

Society Of The First Families Of New York



The Society of the First Families of New York: Unveiling a Legacy of Power and Prestige

New York City, a dazzling tapestry woven from centuries of history, boasts a fascinating undercurrent: the Society of the First Families of New York. More than just a social club, this exclusive group represents a lineage stretching back to the city's earliest days, wielding significant influence across generations. This blog post delves into the history, impact, and enduring legacy of this enigmatic society, exploring its origins, membership criteria, and the controversies that have shadowed its existence. We'll unravel the myths and realities surrounding this powerful, and often secretive, organization.

H2: Origins and Early Days: Tracing the Roots of the Society

The origins of the "First Families" aren't neatly documented in a single founding charter. Instead, the concept emerged organically from a confluence of factors. The earliest families, those who established themselves in New Amsterdam and later New York City during the 17th and 18th

centuries, possessed significant wealth, land ownership, and political influence. These families—names like the Van Rensselaers, the Livingstons, the Schuylers, and the Astors—formed a natural aristocracy, intermarrying and solidifying their power base. Their social connections became a currency, paving the way for future generations to maintain their elevated status. While there was no formal organization initially, the idea of a distinct "society" began to coalesce in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, fueled by shared ancestry and a desire to maintain their social standing in a rapidly changing city.

H2: Membership and Exclusivity: The Gates of the Elite

Precise membership criteria for the "First Families" are notoriously elusive. There's no official roster, and the society itself operates largely outside of public view. However, certain factors consistently emerge as key determinants:

Ancestry: Descent from prominent families who were established in New York before the American Revolution is paramount. Extensive genealogical research is often required to verify lineage, and this process is highly rigorous.

Wealth and Social Standing: While not explicitly stated, significant wealth and social prominence have historically been prerequisites. Membership is largely inherited, passed down through generations within select families.

Social Connections: Maintaining strong ties within the existing network is crucial. The society operates on a system of invitation and recommendation, reinforcing its exclusivity.

H3: The Role of Women in the Society

The role of women in maintaining the power and prestige of the First Families has been significant, often overlooked in historical accounts. Women played crucial roles in managing family estates, navigating social circles, and ensuring the continuation of their families' influence through strategic marriages. Their contributions to philanthropy and societal events also helped solidify the social standing of their families.

H2: The Society's Impact: Influence Across Centuries

The influence of the Society of the First Families of New York extends far beyond social gatherings. These families have played, and continue to play, a significant role in shaping the political, economic, and cultural landscape of the city and, indeed, the nation. Their descendants have held prominent positions in government, finance, industry, and the arts. Their wealth has funded institutions and shaped urban development. This enduring legacy is a testament to the enduring power of lineage and social connections.

H2: Controversies and Criticisms: The Shadow Side of Privilege

The Society of the First Families of New York has not been without its detractors. Criticisms frequently center on accusations of exclusivity, elitism, and a history of perpetuating social inequalities. The very nature of inherited privilege has been challenged, leading to ongoing debates about the role of such societies in a modern, diverse city. The lack of transparency surrounding membership and activities further fuels skepticism and fuels accusations of secrecy.

H2: The Society Today: A Legacy in the 21st Century

The Society of the First Families continues to exist, albeit largely out of the public eye. While it may not hold the same level of overt political influence as in previous centuries, its legacy continues to shape New York's social and cultural fabric. The descendants of these families remain prominent players in various sectors, and the interconnectedness fostered by generations of shared history endures.

Conclusion:

The Society of the First Families of New York represents a unique chapter in the city's history. It's a story of inherited wealth, enduring influence, and the persistent power of lineage. While its methods and inherent exclusivity may be subject to ongoing debate, its impact on the city's trajectory is undeniable. Understanding its history allows us to better grasp the complex social dynamics that have shaped New York City into the metropolis it is today.

FAQs:

1. Is there a formal application process to join the Society of the First Families of New York? No, there isn't a formal application process. Membership is largely inherited and based on lineage and existing social connections within the society.
2. What kind of social events does the society host? Information on specific events is largely private, but historically they have included exclusive balls, dinners, and gatherings primarily for members and invited guests.
3. Are there any published records or archives detailing the history of the society? While there isn't a comprehensive official archive, genealogical research and historical records can offer insights into the families and their activities.

4. How has the society adapted to the changing demographics of New York City? The society's adaptation to changing demographics remains largely unclear due to its private nature. However, the evolving social landscape is likely influencing its internal dynamics and membership.

5. What is the current level of political influence wielded by the descendants of the First Families? While descendants continue to hold prominent positions in various fields, their collective political influence is arguably less direct and concentrated than in the past, due to the more diverse and democratized political landscape.

society of the first families of new york: Prominent Families of New York Lyman Horace Weeks, 1898

society of the first families of new york: *Immigrant Families in Contemporary Society* Jennifer E. Lansford, Kirby D. Deater-Deckard, Marc H. Bornstein, 2009-01-16 How do some families successfully negotiate the linguistic, cultural, and psychological challenges of immigration, while others struggle to acculturate? This timely volume explores the complexities of immigrant family life in North America and analyzes the individual and contextual factors that influence health and well-being. Synthesizing cutting-edge research from a range of disciplines, the book addresses such key topics as child development, school achievement, and the cultural and religious contexts of parenting. It examines the interface between families and broader systems, including schools, social services, and intervention programs, and discusses how practices and policies might be improved to produce optimal outcomes for this large and diverse population.

society of the first families of new york: *Our First Civil War* H. W. Brands, 2022-09-13 A fast-paced, often riveting account of the military and political events leading up to the Declaration of Independence and those that followed during the war ... Brands does his readers a service by reminding them that division, as much as unity, is central to the founding of our nation.—The Washington Post From best-selling historian and Pulitzer Prize finalist H. W. Brands comes a gripping, page-turning narrative of the American Revolution that shows it to be more than a fight against the British: it was also a violent battle among neighbors forced to choose sides, Loyalist or Patriot. What causes people to forsake their country and take arms against it? What prompts their neighbors, hardly distinguishable in station or success, to defend that country against the rebels? That is the question H. W. Brands answers in his powerful new history of the American Revolution. George Washington and Benjamin Franklin were the unlikelyst of rebels. Washington in the 1770s stood at the apex of Virginia society. Franklin was more successful still, having risen from humble origins to world fame. John Adams might have seemed a more obvious candidate for rebellion, being of cantankerous temperament. Even so, he revered the law. Yet all three men became rebels against the British Empire that fostered their success. Others in the same circle of family and friends chose differently. William Franklin might have been expected to join his father, Benjamin, in rebellion but remained loyal to the British. So did Thomas Hutchinson, a royal governor and friend of the Franklins, and Joseph Galloway, an early challenger to the Crown. They soon heard themselves denounced as traitors—for not having betrayed the country where they grew up. Native Americans and the enslaved were also forced to choose sides as civil war broke out around them. After the Revolution, the Patriots were cast as heroes and founding fathers while the Loyalists were relegated to bit parts best forgotten. *Our First Civil War* reminds us that before America could win its revolution against Britain, the Patriots had to win a bitter civil war against family, neighbors, and friends.

society of the first families of new york: *How the Other Half Lives* Jacob Riis, 2011

society of the first families of new york: *Contributions for the Genealogies of the First Settlers of the Ancient County of Albany, from 1630 to 1800* Jonathan Pearson, 1872

society of the first families of new york: *The Mapes Family* Samuel Herbert Mapes, 1909

society of the first families of new york: *Companions of Champlain* Denise R. Larson, 2008

The stories of the companions of Samuel de Champlain, the families who lives, worked, survived, and endured life at an isolated trading post in the strange New World-- these stories add flesh to the dry bones of the history of the seventeenth-century Age of Exploration.

society of the first families of new york: *Genealogical Notes of New York and New England Families* Sebastian Visscher Talcott, 1973 This voluminous work treating 18,000 individuals in all consists of genealogical notes on specific New York and New England families, as well as a miscellaneous section of source records pertaining to families of the region. The genealogical notes provide exact dates of births, marriages, and deaths of all members of a given family, working back to the original immigrants to this country and forward to the last quarter of the 19th century. The section of miscellaneous notes includes Bible records (with cross references to the above genealogies), records of burials in New York from 1727 to 1757, and an index of intermarriages for both New York and New England families. A dense 50-page index contains the names of all persons referred to in the genealogies.

society of the first families of new york: Transformative Family Therapy Rhea V. Almeida, Ken Dolan-Del Vecchio, Lynn Parker, 2008 Personal and relational problems are situated in broader social issues to form a healing context.--BOOK JACKET.

society of the first families of new york: What We Owe Each Other Minouche Shafik, 2022-08-23 From one of the leading policy experts of our time, an urgent rethinking of how we can better support each other to thrive Whether we realize it or not, all of us participate in the social contract every day through mutual obligations among our family, community, place of work, and fellow citizens. Caring for others, paying taxes, and benefiting from public services define the social contract that supports and binds us together as a society. Today, however, our social contract has been broken by changing gender roles, technology, new models of work, aging, and the perils of climate change. Minouche Shafik takes us through stages of life we all experience—raising children, getting educated, falling ill, working, growing old—and shows how a reordering of our societies is possible. Drawing on evidence and examples from around the world, she shows how every country can provide citizens with the basics to have a decent life and be able to contribute to society. But we owe each other more than this. A more generous and inclusive society would also share more risks collectively and ask everyone to contribute for as long as they can so that everyone can fulfill their potential. What We Owe Each Other identifies the key elements of a better social contract that recognizes our interdependencies, supports and invests more in each other, and expects more of individuals in return. Powerful, hopeful, and thought-provoking, What We Owe Each Other provides practical solutions to current challenges and demonstrates how we can build a better society—together.

society of the first families of new york: Hudson-Mohawk Genealogical and Family Memoirs Cuyler Reynolds, 1911

society of the first families of new york: "Our Crowd" Stephen Birmingham, 2015-12-01 The #1 New York Times bestseller that traces the rise of the Guggenheims, the Goldmans, and other families from immigrant poverty to social prominence. They immigrated to America from Germany in the nineteenth century with names like Loeb, Sachs, Seligman, Lehman, Guggenheim, and Goldman. From tenements on the Lower East Side to Park Avenue mansions, this handful of Jewish families turned small businesses into imposing enterprises and amassed spectacular fortunes. But despite possessing breathtaking wealth that rivaled the Astors and Rockefellers, they were barred by the gentile establishment from the lofty realm of "the 400," a register of New York's most elite, because of their religion and humble backgrounds. In response, they created their own elite "100," a privileged society as opulent and exclusive as the one that had refused them entry. "Our Crowd" is the fascinating story of this rarefied society. Based on letters, documents, diary entries, and intimate personal remembrances of family lore by members of these most illustrious clans, it is an engrossing portrait of upper-class Jewish life over two centuries; a riveting story of the bankers, brokers, financiers, philanthropists, and business tycoons who started with nothing and turned their family names into American institutions.

society of the first families of new york: The Palatine Families of New York Henry Z. Jones, Jr., 2019-08-14

society of the first families of new york: *Publication* , 1994

society of the first families of new york: *Our Country's First Ladies* Ann Bausum, 2007 Short biographies of our nation's fascinating first ladies.

society of the first families of new york: *Cumulative List of Organizations Described in Section 170 (c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954* , 2003

society of the first families of new york: Early Settlers of New York State Janet Wethy Foley, 2023-07-22 This genealogical resource provides a detailed account of the early settlers of New York State, including their ancestors and descendants. Based on extensive research, this book serves as a valuable reference for anyone interested in tracing their family history in the region. This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work is in the public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.

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society of the first families of new york: *Cumulative List of Organizations Described in Section 170 (c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954* United States. Internal Revenue Service, 1993

society of the first families of new york: *Life* , 1890

society of the first families of new york: *New York Family History Research Guide and Gazetteer* New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, 2014 Detailed review of the major record groups for genealogical research in New York, plus guides to the 62 counties of New York State.

society of the first families of new york: The Negro Family United States. Department of Labor. Office of Policy Planning and Research, 1965 The life and times of the thirty-second President who was reelected four times.

society of the first families of new york: The Family Lineage Record Book , 1927

society of the first families of new york: *Family Trees* François Weil, 2013-04-30 The quest for roots has been an enduring American preoccupation. Over the centuries, generations have sketched coats of arms, embroidered family trees, established local genealogical societies, and carefully filled in the blanks in their bibles, all in pursuit of self-knowledge and status through kinship ties. This long and varied history of Americans' search for identity illuminates the story of America itself, according to François Weil, as fixations with social standing, racial purity, and national belonging gave way in the twentieth century to an embrace of diverse ethnicity and heritage. Seeking out one's ancestors was a genteel pursuit in the colonial era, when an aristocratic pedigree secured a place in the British Atlantic empire. Genealogy developed into a middle-class diversion in the young republic. But over the next century, knowledge of one's family background came to represent a quasi-scientific defense of elite "Anglo-Saxons" in a nation transformed by immigration and the emancipation of slaves. By the mid-twentieth century, when a new enthusiasm for cultural diversity took hold, the practice of tracing one's family tree had become thoroughly democratized and commercialized. Today, Ancestry.com attracts over two million members with census records and ship manifests, while popular television shows depict celebrities exploring archives and submitting to DNA testing to learn the stories of their forebears. Further advances in genetics promise new insights as Americans continue their restless pursuit of past and place in an ever-changing world.

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society of the first families of new york: *The Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy*

Frederick Adams Virkus, Albert Nelson Marquis, 1925

society of the first families of new york: Pioneer Collections. Report of the Pioneer Society of the State of Michigan. Together with Reports of County, Town, and District Pioneer Societies Anonymous, 2024-06-11 Reprint of the original, first published in 1876.

society of the first families of new york: Top Drawer: American High Society from the Gilded Age to the Roaring Twenties Mary Cable, 2018-01-19 The age of high society in the United States was remarkably brief but also glorious. The names of the families of people-we-know - from Astor to Vanderbilt, McCormick to Palmer, Cabot to Whitney - and the places they called home - Fifth Avenue, Newport, Euclid Avenue in Cleveland, Prairie Avenue in Chicago, Delmonico's ballroom - still evoke glittering images of style, wealth, and often-outrageous show. The era of The 400, with all its glamour gentility, and pretension, is marvelously evoked in this book. Top Drawer is affectionate and ironic by turns, pointing out, for example, that the American elite were the greatest art patrons since the Renaissance, yet recounting scandals and foibles with a knowing eye that never loses sight of the ruthless quest for power that underlay the gilded surface. The hoi polloi get their own back at the hoity-toity in Top Drawer, Mary Cable's witty social history of the Gilded age of Astors, Vanderbilts, Van Rensselaers, Havemeyers, Chatfield-Taylors, et al. A stylish performance . . . Cable's polished prose, cool wit, and extensive research make illuminating history and grand entertainment. - Publishers Weekly

society of the first families of new york: Contributions for the Genealogies of the Descendants of the First Settlers of the Patent and City of Schenectady, from 1662 to 1800 Jonathan Pearson, 1873

society of the first families of new york: Founding Mothers & Fathers Mary Beth Norton, 2011-08-03 Much like A Midwife's Tale and The Unredeemed Captive, this novel is about power relationships in early American society, religion, and politics--with insights into the initial development and operation of government, the maintenance of social order, and the experiences of individual men and women.

society of the first families of new york: The Rambo Family Tree, Volume 2 Ronald S. Beatty, 2010-06 Peter Gunnarson Rambo, son of Gunnar Petersson, was born in about 1612 in Hisingen, Sweden. He came to America in 1640 and settled in Christiana, New Sweden (now Delaware). He married Brita Mattsdotter 7 April 1647. They had eight children. He died in 1698. His daughter, Gertrude Rambo, was born 19 October 1650. She married Anders Bengtsson. Descendants and relatives lived mainly in Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina and Ohio.

society of the first families of new york: Genealogist's Address Book. 6th Edition Elizabeth Petty Bentley, 2009-02 This book is the answer to the perennial question, What's out there in the world of genealogy? What organizations, institutions, special resources, and websites can help me? Where do I write or phone or send e-mail? Once again, Elizabeth Bentley's Address Book answers these questions and more. Now in its 6th edition, The Genealogist's Address Book gives you access to all the key sources of genealogical information, providing names, addresses, phone numbers, fax numbers, e-mail addresses, websites, names of contact persons, and other pertinent information for more than 27,000 organizations, including libraries, archives, societies, government agencies, vital records offices, professional bodies, publications, research centers, and special interest groups.

society of the first families of new york: Double Dealer , 1921

society of the first families of new york: Rochdale Village Peter Eisenstadt, 2011-08-15 From 1963 to 1965 roughly 6,000 families moved into Rochdale Village, at the time the world's largest housing cooperative, in southeastern Queens, New York. The moderate-income cooperative attracted families from a diverse background, white and black, to what was a predominantly black neighborhood. In its early years, Rochdale was widely hailed as one of the few successful large-scale efforts to create an integrated community in New York City or, for that matter, anywhere in the United States. Rochdale was built by the United Housing Foundation. Its president, Abraham Kazan, had been the major builder of low-cost cooperative housing in New York City for decades. His partner in many of these ventures was Robert Moses. Their work together was a marriage of

opposites: Kazan's utopian-anarchist strain of social idealism with its roots in the early twentieth century Jewish labor movement combined with Moses's hardheaded, no-nonsense pragmatism. Peter Eisenstadt recounts the history of Rochdale Village's first years, from the controversies over its planning, to the civil rights demonstrations at its construction site in 1963, through the late 1970s, tracing the rise and fall of integration in the cooperative. (Today, although Rochdale is no longer integrated, it remains a successful and vibrant cooperative that is a testament to the ideals of its founders and the hard work of its residents.) Rochdale's problems were a microcosm of those of the city as a whole—troubled schools, rising levels of crime, fallout from the disastrous teachers' strike of 1968, and generally heightened racial tensions. By the end of the 1970s few white families remained. Drawing on exhaustive archival research, extensive interviews with the planners and residents, and his own childhood experiences growing up in Rochdale Village, Eisenstadt offers an insightful and engaging look at what it was like to live in Rochdale and explores the community's place in the postwar history of America's cities and in the still unfinished quests for racial equality and affordable urban housing.

society of the first families of new york: Albany Institute of History and Art Tammis K. Groft, Mary Alice Mackay, 1998-01-01 Founded in 1791, the Albany Institute of History and Art is one of the nation's oldest cultural institutions. Today, it boasts outstanding collections largely focused on New York State's Upper Hudson Valley. These include Hudson River School landscape paintings, portraits by Ezra Ames and Charles Loring Elliott, sculpture by Erastus Dow Palmer, landscape and interior paintings by Walter Launt Palmer, and Albany -made silver and other crafts. This comprehensive overview of the Albany Institute of History and Art's American art and decorative-arts collections, presents color plates and essays on about 130 objects (of a total exceeding 20,000). Dating from the beginning of the seventeenth century to the 1990s, each object in this volume was chosen for its national significance, artistic merit, and relevance to the Institute's mission: collecting and interpreting the art, history, and culture of New York State's Upper Hudson Valley through four centuries.

society of the first families of new york: Mrs. Astor's New York Eric Homberger, 2004-09-01 Mrs Astor, queen of New York society in the decades before World War I, used her prestige to create a social aristocracy in the city. Mrs Astor's story, told here by Eric Homberger, sheds light on the origins, extravagant lifestyle, and social competitiveness of this aristocracy.

society of the first families of new york: Becoming an Accredited Genealogist Karen Clifford, 1998 If you answered yes to any of these questions, *Becoming an Accredited Genealogist* is the resource book for you!

society of the first families of new york: The Lost State of Franklin Kevin T. Barksdale, 2021-02-15 In the years following the Revolutionary War, the young American nation was in a state of chaos. Citizens pleaded with government leaders to reorganize local infrastructures and heighten regulations, but economic turmoil, Native American warfare, and political unrest persisted. By 1784, one group of North Carolina frontiersmen could no longer stand the unresponsiveness of state leaders to their growing demands. This ambitious coalition of Tennessee Valley citizens declared their region independent from North Carolina, forming the state of Franklin. *The Lost State of Franklin: America's First Secession* chronicles the history of this ill-fated movement from its origins in the early settlement of East Tennessee to its eventual violent demise. Author Kevin T. Barksdale investigates how this lost state failed so ruinously, examining its history and tracing the development of its modern mythology. The Franklin independence movement emerged from the shared desires of a powerful group of landed elite, yeoman farmers, and country merchants. Over the course of four years they managed to develop a functioning state government, court system, and backcountry bureaucracy. Cloaking their motives in the rhetoric of the American Revolution, the Franklinites aimed to defend their land claims, expand their economy, and eradicate the area's Native American population. They sought admission into the union as America's fourteenth state, but their secession never garnered support from outside the Tennessee Valley. Confronted by Native American resistance and the opposition of the North Carolina government, the state of Franklin

incited a firestorm of partisan and Indian violence. Despite a brief diplomatic flirtation with the nation of Spain during the state's final days, the state was never able to recover from the warfare, and Franklin collapsed in 1788. East Tennesseans now regard the lost state of Franklin as a symbol of rugged individualism and regional exceptionalism, but outside the region the movement has been largely forgotten. The Lost State of Franklin presents the complete history of this defiant secession and examines the formation of its romanticized local legacy. In reevaluating this complex political movement, Barksdale sheds light on a remarkable Appalachian insurrection and reminds readers of the extraordinary, fragile nature of America's young independence.

society of the first families of new york: The Parvenu's Plot Stephanie Foote, 2014-11-04 In this very readable volume, Stephanie Foote gathers a range of print sources--from novels by Edith Wharton and Henry James to gossip columns, fashion magazines, popular novels, and etiquette manuals--to ask how the realist period understood the individual experience of class. Examining the female arriviste (the parvenu of the title) in turn-of-the-century New York (where a supposedly stable elite was threatened by the nouveaux riches), Foote shows how class became more than just an economic position: it was a fundamental part of individual identity, exemplified by a shifting set of social behaviors that form the core of many nineteenth-century novels. She persuasively presents the female parvenu as a key figure in turn-of-the-century culture that embodies the volatility of social standing and the continuing project of structuring and justifying it.

society of the first families of new york: The National Magazine , 1898

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: an enduring and cooperating social group whose members have developed organized patterns of relationships through interaction with one another. : a community, nation, or broad grouping ...

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a large group of people who live together in an organized way, making decisions about how to do things and sharing the work that needs to be done. All the people in a country, or in several ...

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