

NEW YORK Researcher

NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY | VOLUME 30, NUMBER 1 | SPRING 2019

The South Precinct of Dutchess County, NY PAGE 5



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Dear Friends,

Spring often ushers in a sense of renewed energy and excitement—it certainly has for the NYG&B team. We began this year with the announcement that Arthur and Nancy Kelly, founders of Kinship Books had donated the assets of their business to the NYG&B. This remarkable gift delivers more than 300 new publication titles to the NYG&B and thousands of pages of abstracted information from New York records. Participants in February’s Empire State Exploration tour were able to have a sneak peek at these collections and each marveled at the robust information waiting to be discovered. Be sure to check out the Kinship Books surname index at kinshipny.com to begin exploring what might be available for your own research (you can learn more about Kinship Books on pages 10–11 of this issue).

One of our key goals this year is connecting with our community as we celebrate our 150th Anniversary. It was wonderful to see so many community members at the RootsTech conference in Salt Lake City, where we held an Anniversary Toast on Wednesday, February 27, 2019, marking 150 years to the day from the NYG&B’s first organizational meeting. Through the power of social media, members across the country joined us by a live video feed. The NYG&B’s founders would likely have marveled at the incredible community they established and the technological tools we now employ to fulfill our mission to collect, preserve, and share the stories of New York families.

As the year continues we look forward to numerous events celebrating our sesquicentennial. In a few weeks we will travel to The Netherlands for an inaugural heritage tour of Amsterdam, Leiden, and elsewhere. Our Spring Theater benefit will feature an evening at Arthur Miller’s All My Sons before we travel to St. Charles, Missouri for the National Genealogical Society’s annual Family History Conference. Just a few weeks later David S. Ferriero, Archivist of the United States, will join us in

New York City for an evening discussing the importance of document preservation and digitization.

Our summer plans will take us coast-to-coast and include a visit to the Southern California Genealogy Jamboree in Burbank, California; Midwestern Roots in Indianapolis, Indiana; and the Federation of Genealogical Society’s conference in Washington, DC. If you plan to attend one (or all) of these events, please be sure to stop by and visit the NYG&B in the exhibit hall. Our Fall events will feature two open house celebrations at the NYG&B’s headquarters, and we will finish the year with an intriguing discussion relating to future of family history in November. Be sure to follow the NYG&B eNews, blog, and future issues of the New York Researcher to keep up on the latest details and ticket information for these one-of-a-kind events.

In addition to a full calendar of events, we continue internal development of the new online records platform. You can read a brief preview of these developments on page 15 of this issue. Your continued support of our Annual Fund is critical to bringing this project to fruition, and I am deeply appreciative of your unwavering generosity as we move forward. The new platform will allow us to make New York records accessible at a more frequent rate (starting with some of the materials recently given to the Society by Kinship Books). The platform will also bring greater accessibility to the pages of The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record and the NYG&B’s existing records collections.

As always, thank you for your membership and support of the NYG&B.



Handwritten signature of Joshua Taylor

D. JOSHUA TAYLOR

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Susan R. Miller, Editor

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About the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society

Since 1869, the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society (NYG&B) has been preserving, documenting, and sharing the stories of families across the state of New York. Through our programs, resources, publications, and services we actively engage with genealogists, biographers, historians, and organizations to establish the broader contexts of New York's past and foster connections between New York's past and the present.

The NYG&B publishes the *New York Researcher* and *The NYG&B Record*; both are quarterlies. Subscriptions to each are among the many benefits of Membership. The NYG&B warmly welcomes new members; information on Membership and benefits may be found on our website, newyorkfamilyhistory.org.

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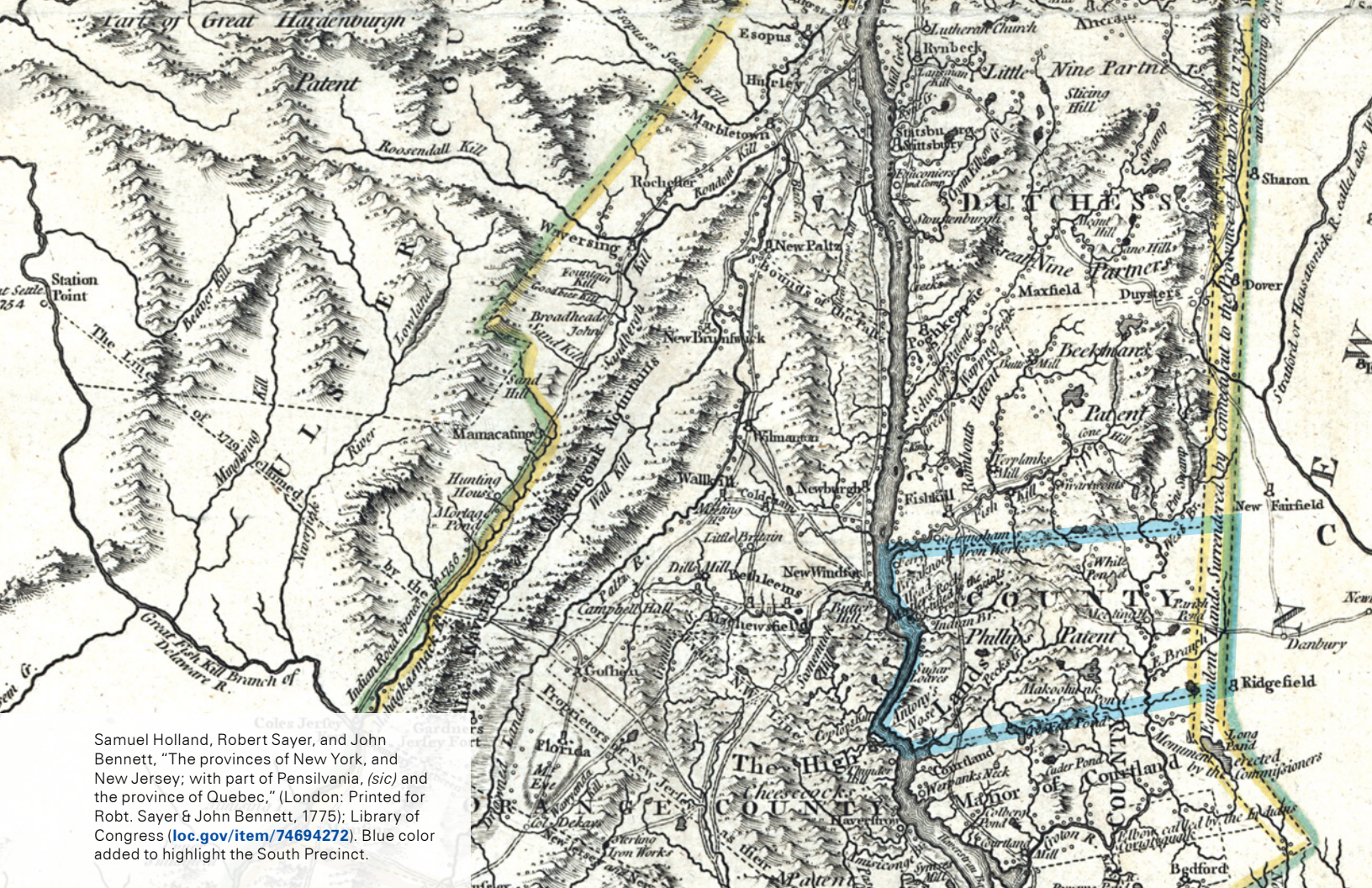
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ON THE COVER

Johann Hermann Carmiencke, Hudson River at Cold Spring, 1861; Smithsonian American Art Museum, 1976.62
(americanart.si.edu/artwork/hudson-river-cold-spring-3783)



Samuel Holland, Robert Sayer, and John Bennett, "The provinces of New York, and New Jersey; with part of Pennsylvania, (sic) and the province of Quebec," (London: Printed for Robt. Sayer & John Bennett, 1775); Library of Congress (loc.gov/item/74694272). Blue color added to highlight the South Precinct.

The Colonial Period of Putnam County, New York: The South Precinct of Dutchess County

By Pamela Ricciardi Paschke

Putnam County, New York, formed from Dutchess in 1812, ostensibly encompasses the patent granted in 1697 to Adolph Philipse. Extant tax lists chronicle the area's significant growth, with taxable households expanding from 47 in 1741 to 849 in 1779.¹ But this expansion was not without problems. Ambiguous patent boundary descriptions, disputed land claims, aggressive (some would say greedy) proprietor landlords, and poor tenant farmers led to conflict and dissent. A 1754 survey split the patent among three heirs, and surveys in the 1760s further divided the land into farm lots. However, rather than facilitating settlement, these actions inflamed discord. Some boundaries took decades to resolve, and landlord–tenant disputes culminated in a rent riot in 1766. With scarce records documenting family relationships, the family historian can use extant tax lists to provide evidence of residency, and the social and economic history of south Dutchess to provide insight as to why Dutch, French, and New England settlers moved in and out of the area in the colonial period.

History of the Philipse Patent

The Wappinger, a family tribe of the Taconic natives living in the Highlands of what was then southern Dutchess County, sold some of their lands in the late-1600s to Dutch speculators. In 1697 Adolph Philipse received a New York patent² on one such tract bordering the 1685 Rombout patent to the northwest, the 1697 Beekman patent to the northeast, the Hudson River to the west, the Colony of Connecticut to the east, and West Chester County to the south. By 1719, the whole of Dutchess County was separated into three wards: North, Middle, and South.³ When Dutchess County was further divided into seven precincts in 1737, the Philipse patent comprised the South Precinct.^{4 5}

Commonly called the Philipse patent (also the Philipse Upper⁶ or Highland patent), the land was surveyed in 1754 designating nine numbered lots: water lots 1–3 running south-north along the Hudson River, long lots 4–6 running west-east in the middle, and lots 7–9 running north-south along The Oblong line. Three heirs (Susanna née Philipse, wife of Beverly Robinson; Philip Philipse; and Mary Philipse, later wife of Roger Morris) divided the land by taking one of each of the three types of lots.⁷

The 1754 survey and division of the land among the Philipse heirs took liberties with the north and east boundaries of the original Philipse patent. At various times between 1737 and 1771, the patent's east and north boundaries were challenged by Native Americans, tenants, and adjacent patent holders. Conflicting claims to areas within the Philipse patent and disputed areas (The Gore and the 20-Mile Lands) were resolved through additional deeds and patents, a "great rebellion," and contentious court cases.

Without going through all of the legal wranglings, at the end of the day, a portion of the land surveyed in 1754 included land previously considered part of the Rombout or Beekman Patents (included in the Rombout, Beekman, or Pawling Precincts). The Philipse heirs (led by Beverly Robinson) acquired title to those and additional areas north of the survey line (collectively called the Gore) from the proprietors of the Rombout and Beekman Patents,⁸ as well as lands east of the original 20-mile boundary referred to in the original Philipse patent. The Gore lands to the north were (generally) not included in Putnam County when it was split off from Dutchess County.

Divisions after 1771

Similar names for different areas at different times creates confusion over the boundaries of south Dutchess precincts and towns. Research for 1772–1795 requires an understanding of changes in political boundaries.

In April 1772 due to significant population growth, the South Precinct was split into three precincts: Philipse along

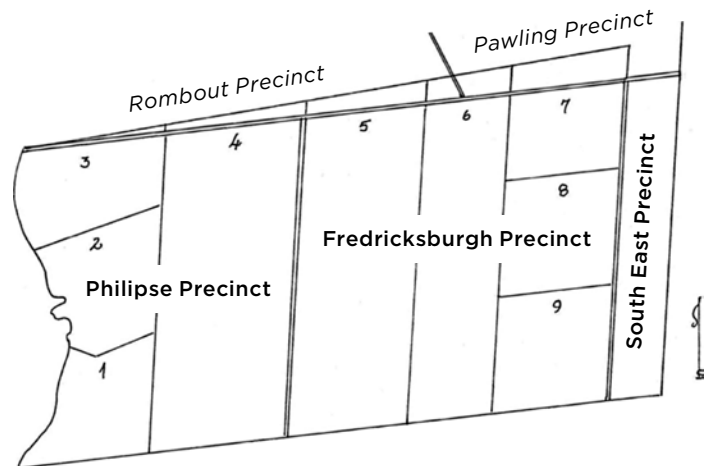


Figure 1—Precincts in 1772 (precinct boundaries are shown with double lines). Created by the author.

the Hudson River encompassing lots 1–4, Fredricksburgh for the interior lots 5–9, and South East for The Oblong lands.⁹ Official districts referenced the 1754 survey lots, but excluded land in existing Rombout, Beekman, and Pawling Precincts (even though the Philipse heirs claimed the land based upon ambiguous patent boundaries). See figure 1.

In March 1788 Philipse Precinct became Philips Town, Fredricksburgh Precinct became Fredericks Town, and South East Precinct became South-East Town. The legal description of the first two contained references to the bounds of the patent lands granted to Adolph Philipse and the lots assigned in 1754.¹⁰

Further division occurred in 1795 when the area encompassing Fredericks Town and South-East Town was divided into four similarly sized towns: Frederick, Franklin, Carmel, and South-East.¹¹ The west boundaries of lots 7–9 (the east boundary of lot 6) served as the north-south dividing line; the east-west line cut through lots 5, 6 and 8. Later, Frederick became Kent, Franklin became Patterson, and part of Philips Town (Philipstown) became Putnam Valley, with some boundary shifts along the way.

In March 1806, part of the northwest corner of the original Philipse Patent (that was then included in the Town of Philipstown) was annexed to the Town of Fishkill.¹² This was the last significant change to the future boundaries of Putnam County. In 1812 Putnam was formed from the towns of Philipstown, Carmel, Frederick, Patterson, and Southeast.¹³

Settlement

The earliest immigrant settlers of the Philipse Patent were Dutch and French who settled along the Hudson River. Early settlement on the eastern end was primarily by families from New England. The interior of the South Precinct was hilly and more suited for ironworks than

farming, so these areas were settled last. The Oblong was made up of smaller landlord lots but were still mostly occupied by farm tenants.

Most of the South Precinct lands were leased to tenants until the 1770s; only a few of the hundreds of farm lots were sold prior to the American Revolution. Unlike deeds, leases were not recorded in county records. A few tenant lists covering 1758–1777 prepared by the landlords exist, but only for four of the Philipse patent lots: Beverly Robinson’s Lots 1, 4, and 7, and Philip Philipse’s Lot 8.¹⁴ Surveys of many of the nine lots were made in the 1760s; however, it appears none of the maps and only one survey book from the period survives. The surviving 1762 survey field notebook serves as the basis for a Lot 6 farm lot map and tenant list created by this author.¹⁵

[*Editor’s Note:* it is always possible that records will be found that are not currently publicized. If researchers are aware of additional records of this nature, please contact the NYG&B so we can let our members know about them.]

It wasn’t until lands of Loyalists were confiscated¹⁶ and sold beginning in the early 1780s that a tenant might have the opportunity to purchase his farm—however, many lacked the wherewithal to do so. For the purchasers in the late 1700s, Henry S Concklin created maps of Lots 2–9 utilizing survey field books from 1810 in conjunction with the deeds.¹⁷ However, for many of the earlier tenants, the extant tax lists may be the only records documenting their residency.

When reviewing early surveys and deeds, consider that the due east-west lines used for these colonial surveys do not fall on a due east-west line on a current map because of magnetic declination.¹⁸ True north became easier to gauge in the 1780s with more sophisticated compasses.

The Great Rebellion of 1766

Between 1760 and 1765, there was growing dissent among the tenants due to onerous lease terms and a belief that the Philipse heirs claimed ownership to lands not rightfully theirs. Prior to the death of Adolph Philipse, collection of rents was limited. The survey of 1754 and the subsequent surveys in the early 1760s empowered the Philipse heirs to legally enforce collection of rents. After some aggressive dealings, Robinson

managed to not only acquire land to the north, but also unpatented land to the east of the original Philipse patent. Despite legal protests by the Wappinger tribe and many tenants, the Colony recognized the Philipse heirs as owners of all of the lands included in the 1754 division and the 20-Mile lands of the Beekman Gore ceded to them in 1758. Robinson (the leader of the heirs) was raising rents, shortening lease terms, evicting tenants, and confiscating houses and other improvements without compensation. Tenants, when sued, and claimants against Robinson, et al., lost their court cases.¹⁹

Protesting poor treatment by Robinson, tenants stated that he refused to give “obedient tenants a good or warrantable title by leases deed or any other title for leases for 3 lives or twenty years... he would not lease the land to the inhabitants who had lived on it for near 30 years past and had manured and cultivated the same but would oblige them to buy their farms paying money down or else to remove immediately.”²⁰

Rather than feeling defeated by the ejectments, the tenant resistance strengthened. After discontent spread beyond the South Precinct to other proprietary lands to the north and south, the conflict came to a head with perhaps two thousand tenants participating in the “great rebellion of 1766.” Much happened in a short time: there were many confrontations, meetings, protests, and marches. The landlords first sought the help of the Dutchess militia to quell the uprising; but having no success with them, they appealed to the King. British troops arrived, burning and plundering homes and skirmishing with tenants. After a British soldier was killed, the tenants surrendered. Some tenants fled, but fifty or sixty were brought to trial and received varying sentences, with one condemned to death.²¹

With the uprising crushed, the rebellious tenants had a choice to make: either stay and pay rents under the landlord’s terms or settle elsewhere. Some initially chose to return to Massachusetts or Connecticut,²² but lured by available land, some migrated north to other New York

counties, or to the unsettled region that would become Vermont. Former Dutchess County

A List of Tenants on Lot n^o 181 belonging to Mr. Margaret Philipse

| n ^o | number of Acres in each farm | Tenants in possession at the time the farms were surveyed & run out | Tenants in Possession the 1 st of May 1768 | Remarks | Rent of Annuum |
|----------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. | 65 | W ^m Bableyer | James Hughson | the greater part of this farm is on Lot 14 to the North & South together the Acres of this is generally more in the same Situation may be rented as | 2 |
| 2. | 70 | Abner Bableyer | Joshua Coplein | | 3 |
| 3. | 67 | Elisha Baker | Benj Green | in the same Situation this part may be rented as | 3 |
| 4. | 272 | Thomas Baker | Thomas Loulpa | had a poor farm | 2 10 |
| 5. | 318 | Abner Chate | Matson Meriden | had a poor farm | 3 |
| 6. | 309 | Ed Baker & J ^r Bangs | Newton Rice & Benj Tildes | on Baker's part. poor farm | 3 10 |
| 7. | 31 | Bethuel Baker | the same | had a poor farm | 2 10 |
| 8. | 195 | Nath ⁿ Astin | Bethuel Baker | had the 1/2 of this farm. good farm | 4 10 |
| 9. | 231 | David Astin | the same | good farm | 6 0 |
| 10. | 358 | Joshua Harkley | the same | very rough farm | 2 |
| 11. | 543 | Lazarus Griffin | Josiah Baker | middle good farm | 3 10 |
| 12. | 178 | Isaac Ellis | Giltson Cap | good farm | 3 |

¹⁴“List of Tenants Lot 8 by Judd/Tomkins 1768,” Philipse-Gouverneur Family Papers, pocket XIX, no. 157; Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Columbia University, New York. (Photo provided to the author by Columbia University and used with permission.)

residents settled the towns of Manchester, Dorset, and Danby,²³ and likely other Vermont towns as well.²⁴

The Early Tax Lists

The authority to assess and collect tax came from the provincial laws of New York, dating to the late 1600s.²⁵ The New York General Assembly set the required taxes for support of the provincial government and for local government improvements like courthouses and gaols (jails).²⁶ County assessors provided lists of freeholders, inhabitants, residents, and sojourners indicating the value of their real and personal property. Justices of the peace or supervisors then determined the tax rate to provide the requisite tax revenue. However, no one law defined who was to be taxed nor how the value of the property was to be determined.

From legislation of the period, it is clear that the assessed values served as relative values among the inhabitants, and not absolute values—and methods of assessing values varied among counties.²⁷

The list order does not indicate neighbors. For the most part, new taxables were added to the end of each year's list, although sometimes a successor tenant retained the position of his predecessor. To reach this conclusion, the author compared tax lists to tenant lists and maps of comparable time periods, made side-by-side comparisons of tax lists year-by-year, and traced taxables in the South Precinct of 1771 to the three successor precincts in 1772. While

appearance at the end of the list may suggest recent migration or filial independence, few conclusions can be drawn about neighbors based upon placement on the tax lists.²⁸

Summary

The South Precinct of Dutchess County experienced rapid growth in the years leading up to the American Revolution. Settlers included primarily Dutch, French, and English stock, with much of the expansion coming from immigrants from Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Westchester and Long Island, New York. Few early settlers purchased their farms, and many did not have leases. But, by 1760, the landowners were demanding annual rents not previously collected.

It wasn't until after the Revolution that most residents had the opportunity, though perhaps not the wherewithal, to purchase their farms. By then, many of the earlier settlers had died or moved on. Studying maps and tax, tenant, militia, and census lists provides the framework for identifying these early settlers and placing them in historical and genealogical context.



Pamela Ricciardi Paschke (genpaschke@yahoo.com) is the author of the recently published *The South Precinct of Dutchess County New York 1740–1790*, and an NYG&B member. She is especially proud of the Philipse Lot 6 map she created from field notes of a 1762 survey (see page 6) and the discovery of the location of her ancestors' house.

- 1 Pamela Ricciardi Paschke, *The South Precinct of Dutchess County New York 1740–1790*, (Boca Raton, Florida: author, 2018), 222. These statistics include the 3/4 mile wide Oblong area along the Connecticut boundary, not part of the Philipse Patent. [Editor's Note: Some researchers will refer to Clifford Buck's works, however some inaccuracies in his works have been found.]
- 2 William S. Pelletreau, *History of Putnam County, New York: with Biographical Sketches of its Prominent Men* (Philadelphia: W.W. Preston, 1886), 14–16.
- 3 Frank Hasbrouck, *The History of Dutchess County, New York* (Poughkeepsie: Matthieu, 1909), 59.
- 4 *The Colonial Laws of New York from the Year 1664 to the Revolution*, Volume II (Albany: JB Lyon State Printer, 1894), 957–957: Chapter 652, "An Act to divide Dutchess county into Precincts and to Repeal the Act therein Mentioned," passed 16 Dec 1737. "The South Precinct [is] to contain all that part of the High Lands granted by patent to Adolph Philipse."
- 5 In 1743 the precinct's eastern boundary was formally extended beyond the Philipse patent lands to include the adjacent portion of The Oblong, a narrow strip conveyed by the Colony of Connecticut to New York in 1732 in settlement of a border dispute. *The Colonial Laws of New York*, v. III, 337–338, passed 17 Dec 1743. Pelletreau, *History of Putnam County*, 108–112.
- 6 "Upper" distinguishes this parcel from Philipsburgh Manor, an earlier Philipse patent in Westchester County.
- 7 Pelletreau, *History of Putnam County*, 54–64. The parties executed three deeds dated 7 February 1754 dividing the patent.
- 8 Pelletreau, *History of Putnam County*, 102–105.
- 9 *The Colonial Laws of New York from the Year 1664 to the Revolution*, Volume V (Albany: JB Lyon State Printer, 1894), 395; Chapter 1555, "an Act for dividing the South Precinct in the County of Dutchess into three Precincts," passed 24 March 1772, and *Historical and Genealogical Record Dutchess and Putnam*, 101–102.
- 10 *Laws of the State of New York: passed at the Sessions of the Legislature held in the Years 1785, 1786, 1787 and 1788, inclusive, being the Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Sessions*, Volume II (Albany: Weed Parsons, 1886), 752; Chapter 64: "An Act for dividing the counties of this state into towns," passed 7 March 1788.
- 11 *Laws of the State of New York: passed at the Sessions of the Legislature held in the Years 1789, 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, 1795 and 1796 inclusive*, Volume III (Albany: Weed Parsons, 1887), 563: Chap. 21. "An Act to divide Fredericks-Town and Southeast-Town in Dutchess county into four towns," passed 17 March 1795.
- 12 Pelletreau, *History of Putnam County*, 158.
- 13 *Laws of the State of New York Passed at the Thirty-Fifth Session of the Legislature: Begun and held at the City of Albany, the Twenty-Eight Day of January 1812* (Albany: Southwick, 1812), 257; Chapter CXLIII passed 12 June 1812.
- 14 Paschke, *The South Precinct of Dutchess County New York*, 223–234.
- 15 *Ibid*, 276–278
- 16 Only Philip Philipse's Lots 2, 6, and 8 were not subject to the seizure, however many of those farms were also sold in the ensuing years.
- 17 Henry S. Concklin, *Maps of eight lots of the Philipse upper patent: compiled and drafted from descriptions in records in Dutchess and Putnam counties and based in part on the field book of John Concklin's survey made in 1810*. 1885-1887, New York Public Library, Map Division (photostatic copies). For maps of loyalist sales see William T. Ruddock, *Confiscated Properties of Philipse Highland Patent Putnam County New York 1780–1785* (Westminster: Heritage, 2012); note that the overlay of the map for Lot 7 onto a current map is placed too far south in that volume.
- 18 For historical magnetic declination maps, see https://maps.ngdc.noaa.gov/viewers/historical_declination/
- 19 Mark Irving, *Agrarian Conflicts in Colonial New York*, New York: Columbia University Press, 1940:133–135.
- 20 Staughton Lynd, *Anti-Federalism in Dutchess County, New York* (Chicago: Loyola University Press, 1962), 48; citing a petition in the Samuel Munroe papers at the New York Historical Society.
- 21 Lynd, *Anti-Federalism in Dutchess County, New York*, 50. The death sentence was subsequently commuted.
- 22 John Broadhead, *Documents Relative to the Colonial History of the State of New York: procured in Holland, England, and France*, VII, 849, letter from Governor Moore to the Lords of Trade 12 Aug 1766.
- 23 R.C. Benton, *The Vermont Settlers and the New York Land Speculators* (Minn.: Housekeeper, 1894), 21.
- 24 Mark, *Agrarian Conflicts in Colonial New York*, 154.
- 25 Commissioners of Statutory Revision, *The Colonial Laws of New York from the Year 1664 to the Revolution* (Albany: Lyon, 1894) in four volumes, 1: 59–60, 131, 308, 479, etc.
- 26 *The Colonial Laws of New York*, example 3: 336. Dutchess County levy passed 17 Dec 1743.
- 27 Paschke, *South Precinct of Dutchess County, 1740–1790*, 13.
- 28 *Ibid*, 14.

Bound for *Glory*:

African-American Volunteers from New York in the Massachusetts 54th and 55th Regiments, 1863-1865

By William B. Saxbe Jr., CG, FASG

The 1989 movie *Glory* brought Americans' attention to the Massachusetts 54th Volunteer Infantry Regiment's place in Civil War history, particularly for that African-American unit's heroic assault on Fort Wagner in Charleston Harbor on 18 July 1863.¹ Although the 54th was raised in Massachusetts, recruiting for it went on all over the North, and it was truly national in composition.² Free and fugitive African-American volunteers were so many that an overflow regiment, the Massachusetts 55th, was created. The two units' remarkable combat records prompted President Lincoln to commission more "black" regiments, and eventually over 170,000 African-Americans served in the Union forces.³

Not well known is that the two regiments, containing in total about 2,000 men, drew 225 volunteers from the state of New York. The regiments' records, published by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in 1932,⁴ give name, rank, residence, age, occupation, dates of enlistment and discharge, plus whether and where men were wounded or killed in action.⁵

The first men arrived at Camp Meigs, Readville (now part of Boston, Mass.), in February 1863. Some came in small groups, and an apparent effort was made to keep those groups together; to illustrate the pattern, the records below are identified by company. Training occupied that spring, and the first troops reached South Carolina in June 1863. The 54th had 193 men from New York; the 55th had 32.

When the men joined they were told that they would receive the regular soldiers' pay of \$13 per month, but

Andrew Benton
54 (Col'd) Mass.
Co. A, 54 Reg't Mass. Inf. (Col'd).
Appears on
Company Descriptive Book
of the organization named above.
DESCRIPTION.
Age 28 years height 5 feet 6 inches.
Complexion brown
Eyes; black hair black
Where born Catskill N.Y.
Occupation Waiter
ENLISTMENT.
When March 10, 1863
Where Boston
By whom Lieut Appleton; term 3 yrs.
Remarks: Married Catskill, Mass.
Corporal May 20th Promoted to 1st Sergeant June 16, 1863 at St. Simon's Island, S.C. Missing since the assault on Ft. Wagner, Morris Island, S.C., July 18, 1863.
J.B. Yager
Copyist.

Compiled Military Service Records of Volunteer Union Soldiers Who Served with the U.S. Colored Troops 54th Massachusetts Infantry Regiment (Colored); National Archives, RG94, M1898, Andrew Benton, 1863, Page 2. (fold3.com/image/260464818)

Washington later fixed compensation at \$10 per month. The men refused this, even when Massachusetts said it would make up the difference. Not until September 1864 were their demands agreed to.

Here are a few examples, from Company A of the 54th: they contain the same information as the original publication; punctuation and abbreviations have not been changed.

Benton, Andrew—Priv.—Res. Catskill, N.Y.; waiter; 28; enl. March 10, 1863; must. March 30, 1863; promoted 1st Sergt., April 1, 1863; missing July 18, 1863, after assault on Fort Wagner, S.C.; supposed killed.

Jackson, Elmer H.—Priv.—Res. Troy, N.Y.; laborer; 19; enl. and must. Dec. 15, 1863; must. out Aug. 20, 1865.

Livingstone, Franklin R.—Priv.—Res. Hudson, N.Y.; boatman; 19; enl. March 5, 1863; must. March 30, 1863; wounded July 18, 1863, at Fort Wagner, S.C.; disch. May 13, 1864, for wounds, at Beaufort, S.C.

Woods, Thomas—Priv.—Res. New York City; teamster; 38; enl. March 9, 1863; must. March 30, 1863; must. out Aug. 20, 1865, as Corpl.



William B. Saxbe Jr., CG, FASG, is a family historian. His research interests are (1) nineteenth-century Ohio, and (2) colonial southeastern New England. The latter concentrates on the Bowen family of Rehoboth, MA; the Walling family of Providence Co., RI, and the Innes/Ennis family of Block Island, RI, and Kingston, NY.

A list of African American soldiers of the Massachusetts 54th and 55th will be added to the NYG&B online records platform after the launch. Please watch the NYG&B eNews for updates.

1 "Fort" Wagner was not an actual fort. Called "Battery Wagner" by the Confederates, it was a heavily-defended artillery emplacement on the south shore of Charleston Harbor, blocking Union gunboats from approaching the city.
2 African-Americans were frequently unwelcome in Northern regiments; the formation of the two regiments was prompted by their desire to contribute to the war effort. The Emancipation Proclamation had been issued 1 Jan. 1863.
3 Ron Chernow, *Grant* (New York: Penguin Press, 2007), 244.
4 *Massachusetts Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines in the Civil War*, 8 vols. plus index vol. (Norwood, Mass.: Norwood Press, 1931-1937), 4: 656-761. The introduction to each regiment's entry gives its history of service.

5 In total, 125 of these men in the two regiments were mustered out of service at the end of the war; many had been wounded in battle but returned to service. Nineteen were killed or fatally wounded in action (thirteen at Fort Wagner), and two drowned. Ten died of disease, and 31 were discharged because of disability, usually from wounds. Ten men deserted (seven from Readville, before actual service), one was dishonorably discharged, seven were taken prisoners of war (two dying in captivity), and seven transferred to other units (one to the Navy). All of the original commissioned officers except the chaplains were white. In the course of service, 19 of the men were promoted to corporal, six to sergeant, four to musician, two to sergeant major, and three to first lieutenant.

A Most Generous Gift

By D. Joshua Taylor, MLS, NYG&B President

In January 2019 the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society (NYG&B) announced that Arthur C.M. and Nancy V. Kelly had donated the entire assets of their business, Kinship Books, to the NYG&B. Bookshelves of many New York researchers likely contain at least one (if not more) Kinship's titles published during Kinship's more than 40 years in business. Titles include abstracts from church, cemetery, newspaper, vital, and town records alongside indexes to periodicals, account books, and countless other resources.

While a high-school science teacher in Germantown, New York, Arthur Kelly began transcribing New York records during his breaks. Soon he began to collect and preserve further records, gradually gaining the confidence of local recordkeepers and a reputation as an excellent indexer. From that point forward, he and his wife, Nancy developed their business, Kinship Books. They adapted through numerous changes and advancements in printing, including thermal printing, the world of dot-matrix printers, the adaption of the Internet for genealogical research, and the implementation of print-on-demand publishing.

In all, the Kelly's oversaw the publication of more than 300 volumes, all of which will now be safeguarded by the NYG&B for the future. In addition to the publications themselves, Arthur and Nancy Kelly donated thousands of pages of transcribed and copied source materials used to create their publications, numerous projects in process, and items gathered for the Kelly's long-running quarterlies, *The Capital*, *The Columbia*, *The Mohawk*, and *The Saratoga* all of which will be digitally preserved—and made accessible—by the



“This remarkable gift to the NYG&B will undoubtedly lead to new discoveries and pathways for those tracing New York families for many years to come.”

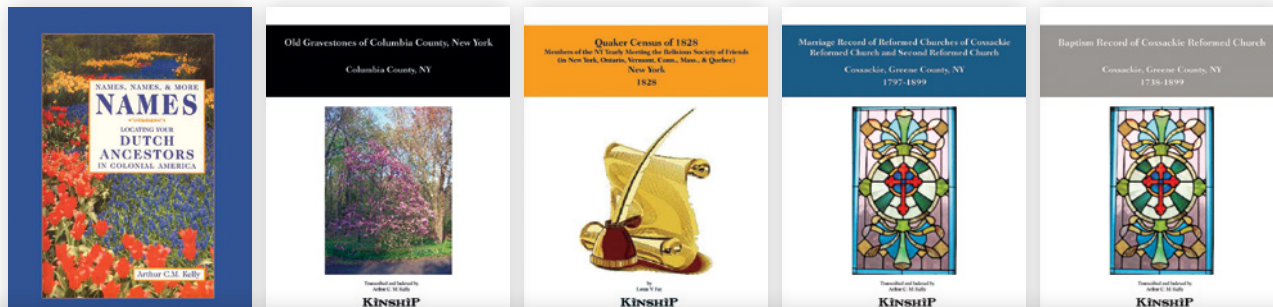
NYG&B in the coming months and years.

Arthur and Nancy both share a love of family history and the local history. Nancy was a charter member of the Rhinebeck Historical Society and the Dutchess County Genealogical Society and is currently the Rhinebeck Town Historian. They were both named as Fellows of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society in 2015 and celebrated their 65th wedding anniversary in 2018.

This remarkable gift to the NYG&B will undoubtedly lead to new discoveries and pathways for those tracing New York families for many years to come. Volunteers and interns at the NYG&B have already begun digitizing materials

from the collection for preservation, and all Kinship Books titles are available for purchase at kinshipny.com. Researchers can search a free surname index of Kinship Book publications through the NYG&B website at newyorkfamilyhistory.org/kinshipny.

Interested in learning more about how you can help? Contact volunteer@nygbs.org for further details on volunteering to preserve the incredible collection from Kinship Books.



Kinship Staff Picks

Discover books by title, topic, surname, or county at kinshipny.com.

Names, Names & More Names: Locating Your Dutch Ancestors in Colonial America

By **Arthur C.M. Kelly**

Staff Pick of Susan R. Miller: Tracing families as their names and spelling of their name changes can be challenging. Arthur Kelly's *Names, Names & More Names* provides me with an understanding of the many influences on naming patterns in Dutch New Netherland. The many cultural, ethnic, religious groups all had their influences, and this reference work is a go-to tool. Parts of the book that I will refer to many times in the future are the descriptions of naming patterns, the patronymics/surname tables, the discussion of the works Arthur Kelly used to write this guide, and source information found in the introduction. The guide to using the patronymics table is a gem. I wish I had purchased this book years ago.

Item number KS-164. \$24.95. Kinship NY, Rhinebeck, NY. Softcover. 350 Pages. Published 2010.

Old Gravestones of Columbia County, NY

By **Arthur C.M. Kelly**

Staff Pick of Fred Wertz: Perusing the pages of *Old Gravestones of Columbia County* is not nearly as much fun as traipsing through the various cemeteries—but it is much faster. The compilation of abstracts is well organized as well as indexed. The thoughtful notations on some burial grounds are unique. And, the inclusion of a surname index makes this an indispensable guide.

Item number KS-145. \$29.00. Kinship NY, Rhinebeck, NY. Hardcover. 140 Pages. Published 1996.

Quaker Census of 1828: Members of the New York Yearly Meeting, the Religious Society of Friends (in New York, Ontario, Vermont, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Quebec) at the time of the separation of 1828

By **Loren V. Fay**

Staff Pick of D. Joshua Taylor: The 1828 Quaker census is a staple record set for researching my New York Quaker families. The listings help place families together at a specific location at a time of schism in the Quaker faith. Ability to find friends and associates from the same monthly meeting is an additional benefit. And the map is quite useful for context.

Item number KS-093. \$20.00. Kinship NY, Rhinebeck, NY. Hardcover. 244 Pages. Published 1989.

Marriage Record of First & Second Reformed Churches of Cossackie, NY, 1797-1899 and Baptism Record Reformed Church Cossackie, NY, 1738-1899

By **Arthur C.M. Kelly**

Staff Pick of Susan R. Miller: These two volumes are motivating me to work on my Miller line. I hope to solve another generation in my lineage by using the volumes to analyze community members, friends, and family who may have witnessed land transactions or probate documents for Miller families in the community. Most likely, the Lutheran records for Athens (daughter town of Cossackie) will be next on the list.

Marriage Record of First & Second Reformed Churches of Cossackie, NY, 1797-1899; **Item number KS-035.** \$24.00. Kinship NY, Rhinebeck, NY. Softcover. 120 Pages. Published 1977.

Baptism Record Reformed Church Cossackie, NY, 1738-1899; **Item number KS-030.** \$37.00. Kinship NY, Rhinebeck, NY. Softcover. 206 Pages. Published 1976.

Did You Know?

On March 26, 1935, Mrs. James (Sara) Delano Roosevelt participated in the unveiling of the portrait of her son, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt at the NYG&B headquarters on 122–126 East 58th Street in New York City. President Roosevelt had begun the first term of his presidency in 1933 and had worked to improve the economic situation within the United States. The painting by artist Frank O. Salisbury is noted to be his “most successful presidential portrait and perhaps his most successful image of all time.”

At the time of the portrait’s unveiling, NYG&B President Myron C. Taylor noted, “This Society, formed many years ago, represents through its membership an interest in the preservation of family history and tradition which is associated with the settlement and development of this city and of this country...One unusual circumstance which makes this a memorable occasion is that we have with us today a distinguished lady and honored member of the Society, a representative member of an old and esteemed family, and a wonderful mother...” It is recorded that Mrs. Roosevelt responded, “It gives me great pleasure to unveil this portrait. I consider it a most wonderful likeness, and I am so glad to have it in



Frank O. Salisbury, “Franklin Delano Roosevelt.” NYG&B Collection.

this particular hall, because I have always had a great weakness for genealogy!”¹

The portrait was beloved by the family and President Roosevelt himself who noted, “Out of many that have been done, the family says (and I agree with them) that there is only one really good one—the one done by the Englishman Salisbury.”² At least five other copies of the portrait are believed to have been made by Salisbury including a version display at the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Presidential Library and

Museum in Hyde Park and another within the White House. Today the original version of the portrait is on display at the NYG&B headquarters in New York City.

LEFT: Franklin D. Roosevelt and Sara Delano Roosevelt at Springwood, Hyde Park, New York, 1933. (NARA 196848, catalog.archives.gov/id/196848)



RIGHT: President John F. Kennedy after speaking at the opening of “The Old Navy, 1776–1860, Prints and Water Colors from the Franklin D. Roosevelt Naval Collection,” June 27, 1962. The exhibit featured art from FDR’s personal collection and was mounted in the National Archives Building, Washington, DC (NARA). (View art and images from the exhibit, artsandculture.google.com/exhibit/1Qli1Etwr1fUIQ)



1 New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, *Unveiling of a Portrait of The Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt President of the United States (1935)*.

2 Nigel McMurray. Frank O. Salisbury “Painter Laureate.” 1stBooks Library, 2003, page 120.

Meet Ashley Lish, the NYG&B's Genealogical Researcher

Ashley joined the NYG&B last summer, and many of you met her at the New York State Family History Conference. She performs research services for member clients, does consultations for members and non-members, serves as a consultant on research trips, and lectures at programs.

Tell us about your genealogy journey; what inspired you to become a professional?

I was always interested in history as a child, so I decided to major in it during college. During my sophomore year, a neighbor—who is also a professional genealogist—recommended that I study family history instead of history. Her reasoning was that studying genealogy would allow me to learn to work with more primary sources and help me be an overall better historian. Following her recommendation, I transferred to Brigham Young University (BYU) for my junior and senior years, graduating with a Bachelor's in Family History–Genealogy.

Tell me about your career?

While at BYU, I completed two internships, one at the Family History Library and the other at the Society of Genealogists in London, and worked as a teaching assistant. After I graduated, I worked at AncestryProGenealogists as a researcher for about two years and then became involved in training, which I did for about ten months. During this same time, I also went to graduate school, working on a Master's in Library and Information Science (Simmons University).

What brought you to the NYG&B?

I've been a member of the NYG&B for several years—I was doing a lot of New York research—so I knew of many of the programs and services the NYG&B offered. A few months after I received my Master's, a colleague approached me to let me know that the NYG&B was looking for a new researcher and that she thought I would be a great fit. She put me in contact with Josh Taylor and the rest is, as they say, history!

Do you have any New York ancestors?

I have many! Like others with New England ancestry, many of my ancestors made their way westward, settling in upstate New York for several generations before continuing west to Wisconsin and eventually Utah and Washington. I have other family lines that resided in the mid-Hudson River valley and have documented them there through the mid-1700s.

What are your areas of genealogical expertise?

I specialize in research in the Mid-Atlantic and New England states. I also do a fair amount of Mid-Western and Southern

states research. I really enjoy doing research in British and Canadian records, although I don't often get to do so.

What do you wish you'd known about genealogy when you first started?

The importance of collateral lines. When I first started researching, I focused mainly on the direct lines, tracing the parent-to-child relationships. When I found siblings, I'd make note of them in my research log or tree, but not pursue them. Now I know how important those siblings and other relations are to my work, and I try to research them as fully as possible within the time constraints. I've found that it is not uncommon to find the answer to a research problem in records of a sibling. Knowing that, I'm now more successful in my work.

What has helped you improve your skills the most?

Learning from other professionals. Directly working on and talking through research problems with other professionals has been the most beneficial thing I have done. It has allowed me to learn their approaches and what their thought processes are. Reading the articles published in *The Record*, the *NGS Quarterly*, and other journals has also had an impact on my skills by introducing me to different record sets and methodologies, as has reading the client reports others have written.

How do you break down brick walls and find family members?

I first look at the research that has already been done and then determine what records have yet to be searched that could apply. I check either the FamilySearch Wiki or the Family History Library (FHL) catalog page for the jurisdiction I'm researching in (generally the county, but sometimes the town, city, or state), and review holdings available at the FHL to help determine what is or is not available. Then I expand my search to local repositories. I also like to review the records that were previously located and put everything into a timeline or a table. This helps me create a research plan, analyze the information found, and determine what pieces of information are needed to break through the brick wall.



“New York research can be especially challenging due to the lack of consistency—records are kept in various places in different jurisdictions, and those jurisdictions often keep different types of records or have varying names.”

What is most challenging about New York research, and what research recommendations do you have?

New York research can be especially challenging due to the lack of consistency—

records are kept in various places in different jurisdictions, and those jurisdictions often keep different types of records or have varying names. Two resources I use are the *New York Family History Research Guide and Gazetteer* and the FamilySearch Wiki page for the county, city, or town that I'm researching in and read about the jurisdiction before I begin my research. This helps me become more familiar with the history of the area and allows me to determine what records are available and where they may be held. Doing this before I get into the bulk of my research lets me be more effective in my research because I already know what records I should be looking for and where they are held.

For members who are interested in the NYG&B's research services, how can they make the most of your expertise?

Have a specific goal in mind—if your goal is too broad, it is more difficult to have success during a research project because you're trying to focus on too many things. The goal allows research suggestions to be tailored, and I am more effective in my research. This results in everyone being much happier with the final product! Additionally, providing your research log—even if it is just a list of the sources you've already looked at or gathered—is a huge help. Knowing what has or hasn't been searched prevents unnecessary duplication. This makes research time effective.

In your opinion, what was the most difficult brick wall you have successfully broken through?

One of the more challenging cases I've worked on involved a child placed into the New York Foundling Hospital. A client knew nothing about her father's childhood or who his parents were, and had limited information about her father's adult life prior to his marriage to her mother. Based on the few details my client had, I used newspapers, city directories, and other similar records to piece together the story of his adult life. I then began working backwards in time to try to learn more about his childhood, and eventually learned that he was placed in the Foundling Hospital at the age of five. Although I wasn't able to identify his mother, I did determine who his father was, and was able to begin researching his life as well.

What is the most surprising thing you have ever found in your research/studies/etc.?

After I graduated from college, I did an internship in England. While there, some friends and I took a week-long trip to explore a few ancestral hometowns. One of the places we visited was Painswick, Gloucestershire, because a friend had ancestors who lived there. While wandering through

“ Have a specific goal in mind—if your goal is too broad, it is more difficult to have success during a research project because you're trying to focus on too many things. ”

the town, we found the parish church and spent some time walking through the grounds, and were able to go inside and sit in the pews and look around for a few minutes. About a year and a half later, I was doing some research on my own

family and was surprised to find that my 5th-great grandparents lived in Painswick and were married in that same church! I loved being able to pull up the pictures I had taken of the church to see where the marriage occurred.

What's something people would be surprised to know about you?

I played the clarinet in my high school's marching band for four years (although I haven't touched the instrument since I graduated). My first trip to New York City was when I was a freshman and our band performed in the Macy's Thanksgiving Day Parade.

What are you reading?

I'm currently reading two books: *Mary Queen of Scots*, by Antonia Fraser, and *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire*, by J.K. Rowling.

What are your other-than-genealogy interests?

I've recently been spending most of my free time catching up on all the movies and TV shows that I missed while I was in school—I've really enjoyed that the past few months! I am not athletic at all so I don't play any sports myself, but I love watching them, particularly soccer and basketball. Having grown up in Utah, I'm a big Real Salt Lake and Utah Jazz fan, and try to catch as many games for each team as I possibly can. Aside from that, I enjoy reading, the theater, and playing the piano.

Interesting family story?

When two of my uncles were teenagers, they got home one evening (at slightly different times and in separate cars) to find that their house was being toilet papered. They both individually decided to go after the culprits. As they were chasing the kids, they crashed into each other in front of their house. One of those same uncles later drove my mother's car into Utah Lake. Apparently, he was quite surprised to find water coming into the car. Suffice it to say, my uncle did not have the best of luck with cars when he was a teenager.

Family reunion—have you planned/held one?

My mother's family has a weeklong family reunion every other year. My mom has six siblings, and they, their spouses, and as many of their kids and grandchildren attend as possible, so we generally have a fairly large group. We try to have these reunions near different national parks to give us a chance to travel and see something new; some of my favorite reunions have been at Bryce Canyon, Glacier, and Olympic National Parks.

New NYG&B Online Records Platform in 2019

We're hard at work on a brand-new online records platform, which will replace our current eLibrary in 2019. Your new platform is being constructed "from the ground up" and will be fully hosted on newyorkfamilyhistory.org.

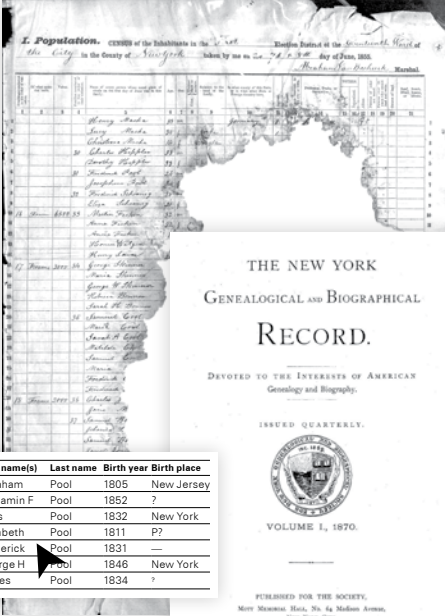
This major project includes building a framework that will:

- Load and display the images of our digital historical documents quickly but in very high quality.
- Search our searchable data—including all records at once or by individual collections.
- Easily switch between a single page view and a full issue of our collections, including periodicals like *The Record*.

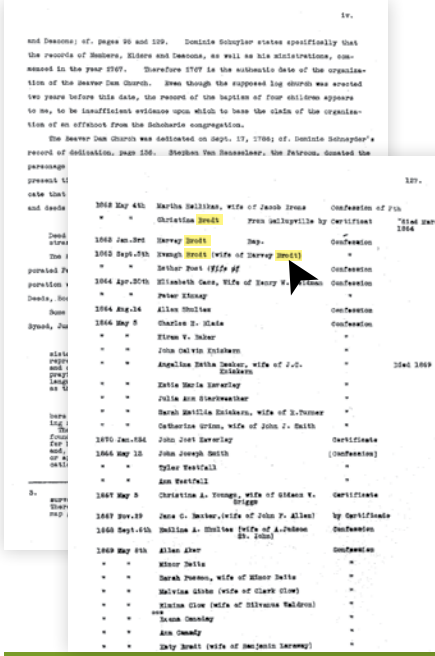
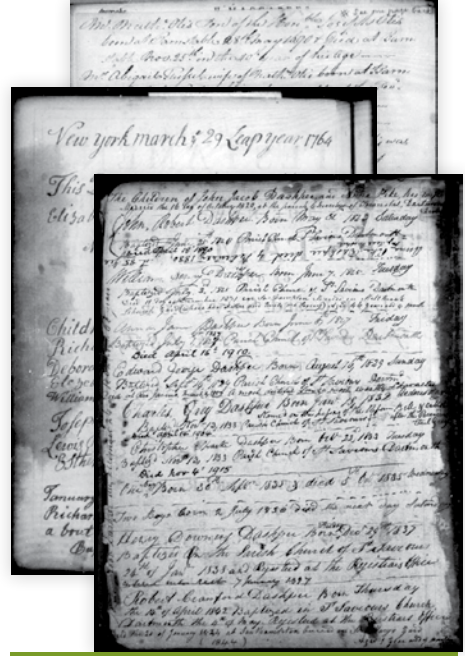
In addition to that, we are reorganizing our collections, so our material is easy to search and browse. The new platform allows us to automatically process new digital collections, so we can bring more records online with more frequency.

Updates about the new online records platform will be coming in our eNews.


Our online collections are arranged by three types:




| First name(s) | Last name | Birth year | Birth place |
|---------------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| Abraham | Pool | 1805 | New Jersey |
| Benjamin F | Pool | 1852 | ? |
| Chas | Pool | 1832 | New York |
| Elisabeth | Pool | 1811 | P? |
| Frederick | Pool | 1831 | — |
| George H | Pool | 1846 | New York |
| James | Pool | 1834 | ? |

 **Indexed Collections**
Collections searchable by name, date, or other field will be available as indexed collections. Examples of these collections include the 1855 State Census for Ward 17 of Manhattan, *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, and others. Where possible, indexed collections will be linked to digitized images of the original materials.

 **Text-Searchable Collections**
Not every collection is fully indexed by name, date or keyword, but many are still searchable. In this case, our text-searchable collections will enable you to search by keyword—such as name or location—to find materials in these collections and access a digitized image of the original page on which your search term can be found.

 **Image-only Browsable Collections**
In order to deliver access to collections on a more frequent basis, materials that are handwritten or not yet indexed will be made available immediately as browsable collections. Each browsable collection will include dedicated "waypoints," to assist you in navigating through the collection. For instance, a volume of handwritten or transcribed religious records that is not yet indexed by name, will include clickable links from the beginning of the collection that will bring you to the baptisms, marriages, burials, or other sections within the collection.

Highlights from our blog (nygbs.org/blog)

The NYG&B blog keeps our community informed of events, articles, and timely news. Visit nygbs.org/blog to read the full articles.

More New York Roman Catholic Records Now Online

Excellent news for New York researchers with Catholic ancestors: Findmypast has added a substantial number of New York records to their [Catholic Heritage Archive](#).

This never-before-available collection includes baptism records, marriage records, and congregational records from over 270 parishes across the Archdiocese of New York. Researchers can search millions of transcriptions of these key genealogical events and view images of the original records. The good news is that more records are being added to this collection frequently—it's such a massive trove of genealogical treasure that Findmypast is routinely digitizing, transcribing, and uploading new records.

We published a guide to using New York Catholic records for genealogical research—there are some crucial facts all researchers should know about these records and this landmark project overall. See newyorkfamilyhistory.org/blog/new-york-catholic-records-online-what-you-need-know.

New York Roman Catholic Baptisms

- **Parishes covered:** 269, with 329,000 baptism records from 60+ parishes added 1/31/2019
- **Years covered:** 1787–1918

New York Roman Catholic Marriages

- **Parishes covered:** 270, with 95,000 marriage records added from 65+ parishes on 1/31/2019
- **Years covered:** 1796–1918
- **Counties covered:** Bronx, Dutchess, New York (Manhattan), Orange, Putnam, Richmond (Staten Island), Rockland, Sullivan, Ulster, and Westchester.

The blog contains a link to the [full list of parishes](#) covered by the New York Archdiocese.

Remember that NYG&B members get free access to North American records on findmypast.com.



Research Tip: Using a Citation or Index Entry to Find an Article in *The NYG&B Record*

We hope all our members and readers are familiar with *The NYG&B Record*, but you may come across a citation or index entry that is unfamiliar. In this Blog, Frederick Wertz explores elements of various citations.

The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society Record (often shortened to simply *The Record*, or *The NYG&B Record*) is the second-oldest genealogical journal in the United States, which has been publishing peer-reviewed scholarship on New York families continuously since 1870.



The Record contains rare record set transcriptions, compiled genealogies, case studies, biographical sketches, and more—the names of over 1 million New Yorkers can be found within the pages of this distinguished journal.

With so much valuable material, it's not surprising researchers find citations and index entries referring to *The Record* in many different locations. We have a number of [freely available indexes to *The Record*](#), and many popular online indexes elsewhere contain entries pointing to it as well.

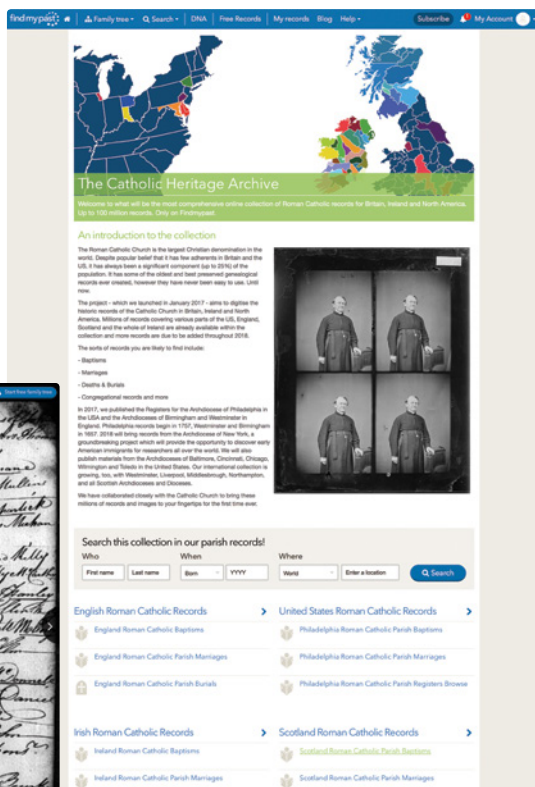
This article will show you what to do when you have uncovered a citation to *The Record* and want to get to the valuable information contained within the article.

The Record Citation Basics

The Record is a periodical, which means it's a journal published at regular intervals. Each year constitutes one volume of *The Record*—volume 1 was published in 1870, and we're now up to volume 150 in 2019.

Each volume consists of four issues—published in January, April, July, and October of each year.

Listings in each index will vary, but all will contain some combination of the following information about the article... (see nygbs.org/blog to read more).



By Anita A. Lustenberger, CG®, FGBS, Portland, Oregon | Member since 1980

Family History from Another Perspective

Some people's interests in genealogy begin with Magna Carta royalty, but my exposure to genealogy began in junior high school with canine pedigrees, specifically pedigrees of Gordon Setter dogs. I developed pedigree cards organized with name, birth date, death date, offspring, comments and, when possible, a photo stapled to the back—an early version of a family group sheet.

Registering dogs with formal pedigrees began in the late 1870s but, with three or four generations in a decade, it is possible to document fifty generations in a Stud Book. We slower reproducing humans usually have three to four generations a century, and fifty human generations would require about 1,800 years, starting before 300 AD. Canine pedigrees are kept in all lines, male and female, not just a single male line from King Charlemagne.

As with a human population restricted by religion, geography, and social status, there is “pedigree collapse” from the mating of cousins, and bottlenecks from reduced breeding during war time or economic troubles. DNA can be used for the identification of dogs, to confirm the correctness of the Stud Book and the paper trail.

There was confusion in the 1880s and 1890s as Smith's Flossy could become Jones' Flossy when ownership transferred, but that was soon prohibited and names are no longer changed when ownership changes. A name cannot be reused unless it has a permanent suffix. Unlike John Smith Sr. and John Smith Jr., Field Champion Big Boy III is forever Big Boy III even if Big Boy II dies. Females keep their birth names forever, no matter how many sires they encounter, and everyone is assigned a permanent registration number. (Humans might do the same with social security numbers...D. Joshua Taylor, 123-45-6789.) As with humans, there are naming patterns. With six to eight pups per litter, the classical human naming patterns

involving grandparents or family names as first names are impractical. To maintain sanity, litters may use the same initial letter for pups' names (Smith's Ultima, Smith's Udaman, Smith's Up To No Good) or themes (Jones' Royal Troon, Jones' St. Andrews, Jones' Torrey Pines). Creating the names of litters (often aided by a good drink) is part of the fun.

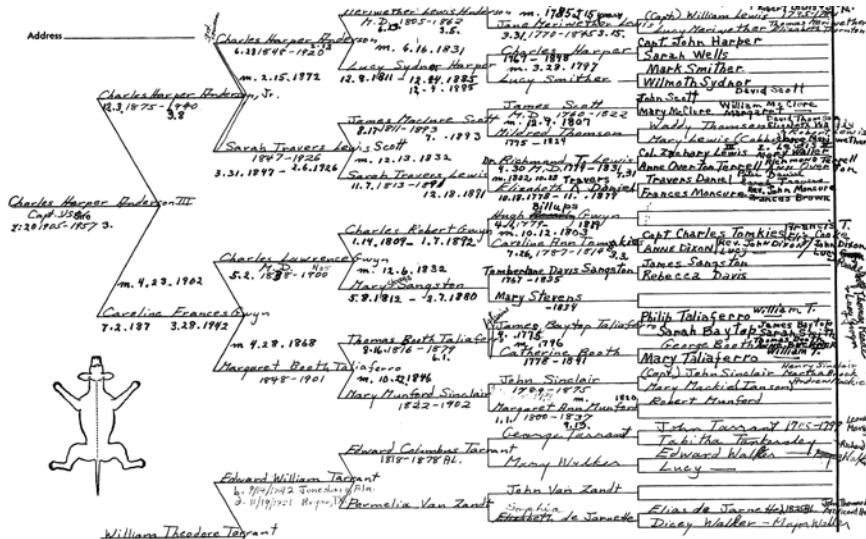
After *Roots* was published in 1976, my children had to do their roots for school. No problem; Aunt MaryGwyn, my father's sister, knows that stuff. We sent her an American Field pedigree form, with its flattened dog outline (looking like a bearskin rug) used to identify the dog's color markings, and asked her to fill in the blanks. Aunt MaryGwyn, a good sport, took no offense.

As a crossword puzzle fan, I was offended by some blank spaces and resolved to fill them in. I then lived in Irvington, New York, along with Carolyn Stifel, who was Executor Director of something called the NYG&B Society. Carolyn let me go into the members' library open stacks. Fortunately, I had chosen to begin with a maternal New England line (rather than one of my mother's two burned-courthouse southern lines), and I extended the line two generations that first day. I could do this stuff! I joined the G&B. I found no more generations for the next four months. But I was hooked. This was similar to the way my science major background worked: analytical, competing hypotheses, footnotes and documentation, periodical journals more relevant than old texts.

Now, forty years later, my dogs' pedigrees are in good shape. For humans, I'm still trying to fill in the blanks. Some blanks are sixteen generations back but others are only six generations back. And then there are those of my husband, and of my son-in-law, and of my daughter-in-law... Of course, every blank I fill creates blanks for two parents.

Will it ever end?

“As with a human population restricted by religion, geography, and social status, there is “pedigree collapse” from the mating of cousins, and bottlenecks from reduced breeding during war time or economic troubles.”



NYG&B on the Road this Spring and Summer

Can't join us in New York this year? Be sure to visit us on the road at conferences. The NYG&B staff meets members and our community at places around the country. Come to the exhibit hall or register for the conference so you can attend our lectures! Exhibit halls are usually free and open to the public. Conference registration and meal event tickets should be purchased in advance.



New England Regional Genealogical Conference (NERGC)

Manchester, New Hampshire | April 3-6

Trustee Blaine T. Bettinger and President D. Joshua Taylor will be presenting a variety of topics. NYG&B sponsored lectures: "Online Family Trees: Avoiding Pitfalls and Maximizing Possibilities," "Pathways from New England to New York," and closing banquet "Family: Links to the Past and Bridges to the Future" by D. Joshua Taylor.

Learn more at nergc.org/2019-conference



Genealogy Jamboree

Burbank, California | May 30-June 2

NYG&B President D. Joshua Taylor entertains during the banquet with "Family History: What the Future Holds," and presents several additional topics. Trustee Blaine Bettinger teaches during Thursday's DNA Day. And, NYG&B's Director of Programs Susan R. Miller will present "New York Crash Course 1 and 2" during the program.

Learn more at genealogyjamboree.com



National Genealogical Society (NGS) Family History Conference

**St. Charles, Missouri
May 8-11**

The NYG&B-sponsored luncheon will feature Angie Bush, Laura Murphy DeGrazia, and D. Joshua Taylor in "Genealogy in the Future: A Conversation." Susan R. Miller will present NYG&B-sponsored "The Latest Online New York Records." In addition, D. Joshua Taylor and Trustee Blaine Bettinger present several talks.

Learn more at conference.ngsgenealogy.org



Midwestern Roots

Indianapolis, Indiana | July 18-20

NYG&B President D. Joshua Taylor and Trustee Blaine Bettinger headline the program at this summer classic.

Learn more at indianahistory.org/research/family-history/midwestern-roots



Federation of Genealogical Societies (FGS) Conference

Washington, DC | August 21-24

The NYG&B-sponsored luncheon on Thursday, August 22 will feature Digital Services Director Frederick Wertz and the new NYG&B eLibrary. NYG&B staff will be featured in talks, both on society management and genealogy topics, e.g. "A Nibble of New Netherland and New Amsterdam," and "Finding Ancestors in New York City Vital Records: 1800s-early-1900s."

Learn more at fgs.org/conferences

Attend NYG&B sessions and visit us at the NYG&B Exhibit Booth!



NYG&B 150th Anniversary Celebration Special Events

Safeguarding Our Stories: Celebrating Preservation & Digitization

With Special Guest the Honorable David S. Ferriero

An NYG&B 150th Anniversary Celebration Event
 Monday, May 13, 2019, 6:00–8:00 p.m.
 The Lotos Club, 5 East 66th Street, New York, NY



This unique evening will feature David S. Ferriero, who will address the importance of preservation and digitization at our first official NYG&B 150th Anniversary Celebration. This educational event will highlight a central aspect of the NYG&B’s mission—preserving access to the records needed to tell the stories of New Yorkers. Mr. Ferriero was formerly the Andrew W. Mellon Director of the New York Public Libraries and, before that, the Vice Provost for Library Affairs at Duke University. For over 20 years, he has been an advocate for greater digitization to make information more readily available to library and archives users. Mr. Ferriero has been a part of a number of collaborative efforts to use new technology to increase access to government records and cultural resources, including the Digital Public Library of America. In 2009, he was appointed the 10th Archivist of the United States, and he continues in that position today. He will join NYG&B President D. Joshua Taylor in what promises to be a meaningful discussion and presentation about preservation and digitization.

Reception to follow for all attendees. Space is limited. Visit nygbs.org/anniversary to purchase tickets or call Jen Davis at 212-755-8532 x208.

Spring Theater Benefit: *All My Sons*

Tuesday, June 4, 2019

Pre-theater Reception @ Hilton Times Square, 234 West 42nd Street, New York, NY, 5:00 p.m.
 American Airlines Theater, 222 West 42nd Street, New York, NY, 7:00 p.m.



Join the NYG&B for our annual Spring Theater Benefit. Golden Globe winner Annette Bening and Tony Award-winner Tracy Letts star in a new revival of Arthur Miller’s *All My Sons*, directed by Tony Award-winner Jack O’Brien. Experts say that this is the play that launched Arthur Miller as the moral voice of the American Theater.

In the aftermath of WWII, the Keller family struggles to stay intact and to fight for their future when a long-hidden secret threatens to emerge—forcing them to reckon with greed, denial, repentance, and post-war disenchantment across generations.

Before the show please join us for cocktails at the Hilton Time Square bar, 234 West 42nd Street, from 5:00 to 6:15 p.m.

Tickets are limited so please be sure to buy yours today! Visit nygbs.org/events to purchase tickets or call Jen Davis at 212-755-8532 x208.

Images: U.S. National Archives and Records Administration; *All My Sons*, Roundabout Theatre Company

Cite It! Documenting Written Narratives with Clear Citations

Friday, October 25–Saturday, October 26, 2019 | NYG&B Headquarters, New York, New York

Presented by Thomas. W. Jones, PhD, CG, CGL, FASG, FUGA, FNGS

Citations make research results credible. This program focuses on citations supporting written narratives in genealogical essays, including articles and reports. Subtopics include content, sequencing, and structure for citing offline and online sources. Each of eight sessions includes interactive exercises. Students should arrive with information about a specific offline or online source that they need to cite. Day one focuses on offline sources, day two on online sources.

Schedule (May be subject to change)

Friday, 8:45 am *Office opens, registration, and coffee.*

Friday, 9:15 am **Why Document?** This session focuses on how documentation supports genealogical writing. It introduces citations as descriptions of sources, their locations, and the locations of relevant information within sources. The session emphasizes flexibility in crafting citations that communicate clearly, completely, and concisely.

Friday, 10:45 am **Essential Citation Elements.** Participants learn how to analyze offline sources to detect five kinds of information essential to clear and complete citations.

Friday, 1:15 pm **Published versus Unpublished.** Students learn how to differentiate published sources from unpublished sources and the citation conventions for each kind of source. They learn about the variations within each source category and their implications for citations.

Friday, 2:45 pm **Creating Citations.** First by dissecting and unscrambling citations, then by fixing “broken” citations, and finally by examining given sources, students craft citations that clearly, completely, and concisely describe offline sources.

Friday, 4:15 pm *Refreshments at the NYG&B.*

Saturday, 9:30 am **Differentiating Online Sources.**

Participants learn how to differentiate the three kinds of online genealogical sources, the varieties of source-image pairings, and the citation implications of each. The implications include choosing among three citation formats for different contexts.

Saturday, 11:00 am **Essential Citation Elements.**

Participants learn to analyze online sources and images to detect five kinds of information essential to clear and complete citations.

Saturday, 1:00 pm **Practicum/Exercises.** To learn the options for citing online sources, students dissect and unscramble given citations and then fix “broken” citations.

Saturday, 2:30 pm **Creating Citations.** By assessing given online sources, attendees craft citations that clearly, completely, and concisely describe the sources. The session closes with feedback on sources that students need to cite.

Approx. 3:45 pm *Wrap-up refreshments.*

Venue: NYG&B, 36 West 44th St, Suite 711, New York, NY

Thomas. W. Jones, PhD, CG, CGL, FASG, FUGA, FNGS



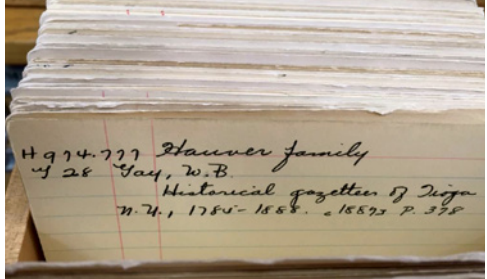
Dr. Jones is a former co-editor of *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* and is a past APG board member, BCG trustee and president, and teaches at GRIP, IGHR, and SLIG. With more than forty years of research and teaching experience, he frequently lectures, teaches, and writes about genealogical methodology. His interests include “blocked” lineages and genealogical problem solving.

Registration

Fee includes eight sessions, morning coffee, soft drinks, and an end of day social gathering. A lunch break is scheduled (neighborhood lunch options abound) or you may purchase the optional box lunch.

| | Early Registration (through June 30) | Registration (after June 30) |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Member Registration | \$249 | \$295 |
| Non-member Registration | — | \$365 |

Sign up at nygbs.org/events



Register early—this event frequently sells out!

Research in Albany Tour 2019

Wednesday, November 13–Friday, November 15, 2019 | Albany, New York

Go this year! If you keep putting off a research trip to Albany, make plans for this year. You will enjoy three days of assisted research and genealogical camaraderie with the people who know New York best.

We open the tour with a orientation breakfast on Wednesday morning, and then proceed to the Archives and Library for an onsite orientation. A professional genealogist will meet with you individually to direct your next steps. Participants complete a research questionnaire before the trip, consultants provide feedback to the attendees on not only their question, but how to focus the research question itself.

Social gatherings afford an opportunity to network with other researchers and professional genealogists.

The Library and the Archives are both rich in material available nowhere else that pertains to people who have lived throughout New York State. The Library has open stacks and holds extensive collections that include family genealogies, local histories, DAR records, church records, census records, early newspapers on microfilm (many not found elsewhere), and city directories, as well as archives and manuscripts. Archive holdings include State records relating to military service (War of 1812 through World War I); land records (mostly transactions involving the Colony or State of New York); court records (including colonial wills and early nineteenth-century civil cases); records of some correctional and custodial institutions; and indexes to New York state vital records (excluding New York City).

Please note that the Archives and the Library have few resources specific to New York City (most of those are held in New York City), but they do have important statewide

collections that include city residents (military records, land grants/patents, etc.).The trip will be most productive for research subjects other than those in the New York City.

The program includes:

- Orientation to the New York State Archives and the New York State Library by staff experts
- A private consultation with a professional genealogist and follow-up as needed
- Access to professional genealogists for all three days of the program
- Orientation breakfast on Wednesday morning, November 13
- Buffet breakfast on Thursday and Friday
- Pre-dinner gathering at the Albany Hilton hospitality suite on Thursday
- Reduced rate at the Albany Hilton

Registration

| | Early Registration (through May 31) | Registration (after May 31) |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Member Registration | \$419 | \$459 |
| Non-member Registration | — | \$479 |

Albany Hilton special rate, single or double, \$151 per night.

Register at nygbs.org/events or call 212-755-8532, ext. 211.



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Sylvia Hasenkopf
Genealogist and Historian

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New York Articles from Beyond Our Boundaries

New York-Related articles in 2018-19 Issues of Some Non-New York Journals

Contributed by Stanton Biddle, PhD

“Expressly Recognized by Our Election Laws”: Certificates of Freedom and the Multiple Fates of Black Citizenship in the Early Republic

Sarah L.H. Gronningsater, *William and Mary Quarterly*, 3d ser., vol .75,” no. 3: 465-506 (July 2018)

Gronningsater conducts a well informed and well documented overview of black citizenship and suffrage in New York State and how they were constructed and contested in the early days of the American republic. Opening with three black men in Albany presenting their “certificates of freedom” to a supreme court justice in 1811, she reviews the ebb and flow of black participation in the electoral process in New York over next decade. The period ended in 1821 with the ratification of a new state constitution extending the franchise to “white male citizens” while imposing property requirements on black males. These restrictions remained in place until the 1870 adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution in the aftermath of the Civil War.



Charles L. Weed, *Mirror Lake and Reflections*, Yosemite Valley, Mariposa County, California, 1865, albumen silver print, Smithsonian American Art Museum, 1994.89.5

Weed Ancestry of Pioneer American Photographer Charles Leander Weed (1824-1903)

Frederick C. Hart, Jr., *FGBS, National Genealogical Society Quarterly*, vol. 106, no. 2: 103-110 (June 2018)

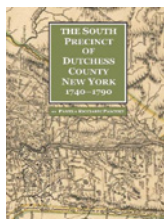
The article is case study using indirect evidence for the New York State roots of well-known California based photographer Charles Leander Weed. His apparent 1824 New York birth is in a time familiar to many researchers as a challenging one.

The author uses a manuscript collection of late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century biographies collection by a Connecticut researcher and then supporting or exclusionary evidence to place siblings and business partners.



Stanton Biddle, PhD, is a 20-plus year member of the NYG&B and a member of our corps of volunteers. He is a retired professor and former chief librarian at Baruch College. He earlier held senior administrative positions at SUNY Buffalo, at Howard University Libraries, and at NYPL's Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture.

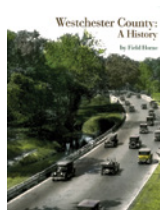
Book Notices



The South Precinct of Dutchess County New York 1740-1790

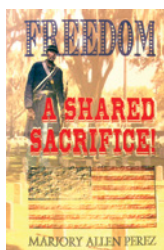
By Pamela Ricciardi Paschke
(NYG&B MEMBER)

Paschke Publishing House, Boca Raton, 2018. Softcover. Index, charts, maps, bibliography. 324 Pages. [Amazon.com](https://www.amazon.com). \$35.



Westchester County: A History
By Field Horne

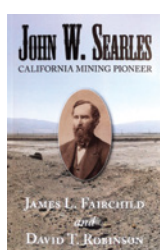
Westchester County Historical Society, 2018. Index, maps, b/w photos, color photos. Endnotes. 257 pages. westchesterhistory.org. \$40.



Freedom: A Shared Sacrifice!

By Marjory Allen Perez (NYG&B MEMBER)

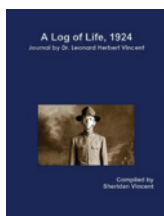
Heron Bend Productions, Rochester, 2018. Bibliography, appendix, index, maps, b/w photos. Endnotes. 344 pages. [Amazon.com](https://www.amazon.com). \$25.



John W. Searles: California Mining Pioneer

By James L. Fairchild and David T. Robinson (NYG&B MEMBER)

Searles Valley Historical Society, Trona, California, 2018. Softcover. Maps, images. References. 206 pages. [Amazon.com](https://www.amazon.com). \$30.



A Log of Life, 1924: Journal by Dr. Leonard Herbert Vincent

By Sheridan Vincent (NYG&B MEMBER)

Both the Journal and the family history are fully indexed. Privately printed, 2018. Hardcover. Index, b/w photos. 622 pages. Privately published, available at [lulu.com](https://www.lulu.com).



Hell Gate: A Nexus of New York City's East River

By Michael Nichols

SUNY Press Excelsior Editions, Albany 2018. Softcover. Bibliography, maps, b/w photos. 162 pages. Available at sunypress.edu and on [Amazon](https://www.amazon.com). \$20.

Celebrate the NYG&B's 150th Anniversary



Safeguarding Our
Stories: Celebrating
Preservation &
Digitization

**With Special Guest the
Honorable David S. Ferriero
New York New York
Monday, May 13**

SEE PAGE 19



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SEE PAGE 19



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