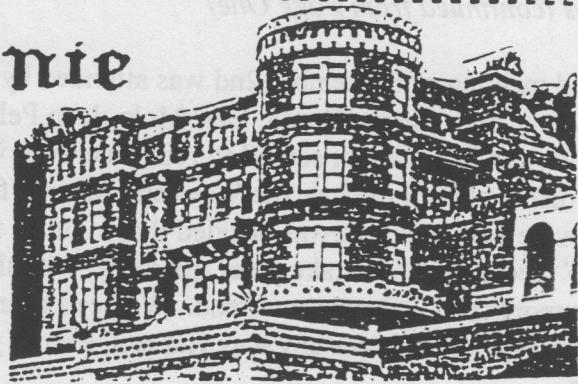


The Castle Genie

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

VOL. 8 NO. 1 SEPTEMBER, 1997



CLUB NEWS

WELCOME to the 97 - 98 genealogical year! Due to an unprecedented amount of material received for *The Castle Genie* this quarter, I'm pleased to present this e-x-p-a-n-d-e-d edition of our newsletter. My special thanks to all our contributors for their help in providing most interesting reading. A lot of material this month, so sit back, relax, and read.

It was announced by Vice-President Mimi Taylor at our meeting of September 13, that Cynthia Van Dam is resigning from her position as genealogy club President. We take this opportunity to sincerely thank Cynthia for all her hard work and her contributions to the genealogy club. We wish her the very best on her endeavors and hope she will remain an active member of our group.

Mimi Taylor moved up to President, filling the vacancy, with the Vice-President's position to be filled at a later date.

To help avoid possible confusion because of the uncertain timing for the move back to Lambert's Castle Library for regular meetings, we are announcing our programming schedule in a quarterly fashion. Postcard reminders will not be mailed prior to meeting dates, so please make note of these dates and topics which all will be held at Louis Bay II Library, Hawthorne.

Saturday, October 11th: Andrew Shick, PCHS Acting Director, "Life and Times in the Silk City."

Saturday, October 18th: Everton Workshop (registration required)

Saturday, November 8th: Ms. Gail Faulkner, "Creations in Scrapbooking and Memory Books"

Saturday, December 13th Annual Christmas Party.

We wish to express our sincere condolences to the family of **David Van Dillen**, who passed away during the summer. A member of many historic and civic organizations that included Historian for the City of Clifton, Mr. Van Dillen, was an active member of PCHS for many years. A great friend of the genealogy club, he was often found working at the society library pointing anxious researchers in the right genealogical direction. Mr. Van Dillen was quite a remarkable man, and he will be greatly missed.

Two informal planning meetings took place at Al Brower's house during late summer in anticipation of this year's upcoming meetings. The first, held on August 5th, was fairly well attended and Dave Asman, Al Brower, Cathy Capo, Marge and Warren Gould, Geri Mola, Jean Pellegrino, Marian Proctor, Maryjane Proctor, Mimi Taylor were among those present. Highlights of the 3-plus hours of subsequent discussion were; the need to attract new membership (and how to attract them), attaining interesting speakers (and where to find them), and possible modifications to our monthly meeting format. Also, Committee formations were suggested and loosely formed with Mimi Taylor as Program Chair, Marge and Warren Gould as Hospitality Chair, Jean Pellegrino as Trip Chair, Marian Proctor as Membership Chair with Cathy Capo as Co-chair. Public Relations and the Newsletter were coupled together, and I'm taking care of that part.

The second meeting of September 2nd was attended by Dave Asman, Al Brower, Cathy Decker, Bernice Forrest, Marge and Warren Gould, Geri Mola, Jean Pellegrino, Marian Proctor, Maryjane Proctor, Mimi Taylor, and Cynthia Van Dam, and it served to reinforce what was previously discussed at the first meeting. Treasurer Bernice Forrest offered to chair the Ways and Means (finance) Committee, and possibilities for fund raising activities were addressed. It was decided that in order for club to move forward in an organized fashion, similar "planning" meetings should take place quarterly, with the next one tentatively scheduled for early November. Anyone is more than welcome to attend. We need every pair of hands, so please, consider helping out with any one of these new committees any way you can, even if you can only spare a few minutes a month.

Our hearty thank-you's to Mr. Philip Damato, of Joseph Damato Paperstock Corp., Paterson, for his generous donation of 180 3" Slant Ring, View Binders be used by the genealogy club as a fund raiser. These binders are great for genealogical "ancestral family" book applications (I have four in use currently), photo albums, scrap books, or school projects. Similar binders retail in area office supply stores for between \$10 to \$15 dollars. We're offering these items at the low, low price of only \$3.00 each. Monies raised from these binders will go into our club's treasury and will revert to the Society at some future time in the form of a donation that may be used for purchase of a library item or perhaps for some type of preservation effort. Notebooks will be made available at each meeting. For more information, contact Maryjane Proctor 973-872-0589.

More fund raisers. There are a limited number of beautifully imprinted PCHSGC tee shirts and tote bags (dark blue fabric with our club logo in gold) available for sale. A bargain with Tee's at \$7. and Totes, \$6 (for mail order, please add \$3. shipping & handling). Items will be made available at each meeting. For more information, contact Bernice Forrest at 201-337-4315.

And more fund raisers. PCHSGC "Genealogy Start Up Kits" are available for those of us who are new to genealogy. Start up kit includes: Basis Beginnings-How to get started, Collecting Oral Histories-What to ask, How to use Census Records (includes blank census formats for 1850-1920), Helpful Formats to Record your Research, Where & How to Write for NJ Vital Records, and more. Available at each monthly meeting for a "donation." For more information, contact Maryjane Proctor.

Indexing Project of near epic proportions! It began with a suggestion that abstracts from the Society's Collections of local marriages and deaths from might make interesting reading in *The Castle Genie*. It quickly ballooned into something much bigger. *The Paterson Intelligencer Newspaper* for the years 1825 through 1856 has been transcribed from the original handwritten entries that were logged into composition type notebooks. The project now totals roughly 200 typed pages (not inclusive of the surname index which is currently in progress). Each pages contains between 10 and 15 surnames, so we can well imagine the number of surnames that will be listed. Andy Shick feels perhaps the book may be a marketable item at completion.

It is believed that these entries were recorded for the Society by Mattie Bowman and/or Jack Quackenbush (former Society members) during the 1930's and 1940's. But this is not know for certain. If anyone has any knowledge as to who compiled these books, please let Andy know, as we need to acknowledge and give proper credit to the original compiler of these most valuable records. See page 14 and 15 for a sampling of "*The Paterson Intelligencer*."

Last call for the Everton Workshop! If you wish to attend and have not signed up as yet, please get that application in. See page 17 for details.

Mr. Stephen Conte will discuss the "Waldensians" of Italy at the POINTers meeting of Saturday, November 1st held at the Garfield Housing Authority. Anyone may attend. Contact Annita Zalenski for details (973) 595-7684.

"Treasures at Risk: Forgotten, Looted, Destroyed Archaeological and Historical Sites" symposium to be held Saturday, October 18 and Sunday, October 19 at the 1997 Highlands Conference. Contact Jack Focht, Trailside Museums, Bear Mountain, NY 10911 (914) 786-2701 or Edward Lenik (201) 492-8525.

RAILROAD SUCCESS STORY

Submitted by Thomas Clarken

I would like to share some information with the Society because I initially found this potential source of genealogical information from *The Castle Genie* back in the March, 1997 newsletter.

When I was growing up, my grandfather routinely told me about 'the good old days' when he grew up in Paterson and had worked for both the Erie and the Lehigh Valley Railroads from 1897 - 1944, and I also knew he had retired from the railroad.

So, in March of this year while reading *The Castle Genie* newsletter, something caught my eye and sparked some interest when I came across the name and address of the U.S. Railroad Retirement Board. I remember thinking "that sounds promising," and perhaps they could assist me in my family search...so, I mailed them a letter.

Soon after that, I received a reply from them outlining how they have administered a retirement benefits program covering the nation's railroad workers since 1937 and that all their service records are limited to individuals who worked in the railroad after 1936 and that a search might take upwards of 30 - 60 days, and a \$16.00 search fee would also be required. I set the letter aside at first and then one day I responded, hoping I might be fortunate enough to find a tid-bit of information.

What I soon received back was overwhelming and unexpected. Some of the information about my grandfather (and grandmother) included:

- * Prior railroad related service records dating back to 1897
- * Personnel & Payroll records
- * Compensation and Contribution records
- * Application for a Retirement Annuity
- * Application of wife for Spouse's Annuity
(chock full of family history, some of which I didn't even know existed)
- * Application for Retirement
- * A copy of their Marriage Certificate
- * A copy of his Death Certificate
- * Various related correspondence
- * Both my Grandfather and Grandmothers certified signatures.

NEED I SAY MORE??

I consider my discovery quite fortunate and while some of the information served to verify certain things I may have already known, other information was totally new and exciting to me. It is also very possible that I may never have obtained these documents unless I had read that article in *The Castle Genie* earlier this year and for that, I thank PCHS.

I would also highly recommend anyone who has a retired railroad employee in their family to promptly contact:

The United State Railroad Retirement Board
844 North Rush Street
Chicago, IL. 60611-2092

(Editor's note: Thomas Clarken is our out-of-state member who hails from Chester, New York. Continued genealogical success, Tom, and thank you for this fine piece of material that arrived "from the mail bag.")

HOW AND WHY PAUL WACHTEL BECAME PAUL SOCHACZEWSKI

Submitted by Jean Pellegrino
from "Manifest Destiny" by Paul Spencer Sochaczewski

Americans change their names for many reasons. Some are motivated by show-biz glitter (Norma Jean Mortenson--later Baker--to Marilyn Monroe), some by religious conviction (Cassius Marcellus Clay to Muhammad Ali), some by a personal vision of how a commercially successful name is constructed (John Paul "Jack" Rosenberg to Werner Erhard).

But most European emigrants who changed their names in the early 1900's never made the limelight. Thousands of people strove to detach themselves from their past. It seems this desire to become American (and, by definition, un-become Italian or Russian or Polish) was part of a ritual cleansing, a symbolic burning of old vestments.

In 1912, as part of great wave of European immigration, Josef Sochaczewski came to America from Kalisz, Poland, then part of Russia. His wife Miriam and his children, a son Samuel, and a daughter Syd, followed in 1913.

When it was time to register little Syd for school, her Aunt Lena (the only relative who spoke good English) accompanied her. But the school official, apparently aghast at such an odd and difficult name as Sochaczewski, refused to register the little girl and told Lena to come back with a simpler name. Today, the school official's politically incorrect action would be grounds for dismissal, if not a lawsuit. But at the time (circa 1915), he had simply made the family an offer they couldn't refuse. Lena, thinking quickly, suggested that Syd Sochaczewski be registered instead as Syd Wachtel, Wachtel being Lena's married name.

Josef Sochaczewski thought this was fine, since, to him, Wachtel sounded more American than Sochaczewski, and he legally changed the family name to Wachtel.

Many years later, Josef's grandson Paul Wachtel had determined that his way forward lay in a desire to return to his roots. He wanted to change his name back to the original. While he had known the story of the family's name change for years, several factors prevented him from reverting to the original, the most problematic being that no one in the family knew how to spell the original name.

Through the National Archives (then at Bayonne), Paul obtained copies of folio pages from passengers arriving at Ellis Island aboard the SS Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, sailing from Hamburg, Germany. "SOCHACZEWSKI," the folio said. He learned the pronunciation from Polish friends, so-kha-CHEV-ski, and practiced his signature many times.

Paul Spencer Wachtel did in fact later change his name to Paul Spencer Sochaczewski. He made the change so not so much because he felt Polish (he doesn't speak a word), but because he didn't feel German (and certainly didn't feel like a quail, which is how "Wachtel" translates). Somehow it just felt right. Proverbs 22:1 advises, "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches." (Paul Spencer Sochaczewski now lives in Switzerland and writes for international publication on nature, development, and spiritual issues.)

SOFTWARE FOR CHARTS, FORMS, AND GENEALOGICAL PROJECTS

(As excerpted from Myra Vanderpool Gormley's Genealogy Column, 05/15/95, Prodigy Network)

Genealogy, by its very nature--gathering data and extracting of information--lends itself well to charts and forms, and now with the proper equipment, top-quality blank genealogy forms can be printed from a computer program. Those of us who've tried to extract information from a census record onto notebook paper, understand that having a pre-printed form would be handy and serve as a guide to extracting all the information from a document.

1.) Genealogy Charts and Forms (also called C&F), is a software will print just about any blank genealogy form, chart, or log we can think of including:

Forms: Family Group Sheets, Federal Census (1790-1920), English Census (1841-1891), Deed Index, Cemetery Record, Obituary Abstract, Personal Chronology, City Directory, Muster Roll, Military Service and Pension Records, Funeral Home Abstract, Will Abstract, Immigration Records, Indian Census Schedules, Medical History Records.

Charts and Logs: Four and Five Generation Ancestral, Relationship, Land Transaction, Picture Ancestral, Time Line Charts; Research, Source Research, Census Research, Courthouse, Correspondence, General Purpose Note Sheet logs.

C & F also includes other useful features such as a Soundex code generator. Type in a surname and up pops the correct Soundex code. There's also a birth date calculator; press a key and a calendar for the current month and year appears on the computer screen. Another useful feature is a list of state archives addresses and phone numbers of many genealogical repositories. There's a handy database of standard genealogical abbreviations and a dictionary of terms and words (glossary) related to genealogy. All this plus an address book to keep up with names and addresses of your personal genealogical contracts, along with the surnames that they are researching.

2.) Family Census Research (FCR) organizes and manages census records, enabling us to keep records in a neat and orderly fashion, thus eliminating the need for myriad census forms and sheets of notebook paper. FCR contains screen templates for all available federal census years from 1790 through 1920. It's a simplified fill-in-the-blanks process. Once the data is entered, it can be retrieved for viewing or printing or saved to a file. The printed forms can be filled neatly into family research notebooks, and the report options can be utilized to tell at a glance where we are in our census research. FCR has a built-in Soundex code generator, includes numerous browse features and supports both laser and dot matrix printers. FCR reports include printed blank census forms 1790 - 1920, individual or family grouping, chronological census history of an individual, all entries in alphabetical order, various indexes of the database, optional long or condensed report versions.

3.) Genealogical Cemetery Database (GCD) makes compiling cemetery data easy for those who do a lot of cemetery research. It offers a wide variety of printable reports including cemetery record for any individual; all entries for a particular surname or Soundex code; all entries for a particular cemetery in alphabetical order; all entries for a particular cemetery in order by section, plot, or lot numbers; all entries for a particular cemetery in natural order; all entries for any particular county or state, entire database--in order by state, county, cemetery, surname, or Soundex; all cemetery location records in a particular county or state; and/or entire database by ID number or by state and county.

4.) Family Marriage Research (FMR) is another program that works by simply filling-in-the-blanks. In addition to the customary marriage-related fields, an optional notes field is included. There is a built-in text editor

Software, (continued from page 5)

that makes it easy to attach notes to the beginning or end of any report option. Or a text file can be composed in your word processor and imported into FMR. Reports can be printed by either the bride's or bridegroom's surname. Among the report options of FMR that can be selected to print are; all marriage records of a given surname that occur within a particular county or state for the entire database which may be arranged in alphabetical order, state/county order, or date order; all marriage records of a particular Soundex code that occur within a particular county or state or for the entire database alphabetically, by state/county, or by date; all marriage records in the database in alphabetical, state/county, or date order.

System requirements for C&F, FCR, GCD, FMR softwares are an IBM compatible computer with hard drive and 640k of conventional memory; a dot matrix printer capable of emulating an IBM or Epson, or a laser (or ink-jet) printer with Hewlett-Packard emulation. Software's range in price from 39.99 to 68.90 postpaid (at the time this column was written) and are available (in addition to informational flyers on the products available) from Design Software, 220 Stella, Burleson, TX 76028; Ph: 817-295-8929 or 800-484-9239 (1650 after tone) or via E-mail to Tom Waldie at XJVM78B@prodigy.com

The Skeleton Closet is for those who prefer using pre-printed forms, offering a complete line of charts and forms and organizer notebooks and packets, plus outstanding land and tax record forms. Its catalog features expanded tax lists, migration records, and newspaper abstract forms. Also of interest to the professional genealogist are forms for research reports, expense logs, survey postcards, speaker's contracts, fee schedules and invoices. The catalog is available for 2.50 postpaid by writing The Skeleton Closet, POB 91392, Louisville, KY 40291.

OCUPSYSHUN - CENCUS TAKER

Submitted by Dot Galluccio

I am a cencus takers for the city of Bufflow. Our city has groan very fast in resent years & now in 1865, it has become a hard & time consuming job to count all the peephill. There are not many that con do this werk, as it is nessarie to have an ejudashun, wich a lot of pursons still do not have. Anuther atribute needed for this jos as god spelling, for meny of the pephill to be counted can harlde speek inglish, let alon spel ther names

SWISS RESEARCH

Submitted by Bill Ware via *Antique Week*, Eastern Edition, 10 April 1995 Pg 4B

Swiss National Tourist Office (608 Fifth Avenue, NY, NY 10020) offers their publication titled "Facts on Switzerland, A Genealogical How-to for Americans of Swiss Descent." The publication explains that the Swiss Genealogical Society (SGFF) maintains a Central Office for Genealogical Information in Geneva whose primary activity is to evaluate printed material to be used in publications on Swiss families. In addition, it collects names and addresses of individuals who are gathering or have gathered information on any Swiss family. The database of the Central Office is being continuously expanded, with more than 60,000 entries as of 1992. Its files, information, and data are available for use by the general public.

The Swiss Genealogical Society produces a newsletter, the *Swiss Connection*, explaining fees, services provided, listings of professional genealogists in Switzerland, exactly what the Central Office does and does not offer in the way of research services, a private Swiss source providing genealogical research assistance, an address to write for information and research on Swiss coats of arms, and a private US source providing genealogical research assistance. As of December 20, 1994 the address of the Society is; Center for Genealogical Research (Cabinet d'Etudes Genealogiques) P.O. Box 227, 1211 Geneva 25, Switzerland. Ph: 011+41+22+830-0442 or 830-0443; Fax: 011+41+22+789-5509 Voice Mail: 011+41+48+021-391.

COLONIAL NEEDLEWORK AS A GENEALOGICAL TOOL

Submitted by Marion Ames

As a long time collector of Colonial Needlework, I wonder how many folks realize the source of genealogy here. A good share of the early samplers worked by youngsters in their quest to master needlework were memorials to a parent or sibling or genealogical registers. Most are dated with the names of the needlewoman (child, most often) and have the dates of birth location and the year. The genealogical samplers have parents names, often marriage dates, names of children, birth and often death dates, and location.

I recently traced a sampler I bought which was worked by an Elizabeth H. Ames (my husband's surname, but no relation) which stated that the place she lived was New Portland, Maine. A call to the courthouse showed only one Ames living there during that period, marriage dates for the parents, their given names, the mother's maiden name, etc. I have attached this info to the back of the sampler so the next owner, hopefully one of my sons, will know who Elizabeth Ames was.

Ethel Stanwood Bolton and Eva Johnston Coe wrote a wonderful source book "*American Samplers*," which list the samplers known and registered at the time. It was originally published in 1921 by the Massachusetts Society of Colonial Dames of America and has been reprinted by Dover Publications, Inc., New York. A fun source, a new hobby, and just maybe you'll find a picture of a sampler created by one of your ancestors. Enjoy!

SURNAME SEARCH FROM THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

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

The Library of Congress (Family History Div.), Washington, D.C. 29541 will send a printout of the family histories they have on a particular surname. Enclose a SASE and limit each request to one or two surnames.

BATTLE OF DERRY/LONDONDERRY DATES BACK TO 1610

As taken from *The Beacon*, July 31, 1997 pg. 9

Whether you say Londonderry or Derry when it comes to identifying Northern Ireland's second largest city can reveal religious and political background.

The name Londonderry, the city's legal name, dates back to 1610 when King James of England asked the London Livery Companies (a collection of guilds and investment houses in London's financial district) to aid his plantation of Ulster. The Livery companies provided capital for the conquest and colonization of Ulster, while King James divided the county among companies and gave them a royal charter for a walled city which he renamed Londonderry in their honor. Immediately, the dispossessed Irish, who were Catholics, associated the name Londonderry with British rule.

Catholic and Anglican churches name their dioceses "Derry," according to Father Kieron Devlin, official historian of the Derry Diocese. To this day, Catholics and nationalists call the city Derry, which is derived from Doire Colmcille, the Irish name for the City. Doire Colmcille means "the oak grove of St. Colmcille," a saint who died 1,400 years ago.

On the other hand, Unionists, a group who want Northern Ireland to remain a part of Great Britain, refer to the city as "Londonderry."

City council historian Brian Lacey only uses the term "Londonderry" to describe the historical sites within the city walls. "The legal name of the place is Londonderry," says Lacey, "but the vast majority of people here choose to live in a place they call Derry in opposition to a decision taken 400 years ago."

LOCATING RECORDS OF CLOSED OR DEFUNCT CHURCHES

Submitted by Annita Zalenski

Church records are one of the most helpful resources available to genealogists. Sometimes it is disheartening to learn that the church is now closed or defunct, and unfortunately, this has happened quite frequently in our area, especially in New Jersey's larger cities. Searching for records of churches that are inactive, or that have merged with other denominations, or have changed their affiliations, requires a bit of sleuthing.

Some churches do not have central organizations, and records were kept by ministers or members when the church closed. If the church building is now occupied by another denomination, it is quite possible the early records were never removed. At times, records were given to a nearby church of the same denomination or donated to a local or state historical society or library. Some larger denominations maintain archives. When records were placed in these depositories, the search is usually easier.

The American Baptist Churches of the U.S.A. and the Baptist World Alliance has an official depository library is located at The American Baptist Historical Society, 1106 South Goodman Street, Rochester, NY 14620. The society also operates the American Baptist Archives Center at Valley Forge, PA.

The American Lutheran Church has extensive records, and their archive contains microfilmed records of about three thousand churches. When researching Lutheran churches, one must determine to which specific denomination the church belonged, i.e. American Lutheran Church, the Lutheran Church of America, or the Wisconsin or Missouri synods. Additional information can be obtained by writing to the Records Manager, Lutheran Church in America, 231 Madison Ave., NY, NY 10016; or Lutheran School of Theology, 1100 E. 55th St., Chicago, IL 60061-5199

The Christian Church may mean several different denominations. Usually, these churches are: the Disciples of Christ, the independent Christian churches, the Christian Congregation, or the non-instrumental Churches of Christ. The Disciples of Christ Historical Society 1101 Nineteenth Avenue South, Nashville, TN 38212 contains records of some of these churches; however, many records are held by ministers, members, other nearby churches, or church seminaries.

The Congregational Church, one of the earliest churches in the United States, has separated into three branches; the Congregationalists, the United Church of Christ, and the Conservative Congregational Christian Conference. Some records may be found with ministers, members, or in local libraries. The Lancaster Seminary, 555 W. James St., Lancaster, PA 17602 which is affiliated with the United Church of Christ has records of the German Reformed churches. (The German Reformed church is part of the United Church of Christ.) Some records of the southern Congregationalists are at Elon College, Box 2191, Elon college, NC 27244. About 150 church records are in the collection of the Congregational Library and Historical Society, 14 Beacon St., Boston, MA 02108. Another source is the New England Historic Genealogical Society, 101 Newbury St., Boston, MA 02116

Mennonite churches. Information on closed churches can be obtained by writing to the Mennonite Church, 528 E. Madison St., Lombard, IL 60148. The Historical Society of PA, 1300 Locust St., Phila., PA 19107 has some Pennsylvania records in their collection.

The Reformed Church in America's depository is at the Gardner Sage Library, Seminary Road, New Brunswick, NJ 07901.

Churches, (continued from page 8)

The Roman Catholic Church maintains archives at the diocesan level. It is necessary to determine to which diocese the defunct church belonged and then locate the address of the diocesan cathedral or diocesan center. In some instances, the records may be held by a diocesan college.

Quaker Church records can be obtained from Society of Friends, Friends United Meeting, 101 Quaker Hill Drive, Richmond, IN 47374.

United Methodist Church records are held in several depositories. Every church belongs to an Annual conference and most Conferences have a depository. Information concerning Annual conferences and depository locations can be obtained by writing to United Methodist Church, POB 127, Madison, NJ 07940.

The United Presbyterian Church, USA has on of the largest archives. The church's official records depository is the Presbyterian Historical Society, 425 Lombard St., Phila., PA 19147.

Locating records of closed or defunct churches can be difficult and time consuming. It is always wise to contact a nearby church of the same denomination and ask questions. Usually people involved with a church are willing to talk about their church's history. Local historians can be extremely helpful, too. Consult the books listed below which can be found in public or genealogical libraries to help locate an ancestors' church. Depending on the book, either the name of the church or the name of the clergyman can be looked up to find who currently holds the records for that particular church. Also consult the following:

****Guide to Vital Statistics Records in New Jersey, Volume II, Church Archives***

prepared by The New Jersey Historical Records Program, Div. of Community Service Programs, Work Progress Administration, 1941. Although compiled over 50 years ago, it gives valuable information such as the address of the church, date the church was established, date the records began, type of records, and the exact location of those records. If records were held by a minister or member of the church, that person's home address is included in the survey. Copy of this book is in PCHS collection.

****The Handbook of American Denominations***, by Frank Mead

****The Yearbook of American and Canadian Churches and Reformed Churches***,
edited by the National Council of Churches

****List of Historical Records Survey Publications*** by the Works Projects Administration

****State Historical Records Surveys***, by the Works Projects Administration

****Encyclopedia of Associations***, by Gale Research (for smaller churches)

LITHUANIAN RESEARCH

If the Family History Library doesn't yet have filmed records for the locality or religion needed, write to the Lithuanian State Historical Archives at Lietuvos Valstybinis Archyvas, Gerosios Vilties 10, 2015 Vilnius, Lithuania

Consider joining a Lithuanian genealogy society and share with these organizations what is known about Lithuanian ancestors and information about procedures that have proven successful. The newsletters and journals of these societies are always seeking good information to share with their members. Try contacting The Balzekas Museum of Lithuanian Culture, Immigration History and Genealogy Department, 6500 South Pulaski Road, Chicago, Illinois 60629 which is a national society.

LOCATING CURRENT AND FORMER MERCHANT MARINES

(Taken from "How to Locate Anyone Who Is or Has Been in the Military" by Lt. Col. Richard S. Johnson)

The Merchant Marines is a civil organization and refers to the nation's commercial shipping industry. It is not an armed or uniformed service of the United States. However, many merchant mariners and officers are members of the Navy, Coast Guard, and Army reserves. Graduates of the US Merchant marine Academy at Kings Point, New York are appointed officers in the US Navy Reserve, and they may be located through the appropriate military reserve.

The US Coast Guard registers all merchant seamen and will forward a letter to the last known address of the mariner. There is no charge for this service. The letter must be placed in an envelope with a stamp and no return address and mailed to: **Commandant, US Coast Guard (G-MVP-6), 2100 Second Street, SW, Washington, DC 20593-0001, Ph: (202) 267-0234 / Fax: (202) 267-4570**

Or, contact the following:

- 1.) **U.S. Merchant Marine Veterans of World War II, POB 629, San Pedro, Ca. 90731 Ph: (310) 519-9545**
- 2.) **American Merchant Marine Veterans, 4720 SE 15th Avenue, Suite 202, Cape Coral, FL 33904-9600 Ph: (813) 549-1010**

In January, 1988, a federal court decision awarded veteran status to all merchant seamen who served in World War II (December 7, 1941 through August 15, 1945), so you may attempt to contact members of this group of merchant marines through the Department of Veterans Affairs.

Merchant mariners must apply for a military discharge (DD214) before they can apply for veterans benefits. This status does not qualify them for membership in such veterans organizations as the VFW.

WORLD WAR II VETS SOUGHT

(Taken from Myra Gormley's *Missing Links* Vol. 2 #17)

The U.S. Army Military History Institute is seeking information from those who served during WWII in order to preserve information about their experiences. Contact: Army Services Experiences Questionnaire, U.S. Army Military History Institute, Carlisle Barracks, 22 Ashburn Drive, Carlisle, PA 17012-5008 or call (707) 245-3611 and <http://carlisle-www.army.mil/usamhi/>

SOUNDEX INDEXES - PAST, PRESENT, FUTURE

(from AGLL Genealogy Bulletin Number 37, Jan-Feb / 1997)

Prepared by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) in the 1930s, genealogists have partial soundex indexes for 1880 and 1910, and complete soundex indexes (heads of households) for the 1900 and 1920 censuses, microfilmed and readily available in many libraries across the country. In anticipation of the 2002 release of the 1930 census, genealogists will have a much smaller soundex index than was done for 1920. Only ten southern states were indexed by the WPA: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia, plus seven counties in Kentucky and seven more in West Virginia. The 1940 and 1950 censuses have no index at all. In 1960, the Census Bureau employed electronic computers for the first time, but rumors abound that the stored magnetic tapes of the 1960 census are now disintegrating. It is expected that computer generated name indexes might be possible for the 1970 and later censuses, but genealogists may have to wait until the year 2042 to find out!

IMMIGRANTS AT THE PATERSON SILK MILLS

(as taken from the Herald & News of July 21, 1997)

Many immigrants fled the poverty of their homelands in Europe in the late 19th century to make new lives for themselves in the City of Paterson. By the early 1900's, immigrants from all over Europe desperate for work were pouring into Paterson, which had become the nation's leading center for mills that converted raw silk into the fine clothing worn by America's wealthy.

The owners of the city's silk mills sought skilled workers like weavers and loom fixers by advertising in European cities known for silk production. Thousands of skilled silk workers came to Paterson from silk centers like Macclesfield, England; Lyon, France; Biella, Italy; and Lodz, Poland.

No extensive advertising campaigns were needed to attract unskilled workers, however, who flocked to America in droves, desperate to improve their standard of living. They came from the European countries of Hungary, Germany, the Netherlands, Armenia, Italy, France, and Poland. They learned of jobs available in the "Silk City" largely by word of mouth, settling here hoping to fulfill their dreams of middle-class life.

By 1910, there were some 7,000 to 8,000 Italians -- mostly unskilled laborers from southern Italy -- working about the mills, making them the largest nationality working in the industry. There were also between 3,000 and 5,000 Jews employed in the Paterson silk industry, coming mostly from Poland, Russia, and Germany. These immigrants maintained strong ties to their hometowns, making it easier for family members and friends to follow them here.

A typical day for unskilled workers meant 12 hours standing at a machine doing boring, repetitive work, with only a 20-minute break for lunch. Conditions at various mills were described as "filthy, dingy, damp, and dank, and just short of inhumane." Workers were paid little more than a dollar a day during their first few years at the mills. Sexual harassment laws did not exist, and some bosses were sleazy characters; others were just downright mean.

These same European immigrant mill workers, who brought with them a strong tradition of labor protest and radical ideology, helped fuel the American labor movement by participating in a spontaneous strike in February, 1913 which eventually prompted a walkout of about 25,000 skilled and unskilled workers, closing 292 mills in the City of Paterson.

THE IMMIGRATION MYTH

(taken from the Herald News of Monday, July 21, 1997 pg. B6)

One of the biggest myths is that the United States has an open immigration policy. This has never been true. Broadly speaking, immigration rules have continually been based on either foreign-policy priorities or on internal labor needs.

For example, when the first transcontinental railroad was built in the 1880's, Chinese laborers were brought in to do the work, but they could not become citizens, bring their families with them, or even settle permanently here. Shortly after the railroad was finished in 1865, all Chinese were barred from entering the country.

During the McCarthy era, Communists and those believed to be party members were deported en masse when immigration law was changed to exclude them, no matter how long they had been in the country. After the Vietnam War, the US government gave special status to immigrant from Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam. Historically, there have always been groups of people -- Asian, Mexican, South and Central American, Caribbean -- allowed to enter the country to work, while remaining ineligible for citizenship. Other potential Americans, usually Europeans, have been received more openly.

Immigration Myth, (continued from page 11)

Between 1820 and 1995, the Immigration and Naturalization Service reported that 62,224,327 immigrants were admitted into the United States.

Boom Years	Lean Years
1907 - 1,285,349	1823 - 6,354
1990 - 1,536,483	1822 - 6,911
1991 - 1,827,167	1824 - 7,912

The following is a quick chronological survey of the major pieces of immigration law:

- 1790** - Immigration responsibility taken away from states and given to federal government. Only whites can become citizens
- 1882** - Chinese Exclusion Act bars Chinese from entering the country and from becoming citizens. In effect until 1943.
- 1906** - The Immigration and Naturalization Service is created, and English language competence becomes a requirement for naturalization.
- 1917** - Illiterate and mentally ill immigrants are excluded from entry. The Asia-Pacific triangle is designated as a "barred zone," preventing further immigration of Asian people.
- 1921** - The first immigration quota is set, basing the number of admissible immigrants on a percentage of the population of that nationality already living in the United States in 1910. Approximately 350,000 Northern and Western European immigrants granted entry annually as a result.
- 1924** - The "national origins" quota system is established and remains in effect until 1952. This system limits immigration further than the 1921 law, including tighter quotas and a new rule not to admit any immigrant who is ineligible to become a citizen. The latter provision was aimed primarily at the Japanese. Also, the U.S. Border Patrol is formed.
- 1943** - Allowed the for the entry of temporary agricultural workers from North, South, and Central America, to provide farm labor during World War II. The following year, the arrangement is extended to Honduras, Jamaica, Barbados, and the British West Indies. These migrant workers did not have the right to become citizens.
- 1946** - Indians and Filipinos granted the right to become citizens.
- 1948** - First expression of U.S. policy for admitting those fleeing persecution, aimed at displaced people from Germany, Austria, and Italy.
- 1950** - The Internal Security Act makes past or present membership in the Communist Party grounds for inadmissibility or deportation. Strengthens the power of the Attorney General to exclude and deport immigrants without a hearing.
- 1951** - Migrant labor status given to Mexican farmworkers through the "Bracero Program" which allowed them to work and live in camps in US territory, but required them to leave the country when the work was finished, and did not allow them to become citizens. In effect until 1964.
- 1952** - For the first time, all races become eligible for naturalization.
- 1965** - Passed during the civil rights movement, this law eliminated the national origins quota system, which was seen to discriminate against non-Europeans. This method was replaced with a seven-category preference system for relatives of US citizens and permanent residents and for those with special skills needed in the US. Expanded the number of immigrants allowed entry, but maintained the principle of a numerical world-wide limit.
- 1986** - Amnesty program allows 3.1 million illegal immigrants who had been in the country since 1982 to apply for permanent residency. The law also set penalties for employers who knowingly hire illegal immigrants and increased border patrols.
- 1990** - Increased the total number of immigrants allowed into the country, creating an overall cap of 675,000 for 1995. Increased border patrol personnel
- 1996** - The Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant responsibility Act and the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity reconciliation Act are signed into law.

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.) **TYNAN**: Searching for death of James **TYNAN II** born about 1800 in Armagh, Ireland. He married Ann **GOUGH (GOFF)** around 1820 in Ireland or France. He died sometime around 1865 in Paterson NJ. His wife Ann died 3 April 1878 at 9 Jackson St. Paterson and is buried at Holy Sepulchre Cemetery, Totowa, Section K Lot 1. James' name is on the **TYNAN** plot stone, but the cemetery says they have no record of his burial. I checked Sandy Hill, Cedar Lawn, and Laurel Grove cemeteries as well with no success. I also checked the archives in Trenton and found nothing. He was listed in the 1850 and 1860 Censuses (in 1860 he lived on Jersey St. in Paterson). In the 1870 Census, Anne was listed as a widow. He probably died between 1860 and 1865. I also tried contacting the Paterson Archdiocese Archivist but have heard nothing. Do you have any other suggestions I might use in my search? Submitted by Margaret L. Reed, 18 Hillside Drive, #606, East Dennis, Mass.02641 (NOTE: The name was originally submitted for our March issue but this follow up contains more information.)

2.) **WILKINS**: Searching for ancestors/descendants of Amos **WILKINS** and his wife Elizabeth Lake **ANGLES** both born 1836 in England. They came to America about 1860. Amos was naturalized in 1888 in Passaic County NJ. They lived in Paterson until 1901 when they moved to Bayonne, Hudson County NJ. Amos died in 1916 and Elizabeth in 1918, both in Bayonne. They are buried in Cedar Lawn Cemetery, Paterson NJ. They had five children: Elizabeth "Bessy" **WILKINS**, Arthur Frederick B. **WILKINS**, Marcus A. **WILKINS**, William **WILKINS**, and Albert James **WILKINS**. Submitted by Mabel J. Sweetnam, 33 Koenig Lane, Freehold NJ 07729. E-mail address is MJSWEETNAM@aol.com.

3.) **CANTOR**: Correction from June issue. Name was spelled CANTO. Samuel **CANTOR** owned the Orange Tavern on West Street in Elmwood Park (formerly East Paterson). Submitted by Edie Scull Castner, 5509 Kevin Court, Springfield, VA.22151. E-mail address is mauryrd@msn.com. (My apologies for error).

4.) **CLARKEN**: Searching for anyone with information on the family of Terence & Mary Carroll **CLARKEN** who lived in Paterson, NJ between 1870 - 1935. My great grandfather lived and operated a bakery during those years at the intersection of Main & Mary Streets. They had 10 children. Submitted by Thomas Clarken, 6 Debbie Court, Chester, NY 10918 Ph: 914-469-5926.

5.) **KKK**: Would appreciate hearing from anyone with written, photographic, or other evidence or personal recollections of local Klan activities for a book about the **KU KLUX KLAN** in New Jersey, 1920 - 1940. Submitted by Bernard Bush, 31 Bennington Drive, East Windsor, NJ 08520-5347 Ph: 609-433-8654.

**PATERSON INTELLIGENCER NEWSPAPER
DEATHS AND MARRIAGES 1825 TO 1832**

Published every Wednesday - \$2. per annum

Total number of inhabitants of the Paterson was 5,081 in the Census taken in July 4, 1825 by Rev. Samuel Fisher, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church.

Sept. 21 1825 Died in the 28th year of his age, William **MILLER**, Esq. formerly of this town. He died in Paris, France on 24th of July last.

Oct 5, 1825 Died on Monday the 12th ult, at his seat of Eastern View in the county of Fauquier, Colonel Robert **RANDOLPH**, in the 65th year of his age. He entered in the Army of the Revolution as an Ensign, at the early age of sixteen and served at the ever memorable campaign of 1776.

Nov 2, 1825 Married on Thursday evening last, the 27th ult, by the Rev. Samuel Fisher, Mr. Joseph **STARKE** to Miss Jane **WELLER**, all of this place.

Jan 4, 1826 Died at Burlington, NJ on the 17th inst. Frederick **LOUDEN**, aged 95 years, the oldest inhabitant of that village. He fought with Wolfe at Quebec in 1759, but at the beginning of the Revolution was too old to be drafted as a militiaman, being above 45 years. He however served faithfully as a volunteer. He left a large family of children, the oldest above 60, the youngest 17.

Jan 4, 1826 Died in Newark, on the 25th ult Mary **THOMPSON**, a coloured woman, aged 117 years 11 mo. 23 da. She was born in that town Jan 1, 1708.

Jan 25, 1826 Married on Wednesday evening, the 18th instant, by the Rev. John Croes Jr., Mr. William **SCOTT**, to Mrs. Elizabeth **BARKELOW**, all of this place.

Jan 25, 1826 Married on Saturday evening, the 21st instant by the Rev. Samuel Fisher, Mr. John F. **RYERSON**, to Miss Hannah **VAN GIESEN**, all of this place.

Feb 1, 1826 Died on the 19th inst at Lodi (formerly Barbadoes Neck, Bergen Co., NJ) near the copper mines, Wm. **KENNEDY**, a native of Ireland. He left a son and a brother in this country, who are requested to come and take charge of his effects.

Feb 8, 1826 Married on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Cremer, Mr. Jacob **BUSH** to Miss Eliza **DOREMUS** all of this place.

Feb 22, 1826 Married at Hanover, a short time since, by the Rev. Mr. Condit, Mr. James H. **COOK** of New York to Miss Susan C. **FAIRCHILD**, of the former place.

Feb 22, 1826 Died in this town on Saturday, the 11th inst, Mrs. Mary, consort of Gen. Abrham **GODWIN**, in the sixty-second year of her age.

Mar 1, 1826 Married on the 22nd ult by the Rev. Samuel Fisher, Mr. Robert **MORRELL** to Mrs. Mary **TAGGART**, all of this place.

Mar 1, 1826 Died yesterday morning, Mr. Robert **KELLY**, cabinet-maker, late of the City of New York, in the 48th year of his age.

Mar 1, 1826 Died in New Brunswick, on the 16th ult in the 74th year of his age, Gen. John **HEARD**, Surrogate of Middlesex County. He was a brave and useful officer during our revolutionary struggle.

Mar 1, 1826 Died on the 25th January, near Porto Cavello, Robert K. **LOWRY**, Esq. Consul of the U.S. for the port of Laguira, and son of Col. Wm. **LOWRY** of Baltimore.

Mar 1, 1826 Died lately in German Valley, Morris County, Mr. John **SHARP**, aged 82 yrs., Mr. John **SHARPE**, Junior, aged 80 yrs., Mr. Geo. **SHARPE**, 78 yrs., and his son Mr. John **SHARP**, aged 50 yrs. These relatives all resided within a mile and a half, and kied within the period of three months of each other.

Mar 8, 1926 Died in New Brunswick, on Monday th 27th ult, in the 40th year of his age, the Rev. Selah S. **WOODHULL**, D.D., Professor of Ecclesiastical and Pastoral Theology in the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Dutch Church.

Mar 15, 1826 Married at New York, on Sunday evening, the 5th inst, by the Rev. Samuel H. Cox, Mr. James **EGBERT**, printer, formerly of Morristown, to Miss Joanna J. **CHIDESTER**, of the former place.

Mar 15, 1826 Died in Gloucester, Capt. William **DAMRELL** of Portsmouth and Master of the sloop, Boston, aged 36. He was probably the largest man in the U.S. He weighs 444 lbs.

Apr 12, 1826 Married in Hampton, on Saturday evening last, by the Rev. Richard Gilliam, Captain Richard **WHITFIELD**, aged 22 yrs to Miss Mary **ALMAND**, aged ninety-four. All of Hampton.

Apr 12, 1826 Died Wed. morning at Bridgeport, Conn the Hon. Pierpont **EDWARDS**, district Judge of the U.S. for the District of Connecticut. He was born in North Hampton, Mass in April, 1750.

May 3, 1826 Died at Philadelphia, Pa. on Tuesday morning the 25th ult. the Rev. John **CREAMER**, Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this town.

May 3, 1826 Died at Hackensack, NJ in the 56th year of her age, Mrs. Susannah **ROMEYN**, wife of the Rev. James H. **ROMEYN**.

May 10, 1826 Married at New Brunswick, on the 24th ult. by the Rev. J. Hardenburg, Mr. Christian Z. **PAULISON** of Hackensack, to Miss Caroline **HASSERT** of the former place.

May 10, 1826 Died in New York Rev. Samuel A. **PETERS**, L.L.D. aged 90 yr 4 mo 7 da. He was born in Hebron, Conn. graduated at Yale College in 1757, went to England and took orders in 1759.

May 24, 1826 Died at Orange, on the 8th inst. Abraham **WILLIAMS**, Esq.

May 24, 1826 Died in New York on the 16th inst. Thomas **GIBBONS**, Esq. formerly of Savannah, Georgia, in the 69th yr of his age.

May 31, 1826 Died at Newcastle, Del. on the 21st inst. Hon. Nicholas **VAN DYKE**, a Senator of the U.S. from the state of Delaware.

June 7, 1826 Died at Trenton, on the 30th ult. Gen. John **BEATTY**, in the 78th year of his age. He early entered the service of his country as an officer and rose to the rank of Lieut-Colonel in the army of the Revolution.

June 7, 1826 Died at Boston, Mrs. Sarah **BOWDOIN DEARBORN**, aged 64, wife of Gen. Henry **DEARBORN**, and formerly wife of Hon. James **DOWDOIN**, dec.

June 14, 1826 Married on the evening of the 12th instant, by the Rev. Samuel Fisher, Mr. Ellis **BOYDEN** to Mrs. Hannah **NICOLL**, all of this town.

June 14, 1826 Died at Burlington, NJ on Wednesday morning last, William **GRIFFITH**, Esq. Clerk of the Supreme Court of the U.S., in the 59th year of his age.

June 14, 1826 Died at New Haven, on the 9th. Rev Jediah **MORSE**, DD.L.L.D. aged 65 yrs.

June 28, 1826 Married on Monday evening the 26th inst. by the Rev. John Croes, Jr., Mr. Benjamin **TOWNSEND**, merchant of New York, to Miss Mary Ann **BENNET**, of this place.

June 28, 1826 Married on Wednesday, the 21st inst. by the Rev. Jacob T. Field, Mr. Martin **VAN HOUTEN** to Miss Hester **BERTRAM**, both of the Ponds.

EXAMINING THE EVIDENCE

(As taken from "Missing Links" by Myra Vanderpool Gormley, CG)

In the school of methodology for genealogists, we must learn to weigh and evaluate evidence similar to the way juries do as we attempt to prove our genealogical connections. There are differences, however. In a court of law there are two major categories of evidence:

Admissible; meaning it is worth considering, but still varies in degrees of reliability, and
Inadmissible; meaning it is not allowed to be heard because it is not reliable enough even to be considered in a legal proceeding.

Genealogists do not have judges to tell us what can or cannot be heard; we "hear" it all. We look at every shred of information we find and often draw incorrect conclusions because we do not know how to weigh it or how to resolve the frequent occurrence of conflicting evidence. Many researchers assume if several pieces of information agree, the data must be correct and off go down the proverbial primrose paths. Such roads can lead to erroneous pedigrees and wrong connections, and not infrequently, to dead-ends.

After collecting information, take a careful look at what you have and sort it into two groups:

Primary evidence or sources. Usually written records; the first or earliest documents in which a particular piece of information was recorded, created at or near to the time of the event.

Secondary evidence. Think of it as secondhand information that has come from some other person or record.

Get as close to the original documents as you can. However, keep in mind that even original primary documents may contain errors. Just because it is primary evidence does not guarantee the information is correct, but it is more likely to be. Make the effort to trace your secondary evidence back to primary sources.

How do you resolve conflicting evidence? Follow the advice of Thomas W. Jones, Ph.D., CG that he gave in a lecture on this subject at the National Genealogical Conference in Valley Forge last May: "Judge Each Item of Evidence with the test of the four "Cs":

- Closeness (in place and time).
- Credibility (of the person who made the record).
- Causality (why the record was made).
- Corroboration (with other evidence).

Of course, if you do not know where the information came from, how can you evaluate it? That is why you should record and cite your sources.

For more information on evaluation of evidence, see the chapter of that name in "*The Researcher's Guide to American Genealogy*," by Val D. Greenwood (2nd edition). This book should be in your personal library. It is available from Genealogical Publishing Co., of Baltimore; 1-800-296-6687 or <http://www.genealogical.com/>