

The Historic County

Newsletter of The Passaic County Historical Society

Bloomington • Clifton • Haledon • Hawthorne • Little Falls
North Haledon • Passaic • Paterson • Pompton Lakes • Prospect Park
Ringwood • Totowa • Wanaque • Wayne • West Milford • West Paterson

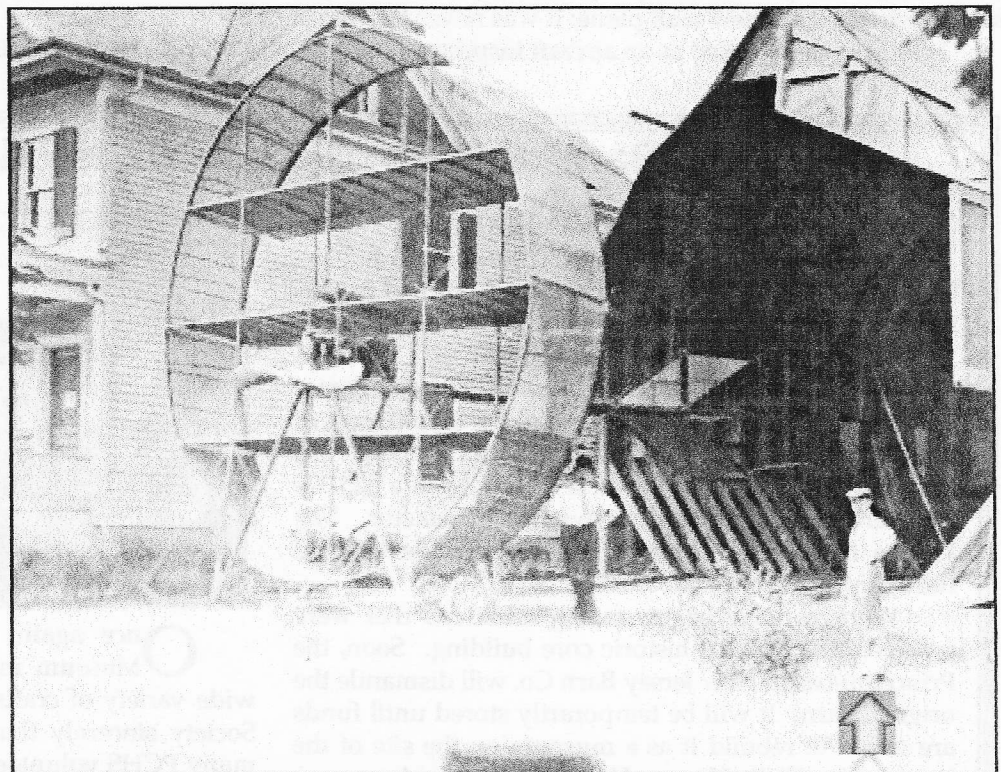
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WINTER 2002

William P. Gary, Totowa Inventor

In 1998, Congress passed the Centennial of Flight Commemoration Act, to commemorate the centennial of the Wright Brothers' first powered flight on December 17, 1903. The Wright Brothers' experience inspired many other innovative aviation pioneers, one of whom lived in Passaic County. As the *First Century of Flight 1903 - 2003* year approaches, it seems only fitting that we remember William P. Gary of Totowa.

Gary, one of Totowa's most colorful citizens, was born in Little Washington, NJ in 1867. He was a pressman for the Press Guardian in Paterson, a noted builder, and one of the town's first volunteer firefighters. He was also a pioneer in the mortgage business. Gary built the unique "round house" located on Lincoln Avenue, Totowa.

In 1908, William Gary designed the "Hoopole," also known as the "Garyplane." It was a non-collapsible, plane consisting of a circular tubular wing. He housed it



One of the later models of the "Hoopole." William Gary is identified by the arrow.
(Courtesy of the 100th Anniversary History Committee, Totowa, NJ)

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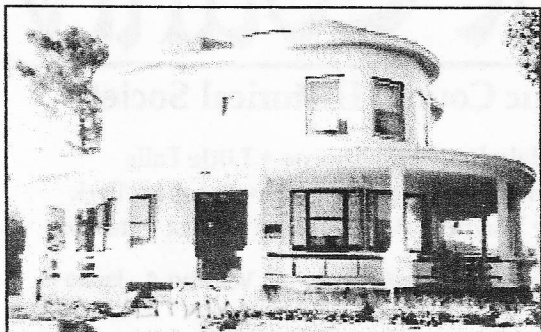
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in a shed on Lincoln Avenue. His first plane was mounted on four wheels. It had a gasoline tank and radiator inside its frame, which was made of Niad, a specially prepared linen imported from Ireland. The 50 horsepower engine was located in the front of the frame. The driver sat under and behind the machinery.

On June 18, 1910, a storm damaged the plane, but by December of that year repairs were made and Gary was ready to fly his machine. At 8 a.m. on December 28, 1910, a large crowd gathered on Totowa Road near Laurel Grove Cemetery as Gary began his flight. Just as the plane lifted off the ground, a carburetor adjustment caused it to stall. It rose only to a height of 4 inches, but Gary was satisfied.



The "Round House"
(Courtesy of Totowa 100th Anniversary
History Committee)

On April 7, 1911, he tried again. This time the plane was damaged when the landing gear broke on take-off and, upon alighting after a 100-yard flight, the craft dug its nose into the ground. He made design changes and by February 8, 1912, after trying for seven hours on the frozen Passaic River, he finally made an ascent of 15 feet. He flew a quarter of a mile - from the Hillery Street Bridge toward the Railroad High Bridge connecting Totowa and West Paterson.

On April 20, 1912, in another type of plane, he flew along Union Avenue. Reportedly, he had intended to fly over the roof tops of Totowa Borough but upon landing, the plane struck ground on Union

Avenue, and hit a hydrant. The badly damaged vehicle had to be wheeled home. A month later, on May 13, 1912, again along Union Avenue, his plane rose to a height of 30 feet. As he attempted to rise higher, a motorist distracted him and once again he crashed.

Gary built several other one-of-a-kind, more conventional planes after WW1, most of them from Curtiss JN-4 components. The development of the airplane and the important part it played during the War, strengthen the belief of postal officials that aviation could be developed into a means of fast commercial and mail transportation. Gary saw this as an opportunity to design a plane suitable for airmail delivery.

His efficient design was successfully tested in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's wind tunnel. He obtained a patent and formed a partnership. Unfortunately, the day chosen to flight test his new plane at Murchio Airport in Preakness was wet and windy. Gary decided to get the "feel of the air" by taking up an old JN-4 "Jenny" prior to testing the new aircraft. As he flew over Barbour's Pond on Garret Mountain, the plane was caught in a down draft, stalled, and crashed. Gary was severely injured. It took several years for him to recover. During his hospitalization, souvenir hunters stripped his new mail plane; it was never flown.

William Gary worked as an aircraft inspector during World War II. He died in Paterson on May 29, 1951, at age 84.

"Save the Barn" Update

The George Washington-Colfax barn in Wayne, NJ, was once part of the 305-year-old Schuyler-Colfax estate. In 1945, it became a family-owned restaurant.

The barn was purchased by Preakness Chevrolet, an adjacent car dealership. Preakness Chevrolet owner Fred Meyers donated \$25,000 toward the \$75,000 cost of preserving the barn. The Save the Barn Campaign has raised an additional \$25,000 and has received a \$25,000 no-interest loan from an anonymous benefactor. The Wayne Historical Commission will continue to hold fund-raisers to repay the loan.

Workers have begun razing additions that were made to the original historic core building. Soon, the Princeton-based New Jersey Barn Co. will dismantle the original barn. It will be temporarily stored until funds are raised to rebuild it as a museum on the site of the historic Van Ripper-Hopper House on Berdan Avenue.

2002 Holiday House Boutique



Once again, Nancy Davis turned the Castle Museum into a Holiday Wonderland with a wide variety of crafts, antiques, and holiday gifts. The Society sincerely thanks Nancy and her staff and the many PCHS volunteers that helped to make this annual event a huge success.

Yesterday's News, Classic News Photos

New Holiday Exhibit Opening, December 14

From the Zito Studio Collection

Do you remember what it looked like in downtown Paterson in the 1940s, 1950s and 1960s? Or perhaps there was an important ceremony and swearing in at Hawthorne's fire department, a baby parade at Packanack Lake and a memorable plane crash in West Milford? Did you see Richard Nixon campaigning here in 1960? More than likely, photographer Russell Zito was there too, clicking away. For the first time some of his most beautiful and intriguing works will be featured in the Society's newest exhibition "Yesterday's News." Over 200 candid shots, taken during the 1930s through the 1960s are to be featured, printed in rich sepia tones.

From his studio in Fair Lawn, Russell Zito became a well known figure in Passaic County for over forty years. As a photographer for the Paterson Morning Call, The Advocate as well as in his commercial shoots he covered thousands of events from all over the area, resulting in body of work that is estimated to include over 10,000 negatives! In 2000, Mr. Zito's son, Roy, donated this incredibly wide ranging body of work to the Society's archives. The collection covers the late 1930s through his last works in 1984. His most compelling work, however, was created for the "Call" from 1937-1964.

"I chose images for this exhibition which showed me a defining moment in time, a cultural attitude or an artis-

tic inspiration" said Acting Director, Andrew Shick, who has curated the show. "The greater problem was to choose which of these extraordinary images would not be in this one show." Images range from the seriousness of an NAACP protest march in 1962, to the soft calm of a winter's day after heavy snows and the outright silliness of Lou Costello hamming it up. Each is uniquely Passaic County and yet sum up several, distinct eras in the American experience generally.

This production is the first, in-house exhibition for the Society utilizing its state of the art technology resources, acquired as part of a NJ Local History Library Construction Grant sponsored by former Senator Norman Robertson. New scanning equipment has enabled the staff to make prints directly from negatives, as well as from prints. Society volunteers and staff have also begun scanning and recording images onto writable CD Rom disks, beginning with its fragile glass negative holdings. As that project progresses library patrons will be able to access the PCHS image holdings without an appointment, during regular, library hours.

"Yesterday's News" may be yesterday's news, but the images in it have taken on a timeless quality and meaning. They are images of ourselves, our parents and grandparents. They are an image of America.

County Historian Edward Smyk Joins PCHS Board

The Society is pleased to announce the appointment of County Historian Edward Smyk to the Board of Trustees. He will fill the vacancy created by the recent resignation of Martin Deeks.

Ed Smyk has been affiliated with the Society since 1962, first as a member, and then as the Society's Historian and Second Vice-President. At one time he was the editor of the Society's newsletter, and in 1974, published *A Guide to the Museum of the Passaic County Historical Society at Lambert Castle*. Ed has authored numerous newspaper and magazine articles, and in 2001 published a monograph, *The Plaza of Memories, Eastside Park, Paterson, New Jersey*.

In addition to his many activities and accomplishments, Ed was a columnist for several local newspapers. In 1987, he received the Local Historians' Award of Distinction in 1987 for "outstanding contributions to New Jersey history." This honor was awarded by the NJ Historical Commission, NJ Historical Society and League of Historical Societies of New Jersey. He also was honored by the City of Paterson by the Proclamation of *Edward A. Smyk Day, 24 March 1995*, for "life-time pursuit of historical, scholarly research and for contributions to the City of Paterson and County of Passaic."

Recent Acquisitions

- ~~~~George Seward of Scarsdale, NY donated: "The Seward And Related Families.", 3rd Edition, by George Seward.
- ~~~~Virginia Condie of Paterson donated historical photographs of Paterson and several historical booklets on the same.
- ~~~~Carmelia De Ficchio-Ziegler of Spring Hill, Florida. Donated a large photograph: "Employees Outing Of The Johnson Cowdin Co., 1916," large group shot.
- ~~~~Paul Hennfeld of Montclair donated a large photograph: "VFW, Alexander Hamilton Post #139, 1947," large group shot

PCHS Welcomes New Members

In 1951, the editor of the Society's newsletter wrote:

In the newspaper files at the Museum under the date of July 12, 1867, is an article commenting upon the old historical society, which was then in existence. It says, "If the Historical society...receives the encouragement of the community which it deserves, it will accomplish an important work. Local historical events which are not recorded, soon slip from memory. Many events...have already passed into oblivion. Others are fading and if not speedily arrested in their flight, will be forgotten..." How true these words are in 1951, nearly one hundred years later.

These words are still true in 2002. Without dedicated members we could not fulfill our mission as the caretakers of Passaic County history and maintain the Lambert Castle Museum and Library.

The PCHS welcomes the following individuals who have recently joined or rejoined the Society. We sincerely thank them for their support!

Richard Chan
Linda Cubitoso
Lawrence K. Korona
Nancy J. Conkling
Genevieve Eckert
Jan Shergalis
Rose Marie Brino
Yvonne Rauschenbach
Barbara M. Toscano
George and Kathy Decker
Harry George Proctor
Harold and Edith Floyd
Doris H. Villarreal
John Ryle
Alberta and David Cassells
Madge A. Schiepan
Patricia Fiorina
Mona Bross Hylton
Edwin R. Bolton
Michael Nemeth
Robert A. Mayers
Don and Helen Duthie
Roberta A. Rohleder
Kathy Canova
Louise Singer
Rita Krupa
Nancy Conditto
Elen Boylan DeLosh

Michelle Pohl
Alice Nancarrow
Gail Hitchuk
Catherine J. Gutjahr
Alan W. Bowen
Kristy S. Buchalla
Gerald X. Mault
Cornelia J. Tamboer
Marie Stefanelli
Suzanne Bauer
Richard Westerfield
Louise Santucci
Marie Cataffo
Doretta H. Halpern
John and Rosa Hovey
Linda Hunter
Marci Hirkaler
Margie Curreri
Joan Reid
Michael Paitchell
Paul R. Goranson
Ralph R. Colfax
Doris Bogert
Judy Taylor
Wilfred Grotz
A. Michael Rubin
Christine Guernic
Elizabeth J. Witanek

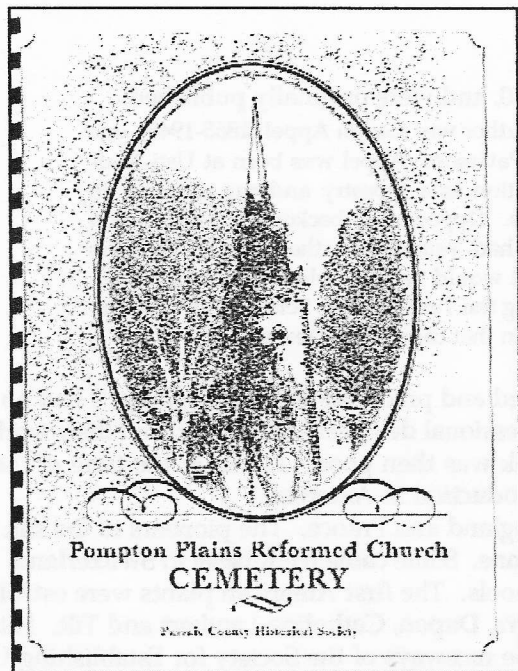
Sharon Dalesandro
Diane R. Mapletoft
R. Ven Heest
Keith and Kathleen Isleib
Herbert and Jacqueline Klein
James and Joan Murphy
Eleanor Casagrand
Dolores D. Most
Susan Raia
Arthur Steensma
Rose L. Kuenle
Arthur and Jeanette Conrad
Therea Kurpick
Kathleen Fisher
Joanne Sosa
Elisabeth Ann Breedlove
Edward Smyk
Dianne DaSilva
Dolores Van Rensalier
Mary Sendak
Joah Pihokker
Sandra B. Ruch
Sophia W. Pohl
Charles Butman
Cheryl Lynn Hodges
Evenln M. Pedrosa
Ron Swede
Robert Probert

Museum Hours: Wednesday through Sunday 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.

**Library Hours: Wednesday and Friday - 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Second and Fourth Saturday of the month - 1 to 4 p.m.**

**Admission: Adult - \$3.00
Senior Citizen - \$2.00
Child: 12-18 - \$1.50 (under 12 free)
PCHS Member - FREE**

New Publication



The Society has recently published *Pompton Plains Reformed Church Cemetery* (165 pages), by George Van Riper with Maryjane Proctor.

This book is estimated to be the largest single source of interment information from the Pompton Plains New Jersey Reformed Church Cemetery occurring between the mid-1700s through about the mid-1930s.

Extracted and compiled from four major sources, this work is complete with an every-name index, encompassing over 3000 people and more than 800 individual surnames.

The cost is \$15.00 per copy (10% member discount applies) plus \$4.00 for shipping and handling.

Mail your check or money order payable to:
The Passaic County Historical Society
Lambert Castle, Valley Road
Paterson, New Jersey 07503

St. Joseph's R. C. Church

St. Joseph's, the oldest Roman Catholic parish in New Jersey, began with biannual visits of Father Farmer (Ferdinand Steinmeyer), a missionary from Philadelphia in 1765.

Fr. Farmer arrived in Ringwood near the end of April 1765. Skilled German laborers sent for by German entrepreneur, Peter Hasenclever, had arrived previously, in the autumn of 1864. These families were not only the backbone of the iron industry, but they were the seed of the Catholic Church in New Jersey.

Upon arrival Fr. Farmer baptized Anna Mary Reider, the six month old daughter of Francis Joseph and Anna Mary Reider. Two days later he baptized George Sullivan (age 16 months) and Daniel Sullivan (age 3 years).

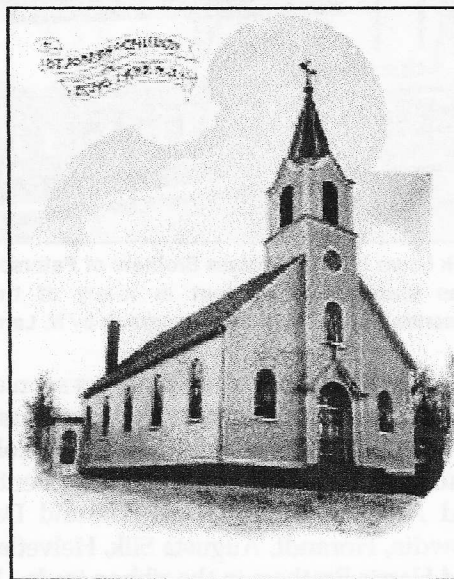
While in Ringwood, Fr. Farmer also celebrated the first Mass in the area. During his twenty-nine years of ministry in the North Jersey iron mine area, he performed 385 baptisms and 31 marriages in what is now the Paterson Diocese. Father Farmer's registers include not only German names, but many Irish surnames and some French surnames.

After the Revolutionary War, many Catholic families employed by the ironworks in Charlottenburg, Long Pond, and Ringwood, relocated and settled in the Macopin section of West Milford Township.

In 1829, a mission church was built on Germantown Road; another replaced it in 1887. The second church was destroyed by fire and the present church was constructed in 1905. From 1880 to 1945, the mission church was administered by the Franciscan Friars from Butler, New Jersey. It became a canonical parish in 1945.

A cemetery adjoins the church. Vince Struble copied tombstone inscriptions in 1957. In 1968, J. D. Quackenbush expanded the list. These inscriptions are included in the recent PCHS publication, *Written in Stone*.

Very early church records are maintained by Villanova University in Pennsylvania.



St. Joseph's Church, West Milford, NJ
Early Postcard

Memoirs of the Paterson Silk Industry

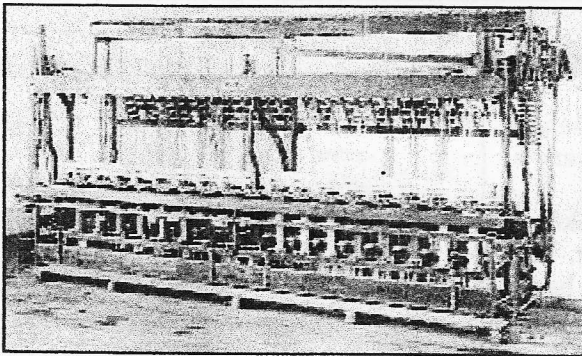
By Joseph Appel

[These memoirs were presented to the Society in April 1940, and were originally published in the 1974 Winter edition of the PCHS Newsletter. The author was Joseph Appel (1865-1945), one of the hundreds of silk men who established their factories at Paterson. Appel was born at Usti-Nad-Orlici, Czechoslovakia on March 12, 1865, receiving his education as a tapestry and rug designer in Vienna. Later, he undertook the study of textile design in Paris. Opportunity beckoned in the United States, and before long, Mr. Appel and his brother John had established the "Appel Brothers Manufacturing Company." Apprehensive that the weaver's art would vanish unless future craftsmen were properly trained, Joseph Appel was instrumental in creating the Textile Trade School and was honored with the post of Director. He admirably served the school in that capacity for ten years.]

I came to Paterson in the spring of 1893 from Paris, where I studied and practiced textile designing. I had no difficulty in finding employment at once, as there were only six professional designers in the city, and their work was mostly copying designs from French collections. The business outlook was then good. It was at the time of the first World's Fair in Chicago, which aroused a keen interest in improved production in America.

At this time high grade silk goods were mostly imported from England and France. The pioneers in the silk trade came here from Manchester, Bradford, Macclesfield, Lyons and St. Etienne. Some came from Basel in Switzerland. They were the sons of silk manufacturers and educated in foreign textile schools. The first American plants were established in Massachusetts and Connecticut by Cheney Brothers, Belding Brothers, Dupan, Catholina Lambert and Tilt. Paterson was near the New York market and could obtain cheap power from the raceways of the Society for Establishing Useful Manufacturers ("S.U.M."), and its first textile venture was in cotton under the Colts, Adames, Murray and Nightingale.

When silk manufacturing first appeared, the various processes - throwing, dyeing, weaving and finishing were all conducted under the same roof. Even the machines (especially improved models) were made on the premises and kept as closely guarded secrets. Later the making of textile accessories, such as reeds, shuttles, harnesses, cards, etc., took the form of separate trades. When I came to Paterson, the John Royle Company was outstanding for the making of card-cutting printing and repeating machines. Likewise, Robert Atherton and Sons and the Eastwood Company were well known for their looms.



Silk Loom built by Kohlass Brothers of Paterson, which was standard equipment in many of the firms described by Mr. Appel. (Photograph by N. Lane)

In 1893, skilled workers from silk centers abroad were in demand. Some of the pioneers like Ryle, Lambert and Tilt, Benson and Hamil Booth came here from New England. Following them came other Englishmen - William Strange, Schoonmaker, Holmes, Grimshaw Brothers, John Hand and Sons, Ashley Bailey, Pegram, Meyers, Meding, Miesh, Doherty, Wadsworth, Simpson and the proprietors of the Cedar Cliff and Enterprise companies.

The prosperity of the pioneers soon attracted a large following of young blood to compete for the prizes. Among the later arrivals were Golden Rod, Fairhurst, Andrew Cardinal, Cardinal and Becker, Baker and Schofield, Naef Brothers, Empire Silk, Katterman-Mitchell, McCollum and Post, Post and Sheldon, Conforth Marx, Laurel Silk, Paragon Silk, Anderson Brothers, Appel Brothers, Bentley Brothers, Gallant Brothers, Haenichen Brothers, Smallwood, Little, Murphy and Aronson, Hollbach, B. Edmund David, Audiger-Meyer and Wechsler-Barber in the broadsilk trade; Johnson-Cowdin, Horandt, Augusta Silk, Helvetia, Bamford Brothers, Brandes, Frank and Dugan, Levi Brothers, Colonial Ribbon and Harris Brothers in the ribbon trade. Later on, a few concerns such as Columbia Ribbon and F. Reinhardt introduced hatbands, mufflers, and umbrella covers.

The years since 1893 brought many changes for the comfort and safety of the workers. One of the most striking was the matter of lighting. In those days, machines were illuminated by open gas flames, which were not only flickering and uncertain, but created a constant fire hazard. The jacquard harness in close proximity consisted of a pile of varnished, oily cords easily touched off into a sizeable bonfire. Much more work was done by artificial light than now, for the day's work consisted of ten hours, with half a holiday on Saturday. However weary the worker got, there was no good excuse for over-sleeping, for every shop was equipped with a good steam whistle and the din at the opening and closing hour rivaled the noise of a New Year's celebration.



Columbia Ribbon Company office, November 24, 1906. The man sitting before the large roll top desk was John Grossegebauer (1872-1946), president of the firm. A hat band manufacturer, Grossegebauer was born in Eiberfeld, Germany. With \$750 in capital, he founded the Columbia Ribbon Company. His factory was located at 99 Cliff Street, Paterson. Photograph by John Reid. [Note: The above photo is one of the images included in the PCHS "Photos From Yesteryear 2003 Calendar." See page 11.]

Differences in hours, wages and prices led to the establishment of a manufacturers' association about the year 1900. Meetings were held in the Smith building occasionally to discuss the news of the trade and decide how to best meet various difficulties. Out of the conferences developed a plan to establish a textile school for the training of workers. Machinery for the school and practice materials were donated by various members of the association. Later, it was turned over to the Paterson Vocational School. The association also decided in 1914 to hold a silk exhibit in the local Armory to familiarize outsiders with Paterson fabrics and industry.

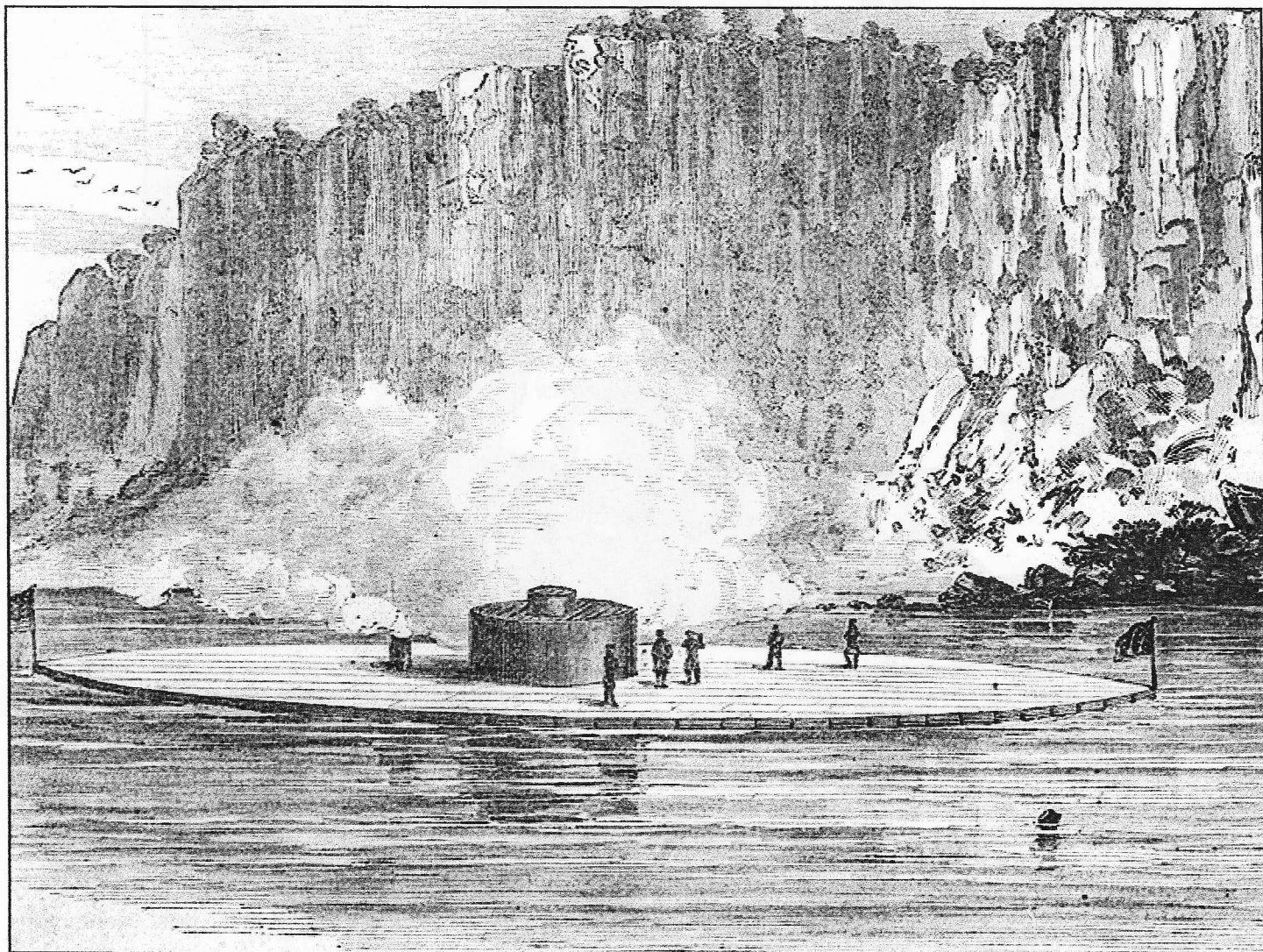
The silk business prospered vigorously under the McKinley-Hobart and Theodore Roosevelt administrations, until the tariff was lowered and foreign competition forced prices to a low level. This compelled many manufacturers to move where cheaper help and lower taxation were available. They found the coal mine districts of Pennsylvania and West Virginia profitable, for here was an abundance of female labor. The men provided for the support of the family and the girls were glad to earn a little pin money in the mills. As time went on, these hands improved in skill, so orders for goods once destined for Paterson now went to Pennsylvania. Prices tumbled to so low a level that many firms were forced into bankruptcy and local employees had to master other trades or look for work elsewhere.

Meanwhile, the specialization among the various branches of the industry continued until separate large plants for throwing, dyeing, finishing, etc., were established. Among them were Hopper and Scott, Ramsey and Gore, Murrill, Nightingale, and McAllister - throwsters; Greppo, Shehan, Morlot, Weidmann, Reinhardt, Auger and Simon, Knipsner and Maas, Lotte Brothers, Gaede, Kearns, Formanns, Stumpf and Sharpe, and Cole Brothers - dyers; Henshall Brothers, A. Crew, Van der Esh, Modern Central - finishers; Walder, Ulrich Hall, Schauble, Lausberg - reed, harness and shuttle makers; Fisher and Bond, Deflaciez and Cochran - card cutters; and F. Hand, Charcot, Jordan Butz, Baggaley, Louis, Veenstra and Barr - designers.

The past decade has witnessed many changes, but in spite of trying times the inroads of competition and inducements offered manufacturers elsewhere, I express the hope that we may witness the revival of the silk industry in the very near future.

Joseph Appel

The Iron-Clad U.S.S. Passaic (1862-1899)



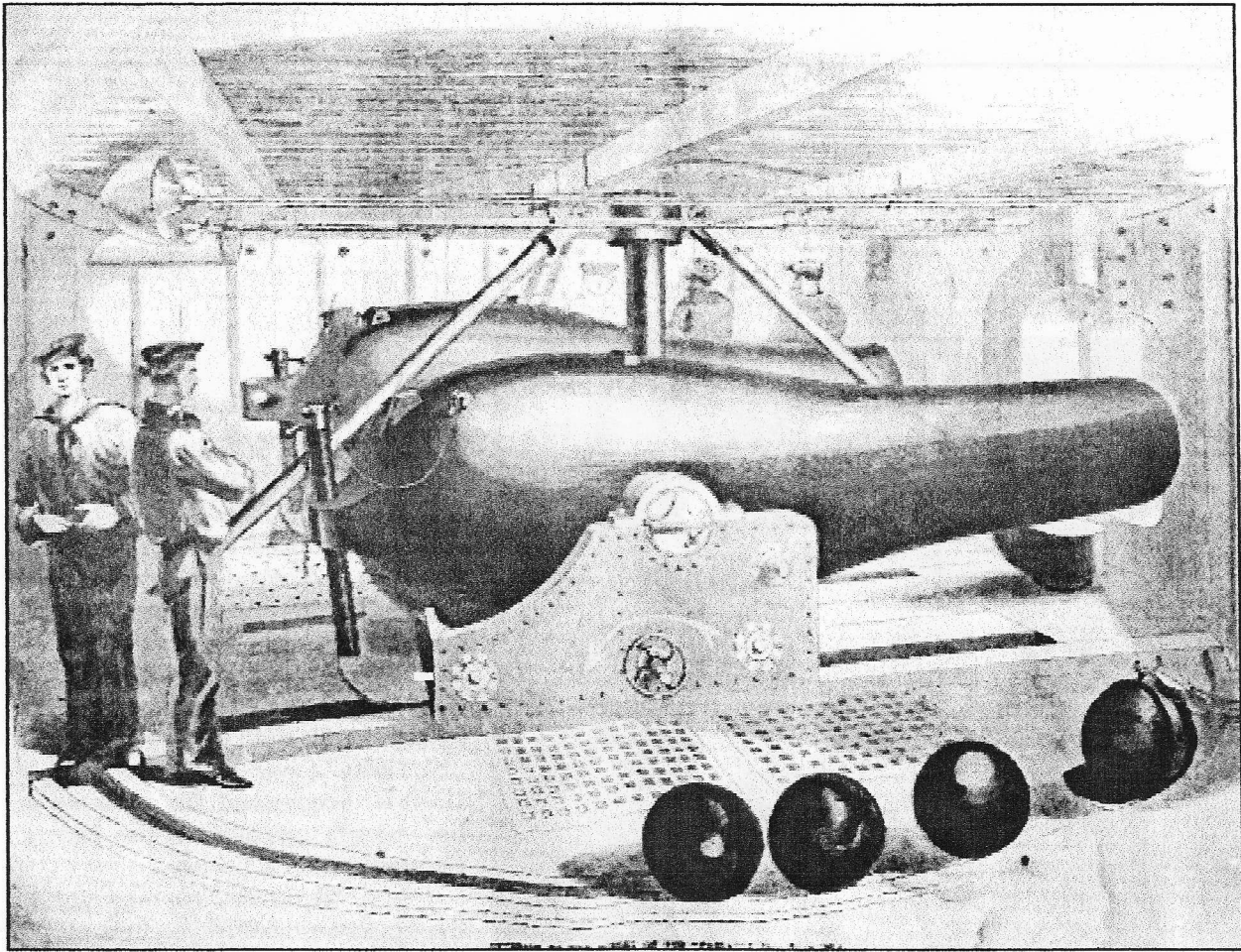
Harper's Weekly
The "Passaic" Trying Her Large Gun at the Palisades. November 15, 1862

The USS Passaic, first of a ten-ship class of 1335-ton ironclad monitors, was built at Greenpoint, New York. Commissioned in late November 1862, she was detained at Washington, D.C., for repairs during much of December. After a difficult passage through the storm that sank USS Monitor, she reached Beaufort, North Carolina, on 1 January 1863 and later in the month moved on to Port Royal, South Carolina, where she joined the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Passaic's combat service began on 23 February 1863, in Wassau Sound, Georgia, where she took part in the capture of a blockade-running schooner. On 3 March, during an intended "shakedown" operation for new monitors, she bombarded Fort McAllister, on Georgia's Ogeechee River. Passaic was one of nine ironclads that attacked Fort Sumter, off Charleston, South Carolina, on 7 April 1863. She received serious damage at that time and had to go to New York for repairs.

Returning to the war zone in late July, Passaic kept busy over the next two months bombarding Confederate fortifications at the harbor entrance. Among other contributions, her gunfire helped to reduce Fort Wagner, on Morris Island, facilitating its capture in early September. Passaic spent the remainder of the Civil War operating in South Carolina and Georgia waters. Returning north after the conflict's end, she decommissioned at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in June 1865.

After more than a decade in reserve, Passaic recommissioned in November 1876. She was receiving ship at the Washington Navy Yard, D.C., in 1878-82, then was assigned to the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, during

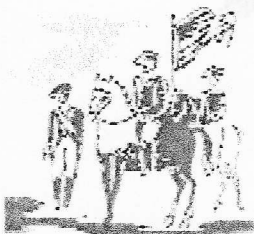


Harper's Weekly, December 6, 1862 - Interior of the Turret of the "Passaic"

1883-92. The now-elderly monitor was employed on Naval Militia service in Massachusetts and Georgia during much of the rest of the 1890s and recommissioned in May 1898 for Spanish-American War duty. After a brief tour in Florida waters, she was decommissioned for the last time in September 1898. USS Passaic was sold in October 1899.

The above article was extracted from the Naval Historical Center website. In 1966, Alfred P. Cappio wrote an extensive article about the U.S. S. Passaic for the *PCHS 40th Anniversary Issue*. His essay concluded with these words:

Yes, the Passaic earned the title of "*The Fightingest Ship in Mr. Lincoln's Navy,*" and deserves to be remembered with pride by all who live in the river valley from which she received her name.



Did You Know That.....

The broad plateau bounded today by Totowa, Redwood, Union, and Sheridan Avenues in Paterson was open and bare ground in 1780. Washington's army used it as a drill ground during the army's encampment in this area of Passaic County. It was frequently mentioned in the orders as The Grand Parade.

During the period of 1860-70, this same ground was used as a cricket field.

The Art Gallery

Full Length Portrait of Helen Sterrett McBurney



Helen Sterrett McBurney 1879-1955
Oil on canvas, artist: M. Rea, ca 1958
Size: 52" x 36", gilt framed

Helen Sterrett McBurney (1879-1955) was the child of Charles Nelson Sterrett, a partner in Catholina Lambert's silk mills. Helen was born and raised in Paterson. She and her family were among the most active in local clubs, lodges and organizations. Her father, Charles Nelson, was a key figure in Dexter Lambert's Paterson mills until his death in 1915.

Helen, a well-known socialite in Georgia, bequeathed the contents of her Atlanta mansion to the Passaic County Historical Society.

Mrs. McBurney's generosity to the Society probably resulted in the commissioning of this exquisite, full body portrait. It was probably copied from a circa 1900-1910 photograph and depicts her in a high style, white lace gown with a long, silk sash of violet. Her hat is the same color as the sash and has two, white ostrich plumes in back which hang to each side of her head. The forrest background is similar in its soft, blurry look to that of 1900s photographer's studio backdrops.

Though a modern copy from a photograph, this portrait exhibits rich artistic quality that makes it among the most attractive full portraits in the Society's holdings.