



Newsletter

USCT Civil War Digest

HARTWICK
COLLEGE

est. 1797

Hartwick College, Oneonta, NY 13820
Vol. 18 No. 1, June 2016

United States Colored Troops Institute for Local History and Family Research

Cato Freedom Receives Renewed Attention

USCT Institute & ASFD Officers

Harry Bradshaw Matthews, President,
Senior Fellow, Oneonta, NY
Darlene Colón, Vice President,
Senior Fellow, Lancaster, PA
Stanton F. Biddle, President Emeritus
New York, NY

USCTI Senior Fellows, Emeritus

David A. Anderson, Rochester, NY
John R. Gourdin, Florence, SC
Hugh MacDougall, Cooperstown, NY

ASFD Fellows & Senior Fellows

Roland Barksdale-Hall, Sharon, PA
Charles L. Blockson, Norristown, PA
Ruth E. Hodge, Carlisle, PA
Sylvia Cooke Martin, Columbia, MD
D. Gail Saunders, Nassau, Bahamas
Madeline O. Scott, Amherst, NY

USCTI Alumni Advisory Council

Keisha M. Clarke, Jersey City, NJ
Desiree de Freitas, Bronx, NY
Sean Doyley, Yonkers, NY
Brigitte Fielder, Madison, WI
Darrell Howard, Yonkers, NY
Justin Medina, Bronx, NY
Sonya Williams Howard, Yonkers, NY
Roxanne J. Suarez, Bronx, NY
Melissa, Swaby, Raleigh, NC
Shamar Yee, New York, NY

Executive Director and Editor

Harry Bradshaw Matthews

USCT Civil War Digest

This newsletter is published with editing and graphics support of the Office of Communications at Hartwick College. This publication is produced twice a year, spring and fall, for the membership of the USCT Institute and for other select distribution.

Send your comments to:
Harry Bradshaw Matthews
Associate Dean/USCT Institute
Office of Intercultural Affairs
410 Dewar Hall
Hartwick College
Oneonta, New York 13820
607-431-4428

On July 6, 1829, *The Freeman's Journal*, a newspaper published in Cooperstown, Otsego County, New York, announced that 43 days earlier "in Burlington, on the 24th of May last, Cato Freedom, aged about 80 years (passed on). He served in the Revolutionary War ... and for a few years of his life were pensioned by the Government, which made his old age comfortable."

Under normal circumstances the announcement would have been considered routine. In this case, however, the announcement commemorated the passing of a man of African birth, who in 1816 relocated from Connecticut to establish a homestead in Burlington for his family.

Two hundred years later, we provide a bicentennial salute to this black soldier, who established a mark of land ownership in an upstate community in New York. Such recognition has been made possible because of extensive research conducted by Harry Bradshaw Mathews, Associate Dean and Director of the Office of Intercultural Affairs at Hartwick College and the founding president of the United States Colored Troops Institute. Matthews and his undergraduate research assistants of the Harriet Tubman Mentoring Project commenced their investigation into the life of Freedom during 2009. Their findings corrected errors previously reported about the soldier's actual name, as well as his date of death.

In 2011, the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, published



Harry Bradshaw Matthews at Cato Freedom Grave Site, Courtesy: The Matthews Collection, USCT Institute, 2009



Khadian Thomas '09; Back: Brittanie Kemp '11; USCTI/Tubman Mentors, viewing Cato Freedom tombstone

Cato Freedom

Continued from page 1

the Supplement 2008-2011 to its book, *Forgotten Patriots: African American and American Indian Patriots in the Revolutionary War*. Included was Matthews' writing, "Cato Freedom Project: Three African American Revolutionary War Patriots in Central New York." In 2014, the Associated Press article, "Duty Calls: Role of U.S. Colored Troops in Civil War," featured Matthews and his upcoming presentation at the New York State Military Museum. Accompanying the article was a picture of Matthews at Freedom's grave site.

Fast forward to 2016, when articles in two Otsego County, NY newspapers, *The Daily Star*, and *Hometown Oneonta*, provided up-to-date information.



L-R, Jim Mayne, Les Rathbun, Dorothy Rathbun, Robin Phillip, Melissa Phillip, Sandy Tollerton, Virginia Schoradt, Lee Fisher, Harry Bradshaw Matthews, Deb Mackenzie (group photo at Cato Freedom's grave site representing the Otsego County Historical Association, Oneonta branch of the NAACP and the USCT Institute at Hartwick College), April 2016. Picture courtesy: *Hometown Oneonta*

The Otsego County Historical Association had teamed up with the Oneonta branch of the NAACP and the USCT Institute to pursue the placement of an historical marker near Freedom's grave site in the Butternut Valley Cemetery that is just outside of the locale of Garrattsville. In addition, there is now attention also being pursued by Matthews and the preservation group to have a military burial marker that will include the soldier's correct name and date of death.

The news spread quickly following the article, "New York Historians Preserve Legacy of Black Revolutionary War Vet," which was published in *the Daily Star* on April 8, 2016. The article was soon after reprinted in newspapers throughout the United States and abroad, including by *Stars and Stripes*, *DefenseNews* and numerous other media outlets.

Yet, the story continues with intrigue.

The decision has been made to reprint in this issue of the *USCT Civil War Digest*, "The Search for Cato Freedom," the article that appeared in this newsletter during the June 2009 issue.

HARRIET TUBMAN CONTINUES TO INSPIRE

One hundred and three years since the passing of Harriet Tubman, her flame still burns bright, providing a pathway for a new generation. She was born a slave in c. 1820; in Dorchester County, Maryland. Her journey led her to Auburn, New York. And following the Civil War she devoted herself to her family and the elderly.

The Harriet Tubman Mentoring Project and the Buffalo Soldiers Remembrance Group at Hartwick College continue to be inspired by their namesake. They made their annual pilgrimage to the Harriet Tubman Home in Auburn and the Women's Hall of Fame in Seneca Falls on Saturday, March 19, 2016. The trip was in honor of Women's History Month, as well as because the group learned just days before that the National Park Service will be assuming a leading role in the formal establishment of the Tubman Home as a new national park starting in June.



Harriet Tubman Davis Grave Site, Auburn, NY; (L-R: Gianni Marrow, Adjoa Adjaye, Jasmin Lewis, Olivia Boddie, Rachel Casler, Tajera Morgan, Jordan Skeete, Loverte Larkai, Ruben Encalada and Steven Smith)

The Tubman Scholars have journeyed to the home of their namesake since being established as the student chapter of the USCTI during September, 2007. Three years later, the group was recognized by the American Historical Association as a national model for the engagement of Black and Hispanic students in the study of history. In 2013, a new entity of student engagement emerged as the Buffalo Soldiers Remembrance Group in recognition of the 100th anniversary of the encampment of the Tenth Cavalry of the United States Army in Oneonta, New York. (See *USCT Civil War Digest*, June 2013). Better known as the Buffalo Soldiers, their heroics are well documented as fighting in the Midwestern territories and as the unit that rescued Teddy Roosevelt's Rough Riders from destruction at the famed battle at San Juan Hill in Cuba during the Spanish American War in July, 1898.

Both student units continue the legacy of the men and women who advanced the Freedom Journey of African Americans. The young scholars of transnational realities are engaged in primary research to tell the stories of their respective families and to place them within historical context both in the United States and abroad.



Women's Rights National Historic Park, Seneca Falls, NY. Front: Gianni Marrow and Adjoa Adjaye; Standing: Harry Bradshaw Matthews, Jordan Skeete, Rachel Casler, Tajera Morgan, Ruben Encalada, Jasmin Lewis, Olivia Boddie, Loverte Larkai and Steven Smith

According to Harry Bradshaw Matthews, Associate Dean and Director of the Office of Intercultural Affairs and founding president of the USCT Institute, the students are engaged not only in remembrance, but also scholarship. They have access to Matthews' personal collection of 2,500 items that span the Revolutionary War period through the Korean War. Included

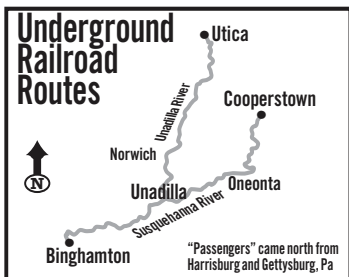


Harry Bradshaw Matthews at Women's Rights National Historic Park
Source: Ruben Encalada

within the collection is a copy of Tubman's interview with the *Anglo-African* newspaper in 1863, which today is copyrighted by Matthews and is included within his descriptive booklet about the Harriet Tubman Mentoring Project. Similarly, there are within the Matthews Collection primary items and first edition writings about the Buffalo Soldiers.

Matthews is excited about the National Park Service's role with the Tubman Home, particularly since the USCT Institute has been recognized

since 2011 by NPS as a research facility of the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom. He has given several presentations at the Tubman Home and was a presenter at the National Harriet Tubman Conference held in Auburn several years ago.



Courtesy: *Oneonta Daily Star*, 1997

USCTI EMBRACING YOUNG FREEDOM JOURNEY SCHOLARS

Members of the Harriet Tubman Mentoring Project and the Buffalo Soldiers Remembrance Group, the student chapter of the United States Colored Troops Institute at Hartwick College,

embraced the 2016 Black History Month theme by being a part of the reconstruction of "Hallowed Grounds: Sites of African American Memories".

The students are learning how to conduct primary research by exploring the history of local communities along or near the Upper Susquehanna River, a waterway known for Underground Railroad activities. They also have the opportunity to trace their personal family journeys, even back into the slavery period.

Through the work of the USCTI research team, local communities extending from Binghamton and in between Oneonta and Cooperstown are finally gaining recognition as the Underground Railroad trail of the Upper Susquehanna.

A sampling of the findings compiled by student researchers and Matthews since 1993, which led to the establishment of the USCTI four years later, include the following locates and historic points of interest:



USCTI Student Research Team (L-R) Harry Bradshaw Matthews, Mentor, Brianna Mckenzie, Imani Anderson, Valerie Diaz, Scarlett Estevez, Rachel Casler and Tianna Rivas
Courtesy: USCTI

Cooperstown

1799 - "In Memory of Scipio, an aged Slave, a native of Africa who died March 27" and is buried in the cemetery belonging to Christ Episcopal Church, Cooperstown.

1815 - Joseph "Joe Tom" Thomas Husbands, arrived from Barbadoes with his owner and family, only to be freed. He is buried in the cemetery belonging to Christ Episcopal Church, Cooperstown.

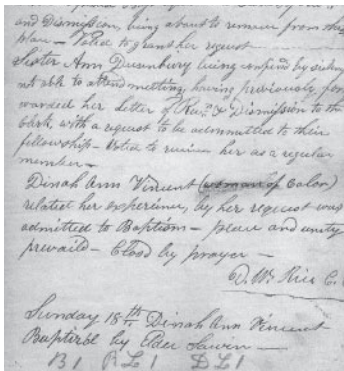


Eddie Lagares '99, Examining the grave site of Scipio the African, Christ Episcopal Church Cemetery, Cooperstown, 1997

Scholars Continued from page 3



Brittany Kemp '11 and Dwayvania Miller '10 by tombstones of the members of Joe Tom Husband's family, Christ Episcopal Church Cemetery Courtesy: USCTI. 2010



Courtesy: First Baptist Society, Middlefield, NY

Middlefield

Dinah Ann Vincent, a woman of color, was baptized in 1819 at the First Baptist Society in Middlefield. The document of evidence was provided by the current clerk of the Society, Dorothy Rathbun.

Oneonta

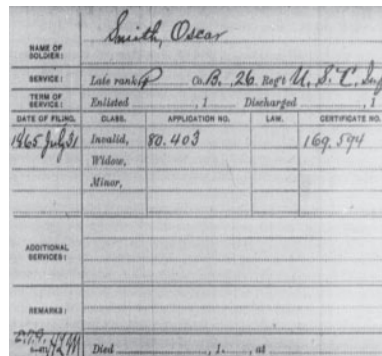
"Mama Lucretia" and her six children, who were runaway slaves, escaped from Virginia to Oneonta in 1860.



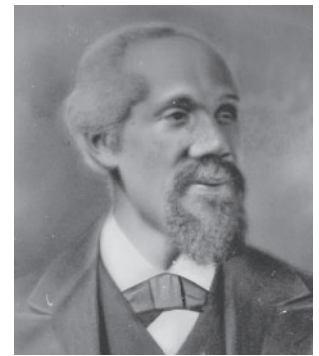
"Mother Lucretia and Children Escape to Oneonta," 1860
 Courtesy: The Matthews Collection

Otego

Oscar Smith of the 26th USCT was residing in Otego at the time of his enlistment.



Source: Private Oscar Smith, Pension Index
 Courtesy: Fold3, Civil War Veterans Index



Source: Private Samuel Jones, Family Album
 Courtesy: Linda Dorage

Unadilla

Private Samuel Jones, a Civil War soldier from California, relocated in 1865 to Unadilla. He is buried at Evergreen Cemetery.



Source: Private William Street
 Courtesy: The Sidney Record, 1908

Sidney

Private William Street, a Civil War soldier of the 26th USCT discharged in 1865, relocated to Sidney and is buried at Prospect Hill Cemetery.

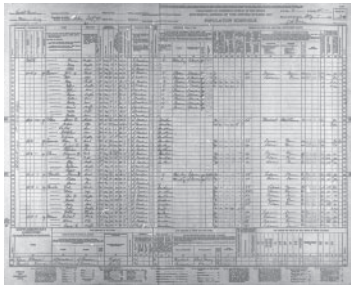
FAMILY RESEARCH EXPANDS AS A PART OF FREEDOM JOURNEY

For Imani Anderson, a junior nursing student from Troy, New York, her family research experience became emotional once she located the 1846 will and trust for the Reverend Thomas P. Anderson of Halifax, Virginia. The document identified Imani's great-great-grandfather, Ransom, as a slave. He was valued at \$600. Today, she has a 20-page booklet of her findings that extends to 1943, the year in which her paternal granduncle, Charles (Charrie) David Anderson, served in the Navy during World War II as a crew member of LST 271. His military information was obtained with the assistance of the New York State Division of Veteran Affairs. Imani's maternal great-grandfather, Staff Sergeant William M. Dunne, also served during WWII.

Imani's booklet is being shared with family members, as well as with audiences during presentations.



Imani Anderson '17, Harriet Tubman Mentoring Project



Source: Albert Woods Household of Steven Smith's ancestry
Courtesy: 1940 Federal Census, South Carolina

Iman's research has qualified her family to receive the USCTI's American Society of Freedmen Descendants Gold Medal for being able to document a relative as a soldier between the Civil War and the Korean War, then placing the family within an historical context back into the 1800s.

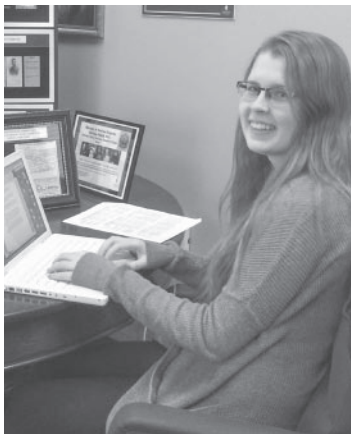
Similarly, Steven Smith '19, a first year music major from New Haven, Connecticut, is

following Iman's example. He is in pursuit of documenting his slave ancestor in South Carolina.

In reviewing the 1940 Census, Steven located the household of Albert Woods that included his five-year-old daughter Laurel, who was the researcher's great-grandmother. Following other census records, Steven was able to locate his ancestor, the senior July Woods, in the 1870 Census, the first census of most black heads of household following the Civil War.

Next, Steven did a preliminary search for July Woods in the 1850 and 1860 Census to verify that he was not free at the time. He next conducted a community survey to determine if there was anyone in the 1870 neighborhood who had sufficient wealth to have been able to own slaves. This led Steven to T.B. Herndon, who in 1860 was residing with John P. and Elizabeth Herndon. The couple did not own slaves at the time. Once Elizabeth's maiden name was identified by utilizing FamilySearch.com, her family tree identified her as Elizabeth Stanton.

Steven speculated that his slave ancestors may have been owned by Elizabeth's family. He was able to verify that her father, Handa Stanton, did own slaves in Bennettsville, Marlboro County. Her father had a slave that matched the gender and age of July Woods. The young researcher has also documented his lineage to his great granduncle, Private Herbert McClary, who served with the Army's Quartermaster Corps during World War II. Steven's



Rachel Casler '17, Harriet Tubman Mentoring Project

family will receive the USCTI's American Society of Freedmen Descendants Gold Medal during the USCTI's Student Mini-Conference in October, 2016.

For Rachel Casler, a junior majoring in education and sociology, the oral history provided by her mother was limited, but proved valuable as she proceeded to unlock the hidden mysteries of her lineage. She traced back to 1791 when her great-great-great-

great-grandfather, John Jacobus, was born in New Jersey. She used a variety of documents, including census records, death records, pensions, war drafts, military records, grave records and marriage records. Rachel's research has qualified her family to receive the USCTI's ASFD Gold Medal.

The majority of her maternal family, on both of her grandparent's sides, lived within or around Madison and Oneida Counties of New York. These areas connected to Route 20 and were havens of anti-slavery activities. She has documented that she is a descendant of the Hamlin/Hamblin clan of Madison, Steuben, Livingston and Ontario counties of New York who supported the anti-slavery movement. William D. Hamblin was a founding member of the New York Anti-Slavery State Society at Peterboro, Madison County, on October 22, 1835.



Jordan Skeete '19, holding the Commemorative Certificate for Clifford Whilby, WWI Courtesy: Ismailia War Memorial Cemetery, Egypt

For Jordan Skeete, a first-year student from Westchester, New York, her journey exposed the transnational reality of her family with Jamaica and the United States. Her roots run deep in St. Ann, Jamaica, where oral history led her to document her maternal lineage back to the Clark-Park-Whilby extended family during the late 1700s. Jordan was surprised to learn that her great-great-great-great granduncle, Clifford Whilby, served in the British West Indies Regiment during World War I. He gave the ultimate sacrifice for freedom during June 1919 and was buried in the Ismailia War Memorial Cemetery in Egypt. Jordan's research has qualified her family to receive the USCTI's ASFD Gold Medal.

USCTI MINI-CONFERENCE SCHEDULED: OCTOBER 21-22, 2016

Friday and Saturday, October 21-22, 2016, have been scheduled for the next USCTI Student Mini-Conference at Hartwick College. As with previous events, the gathering will consist of 25-40 USCTI members, Hartwick students, and guests. The opening dinner on Friday evening will be a tribute to founding members of the USCTI. Saturday morning and early afternoon will consist of a series of presentations by members of the Harriet Tubman Mentoring Project and USCTI members. There will also be introductions to the family recipients of the 2016 USCTI's American Society of Freedmen Descendants Gold Medals. The closing dinner on Saturday will consist of award presentations.

The USCTI will reserve a block of hotel rooms (at discounted rates) with assignments on a first come basis by the USCTI. For further information, please e-mail Matthewsh@hartwick.edu.

THE SEARCH FOR CATO FREEDOM: A REPRINT ARTICLE, *USCT CIVIL WAR DIGEST*, JUNE 2009

In honor of the continuing respect being given to this deserving hero, the following pages include “The Search for Cato Freedom,” which appeared in the June 2009 issue of the *USCT Civil War Digest*.

Five years ago Leigh Eckmair, a USCTI member from Gilbertsville, New York, passed along to Matthews a reference to a black Revolutionary War soldier named Cato Freedom who was interred at a burial site in Otsego County. The immediate response was to locate the patriot’s name on a listing provided on the Internet by the National Mall Liberty Fund DC. The Internet listing included one Cato Freedom as a patriot of Connecticut. The two reference sources, however, were not filed until recently.



Millicent Reid '12, Harriet Tubman Mentoring Project, Researching for Cato Freedom Documents

➤ **During April 2009, Cato became the topic for a research study** prepared by Matthews for the members of the Harriet Tubman Mentoring Project, which is composed of Hartwick students who are connected to the USCTI. The first step in documenting Cato was for the members of the Tubman Project and their advisor to review various history books in the privately owned Matthews Collection for the Preservation of Freedom Journey Classics in search of clues.

Most prominent among the reference sources were the following:

1. *Colored Patriots of the American Revolution*, William C. Nell, 1855 – During the Revolutionary War there were difficulties recruiting soldiers for the Continental Army. In order to address this issue, the colony of Connecticut created a company of black soldiers. The only white officer who volunteered to command the company was Colonel David Humphreys. In Nell’s book, he identified 56 privates in Humphreys’ group, including one Dick Freedom.
2. *New York in the Revolution as Colony and State*, James A. Roberts, 1898 – The New York government authorized that any slave who enlisted and served for three years or until discharge would be declared free. The book index included reference to the men of all the regiments of New York, as well as those soldiers who later applied for pensions. It did not include a single soldier surnamed Freedom, although there were some soldiers identified as “colored.”

3. *The Negro in the American Revolution*, Herbert Aptheker, 1940 – Rhode Island and Massachusetts passed legislation in 1778 authorizing freedom to those slaves who served in their respective state forces. Also, it was revealed that the group under Colonel Humphreys’ command, the Second Company of the Fourth Regiment, included three black soldiers named Freedom.

4. *Connecticut’s Black Soldiers 1775-1783*, David O. White, 1973 – The author revealed that in 1776 Connecticut was given a quota of eight regiments to fill for the Continental Army. An incentive for a slave to enlist was the promise of freedom after serving a three-year term or to the end of war. In 1781 the Second Company of the Fourth Regiment was formed with 48 black soldiers in addition to white officers. The list of privates in Colonel Humphreys’ group included men with the surname of Freedom, but not one of them had the first name of Cato. The eight regiments were reduced to five during 1781 and 1782. Another reorganization in 1783 resulted in all the men, black and white, being integrated within the regiments.

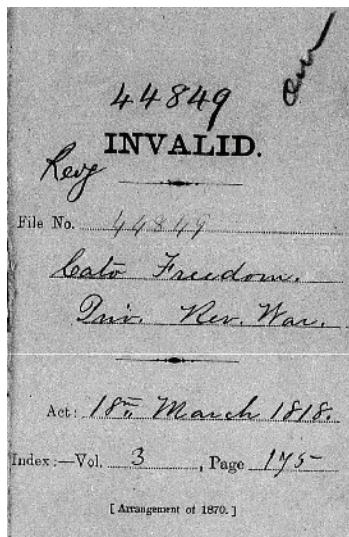
Armed with the above information, the students of the Tubman Project and Matthews suspected that Cato Freedom would be connected to Connecticut, although he would reside after the conflict in New York.

➤ **The researchers ventured to the Research Library of the New York State Historical Association** in nearby Cooperstown. The staff at the library was very open and willing to assist the researchers, who knew only that Cato Freedom served in a Connecticut regiment during the war. Based upon that information, the following sources were identified for review:

1. *Register of American Revolutionary Soldiers of Otsego County*, Alma Francis Jones Slawson, 1963, revised 1970 – Cato Freedom was initially identified as Cato Freeman, with the correction noted. He was 96 years of age when he died in 1828. The book also indicated that he served with Connecticut and appeared on the pension roll of 1818 at the age of 71 years. His wife, Parmelia, had died in 1821 at the age of 59 years.
2. *Index of Revolutionary War Pension Applications in the National Archives: Bicentennial Edition*, National Genealogical Society, 1976 – Cato Freedom’s pension number was identified.
3. *Letter from the Secretary of War, Transmitting a Report of the Names, Rank, and Line of Every Person Placed on the Pension List in Pursuance of the Act of the 18th of March, 1818, 1820, 1955*, Southern Book Company – Cato Freedom was identified as a private in the Connecticut line.
4. *Record of the Service of Connecticut Men in the War of the Revolution, II. War of 1812, III. Mexican War*, Stephen R. Smith, 1889 – Cato Freedom was identified as a private in the Connecticut line.

The next step in the investigation was for Matthews to purchase a copy of Cato Freedom’s pension file. Form 85A Full Pension File Pre-Civil War was completed online and submitted with a \$50 fee for documents from Cato’s pension file. His pension number was the major information provided, along with the name of his wife, and the regiment he served in. Within days the pension file helped

to solve one problem, which led to another. Specifically, Cato, his wife, and daughters were identified as residing in Burlington Township, Otsego County, New York in 1818. Cato's pension file indicated that the soldier enlisted in 1778 for three years, serving in Captain Sheldon or Douglass Company in Colonel S.B. Webb's Regiment. Further, that he resided in Burlington, Otsego County, New York and died there on February 13, 1830.



Source: Cato Freedom's Revolutionary War Pension File Courtesy: Fold3, Veteran's Military File (The information in the pension file contradicted some of the notes in Slawson's book).

➤ **The researchers next returned to NYSHA's Research Library** for a second search. It was time for them to try to identify the specific burial site of Cato. Once again, with the complete cooperation of library staff, the correct reference source was identified.

Butternut Valley Cemetery
(Also Known as Brick
Schoolhouse Cemetery),

Virginia A. Schoradt, 1998 – There was no Cato Freedom identified, but rather one (colored) Cato Freeman, who died on May 19, 1828 at the age of 96 years. His wife, Parmelia, was identified as the spouse of (colored) Cato, who died on April 19, 1838 at the age of 73 years.

Once again, Cato Freedom's pension record contradicted the information inscribed on his tombstone. Did he die in 1828 or 1830, and was he one and the same as Cato Freeman? If so, when did his name change? What was consistent, however, was that Cato served with the Connecticut line, his wife was named Parmelia, his daughter was named Charlotte, their burial site was correctly noted, as was their racial designation as "colored."

A sunny day in May provided a perfect opportunity for an outing to the Butternut Valley Cemetery, just over the Burlington line, near Cooperstown. Two Tubman Mentors, Brittanie Kemp '11 and Khadian Thomas '09, traveled with Matthews the 20-odd miles leading to the well-manicured burial site. The researchers expected to find a very small tombstone, if any at all, preserving the memory of Cato Freedom.

What they found instead, however, were three large, well-preserved tombstones for Cato Freeman, Parmelia, and their daughter, (Mrs.) Charlotte Jackson. The researchers were not surprised, however, by the inscriptions. One final reference that was catalogued in the Matthews Collection following the cemetery visit was the DAR book *Forgotten Patriots*. The only new information acquired from it was that Cato Freedom was a resident of Woodstock, Connecticut during the Revolutionary War. The additional book entries made clear that there was not a single black patriot named Cato Freeman in the Connecticut

line. Thus, Matthews and his student assistants concluded that they had enough evidence to confirm that they had found their Revolutionary War soldier.

From a genealogical perspective, Charlotte's tombstone provided clues in regard to the progression of the family through the decades. She was married to Anthony Jackson and died June 29, 1853. This information made it possible to follow the couple in census records. In 1830, Anthony was the head of his household in Burlington, which included himself and four females. The composition of his homestead had not changed by 1840.



Libation Ceremony at Cato Freedom's Grave site, 2010
Courtesy: USCTI

Fifteen years later, however, Anthony was still a landowner in Burlington and had been remarried to Catherine Louise from New York City. It was not long after the 1855 census that Anthony's name disappeared from the records. African American Jacksons, however, continued within the Otsego County documents providing the clue that the family's legacy continued into the Civil War period.

The name Cato Freedom will now be preserved by a new generation as reminders of the earliest links in the Freedom Journey.

LOCAL DESCENDANT RETURNS FOR MINI-CONFERENCE

Linda Dorage, the great-great-granddaughter of Private Samuel Jones (p. 4), will be giving a presentation at the 2016 USCTI Mini-Conference, October 21-22, 2016. She will also be presented with the USCTI's American Society of Freedmen Descendants Gold Medal. She explores the process of researching family history through her online blog: *Vintage Faces of the Catskills*. The blog, which started out as a display of old photographs, wound up being a very personal narrative, one that connects her family's history to that of generations of black Americans living in upstate New York during the 1800s. Her blog address is <vintagefacesupstateny.blogspot.com>



**HARTWICK
COLLEGE**

est. 1797

USCTI
Office of Intercultural Affairs
Hartwick College
Oneonta, New York 13820
www.hartwick.edu

USCT Institute & ASFD Membership 2015-16~Join Us.

ALABAMA – James C. Johnson

CALIFORNIA – Barbara Leone, Tammy Ball Williams

CONNECTICUT - Andrew S. Bowman

FLORIDA - John O. Lindell

GEORGIA - Audrey Quick Battiste, Linda Dorage

ILLINOIS – Angela Layne, Darnell Layne, Northwestern
University Library

INDIANA - Allen County Public Library, Andrew
Bowman, Charles Poindexter

KENTUCKY – John Taylor, Jr.

MARYLAND – Yvonne Captain, Charles Hawley,
Sylvia Cooke Martin, Ruth V. Mitchell, Harold F.
Nelson, Houston D. Wedlock

MICHIGAN – Donald S. Vest

NEW JERSEY – Keisha M. Clarke

NEW YORK – Abyssinian Baptist Church,
AKWAABA: The Heritage Associates, Inc.,
Rev. Kenneth Baldwin, Sylvia Barker, Fern E.
Beavers, George Betts, Regina Betts, Stanton
F. Biddle, Stephanie Brunetta, Georgia M.
Burnette, Rev. Calvin O. Butts III, Desiree de
Freitas, Sean Dooley, III, Leigh C. Eckmair, Lorna
R. Elmore, Edward Fisher, Katherine Hawkins,
David J. Hodges – CUNY Hunter College, Darrell
Howard, Sonya Williams Howard, Linda M.
Jones, Nancy Leftenant-Colón, Harry Bradshaw
Matthews, Justin Medina, MLK Library/Syracuse
University, NYPL - Schomburg Center, NYSHA
Research Library, New York State Library/Mary Redmond,

NEW YORK (*continued*) Linda K. Patterson, Cyndee Pattison, Edythe Ann Quinn,
Madeline O. Scott, Jesse E. Stevens, SUNY-Oneonta, Hon. Lucindo Suarez, Roxanne J.
Suarez, Spann Watson, Judith Wellman, Norma Williams, Shamar Yee

NORTH CAROLINA – Melissa Swaby

PENNSYLVANIA – Ron Bailey - Gettysburg Black History Museum, Inc., Roland Barksdale-
Hall, Charles L. Blockson – Temple University, G. Craig Caba, Leon Clarke, Darlene Colón,
Marcus L. Hodge, Ruth Hodge, Windy Mitchell, Gail Muhammad, Mary Ann Riley

SOUTH CAROLINA – John R. Gourdin

TENNESSEE – Roverta Reliford Russaw

VIRGINIA – Thomas Balch Library, Jerome Bridges, Linda Carter, Maria Carter, Barbara
Gannon, Chauncey Herring, Kimberly Jenkins-Snodgrass, Carol J. Mitchell, Linda S. Murr,
Gen. Colin L. Powell [2000], Prince Wm. Public Library, Rev. R. Benard Reaves, Loritta R.
Watson

WEST VIRGINIA – Bob O'Connor

WASHINGTON, D.C. – Rev. William E. Calbert, Patsy M. Fletcher, Military Road School
Preservation Trust

WISCONSIN – Brigitte Fielder, Wisconsin Historical Society

THE BAHAMAS – D. Gail Saunders

STUDENT ASSISTANTS – 2015-16

Imani Anderson – USCTI Intern/Harriet Tubman Mentor

Rachel Casler – USCTI Intern/Harriet Tubman Mentor, PALS/SOSU/BU

Valerie Diaz – USCTI Intern/Harriet Tubman Mentor, PALS/SOSU/BU

Scarlett Estevez – USCTI/Intern/Harriet Tubman Mentor, PALS/SOSU/BU

Safay Johnson – USCTI Intern/Harriet Tubman Mentor

Brianna Mckenzie – Harriet Tubman Mentor/SOSU/BU

Tajera Morgan – Harriet Tubman Mentor, PALS/SOSU/BU

