



The Castle Genie

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NEWSLETTER OF THE GENEALOGY CLUB
Passaic County Historical Society, Lambert Castle, Paterson, New Jersey

THOSE WHO BOUGHT THE FIRST BURIAL PLOTS IN THE "OLD FIRST" REFORMED CEMETERY

An Historical Document Written by Aaron A. VAN HOUTEN in the (Eighteen) Fifties
From "The Daily News" 1922 May 25

Through the courtesy of Counsellor Frederick W. GASTON, grandson of the late Rev. John GASTON, D.D., for many years pastor of the "Old First" Church, The Daily News herewith presents an interesting historic document which gives a list of the persons who purchased the original burying plots in the Old First Cemetery, upon which ground was broken with week for the erection of the new armory.

The document is in the handwriting of Aaron A. VAN HOUTEN, great grandfather of former City Clerk Zabriskie A. VAN HOUTEN, who was at that time serving as president of the trustees of the protestant Reformed Dutch Church of Acquackanonk. In the blankbook, which contains the entries, he recorded the name of each person who bought a burying plot between December 25, 1849 and February 1, 1864, with the date and sum paid. Following are a few entries made in another hand for the

year 1867, where the record ends. Counsellor Gaston found the book on a shelf in the closet in the Gaston law office in the National Bank building that was torn down a few weeks ago. He found it where William F. GASTON, his father, placed it, more than twenty years ago.

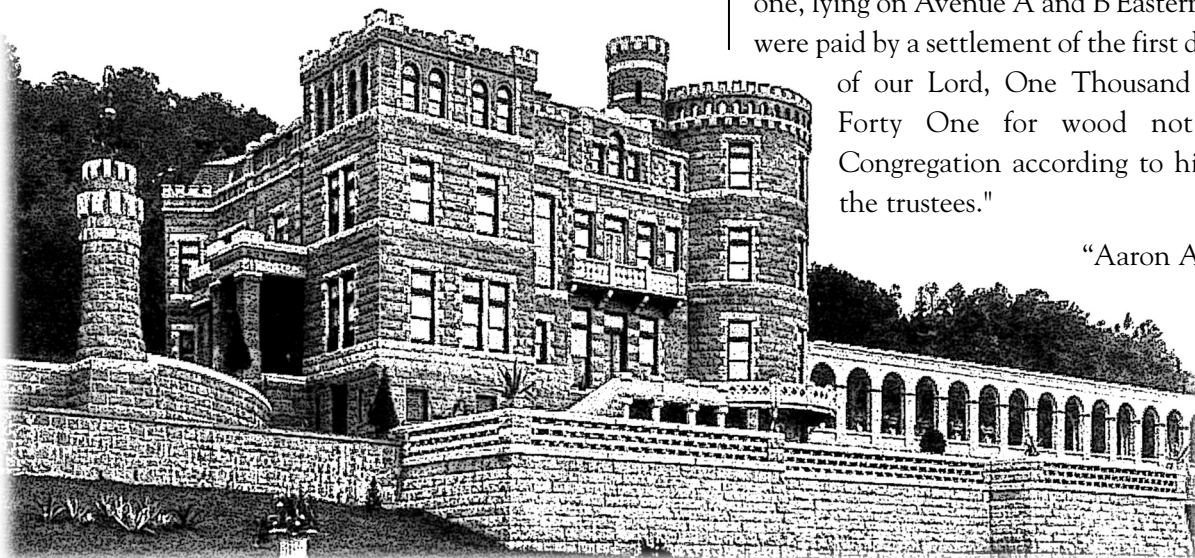
A number of old names, some of recent memory, appear in the list. The document follows:

"This Book containing the names of the purchasers with the numbers of lots in the new grave yard of the Protestant Reformed Dutch Church of Acquackanonk and the dates of the deeds, December 5, 1849, as will appear by a map dated thirty-first day of December 1849.

"It was unanimously agreed by the trustees of the Protestant Reformed Dutch Church of Acquackanonk to deed two burying lots in the new cemetery to the Rev. William R. BOGARDUS, number nineteen and twenty-one, lying on Avenue A and B Eastern Division, which lots were paid by a settlement of the first day of May in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty One for wood not delivered by the Congregation according to his call — by order of the trustees."

"Aaron A. Van Houten, Pres."

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Club News

The Passaic County Historical Society Genealogy Club holds meetings 10:00 a.m. at Lambert Castle on the second Saturday of the month from September through May (unless otherwise specified).

Meeting dates for the 2013 year are as follows:

April 13, 2013

Cases That Made My Eyes Cross,
Presented by Toni McKeen.

May 11, 2013

Good Deeds – Unearthing Your Ancestor in Land Records.
Presented by Joe Grabas.

June 8, 2013 – see Page 7.

Hudson Valley, NY Bus Trip to:

- Locust Grove, The Samuel Morse Estate
- The Historic Beekman Arms Hotel & Inn
- Vanderbilt Inn

For more information about any of these events, please visit our website at:

www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~njpchsgc/

or contact the PCHS office at: 973-247-0085 x200.

Passaic County Historical Society Genealogy Club

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All Members are invited and encouraged to submit material for publication in *The Castle Genie*. We will try to publish at least a portion of everything we receive. Information is published as submitted and has not been verified. Material will be printed as space permits. When information is extracted from another publication, please give proper credit.

Send material to: Passaic County Historical Society Genealogy Club
Lambert Castle, 3 Valley Road, Paterson, New Jersey 07503

For Membership information, please contact the PCHS office at 973-247-0085.

Old First Reformed Cemetery *cont. from page 1*

The following deeds were dated 1850: (Note this text following has been altered slightly from its original "Daily News" format. It has been alphabetized for easier reference.)

- ACKERMAN, John I.
- BRINKERHOOF, Cornelius G.
- BRINKERHOOF, George E.
- CADMUS, Andrew C.
- CADMUS, David
- CADMUS, James
- CAMPBELL, David
- CARPENTER, Noah S.
- CAVEROCK, John A. Post
- DAVIDSON, John
- DOREMUS, Henry P.
- FROLEIGH, Peter O.
- HYLER, Cornelius
- HYLER, Cornelius
- KIP, Edo
- KIP, Henry P.
- KIP, Peter P.
- KIP, Walling,
- MERSELIUS, Edo P.
- MERSELIUS, John P.
- MERSELIUS, Peter E.
- MESEROLE, Mary E., widow
- OUTWATER, Richard
- POST, Halmagh M.
- POST, John A.
- POST, Mary, widow
- PRAWL, Aaron
- RIKER, Thomas
- SIMMONS, James
- SIMMONS, James
- SIP, Cornelius I.
- SIP, Edo and Aaron
- SIP, John
- SIP, Tunis I.
- SNYDER, John A.
- TURSE, John
- VAN BUSSUM, David
- VAN BUSSUM, Phillip P.
- VAN HOUTEN, Aaron A.
- VAN HOUTEN, Cornelius A.,
- VAN HOUTEN, Cornelius H.
- VAN IDERSTINE, Eliza
- VAN IDERSTINE, Henry
- VAN INDERSTINE, Hannah
- VAN RIPER, Abraham A.

cont. on page 3

Old First Reformed Cemetery*cont. from page 2*

VAN RIPER, Garret
 VAN RIPER, Jacob G.
 VAN RIPER, Richard
 VAN RIPER, Uriah
 VAN RIPER, Uriah
 VAN VORST, Casper
 VAN WINKLE, Adolphia W.
 VAN WINKLE, Caty
 VAN WINKLE, Caty
 VAN WINKLE, John V.S.
 VAN WINKLE, Michael
 VREELAND, Abraham I.
 VREELAND, Matilda
 VREELAND, Elias A.
 WESTERVELT, David A.
 YERRIOUNCE, Casper
 YERRIOUNCE, Eliza
 YERRIOUNCE, Henry
 YERRIOUNCE, John

The following deeds were dated
 from 1851 to 1864:

ACKERMAN, Abraham A.
 ACKERMAN, Albert A.
 ACKERMAN, Albert I.
 ACKERMAN, David T.
 ACKERMAN, William P.
 ALLEN, Jane
 ALLEN, Jane
 ANDERSON, David J.
 ANDERSON, William S.
 ANDRUS, William L.
 BAXSTON, Daniel
 BERRY, George
 BERRY, John
 BERRY, John I.
 BERRY, Mary
 BLAUVELT, John A.
 BONTA, John C.
 BONTA, John G.
 BONTA, John R.
 BORNEMAN, Banardus
 BUSH, Isaac
 CADUMS, Peter
 CAMPBELL, David
 COUENHOVEN, Samuel G.W.
 CRAWFORD, Henry
 DEMAREST, David
 DEMAREST, Garret D.

DEMAREST, Martin
 DEVOE, Cornelius
 DEVOE, James
 DOREMUS, William P.
 EDSALL, Daniel
 ELTING, Jane
 ENNIS, Richard
 FARMER, Edgar
 FOLLY, Abraham
 FREDERICKS, Henry
 GILLHAM, John
 GLAP, John
 GLAP, Lawrence
 GREER, Leonard L.
 JACOBUS, Garret I.
 KINGSLAND, George W.
 KIP, Nicholas I.
 KIP, Sarah
 KIPP, Nicholas T.
 LILLIAM, George M.
 LINCOLN, George S.
 LINKFOOT, Harriet
 MERSELIS, John C.
 MERSELIUS, Cornelius I.
 MERSELIUS, Elizabeth,
 NUTTY, William H.,
 PELL, Captain John B.
 POST, Abraham
 POST, Caroline
 POST, Cornelius C.
 POST, Cornelius C.
 POST, John G.
 POST, Rachel R.
 POST, Richard R.
 POST, Theodore
 PRENTICE, Henry
 PROCTOR, William B.
 RIKER, Thomas
 SANDFORD, William
 SIMMONS, Henry P
 SIMMONS, Rachel P.
 SIP, Halmagh
 SIP, Halmagh
 SIP, Tunis
 SPEAR, Burnett T.
 SPEAR, James P.
 SPEAR, John I.
 SPEAR, John P.
 SPEAR, Joseph
 SPEAR, Joseph
 SPEAR, Margaret
 SPEAR, Ruliff G.

SPEER, John W.
 STEENBURGH, Ransom
 STRONG, The Rev. J.P.
 TATTERSALL, Christopher
 TERHUNE, Doctor Garret
 TERHUNE, John N.
 TERHUNE, Nicholas P.
 TERHUNE, Richard
 VAN BUSSUM, Garret C.
 VAN BUSSUM, Phillip P.
 VAN IDERSTEIN, John F.
 VAN IDERSTINE, Aaron
 VAN IDERSTINE, John
 VAN IDERSTINE, John P.
 VAN IDERSTINE, John P.
 VAN IDERSTINE, Michael
 VAN IDERSTINE, Peter
 VAN NORST, Henry
 VAN RIPER, Abraham
 VAN RIPER, Captain Abraham
 VAN RIPER, Cornelius G.
 VAN RIPER, Cornelius G.
 VAN RIPER, Jacob G.
 VAN RIPER, John G.
 VAN RIPER, John G.
 VAN RIPER, John P.
 VAN RIPER, Lydia
 VAN RIPER, Richard
 VAN RIPER, William P.
 VAN WINKLE, Daniel
 VREELAND, Elias J.
 VREELAND, George E.
 WATERS, Thomas
 WHARTON, Charles
 WHITE, John J.
 WICKROASE, Malngthem S.
 WILBUR, Morgan P.
 WILLIAMS, George N.
 YERRIOUNCE, Frederick
 YERRIOUNCE, Henry F.
 YERRIOUNCE, John H.
 YOUNG, Malinda
 ZABRISKIE, Maria

(The above is taken from an article within PCHS's "Winfield Scott Collection." Scott, a Passaic Attorney, maintained a collection area newspaper articles from about the late 19th century which he organized into a series of five scrapbooks and later donated to PCHS.)

Origin of Acquackanonk

William W. Scott Gets to Bottom of Its Meaning

FOUND AS EARLY AS 1640

There are Eighty Different Variations in the Spelling Extant – Mr. Scott Traces Meaning to Latin Origin and Indulges in Speculations

BY WILLIAM W. SCOTT

“Origin of Acquackanonk” by the first City of Passaic Historian, Attorney William W. Scott, originally appeared in the Passaic Daily News, July 27, 1901. The meaning, spelling and pronunciation of “Acquackanonk” has puzzled researchers for many years. Mr. Scott published the following explanation based upon his research.

Originally, as is well known, Passaic was called Acquackanonk. The latter word is found as early as 1640, and has been spelled very many ways. The writer, in examining some old records, found some eighty different variations in the spelling, some of which may be mentioned and shown:

Achquechnonk	Acquaghenonck	Aquaquanuacke
Achquachanonk	Achquehnonk	Acquiggenouck,
Ackquaheneungh	Ackquacknunk	Achquegenoucke
Acquackennouch	Aquackanack	Hockquackanonk
Acquacanong	Achquackenonck	Haquicquenock,
Acquahanonch	Aquacknunck	Hockquackonong
Achquacanonck	Aquackaianck	Haquequennuck,
Acknankanonck	Aquackeney	Haquequennunck
Achahanong,	Acquackanon	Hockquekanung
Acquacanonh	Aquackanuck	and a great many
Ackquackanonk	Aquickanucke	other ways.
Acquaghnanoch	Ackquekenon,	
Aquacanac	Aquaninoncke	

For many years the old inhabitants shortened the same by simply “Quacknick.” In the early spelling the “H” was used as often as the “A” at the beginning of the word. It was not until the early part of the last century that the “H” was dropped entirely. Various attempts have been made to give the meaning of the word. The Rev. John Heckewelder, the Moravian minister, thought it was derived from “Tachquahacanena,” which means “where they manufactured mortars or pounding stones.” Others have thought the name signified: “Place where fishing is done with bush nets,” “Place where the pine tree grows;” “Place where the land is between” “Land at the head of the river,” etc.

The name was applied by the Indians to the land lying adjacent to and on both sides of the Passaic river. It appears in the deed for land at Dundee in 1678.

Until recently, the meaning has been a puzzle. Those who have attempted to solve the mystery have made the mistake of assuming it to be an Indian word, for which no word with an applicable meaning could be found. In attempting an explanation of the word, it is well to premise

that, however or in what way the Indians secured their language, it is a fact that it contains and embraces terms, roots and words showing a verbal analogy of the Indian to those of the civilized people of the Eastern Continent. As a writer has said, the speech of the Indians was not the gibberish of the untutored barbarian; it was, indeed, a speech by which common consent had origin in cultured minds. Indications there are that point to the fact that there was once a people in America who were possessed of a high order of civilization.

The preservation of the Indian “appellations,” not language, is exemplified in their river names, and indicates the speech of the earliest races on this continent. These names, it is well to remember contrary to the general belief, heretofore entertained, where not give b the Indians. The river names were applied by one dominant race who ruled the length and breadth of our land – one people, with a language common to them all. These names were given during the prehistoric period of the world, and this is proven by the fact that the geographical names seldom perish. Let one’s mind roam over the world and apply this statement of fact to the whole world, when the truth of it will be made apparent.

As the rivers served many purposes, including that of natural boundaries between places, states and nations, the preservation of their names became a necessity. It is a well-known fact that all the words of the Aborigines conveyed some truth, and had a meaning distinctly applicable to the object named. While many of our modern names are mere honorary or fanciful titles, creatures of a whimsical mind, without meaning, these Aborigines had a significance for every name, which meant something.

The greatest difficulty, however, that is to be contended with in the analysis of these river names is the fact that they are handed down to us, not as the Redman would have given them to us, had his language been preserved in writing his own native tongue; but they are given to us after many years of oral tradition, kept perhaps only in the memories of men. Then again, the translations come to us spelled in German, French, Spanish and other languages far, from the correct spelling perhaps.

Even in more recent years there have been countless infringements upon the correct orthography of the words, so that one can readily understand that the corruption of the spelling of the word now under consideration is due, not to the aboriginal pronunciation, but to the version of the modern scribes.

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Origin of Acquackanonk *cont. from page 4*

By comparative illustrations it is impossible to trace the Indian down through all the historical eras represented by Hebrews Sanscrit, Phoenician, Celtic, Arabic, Indo-Germanic, Persian, Greek and Roman. With this premise, it seems an easy task to get at the meaning of "Aquaconnonk." In proceeding to analyze this work it will be easier to divide it into syllables. Taking, first, "Aqua." It will readily be seen that it is taken from the Latin, meaning water. This term seems to have been thoroughly known, besides being correctly spoken by the natives.

The Celtic term is "acha"; the Spanish, "agua"; Sanscrit, "ogha." There are many renderings of the word being a corruption of the correct orthography, as for instance, "acqua," "aquo," "acqui." "aque" and "egua," nearly all of which may be noticed in the previous modes above given of spelling the name under consideration, and some in such names as "Acquasca," "Aquokee," "Aguachapa" and others which properly speaking, should be spelled with the "aqua." The term "aqua" is still used in the well-known names of Aquai (Va.); Aquiras (Brazil); Agaqua (Tenn.); Talaqrch (Southern States); Chautauqua, Chapaqua (N.Y.); Cofaqua (Mexico); Aquehono (Tex.); Alaqua (Fla.); Atchalaqua (Ga.); Tamaqua (Pa.); Telequa (Tenn.); Aquala (Ga.); Aquona (N.C.); Piscataqua (N.H.); Maaqua (N.Y.); Inctaqua (N.C.); Sodaquada (N.Y., and many others.

From this it is evident that the first syllable "Aqua," of the word Acquackanonk means water. As to the meaning of the other syllables, "an" and "nonk" this is also a Latin word, "annona," signifying "year's increase from the land; provisions, chiefly of corn; all kinds of victuals; an allowance of victuals, as fresh wine," etc. This word in Latin includes not only what we term Indian corn, but also wheat, pulse, beans, peas, wine, fish fowl, flesh and oil, Or, in other words, it signifies the product or yearly increase of a locality.

Putting these syllables together, then, we find that A(c)qua(ck)annon(k)a means a river running through a country that is noted for its bountiful supply of all products of the field, forest and stream, which could truly be said of all the Passaic river valley, as witness the immense corn fields in this vicinity alone, which the Indians and, perhaps the race before them, cultivated so extensively; the immense forests, in which roamed a large variety of wild animals, used as food; the river itself, well stocked at all times with an abundant variety of fish. Just here it may be interesting and instructive to note that the Rappahannock river, in Virginia, possessing what we are pleased to denominate an Indian name, derives its name from two words, "rapidus" (swift) and "annona" (before spoken of), meaning a rapid swiftly moving river flowing through a fertile country. In both instances the meaning is very apt and true.

The correct rendering of our name was, originally, "Aquaannona." It is evident that this was known to some writers, who came very near hitting the nail on the head

when they wrote it "Aquaninock," "Aquacanon," "Aquacanon." While called an Indian name, it is purely and simply a Latin word Indianized. The peculiar sound given by the Indian to the vowel "a" accounts for the "e" and "k" creeping in.

If a person will take the trouble to look into the subject of old Indian names in America, as applied to rivers particularly, he will be surprised to find that sores of them are pure Latin names with all their Latin meaning, while others are from Celtic, Teutonic, Greek, Hebrew and various other languages. Some names are composite – made up from two or three languages.

In Minnesota Minneoh, Minnewaukin Minnetongua, Minnehaha, Minneapolis and others we recognize the simple Latin *minie* - red. Again in many Indian names the letter "h" time and again, is used as an abbreviation of the Latin "habeo" - to hold. The subject is an extensive one – too long for this article; but perhaps enough has been said to enable one to continue the subject at pleasure.

The name was first applied to the river (Passaic) itself, which was retained until the coming of the white man, when "Pisawack" was given to the river and "Aquacannonk" to the country adjacent to the river.

It is interesting to see the attempts made by various writers to get at the meaning of the word, some of which are given at the head of this article. In addition, Loskiel tries to fit Achquoakhanonk into a "place where fishing is done with a bush net," The late Dr. Shea is misled, also, by an entirely different word, Achquoanican – "where they take with a brush net" – while Dr. Brinton goes them one better and, for some unknown reason, selects "Ekwiakionk" and gives us the senseless meaning "the place where the land is between or under," which has not the slightest application. The only reason for the bush-net business is the fact that the Passaic river, between the island and Dundee dam, was a noted Indian fishing place. But it is unreasonable to suppose that for this reason the name would apply to the entire river valley.

In the light of recent developments, as a result of much study, in Indian nomenclature the meaning here given of the word is accepted as the correct one. The great embarrassment under which some have labored in contriving to fit a definition to the name is because they have overlooked the fact, which recent research has developed, that Latin formed the basis, and that the name was not taken from the Indian language.

On Vonderdonk's map of New Jersey of 1656 the lowland covered at times, with water in the New Jersey swamps, was Aquauachuques – signifying land overflowed with water.

WILLIAM W. SCOTT

Justice of Peace Marriages

Marriages recorded in the Justice of the Peace Dockets of Passaic County, NJ 1887-1891

These marriages have been transcribed from the Passaic County Court Docket Collection of the Passaic County Historical Society.

Justice of the Peace, WALTER P. HUDSON, Passaic County

John **BROWN**, colored, age 31, born Bellville, NJ, First marriage.
Occupation: Laborer. Father, John BROWN.
Jule **PENTON**, age 28, born Albany, NY. First marriage.
Married: September 11, 1887, at 32 Division St., Paterson, NJ.
Witness: John Thompson, Carrie Thompson.

Hanerland **PALMER**, gipsy, age 31, born Wheeling, VA. Second marriage.
Occupation: Gipsy. Father, Charles Palmer.
Annie **McHENRY**, age 19, born Brooklyn, NY. Second marriage.
Married: September 21, 1887, at 32 Division St., Paterson, NJ.
Witness: Mrs. Hudson, Christin Stack.

Charles **MUTTER**, age 20, born U.S. First marriage.
Occupation: Ribbon Weaver. Father Lepold Mutter.
Lena **WERTZ**, age 19, born Germany. First marriage.
Married: October 27, 1888, at 32 Division St., Paterson, NJ.
Witness: Rud Rickenbach, Hattie Rickenbach.

James **BALL**, age 23, born Berkwall, England.
Occupation: Weaver. Father: Francis Ball.
Sadie **RAYFIELD**, age 19, born Staten Island. First marriage.
Married: May 18, 1889, Paterson, NJ. Witness: Frank Ball, Mrs. Laenora.

Nicholas **VERDUINE**, of 48 Lafayette St. age 23, born U.S.
Father, William Verduine.
Mary **SANDFORD**, of 48 Lafayette St. age 18, born U.S. First marriage.
Married: December 23, 1889, Paterson, NJ.
Witness: Gerrit H. Loder, Elizabeth Barkalow.

On back of the marriage stub: I, Elizabeth Barkalow, the mother and guardian of Mary Sandford, an infant under the age of Twenty-One, do hereby consent that the said Mary Sandford be married to Nicholas Verduine, witness my hand this twenty-third day of December, 1889. Gerrit H. Loder of full age being duly sworn saith that he was present and saw that Elizabeth Barkalow sign the above certificate and that said Elizabeth Barkalow is the mother of said Mary Sandford.

Pompeo **BERNSCONI** of 314 River St., age 35, born Italy.
Occupation, Reed maker. Father, Joseph Bernsconi.
Lina **GALBIAT**, of 314 River St., age 23, born Italy. First marriage.
Married: December 26, 1889, Paterson, NJ.

Charles **BARNET**, age 23, born U.S. First marriage.
Occupation, Laborer. Father John Barnet.
Mehelda **MATTHEWS**, age 33, born U.S. Widow MATTHEWS. Second marriage.
Married: June 19, 1890, Paterson, NJ. Witness: John P. and Grace Hudson.

Charles **BERGER**, of 103 Market St., Paterson, NJ, age 29-6 mo. Born Germany. First marriage. Occupation, Druggist. Father. Louis.
Miss Ida **SIMON**, of 152 Ellison St., Paterson, NJ, age 24, born Paterson. First marriage.
Married: September 27, 1890. Witness: Fannie Simon, Henry Parke.

Henry P. **ACKERMAN** Jr., of City Alms House, age 19, born Paterson, NJ. First marriage. Occupation, Plumber. Father, Henry P. Ackerman.
Madelena **MORAN**, of 17 Bridge St., age 22, born South Carolina. First marriage.
Married: October 21, 1890, Paterson, NJ.
Witness: James A. Graham, Sarah Margaret Ackerman.

Herman **KRAMMER**, of 143 Broadway, age 25, born Germany. First marriage. Occupation, Bartender. Father, John Krammer.
Augustus **SELBACH**, of 143 Broadway, age 20, born Germany. First marriage.
Married: December 14, 1890, Adelia Wilkerman, Herman Viedt.

Paul **HUEBNER**, of 62 Broadway, age 23, born Germany. First marriage. Occupation, Cook. Father, Anthony Huebner.
Maggie **HASCUP**, of 69 Lafayette St., age 19, born Holland. First marriage.
Married: December 29, 1890, Paterson, NJ. Witness: Minnie and John P. Hudson.

Louis Francis **CONOVER**, 236 River St., age 21, born Paterson, NJ. First marriage. Occupation, Janitor. Father, John Conover.
Carrie Louise **BEACH**, of Westborough, Mass., age 26, born New Bedford, Mass. First marriage.
Married: March 13, 1891, Paterson, NJ.

George **BENNET**, 72 N. Sixth St., Paterson, NJ. Age 35, born Orange Co., NY. First marriage. Occupation, Brakeman. Father, Thomas Bennet.
Maggie **REAR**, 72 N. Sixth St., Paterson, NJ. Age 32, born Brooklyn, NY. First Marriage.
Married: June 19, 1891, Paterson, NJ.

Sam **SAEGEL**, 87 Prospect St., Paterson, NJ. Age 22, born Russia. First Marriage. Occupation, In Rag Shop. Father, Laeger Saegel.
Dora **COHEN**, 148 Main St., Paterson, NJ. Age 22, born Russia. First Marriage.
Married: June 30, 1891.

Martin **VAN VLEET**, 33 Watson St., Paterson, NJ. Age 24-3, born America. First Marriage. Occupation, File Forger. Father, Adrian VanVleet.
Eliza **WHITEHEAD**, 289 River St., Paterson, NJ. Age 23, born Paterson, NJ. First Marriage.
Married: July 8, 1891, Paterson, NJ. Witness: Henry Titus, Minnie Hudson.

John **HALENBECK**, 208 Water St., Paterson, NJ. Age 19, born U.S. First Marriage. Occupation, Carpenter. Father, Garret H. Halenbeck.
Eleanor **COLLIER**, 122 River St., Paterson, NJ. Age 22, born U.S. First Marriage.
Married: August 5, 1891, Paterson, NJ. Witness: Mrs. M. Broman, Garret H. Haulenbeck.

Samuel **MOORE**, 142 Mechanic St., Paterson, NJ. Age 42, born Paterson. First Marriage. Occupation, Laborer. Father, Sam Moore.
Annie **KAHAL**, age 24, born, New York. First Marriage.
Married: September 9, 1891, Paterson, NJ. Witness: John P. and Lyda Hudson.

Frederich **GERLACH**, 81 Beach St., Paterson, NJ. Age 31, born, New York. Second Marriage. Occupation, Tailor. Father: Friederich Gerlach.
Theresa **REISER**, age 24, born New York. First Marriage.
Married: November 16, 1891, Paterson, NJ. Witness: Lyda Hudson.