

The Castle Genie

NEWSLETTER OF THE GENEALOGY CLUB

Passaic County Historical Society, Lambert Castle, Valley Road, Paterson, New Jersey 07503

THE BOARDVILLE DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH AND CEMETERY

Compiled by Mr. Tom Riley, Bloomingdale, New Jersey
1990 Nov 30

The Ringwood members of the Dutch Reformed Church first met as a mission of the church at Pompton. In 1816, the parishioners in Ringwood partitioned to split with the Pompton congregation and build their own church. The Boardville Dutch Reformed Church was constructed in December 1817 on a parcel of land donated by the Board family. As shown on an 1861 map of Passaic County and a circa 1877 map of Pompton Township, it was located near the intersection of Forge Pond Road and Greenwood Lake Road, next to the Boardville school. With the construction of Wanaque Reservoir in the 1920s, this area was cleared and flooded. Greenwood Lake Road was relocated over the site where the church and school once stood.

Boardville remained affiliated with the church at Pompton until March, 1854 when the union between the two churches was dissolved. The Pompton congregation paid the Boardville congregation \$400 for their interest in the Pompton property.

A deed for the Boardville Church is located in Book A, Page 30, "Ancient Deeds," Passaic County Court House, Paterson, NJ. It is dated m. 22, 1855.

In April 1856, Rev. James E. BERNART was appointed Pastor at Boardville. There is residence shown as a parsonage south of the Church on Greenwood Lake Road on an 1861 Passaic County Map. Rev. Bernart is shown living there on the 1877 ca Pompton Township Map. Spencer S. RILEY and Sophonnia E. COOK were married by Rev. Bernart on March 28, 1868 at Boardville.

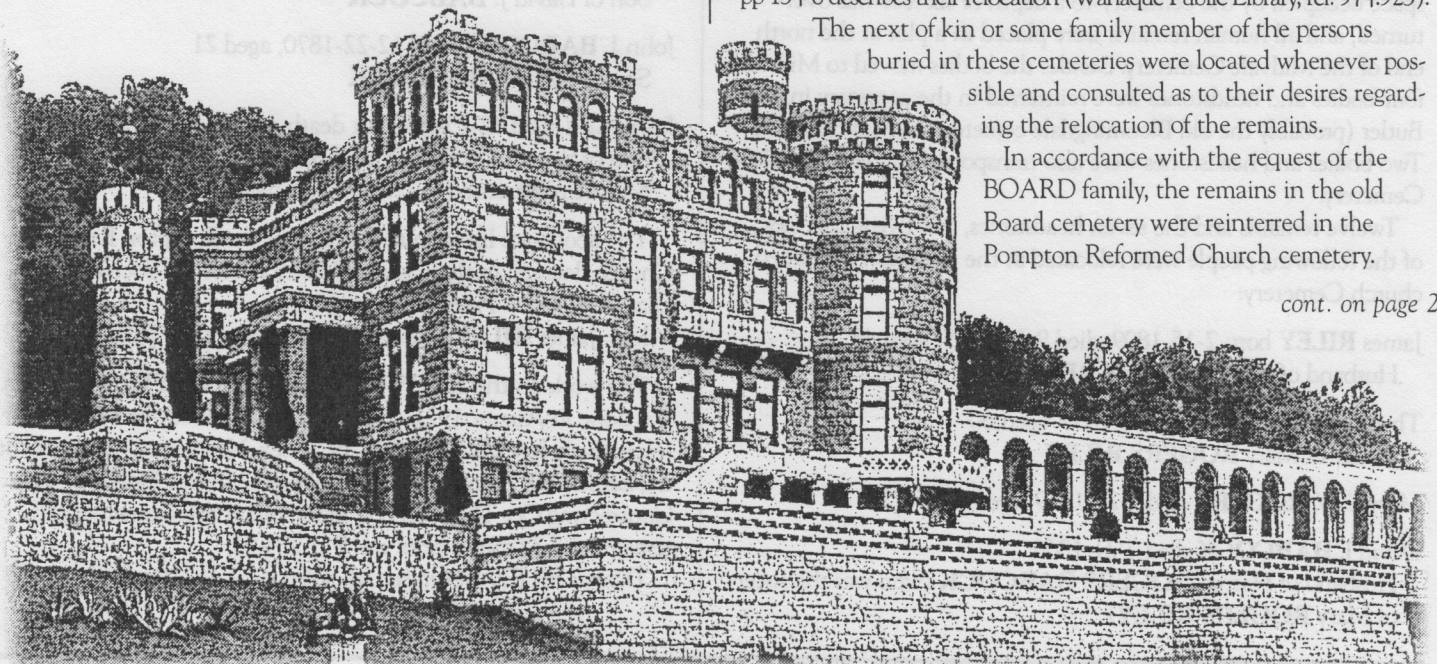
In 1881, the Rev. John N. JAMISON, the pastor at Pompton, was serving the 13 member Boardville congregation on alternate Sundays. Mrs. Lulu COLFAX of Stonetown attended the Boardville church for ten years (Ringwood Public Library).

The four cemetery plots in the Boardville area also had to be removed before the construction of Wanaque reservoir. The "1925 Report of the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission," pp 134-6 describes their relocation (Wanaque Public Library, ref: 974.923).

The next of kin or some family member of the persons buried in these cemeteries were located whenever possible and consulted as to their desires regarding the relocation of the remains.

In accordance with the request of the BOARD family, the remains in the old Board cemetery were reinterred in the Pompton Reformed Church cemetery.

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Club News

The Passaic County Historical Society Genealogy Club holds meetings 10:00 a.m. at Lambert Castle Museum on the second Saturday of the month from September through May (unless otherwise specified). Meeting dates for the 2006-2007 year are as follows and programs will be announced as they become known:

Saturday, September 9, 2006:

Our speaker will be Mr. Jack DiStefano, Director of the Paterson Museum. Mr. DiStefano's topic is to be determined.

Saturday, October 14, 2006

Saturday, November 11, 2006

Saturday, December 9, 2006:

Genealogy Club's Annual Holiday Brunch and Silent Auction

Saturday, January 13, 2007

Saturday, February 10, 2007

Saturday, March 10, 2007

Saturday, April 14, 2007

Saturday, May 12, 2007

Boardville Dutch Reformed Church and Cemetery

cont. from page 1

The nineteen Board family members are listed in Volume Two of the "Genealogical Magazine of NJ" p 107.

The **BROWN** family plot was moved to a section of the Midvale Cemetery. The sixty-five graves and headstones were all in good condition and are fenced in a separate part of the cemetery.

The remains and tombstones in the old **RYERSON** Plot were also moved to the Midvale Cemetery. In a few cases, new stones were provided by the reservoir commission.

The **ERSKINE** Plot presented a problem because the graves had had very little care for many years. There were only a few headstones and no records of many of the burials.

Because the location of most of the graves was unknown, the entire space occupied by the cemetery-to a depth of six feet-was overturned, and all human remains were placed in a plot at the north end of the Midvale Cemetery. Besides the bodies moved to Midvale, four bodies and headstones were reinterred in the cemetery in Butler (probably the old Bloomingdale cemetery on Manning Ave). Two bodies and headstones were also transported to Bernardsville Cemetery.

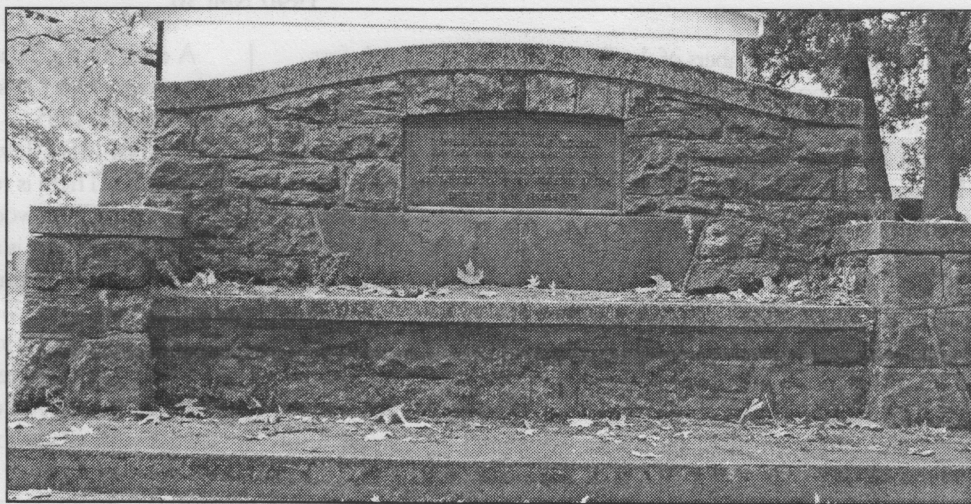
Twelve remains and the seven headstones, and five footstones, of the following people were relocated at the Pompton Reformed church Cemetery:

James **RILEY** born 2-15-1809, died 9-11-1855, aged 45
Husband of Mary **ROGERS RILEY**

Thomas **ROGERS** died 2-16-1835, aged 60
Father of Mary **ROGERS RILEY**

Mary E.W. **ROGERS** died 4-25-1849, aged 18

David J. **BABCOCK** died 7-21-1866
Husband of Harriet **ROGERS BABCOCK** (who was the sister of Mary **ROGERS RILEY**)



George S. **BABCOCK** died 5-21-1865, aged 18
Son of David J. **BABCOCK**

John J. **BABCOCK** died 12-22-1870, aged 21
Son of David J. **BABCOCK**

Ira **RILEY** died 12-25-?, Infant death
Son of Spencer S. **RILEY** and Sophonnia **COOK**.
May be represented by the seventh headstone.

The above are listed in the records of the Pompton Reformed Church, located in the Passaic County Historical Society library, Lambert Castle, Paterson, New Jersey.

Mrs. James **RILEY** is listed as the owner of the plot.

The work on the **BROWN**, **BOARD**, and **RYERSON** plots was done in August 1921, May 1922, and November 1922, respectively by A.E. Wolfe Co., of Sussex, New Jersey. The work at the **ERSKINE** Plot was done in July 1922 by the Paterson Contracting Co. The total cost of removing approximately 256 remains and 37 tombstones was \$11,234.08

Thomas **RILEY**, November 30, 1990

GRAVESTONE RECORDS FOR BOARD FAMILY PLOT, BOARDVILLE, PASSAIC COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

*Copied by Edwin N. Hopson, Jr.
from the Genealogical Magazine of New Jersey, August 14, 1920*

This burying ground was one of the four removed by the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission from the site of the new Wanaque Reservoir. The remains and headstones were removed in May 1922 to the Pompton Reformed Churchyard. (See report of the commission for 1925, pp 134-6.)

The asterisk (*) indicates that no stone was found for the individual so designated. His name and relationship appearing on the stone of a member of his family.

BOARD, Charles, died Dec 22, 1858, aged 86.3.25;
Wife: Joanna, died Oct 16, 1841 aged 62.4.2; Daughter: Mary born Oct 11, 1809, died Nov 17, 1856; Son: Joseph, drowned June 19, 1816, aged 5.3.20

BOARD, David, born March 24, 1727, died Jan 19, 1799;
Wife Mary, died Aug 30, 1825, aged 82.2.1. (David **BOARD** was a Paymaster in the New Jersey Militia during the Revolutionary War)

BOARD, James died Dec 5, 1803, aged 83.0.25;
Son James, Jr., died Oct 2, 1801 in 38th yr

BOARD, James, Jr. See James **BOARD**

BOARD, James D., born Sept 1, 1773, died Aug 11, 1857, aged 77.11.11

BOARD, John F., died Nov 24, 1878, aged 73.8.3; 1st Wife Phebe Ann, died Jan 10, 1843, aged 34.10.18; Daughter Matilda Z., died March 17, 1837, aged 1.5.2; also an infant, no dates. (Sophia, 2nd Wife of John F. **BOARD**, died Jan 5, 1892, aged 84 yrs. and was buried in the **BROWN** family plot at Boardville and lately transferred to the cemetery at Midvale.)

BOARD, Joseph, died Dec 12, 1831, aged 94.4.0;
Wife Phebe, died Dec 20, 1816, aged 79.1.0; Daughter Sarah, wife of Abraham **STICKNEY** (see below). (Joseph **BOARD** was a Captain in the Bergen Co. Militia during the Revolutionary War.)

BOARD, Nathaniel, born Sept 27, 1775, died Dec 31, 1842;
Wife Mary B., born Nov 20, 1779, died Nov 24, 1850

STICKNEY, Abraham*; Wife Sarah (daughter of Joseph and Phebe **BOARD**), died April 26, 1826, aged 49.3.23.

VAN AULEN, John*; Wife Margaret, died July 17, 1781, aged 39.9.0

WANAQUE RESERVOIR CEMETERY REMOVALS

*Taken from Report of the North Jersey Distric Water Supply Commission of the State of New Jersey (1925)
(Wanaque Public Library Ref: 974.923 NOR)*

Removal of Cemeteries

General. Removal of four small cemeteries in the Wanaque Reservoir was started at an early date in the construction of the program. The next of kin, or some representative of the family of persons buried in these cemeteries, was located wherever possible and consulted as to their desires regarding the disposition of the bodies. The commission offered to either provide a new burial place of transport he remains to any other plot within reasonable distance. Whenever its condition would permit, the old gravestone was removed and set up at the new gave. The family was permitted to be present at the time of removal, if desired, and several took advantage of this privilege.

BROWN Cemetery. The Brown Cemetery, in accordance with the desires of Squire Edward J. BROWN, was moved to a tract in Midvale Cemetery purchased by the commission. The new graves for members of the Brown family were fenced in separate from other tracts. There were sixty-five graves in this cemetery, all marked by tombstones in good condition.

RYERSON Cemetery. The bodies and headstones in the Ryerson Cemetery were also moved to Midvale Cemetery. In certain cases, new stones were provided.

BOARD Cemetery. In accordance with the request of the BOARD family, the remains of the old Board cemetery were reinterred in a lot purchased by the Commission in the old Pompton Reformed Church cemetery at Pompton. The old gravestones were repaired, where possible, but several new stones were provided to replace stones not fit for removal. In order that the new stones

should be as similar to the old ones as possible, brownstone was obtained from Connecticut, and the inscriptions were carved in the old style lettering. There were nineteen graves in the cemetery.

ERSKINE Cemetery. The Erskine Cemetery was in a very dilapidated state. There were few monuments and no record of many of the burials; consequently, it was difficult to get in touch with the next of kin of many of the people buried there. As the location of most graves was unknown, the entire space occupied by this cemetery, to a depth of six feet was carefully overturned, and all human remains removed. Wherever it was possible to identify remains from the few monuments which did exist, they were placed, with the consent of living relatives, in the Midvale Cemetery with proper markers. The unidentified remains were placed in one location at the northerly end of Midvale Cemetery where the commission intends to place an appropriate marker. Besides the bodies moved to Midvale Cemetery, twelve bodies and seven headstones and five footstones were moved to designated plots in the Pompton Reformed Church cemetery, four bodies and headstones to the cemetery in Butler and two bodies and headstones were reinterred at Bernardsville Cemetery.

All work at the Brown, Board, and Ryerson cemeteries was done in August 1921, May 1922, and November 1922, respectively, by A.E. Wolfe of Sussex New Jersey, an experienced cemetery man. The work at the Erskine Cemetery was done during July 1922 under Contract 5, by the Paterson Contracting Company, who submitted the lowest bid. The total cost of removing approximately 256 bodies and 37 tombstone under this contract was 11,234.08.

THE HISTORY OF LAST NAMES

The three-name system that is fairly standard among the English speaking countries is a relatively recent development. The Romans had an elaborate three name system that fell along with the Empire and by the fourth century AD, there was nary a middle or last name to be found. Single names worked as well as can be expected for the next six hundred years. The practice of attaching a word to help identify a man was resurrected in Venice and spread first to France, then England, then Germany-then to the rest of Europe. Today, those without a surname are the exception.

The Chinese were the first to adopt surnames to honor their forebears, with the family name placed first, rather than last. Thus, the family name of Sun Yat-sen is Sun. Surnames that describe a man by his relatives are only one of the several categories of surnames.

When communities consisted of just a few people, surnames weren't so important. But as each town acquired more and more John's and Mary's, the need was established for a way to identify each from the other. The Romans had begun the practice of using "given-name + clan-name + family-name" about 300 B.C. In the English-speaking part of the world, the exact date that surnames began to be adopted can't be pinpointed. The Doomsday Book compiled by William the Conqueror required surnames, but hereditary surnames are not considered to have been commonplace until the late 1200's.

William Camden wrote in "Remaines of a Greater Worke Concerning Britaine" (1586);

"About the yeare of our Lord 1000... surnames began to be taken up in France, and in England about the time of the Conquest, or else a very little before, under King Edward the Confessor, who was all Frenchified...but the French and wee termed them Surnames, not because they are the names of the sire, or the father, but because they are super added to Christian names as the Spanish called them Renombres, as Renames."

Categories of Names

Some surnames were derived from a man's occupation (Carpenter, Taylor, Brewer, Mason), a practice that was commonplace by the end of the 14th century. Place names reflected a location of residence and were also commonly used (Hill, Brook, Forrest, Dale) as a basis for the surname for reasons that can be easily understood. Some place names are a little cryptic, such as Chevrolet, the French place name that means "little goat." The name referred to the picture painted on the outdoor sign at a roadside inn. Pictures were used since few had reading skills and in that era, Chevrolet referred to a place. Sometimes a man was most easily distinguished among his neighbors by a particular trait or by some physical characteristic. Nicknames that stuck became surnames-some of which were so vicious-it is surprising they lasted at all. Many with names vulgar or scurrilous connotations were eventually changed by altering the spelling or just dropped outright in favor of a more acceptable moniker. About one-third of all US surnames are Patronymic in origin, and identified the first bearer of the name by his father

(or grandfather in the case of some Irish names). Acquired ornamental names were simply made up and had no specific reflection on the first who bore the name. They simply sounded nice or were made up as a means of identification, generally much later than most surnames were adopted. There are other sources as well, but most can be wedged into one of the above categories.

Nicknames

When surnames were being adopted, many were the result of nicknames that were given by friends, relatives, or others. Some nicknames were extremely unflattering (to the point of vulgarity), but most of those have vanished, having been changed by descendants through spelling changes or simply by changing names after emigrating.

Physical features that were prominent when surnames began to be adopted were also borrowed as an identifier (Long, Short, Beardsly, Stout) as were dispositions of the bearers (Gay, Moody, Sterne, Wise). Sometimes the name told its own story (Lackland, Freeholder, Goodpasture, Upthegrove) and sometimes they might have been selected to elicit envy or sympathy (Rich, Poor, Wise, Armstrong).

Patronymic and Matronymic

Names that identify the father are termed Patronymic surnames. Rarely the name of the mother contributed the surname which is referred to as Matronymic origin. The Scandinavians added "son" to identify John's son or Erik's son. The Norman-French used the prefix "Fitz" to mean child of, as in Fitzpatrick, for child of Patrick. Many other cultures had their own prefixes to indicate of the father's name, including the Scots ('Mac'Donald), Irish ('O'Brien), Dutch ('Van'Buren), the French ('de'Gaulle), Germans ('Von'berger) Spanish/Italian ('Di'Tello) and the Arab-speaking nations ('ibn'Saud). Sometimes the prefixes were attached to places rather than the father's name, such as traditional family land holdings or estates.

Acquired and Ornamental

Some names were simply added when those without a surname suddenly needed one. A lady-in-waiting for royalty might have had no traditional surname but would require one if no longer in the service of royalty. In times of political turmoil, a deposed ruler might require a smaller staff, and long-time servants would find themselves among commoners and suddenly in need of a surname. Names were sometimes invented as combinations of other words.

Occupational

Among the most common names are those specialty crafts and trades that were common during medieval times. The Miller was essential for making flour from grain. The Sawyer cut timber into workable lengths, with which the Carpenter could make specialty items for villagers. Some names were a reflection of the place of employment rather than the job itself; the name Abbott generally



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Author at Sunnybank

MARY VIRGINIA HAWES TERHUNE

Pen name "Marion Harland"

Mary Virginia HAWES TERHUNE, was an American novelist and writer of domestic manuals, biographies, histories, and travelogues. She was born in Dennisville, Virginia on Dec. 21, 1830. Over the course of 60 years, she published more than twenty-five works under the pen name "Marion HARLAND."

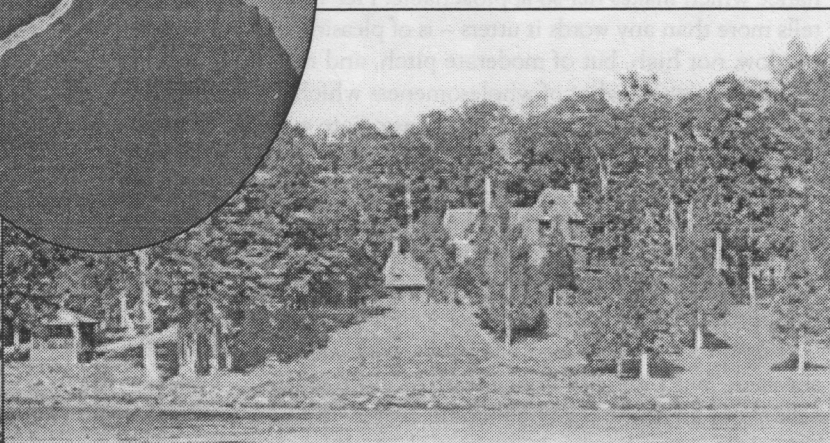
She married a Presbyterian minister from New Jersey, Edward Payson TERHUNE, in 1856, who was temporarily serving in a Richmond parish. The couple moved to Newark, New Jersey in 1859, and Mrs. Terhune would live in the North the rest of her life.

The couple had six children, only three of whom survived childhood. All became authors, and her youngest, Albert Payson Terhune, (right) was the author of "Lad of Sunnybank," and other well-loved dog stories.



Mrs. Terhune remained active into her eighties. Her last novel, "The Carrington's of High Hill," was published in 1919 when she was totally blind. She died on June 3, 1922 at age ninety-one at her New York City home.

Published in by Schribner, Armstrong & Co. in 1874, Mrs. Terhune's work titled "Common Sense in the Household, a Manual of Practical Housewifery" is available for your enjoyment at PCHS Elizabeth Anne Beam Memorial Research Library.



Following is an interview with Mrs. Terhune at her home in Sunnybank as it appeared in the "New York Times" in 1902:

WRITER OF MANY BOOKS

A Talk with Marion Harland at Her Home in New Jersey

taken from New York Times, May 17, 1902

The name of Sunnybank, an old homestead in Virginia, which is also the title of her eighth novel, appropriately names Marion Harland's present home on Ramapo Lake in the picturesque Valley of Pompton, in New Jersey. Here, with the Ramapo Mountains circling about them, Dr. and Mrs. TERHUNE for thirty years have made their summer home. Once they spent a winter there, but winters are now generally passed in New York

Through Mrs. Terhune's kindly forethought her faithful coachman met the writer of this article at the railway station – and Pompton is blessed with two railroads to New York--and drove him over a mile and a half of macadamized road to Sunnybank. With evident loyalty, he pointed out "our place over there" as we came to the western edge of the lake. Directly opposite on the south shore was Sunnybank, a fine growth of native trees surrounding the brown house which fronts on the water. The road winds along the shore to a little bridge which spans a narrow stream at the easterly end of the

lake when it crosses to the south bank and returns almost to the other end. The drive originally was even longer, but Dr. Terhune bought a field through which he built a road, giving it to the town. This shortened the distance enough to save minutes sufficient often to prevent the missing of trains.

Finally, as we passed a little brown lodge, a gently sloping roadway went through well-wooded grounds toward the shore of the lake. Then came a turn and the carriage was at the hospitable door of Sunnybank. On the southwest side of the house a veranda enclosed in glass is fitted up with shelves, filled with growing plants. Fronting the lake the porch is also enclosed in glass. On the occasion of this visit, which was in winter, Marion Harland's grandchildren – the children of her daughter, Christine Terhune Herrick – were playing on the frozen lake with skates and sled. Mrs. Terhune's library, which opens into this sheltered porch, is a coy room of soft and quiet colors.

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Writer of Many Books *cont. from page 5*

The walls and ceiling are finished in wood, mellow and rich of hue, suggestive reminders of Virginia or North Carolina or Georgia forests. An old spinning wheel with a bunch of flax was near the fireplace, over which hung a festoon of rosaries of every description arranged in intricate lace work fashion. The abundant bookshelves occupying every bit of available wall space were hung with golden brown curtains of a soft finished material which a very profound masculine ignorance cannot further describe. Comfort, simplicity, and an absence of ostentation were the thought promptly inspired by this room. Its belongings and appointments were subordinated to be the kindly presence of the mistress of Sunnybank, which maintains, as one might expect, the hospitable traditions of its Virginia prototype.

The published pictures of Marion Harland very generally give the lines of strength which one sees in her face, but they quite as generally fail to reproduce that womanly softness of countenance which makes her so approachable. Her voice – and a voice tells more than any words it utters – is of pleasing quality, sincere, not low, not high, but of moderate pitch, and informed with that contagious quality of wholesomeness which a very large consultancy of readers instinctively associate with its owner.

"You won't mind my knitting, will you?" she asked, taking up her needles and a ball of crimson wool.

Then her deft fingers rapidly plied the two needles all the while she was conversing with that entire freedom from pre-occupation which makes a man wish there were some masculine equivalent for knitting or sewing.

"I used to be very reticent about my work, even my past work," she said, "but I suppose I have become more sensible. I never talk about anything that I am doing, not even to my husband, though I frequently take counsel with him. If he sees me engaged upon a piece of writing, he never asks about it till I speak of it. And I observe the same habit with him. If he is writing a sermon, I do not question him. It has been for years a mutual understanding between us. I remember one day at a reception I had people continually saying to me 'What are you doing now?' until I was very weary of it. I went up to Mr. Stockton who had a tired look on his face. 'I suppose, Mr. Stockton,' I said 'people don't dare ask you what literary work you are engaged upon now?'"

"His face took on a wistful and weary look. 'I have had forty-three persons ask me that since I came into this room,' he answered, 'and one even asked me how much I made a year. I had a notion to say –' What he had a notion to say, of course, he did not say, for Mr. Stockton is too kind and gentle-spirited to tell a man capable of asking such a question the unpleasant truth it would be well for him to know."

Like many another lad born south of Mason and Dixon's line, the writer had made his first acquaintance with fiction in the pages of Marion Harland, "Moss Side," was one of the first books he had ever read, and this he had read and reread times without number. It was interesting, therefore, in recounting to the author that boyish enthusiasm for the book to hear her own criticism of herself.

"I outgrew my earlier work," she said. "I wrote my first novel at sixteen. That is too young. I would never allow a daughter of mine to do such a thing. But it seemed to be liked. Yet I was

entirely too young to publish anything. An author should not be judged by her first books, especially if she began at such an age."

"Wasn't your 'Marriage Through Prudential Reasons' the first thing you published that was reprinted in England, translated to French, retranslated back into English, and reprinted in America?"

"Yes. I published it anonymously. The New York Albion reprinted the English version which had been translated from the French. The Albion contained nothing but English reprints. My sketch had appeared in Godey's Lady's Book, and naturally, when The Albion republished it, Mr. Godey came out and claimed it as his story. He did not know who wrote it. Nobody did. I kept it wholly to myself."

"That, and the success of 'Alone,' the writer said "is almost as remarkable as the success of the heroine of Mrs. Augusta Evans's 'St. Elmo.' I made the acquaintance of that book by first reading the burlesque on it."

"'St. Twelmo!'" laughed my hostess. Replying to some allusion made to Mrs. Evans's style, she said: "Mrs. Evans is one of my friends. She never uses in conversation any kind of speech but the simplest."

Speaking of her earlier work, which she had outgrown, Mrs. Terhune remarked: "I don't think it did any harm. I think the sensational literature which abounds now is simply dreadful. I had a letter only a little while ago from Mrs. A.D.T. Whitney. She is now advanced in years, but she still pulls a strong bow. She expresses herself with the greatest vigor against this devastating flood of trashy novels."

As we went up the stairs to Mrs. Terhune's study on the next floor, she said, "Our house is itself a box, with additions up on here and there as we needed them." The house, nevertheless, does not present the appearance one might expect from the method of building. The study, with a beautiful outlook through two windows upon Ramapo Lake, and the encircling mountains, which are spurs of the Blue Ridge system, had very much the look of being really a literary workshop.

"Sit down in that old chair," said Mrs. Terhune. "It's older than you will ever be. It belonged to my great-great-grandmother." The writer sat down, interested and pleased, in the venerable heirloom, covered with a quaint patterned cretonne, while our hostess on the opposite side of her desk, which is placed at right angles to the two windows between which it stands, recounted her tribulations with temperance fanatics.

"In some of my cooking receipts I recommend liquors, which stirs up a good many people to write me. Some years ago the editor of a religious paper attacked me as the cause of thousands of drunkards' graves, of widows, and fatherless children. He was considerate enough also to send me a marked copy of the paper containing his editorial. I showed it to Dr. Irenaeus Prime of "The Observer," who came to my defense. He wrote a reply to the other editor, in which he said he thought the very best thing you could do with brandy was to burn it, and that the cooking of liquor evaporated most of the alcohol anyway, so that it couldn't be intoxicating.

"My average mail is three hundred letters a week. That makes over fifteen thousand letters a year. Besides these I have my personal correspondence, which is large. I could not get through with it all, but for the help of an exceptionally good secretary.

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Writer of Many Books *cont. from page 6*

Then I am strong, and work systematically. I write an abstract of my reply to every letter, either on the envelope or a piece of paper attached to it. My private correspondence I write wholly myself. People write to me about everything. Some of the letters I cannot answer. Some want me to write the story of their lives, and divide the profits with them. Others wish me to write stories the plots of which they offer to furnish on the same terms. They are not infrequently offended when I decline. One such I told I could not write on all the subject I wished to if I lived for a hundred years. One projector of a new paper wanted me to contribute for a year without compensation, with the promise that after that I should be paid better than I ever had been paid by any paper."

On the desk was a collection of paperweights. "It's a fad of mine," she said. "My friends are continually sending all kinds of paper weights to me. I collected the rosaries you noticed down stairs over the fireplace in the East when travelling with my son in 1893-4."

Out of one of the many bookcases in the room, Mrs. Terhune took a green morocco case. "This is the only illustrated copy in existence," she said, taking out of the case a beautifully bound volume of her novel, "His Great Self." "An Intimate friend, the present owner of Westover, sent me these illustrations. All the pictures are taken from the originals in Westover House."

Beside many other photographs it contained a photograph of "King Carter," of Col. Byrd, and one of beautiful Evelyn Byrd. "That picture of Evelyn Byrd on the wall there," she said pointing to a framed watercolor, "was made from the original in Westover House. The present owner of Westover gave it to me."

Out in the trees between the house and the lake, as we talked, squirrels were racking with the acute vitality which seems to belong peculiarly to them. Mrs. Terhune pointed to them and said: "The place is alive with squirrels. Although Dr. Terhune was a great sportsman years ago, he never touches a gun now. Indeed a gun is never shot off on our place. In the summer it is perfectly choral with birds. We have about fifty acres here and round there on the west shore of the lake, and the birds seem to know they are safe with us. That is my daughter's house over there, opposite, Mrs. Christine Herrick. She calls her place 'Outlook.' There is a superb view from it. She is often here and we have, besides, a very pleasant society among our neighbors. Another daughter, Mrs. VAN DE WATER, lives on the other side of the lake."

A few minutes before the writer left Sunnybank, Dr. Terhune returned, giving a cordial greeting and subsequently taking the writer into the carriage with Mrs. Terhune, who had a call to make, on the way to the Erie station.

MARION HARLAND'S THIEVING COACHMAN He is sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary

taken from the New York Times, May 14, 1895

(Editor's note: I stumbled upon this rather obscure article while reading through archived New York Times newspapers online. I found it to be in sharp contrast with the congenial, rather demure picture painted of Marion Harland in the article titled "Writer of Many Books." Interesting, you decide....mjp)

PATERSON, NJ May 13. - James WASHBURN, the thieving coachman who for a long time was employed by Mrs. Rev. E. P. TERHUNE, in the literary world known as "Marion HARLAND," was sentenced to the County Jail here today for five months at hard labor and to pay the costs of prosecution. The important witnesses against Washburne, upon whose testimony he was convicted, were the authoress and her daughter, Mrs. HERRICK, both of who live at the Terhune mansion at Pompton Lakes, about six miles from Paterson.

For a long time they had been missing goods, but did not suspect the coachman. On one occasion the family was called away. While they were absent the coachman, with his wife, went to visit in Jersey City. The Terhune's returned before they

were expected and before the return of the coachman. A day or two after their return, Mrs. Terhune and her daughter were walking near the house of the coachman, which is on the grounds near their own house. Their attention was attracted by the crying of a cat.

Mrs. Terhune climbed through a window to release the cat. While in the house she discovered sufficient evidence to convict her coachman on five different charges of larceny. All kinds of household goods were found including many of Mrs. Terhune's prize cooking utensils, jewelry, fancy lamps, rare articles that had been brought from abroad, and many other things that had been missed from the household for months. The coachmen become aware of what had occurred and did not return to Pompton. A warrant was sworn out for his arrest in Jersey City by Constable KEIFER, who brought him to his county, where he has been in jail. He was tried at the present time, found guilty, and sentenced today. The Terhune's recovered goods that they never expected to see again.

FOLK FINDER

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. Inquiries may be e-mailed to <pchsgc@yahoo.com>. Queries by mail should be sent to "Folk Finder," Passaic County Historical Society, Lambert Castle Museum, Valley Road, Paterson, New Jersey 07503.

If you can help any of our submitters, please contact them directly.

1. BAUMLE: I am seeking information on the Robert **BAUMLE** family of Paterson, New Jersey. Robert was born 1849 in Germany and died March 1911 in Paterson. His wife was Olive (born 1853 in Switzerland or Germany), and their children were Annie (born 1878 in Switzerland or Germany); Sofie (born 1881 in Switzerland or Germany); Hulda (born 1883 in Germany).

The family was in Paterson on the 1900, 1910, 1920, and 1930 censuses. Hulda attended St. Boniface Catholic Church. I would like to know the death dates of Olive and her children and where they are buried. Any information or leads would be greatly appreciated! Submitted by: Linda **BURAS** email: LBOFLA@charter.net

2. BELL: Looking for information on Robert **BELL** (died 1899 Oct 27 in Passaic) who was a machinist who came from Silton, Somerset, England to New Jersey in 1870. He married Catherine Louise **ICKE** (died 1915 June 14 in Passaic) in Passaic, New Jersey on 1873 May 21 1873. At the time of the 1880 census the couple lived on 197 Main Ave., Passaic, New Jersey.

The couple had six children: Arthur Daniel **BELL** (b 1875 Nov 27 Dorsetshire, England, d 1938 July 31 Pitman NJ, buried in Cedar Grove Cemetery, Elmer NJ); William H. **BELL** (b 1874 in Passaic, d 1960 at Saint Joseph's Hospital, Paterson); Edwin Russell **BELL** (b ca 1881 in Passaic); Sarah L. **BELL** (b 1886 Nov 3, d 1964 at Passaic General hospital); Jennie **BELL** (died young); and Anna **BELL** (died young).

At the time of William's **BELL's** death, he lived at 121 Athenia Ave., Clifton NJ. Sarah L. **BELL** lived at 87 Prospect Street, Passaic NJ. We are interested in finding the marriage certificate, death certificate, and/or cemetery of Robert and Catherine Louise **BELL**. Thank you. Submitted by: Mrs. Jon W. **BELL**, 9136 Spindletree Way, Jacksonville, FL 32256, email jibell2@comast.net

3. MAZZARINO: My great-grandmother and my grandfather and his brothers started a business in Paterson probably back in the 1930's. It was a trucking company called Erie Trucking on Beech Street. The entire family was from Paterson, and their surname **MAZZARINO** is sometimes spelled **MAZZERINA**. I'm trying to get any information on my great grandmother Carmela **MAZZARINO**. I am also interested to know if their trucking company could be listed in the history books as one of the old transportation companies in Paterson servicing this area and New York. Thank you.

Submitted by: Bob **MAZZERINA** email: robert.mazzerina@verizon.net Office ph: 973-696-7498, fax 973-696-3342, cell ph: 201-232-5638

4. SMITH, Henry Green(e): Seeking information on Henry Green(e) **SMITH**, born 03-18-1888 in Rome, Georgia, died 08-03-1953 Essex Fells, New Jersey. He married Lillian **LOWE** on 05-24-1887. The 1910 census indicates he is a resident of Passaic Ward 3, aged 21 years, single, physician, (illegible) Passaic Hospital (?). In the 1920 census he appears in Cedar Grove (Essex County) and is married. Any publications to confirm or give pertinent information regarding Dr. Henry Smith is appreciated. Thank you.

Submitted by: Vera **HILLIS**, email: vhillis@houston.rr.com

5. STIRLING: Looking for information on a William Tannahill **STIRLING** who arrived in New Jersey in 1850 on the ship Hudson. He wrote to his father Robert **STIRLING** of Waterside, Kirkintilloch, Scotland describing the wonderful new land he had come to. He was hired by a David **ANDERSON** of Acquacknock. I think as a farm labourer. It is unknown what happened to him. I am interested in obtaining records of people who emigrated circa 1850 and/or information on David **ANDERSON**. Thank you.

Submitted by: Sheena Scott, email: SemionSctt@aol.com

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FOLK FINDER *cont. from page 8*

6. TOOLE: I am looking for any information on John J. **TOOLE** (born 1862 in England) and his wife Margaret (born between 1859-1860 in England, nee **TOOLE**). Their children were Elizabeth A., born 1884; Theresa, born 1886; John James, Jr., born 1886; and Margaret, born 1890 in the Paterson City area.

In the censuses 1900 to 1930 census, it appears that John J. **TOOLE**, Sr. died between the census of 1910 and 1920. His occupation was first a bookkeeper and then a manager of "The Call" newspaper. I would be interested to learn if you have an obituary for him. His wife Margaret died after 1930, and she was 68 in the 1930 census.

I have checked all the information you hold on your great website, and I found the June 25, 1907 graduation record of Elizabeth Adele **TOOLE** from the Passaic High School. In the 1920 census, Elizabeth A **TOOLE** is a school instructor, but by the 1930 census she is not with her family. She may have married or, of course, died.

John James, Jr. was a type-setter for a newspaper. In the 1930 census they lived at East Twenty Second Street, and Margaret owned her home. I have no addresses for the other censuses as they are too hard to read.

I would appreciate any genealogical information for me regarding any of my first and second cousins.

Submitted by: Patricia Mary **KING**, Email: CPHK@xtra.co.nz

7. WERLE: Looking for information on my great uncle, Louis **WERLE** who went to Paterson, New Jersey sometime between roughly 1880 and 1894. Louis was born in 1859 in Wuenheim (Wuenheim was at that time in France but Germany after 1870). In 1898, his wife Catherine, aged 32, and his daughter Marie, aged 4, were aboard the ship "Le Normandie." The ship's manifest indicates that Catherine had also entered the United States six years before. It is unknown if Louis **WERLE** and Catherine (nee possibly **STOCKER**) were already married and departed together to the US from a port in Europe (either France or Germany) or if they emigrated separately. Their daughter Marie never married or had children and died in Paterson. I would be grateful for information concerning marriage dates, death dates for Louis and Catherine, birth dates for Marie, and information as to where they lived in Paterson. In exchange, I can help by offering research for ancestors in Alsace, France, mainly Haut-Rhin.

Submitted by: Eli **FEDER**, email: efeder@libertysurf.fr

Last Names *cont. from page 6*

refers to the man who was in the employ of the abbey as a servant or other worker; the man named Bishop more than likely worked at the house of the Bishop rather than holding the position. Some names were taken as titles that were originally less occupational, such as Mayor. Some surname occupations are no longer in existence but were enough to identify a man in medieval days.

Places

The most widely found category is that which contains surnames derived from a place easily recognizable when surnames were adopted. When a man left his homeland and moved to another country, he was distinguished from his neighbors by the identity of his homeland-Walsh hailed from Wales, Norman was from Normandy, Norris was Norwegian. Some men were from cities well-enough

known that the city was the distinguishing reference as in Paris. Towns were used in the same fashion, as were major rivers and geographic features. Less obvious now are those names that identified a man by the location of his house. John Atwood lived at the woods, but exactly which one has long since been lost. Other names can be traced to the exact locale where the first to bear the name kept his residence. As with the Patronymic designators, languages varied in the way a place was denoted, as in the Dutch name Van Gelder (from the county of Gelder). The Germans used Von as the French used de or De, and both often reflected aristocracy.

Sources include but are not limited to: "American Surnames" by Elsdon C. Smith, Baltimore, 1969; "A Dictionary of Surnames," by Patrick Hanks and Flavia Hodges, New York, 1994; "Family Names: How Our Surnames Came To America," by J. N. Hook, New York, 1982