

Michael Phillips

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374/133123

I'm sending you two copies
of my ^{very} Rough Draft. One copy I would
like you comment on and write any
suggestions that you would like
included in the ^{REPORT} ON ^{SAMUEL MCBRIDES FARM} final Report and send
it back to me. ^{IN} ^{THE} The other is for
your files. ~~sent~~ I will send a copy
of the final Report to you.
TOWNSHIP OF STILLWATER, NEW YORK

Sincerely
Gerald Christiansen
GLC.

By Gerald Lowell Christiansen

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WHERE DID THE MCBRIDE'S COME FROM?

According to family tradition the McBrides came from Ireland somewhere in the county of Antrim. It is recorded in Samuel McBride's grandsons journal (Reuben McBride Journal found in the Brigham Young University Library) that Samuel was born in Ireland and that Samuel's father was born and died in Ireland, But Samuel's greatgrandfather was born in Scotland and died in Ireland.

Don R. Gerlach in his book "Philip Schuyler and the American Revolution" states "One has only to look at a list of Schuyler's tenants to see how at least partially successful he was in attracting Scottish immigrants; the list includes McBrides, Stuarts, Scotts, Andersons, and McCarthys." Mr. Gerlach lists his source for this reference NYPL, Schuyler Papers Boxes 16, 21, 22 and the account book, 1769-1805. Having checked boxes 21 and 22 and the account book no such reference was found stating that these people were from Scotland.

Also another possible place is through relatives. Reuben McBride states that Samuel had a brother-in-law by the name of William Cooper. We find a William Cooper living in the near neighborhood. In the Schuyler Papers boxes 21 and 22 we find William Cooper witnessing the seal of a Samuel Cooper (a possible brother). Samuel Cooper's lease is a three life lease; that is the lease is good for the lives of the three names individuals listed in the lease. One of the names in the lease is the son of Phineas Whitesides (Whitesides). In the unpublished manuscript "The History of Washington County New York" by Asa Fitch (The original in the New York Public Library): We find That Phineas Whitesides was born in Tyrone County Ireland and married Ann Cooper. Their first six children were born in Ireland. They immigrated

to the United States about 1763-4 to Lancaster County Pennsylvania then 1764 moved to the Washington County New York in the area of Cambridge. An interesting note: In the study of the Dr. Rev. Thomas Clark we find that he brought not only his own congregation to the New World but also others from surrounding areas of which Tyrone County is just next door to Monahan County Ireland. When Dr. Clark's group reached the new world they were met by a number of land dealers which split up the group when they found out that their land patent had not been granted. Of this split the group of 300 people about 150 went to Stillwater, while the others were persuaded to go to Long Cane area of South Carolina. Before they all got to South Carolina some of the group decided to settle in Pennsylvania. So it is possible that the McBrides Coopers, and Whitesides came over with the Dr. Rev. Thomas Clark to the New World.

also rather distant from his Hudson and Mohawk valley holdings, but the settlement project was nonetheless a revelation of his ideas for undertakings closer to home.

The Detroit scheme passed. Schuyler turned his thoughts to encouraging immigrants to settle on his lands already in hand. This means of development had more promising prospects. Schuyler's energies must have risen to fever pitch and his zeal must have overflowed to produce a report in 1764 that he was promoting settlement by immigrants even to the point of detaining them in his own bailiwick. *The New-York Gazette* carried an item to explain:

It being generally reported that Capt. Philip Schuyler, of Albany, had unfairly detained the Rev. Doctor Clark and his Society at Stillwater, on their Passage to the New Settlement; this is to inform the Public, that, from the Copy of a letter which I have lately seen, and the Occurrence of other Circumstances, I believe this Report to be false, their delaying there so long being the Effect of a previous Application to this Gentleman for that Purpose.²¹

Clark had led a group of immigrants up the Hudson, and Schuyler evidently dealt with them about possible settlement on his lands. But it was a competitor, James Duane, who persuaded Dr. Clark to locate his Scots on lands east of the Hudson and north of Batten Kill (near present-day Salem, New York).²²

As late as October, 1773, immigrants were moving up the Hudson with a view to settlement. In July that year William Smith, Jr., wrote Schuyler that the streets of New York were full of Scottish immigrants. Schuyler had mentioned wanting a blacksmith and a weaver, and Smith directed some of the newcomers to offer their services to the Saratoga magnate. A year later Schuyler was introduced to two Scots who were looking for a place to settle for themselves and others. His familiarity with the countryside and ownership of extensive acres made him a person to whom immigrants were encouraged to apply. One has only to look at a list of Schuyler's tenants to see how at least partially successful he was in attracting Scottish immigrants; the list includes McBrides, Stuarts, Scotts, Andersons, and McCarthys.²³

²¹ *The New-York Gazette, or Weekly Post-Boy*, Nov. 29, 1764.

²² Edward P. Alexander, *A Revolutionary Conservative: James Duane of New York* (New York, 1938), p. 72.

²³ *The New-York Journal; or, the General Advertiser* (Holt), Oct. 28, 1773. Smith to Schuyler, July 19, 1773, and Samuel Loudon to Schuyler, July 22, 1774. NYPL. Schuyler Papers Box 24. For the tenants see indentures of leases in NYPL, Schuyler Papers Boxes 16, 21, 22, and the Account Book, 1769-1805.

Schuyler also attended to the well-being of his tenants and to the well-rounded facilities for life in his "colony." His attention ranged to soliciting a minister and a bell for the church erected there—a marked improvement over the time (1755) when a preacher was obliged to use the spacious barn at the Flatts, another portion of Schuyler property, for religious assemblies. In recommending a Scottish Presbyterian divine to Schuyler in November, 1771, William Smith, Jr., reminded him that the cleric might not only prove useful to his boys as a tutor, but could also promote immigration from North Britain. Schuyler's brother-in-law, Dr. John Cochran from New Jersey, also made recommendations; he offered to refer a doctor who was interested in settling near Saratoga to Schuyler's consideration.²⁴ Schuyler's attention to all these advantages did indeed show "deep policy" and the lengths to which a calculating promoter might go in the management of his settlement.

Account books may appear as dry as the dust they accumulate, but Philip Schuyler's Saratoga daybook reveals much of its proprietor's lively energies, ambitions, and how he made part of his fortune. The book indicates that his talents and initiative created his position rather more than the easy and limited accumulations of inheritance, and that Schuyler had an eye for the growing greatness of his country—a fact that partially explains why he joined the patriot cause rather than that of the loyalists.

The Schuyler economy was of course rooted in the land. It was one of leaseholding, timber and sawmilling, tar-making and gristmilling, with storekeeping, fishing and flaxmilling thrown in for good measure. Such a diversified economy was quite unexceptional for the day. Even merchants were not so much the followers of an occupation as they were pursuers of varied economic activities. In their own way landlords were merchants too.

Schuyler kept a store at Saratoga, for the convenience of his tenants as well as for the benefit of his own purse. His overseer managed its business. Here he sold staples of all types. The tenants might pay in cash or kind (hay, grain, and timber cleared from their leaseholds). Schuyler sold rum at twice and more what he paid for it. But the cost of transport up the river on his own schooner and in wagons overland

²⁴ Munsell, *Collections*, II, 375. See also Schuyler to Philip Van Rensselaer, Nov. 18, 1774, in Baxter, *A Godchild of Washington*, p. 189; Smith to Schuyler, Nov. 9, 1771: NYPL, Schuyler Papers Box 23; Cochran to Schuyler, Feb. 19, 1772: NYPL, Schuyler Papers Box 24.

There is a Tradition in the family that Samuel McBride had two brothers; John and James. This Tradition is backed up by the Reuben McBride Journal with the exception of James. A possible reason why nothing more is mentioned about him in the family is for the reason he could have been a Tory during the Revolutionary War.

We find in the pay roll of Lieut. -Col. Ebenezer Jessup's own company, King's Loyal Americans commanded by Lieut. -Col. Ebenezer Jessup. Date 25 June to 24 October 1777. This time period covers covers the time that the British was coming down the Hudson on their way to Albany. You will notice that James McBride appears on the same pay roll as does the John and Thomas Freeman whose farm was located on the southeast corner of Samuel McBride's farm.



THREE HISTORY THESES

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1961

Captain Ebenezer Jessup's Company

Lieuts.	Joseph Jessup	Privates	Angus McCormuch
	David Jones		John Gamble
Ensign	George Thomas Bulson		d. Nov. 30, 1776
Sergt.	Peter Carrigan		John Sea
Corp.	John German		Duncan Carragan
Privates	Simon Earhart		Simon Shereman
	John McDonle		James Sea
	Ralph Spooner		Jeremiah Snider
	Abraham Brown		Richard Wood
	Adam Waggoner		James Wilson
	Peter Carpenter		Duncan Campbell
	Jeremiah Storms		Hirmanus Lea

Pay Roll of Lieut.-Col. Ebenezer Jessup's Own Company, King's
Loyal Americans commanded by Lieut.-Col. Ebenezer Jessup.
25 June to 24 October 1777.

Hudson to

Stillwater

Lieut.-Col.	Ebenezer Jessup	Privates	Jerry Storms
Lieuts.	Peter Drummond		Angus McKornac
	William Lamson		Richard Wood
Ensign	William Snyder		Isiah Griffin
Adjutants	David McFall		Edmond Horton
	Isaac Man		Charles Banbridge
Qr. Mrs.	Neil Robertson		Robert Whitman
	John Man		Isaac Wilson
Surg. Mate	Solomon Jones		Jerod Tuyler
Sergts.	Peter Carrigan		John Pettis
	Ralph Spooner		Pelick Carr
	William Balster		Samuel Rogers
Corporal	John German		Nathaniel Pettis
Drummer	Jeremiah Miers		Charles Oneal
Privates	John McDole		John McGran
	Paul Carrigan		Samuel Wood
	Simon Sherman		John O'Brian
	James See		Alexander McKinsey
	Harmanus See		Hugh Cameron
	Adam Waggoner		John Dranny
	Abraham Brown		Jonathan Phelps
	J. Willsey		George Wymer

Privates
Peter Carpenter
Jerry Snyder
Simon Earhart
John Willsey
James McBride
Duncan Campbell
John See
James Pettis
Ephran Ketchum
Isaac Brian
John Woodsides
John Freeman
James Hone
Charles Doherty

Privates
John Freeman
John Goodollie
James Wart
William Eyre
Ralph Spooner
Lawrence Leadin
Hendrick Plass
Jacob Wattermire
Gaucum Hank
Garrit Van Huse
Peter Van Huser
Christopher Beg
Yellis Crevil

Pay Roll of Captain Joseph Jessup's Company, King's Loyal
Americans commanded by Lieut.-Col. Ebenezer Jessup. 25 Jun
to 24 October 1777.

Captain	Joseph Jessup	Privates	Hendrick Minard
Lieuts.	David McFall		David Wealin
	Guisebert Sharp		Isreal Leak
Ensign	Thomas Man		Caleb Clauson
Sergts.	James McNeal		Zebah Phillips
	John Hilliger		John Phillips
Privates	William McGrier		William Grant
	Lewis Hicks		George Gardine
	Henry Storms		James Mucklemo
	William Boice		John Smyth
	Abraham Conklin		John Morrel
	Daniel Colton		Edward Simpson
	Ebenezer Moss		Philip Snyder
	John Allen		Abraham Hillig
	Reuben Willis		Benjamin Frenc
	Tunis Hagerman		Gilbert Storms
	John Dennies		James Milligan
	John Millies		Robert Milligan
	John Lang		John Holland
	Thomas Lang		Isreal Thompke
	George Cugan		John Hilliger
	Adolphus Miers		Nicholas Hill
	Nathaniel Carpenter		William Robert

LOCATION OF SAMUEL MCBRIDE'S
FARM

Arnold wounded

Breymans' Red:

S.M.Bride

Thessian, Camp.

Log Cabin 8.

Wilber's Bank

R o a d

C. Coulter

J. Barbou

Dr. Clark kil

Frazioni

wounded
radiators

Mexican

In frank

In front of
Brig. Line of Battle

October 1951

Entrenchments.

BRITISH

Freeman's Cottages

Freeman's Farm.

Middle Ravine

Ames Pickering

American Pick's

Ravine

Fort Neilson.

Breast work

Centre Block

Prof. Q. R.

Arnold's Gr
J. Neilson

Trees felled

... ..

100

— **Fullers** —

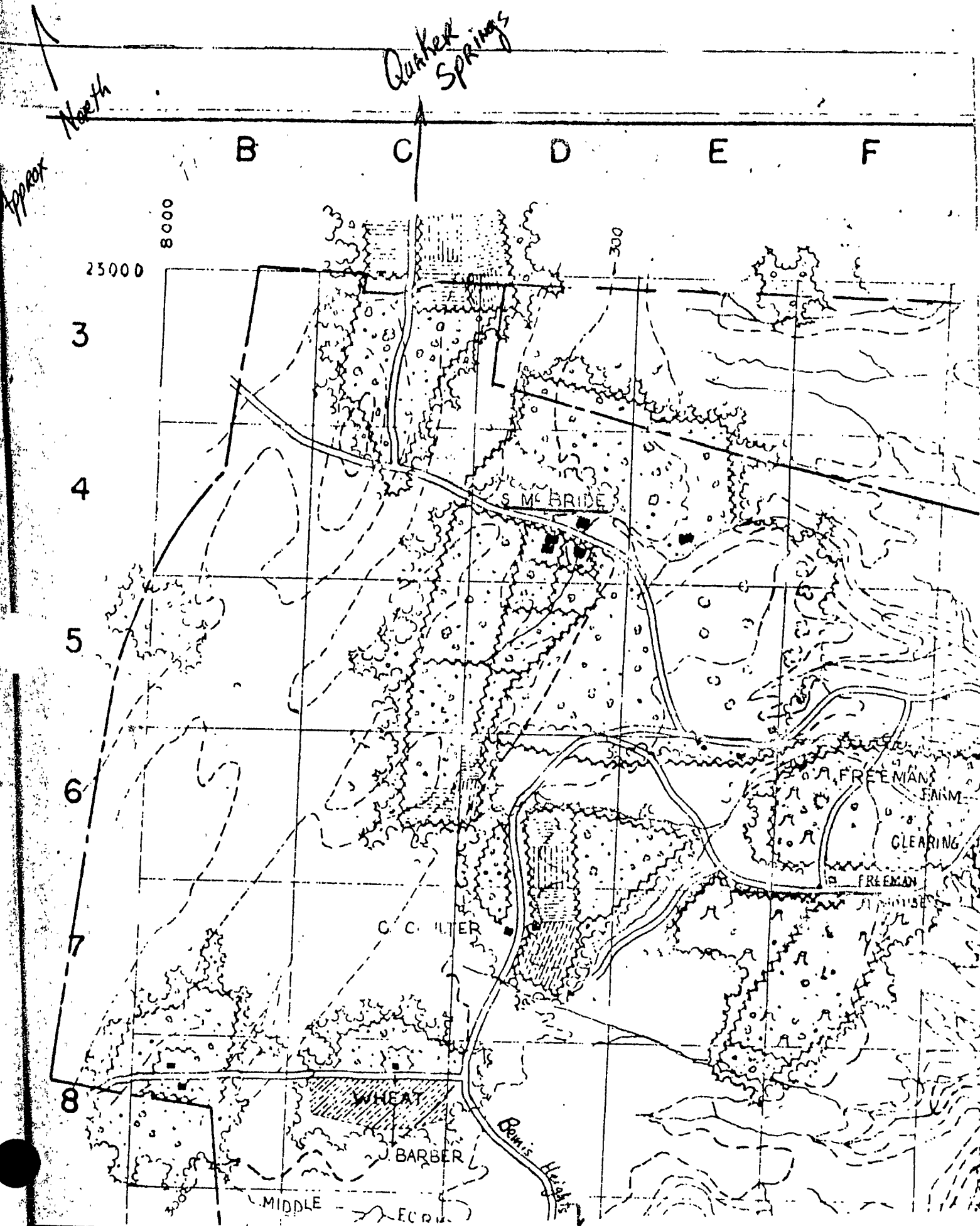
Morrell

gall Hill

arsb

Trees felled:

SAMUEL McBRIDE FARM



(No. 1) Of the McBride farm so called in Lot#3 in the subdivision of Great Lot# 17 in the grand division of the Saratoga Patient.

Beginning at the S. E. corner of Lot#3 in the grand division of the Saratoga Patient, and running thence westerly along the South line of bounds thereof --- 22.80 thence---Northerly parallel with the East end or bounds of the said Lot#3 about 44.80 to the North line or bounds of the before mentioned Lot#3 of the subdivision of the said Great Lot#17 - then along the same Easterly to the N. E. Corner thereof and along the East end thereof Southerly to the place of beginning containing 97.15 acres.

(No. 2) Ryal-Newlands Farm containing 104 acres.

(No. 3) John Rowlay's Farm Containing 103 acres.

(No. 4) Benjamin Munger or Monger Farm containing 54 acres.

(NO DATE ON DOCUMENT)

All of the above mentioned farms are contained within the boundaries of Lot#3 In the Great Lot#17 in the Saratoga Patient.

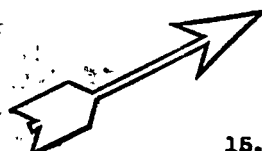
*I have some rough
sketches to go along with
this section but are not finished*

Gentlemen-

Agreeably to your instructions to take from the unincumbered lands of the Estate of the late John Livingston Esquire deceased so many acres as to make six Shares equal in quantity to the farm now possessed by Mrs. Mary Livingston, and to throw the same into six lots, having regard both to quantity and quality of soil, in such manner as to make them as nearly as I could of equal value - I have attended to the said business and give you the following as the result of my best endeavours to promote your wishes.

The farm of Mrs. Livingston contains 162.5 Acres consequently 975 Acres will be required to make six lots of equal contents - for which purpose I have selected the following parcels of land at the value thereto annexed.

Great Lot No. 37 & 48 - The East lot as laid out by me	162.5	At £ 6 - -	£ 975,0 - 0
Great Lot No. 20 - The East lot	162.5	do	975 - -
West Lot - 170 - leaving out } 49.5 - makes - - - -	120.5	£ 3.8 -	409.14
Great Lot No. 26 - unincumbered land between Olney & William	130.	3.10 -	455.
Great Lot No. 40 & 45 Lot C - The unincumbered part - -	131.	£ 5.	655.
(Great lot No. 17 - the Mc Bride farm so called the unincumbered land adjoining ---- the Dove Cat farm - - -	97.5	£ 7.	682.10
	54.	3.10	189.
	117.	£ 15.	1755.
	975.		£ 6095.4



15.13	76.16	180.	53.04	131.
10.02	76.16	152.32	2.68	15.63
25.15	152.32	27.28	30.36	156.67
12.57				
222.80	330.40	65.	706	31.94
30 30	215.30	31.94	691	33.06
668400	445.60	33.06	15	65.00
668400	222.80			
675,08400	3170			
	1559600	215.20		691,34370
	22280	200.10		676,93900
	66840	415.30		14,46470
	706,27800	207.65		
		3260		
		1245900		
		41530		
302	50.36	62295		90.
295	3.26	69693900		13.59
597	53.62	691		76.06
298.50		15		40.
				75.28

As Rad - - - - - 10.
Is to 31.94 - - - - - 1,50515
So is 8 76'16' - - - - - 9,98740
1,49255

Date of this
Doc. is UNKNOWN

50.	230.40	As Rad - - - - -	10,
13.54	200.10	Is to 31.1 - - - - -	1,49276
76.06	530.50	So is 76.16 - - - - -	9,98740
	215.25		1,48010

59	As Rad - - - - -	10,	180.
59	IS to 31.94 - - - - -	1,49262	76.16
118			202.44
51.16	So is 76.16 - - - - -	9,98740	180.
		1,48002	76.16
59.	To 31.70 - - - - -	1,48002	103.44
13.80			299.2
15.20	As Rad - - - - -	10,	
	Is to 33.06 - - - - -	1,51852	233.08
59.	So is 8 76.16 - - - - -	9,98740	69.37
13.80	To 32.60 - - - - -	1,50591	302.45
45.20			200.22
7.84			3.23
53.08			

222.80	13.34	692,90800
3110	35.27	
222800	49.01	
22280		
66840		

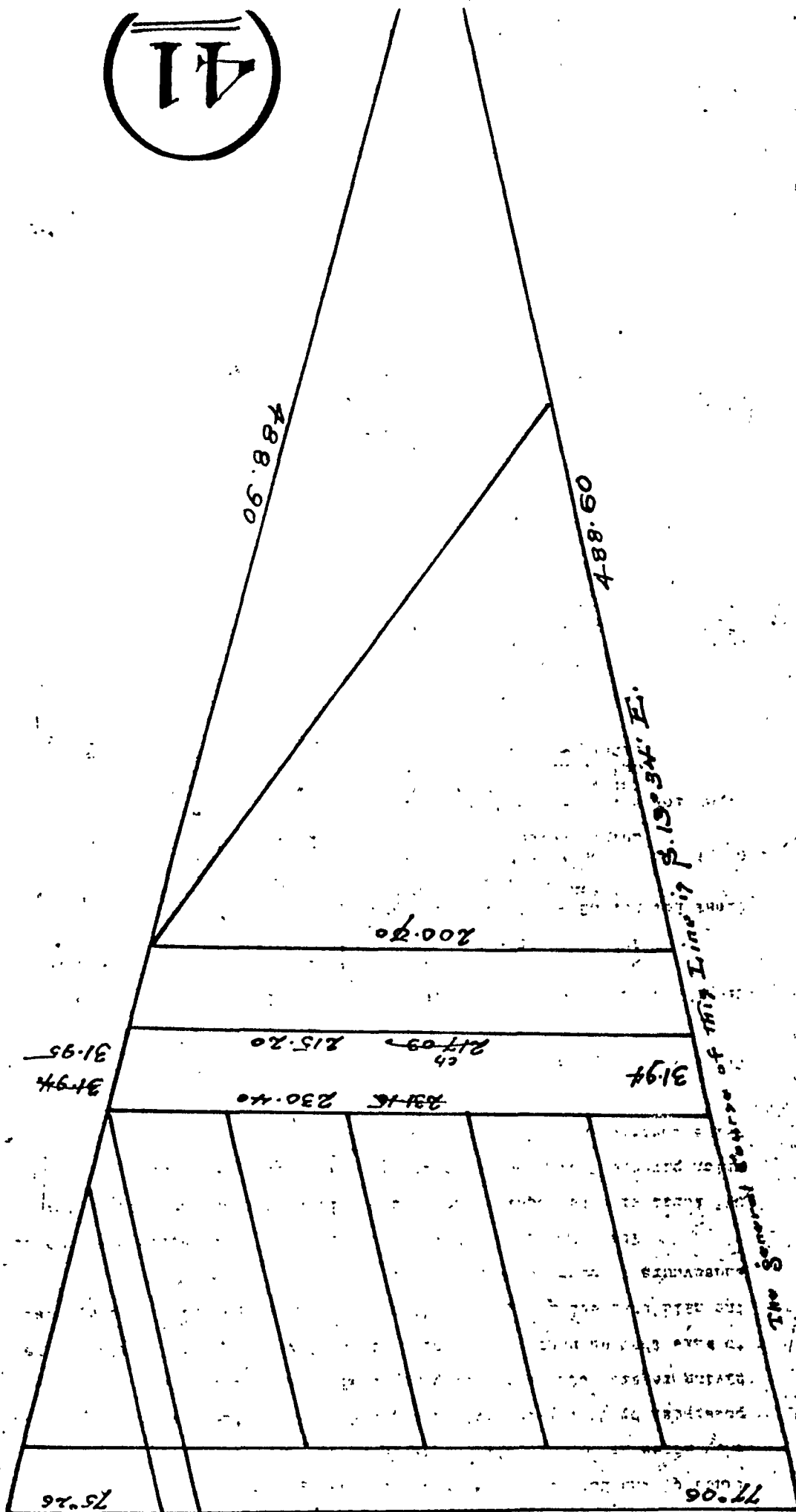
217	As Rad - - - - -	10,	288
10850	is to 257.50 - - - - -	2,41078	14100
19440	So is 8 49.81 - - - - -	9,87789	19440
434000	To - - 194.40 - - -	2,28867	564000
43400			5640
97650			128900
10850			14100
2109,24000			2741,04000

As	103.44	1838
Is to	302.45	14
So is 8	50.	2002

25750	13.34	6	65	282
12875	13.54	31.94		65
19440	27.28			217
515000				108.5
51500				
115875				
12875				
12875				
1537,7,8000	2109.			

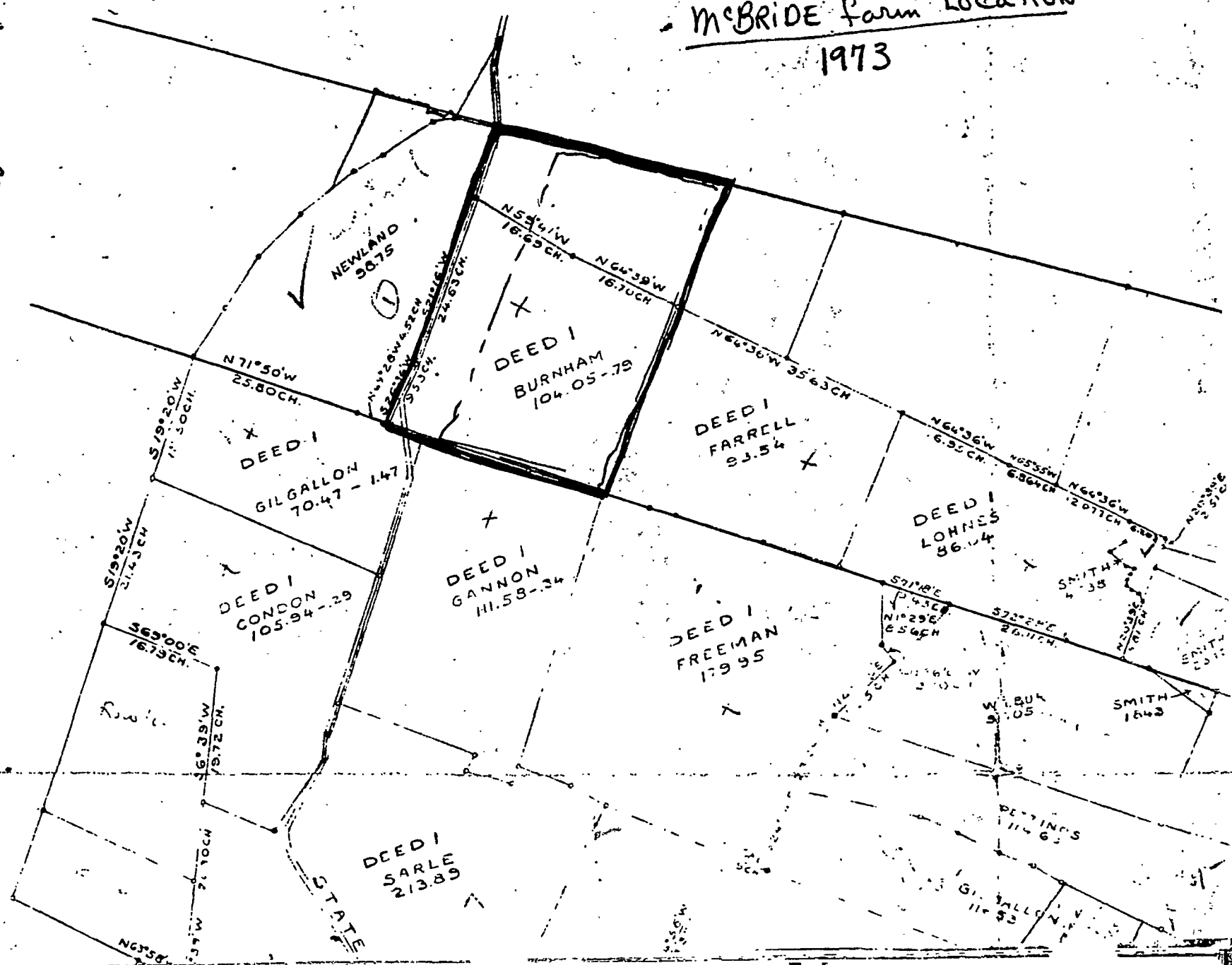
JOHN LIVINGSTON.

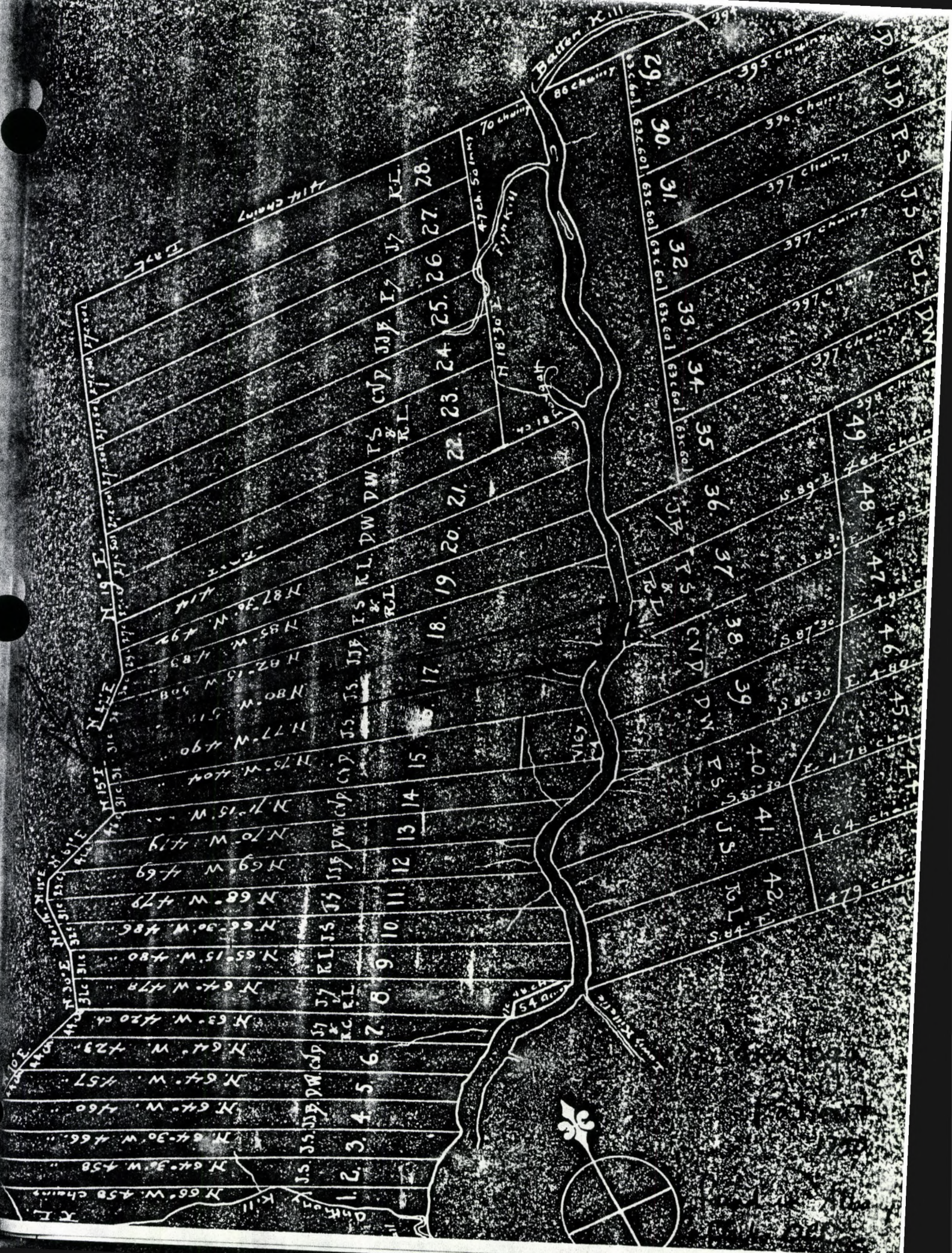
41



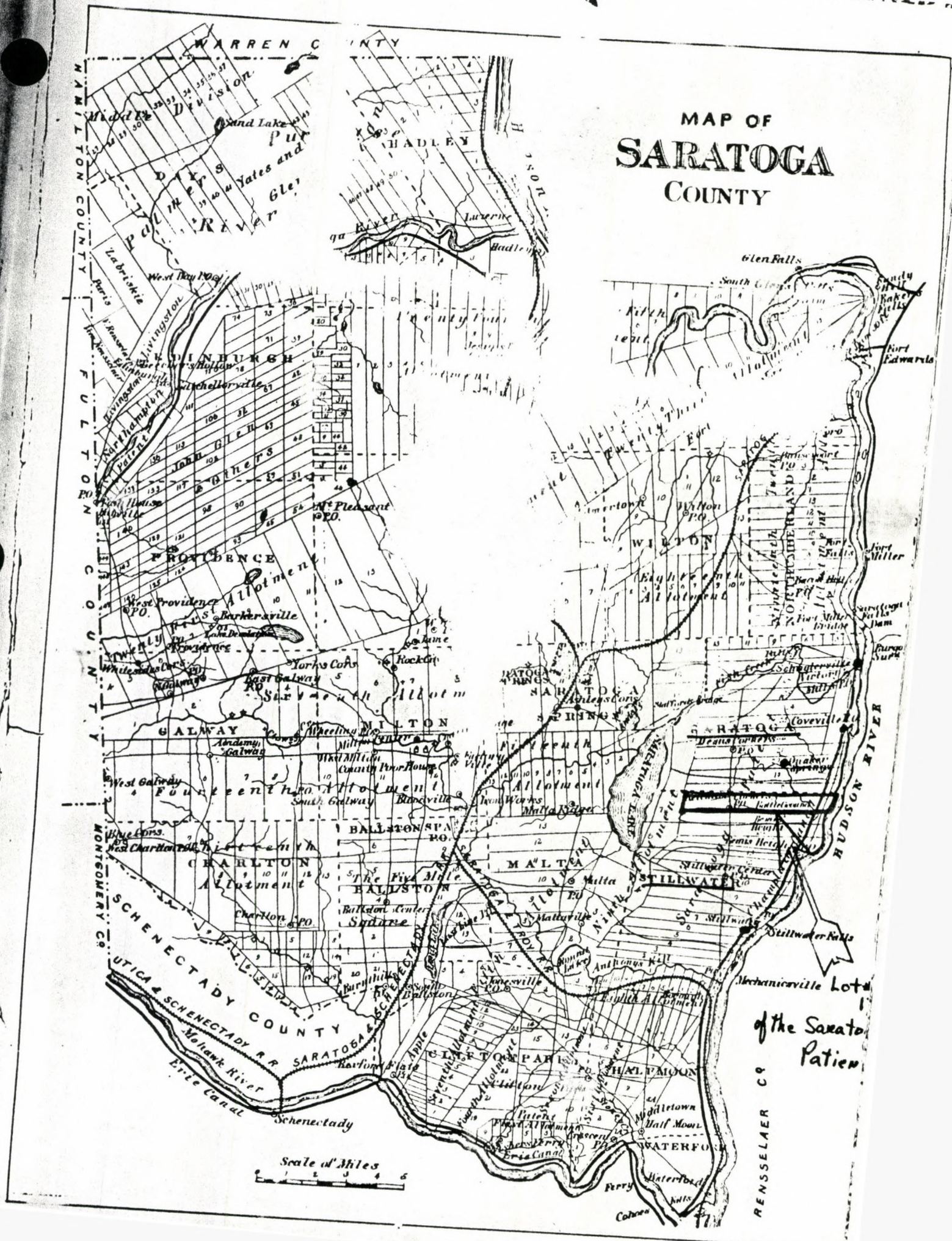
Approximate
McBRIDE Farm Location
1973

Lot #
17
part of Sub Lot #3





MAP OF SARATOGA COUNTY



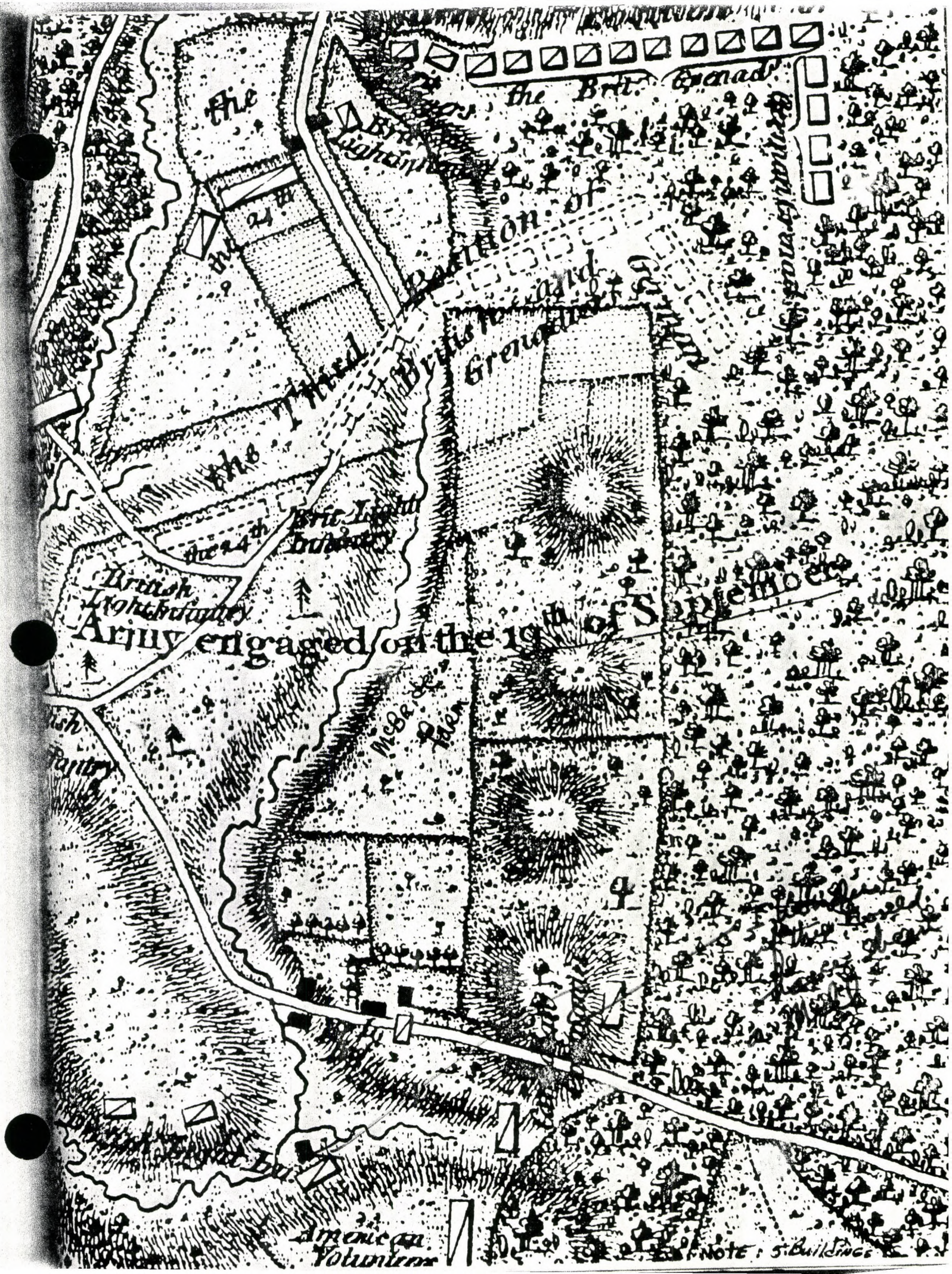
of the Saratoga
Patent

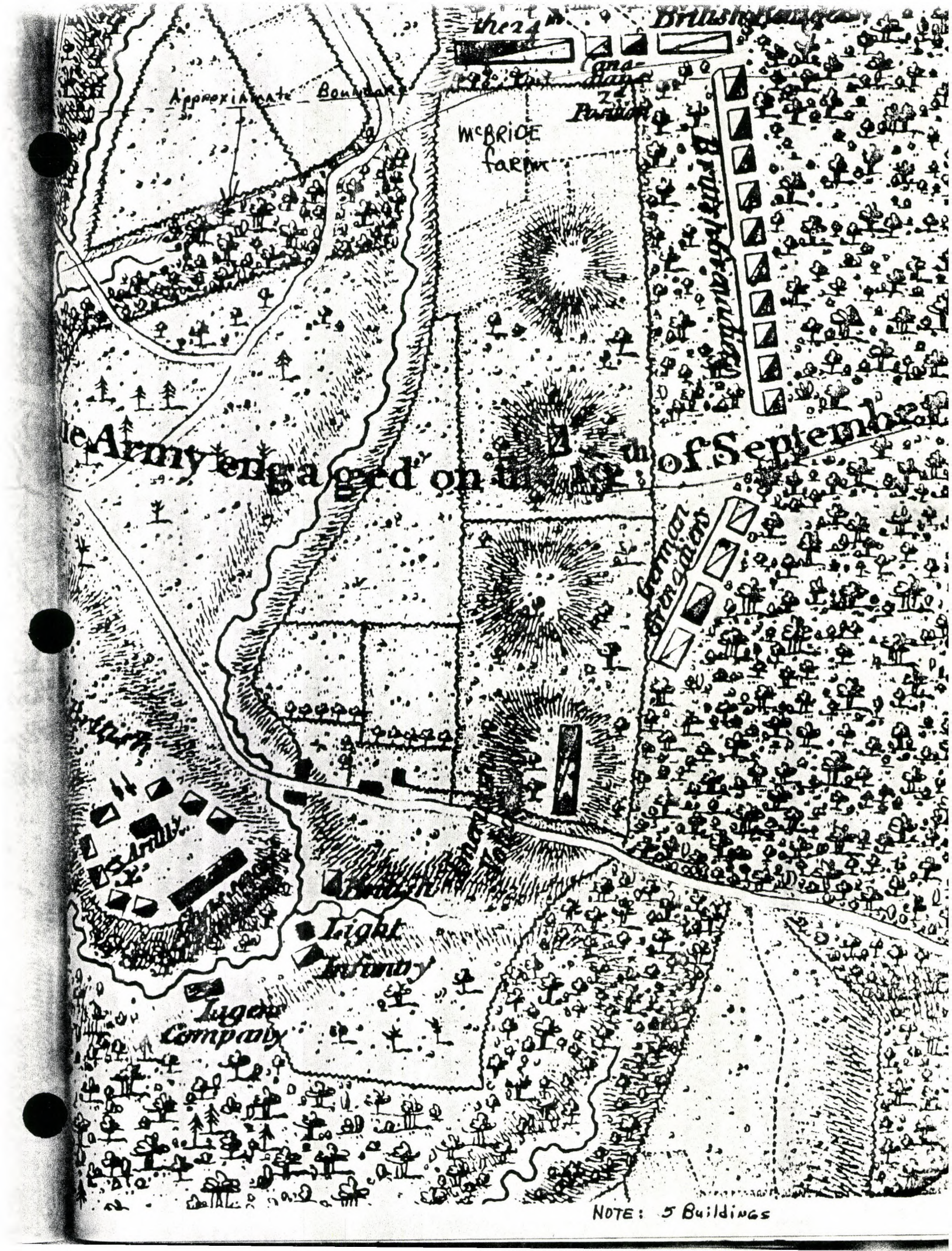
RENSSELAER CO

MAPS OF THE McBRIDE FARM AREA

during the revolutionary war made
by Wilkenson for the British.

Time period 19 Sept to October 1777





Approximate Boundary

McBRIDE Farm

British Positions

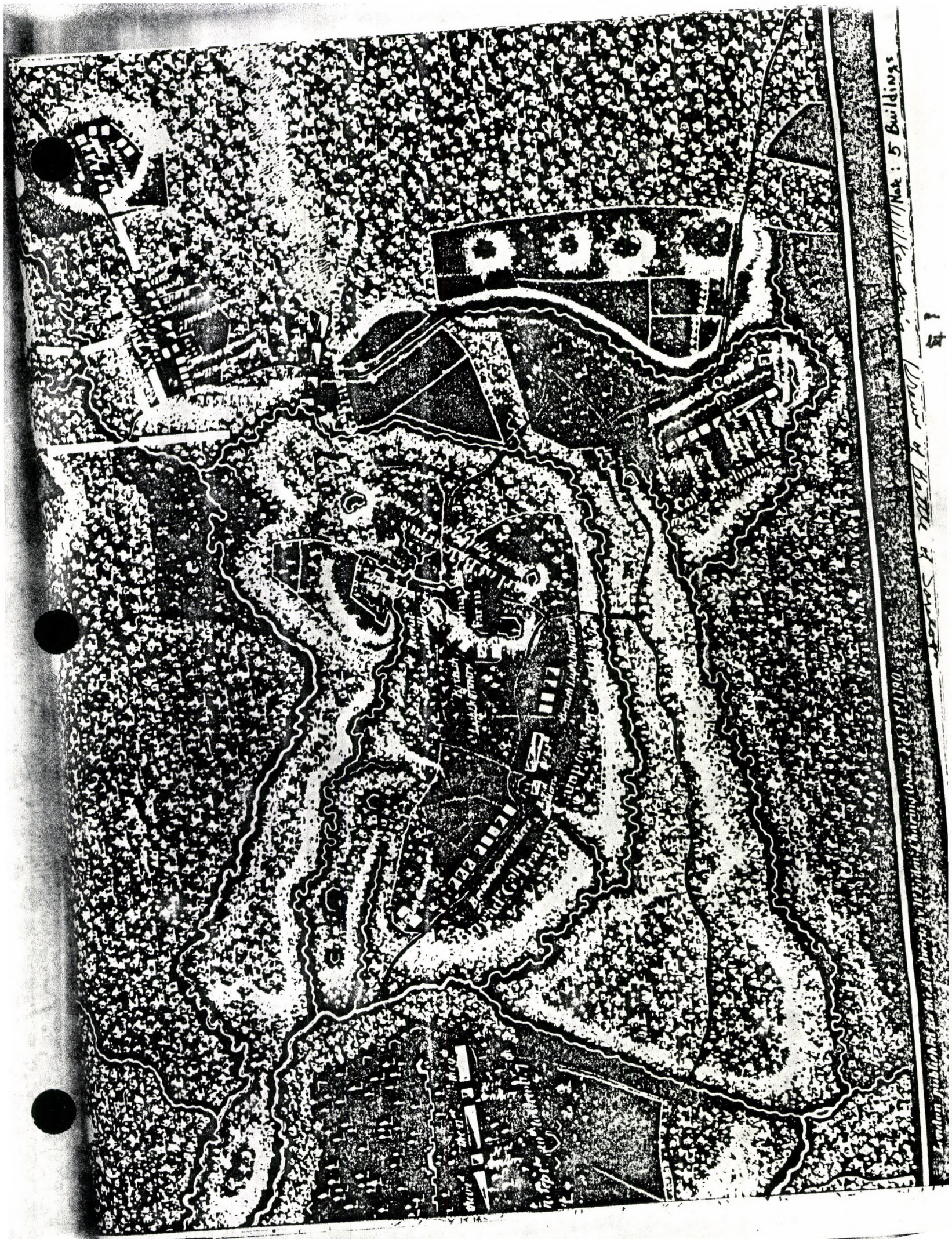
The Army engaged on the 1st of September

Light Infantry

Luger Company

German Grenadiers

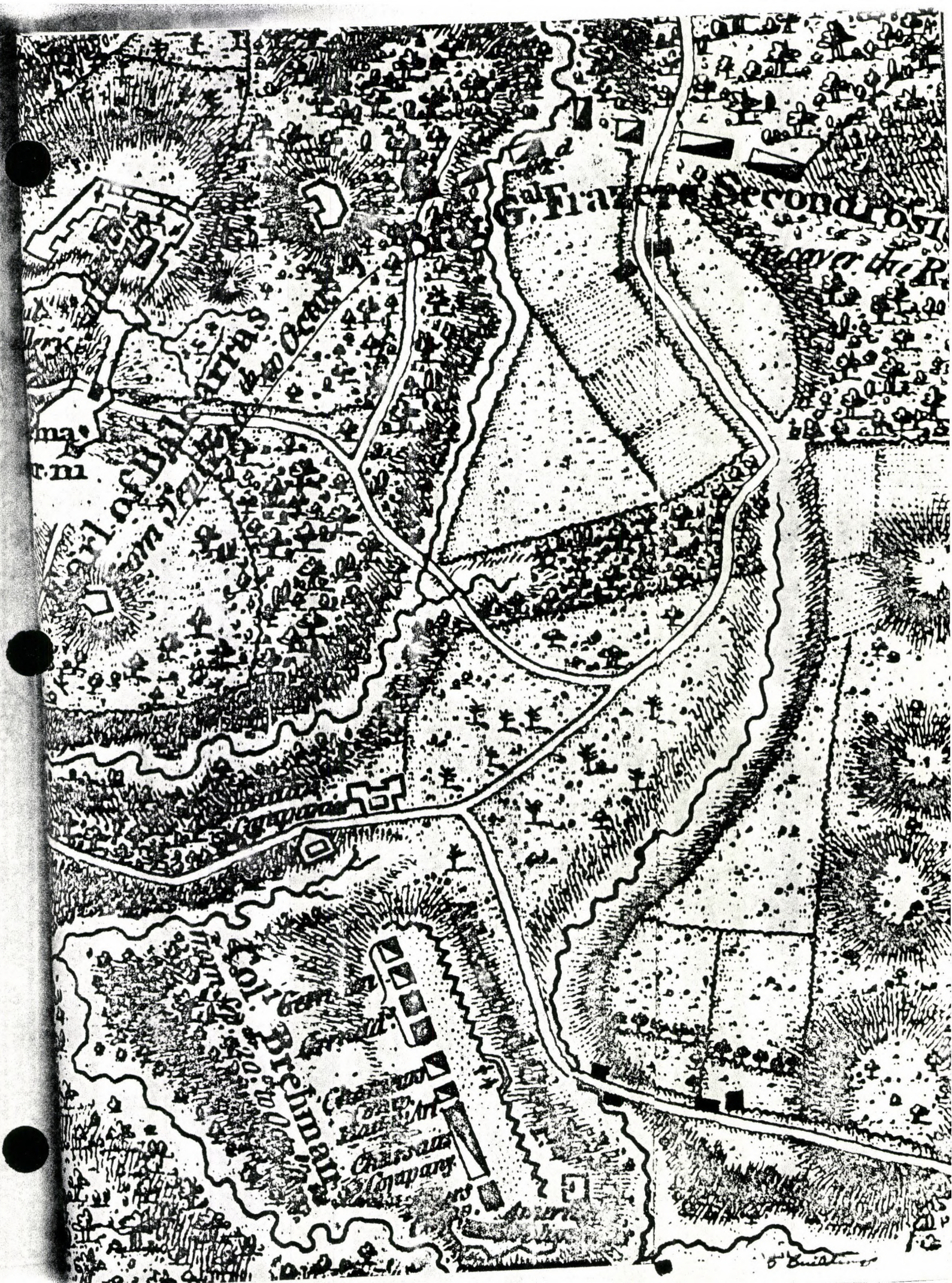
NOTE: 5 Buildings

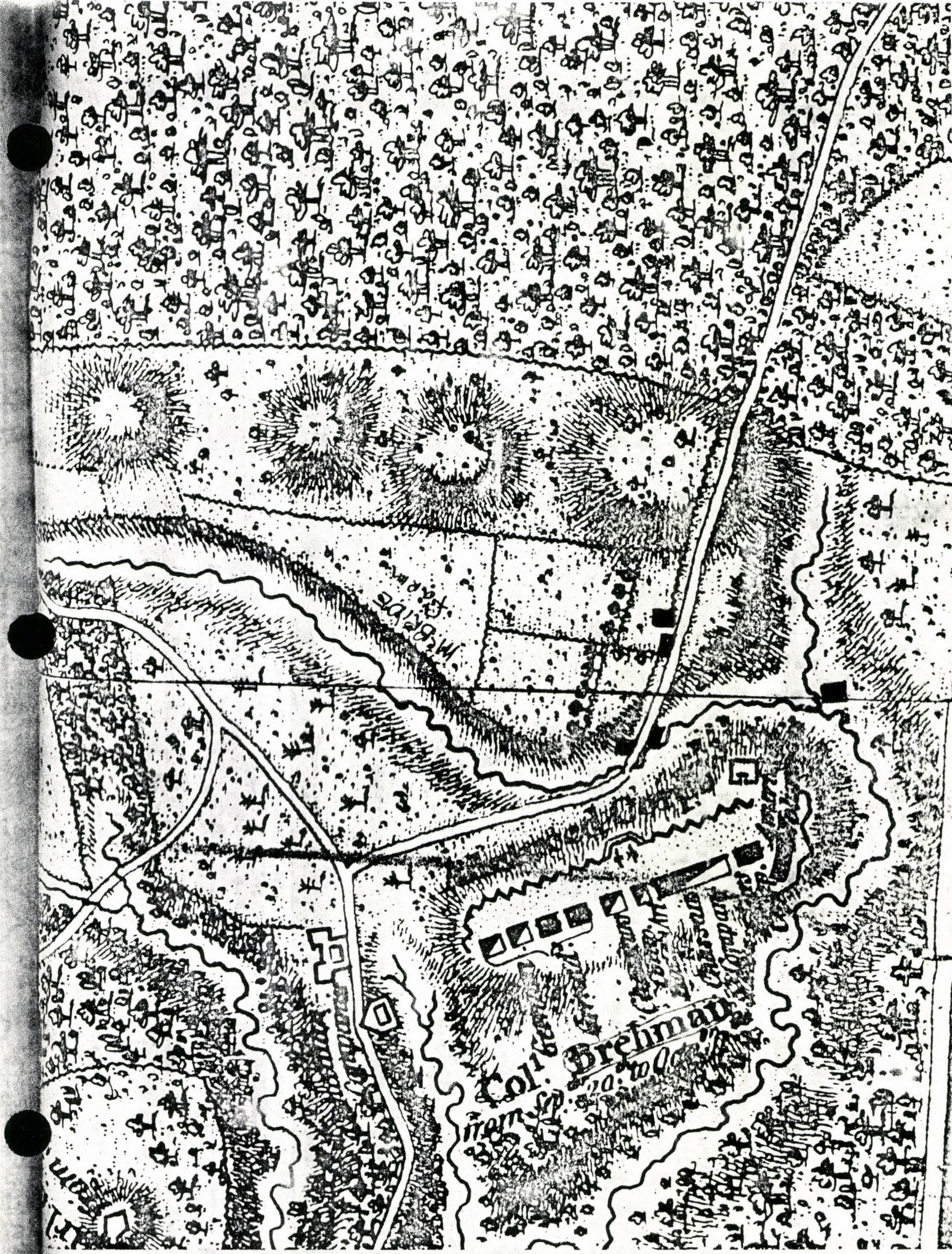


Not: 5 Buildings

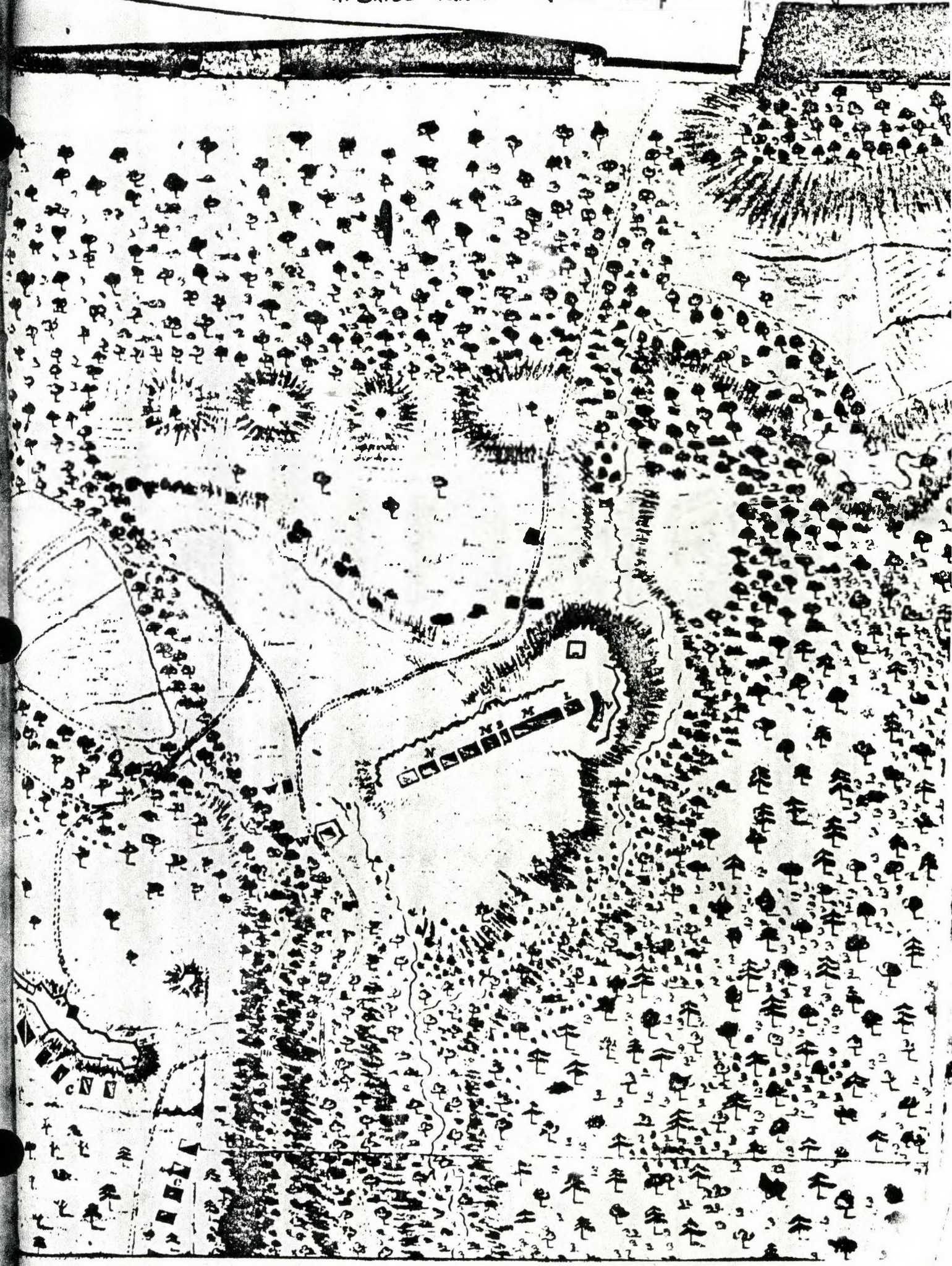
Plan of Battle of Somme

1871-1872





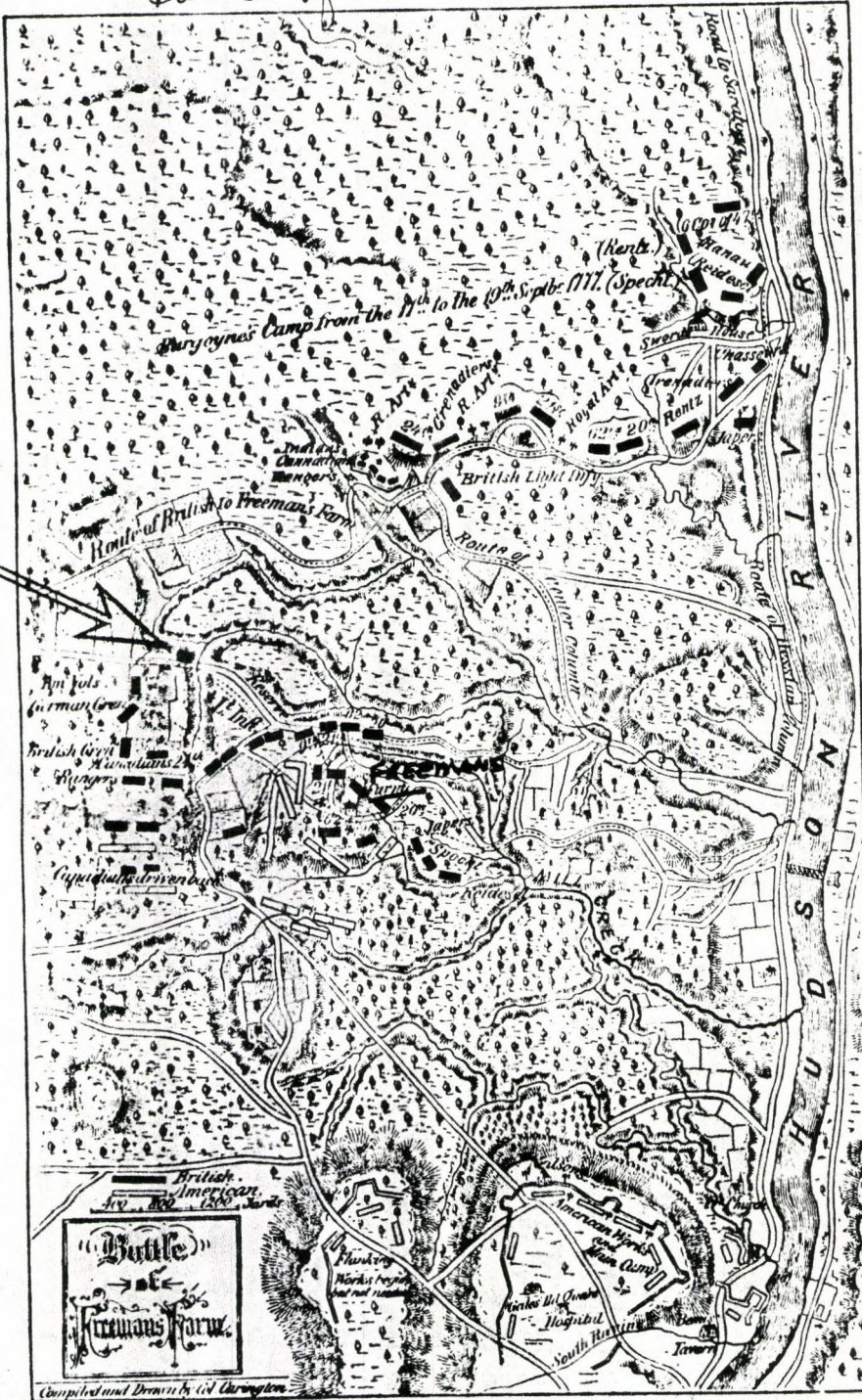
McBride farm (Note only Three building ———)



These maps show the troop movements with respect to the
McBride Farm

BATTLES OF THE American Revolution

By Henry B. Carrington, 1877



McBride's farm house
IN REFERENCE to the Battle
of FREEMAN'S farm:

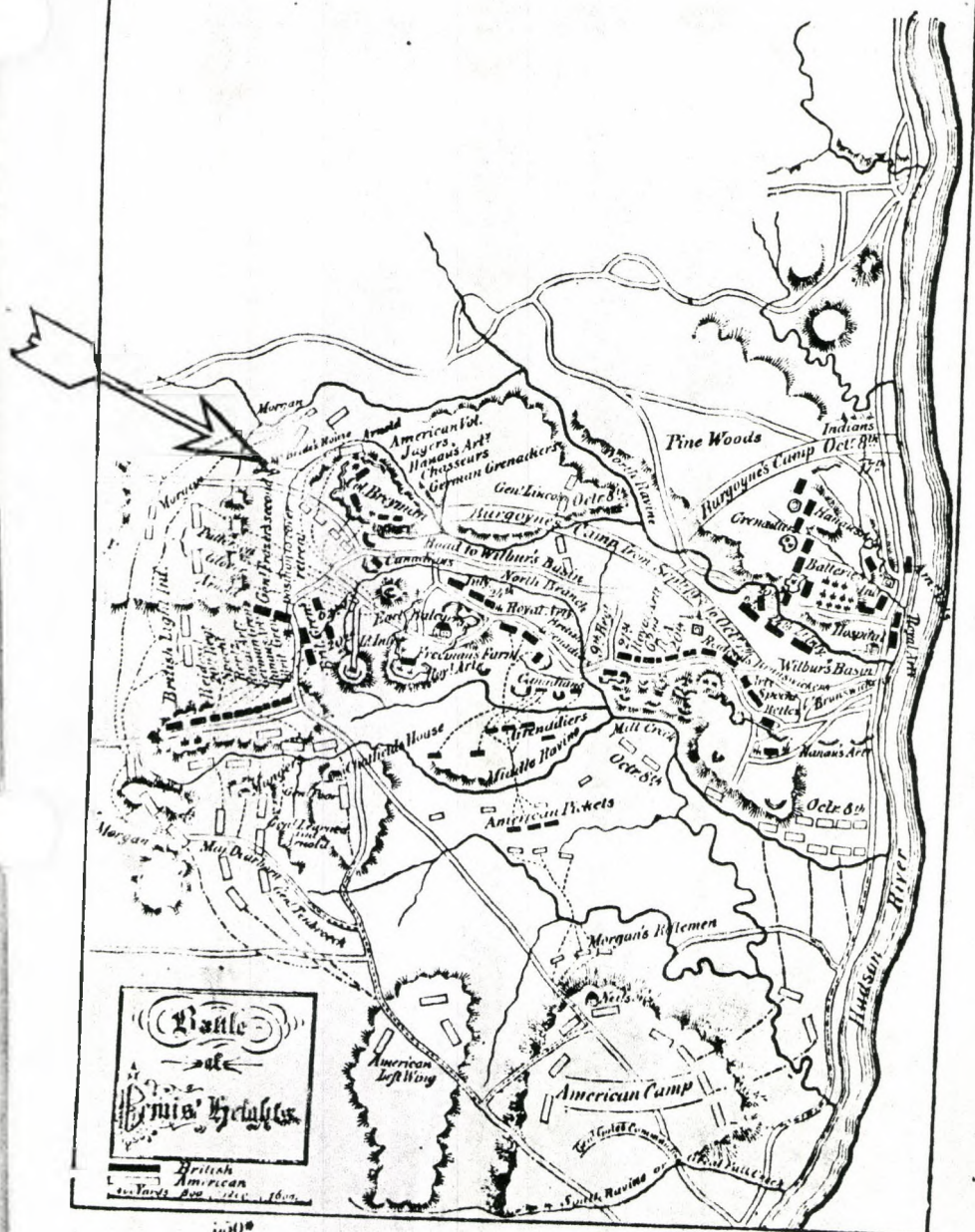
Compiled and Drawn by Col. Carrington.

• • Arnold's wounded

• Fraser wounded

Battle of the
American Rev.

by Henry B. Carrington
1877



McBride House

IN REFERENCE to the Battle of Bemis Heights

Proof of Battle 19th Sep^r

McBride's Place

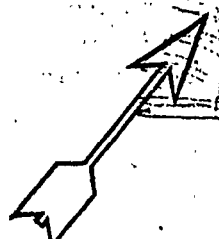
Provisions

Road to Albany

British

United States

Approx



NOTE:

Mill

There is a Possibility that this mill was located on the McBride Farm which suggest a possible occupation of the family besides farming since they did not have very much land under cultivation. Also this would explain why Samuel McBride pay a higher tax in 1779 than his neighbors and relatives.

Madison Journal & Overland Books
1884

* Letter, Lt. August Uhlig to Herr Georg Wilhelm Grace, Wolfenbuttel

November 23, 1777

Respected friend:

Many events have taken place since I sat with you in our beloved city. We made a long, arduous march from Canada to Stillwater on the River Hudson, captured the great Fort Ticonderoga, fought three battles, and were surrendered to the rebel Americans at a village Saratoga. Now we are prisoners in the province Massachusetts, and I do not know when we shall see our homes.

(discusses some personal matters and events of Sept. 19) ... Our position on the battle field was as strong as the land and human effort could make it. The left, which rested on the river Hudson, was protected by three posts, one of which was very strong. A long line extended from the river to the battlefield, where the British light infantry redoubt was built. This very strong fort faced the west and was more than 3,000 feet long. Within it were the houses of the Freedman's whose farm was here. Several cannon and many men made it a most secure post. On a low ridge to the west, an outwork looked over a farm in the shallow vale through which a road ran.

Breyman
Redout

Our post, a smaller one built of tree trunks, was on a small hill near a steep bank. It also faced the west. Here our line ended. Behind it lay our camp. It was here that the brave Colonel Breyman was killed when an overwhelming rebel force captured our post. We had only 20 men and two cannon when the post fell. To our left in a small vale were provincials in two log houses. The place was weak and the men untrustworthy, and when they retreated our left was uncovered. We had not worried a great deal about them because our post and that of the English were complimentary,

Mon

(Here in this letter is a statement mentioning a farm West of the Breyman Redout. Which is the McBride Farm. Note: that there is no mention of a mill on the farm.)

Cook

Pictures of the General and Specific area of the
SAMUEL MCBRIDE'S FARM

Br
R

LM

C



Possible site for
a mill dam

Brayman
Radoulet



Arnold Mon.

Croak



South ~~Branch~~ Branch of Creek



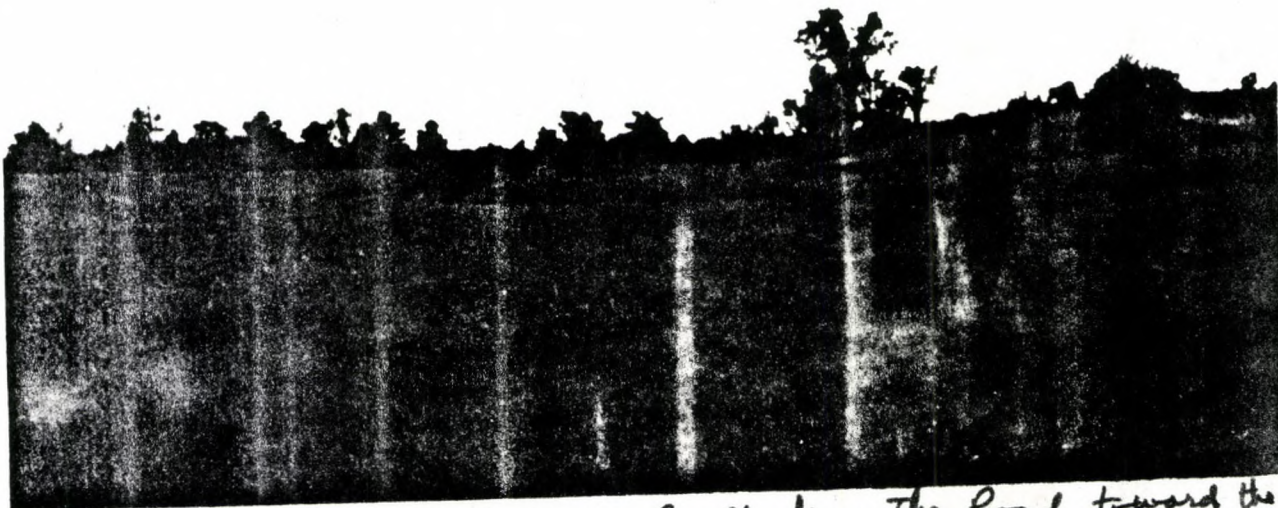


Notice the rises in the
ground. It gives the appearance
of a possible foundation of
a building. Generally a ^{solid} foundation
was used mainly for the main
house



According to Wilkinson Maps the road was
right on the Road. Which may mean this road is
a little to the South.





Looking South from the Road toward the
General area of the Freeman Farm

