

James and Mary Crawford McBride
By Glenn R. Morton
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In this chapter I will continue my use of birth years and colors to help distinguish the people. I will try not to repeat too much of what was said in the first book on page 215. As a preface, I want to point out that the records show no need to have more than one James McBride in western Virginia. This is extremely important to know. There are other James McBrides, one in New York, another in Pennsylvania, one in Hampshire Co., VA and one in North Carolina. Hampshire County James is not our guy because I have both records of his marriage and his Last Will and Testament summary, and he is most assuredly not our James. The US and International Marriage Records lists Hampshire James McBride's bride, as Sarah Edwards. But only one in southwestern Virginia.

James McBride was born around 1725 in Scotland. His parents are unknown. His story can not continue until one finds the "Miss Crawford" he married. After we search for her, I will tell their story in the section below entitled "James McBride's Life".

I wanted to find Miss Crawford, and what I had wasn't too much to go on.. I spent a lot of time looking for 'Miss Crawford'. The biggest hint came from the family of a famous preacher, who I believe was James and Mary's son, but most people believe was the son of a North Carolina James McBride. The preacher in question is Thomas Crawford McBride, one of the founders of the Christian Church. The importance of this issue requires some discussion at length. I intend to show why Thomas Crawford McBride is not from North Carolina as the official biographers say. In Oct 2012, the Seminary that keeps his biography changed their website to reflect some of the data I have been finding and now they acknowledge that James is from Virginia.

The Search for Miss Crawford

This section explains my reasons for choosing the Mary Crawford that I do. It is a section designed for those who are serious about genealogy and if you don't care for the weeds that are in this section, skip it. Go forward to **Clues to Miss Crawford** section. But if you don't read this section, you won't understand some of the relationships among the early McBrides. I feel this is necessary so as to dispel some of the poor logic I see with regard to this family.

The plan of this section is to discuss why I think Thomas Crawford McBride is the son of our James McBride. It is important to be certain of that because the clues to Miss Crawford remembered by this branch of the McBrides is crucial to the choice.

Why is the issue important? Because this McBride man has a middle name of Crawford, and his family says he is from a James McBride of Virginia who served in the 5th VA regiment in the Revolutionary WAR. We know there is only one James McBride who married a Crawford during that time frame. I strongly believe that this man is a son of James 1725. But it is also important because this family preserved hints about who Mary Crawford was by preserving relationships between the Crawfords and other families, like the family of Andrew Jackson. Unfortunately, most people on the internet claim that Thomas Crawford McBride is from North Carolina.

What follows in italics is based upon an email (now much changed) which I sent to Charles Daily who is the writer of the website discussing Thomas Crawford McBride's ancestry (blue letters are paragraphs from the old, unchanged website; black are written by me). Charles changed his website on Oct 29, 2012 and now acknowledges that Thomas Crawford McBride was born in Virginia. I will use the old unchanged website because other researchers use the same information and reasoning to claim that Thomas Crawford McBride was from North Carolina.

Basically my argument about where Thomas Crawford McBride was born boils down to believe the people who knew him. I will tell you the arguments for his parentage first and then tell you about the life of James McBride, the one in Virginia.

First and foremost, the reason to believe that Thomas Crawford McBride was from Virginia is that those who actually knew him said so. An old version of the web site said::

"Thomas Crawford McBride's obituary appeared in the Oregon Argus where it was no doubt written by W. L. Adams, his friend for at least 10 years. The obituary was reprinted in the Millennial Harbinger of 1857, page 599.

Died, of old age, at his residence in Yamhill county, Oregon, on Wednesday, April 29th, 1857, Thomas Crawford McBride aged eighty years and three months.

***The deceased was born in Virginia in 1777**, and emigrated to Oregon from Missouri in 1847. He became a preacher of the gospel in the Baptist church at an early age, in which capacity he labored zealously until his union with the Christian or Disciple church, after which he labored, as a devoted and untiring minister up to a few years before his death, when he was incapacitated for preaching on account of his feebleness.*

During his lifetime he was emphatically of that class of men who make it the great business of life to lay up treasures where neither moth nor rust corrupt, nor thieves break through and steal. His precepts were always enforced by his own example, and his long life was marked by a series of blameless acts that made up a Christian character such as seldom attaches to men in the flesh, and it is doubtful whether he had an enemy living.

He departed calmly and tranquilly, as an infant gently falls to sleep; and as the sun of his natural life went down in full orb'd splendor, the great Sun of Righteousness threw a rainbow of glory over his tomb, on which his dim eye rested, and lighted up with lustre as it read, "There remaineth a rest for the people of God."

He leaves large circles of friends in Virginia, Tennessee, Missouri, and Oregon, all of whom feel a pang at the news of his departure, but none of whom are warranted in sorrowing as those who have no hope. – Oregon Argus.

The obituary says that Thomas C. McBride was born in Virginia, but McBride himself stated that he was born in Guilford County, North Carolina when he filed for this Donation Land Claim. The author of the fine obituary was mistaken on that point. Note: No friends in North Carolina! source: <http://ncbible.org/nwh/ProMcBrideTC.html>

The Obit was written by a guy who was in contact with the family indeed a family friend and future in-law. Surely he passed the obituary by the family or got the information from the family before publication. Few writing obituaries write them from the top of their head. Families are usually involved. Note also that he didn't leave any friends in North Carolina.

Secondly, if you sit and think about where your co-workers were born, I bet you can tell yourself where most of them were born, especially the ones you work with every day. I have worked with 3 guys for 5 years. I know one was born in Teheran, Iran, one in Baytown, TX the other in Pittsburgh, and I didn't have to ask them today. Adams, the writer of the obituary worked with Thomas Crawford McBride and would have known. This is especially true as their children married each other.

Thirdly, think about the situation in the Revolutionary War. People fought for their State mostly. NC guys didn't go join the Virginia Militia, they joined the NC Militia. They were defending their families, not the other guy's families. So, when, on the Sons of the American Revolution Application (which was accepted) Thomas A. McBride, former Supreme Court Justice of Oregon and grandson of Thomas Crawford McBride, was telling his remembrances in his own handwriting of what his grandfather said of James McBride, that James served with Virginia in the Revolutionary War, that strongly implies that Thomas Crawford's father was living in Virginia during the Revolution

.See picture above. It is SAR application 29067 filed March 5th 1917.

This application says that Thomas Crawford McBride's father, James, was in the 5th Virginia Regiment, NOT a North Carolina Regiment as would be expected if he lived in NC. That is what the grandson believed and wrote.

So, we have two people who actually knew Thomas Crawford McBride indicate Virginia as the location of James the ancestor. To challenge that seems to say that both co-worker and grandson were in error.

Now, the second picture is an enlargement of the muster roll for the 5th VA regiment in 1777. James McBride is listed (line 3 of Sergeants) as a Sergeant, not a Lieutenant. Thus, we find precisely what Thomas A. Crawford wrote, save for the rank.

Note the year. It is Sept 1777 and James is fighting for and living in Virginia. This is the year of Thomas Crawford's birth and James is in Virginia precisely where the grandson said he was.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP.

ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

TO THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF
THE OREGON SOCIETY
...OF THE...
SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

I, Thomas A McBride being of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, to wit, of the age of Sixty Nine hereby apply for membership in this Society by right of lineal descent in the following line from James Mc McBride who was born in Ireland on the 17th day of Nov 1777 and died in Virginia about 1800 on the 1 day of 1 and who assisted in establishing American Independence.

I was born in _____ County of Yonkell State of Oregon on the 15th day of Nov 1897

(1) I am the son of James Mc McBride born July 1801 died Aug 1876 and his wife Mahala (Miller) McBride born 1811 died 1877 married 1830

(2) grandson of Thomas Crawford McBride born 1777 died 1858 and his wife Martha not known born _____ died _____ married _____

(3) great-grandson of James Mc McBride born _____ died _____ and his wife _____ born _____ died _____ married _____

(4) great-great-grandson of _____ born _____ died _____ and his wife _____ born _____ died _____ married _____

(5) great-great-great-grandson of _____ born _____ died _____ and his wife _____ born _____ died _____ married _____

(6) great-great-great-great-grandson of _____ born _____ died _____ and his wife _____ born _____ died _____ married _____

and he, the said James Mc McBride (No. _____) is the ancestor who assisted in establishing American Independence, while acting in the capacity of Private 5th Va Regt Continental Line and Christian's Virginia Troop

Muster Roll of Cap^t. Goope Sevegg's Company of the 5th Virg^a.
 Regiment. now in the service of the united States
 commanded by Col. Josiah Parker, taken on
 the 5th of September 1777

Born: Off. } Feb^y 26th 1776 Goope Sevegg's Cap^t.
 } Jan^y 10th 1777 Henry Sutton Lieut^t
 } Feb^y 5th 1776 Robert Watkins, Ensign

Sergants		appointed	to what time enlisted	Remarks
1	William Eving	Feb ^y 5 th 1776	Feb ^y 5 th 1778	
2	John Davis	D ^o 5 th d ^o	ditto 5 th d ^o	in Rifle Regiment
3	James Mc Bride	D ^o 5 th d ^o	D ^o 5 th ditto	d ^o ditto
4	William Holloway	Nov ^r 6 th d ^o	D ^o 5 th ditto	

Corporals		appointed	to what time enlisted	Remarks
1	Geo. Smith	Feb ^y 5 th 1776	Feb ^y 5 th 1778	deserted Aug ^y 1777
2	Dudley Callaway	Ap ^r 23 rd	D ^o 15 th 1778	in Rifle Reg ^t 1777
3	Josep Runalds	Nov ^r 23 rd d ^o	D ^o 23 rd D ^o	in Rifle Regiment

Now, concerning James marrying Mary Crawford. That rumor had come down my family line, which consists of the following lineage: James 1730, **William 1758** (Thomas Crawford's older brother), James 1787, Thomas Jefferson McBride 1832, Fred McBride 1872, Estella McBride 1896, Fred Morton 1917, me. It is found in a history book that our branch of the McBride family treasures and it was written in 1918. You can find a google books edition as well as a transcription of the book online on a Kansas History site. It says of A. P. McBride, my great great uncle:

"He is of Scotch, Irish and English lineage, and his first American forefathers, settled in Old Virginia as early as 1730. From Virginia the family went west to Tennessee. There is a record that James McBride accompanied by four brothers left the highlands of Scotland in 1730 and settled in the colony of Virginia. The names of the brothers were William, Jaseth, John and Andrew. All these brothers fought in the French and Indian wars in the notable campaign led by Braddock through the western wilderness of Pennsylvania. Three of them were killed at Braddock's field. William and James were left to carry on the family lineage. William McBride subsequently lost his life at the hands of an Indian. Frost's "History of Kentucky" records that the name of James McBride was found cut in the bark of a beech tree with the accompanying date of 1755. Evidently the owner of the name carved it in

*that tree after settling in the state. Thus he was identified with the earliest westward movement about the time Daniel Boone located in the Kentucky country. James McBride married Miss **Crawford**, who was descended from the English nobility. Their son, William, married a Miss Lee,..."*

My side comes from [William 1758](#). Our side of the family records that VA James was about 20 years older than the N. Carolina, James McBride, and our side always knew they were in Virginia, in agreement with the grandson and the writer of the obituary. We have James being an immigrant having been born about 1725, which would be consistent with an old age death in 1800 as recorded by Thomas A. McBride in his SAR application. The third picture is of the relevant page of the book Standard History of Kansas. It was written by the President of the Kansas Historical Society in 1918. On p. 2410 of the book is a bio of A. P. McBride, the man who raised my grandmother. That is where my information comes from. The book can be found on Google Books.

Both branches, separated by 200 years and 10 total generations: 6 generations on my side and 4 generations on T. Crawford McBride's side knew that James was from Virginia.

Fourthly The North Carolina James McBride that many favor made a pension application in 1832. <http://docsouth.unc.edu/csr/index.html/document/csr22-0032> This James was living in Guilford NC and he died in Tennessee in 1832. The grandson said James died in Virginia, so the NC James McBride doesn't fit that description. To accept the idea that the North Carolina James McBride is the father, one must assume the great-grandson knew nothing.

Fifthly, this is very important. Thomas A. McBride says his great grandfather died in 1800 in Virginia (see the top of the first page of the SAR application). That is a long way off from 1832. To say that Thomas Crawford McBride's James McBride died after the 1832 pension application requires that Thomas A. McBride knew nothing about his ancestry. He didn't know what unit his great-grandfather fought for; he didn't know when his great-grandfather died; he didn't know where he died. And then we have to assume that we do know better than that great grandson. To believe that Thomas Crawford McBride came from NC means we must disbelieve that everything the grandson said.

Sixth, the only marriage record I can find of a James McBride and Mary Crawford has Virginia on it, nothing about North Carolina. That is the fourth picture. The Stupakgen.net site (I can't find a way to get ahold of them) says that the McBride family didn't move to TN until after the war. That family never lived in Virginia, but

that is where those who knew T. Crawford said he lived and was from. The wedding record has Virginia on it, the grandson said 5th VA Regiment, the friend writer of the Obit said Virginia. We should listen to first hand accounts. The Obit writer didn't make a mistake, we have placed the wrong James at the head of the family. We have a death date that the grandson wouldn't recognize as being legitimate.

The big piece of data that everyone uses to support a North Carolina origin for James is the Oregon Donation Land application. What we have is trust in the Donation Land document, some say, because it was filled out in Thomas Crawford McBride's presence. Here is an abstract of the claim. It says Thomas McBride is from Guilford, NC.

No. 128 McBRIDE, Thomas, Yamhill Co; b 1777, Guilford Co, N.C.; SC 4 July 1848; m Ann 28 Sept 1851, Yamhill Co, Ore. T. Aff: Thomas W. Wright, Andrew K.(X) Wright. Conflicting boundary between James Fulton & McBride. Adj. c settled by Jas. McBride, son.

Genealogical material in Oregon donation land claims, p. 6

So, how is one to deal with this document? Well one should always get the original documents and then look at the signatures. Five different people signed as if they were Thomas McBride.

 You have attached this record to:
[McBride, James](#) in your tree "Morton Family Tree" [Remove](#)

U.S. and International Marriage Records, 1560-1900 about James McBride

Name:	James McBride
Gender:	Male
Birth Place:	of VA
Spouse Name:	Mary Crawford
Number Pages:	1

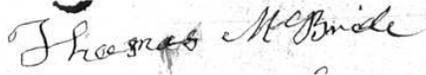
[Save This Record](#)
 Attach this record to a person in your tree as a source record, or save for later evaluation.

[Save](#) 

Source Citation: Source number: 539.003; Source type: Pedigree chart; Number of Pages: 1; Submitter Code: .

Source Information:
 Yates Publishing. *U.S. and International Marriage Records, 1560-1900* [database on line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2004.

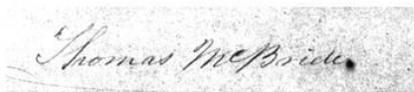
The Oregon Donation Land form is not one form. It is a set of forms each serving as part of the case file. There are 20 pages, six signed by five people purporting to be Thomas McBride but it isn't clear that even one of them is actually Thomas Crawford McBride. Here are the signature lines from these documents.

 Candidate 1 for real Signature of Thomas Crawford McBride

Thomas McBride in document 900 written by Thomas Wright

 Occurrence 2 doc 900

 Document 905

 Document 907

Thomas McBride on signature line

Notification to Surveyor General of Oregon

 Signature (occurrence 2) of Thomas McBride

 Candidate 2 for real Signature on Scan 18

Purported signatures of Thomas Crawford McBride in the Oregon Donation Land documents. Clearly other people were signing for him. Will the real signature please stand up.

Furthermore, government documents are not always correct. The 1850 Federal Census says that Thomas McBride was born in the Oregon Territories. At the top of the picture below we have James McBride, T. C.'s son and then Thomas is listed below him. The column with all the dittos on the right side is place of birth. Note the O.T with dittos below it on the right side of the document. The last ditto is for Thomas Crawford McBride. The 1850 census says Thomas McBride was born in the Oregon Territories. That is patently false. So is the Oregon Donation Land form, signed by someone other than Thomas McBride.

[903]

No. 1577

Thomas McBride of Yamhill County, in the Territory of Oregon, being first duly sworn, says that he is a white settler on the public lands in Oregon, and was a resident thereof on and before the 1st day of December, 1850, and above the age of 18 years on the 1st day of December, 1850; that he is a native-born citizen of the United States, and that he was born in Guilford County, North Carolina in the year 1777 that he has personally resided upon and cultivated that part of the public land in Oregon particularly described in notification, No. 1577 hereunto annexed, continuously, from the 4th day of July 1848 to the 24 day of January 1853 And he further says that he is intermarried with Ann McBride his wife, and that he was legally married to her on the 28th day of September 1850 in Yam Hill County, Oregon Territory

Subscribed and sworn to before me, in Oregon } Thomas McBride
 City, this day of 1853 }
 a Justice of the Peace in and for the County
 of Yam Hill Territory of Oregon This 24th day
 of January A.D. 1853. Stephen Shortess
 Justice of the Peace

Someone signed it as Thomas. But if you compare the signature with the first line where Thomas McBride is hand-written out, you will see that this is not at all the same hand-writing. Here is an enlargement of the two occurrences of Thomas McBride on this form.

Name

Signature

A comparison of the two occurrences of Thomas McBride on the Oregon Donation Land form. Clearly the signature (bottom) is not written by the same guy as the name written at the start of the form (upper). Thomas McBride did not fill this form out.

If Thomas was too blind to read, then he was too blind to fill out the form. Someone else filled out the form and probably stuck it under his nose and said "Sign it!".

Secondly, what they don't tell you is that there is a second form claiming North Carolina signed by a different hand. Compare the handwriting here. I believe this can be shown to be Thomas Wright's handwriting.

[905]

No. 1577

Thomas M. McBride of Yamhill County, in the Territory of Oregon, being first duly sworn, says that he is a white settler on the public lands in Oregon, and was a resident thereof on and before the 1st day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty; and above the age of eighteen years on the 1st day of December, 1850; that he is a native born citizen of the United States, and that he was born in Gilford North Carolina County, in the year 1777 that he has personally resided upon and cultivated that part of the public land in Oregon particularly described in notification, number 1577 herunto annexed, continuously from the 14th day of July 1848, to the 24th day of January 1853. And he further says that he is inter-married with Ann M. McBride his wife, and that he was legally married to her on the 28th day of September 1851, in Yamhill County Oregon Territory

Subscribed and sworn before me in Oregon City this 24th day of January 1853.

Thomas M. McBride
a Justice of the Peace
in & for the County of Yamhill Territory of Oregon
Stephen Shortell
Justice of the Peace

Thomas M. Wright
Thomas M. Wright
Thomas M. Wright

The "Thomas M." in the third Thomas M. Wright signature looks remarkably like the "Thomas M" signed here. This is Flourish Thomas Wright. The script is the same and it would appear that this is a forged signature of Thomas McBride most likely by Flourish Thomas Wright

Thomas M. McBride
Candidate 1 for Real signature

As shown above, there are 5 different hands that signed the signature lines as Thomas Crawford McBride. How can we trust anything in these documents when we know that Thomas didn't fill them out?

In spite of these problems many still want to say Thomas was from North Carolina rather than Virginia. They believe this:

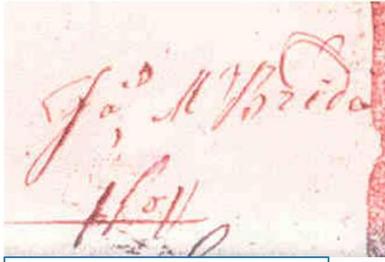
1. In spite of the fact that the obituary says that Thomas Crawford McBride was born in Virginia,
2. in spite of the fact that the grandson's SAR application says James and Thomas were from Virginia,
3. in spite of the fact that the North Carolinian James died 36 years later than when the grandson said he did,

4. in spite of the fact that the NC James died in a different state than the grandson said his family's James died in,
5. in spite of the Standard History of Kansas saying James was from Virginia, sourced by a very distant lineage of McBrides,
6. in spite of the fact that the obituary mentions no friends in North Carolina. Strange if he was actually born and grew up there.
7. in spite of the multiple handwritings all purporting to be Thomas McBride, meaning we don't know who signed what.
8. In spite of the fact that 3 of the brothers are found in Patrick County, VA between the years of 1797 and 1802. (see below)
9. In spite of the fact that the brother Joseph has James as a father and the document is from Patrick Co., VA. in 1802. (see below)

Some remain convinced that the Oregon Donation Land application is the only valid source for the location of James McBride even though other government documents are demonstratively wrong, i. e. the 1850 Census. One would also think that Thomas A. McBride, the writer of the SAR application who was Chief Justice of the Oregon Supreme Court would also have had a family Bible to lean on for his genealogical information, even if that Bible were held by a brother or a cousin. But some cling to the concept that only one document counts in genealogy. One can only shake their head in wonder at people who will not deal with facts in a rational manner.

This document was found by Larry McBride in the possession of a relative in Tennessee in 2002. It was then given to Rod Steidinger and then to Glenn R. Morton. It connects James McBride of the Clinch River area with sons Joseph and John. James' Great grandson, Thomas Jefferson McBride speaks of great uncles Andrew, Joseph and John. Later they all lived in White Co., TN, according to an 1811 tax list found in Anserchin News, 18:3(1971), p. 110. There is also an Isaac McBride living near Joseph, John and Andrew and he might be their brother as well.

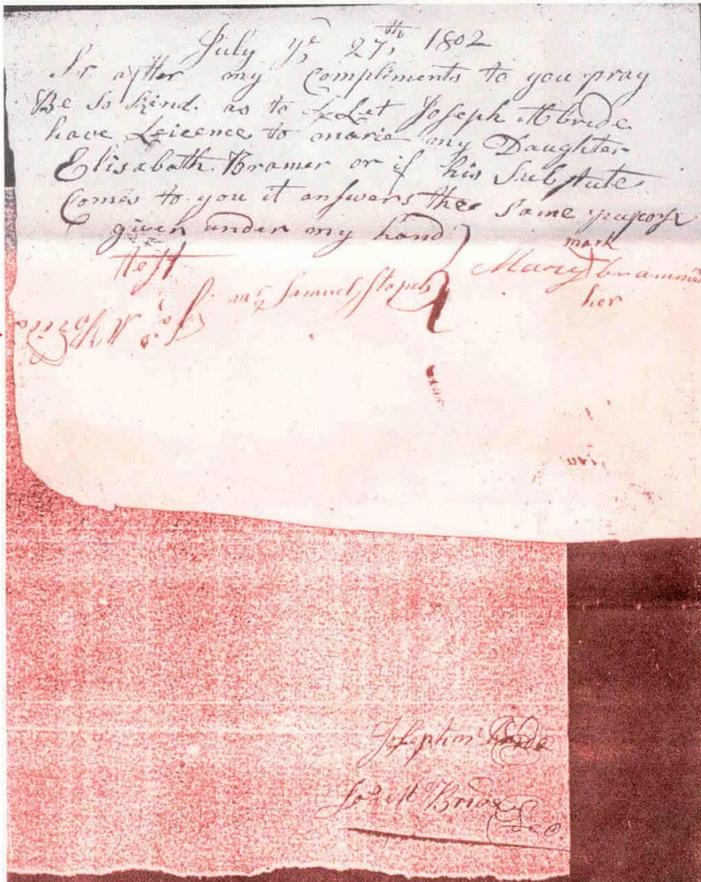
James McBride's signature is
Upside down on the original
Here is an enlargement and it
is turned over



Transcription:
July ye 27th, 1802
Sir, after my compliments to you pray
be so kind as to let Joseph M bride
have leicense to mari my Daughter
Elisabeth Brammer or if his Substitute
comes to you it answers thes same
purpose
given under my hand.

Samuel Stapels Mary Brammier
Jas McBride

Joseph McBride
John McBride



Since I wrote items 1-6 above, I have come into new data bearing on the family of Thomas Crawford McBride. Joseph, a brother of Thomas, is linked to James in a Virginia document.

The document above is a marriage agreement between Mary Brammer and James McBride to allow the marriage of Joseph McBride, his son, and Elizabeth Brammer, her daughter. This Patrick County document shows John and Joseph are James' sons.

Joseph, Thomas, Andrew, Isaac and John moved to White Co. TN. There Thomas Crawford McBride became a leader in founding the Christian Church.

A website on Thomas Crawford McBride says:

McBride preached in what became White County, Tennessee
<http://ncbible.org/nwh/promcbridetc.html>

I ran across this while looking for Isaac McBride, brother of William McBride b. 1758, son of James and Mary Crawford McBride of the Clinch River area of Virginia.

*"About this time, it was 1810, our pastor Thomas McBride, introduced the question into the church, whether or not it was right for all of God's children to sit down together at the Lord's Table. I said "No." I tried to argue against it but could find no scriptures to condemn it. I thought by next monthly meeting I would be able to lay it cold. I read the new testament through but did not find any proof. I thought that I had read it too much in a hurry. I read it over again and still had not found it. Then I commenced to read it to find what the Book did say. I could not find what I had always heard the Baptist preach that is that it was wrong for any but Baptist to sit down to the Lord's Table. By the next meeting I was prepared to sit and say nothing. The more I examined the more I was convinced that all of God's people should sit down at the Lord's Table and none else. The church investigated this question for six months and half contended for Christian Union, the other half to the Baptist doctrine of a closed communion. We parted in peace and so made out the church record. About this time there were a number of Baptist preachers who left the Baptist communion, namely, John Mulkey, Philip Mulkey, Wm. Randolph, **Thomas McBride**, Thomas Stone, Cordo Stone, Old Martin Trap and Young Martin Trap. These were distinguished preachers from the Baptist Church. They were from the Presbyterian Church, Barton W. Stone and John Bowman. Other preachers who stood connected with us were Benj. Linn, Lewis Byrom, Wm. Kincaid, David Moglia, Daniel Travis, Ephriam D. Moore, John Davis, Elihu Randolph, Robt. Randolph, Abner Peeler, and others that I cannot now recollect. Brother Alexander Campbell was not among us. He was first known among us as the great champion of the Baptists by his debate with Walker, then by his debate with McCauley. We had a great revival and ingathering and many preachers arose among us, namely **Joseph McBride, Andrew McBride and Isaac McBride, all brothers of our old preacher Thomas McBride," Abner Hill's Autobiography**, in Judge Joe Meredith's Hill's family book, A Family History: Hill, Meredith, Lowery, 1966 <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~hjohnson/New%20Index/Library/States%20Files/States%20Files%20by%20County/Georgia/oglethorpecountyga.htm>*

The Thomas McBride mentioned above was one of the founders of the Christian Church denomination. Apparently his brothers were as well. Thomas preached in Tennessee, Missouri and then went to Oregon to live out his last days with his son and grandson who became a U. S. Representative from Oregon and the Chief Justice of the Oregon Supreme Court, respectively. Joseph was also a saddle maker (<http://www.tngenweb.org/putnam/queries/marapr98.htm>), and probably learned tanning from his father, the cobbler. Thomas Jefferson McBride gives a detailed description of the process in his history of McBrides. Isaac McBride, I think, went to Pennsylvania and then into Ohio where there are numerous early 19th century accounts of an Elder Isaac McBride being instrumental in converting men who would become future preachers themselves. I can't prove that this is our Isaac, but the time

frame so close to the founding of the Christian Church seems to make it likely. How many Isaac McBrides can there be in the Christian Church at that time?

"Ansearchin" News -110-

<u>NAME</u>	<u>WHITE POLLS</u>	<u>BLACK POLLS</u>	<u>ACREAGE</u>	<u>LOCATION OF PROPERTY</u>
<u>Capt. William Ridges' Company of Militia</u>				
Anderson, William P.			90	Iron Ore Bank - Entry
...				
Lance, Henry	1			
Lance, Samuel	1			
Lance, Valentine	1			
Lance, Martin	1			
Lax, Edward	1			
Long, George	1			
McBride, Thomas	1		100	Where he lives
Midkiff, William	1			
McBride, Joseph	1		40	In name of Jesse Wammick
McBride, John	1		150	
Music, Elections	1			
McBride, Andrew	1		167	
McBride, Isaac	1			
Pierson, Thomas	1			
Parmer, Stephen	1			
Pierson, Henry	1			

Anserchin News, 18:3(1971), p. 110 shows Joseph, John, Andrew and Isaac McBride living close together in Capt. William Ridges district

My great-great-grandfather wrote a History of McBrides. In it he says that James and Mary had 10 sons. Of some of James McBrides' sons, he says:

The oldest one was named William. I can not now recollect all of the named but I have heard Father speak of his uncle Joseph, Andrew, John, and so on. Now, as I have said there were ten of them who grew up to manhood. The oldest son, William, remained on the old home plantation with his father, while the others left. Thomas Jefferson McBride, great grandson of James McBride and Mary Crawford McBride of Tennessee, History of McBrides, housed at the Wisconsin Historical Society

The marriage bond above connects James with Joseph and John. IT IS FROM PATRICK CO. VA, not far from where VA James lived on the Clinch River. There is a deed with the same signature on it for James McBride in Patrick County. The Abner Hill Biography connects Thomas Joseph, Andrew, and Isaac.

The picture above is the 1811 tax list for White County, TN and connects Thomas, Joseph, John, Andrew and Isaac. It is interesting that Joseph McBride is living on 40 acres belonging to Jesse Wammick. Thomas Crawford McBride married Eliza Womack. Jesse would likely be her relative.

To close the loop, Joseph C. McBride and Elizabeth Brammer left kin in White Co. TN. <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=26377957>

But this isn't all to the argument. There is a 1797 wedding contract between Roland V. Lee and Keziah Brammer, sister of Elizabeth Brammer. John and Andrew McBride were witnesses to this marriage, and they were in Patrick Co., VA in 1797. Everyone agrees that the Joseph C. McBride is the brother of Thomas and that he married a Brammer. The North Carolina position lacks any documentary proof of any Brammers in Guilford, NC, or any of the five brothers.

Sir this is to Certify that I do here by give my free Consent for my daughter Cizyah Brammer to Enter marriage with Roland V. Lee given under my hand this fifth Day of febr 1797 to the Clark of Patrick Co. Va

→ John McBride
→ Andrew McBride

1797

This document connects John McBride and Andrew McBride, sons of James McBride, with the Brammer family. Their brother Joseph married Elizabeth, the sister of Cizyah (Keziah) Brammer in 1802, which equivalent document for that marriage is signed by the said James McBride. Joseph, along with John, Isaac, Thomas and Andrew moved to White Co., TN

Transcript of not: "Sir this is to Certify that I do here by give my free Consent for my daughter Cizyah Brammer to Enter marriage with Roland V. Lee given under my hand this fifth Day of February 1797 to the Clark of Patrick

Attest

John McBride

Andrew McBride

Mary x Brammer
mark"

The John McBride who signed the above document married a Nancy Brammer, either a sister or cousin to Joseph McBride's Elizabeth, on Aug 12, 1793.

I do hereby certify that John McBride and Nancy Brammer was legally joined together in the holy estate of matrimony on the 13th day of October 1790. Also Silas RATLIFF and Fanny Hancock on the 25th day of October 1790 by me.

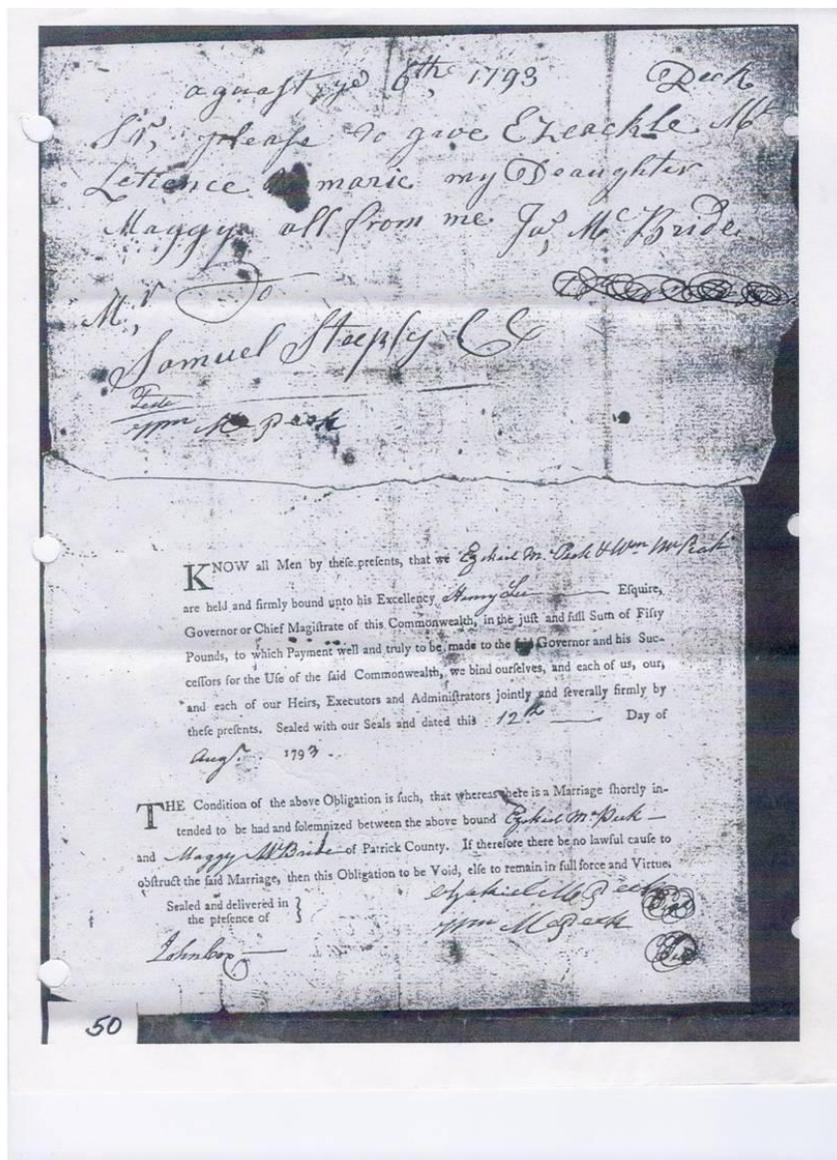
Signed: Randolph Hallen/Haller?

Addressed to the Clerk of Henry Court to record.

<http://genforum.genealogy.com/ratliff/messages/2453.html>

And the same James McBride signed a wedding petition in 1793 for his daughter Maggy

This was sent to me by Flave McBride in Dec 2012. It proves that James McBride and Mary Crawford had at least one daughter. The signature on this page is the same as on the Joseph McBride-Elisabeth Brammer marriage contract.



The association of the McBride family of Patrick Co., VA with the Brammers extends from at least 1787 until 1802. Notice that James was a witness to a land deal

1787 Feb 22: Deed pgs 289 290: Rowland Salmon of **Henry Co** to **John Brammer Jr** of the same for the sum of 30 pounds sells 120 acres land it being where the Said Rowland Salmon now lives lying on a branch of Smith River, beginning at Benjamin **Hubbards** line to a tree in Silas Ratliffs line: Signed **Rowland** Salmon Wit: Nathan Hall William Perkins Sr **James McBride** proven 1787 Feb 22 Henry

Co. <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~hjohnson/New%20Index/Library/States%20Files/States%20Files%20by%20County/Virginia/henry1778tax.htm>

John Brammer Jr., was Elizabeth Brammer's older brother, I believe. the only doubt is that John Brammer is a junior and most people say James was the father. In any event it is some relative of Elizabeth. Elizabeth became James' daughter-in-law when she married Joseph C. McBride in 1802. These families were intertwined for more than 15 years in that area of Virginia. James McBride of Patrick Co., VA, father of Joseph McBride who married Elizabeth Brammer, was living in what became Patrick County from 1787 on.

Because so many genealogists try to place Thomas Crawford McBride as having been from the North Carolina James McBride, I feel it necessary to say that the above documents make that impossible for Thomas to be from North Carolina. Many sites say Thomas is the sole child of James and Mary Crawford McBride of North Carolina. If so, the fact that Joseph, Andrew, John and Isaac were his brothers, also argues against the North Carolina connection. Joseph's mother-in-law, Mary Brammer, was born and raised in Virginia. The fact that Joseph's marriage was in Patrick Co. VA, which is close to the Clinch River where the Virginia James and Mary Crawford McBride resided, argues equally that Thomas is not from North Carolina. In a day when your retirement plan was your sons, it is quite odd that if Thomas is the sole son of the 60+ year old North Carolina James, that the North Carolina James was living in Lincoln Co., TN 88 miles from Thomas Crawford McBride who lived in White Co. TN along with his brothers. Usually the elderly wanted to be near their children. There are no McBrides living near NC James in Lincoln Co. Furthermore Thomas' obituary and the statements of his grandson all say Thomas was born in Virginia.

One descendant of Thomas Crawford McBride, who still wants to hold on to the North Carolina James raised some interesting objections to my conclusions. What follows is from an email. He wrote:

- And the NC roots theory has been in our branch's family tradition for some time.

Apparently it was not tradition among Thomas Crawford McBride's immediate family that he was from NC. Why do I say that? Well, T. C. was a very famous preacher and he knew people all over the country. Anyone writing an obit would pass it by the family. That obit had to be written in Oregon and sent back East. No one on the East coast would know he was dead until such a thing arrived.

The writer of the obit would know that he was writing the obituary of a very famous person and any mistakes would draw criticism. Thus he would do what all obituary writers do, pass it by the family for their approval.

Since the Obituary says nothing about NC, it seems odd to me that if that claim was a mistake, that the family itself didn't correct it when they saw the printed Obituary, which I have little doubt they would have seen, and secondly that many of his followers didn't write in to the Millennial Harbinger to correct such foolishness about

his birth place. There is, to my knowledge not a single correction to that obit written. In 1857 there were still family members in White Co. TN. His niece, Joseph's daughter, lived there until her death in 1891. One would think that someone would have shown her the obit of her famous uncle, and then it would seem likely that, as a member of the family, she would have written in to correct the Virginia birth if it was in fact wrong? In looking over all the case for NC I see no one proffering a correction to the obituary. I find that strange, and it speaks powerfully to the acceptance of the Virginia birth.

He wrote secondly,

- There are at least 3 DAR applications that say Thomas C was son of the NC James.

The DAR application with the lowest member number, and thus the oldest, was signed in 1959, 43 years after Thomas A. McBride's application. He then wrote:

- I'm not sure I totally believe Thomas A's 1917 SAR application. Unfortunately, I think it may have been based on his own approximations/ guesswork, rather than hard data.

This criticism, while quite possibly true, maybe applies with greater force to the later DAR application by Mrs. Bowman. The other DAR applications carry less weight because they are partly dependent upon the initial one.

Why is such a criticism only applicable to the earlier SAR by the great grandson but not to decades later application by the great great granddaughter of T. C.? This criticism is a double-edged sword which might be sharper against the North Carolina argument than the Virginia position. One other interesting tidbit is that brother Joseph C. McBride was a saddle maker as well as a preacher and Virginia James was a tanner and cobbler. This skill with leather was probably learned from his father, in my opinion, from Virginia James. NC James lived far from his 5 sons in 1830. That surely doesn't argue for a NC connection.

One other criticism of the earliest DAR application. She claims primarily that James McBride's wife was Miss Jackson but footnotes Miss Crawford. Why she thought a Miss Jackson would give a middle name of Crawford, I don't know, but that throws some doubt on her critical thinking skill in my opinion or at least her knowledge of southern family naming convention which quite often put the mothers last name as a middle name in at least some of her children.

The descendant wrote:

- And a 1918 Va history book says the McBride family's roots were commonly thought of as NC or Ky, but that a new article would be published soon that would suggest roots are in Augusta Cty, Va.

This is an attempt to say that the VA theory was a late theory. It clearly isn't a late theory. I would claim the following: the Obit was the first claim of VA, Thus it seems to me that the earliest theory of where he came from was at his death in the obituary believed to be written by Will Adams who knew T. C. well. He also knew and was close to the family and would have let them ok it. It is furthermore strange that a man who was an in-law of T. C. and who wrote the obit according to Charles Dailey, wouldn't know where that guy was from. In 1852 John R. McBride married Eunice Adams in Yamhill OR. I know precisely where the parents of my 3 daughter-in-laws were from. Two were from Illinois. Two from Singapore, and two from Lake Charles Louisiana. Before Thomas died, Adam's daughter was T. C.'s daughter-in-law. Don't you think if she saw an erroneous claim about T. C.'s birthplace that she wouldn't write in to correct it? Human nature is that we generally like pointing out faults in others, I can't imagine that not one single person corrected that totally erroneous Obit if he was really born in NC. The silence argues strongly for VA.

Also, in 1916 when Thomas A. filed the SAR, that is clear evidence that the VA theory existed prior to the publication of that 1918 book. It is also highly likely that Thomas A. McBride had access to T. C.'s family bible. The family wouldn't have tossed all his Bibles out when he died. My suspicion is that it exists with some descendant and it would clarify things once and for all, if it is unchanged by future tradition-believing family members.

Thomas, and thus his father, James, were from Virginia, period. There can be little doubt unless someone comes up with some exceptional document that overturns all of the above.

Clues to Miss Crawford

Having established that Thomas Crawford McBride is a son of James McBride of Virginia, let's see what kind of clues that family has for who Miss Crawford was. John R. McBride, Thomas Crawford's son wrote:

My grandfather and all my relatives were democrats. My grandfather was first cousin of Andrew Jackson, and it seemed to him like family treason to be anything but a Jackson democrat; but they were all anti-slavery in their opinions"

John R. McBride in *Overland to Oregon: Yamhill County*, page 73.

One must account for how this family can be related to Andrew Jackson who is in South Carolina and at the same time come from Virginia.

For a while I considered the family of William and Valentine Crawford because they are connected directly to English nobility. These guys were aides to Gen Washington. I ended up rejecting the idea. I lay it out here only for completeness. James McBride was with Washington at Braddock's defeat. Under the theory that one must meet a Crawford before one can marry one, this looked reasonable at first. It satisfied the 'nobility' claim. The claim that Miss Crawford was descended from English Nobility is not a very high bar as everyone is descended from that promiscuous group of bunny rabbits. But, there is a direct line from Sir Hugh Crawford, a Scottish noble down to the William and Valentine Crawford of this discussion. The problem is all their children are said to have married other people.

However, there is a John Crawford, who is said to have had a daughter named Mary in 1736 or 1738. This family became important after I found an interview with a nephew of James McBride of VA who says the following:

*"My uncle Jonathan, Commodore in the last war: East Indies. He was there before the Revolution in the Colony's service. My uncle Francis a spy under Col. Washington when he came out to Fort Pitt. Killed at Blue Licks Bat. **Family was raised near Lancaster, Pa.**"* Interview with William McBride by Rev. John D. Shane, The Draper Manuscript Collection, Series CC, Kentucky Papers, Vol. 9-12, Pages: 257-263 State Historical Society of Wisconsin Division of Archives and Manuscripts

Well Mary Crawford (b. 1738) is from Lancaster area. Furthermore, the Interview with William McBride indicates that James was not married until after 1755. He says of James McBride, the only one in western VA at that time:

*"I went to old Mr. Kirkham's, in Woodford, and took down, as he told me, **about my uncle Jas: McBride that lived on the waters of Buffalo or Elk, in the frontier part of Va.** My uncle had lived with his father 2 years. **Jas: McBride was unfortunate in his addresses to a lady**, and with gun in hand, and alone, made it westward ho! for about 9 mos. before he returned. 1754 or 5. The particulars of this, as noted down at the time, were handed to Mr. Crittenden for Mr. Butler. This **Jas: McBride** moved down into French Broad: since which I know very little of him. [M.S. a/o James McBride the 1st adventurer. James McBride mo. of Ky River, 1754.]"* Interview with William McBride by Rev. John D. Shane, The Draper Manuscript Collection, Series CC, Kentucky Papers, Vol. 9-12, Pages: 257-263 State Historical Society of Wisconsin Division of Archives and Manuscripts

When I realized that the family was raised in Lancaster, PA, I thought I should look to PA to find a Crawford, I hit paydirt!!!

1. JOHN¹ CRAWFORD was born Abt. 1687 in Ayershire, Scotland, and died Abt. 1748 in PA. It is believed that he emigrated to America with the ancestors of Andrew Jackson.

Children of COLONEL JOHN CRAWFORD are:

- i. ROBERT (Major)² CRAWFORD, b. 1726-1728, Ireland; d. October 8, 1801, Lancaster Co., PA.
- ii. JAMES CRAWFORD, SR., b. 1728-1734, Lancaster, PA (or Ireland?); d. 1777-1779, Waxhaws Settlement, SC
- iii. JOSEPH CRAWFORD, b. 1730-1732.
- iv. CATHERINE CRAWFORD, b. 1734.
- v. **MARY CRAWFORD, b. 1736.**
- vi. ELIZABETH CRAWFORD, b. 1738; m. JOHN ELIAS HUTCHINSON, June 26, 1763, Lancaster Co., PA.
- vii. GEORGE CRAWFORD, b. 1740.
- viii. ARTHUR CRAWFORD, b. 1740.
- ix. WILLIAM CRAWFORD, b. 1744; d. August 3, 1826, Greene Co., PA; m. ALICE KENNEDY.

<http://tissiers.com/Families/crawford1.html>

I know that John Crawford was in the Lancaster area by 1730, about the time that the McBrides are reported to have come to the area.

*MINUTE BOOK "I" THIS IS BOOK "I" IN THE SECRETARIES OFFICE.
11 mo., 1730.*

*William Loftin (by Elisha Gatchell) requests the Grant of a Parcel of Land for a settlement near Susquahannah, also **on behalf of one James Crawford**, who has settled on the Barrens of Nottingham, on a Branch of Elk River, and **John Crawford likewise**, adjoining to the above.*

The Barrens of Nottingham is SSE of Lancaster 24 miles. Note the Elk River above. This may be the river referred to by William McBride in his 1840 interview mentioned below

Notice also that Mary's brother, James, went to Waxhaws probably because there were relatives there. This may be the James Crawford who married Jane Hutchinson, sister of Andrew Jackson's mother, and when Andrew Jackson's father died, Jackson and his mother moved in with James and Jane who became additional parents to Andrew. This is the source of the widely held belief in some McBride families of a relationship to Andrew Jackson.

"President Andrew Jackson Born: 15 March 1767 James Crawford Home, Waxhaws Settlement, Lancaster Co., South Carolina"
<http://www.westernkyhistory.org/livingston/andrewjackson.html>

Here is what Harold Frederic said about this John Crawford, Mary's father:

"This Chambersburg pioneer John Crawford is as appreciably preserved, in his barest identity, as this three presumed brothers Samuel, Hugh and William Crawford are correspondingly found in a state of relative obliteration or eradication." "George Washington's Inner Circle of Friends," by Harold Frederic, pp. 22-24.

William Crawford above is the father of William and Valentine discussed above.

This Mary Crawford fits the description from all branches of the McBride family--they are related closely to the Jacksons, She would have been 18 if, as some say, she was born in 1738, about the time James came back from Braddock's defeat and they could have been married in time for at least one of the dates given for my ancestor William McBride--1758. It also fits the history books on my branch of the McBride, that the 'Miss Crawford' had links to English nobility--a certainty in this family of Crawfords. Indeed, she is listed on a UK Royal Blood site on the internet as being 32 generations from Charlemagne. <http://www.royalblood.co.uk/D557/I557783.html>

None of the Crawford genealogists knows anything about this Mary Crawford, when she married or when she died but she is in the right place and the right time for James McBride's wife. I am about 99% positive that this is the woman who left with James and went to the Clinch River area and lost touch with her family. That last sentence was written before I got Thomas Jefferson McBride's account of his family history. According to T. J. McBride:

"... this young lady who was my great grandmother on my father's side lived away from her people for there was bad blood between the Croffords and James McBride, Sr."

As a late addition to this document, I have recently learned a couple of things that shed light on James McBride's family. First, Rod Steidinger got an email from the DAR which said that James McBride's wife was named Mary. Rod also sent me a transcription of a letter written by Morton Lewis McBride, born 1878, great grandson of James 1787. That 1899 letter says this about the Crawfords:

*I know that James McBride fought in the French and Indian War and also in the Revolutionary War. He was a personal friend of George Washington's and he married the daughter of one, **General Crawford**. I doubt that he was a General because posterity has a habit of promoting military rank on its ancestors. But the eldest son of James McBride from which we descend, was named William and married a Lee, of the illustrious family of Lee's.*

I agree with Morton that families give promotions. John Crawford, Mary Crawford's father was a high ranking colonial era military man, he was Col. John Crawford. Once again our family lore fits what the historical record says.

Indeed, it was 16 years before the Crawfords found out what happened to their daughter and sister. In the intervening time, Mary's mother died. Her father had died prior to the elopement and, at the time of the elopement, the family farm was being run by one of her brothers, probably Robert. This may be as far as one can go in identifying Miss Crawford barring the discovery of some other documents.

James McBride's life.

Below are the facts of James McBrides' life as I know it presently.

Sometime around 1752, James moved from Lancaster, PA where the rest of his family was and moved to the area that is now called Rockbridge Co., VA. We know this from a comment in the 1840 interview with **William 1771**:

I went to old Mr. Kirkham's, in Woodford, and took down, as he told me, about my uncle Jas: McBride that lived on the waters of Buffalo or Elk, in the frontier part of Va. My uncle had lived with his father 2 years.

Old Mr. Kirkham is Samuel Kirkham, son of Henry Kirkham with whom James lived. Henry Kirkham was an early settler on the Borden Tract, a large grant of land to Beverley Borden. It is interesting that Henry Kirkham was neighbors with the Lapsleys, with whom another branch of McBrides would intermarry. What James was doing with the Kirkhams is unclear. We learn from this account also that **William 1771** had to go to Samuel Kirkham to learn something of his 'uncle', I believe great uncle, which shows that **William 1771** had never met his great uncle. Samuel Kirkham had also lived in the Clinch River area, where James and Mary were raising their family. Thus, Samuel had some personal knowledge of James.

We further learn from the same interview that James left the Rockbridge area 1754-1755 when **William 1771** relates:

Jas: McBride was unfortunate in his addresses to a lady, and with gun in hand, and alone, made it westward ho! for about 9 mos. before he returned. 1754 or 5. The particulars of this, as noted down at the time, were handed to Mr. Crittenden for Mr. Butler. This Jas: McBride moved down into French Broad: since which I know very little of him. [M.S. a/o James McBride the 1st adventurer. James McBride mo. of Ky River, 1754.]

Sometime during this period, James made his way to the mouth of the Kentucky River and carved his initials in a tree. This might have been a half hearted attempt at a tomahawk grant that was never fulfilled because of the French and Indian War.

During those times one could walk around an acreage marking the trees in a broad circle and then file a claim and get the land surveyed. After one lived on the land for a certain period of time, ownership was granted. The French and Indian War stopped westward movement for a while. My suspicion is that on his way back from Kentucky, he ran into a recruiter for George Washington and joined up. Others, like Thomas Jefferson McBride say the tree marking event happened in the Spring of 1775.

The first records we find of James are when he was serving under George Washington at Fort Necessity. Virginia's Colonial Soldiers, p. 45 lists, from George Washington's personal papers, that James McBride joined them in June 1754.

RETURN OF CAPT. JOHN WEST'S NEW RECRUITS, JUNE 1754. John David Wilber, Sgt.; Thomas Sellers, Sgt.; Bryan Conner; George Hoarst; Jacob Havelly; Richard Murray; Hugh Ratchford; Jacob Cat; Jacob Perkley; James McLaughlan; Henry Leonard; Benjamin Smith; Jacob Kibler; John Lowe; Gaspere Mooreheads; Christian Taylor; James McBride; William Fyan; John Caphaw; John Thomas; John Hamilton.

Lots of McBride lineages with a James McBride claim this is their ancestor. There are several things we have that they don't have, documentation that James was out in the wilderness at this time from the "Interview with William McBride" by John D. Shane, taken in 1840 with the grand-nephew of James. We have the fact that it was the Augusta Co., James, in western Virginia, not Hampshire county James, who was delinquent on his taxes in 1774-5, meaning our James wasn't in town at the time of Ft. Necessity and Braddock's field, in accordance with the 1840 statement by William McBride. We have the family legends in multiple lineages descended from our James saying that our James was the guy who carved his name in the tree in Kentucky. These are all from 19th century sources. The other families don't have that. This part of the document can be seen in the chapter "Unscrambling the McBrides". There are numerous accounts of James in the history books, below is an 1820 account of James' exploration of Kentucky.

1820 Philadelphia Rural Magazine and Literary Evening Fire-side
12CC279-81 Reprint from the *Boston Gazette* of article entitled: "Historical Sketches." Exploration of the western country by James McBride and Daniel Boone; Boonesborough built; population of Kentucky in 1784; the Ohio Company organized; Arthur St. Clair appointed governor of the Northwest Territory; history of the growth of Cincinnati. Copy. 3 pp.

A month after he arrived with Capt. West's recruits at Ft Necessity in June 1754, Washington surrendered the fort and all the troops returned to Virginia. Presumably James did as well, but he was back the next year, recruited into Washington's unit which was under the command of General Braddock. This time history records that his brothers were with him. Thomas Jefferson McBride describes the disastrous events:

"The five McBride brothers all joined the command under Washington. This army under Braddock reached the Monongahela River on July 8th of that year, and on the 9th day of July the battle was fought and Braddock was mortally wounded, near where the city of Pittsburgh now stands. George Washington was his aide-de-camp with the rank of colonel and saved the army from utter destruction through the attack of the Americans on that day. This battle is known in history as "Braddock's Defeat". The five McBride brothers were all in this battle. Three of them, Joseph, John, and Andrew were killed in the fight on the first day. William and James were left out of the five, and three or four days after the battle while reconnoitering the Indians killed the eldest brother, William. And my father and mother told me that Indian friends told them that after they had killed him they cut out his heart and cooked it and ate it, because it was the heart of a very brave man, and according to Indian tradition the eating of this heart would furnish great courage to the red man."

Braddock had moved his army into an inadvertent ambush and lots of men died. See the previous book for a full account of that event.

Because James was gone during the year 1754, fighting with George Washington, he found himself on the delinquent tax rolls in 1755. (Chronicles of Scotch-Irish Settlement, Vol. 2. p. 418)

James had lost three brothers on Braddock's bloody field and the last, a few days later from an Indian attack. My suspicion is that after he returned from the war, he went to live with his sister-in-law in Lancaster, PA partly to console her at the terrible loss of her husband but also to help support her. This brought him back to the Lancaster area.

It was in Lancaster, PA that a powerful Crawford family lived with a daughter named Mary. Out of the loss of his brothers love would blossom. It is my belief that James 1725 married soon after his return from Braddock's defeat. I believe he married a Mary Crawford, daughter of Col. John Crawford of Lancaster, PA. All the Crawford genealogies I have seen of John Crawford, show that he had a daughter named Mary, born around 1736 or 1738 and nothing further is known of her. This is likely our Mary. The only things we have on Mary from our lineage of McBrides are things like this, all of which fit this Mary Crawford, daughter of Col. John:

" James McBride married Miss Crawford, who was descended from the English nobility." William Elsey Connelley, A Standard History of Kansas and Kansans, Vo. 5 (Topeka: Lewis Publishing co., 1918), p. 2410

Thomas Jefferson McBride tells us how these two children of vastly different classes were wed near the close of the French and Indian War.

"Now sometime about the close of this war, so the story runs, it was the custom of the country then to hire a shoemaker to come to your home and make the shoes for the whole family. There was in that neighborhood a rich old planter by the name of Crofford, (Crawford) who hired James McBride, Sr. to make shoes for the entire family. I never learned how many children there were, but anyway he had a daughter about eighteen years of age at that time, so it turned out that while James was making the shoes for the family he fell in love with the girl and the girl with him, and that by the time the shoemaker was ready for his money she was ready to go with him. Now, the young couple knew it would not do to let the old folks know, because the Croffords were a wealthy family and would not consent to the marriage, so they planned that when he left she would meet him at a certain place that evening. So James took his pony bob and his blankets, his old trusty gun with plenty of ammunition, his stew kettle in which he stowed his grub. This stew kettle he used to cook with, and went to the place appointed. And the young lady true to her promise met him there, so she rode the pony bob and her lover walked by her side to lead and guide the pony, and so they traveled all night to the Southwest. And you must remember that one hundred forty years ago Southwestern Virginia was a wilderness, so that by daylight the next day they were way out in the wilds of Western Virginia. Their departure was taken so slyly that that the Crofford family could find no trace of them, so they continued their journey to the southwest part of Virginia to the Clinch (Clinch) River Country, and there they made their home, and this young lady who was my great grandmother on my father's side lived away from her people for there was bad blood between the Croffords and James McBride, Sr. But when the oldest son William McBride was sixteen years of age, he went back to visit his mother's people and was welcomed by them. Now I want to say that to this woman (Mary Crawford) there were ten sons born. The oldest one was named William. I cannot recollect all of the named but I have heard Father speak of his uncle Joseph, John, Andrew, and so on. Now, as I have said there were ten of them who grew up to manhood. The oldest son William, remained on the old home plantation with his father, while the others left."

As near as I can tell, this event took place in 1757. Some say Mary Crawford was born in 1738 and if so, she would have been 18-19 years old in 1757, just as T. J. says. There might not have ever been an actual marriage since they eloped, and didn't want the Crawfords to find them.. The Crawfords, were powerful and would

have found them if they could have. John Crawford was possibly an uncle to George Washington's Revolutionary War aides, William and Valentine Crawford. They were English nobility. No wonder they wouldn't have approved the marriage of their daughter to a cobbler. But as it was, for sixteen years, the Crawfords didn't know what had happened to Mary until [William](#) went back to meet them around 1774. The [William](#) mentioned is our ancestor.

I believe that the couple first fled to Rockbridge Co., VA and lived there until about 1760 where James is again found in the historical record. James was a witness to the sale of land for his neighbor. Note that this is on Buffalo Creek, just as William McBride said in the 1840 interview. From the Chronicles of Scotch-Irish Settlement Vol 3, p. 359 (from now on only Chronicles will be used for this reference):

21st September, 1759. John () Colyer and Sisely () to Jno. Summers, £8.10.0, 44 acres on Colyer's Creek of Buffelow, part of 277 acres patented to Collier, 16th June, 1756; corner John Colyer; corner Robert Huston. Teste: Alexander Collyer, James () Davis, James McBride. Delivered: T. Smith, April, 1768.

This is the time in James' life that he did the wrong thing. He and Mary may have fled again, this time to the Clinch River. As noted above, he was a friend of John Colyer. In 1760, John Colyer guaranteed a bond for James, after James deserted the army. In 1775, John Colyer's widow claimed James stiffed John and ultimately John's widow. She made a petition for the relief of the obligation for the bond. Her petition was rejected.



Petition of Cecelia Collier, executrix of the will of John Collier, dec. James McBride enlisted as a soldier in the 2nd Virginia Regiment in 1760 under Col. Byrd and received bounty of 10.0.0 and afterwards deserted. Threatened by Col. Lewis with prosecution if the money was not returned, James McBride posted bond with her husband John Collier as surety. James McBride removed out of this colony and never discharged his debt. John Collier did not leave an estate sufficient to pay his debts. Petitioner has neglected to make and return an inventory of the estate and is apprehensive she may be liable for the debt she cannot pay. 3 June 1775.



Claim of Cecilia Collier rejected. 8 June 1775.

Lloyd Dewitt Bockstruck, Virginia's Colonial Soldiers, 1988, p. 198

It is unclear exactly what was rejected, was it her appeal for relief of the obligation or was it that James didn't do what was alleged? I don't know.

This event couldn't have been more than a couple of years after the elopement, and maybe James felt the hot breath of John Crawford on his neck so he and Mary fled further into the wilderness. So far as Cecelia Collier was concerned, James had left the colony and was not to be found. But we know he went to the Clinch River area.

But even after moving to a new location, James continued to embroil himself in lawsuits. On March 26, 1764, a suit brought by Joshua Matthews and others was abated by the death of Joshua Matthews. (Chronicles vol. 1, p. 113). On May 17, 1764 a Samuel Davis sued James who was said to be a soldier (Chronicles vol. 1, p. 332). Interestingly, Samuel Davis is listed in the same unit as James in Lord Dunmore's war several years later. And finally, a Mr. Davis sued James in May 1765. It is likely the same Samuel Davis.

James and Mary Crawford McBride of Virginia had six children of whom I am certain,

[William McBride](#) (b. 1758 Augusta Co., VA; d. 1817 Campbell Co., TN)
Thomas Crawford McBride (b. 1777 Clinch River VA; d. 1855 Yamhill Co., Oregon)
Andrew McBride (b. 1779 Patrick Co., VA; d. 1853 White Co., TN)
Joseph C. McBride (b. 1780 Botetourt Co., VA; d. 1818 White Co., TN)
John McBride (b. ca 1770)
Isaac McBride (d. after 1820)
Maggy McBride (b. ca. 1773)

Other researchers list James as one of the sons. It would be logical given the times and naming conventions in this family but I have no documentation of him. The History of Montgomery Co. KS, 1903 p. 565 says

"...James remained a resident of Virginia, where he reared a family of sons and worked at his trade--gunsmith and shoemaker. He married a Crawford, a lady of noble English blood, and made his home on Clinch river. Among their family of ten children was a son, William,..."

The six sons that I have been able to identify are all in the documentary record with logical links.

William is our ancestor and he moved to Campbell Co., TN where he died.

Thomas Crawford McBride, Andrew, Joseph C., and Isaac became ministers or elders in the nascent Christian Church in White Co., TN. Thomas later moved to Missouri and then to Oregon where he died and his son was a U. S. Representative, and later appointed by Abraham Lincoln to be the Chief Justice of the Idaho Territory and his grandson became the Chief Justice of the Oregon Supreme Court.

Andrew lived his life in White Co. TN as a farmer.

Isaac may have been a traveling minister in the early Christian Church. I find records of an Elder Isaac McBride converting the future preachers, Rev. Christy Sine in Ohio and Rev. Thomas Adams in Pennsylvania.

I don't know much about John but his grandson, Thomas Willis McBride is found in Macoupin Co., Illinois in a biography published in the 1880s, History of Macoupin Co.

I want to point out that I think the fact that [William 1758](#) lived with his father probably until he died around 1812. This allowed James 1787 to actually know James 1725 and to hear the stories first hand. He passed those stories down to his son, Thomas Jefferson McBride (b. 1732) and thus we are fortunate to have them. This almost direct pathway makes me trust the accounts Thomas Jefferson McBride gives. He knew a man who knew James 1725. Furthermore, so far absolutely everything he has said has turned out to be documentable except the participation of the other five brothers at Braddock's defeat. There are no records for the participants, McBrides or not.

Life on the frontier was hard. Here are a couple of stories from Thomas Jefferson McBride about James' life.

Way back in those days of 1760 the people of the colonies lived under more difficulties than the people of these United States do now. They lived on coarse fare such as cornbread and wild meat. Hogs were very scarce in those days, so the first settlers of Southwestern Virginia had to live on cornbread and such wild meats as they could kill, such as wild turkeys, possums, coons, quail, deer and bears. The turkeys, possum and raccoons they could find on every hand, but sometimes they had to go out in the wilds of what is now Kentucky to get the deer and black bear that they all loved for meat. This was exceedingly dangerous, of course. Not only on account of the wild animals, but on account of the Indians. Kentucky seemed to be the great battle ground of the Indians of the South and of the North. It was called by them the field of blood. Now in order for our people to be on the safe side they went in company twice a year, in the fall and in the spring and killed deer and bear meat sufficient for their needs. The first year there was plenty of deer and bear and was not so hard, but when the game got scarce then at times it required a great deal of time to find the game and bag enough to get along with, so now I want to relate an incident that happened in the life of James McBride, Sr. my great-grand-father, in one of his busts in Kentucky as I have heard my father and mother tell it.

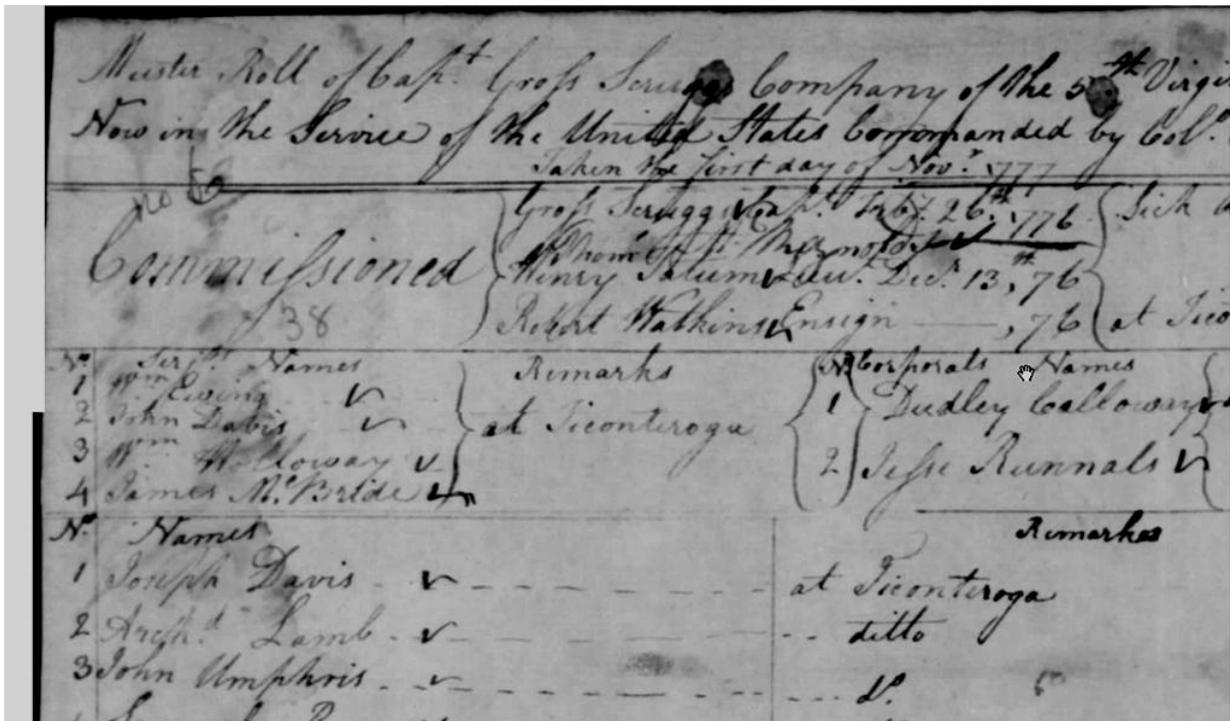
The one time he and two others went to Kentucky to hunt bear and they separated, so it happened that great-grand-father spent two or three days hunting alone and only got one small deer, so the third day in the evening he was tired and discouraged and had stopped to take a nap, and as he stood there alone he heard a noise and he turned and looked and saw a big black bear about a rod from him and coming at him with its mouth wide open. He leveled his gun but it was done so quick the bear was only hit on the base of the ears so it only made Mr. bear very mad and it was a fight to the finish, so as luck would have it there was a stone right near that Grand-father grabbed and as the bear came up on a charge then he let him have it between the eyes and down he fell and then with his hunting knife he finished him in short order. Then he skinned him and cut up the meat, and put it on his pack saddle and returned home with his supply of bear meat for his dear wife and children.

Another time he went with others on a hunt into Kentucky, and after hunting

alone for a day or two he found late one evening a cave where a bear had went in in the fall to winter during the winter. As it is well known to all that a fat bear houses up for all winter in the fall. This bear had gone into the cave late in the fall so grand-father built a fire and camped there all night until morning, then he made a torch out of a pine knot and crawled down into the cave until he got near enough to see the eyes of the bear, then he shot him and as he was dragging the bear out of the cave, and he stopped to rest he saw the bear shake as though something had taken a hold of it, and so he reached over the dead bear and got a hold of another live one, so he pulled the dead bear out of the cave and then shot at the other one, so he had two fine big bears to skin and the meat to bag, and then he returned home with plenty of meat for the dear family. Another time he and two others went far down into the wilds of Kentucky on a bear and deer hunt. One of the party was to make and keep camp while the other two went out to hunt. So as it happened one day the two that went out to hunt found two deer licks. These were places where the deer came to lick the ground on account of the salt deposits which were in the earth. So Grand-father built up a blind at the one that he had taken to watch. He tied his pony to a blackjack tree and laid down in the brush to watch for the deer to come. Late in the afternoon he saw, as he first thought, looking down into the valley nine big black turkeys come up the trail to the blind, but as he saw that they had stopped and went back down below he knew that they were not turkeys but Indians, so he went to his pony and untied him, and crossed the bridle reins over his head and stood on the opposite side of the pony to watch and see if the Indians came. So after while he saw nine Indians come on the slope toward him. The old chief was in front stepping carefully with two large silver plates hung down on his breasts and as they came near Grand-father raised his rifle across the back of the pony and drew a bead on the chief's breast between the two plates and at the sound of the gun the Chief fell dead on the spot. Grandfather said his first impulse upon killing the chief was to go and get the two silver plates but his second thought was that he had better get out. So he leaped on his pony and as he started the pony ran under a blackjack tree and the limbs of the tree pulled his hat off, and away he went bareheaded across the hills to the camp. He said the pony had always been a great stumbler but that on this ride of three or four miles he never stumbled once. So when he got back to the camp his comrade there said that he had heard the report of a gun and that at about a half an hour later he heard the report of a second gun. So they waited until after night for the other man to come in and as he did not come they came to the conclusion that the Indians had killed him, which later proved to be so, because the Indians had taken a colored woman prisoner and she was with the Indians at their camp afterwards. She made her escapt and told about a white man killing the Indian Chief and loosing his hat as he went under the tree, and that about a half an hour afterwards another white man came up and that the Indians killed him and scalped him.

There was a James McBride who served in Lord Dunmore's War (Bockstruck, Virginia Colonial Soldiers, 1988, p. 153 and Crozier, Virginia Colonial Militia, 1905, p. 86). One researcher, Milly Armao suggests that the James in Lord Dunmore's War was not our James but a different James. It is based on the idea that James was living in Rockbridge county up north. But the fact that James and Samuel Davis both are serving in the same unit out of Bedford Co., during Dunmore's War suggests that James was no longer up north. Indeed the elopement story and the desertion from the army argues strongly that James was SW Virginia by then.

James McBride, as stated by SAR application 29067 served in the Revolutionary war in Virginia's 5th regiment. I have collected all his revolutionary war records and he served from Oct, 1776, beginning as a private, until his discharge-Feb 1778 as a



Sergeant. Shown above is a detail of the muster roll of Nov 1777 which shows that James was at the Battle of Ticonderoga. James is on line 4 of the Sergeants. Note the remark to the right.

Ticonderoga was not an American victory, it was a defeat. The American general Arthur St. Clair abandoned the Fort on July 5th and it caused a huge public outcry, as Fort Ticonderoga was believed to be impregnable.

In 1778 Patrick and Daniel McBride appear on the Henry County Tax rolls. The next year, in 1779, James McBride appears on the tax rolls. This probably ties to the survey of 422 acres also found in Henry County records. Between 1779 and 1780,

John Dickenson and Associates surveyed 422 acres on Jack's Creek for James McBride (Astracts of Henry Co. Deed Books I & 2 by Lela Adams, p. 149)

James is found on the 1780 tax list of Archaelus Hughs, Sheriff of Henry Co.

James is also on the tax list for Henry Co. VA in 1782.

(<http://www.newriversnotes.com/va/henr1782.htm>). If James and Mary had been living along the Clinch River as most histories say, they had moved to Patrick Co., VA by this time.

Date of Assessment Listed from Individuals	Persons Names Chargable with the Tax	Taxable Acres	Blacks Acres	Blacks over 14 years of age	Horses and Cattle	No. of Houses	Rate of Census Taxation
	Miller John	1			5		
	M ^r . Bride James	2			6		
	M ^r . Bride William	1					
	M ^r . Peak Ezekiel	1			1		
	M ^r . Peak William	1					
	M ^r . Peak Ezekiel	2			1		
	M ^r . Harris George Junr	1	1				

<http://www.binnsgenealogy.com/VirginiaTaxListCensuses/Henry/1790PersonalB/13.jpg>

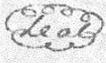
On 27 Oct 1785, Palatiah Shelton of Henry County sold 250 acres on Widgon Creek to James MacBride for the sum of twenty pounds. (Astracts of Henry Co. Deed Books 3&4 by Lela Adams, p. 167) This is from the Henry County records. James is found witnessing a deed for John Brammer, Jr in 1787; Also, James is number seven on a list of voters, "A Pole kept for John Marr". the election was held Monday, April 9, 1787. James and his son William are found on the tax list for Patrick Co., in 1790. The Ezekiel McPeak immediately below William is Jame's son-in-law who married his daughter Maggy. The William McPeak is Ezekiel's father. The couple was not yet married in 1790 but one clearly sees how the girl next door grabbed Ezekiel's heart. James Harris deeded land to James McBride via deed on August 28, 1799 which is found in Deed Book 1, Page 622. James and his son Andrew witness a deed for the sale of land between James and Samuel Harris in 1799, all in Patrick County.

In addition to earlier court cases mentioned above, Henry and Patrick Counties seem to provide more examples of the litigious life lived by James McBride. Lawsuits that most assuredly involved our James include these abstracted by Barbara C. Barnes and Betty Pilson from the Patrick County Superior Court Order Book. Starting May 4, 1809 and ending Oct 6, 1810, John Ward sued James McBride over who had tenement rights to 138 acres. I presume both men claimed to be leasing the same land. James lost. In the May 1810 term, John Moles sued James for the right of tenement over an unnamed parcel of land. It was continued until the 1811 session, but it is my belief that James died in 1811, so this trial may never have seen its final day in court. In abstracts of Order Book "O", Lela Adams reports two other possible cases of James being sued. These may not be suits against James but against another McBride. Sometime between June 1791- and 1800 we find a McPeak vs. McBride and a Lackey vs. McBride. If these are against James, the McPeak case would be most interesting. James' daughter Maggie married Ezekiel McPeak--that could make family gatherings interesting.

James served as a juror on Tuesday, Nov.12, 1793 in the case of Isom vs. Poteet, and he served on the Grand Jury Thursday, July 26, 1798.

I don't know the date of the document below because the guy who scanned it cut it off when he didn't know much about how to do genealogy. James is selling land to Roland Lee, whom I believe is related to the "Miss Lee" who married William 1758. This would probably have to be after 1795 because Roland would have to be over 21 years of age and Patrick County was formed in 1792.

thence with said conditional line to two black oaks on
 the south boundary line of said 200 acre survey, thence
 East with the Grant line to the Beginning to have and
 to hold the said one hundred and forty five acres of land
 with all and singular the woods, waters, watercourses, and
 hereditaments and appurtenances to the said land be-
 longing or in any wise appertaining, and all the rents and
 issues thereof, all ~~the~~ the estate, right title interest, property
 claims and demands of the said John de Bride to the said Roland
 de la Riviere and Apigeus forever, and the said John de Bride for
 the further assurance of the said granted premises, doth con-
 venaunt and agreed for himself his heirs and Apigeus, to warrant
 and forever defend the said land from all and every person or per-
 sons whatsoever, but the only proper use and behoof of him the
 said Roland de la Riviere and Apigeus forever. In witness whereof
 I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day above written.
 Signed sealed and deliv-
 ered in the presence of
 Oliver B. Adams
 James de Bride his

John de Bride 
 Attest

The only report we have of James' death is from Thomas A. McBride's SAR application 29067 and the claim that when he died, James was 86 years old. The SAR document says he died about 1800 in Virginia. According to Thomas Jefferson McBride, he died at age 86, which if that was in 1800, it means that James would have been born in 1714. That is far too early. But the SAR application just says James died around 1800. I think a case can be made that when James died, William moved to Campbell Co. TN. T. J. McBride says: "The oldest son, William, remained on the old home plantation with his father, while the others left." Thomas, John, Andrew, Isaac and Joseph didn't move to Tennessee until after 1807. T. J.'s statement would seem to imply that James was still alive in 1807. I believe James died around 1812. William is found buying land in Campbell Co. TN in 1813. Say James died in 1810-12 that would make his birth between 1724 and 1727.

Regardless of the bad things James did, he did make a mark on American history. Few of us can say that. He left a huge family that continues to expand and many of his descendants were quite prominent people also making their mark on our land. I am proud he is my ancestor.