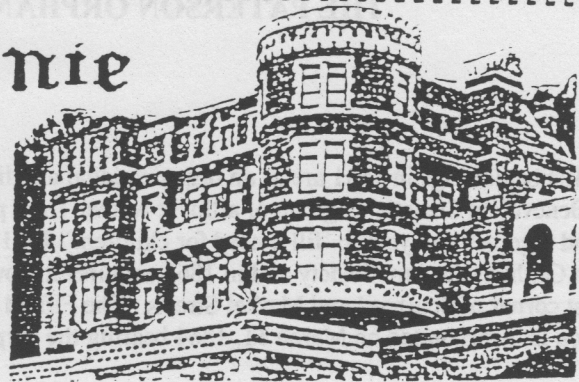


The Castle Genie

Newsletter of the Genealogy Club
Passaic County Historical Society
Lambert Castle, Valley Road
Paterson NJ 07503 (201) 881-2761

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With Our Thanks....

She believed her late father to have been an 'inmate' at the Paterson Orphan Asylum and quite by accident, **Catherine Decker** stumbled across the institution while leafing through the phone book, surprised the association still existed. Knowing the genealogical importance of the orphan records housed there and greatly concerned for their preservation, over a period of time Catherine found an ally in Marcia Guthrie, Director of Kilbarchan, who was instrumental in recommending to the Board of Directors that the historical records of the Paterson Orphan Asylum Association be donated into the collections of the Passaic County Historical Society. The Board granted its' permission, and Andy Shick, acting for the Society, made the acquisition with Catherine last fall. Without Catherine, this welcome genealogical addition to the Society's collection would not have been possible, and we wish to express our thanks to her for the hard work and perseverance that achieved this end. Thanks, Catherine.

The Minute Maker. He sits quietly, hunched slightly over his notepad with an attentive ear cocked in the direction of the speaker, one hand on his forehead, the other busily scrawling the days business. His work efforts produce the lively, animated minutes of the Genealogy Club that we receive each month. We'd like to take this opportunity to give our special thanks to our Minute Maker, **Richard Drake**, for providing such an important service to our group. Thanks, Dick! How in the world would we know what's going on without you?

Club News

Everton Workshop. Anyone interested in attending the Everton Workshop on Saturday, October 18th, should complete and return their registration form as soon as possible to assure a seat. Seating is limited, and registration is on a first-come-first-served basis. The workshop will be advertised and opened to outsiders after our May meeting. See page 11 for details and registration form.

Castle reopening appears to be on or close to schedule with the targeted date of September of this year. Andy Shick reports that beginning in August, the library collection (now at the Administration Building) will need to be packed in an orderly, organized fashion in preparation for return to the Castle. If there is anyone who can spare some weekday, daytime hours to assist in this project, please contact Andy.

We miss you!! To our members who we haven't seen for a bit that seem to have shifted to a not-so-active state, we want to say "come on back; we miss you!" Come see what's been going on--what's new, what's not so new, what's changed, and what's stayed the same. Come back, join in, and talk with us! Collectively, we all have so much information to share. Hope to see you at the next meeting!

THE PATERSON ORPHANS ASYLUM ASSOCIATION, INC.

Catherine Decker / Maryjane Proctor

(From The History of the Paterson Orphan Asylum 1832-1952,
120 Years of Community Service by William W. Hoke)

It's modest beginnings in 1831 are as an organizational auxiliary to the Newark Orphan Asylum, brought into existence by "The Ladies Benevolent Society," a group of affluent women from prominent area families and members of several Protestant churches who band together that year to 'fill a need for children.' By 1849, this segment of the Ladies Benevolent Society is known as the Paterson Orphans Asylum Society and in 1863 acquires its' own orphanage, a 'hired' house called The Fifield, located on the southeast corner of Southard and Market Streets. The Fifield House opens for receipt of children on December 1, 1863. The institution is incorporated on March 11, 1864 bearing the corporate name we know today, Paterson Orphan Asylum Association, Inc.

Casualties of the civil war years 1863-64 produce more orphans than the Fifield House is equipped to handle, and overcrowded conditions cause some children to be sent to the Newark Orphan Asylum, with a few to Elizabeth, and still others to New York City. By March of 1864, 17 children are residents at the Paterson Orphan Asylum with 10 more still in Newark.

By June of that same year, the Paterson Orphans Asylum's population grows to 29 children and many additional applications are pending. More space is needed, and land in the vicinity of the Fifield House is vacant. On November 18, 1864, the Board of Trustees purchases the 9-1/2 acre tract of land near Madison, Market, Oak, and Pennington Streets (Paterson General Hospital Area) for \$2000. The new orphanage, a brick and stone structure large enough to house 100 children, is dedicated on July 4, 1867, and 38 children move in.

As 1901 approaches, the orphanage houses about 80 children, and the once grand building is becoming obsolete and in need of major repairs. Following an all day picnic on June 12, 1907, the orphans are relocated to temporary quarters at the Harandt House on Union Avenue where they remain for 2 years and 10 months. The old orphanage is demolished and reopens on April 28, 1910. In the nine years that follow, the 'inmate' population grows from 77 to 115 children, an increase perhaps due in part to Paterson's Great Influenza Epidemic of 1918.

An agreement is reached in 1922 by the Trustees of the Paterson Orphans Asylum Association to assume control and management of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (SPCC) and the Passaic County Children's Aid, an agreement which will pass into other hands in 1945.

By the early 1930's, effects of the Great Depression actually causes a decrease in the orphan population as social programs enacted by the federal government make it more feasible to keep family units intact.

By July 1939, nearby Paterson General Hospital is in need of expansion and expresses interest in a portion of the Asylum property. The deed of sale is completed on May 1, 1942 between Paterson Orphans Asylum Association, Inc. and Paterson General Hospital for the purchase of 4 acres and the buildings at 500 Market Street. This same day, a deed of sale between John Edwards Barbour and the Paterson Orphans Asylum Association is completed for the purchase of the Kilbarchan Estate located 'atop the Broadway hill.' The Paterson Orphan Asylum is comprised of 24 children and a staff of five when the move is made to 'Kilbarchan' (the name of Barbour's ancestral home in Scotland) on July 8, 1942.

The Paterson Orphan Asylum exists today at 81 East 39th Street, Paterson at what once was the Kilbarchan Estate. It remains operational as one of the oldest, if not the oldest, residential facility for children in need in the United States.

The Passaic County Historical Society recently acquired the historical records of the Paterson Orphan Asylum Association, Inc. which will be available for genealogical research at some future time following our return to Lambert's Castle. Prior to their accessibility for use by researchers, an archival inventory of the collection needs be done. The material will then need to be arranged, with the SPCC records to be organized in an accessible way into proper file folders while still trying to maintain the integrity of the existing file format. The Paterson Orphan Asylum Association's collection includes:

***Institutional Records** including Annual Reports of the Paterson Orphans Asylum 1864- 1922

***Records of Admission** including names, dates, brief information, and disposition of child 1864 - 1923

***Early Records** of the Paterson Orphan Asylum Association 1848 - 1864

***Records of the Society** for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (SPCC), 1900 - 1935.

THE GREAT CALENDAR CHANGE

(As excerpted from Myra Vanderpool Gormley's Genealogy Column 9/27/92, Prodigy Network)

In order to eliminate ten extra days that had gradually crept into the Julian calendar since it was established by Julius Caesar, Pope Gregory XIII in 1582 ordered that the extra days be dropped, and that henceforth, the new year would begin on January 1, instead of March 25. Spain, Portugal, and parts of Italy and France switched to the Gregorian calendar in 1582; the Catholic German states followed in 1583; and by the early 1700's the Protestant German states, Sweden, and Denmark were using it.

But for almost 200 years, however, England, a Protestant nation, stubbornly resisted this change, although many Englishmen and American colonists informally followed the new, more scientific, calendar. By the time the Gregorian calendar was officially accepted by England and its colonies in 1752, another day had crept into the old calendar. The official change to the Gregorian calendar caused the day after September 2, 1752, to become September 14, to make up for the 11 days' difference between the two systems. Genealogists must take into account this 11-day calendar change for persons born before, but dying after, 1752. That was the year the new calendar went into effect in Great Britain and its American colonies.

The switch from the Julian to the Gregorian calendar has considerable impact on many early American genealogical problems in the British colonies. However, the Dutch in New Netherlands (New York) never used the Julian Calendar.

Another point to remember about the great calendar change is that the Society of Friends (Quakers) began their year on January 1, but otherwise accepted the dates of the Julian calendar. There are, however, exceptions in some Quaker records. The careful genealogist must be alert to this possibility when researching such ancestors.

Sometimes it can be difficult to tell the year of birth of a child born in the months of January, February, or March. Was the baby born in the old or new year? This led to a system called 'double dating.' A child born in February 1702 would have been recorded as born in January 1701-2, reflecting both the Julian and Gregorian calendars. This double-dating practice continued in the British colonies until 1752. Whenever a date falls between January 1, and March 24 before 1752, double-dating is often used to reflect both calendars.

References to Old Style dates refer to the Julian calendar, while New Style pertains to the Gregorian calendar. These are often abbreviated as OS and NS. NOT NECESSARILY AN ERROR. If you discover an ancestor made a will in October of 1692 and it was probated in February of 1692, you might think an error had been made, when in fact it is simply the old calendar dates involved.

However, you may also find some double-dating used incorrectly in genealogical records, such as April 9, 1741-2. You should correct this 1742, as it probably was a case of the recorder just forgetting that it was really 1742. Many of us do the same when writing checks in January, when we mistakenly date them the previous year. Because the year began March 25 under the Julian calendar, you will often find March referred to as the first month, April as the second, and so forth.

In pre-1752 American records, when you see months written as "7ber" and "8ber," they actually mean September and October, not July and August. After all, in Latin, September and October really mean 7th and 8th months, respectively, and November and December mean the 9th and 10th months. Take this system into consideration when tracing colonial lines.

NATIVE AMERICAN RESEARCH

Submitted by Bill Ware via Antique Week, 20 March 1995

Cherokee Ancestors? Those of us with Cherokee ancestors wishing to become registered member of the Cherokee nation will find it's not a simple process. To be eligible for Tribal Membership, one must apply and be able to present a certificate of Degree of Indian Blood (CBID), issued by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The burden of proof is upon the applicant and to obtain a CDIB, the applicant must formally apply and provide acceptable legal documents which connect him with an ancestor who is listed with a roll number and a blood degree from the *Final Rolls of Citizens and Freedmen of the Five Civilized Tribes, Cherokee Nation* (commonly called the *Dawes Commission* or *Final Rolls*). These rolls were compiled between the years of 1899-1906. Before one can complete a formal application for Certificate of Degree of Indian Blood/Trial Membership, one must first have a name and roll number. This information may be gotten in person from the Registration Department, Cherokee Nation, Tahlequah, OK., (8:00 - 5:00 Monday through Friday) or a professional researcher may conduct the research. To obtain a list of researchers, write the Cherokee Nation, POB 948, Tahlequah, OK 74465 Ph: 918-456-0671 or contact the Board for Certification of Genealogists, POB 5816, Falmouth, Va 22403-5816 for a list of professional certified genealogists who specialize in Indian research.

How to Figure Dates from Tombstones

Submitted by Jean Pelligrino via Sun City Genealogist Publication, Vol. IV - Summer, 1983

Let's say we've discovered the tombstone of an ancestor and on the stone we find his date of death and his age at death. We want to determine his date of birth; he died 16 April 1904:

	1904 (year)	4 (months)	16 (days)	
He was age:	<u>61 (years)</u>	<u>1 (month)</u>	<u>10 (days)</u>	
	1843 (year)	3 (months)	6 (days)	= 6 March 1843

But, too often it is more complicated than that. He died 16 April 1904.

	1904 (year)	4 (months)	16 (days)	
His age was:	<u>83 (years)</u>	<u>8 (months)</u>	<u>21 (days)</u>	

What we do is borrow 30 days from April for a total of 46 days--and borrow 12 months from 1904 for a total of 15 months, having already borrowed a month. So we get:

	3	3	
	1904 (year)	4 (months)	16 (days)
		<u>+12 (months)</u>	<u>+30 (days)</u>
	1903 (year)	-15 (months)	-46 (days)
age:	<u>83 (years)</u>	<u>8 (months)</u>	<u>21 (days)</u>
	1820 (year)	7 (months)	25 (days) or born 25 July 1820

To check this, say he was born 25 July 1820 and lived to the age of 83 years, 8 months, 21 days. Put everthing back that was borrowed:

	1820 (year)	7 (months)	25 (days)	
	<u>83 (years)</u>	<u>8 (months)</u>	<u>21 (days)</u>	
	1903 (year)	15 (months)	46 (days)	
		<u>12 (months)</u>	<u>+1 (months)</u>	<u>-30 (days)</u>
	1904 (year)	16 (months)	16 (days)	
		<u>12 (months)</u>		
		4 (months)		

NEW BOOKS DEAL WITH GERMAN GENEALOGY

(As excerpted from Myra Vanderpool Gormley's Genealogy Column, 10/18/92, Prodigy Network)

More than half of all Americans claim to have some German ancestry, says an eminent genealogist and author whose book should help people to research those lines. George K. Schweitzer's guidebook, *German Genealogical Research*, is one of several recently published books on the subject. Schweitzer's 252-page volume contains nearly 2000 sources for tracing German ancestors, along with detailed instructions for carrying out the research. It provides a genealogically oriented history of Germany as well as geographical details needed for an understanding of that nation's development. Also included are a history of the migration of Germans to America, the regions from which they came, ports of departure and arrival, and the places where they settled in this country. One chapter provides techniques and sources available for tracing ancestors across the Atlantic Ocean and back to the exact place of origin in Germany. There are lists and descriptions of major record repositories both in Germany and the United States. The 6th chapter goes into detail about the German language, including how to read both German Fraktur print and old German Gothic writing. There's also information on genealogical and Latin words, German abbreviations and symbols, dating systems, and names. Schweitzer's book is available through Genealogical Sources, Unlimited, 407 Regent Ct., Knoxville, TN 37923 for \$18. Postpaid at the time this column was written.

If your German lines date back to the Colonial period and to the early German settlers of Virginia, you will be interested in *Before Germanna*, 12 excellent booklets by Gary J. Zimmerman and Johni Cerny. The Second Germanna Colony was comprised of German Lutherans who left Germany on July 12, 1717 en route to Pennsylvania. They made the customary stop in London, where they were detained for several weeks while the captain of their ship was imprisoned for debt. Rather than landing in Pennsylvania, the captain took these approximately 100 passengers to Virginia, where he sold them as indentured servants to Virginia Governor Alexander Spotswood. Each *Before Germanna* booklet provides the background on the Second Germanna Colony of Virginia plus footnoted references on the ancestry and origins of specific lines. The 12 booklets are:

- #1 Johann Michael Willheit and Anna Maria HENGSTELER
- #2 KLAAR-CLORE, KAIFER and THOMA-THOMAS families
- #3 BLANKENBAKER, FLESHMAN and SLUCTER families
- #4 WEAVER, UTZ and VOLK-VOLCK-FOLG families
- #5 SHEIBLE, PECK, MILKER, SMITH, and HOLT families
- #6 BROYLES, PAULTIZ, MOYER, and MOTZ families
- #7 OHLER-AYLOR, CASTLER, MANSPIEL and REINER families,
- #8 SNYDER, AMBURGER, KERKER, and KAPLER families,
- #9 ZIMMERMAN, YOWELL, MERCKLIN, WEGMAN, LEATHERER families
- #10 YAGER, STOLTS, CREES, and BEYERBACK families
- #11 CRISTLER/CHRISTLER BAUMGARTNER DIETER LOTSPEICH families
- #12 WEILAND-WAYLAND, ALBRECHT, AND KOCH-COOK families

The *Before Germanna* booklets sell for \$11 each postpaid (at the time this column was written) from Lineages, Inc., POB 417, Salt Lake City, UT 84110.

Another book of great value to German researchers is Ernest Thode's *German-English Genealogical Dictionary* available from Genealogical Publishing Co., 1001 N Calvert St., Baltimore, MD 21202 Ph: 800-296-6687 for 32.95. Thode's dictionary is designed for the family researcher who has little or no knowledge of German. It covers thousands of German terms and defines them in single words or brief phrases. It includes words, symbols, and abbreviations connected to genealogy that are commonly found in church records, civil registration records, family correspondence, genealogical journals, ships passenger lists, and immigration records. In addition to the basic word list, Thode's dictionary contains samples of German handwriting and a guide to genealogical symbols used in Germany.

THE DESIGNATED CENSUS DAY

In most cases, the designated census day indicated in each decennial census was not the day that the census enumerators actually collected the information. As an example, if the designated census day was June 1, 1840, the enumerators actually had 18 months to gather the information. Their instructions were to include all persons belonging to the family on June 1st, including all those individuals who were deceased at the time the information was gathered but living on June 1st, excluding infants born after June 1st. If you have found mistakes--persons enumerated on the census date who should have been deceased or children enumerated who presumably weren't born--the actual date of collection versus the designated census data may explain the problem as a result of inaccurate information provided to or from the census taker. Following is a list of each decennial census year, the designated enumeration date, and the amount of time allowed to collect the data for the specific census:

1790 2 Aug 9 months	1860 1 June 5 months
1800 4 Aug 9 months	1870 1 June 5 months
1810 6 Aug 10 months	1880 1 June 1 month
1820 7 Aug 13 months	1890 1 June 1 month (burned)
1830 1 June 12 months	1900 1 June 1 month
1840 1 June 18 months	1910 15 Apr 1 month
1850 1 June 5 months	1920 1 Jan 1 month

Submitted by Joan Springwaldt (via the Newsletter of the Chicago Gen. Society 7/8/96)

NJHS MOVING

On March 3, 1997, the New Jersey Historical Society reduced their open days to Thursday, Friday, and the first and third Saturdays. Beginning May 1, 1997, they will close to the public, preparatory to their move to 52 Park Place in downtown Newark. Reopening scheduled for early 1998.

Submitted by Joan Springwaldt (via AGLL Gen. Bulletin #35, 09/10/96)

ALL ABOARD!!

The Railroad Retirement Board, established in the mid 1930's, began maintaining records of all covered rail service in 1937. The Board has issued the following guidelines for genealogical research requests. They require the actual employee's SS number, not the number of a spouse or widow. The non-refundable fee for searching records is \$16 for each individual, payable before any search is attempted. Check or money order payable to Railroad Retirement Board should be sent to office of Public Affairs, RRB, 844 No. Rush Street, Chicago, IL 60600-2092.

Submitted by Joan Springwaldt (via "Gleanings" Jan. 1997 Morris Area Genealogy Society)

The Altoona Railroaders Memorial Museum, after fielding thousands of inquiries a year from museum visitors in search of railroading relatives work histories, curator Cummins McNitt oversaw a fledgling effort to build a computerized database. Now the 15 year old museum is going public, pleading for rail workers, their friends, family, or anyone else who can provide information to help build its database in an effort to log work histories of not just Pennsylvania Railroad workers, but everyone who ever worked for an America's railroad. The database, a 'call board' in the rail parlance that museum officials use, will be available to anyone from curious relatives to academic researchers when the museum expands to a refurbished PRR testing building late next year. Much of the information requested seems routine--name, railroad, years worked, jobs held, employee number. Some seems more quirky--ethnic background, nickname, accidents--which meshes with the museums aim to not just assemble rail artifacts but show how railroaders lived. People who wish to contribute information to the Altoona Railroaders Memorial Museum database can get an information form by writing The Call Board, Altoona Railers Memorial Museum, 1300 Ninth Ave., Bldg. A, Altoona, PA 16602. Include a SASE, please.

(Summarized from 12/02/96 article by Tom Gibb in the *Pittsburgh Post Gazette*)

MIGRATING FROM THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE

(As excerpted from Myra Vanderpool Gormley's Genealogy Column, 9/11/95, Prodigy Network)

Between 1871 and 1910 more than 2.3 million migrants from Russia arrived in the United States. They included Poles, Byelorussians, Great Russians, Ukrainians, Jews, Finns, Lithuanians, Latvians, Estonians, and Germans. Many factors contributed to this 19th century migration. However, the major one was the transition from a pre-industrial state to a modern industrial one.

Between 1875 and 1880 some 25,000 Russian Germans migrated to the U.S. These were the so-called Volga Germans, whose ancestors (originally from Hesse, Baden, Wuerttemberg, Alsace, and the Palatinate) had been invited by Catherine the Great to establish agricultural colonies in Russia in the second half of the 18th century. They were promised exemption from military services and religious toleration which came to an end in the 1870's. As a result, they migrated to the U.S. Many were Mennonites, who went first to Mexico and later to the U.S. Eventually, more than a quarter of a million Volga Germans settled in Kansas, Minnesota, and Dakota Territories, and Nebraska.

However, the largest number of migrants from the Russian Empire were the Poles and Russian Jews. About 1.5 million Jews immigrated to the U.S.. Between 1880 and 1914. This Jewish emigration originated in the 25 provinces of the Pale of Settlement, which extended from the Baltic to the Black Sea and consisted of Lithuania, Byelorussia, and the southwestern provinces (Ukraine) and parts of Poland.

Jews had migrated to Poland in the Middle Ages and had been Russian subjects since the late 18th century. After 1835, however, they were allowed to settle only in the Pale. The prohibition against Jews buying land in Russia began with the Polish insurrection in 1864 and the May Laws of 1882. These laws were promulgated as a result of a series of anti-jewish pogroms and massacres in the Ukraine and Bessarabia in 1881. They prohibited further settlement of Jews in rural districts and prohibited them from buying or renting lands outside the cities and incorporated towns. A mass exodus began. The first wave took place between 1882 and 1892; the second from 1898 to 1906.

Migration from the Russian Empire, a two volume set, is now available and contains data on 105,000 persons of Russian nationality arriving at the port of New York from 1875 to early 1886. This data was extracted from the original ships passenger lists held by the Temple-Balch Center of Immigration Research in Philadelphia. The first two volumes of this major passenger arrival series, edited by Ira A. Glazier, gives the name of the passenger, age, occupation, country of origin, place of residence, and destination. Additionally, each passenger list is headed by the name of the ship, port of embarkation, port of arrival, and date of arrival. Volume One (Jan 1875 - Sept 1882) contains 703 pages; Volume Two (Oct 1882 - April 1886) has 631 pages. Both are available (\$63.50 postpaid individually, each volume) from Genealogical Publishing Co., 1001 N. Calvert St., Baltimore, MD 21207-3897 Ph: 800-296-6687 Fax: 410-752-8492.

FOLK FINDER

Bernice L. Forrest

The Folk Finder Column is devoted to helping genealogical researchers locate Northern New Jersey ancestors/descendants. We invite researchers to submit requests for help, inquiries about family names, or queries concerning the exchange of information. Requests and inquiries may be e-mailed to me at 102114.155@compuserve.com or faxed to me at 201-337-1679. Queries by mail should be sent to Passaic County Historical Society, Lambert Castle, Valley Road, Paterson, NJ 07503 Attn: Bernice Forrest - "Folk Finder." If you can help any of our submitters, please contact them directly.

- 1.) **MacLACHLAN**: Interested in information regarding the burial of Margaret Clark **MacLACHLAN**, DOD 05 Aug. 1927, burial 08 Aug at Cedar Lawn Cemetery in Paterson. I would like to locate the records of the R. Charles Legg Funeral Home of Paterson in this regard. Cedar Lawn Cemetery has reported that this funeral home is no longer in business. Submitted by E. Cunningham, 13 Fairview Road, Robbinsville, NJ 08691-3618.
- 2.) **TYNAN**: Searching for record of death and burial of James **TYNAN II** who possibly died around 1865. James **TYNAN II** arrived in NYC on the Constitution 16 Jan 1849. He was a machinist in Hulme, Manchester England. Family hearsay states he worked in the Rogers Locomotive Works. Eight or nine children arrived with mother Ann **GOUGH TYNAN** on the Minnesota 14 Sept. 1850. Did not have much success with cemetery office, St. John's or the NJ State Archives. Open to suggestions. Submitted by Margaret L. Reed, 18 Hillside Drive, #606, East Dennis Mass. 02641. NOTE: Margaret recommends the book "The Famine Immigrants" by Ira Glazier for ship arrival research.
- 3.) **STEPHENSON**: Seeking information on William Walter **STEPHENSON** born 5 Oct 1876 in Paterson NJ. Father's name - William **STEPHENSON** born 25 May 1852 in Paterson NJ. Mother's name was Jane **MURPHY STEPHENSON**. Both parents are buried in Cedar Lawn Cemetery in Paterson. William Walter, their oldest son disappeared in the fall of 1908 from their home in FairLawn on FairLawn Ave. Nothing at all has been heard from or about him since. William is my father's oldest brother, and I am next of kin. William was single, Protestant, Episcopal, possibly from St. Paul's or St. Mark's in Paterson. He probably worked in the silk business like his father and brothers. Grandfather of William Walter was Waterhouse **STEPHENSON**, a shoe maker, a cordwainer, who came from Yorkshire in England about 1840 and married Ann **KING**, also from England. Waterhouse was born between 1809-13 in an area near Leeds, Yorkshire, England and was baptized in 1828 in Woodkirk England (name was spelled **STEVENSON** there). His wife, Ann **KING** was the daughter of Mary Ann **KING** from Ireland or England. Waterhouse had a business on Congress St. in Paterson. He became a US citizen about 1848 in Paterson and is buried in Cedar Lawn Cemetery. Submitted by Robert G. Stephenson, age 77, and next of kin to the people listed above. He is seeking any help, suggestions, advice from our group members. He can be reached at 1142 Pine Bluff Ave. Pt. Pleasant, NJ 08742-2367., 1-908-899-4422.
- 4.) **WALLACE**: Trying to locate vital statistics applicable to my ancestor (great-grandfather) John T. **WALLACE** born on or about Dec. 28, 1839 in Jersey City, NJ. I would like to know to whom and where do I send my request. Is there any way to get information from the major Protestant churches in the area without soliciting each one of them. Any help any of your members can give me will be greatly appreciated. Submitted by Charles S. Valleau, 127 Maple Ave., Terryville, NY 11776.

OAK RIDGE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH CEMETERY TOMBSTONES (continued)

The following material was submitted by Jean Pellegrino. It is not known who added the checkmarks and handwritten notes. We did not edit this material because these handwritten entries may be of significance to researchers.

Name	Age	Notes	Location	Other
H. (cont)				
McCornac				room (cont)
Caroline				Peter J.
Horris				Sarah
				Sarah (Alyea)
McCornach				Ross
Elizabeth M. (Norman)				James
John				Maria L.
				Facy Ella
McKay				Ryerson
Agnes				Maria (Brown)
Edward A.				
Mary				
Phillip A.				
Simon				
McLaughlin				
Catharine (Wallace)				
James				
McPeck				
Ann				
Emma				
Josiah				
Margaret (Tharp)				
Hiller				
Mary (Tallman)				
Kecker				
Nancy				
Thompson				
William H.				
Hoffat				
Habel				
Honks				
Amella (Kimble)				
James				
William				
Hoore				
Albert				
Arthur Day				
Emma F.				
MARY F. (D.P.)				
Horgan				
Osse E. (Weaver)				
Howerson				
Margaret (Eckhart)				
H. Newman				
Bessie H.				
Blanche				
Charles J.				
Emma				
Pittinger				
John G.				
Mariah				
Post				
Abraham J.				
Charlotte H. (Whiteman)				
Eliza J. (Holley)				
Elizabeth (Eckhart)				
Eva B.				
Hampton J.				
Harry T.				
Horace W.				
Jacob				
Jane				
John				
John J.				
John T.				
Julia				
Julia C.				
Maria				
Nancy				
Peter				
Peter A. (Tharp)				
Rachel (Tharp)				
Sarah Elizabeth				
Sarah J.				
Sarah Lucetta				
William S.				
Predmore				
Alice B.				
Bradford				
Elvina (Vreeland)				
Julia J.				
William				
William H.				
Pulis				
Abraham H.				
Edmon				
Elenor (Whitson)				
Ellen				
Harrison H.				
William				
R. Reader				
Edna				
Rome				
Hattie				
Roome				
Abram				
Mary				
Mary Elizabeth				
Spriig				
Albert R.				
Caroline H.				
Ella J.				
Maggie (Samm)				
Mary Elizabeth				
Stanburrough				
Aconitah				
Emily (Norman)				
Hugh (Nesbit)				
Snow				
Archie Haywood				
John Whitting				
Irene (Laroe)				

Oak Ridge

(cont)	7.	(cont)	12.
Starbrough (Lum)	7.	Terwilliger	Emma Gene (Brown)
James L.	21.	Thompson	Frederick Laroe
John D.	6.	Kargaret B.	Hartha W. (Estill)
John F.	7.	Rev. Robert R.	Barbara
John H.	7.	Thorp	Jane (Dauenport)
Josta A.	7.	Samuel	Samuel
Sticale	30.	Thurston	9.
John E.	30.	V. Charity	9.
Louisa (Kirble)	30.	Emma	8.
Mary A.	30.	Samuel	9.
Strait	9.	Samuel J.	9.
Abiram	9.	Rice	25.
Anna H.	9.	Eliza A.	William H.
Christina	9.	William H.	William H.
Elizabeth (n. y.)	8.		
Stephen	9.		
Stur	25.		
Karia J. (Cole)	25.		
Tallman	12, 25.		
Edward	25.	Pitman	Pheobe J. (Tallman)
Elizabeth D.	19, 20	Towle	Lizzie (Lindsley)
Garret	24, 25	O. C.	Turner
George	22.		Delliah
Henrietta A. (Allison)	22.		Elizab.
Jacob	25.		Elizabeth (Chamberlain)
Jacob G.	23.		James
Jacob J.	22.		James I.
Jennie	23.		Jennie
Jerry	25.		Kaurice C.
John	23.		Nancy
John J.	20.		Nancy A. (Shelden)
Levi	22.		Sarah Elizabeth
Martha	22.		
Mary (Miller) & R	22.		
May (Hopper) & R	23.		
Korrits H.	11.		
Peter	22.		
Peter E.	11.		
Phebe J.	25.		
Rachel	25.		
Sarah	25.		
Sarah (Dauenport)	24.		
Talmage	20.		
Alice	20.		
Taylor	39.		
George C.	39.		
Terlune	16.		
Caroline (Demarest)	23.		
Ida A. (Fredericks)	23.		

Oak Ridge

(cont)	29.	(cont)	23.
Vanderhooff (cont)	29.	Van Orden (cont)	Jessie Kay
Charles G.	28.	Ureland	Elvina (Predmore)
David G.	28.	Wachs	Frances F. (Fredericks)
Elia	31.	Wagoner	Delliah (Vanderhooff)
Eliza	31.	John E.	John E.
Fowler C.	40.	Kargaret	Kargaret
Frances R.	29.	William	William
Garret	29.	William H.	William H.
Hannah	29.		
John	28.		
Kaurice A.	38.		
Sarah N.	28.		
Walter D.	29.		
William	28.		
William H.	28.		
Vanderhooff	10.		
Aaron	4.		
Abiram (Fredericks)	16.		
Abraham	13.		
Alfred	29.		
Catharine	29.		
David	10.		
Delliah (Wagoner)	25.		
Edward	29.		
Eliza Ann	13.		
Elmira	29.		
Garret	29.		
George	29.		
Hannah	13.		
Jacob	11.		
James	11.		
Margaret Ann	16.		
Kary (Bond)	29.		
Kary Catherine	4, 29.		
Noses	29.		
Nancy Jane	11.		
Phebe H.	16.		
Ruhama	4.		
Sarah (Kemble)	13.		
Susan (Cole)	29.		
Susan (Winters)	29.		
Susan H.	13.		
Theodore	13.		
Vanderwater	20.		
A. C.	20.		
Albertus	20.		
Sarah Elizabeth	20.		
Van Dyke	3.		
Joseph H.	29.		
Von Houten	29.		
Frank G.	29.		
Sarah E.	29.		
Van Orden	1.		
Henry	1.		