



The Castle Genie

Summer 2014
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NEWSLETTER OF THE GENEALOGY CLUB
Passaic County Historical Society, Lambert Castle, Paterson, New Jersey

AMERICAN SPYING

By Mike Cervine

Ever since the “novella like” escape of Edward Snowden from the US and his revealing secrets of NSA surveillance, many Americans have been shocked that we would stoop to such lengths to watch fellow Americans. How could this be in our country where privacy is so valued? When did our democratic system change to allow this surreptitious eavesdropping? Perhaps many of us were naive in believing we Americans were above such things, but as the attendees at the PCHS Genealogy Club’s annual excursion in June to the Raynham Museum in Oyster Bay Long Island learned, this has been going on since before the US Constitution was written.

Starting at 8 a.m. on June 14th, a beautiful cool spring day, from Lambert Castle, our tours began of the Raynham Hall Museum and Eagle’s Nest the Long Island summer estate of late William K. Vanderbilt with a sumptuous intervening buffet lunch at the famous Millridge Inn. The gods must have been looking down on us as there was virtually no traffic that morning, a true rarity for some of the busiest roads in the country, thus allowing us to arrive substantially early in Oyster Bay. Our museum guided tour with reinactor Mr. Mike Goudket was not scheduled to begin until

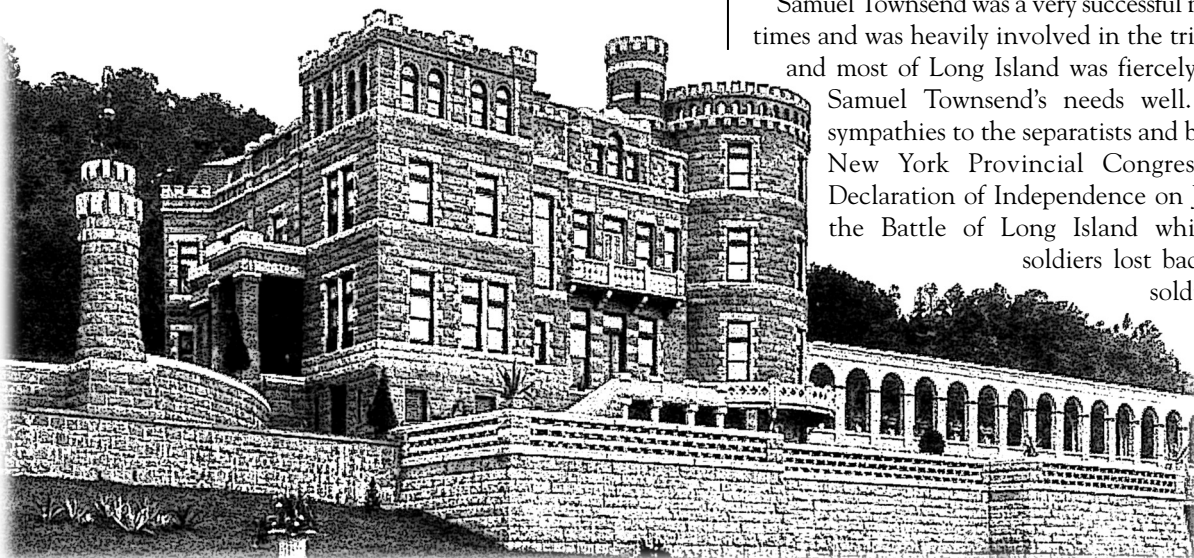
10:30 am leaving us with about 45 minutes to wander around the exterior and view this architecturally unique house with its surrounding gardens.

About the House

The house itself was built between 1738 and 1740 by Samuel Townsend and was original of “salt box” design. Over the years it was expanded to eight rooms and passed from generation to generation of the Townsend family and was again expanded and partially converted to Victorian Style in the late 19th century. In the early 20th century the house was used as a tea room and a meeting place and needed much repair. In 1933 the house was deeded to the Oyster Bay DAR who maintained it through the Depression and WW II. The maintenance being too costly, the DAR offered the house to the Town of Oyster Bay in the early 1950s. They restored the façade to its original Victorian appearance. A group of ladies formed a committee named “Friends of Raynham Hall.” They worked feverishly to find original furnishings and to restore the building to its original colonial and Victorian appearance.

Revolutionary War Period

Samuel Townsend was a very successful merchant in the colonial times and was heavily involved in the triangle trade. Oyster Bay and most of Long Island was fiercely Loyalist which served Samuel Townsend’s needs well. Despite this he had sympathies to the separatists and became a member of the New York Provincial Congress which ratified the Declaration of Independence on July 9, 1776. Following the Battle of Long Island which the Revolutionary soldiers lost badly, the British billeted soldiers in local houses and Raynham Hall became the residence of Lt. Col. John Graves Simcoe who was one of the “Queens Rangers.”



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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 are as follows:

September 13 – Saturday

The Quack’s Daughter. Speaker Greta Nettleton, historian and author of *The Quack’s Daughter* will be presenting a true story about the private life of a Victorian college girl. 10 a.m. at Lambert Castle.

October 11 – Saturday

Digitizing your Genealogical Research. Speaker Melissa Johnson will be presenting *Going Paperless*. Melissa is a professional genealogist specializing in NJ/NY and British research. 10 a.m. at Lambert Castle.

November 8 – Saturday

Presenting the Evidence, by Bob Stein, 10 a.m. at Hawthorne Public Library.

December 13 – Saturday

PCHS Genealogy Club Holiday Brunch and Silent Auction. 9:30 a.m. to 12 noon at Clifton Senior Center.

PCHS Library & Archives

HOURS:

Fridays: 1-4 pm
2nd and 4th Saturday of the month: 1-4 pm

While we will be open for researchers to drop-in, appointments are strongly encouraged as they will allow our staff to better assist you with your research needs.

Please confirm our hours of operation before traveling long distances as they may be subject to change at any time.

American Spying *cont. from page 1*

Many of us following the AMC Series* “TURN” were surprised to learn that the Queen’s Rangers as depicted in the series wore green not red. Samuel Townsend’s youngest son Robert was involved in the family trading business travelling often to New York bartering goods. Robert who was quiet and reserved became incensed with the billeting soldiers in their house, and some of the actions of Col. Simcoe’s men especially the chopping down of his father’s apple orchard. Robert was further influenced by Thomas Paine’s “Common Sense” and atrocities committed by the British occupation of Oyster Bay. In addition he was a friend of Abraham Woodhull, a descendant of Oyster Bays founder Captain James Underhill. Eventually and surreptitiously Robert joined the Culper Spy ring even though he had been forced to take an oath of Allegiance to the British Crown. Had he been found out he would have been guilty of treason and his demise a certainty.

The Culper Spy Ring

The Culper Spy ring was quite developed in their clandestine activities considering the state of the art in the 18th century. They had mastered the use of the “dead drop”, used sophisticated cyphers and while invisible ink was known and used during the time by both sides developed a special form requiring a unique “developer” which was unknown to the British. The Culper Ring was extraordinarily successful so much so that even today one member, the only lady, “Agent 355” of the 6 person group, remains unidentified although it is strongly suspected to be Anna Strong. The other identified members were Abraham Woodhull, Robert Townsend, Caleb Brewster, Amos Underhill and James Rivington. The ring’s secrecy however was so sacrosanct that Townsend’s role was unknown until 1921 and Rivington’s only discovered in the 1950s. Many of our county’s military successes like the battle of Trenton were due in large part to the information provided by the Culper Ring. These American Patriots were also masters of disinformation. They managed to effectively convince the British that the French were going to aid in an attack in New York, thereby “freezing” reinforcement troops in New York that so Cornwallis was forced to surrender at Yorktown.

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Passaic County Historical Society Genealogy Club

Lambert Castle, Valley Road, Paterson, New Jersey 07503
 (973) 247-0085 • FAX (973) 881-9434
www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~njpchsgc/

OFFICERS

President Annita Zalenski
 Vice President Judi Bonzkowski
 Recording Secretary Michael Cervine
 Treasurer Marie Mahler
 Corresponding Secretary John Koontz

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.

American Spying *cont. from page 2*

Revolutionary Facts We Learned and Saw

Our reinactor/guide was also very informative regarding the clothing attire of the Revolutionary War Officers. We learned why they wore britches instead of pants, why the tri-cornered hat was so popular, why the sleeves on the coats were so wide and most interestingly that shoes at that time didn't have right and left halves but were exactly the same so you could put either on either foot. Typical colonial items like bed warmers and rope beds were also apparent along with some unique items like a colonial sausage maker.

Lunch at the Millridge Inn

After our fun filled and very educational morning we enjoyed a thoroughly delightful buffet lunch at the famous Millridge Inn in Jericho, New York. Everyone enjoyed beef, pork and turkey carvings, many hot dishes, salads, copious vegetables and sides followed by, of course, dessert. The Millridge Inn also features a small quaint shopping village with many specialty shops including a bakery, a general store, and Irish shop and many others. After a few purchases of some more 'goodies' we were off to our next stop, The Eagle's Nest, The Vanderbilt Mansion on the North shore of Long Island in Centerport.



The Eagle's Nest-Vanderbilt Estate

Anyone who's watched the series "Lifestyles of the Rich and Famous" know that most of us can only dream of living in their opulent style. This was exemplified in the Eagle's Nest a summer home for William K. Vanderbilt (1878-1944) on the north shore of Long Island. Somewhat hidden from view on its land side this huge Spanish Revival Mansion exudes wealth and provides visitors with one of the most breathtaking views of Long Island Sound available anywhere. Entering the estate you are confronted with two huge stone eagles guarding the quarter mile long cobblestone driveway. After crossing the portico you enter into a cobblestone and brick courtyard where today as a museum parties and receptions are often held. Indeed the day we visited a party was being set up for the early evening.



Eagle's Nest, the summer home of William K. Vanderbilt II



Raynham Hall Doesent, Mike Goudket

Vanderbilt only used this estate during the summer primarily between June and October and often not even then as he was fond of sailing and often sailed around the world all summer. He was also a race car enthusiast and won many auto races in the early 1900s. A bit reclusive and really liking his privacy whenever he needed to accommodate a family member who perhaps didn't share all of his lifestyle choice he would "add on" the house to accommodate their requirements or perhaps to insulate him from their more unusual habits. Like Theodore Roosevelt he too was a collector of nature and the house contains vast collections of artifacts and natural specimens throughout the world.

The Day Ends- The Journey Home

Exhausted by all the day's activities but thoroughly thrilled with our education and experience we hopped aboard our trusty coach and headed for home. Alas, the gods who had looked over us in the morning abandoned us somewhat in the afternoon as Long Island traffic crawled along at its typical pace. More than satisfied with the day, we, the passengers, were thrilled that we didn't have to drive through this.

fied with the day, we, the passengers, were thrilled that we didn't have to drive through this.

**Note AMC will be running another in the continuing TURN Series next spring. The web site below has information.*

<http://blogs.amctv.com/turn/2014/06/amc-orders-second-season-of-revolutionary-war-drama-turn/>

New Jersey World War I Draft Cards and Military Records

The spark that started World War I one hundred years ago was the assassination of Austria's Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife Sophie. The assassination occurred on June 28, 1914 while Ferdinand was visiting the city of Sarajevo in the Austro-Hungarian province of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Although Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the nephew of Austria's emperor and heir-apparent to the throne, was not very well liked, his assassination by a Serb nationalist was viewed as an excuse to attack Austria-Hungary's troublesome neighbor, Serbia. Instead of reacting quickly to the incident, Austria-Hungary made sure they had the backing of Germany, with whom they had a treaty, before they proceeded. This gave Serbia time to get the backing of Russia, with whom they had a treaty. The calls for back-up didn't end there. Russia also had a treaty with France and Britain. By the time Austria-Hungary officially declared war on Serbia on July 28, 1914, an entire month after the assassination, much of Europe had already become entangled in the dispute.

Two major events that changed American public opinion away from isolationism and toward joining World War I with the Allies. The first occurred in 1915, when a German U-boat (submarine) sunk the British ocean liner RMS Lusitania. Considered by Americans to be a neutral ship that carried mostly passengers, Americans were furious when the Germans sank it, especially since 159 of the passengers were Americans.

The second was the Zimmermann Telegram. In early 1917, Germany sent Mexico a coded message promising portions of U.S. land in return for Mexico joining World War I against the United States. The message was intercepted by Britain, translated, and shown to the United States. This brought the war to U.S. soil, giving the U.S. a real reason to enter the war on the side of the Allies.

On April 6, 1917, the United States officially declared war on Germany.

WWI Draft Registration Cards

On 18 May 1917, six weeks after the declaration of war on Germany, the Selective Service Act was passed, which authorized the president to increase the military establishment of the United States. As a result, every male living within the United

States between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, regardless of citizenship status, was required to register for the draft.

In 1917 and 1918, approximately 24 million men living in the United States completed a World War I draft registration card. These registration cards represent approximately 98% of the men under the age of 46. The total U.S. population in 1917-1918 was about 100 million individuals. In other words, close to 25% of the total population is represented in these records. Not all the men who registered actually served in the armed forces, and there were some who enlisted and served in the war but did not register for the draft.

New Jersey and New York WWI Draft registration card are available at the National Archives, on line at Ancestry.com and online at familysearch.org.

These cards are invaluable to family history researchers. They contain more than just names and dates; they can contain very significant genealogical information such as birthplace, citizenship status, and information about the individual's nearest relative

WWI Military Records

More than 3,400 New Jersey men were killed in action or otherwise died while in United States service during World War I, 1917-1918. In late 1919, the U.S. War Department issued, to the adjutant generals of each state, sample cards for the recording of service information for deceased soldiers and sailors. This database includes 3,427 name entries, linked to an information card or photograph, or often both. The information cards provide the following data: name; service number; race; residence; place and date of enlistment; place and date of birth; organizations served in and dates of assignment/transfer; date killed or otherwise died (if not killed in action, cause of death); wounds or injuries received; and the name and address of the person notified of the death. The photographs included in the series measure 3.5"x5.5", and contain (usually) an oval-shaped, reproduced image (frequently from a military portrait).

You can search the New Jersey database at:
<https://wwwnet1.state.nj.us/DOS/Admin/ArchivesDBPortal/WWICards>

New, Free Website Has Millions of World War I Prisoner of War Records

<http://grandeguerre.icrc.org>

Documents about millions of soldiers and civilians captured during World War I are now available free on the Prisoners of the First World War website, created by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

Eight million soldiers and 2 million civilians were sent to detention camps during the war. The combatants would periodically submit lists of prisoners to the ICRC's International Prisoners of War Agency, established in 1914. The agency received documents recording prisoners' names, capture, transfers between camps, and deaths while detained.

Staff made an index card for each prisoner, with references to records about that person, and filed the cards by nationality and military or civilian status.

WWI Passaic County Men Killed in action or otherwise died while in United States service, 1917-1918

Name	Residence	Place of Birth	Cause of Death
Ablezer, Louis	Clifton	Dembis, Galicia, Austria-Hungary	Wounds
Ackerman, Jeremiah	Mountain View	Wayne, NJ	Disease
Ackerman, Russell Frank	Paterson	Jersey City, NJ	Wounds
Ackerman, William Edward	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Killed in action
Adams, Harry	Ringwood Manor	New Orleans, LA	Disease
Arsen, John	Paterson	Aleppo, Turkey	Disease
Balkow, Walter	Paterson	Vilna, Russia	Killed in action
Barry, James	Paterson	Tipperary, Ireland	Disease
Bay, John	Hawthorne	Hawthorne, NJ	Disease
Bay, Nicholas	Paterson	Milan, Italy	Disease
Beard, Frank	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Disease
Benson, Robert G.	Passaic	Passaic, NJ	Motor Vehicle Accident
Bernesconi, Raymond M.	Haledon	Boonton, NJ	Disease
Binanti, Frank	Passaic	[Unrecorded], Italy	Railroad Accident
Birchall, Thomas	Totowa	Paterson, NJ	Disease
Boardman, William	Paterson	Lancashire, England	Killed in action
Bocchino, George	Passaic	St. George, Naples, Italy	Disease
Bossert, William J.	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Disease
Brind, Albert M.	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Disease
Brookes, Cyrus (Brooks)	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Killed in action
Brophy, William J.	Paterson	Great Notch, NJ	Disease
Bruce, Alexander M.	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Disease
Bruce, James Hume	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Killed in action
Buchner, Andrew Valintine	Paterson	Newark, NJ	Killed in action
Budzynski, William	Passaic	Poland, Russia	Killed in action
Buikema, Henry	Little Falls	Little Falls, NJ	Killed in action
Burchell, Harold E.	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Killed in action
Burgess, James	Paterson	Maclesfield, England	Disease
Bush, Joseph	Paterson	Providence, RI	Killed in action
Butler, Virnel	Pompton Lakes	Freehold, NJ	Killed in action
Calasso, Raffaell	Clifton	Savina, Italy	Disease
Callahan, John J.	Paterson	Jersey City, NJ	Disease
Calleri, Domenico	Passaic	Geraci, Italy	Wounds
Carrigan, George W.	Paterson	Rockaway, NY	Disease
Carroll, Gerald V.	Passaic	Passaic, NJ	Airplane Accident
Caruso, Mike	Passaic	Molinara, Italy	Wounds
Cassady, Charles H.	Paterson	Port Jervis, NY	Killed in action
Clark, George K.	Paterson	Arbroath, Scotland	Disease
Clinton, Edmund P.	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Killed in action
Cole, Nelson F.	Paterson	New York City, NY	Wounds
Colligan, William J.	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Disease
Condon, Timothy	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Killed in action
Conklin, William	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Killed in action
Connolly, Edward Juston	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Disease
Cooney, Frank	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Killed in action
Corbett, Albert Victor	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Wounds
Cranston, William	Paterson	Hamilton, Canada	Disease

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WWI Passaic County Men *cont. from page 5*

Name	Residence	Place of Birth	Cause of Death
Crishando, Stephen	Echo Lake	Boston, MA	Disease
Crissman, Berton	Bloomingtondale	Hamburg, NJ	Killed in action
Crozier, John	Clifton	Goshen, NJ	Disease
Cushman, Dan	Paterson	Warsaw, Russia	Killed in action
Dale, William	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Killed in action
David, Leon C.	Passaic	Passaic, NJ	Suicide
De Groot, Orié John	Clifton	Passaic, NJ	Disease
De Luca, Olive	Clifton	Borcha, Italy	Killed in action
De Rose, August	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Disease
De Vogel, William	Prospect Park	Paterson, NJ	Disease
Devlin, Hugh C.	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Firearms Accident
Dickson, James	Passaic	Ireland	Killed in action
Digney, John T.	Hawthorne	Elkton, MD	Disease
Digney, Joseph	North Paterson	Elkton, MD	Wounds
Dolan, Bernard J.	Passaic	Brooklyn, NY	Killed in action
Draney, Harold A.	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Killed in action
Drelich, Alex.	Passaic	Galicia, Austria-Hungary	Killed in action
Dunn, Thomas J.	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Disease
Dykstra, John L.	Paterson	Roseland, IL	Disease
Dykstra, Jurjen	Clifton	Sesebierum, Netherlands	Wounds
Eitel, Charles Allen	Paterson	New York City, NY	Disease
Fardon, Horace J.	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Disease
Farrell, Christopher S.	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Disease
Fatzinger, William V.	Paterson	Allentown, PA	Disease
Figula, Teofil	Passaic	Pacerico, Russia	Wounds
Finkelstein, Joseph	Paterson	Poland, Russia	Disease
Finocchio, Joseph	Paterson	Nagni, Italy	Killed in action
Flick, Andrew J.	Passaic	Passaic, NJ	Wounds
Foster, James	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Killed in action
Frey, Frank W.	Paterson	New York City, NY	Accident
Gallagher, Alex	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Killed in action
Garbaccio, Ermete J.	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Disease
Gardner, Elbert R.	Passaic	Berkshire Valley, NJ	Killed in action
Gatti, Harry	Passaic	Paterson, NJ	Killed in action
Geipel, Otto	Clifton	Rodenthal, Germany	Killed in action
Goggin, Richard J.	Passaic	Passaic, NJ	Killed in action
Gola, John	Athenia	Krzatha, Austria-Hungary	Killed in action
Golish, Nicholas	Passaic	Dresland, Russia	Killed in action
Gott, Claude	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Disease
Green, John J. Jr.	Passaic	Passaic, NJ	Drowning
Grodski, Julian	Passaic	Rzeszeu, Poland, Russia	Wounds
Groeger, Gustave A.	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Disease
Grosser, William M.	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Disease
Guarino, Antonio	Paterson	Montella, Italy	Wounds
Guilfoyle, John J.	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Disease
Hafeli, Anthony	Passaic	Paterson, NJ	Disease
Haiman, Adam	Paterson	Zloczow, Austria-Hungary	Wounds
Hall, Frederick	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Disease
Han, John Andrew	Bloomingtondale	Bloomingtondale, NJ	Killed in action
Hancock, Thomas J.	Passaic	Paterson, NJ	Disease
Handschuh, William P.	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Killed in action
Hart, John P.	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Disease

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WWI Passaic County Men *cont. from page 6*

Name	Residence	Place of Birth	Cause of Death
Hartmann, Theodore	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Wounds
Hennessy, Joseph J.	Singac	Newark, NJ	Disease
Hennion, Clarence B.	Midvale	Macopin, NJ	Disease
Hersekorn, Alfred C.	Passaic	Passaic, NJ	Wounds
Hintzen, Walter J.	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Killed in action
Hirz, John Michael	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Killed in action
Hitchuk, John	Passaic	Newer, Russia	Disease
Hook, Leonard	Paterson	Netherlands	Killed in action
Hoyt, Fowler C.	Oak Ridge	Oak Ridge, NJ	Disease
Jack, Thomas	Paterson]	Paterson, NJ	Wounds
Juistina, Mayo	Clifton	Passaic, NJ	Wounds
Kalnik, Steven	Passaic	Paprodous, Austria-Hungary	Killed in action
Kane, Robert J.	Passaic,	Cambridge, MA	Disease
Kaufman, Reuben	Paterson	West Hartley Pool, England	Killed in action
Kimble, Raymond	Pompton Lakes	Newfoundland, NJ	Disease
Knoblick, Henry	Oak Ridge	Paterson, NJ	Disease
Knopf, Anthony Joseph	Paterson	Unrecorded	Disease
Kolinsky, Louis	Passaic	Cincinnati, OH	Wounds
Kollar, John	Passaic	Kojtha, Austria-Hungary	Killed in action
Koning, Marinus	Paterson	Enchide, Netherlands	Disease
Kos, Joseph	Passaic	Austria-Hungary	Killed in action
Koslap, John George	Passaic	Passaic, NJ	Killed in action
Kosmenski, Samuel	Paterson	Lodz, Russia	Disease
Krause, Henry Adolph	Passaic	Kiev, Russia	Disease
LaGressa, Jerry	Passaic	Cannichio Salerno, Italy	Railroad Accident
Lang, Arthur	Mountain View	Mountain View, NJ	Explosion Accident
Laski, Joseph	Paterson	Hohalau, Austria-Hungary	Wounds
Lazzerin, Emilio	Clifton	Venice, Italy	Disease
Lederer, Philip H.	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Shipwreck
Leonhardt, William F.	Wanaque	Newark, NJ	Disease
Liborio, Pieri	Passaic	Sicily, Italy	Wounds
Liechty, Joseph F.	Clifton	Passaic, NJ	Killed in action
Lipchick, Zigmund	Paterson	Warsaw, Russia	Killed in action
Loran, Austin	Paterson	Manchester, England	Accident
Lorino, Joseph	Passaic	Salena, Italy	Killed in action
Lucas, Edward A.	Passaic	Paterson, NJ	Killed in action
Maguth, John	Passaic	Passaic, NJ	Wounds
Malko, Michael	Passaic	Kiev, Russia	Disease
Marik, John	Passaic	Mineola, NY	Disease
Martin, Charles	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Killed in action
Martin, Joshua	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Disease
Matnik, Pete	Paterson	Vilna, Russia	Killed in action
McCourt, Frank P.	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Disease
McKewen, Robert J.	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Killed in action
McLlain, Dell Henry	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Disease
Meade, Raymond J.	Passaic	Passaic, NJ	Disease
Mekie, John (Mikil)	Passaic	Vienna, Austria-Hungary	Disease
Menegus, John	Passaic	Passaic, NJ	Wounds
Miller, George B.	Wanaque	Philadelphia, PA	Killed in action
Miller, Harry	Passaic	Passaic, NJ	Killed in action
Millington, John Justin	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Disease
Minster, Grover	Paterson	Unrecorded	Unrecorded

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WWI Passaic County Men *cont. from page 7*

Name	Residence	Place of Birth	Cause of Death
Moon, James S.	Little Falls	Berry County, MI	Disease
Morf, Jacob Jr.	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Wounds
Morf, William	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Killed in action
Morrison, Leon	Paterson	Williamantic, CT	Disease
Moshier, Herbert C.	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Disease
Muth, Benjamin H.	Passaic	Passaic, NJ	Killed in action
Naughton, Stephen J.	Passaic	Brooklyn, NY	Disease
Niczyporek, Joseph	Passaic	Wisznic, Russia	Killed in action
Obly, Stephen	Paterson	Poland, Russia	Killed in action
O'Connor, Thomas	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Disease
Owens, Patrick	Paterson	Dundee, Scotland	Disease
Paitola, Armas	Paterson	Newark, NJ	Killed in action
Parmelli, Marcell	Paterson	Paris, France	Disease
Pasquarillo, Tony	Paterson	Caserta, Italy	Killed in action
Patiro, Sebastiano	Passaic	Motta D'Afferno, Italy	Killed in action
Patrick, Stephen Victor	Passaic	Passaic, NJ	Killed in action
Paul, John	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Killed in action
Peltz, Leo Charles	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Killed in action
Peterson, Edwin C.	Clifton	Passaic, NJ	Disease
Petisx, Joseph	Passaic	Passaic, NJ	Disease
Pezzuti, Nicholas	Hawthorne	Paterson, NJ	Disease
Phillips, Richard J.	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Killed in action
Pilling, William F.	Paterson	Liverpool, England	Disease
Pollard, William E.	Paterson	Midland Park, NJ	Killed in action
Polletts, William	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Disease
Powers, Thomas P.	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Wounds
Prorok, John	Hawthorne	Poland, Austria-Hungary	Disease
Quackenbush, Andrew	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Killed in action
Rainey, Herbert J.	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Disease
Randolfo, Domenico	Paterson	Soreno, Italy	Wounds
Ratzer, Robert R.	Passaic	Clifton, NJ	Disease
Reilly, William L.	Pompton Lakes	Baltimore, MD	Wounds
Rhinesmith, Ernest	Macopin	Macopin, NJ	Accident
Rowland, John	Passaic	Unrecorded	Disease
Rudzinsky, Boleslaw	Athenia	Milana, Poland, Russia	Unrecorded
Rusecki, Michael	Ringwood Manor	Minsk, Russia	Wounds
Russell, Hugh Turner	Paterson	Glasgow, Scotland	Disease
Sabater, David	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Disease
Samberger, Rudolph	Passaic	Fort Slocum, NY	Killed in action
Sanford, Peter Jr. (Sandford)	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Killed in action
San Severino, John	Paterson	Avellino, Italy	Disease
Scanlan, William F.	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Killed in action
Schuurman, Edward Frederick	Paterson	Holland, MI	Disease
Scully, Michael E.	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Killed in action
Seidel, Frederick W.	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Disease
Seifert, Oswald	Passaic	Sevelon, Switzerland	Killed in action
Seiller, Michael F.	Passaic	Passaic, NJ	Killed in action
Sekula, Albert J.	Paterson	Poland, Russia	Killed in action
Senius, Simon	Paterson	Wara, Austria-Hungary	Disease
Shields, Edward	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Killed in action
Sibov, John	Passaic	Jablen, Austria-Hungary	Killed in action
Sifferlin, Alfred	Clifton	Leipzig, Germany	Disease

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WWI Passaic County Men *cont. from page 8*

Name	Residence	Place of Birth	Cause of Death
Sikora, Joseph	Passaic	Stopico, Russia	Killed in action
Simon, Jacob	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Disease
Smith, Jacob	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Killed in action
Sorino, Pasquale	Passaic	Minopoli, Italy	Disease
Spisak, Frank	Passaic	Edenely, Hungary, Austria-Hungary	Killed in action
Sprunt, Henry M.	Paterson	Brechin, Scotland	Disease
Staehlin, Fred	Paterson,	Paterson, NJ	Motor Vehicle Accident
Stainton, Thomas L.	Little Falls	Little Falls, NJ	Disease
Stansbury, Charles Edgar Jr.	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Disease
Stone, John E.	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Killed in action
Stone, Vincent Joseph	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Wounds
Street, Walter A.	Paterson	Haledon, NJ	Killed in action
Stuber, Edward L.	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Disease
Sullivan, William M.	Passaic	Passaic, NJ	Disease
Tanis, Jacob	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Killed in action
Taylor, Alexander C.	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Disease
Taylor, Edward	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Accident
Thomson, James Scott	Paterson	Galashield, Scotland	Disease
Tomas, Peter	Passaic	Lubanski, Austria-Hungary	Killed in action
Troast, Aaron	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Wounds
Truhan, Anthony Jr.	Passaic	Passaic, NJ	Disease
Tumulty, Patrick A.	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Disease
Ulrich, William J.	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Disease
Uricchio, Carmen[io]	Clifton	Miglionico, Italy	Killed in action
Vanderpool, William	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Disease
Van Hook, John F.	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Killed in action
Van Horn, Walter	Paterson	Suffern, NY	Wounds
Van Orden, Thomas	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Disease
Van Splinter, Andrew J.	Paterson	Midland Park, NJ	Disease
Varetoni, Angelo	Clifton	Borea, Italy	Disease
Veech, William	Passaic	Orange, NJ	Disease
Ver Hage, Peter	Prospect Park	Paterson, NJ	Disease
Vermeulen, Christian M.	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Disease
Vermeulen, George W.	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Disease
Vernarec, Michael Jr.	Clifton	Cumberland, MD	Accident
Viertler, Adolph O.	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Disease
Visbeck, Cornelius	Clifton	Passaic, NJ	Killed in action
Wahutka, Henry	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Disease
Walsh, William F.	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Disease
Waszlowicz, John	Passaic	Lodz, Russia	Killed in action
Whitehead, Charles E.	Paterson	Paterson, NJ	Killed in action
Whyte, Charles H.	Paterson	Crystal Lake, NJ	Killed in action
Winters, Marvin Girard	Smiths Mills	Brooklyn, NY	Killed in action
Wusching, Ignatius	Clifton	Hucegalva, Austria-Hungary	Disease
Zanetti, Otto B.	Clifton	Passaic, NJ	Killed in action
Zangara, Thomas	Passaic	Sicily, Italy	Killed in action
Zenzian, Joseph	West Paterson	Zenziany, Poland, Russia	Wounds
Zill, Mike	Ringwood Manor	Minsk, Russia	Disease

LOOKING BACKWARDS IN PATERSON

By George H. Burke

Reprinted from The Call (Paterson, NJ), August 1, 1938

There was a time in the early history of the city when our residents had a sort of given name for the different sections, like "Weavertown", part of Eastside; "Dublin" for the streets up town as far as Clay, now known as Twenty-first Avenue, while further beyond that was "Duck Hollow" because there were some streams up that way where the neighbors' ducks and geese would swim when they were not parading further down town, surely after a rainfall.

"New Holland" was over the river, First and part of the Second ward. Dean's Hill was down in that part of the Third ward near the I. A. Hall mills, while "Sandy Hill" was made up of Beach, Bond and other streets on the other side of the Erie R. R., and best known as the location of all the Sandy Hill grave yards. There were a couple of Catholic cemeteries, one Presbyterian, the Episcopal, but they never got any name but "Sandy Hill."

Then we had Stony Road, now the Westside, and the Totowa section was best known as "The Falls," named of course for the great water that dashed under the old carriage bridge. There was also the "Goose Pasture" with the Paterson and Bridge streets running into River, and water flowed down both of these thoroughfares that came out of Dark Brook, and after very high tide, after a rain. It was no unusual thing to see the fowl out of Colt's Hill parading or swimming in the flowing water along Paterson or Bridge streets.

In those days, too, there was no city water, and the good husbands of that vicinity worked on Sunday evening to get a supply from the river for the family wash on Monday morning. There was almost a sensation when one of the families got the first hydrant on Paterson street, and while they were warned not to allow other persons to use the water, the lady of the house, a pioneer Patersonian, said she never lived behind locked gates and this was the cue for the neighbors to help themselves. This they did with the vengeance, so the gate was kept slamming until all hours of the Sunday night. The good housewife could hear nothing and see nothing, as she had her curtains drawn down tightly after 6 o'clock each Sabbath evening which was the regular water carrying time.

Weavertown

But it is about Weavertown that we meant to write, that once English section north of Broadway, from Paterson street up and beyond the Susquehanna Railroad. This part was settled many years ago by English silk workers, more especially weavers and warpers from the mills of John Ryle, William Strange, the Phoenix, Ashley & Bailey, Doherty & Wadsworth, Frost & Sons,

Grimshaw's and numerous others of the time, and they earned big money, and as the most of them were thrifty they built their own homes.

The men folks would come out in the evening to patronize the ale houses or Mrs. Shaw on Twelfth avenue opposite Engine Company No. 7, or Arthur Albinson, Sam Gore, Jimmy Counsel, Jim and Jack Kershaw's where the white ale mugs were always on show and the long clay pipes and good mutton pies were in great demand, especially on Saturday night. The old guys played cards for the fun of it, but some of them who were good cooks remained at home on Saturday night to help the wife make blood pudding for the Sunday morning breakfast. There were a few English butchers in that section who sold this delicacy. Just as they furnished veal and lamb kidneys for stew, while there were three or four peddlers who sold tripe from the neatly covered baskets and we then had an oyster peddlers who went about with two gallon tin pales filled with the luscious bivalves.

Boiled Mutton

These English residents were always noted as good feeders and are about the only people who know how to cook and serve a boiled mutton with caper sauce, a dish that is rare in these days, when these old districts are almost unknown with a arrival of so many new settlers.

Possibly one of the best cooks is Ernie Barber, well known silk authority who had his own plant at a time when the English predominated in this business, and Weavertown was in the full feather of its greatness.

We had cricket, then with the Bliss boys the Boyds, the Grahams, the Grimshaws, Hinchliffes, the Bunces, father and son, Fred Warburton and the late Park Superintendent Hunter, and others.

Then too, we had the sons of St. George, going at full force with a large membership, and they still function, also Engine Co. No. 7 in the volunteer ranks with many provine English members, and they were always eagerly looked for in the annual parade, because the engine and horses would be dolled up in fine shape with a display of ribbons and silk that came out of the different mills with the compliments of the owners. There are still some of the older residents like Spencer Wright, Ernest Evans and others up in the old section and we noticed a representative quartet at the Caledonian-New York football game at the Clifton stadium some time ago in the personages of Eli Albinson, James Cook, silk manufacturer, Sam Hainsworth and Arthur Albinson.

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Macclesfield Wakes

The Englishman then had the Maccelsfield Wakes or Provident association that is still going and had a big concert in the winter at which the songs of the homeland were featured and in the summer an outing up to Joe Ettinger's Grove at Greenwood Lake. In this they were joined by the English residents of Peoples Park, another settlement on the other side of the Erie tracks with the upper Madison avenue as the main stem and here they had the Workmen's Institute, made up of many silk workers who found employment in the Dexter and Lambert's Mill or that of Doherty & Wadsworth. The first named of the old firm, Henry Doherty, built the institute for meetings that would keep his fellow countrymen together in social parties with their families and also debates, mostly with the idea of keeping capital and labor on a single footing. These meetings for the most part were in charge of Thomas Tufnell.

Lawyers like Judge Francis Scott, Wood McKee, John W. Harding, George S. Hilton, James Robertson, William Hughes, Dave Berry, Richard Randall, Michael Dunn, Munson Force, James H. Rogers, Z.M. Ward and others of the time spoke there and now and then some of them engaged in debates, as that was what the members enjoyed most. They always had as president of the Board of judges the late George Wurts who was the editor of the Press and later Secretary of State, a scholarly man who was known far and wide for his conservatism and good judgement.

Now and then the members would have a beefsteak dinner, for let it be known that these steak dinners that are so popular now are of English origin, although they were first introduced in a big way at the Elks club by a German – Nick Engle, of New York. His brother Adam made a fortune in his New York restaurant on West Thirty-sixth street, with another English dish, Welsh rarebit and Canadian bacon. After his death others tried it, but in vain, as Adam had the reputation and when he was no longer at the front door to welcome customers the place had to close, or at least that was what his widow told me the other day.

But the beefsteaks are still the thing, not only for the good feeders of Merry Old England, but for anybody who likes good food, but they must be prepared the way Nick Engle put them on

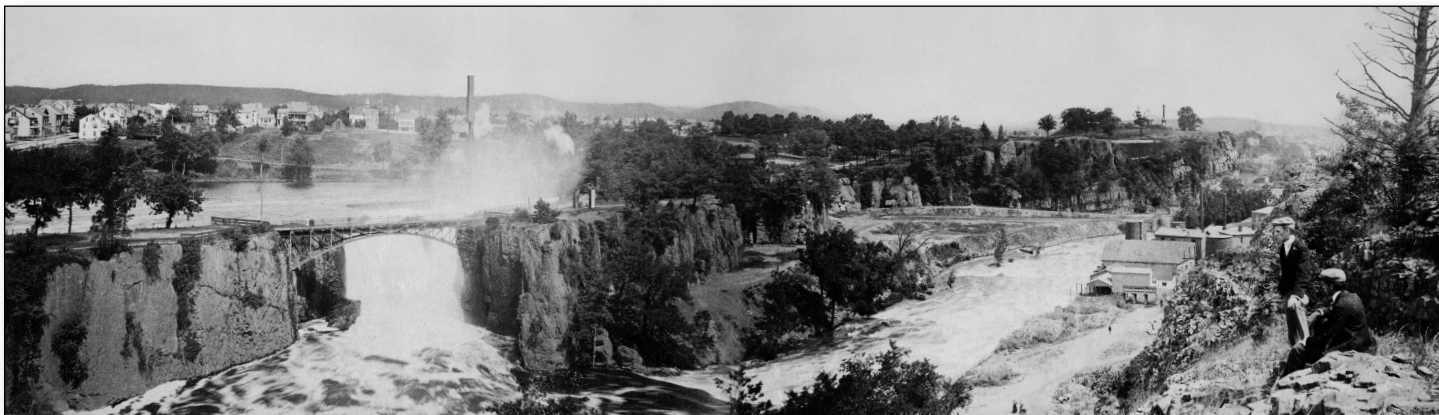
over at the Elks when he broke in as a cook the late Bill Smith, who became such an apt pupil that he was always in demand and became known as "Beefsteak Bill," even though he did not relish the title as well as his friends up a Ryle Park relished the steak and as the boys also enjoyed the cosier songs of that popular Elk and good fellow Johnnie Knowles.

Beefsteaks

To have the dinner proper only hip steaks are used, and they are not easy to get when one understands that they are only four in a whole carcass for the best steer meat. These are cut about four inches thick held over a month or two in a cool cellar, and when taken out to serve are covered with about three inches of wet salt that is packed by hand, and then put against a roaring gas fire or a charcoal blaze, as the case may be, for fully 40 minutes, then turned over for another salting and about 25 minutes of the fire.

While this is process, there is an old-fashioned pan of butter on the top of the stove, and after the steaks are whisk broomed clean of the salt that might remain, they are tossed into the hot butter and hurriedly carved on a small oak plank into thin cuts, placed on a piece of bread and then hurriedly served by active waiters to the white-aproned guests who sit as near the stove as possible, for the precious morsel must be hot.

Following this is ale to help along the mastication, and to have this right the barrel should be buried under ground in a damp cellar for at least two weeks and thus give the beverage a natural coolness, so that when it is drawn it resembles ice cream in every way except taste. Only celery, scallions, watercress and olives should be served with the steak, and the cocktail at the beginning, to be real English, should be sherry with a dash of angostura bitters. With the coming of Prohibition it was difficult to get imported sherry. The cocktail was substituted, so that in most cases today it still goes. As always, the desert consists of lamb chops, with the bone left long so that the diners can get a firm grip. But there is no secret in the cooking of them, and they are done without salt, just plain on an ordinary broiler with lots of butter, pepper and salt, just as they would be at home for the family.



Panoramic View of the Great Falls, Paterson, NJ