elvis” Peter Guiffra; Nancy Arny Pi-Sunyer, who resides in her family’s historical home; and Montclair Sustainability Officer Gray Russell.



*Victoria Lizotte, a student at Montclair State and an intern with the Montclair History Center, interviews Molly DeCarlo. Courtesy Kate Albright*

“Professor Matthews’ class are trained on the art of conducting oral histories, principles and best practices,” said Eliafsof.

At the end of the session, TV 34 video recorded one question and answer of each of the participants. Residents will have to tune in to discover the answers to questions like the one posed to Guiffra: “Why are you Elvis every year in the July 4 parade?”.

The center is conducting the interviews to record and archive this generation of Montclairites history, with the youngest being a Vietnam War veteran. The recordings will be logged by subject with number codes for easy accessibility for research. The group also hopes to incorporate the recordings into walking tours and exhibits. The podcasts will eventually be broadcast as a series with the help of Montclair Film, said Eliafsof.

The center garnered a \$5,000 grant from New Jersey Council for Humanities, which covers Matthews interviewing training of the students. The group will apply for another grant, up to \$20,000, to properly archive the interviews and to get them out to the public.

The next session will take place April 6 at the Montclair Fire Department. Although the center already has about 40 interviews set up, Montclairites who grew up in town and/or lived here prior to 1960 can still sign up.

If you are or know someone who might be a candidate for the Many Voices of Montclair project, contact the [Montclair History Center](#) at 973-744-1796 or [mail@montclairhistorical.org](mailto:mail@montclairhistorical.org), registration required.