

# Philipsburg Manor



Winter, spring, summer or fall, all you have to do is call

# Agenda:

- Agenda – Melissa McDonnell
- Thesis – Melissa McDonnell
- Dutch Settlement – Julia Graham
- English Rule – Julia Graham
- Frederick Philipse I – Julia Graham
- Run down of Manor – Julia Graham
- Bet You Didn't Know – Julia Graham
- Run Down of Manor Cont'd – Julia Graham
- Family Tree – Julia Graham
- Philipsburg Manor – Melissa McDonnell
- Philipse Manor Hall – Melissa McDonnell
- Importance of Slavery – Melissa McDonnell
- Origin of the Manor Slaves – Melissa McDonnell
- Slaves who worked at the manor – Allyson Esposito
- Slave Responsibilities – Allyson Esposito
- Specific Slaves and their stories – Allyson Esposito
- Slave Rebellion – Allyson Esposito
- Underground Railroad – Allyson Esposito
- Conclusion – Allyson Esposito
- Web Page – Allyson Esposito
- Lesson Plan – Julia Graham
- Guidebook/Itinerary – Melissa McDonnell

Thesis:

The Philipsburg Manor was commercially successful because of the enslavement and exploitation of African slaves' labor by the Philipse family.



<http://www.vistacreations.com/pictures/Autumn%20Comes%20to%20Philipsburg%20Manor.jpg>

# Dutch Settlement:

- 1626: Dutch established the New Netherlands (NY, NJ and parts of CT and DE)
- Dutch West India Company (DWIC)
- Sparse labor – brought slaves
- Gave Dutch settlers patroonships who leased portions to tenants



# English Rule:

- 1664 – Dutch surrendered to English, renamed NY
- Slavery grew and became more regulated – tightened control and limited manumissions (2)
- By 1720, 5740 enslaved individuals lived in the colony of New York (16% of the total population) (2)

# Frederick Philipse I:

- 1672: Purchased the Van der Donck property
  - Beginning of the Philipsburg Manor
- Good Location and a mill-site already existed
- 1693 – awarded more land by Royal Charter and his estate grew

# Run Down of Manor:

1702	- Frederick Philipse I Died	- Adolph (Upper Mills) - Frederick II (Lower Mills)
1749	- Adolph Philipse Died	- Frederick II (Upper Mills)
1751	- Frederick Philipse II Died	- Frederick Philipse III

# Bet You Didn't Know:

- George Washington was interested in Philipse III's sister, Mary
- She instead married a British officer in 1758

You wouldn't smile either if you got rejected



[www.monh.org](http://www.monh.org)



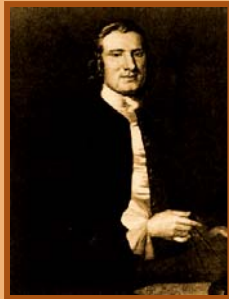
[www.rootsweb.com/~nywestch/manors/philipse3](http://www.rootsweb.com/~nywestch/manors/philipse3)



# Run Down Of Manor Cont'd:

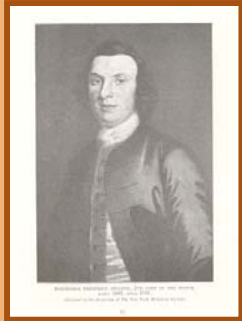
- 1779: Frederick III - property confiscated
- Frederick Philipse III fled, fate of slaves?
  - Some must have experienced abolition of slavery in NY
- The Manor Hall - acquired by the village of Yonkers & now the state of NY

# Owners of the Philipsburg Manor:



**F. Philipse I**

[www.philipsemanorfriends.org](http://www.philipsemanorfriends.org)



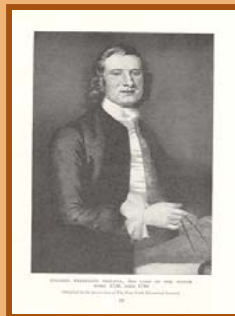
**F. Philipse II  
- Grandson**

**Adolph Philipse  
- Son**



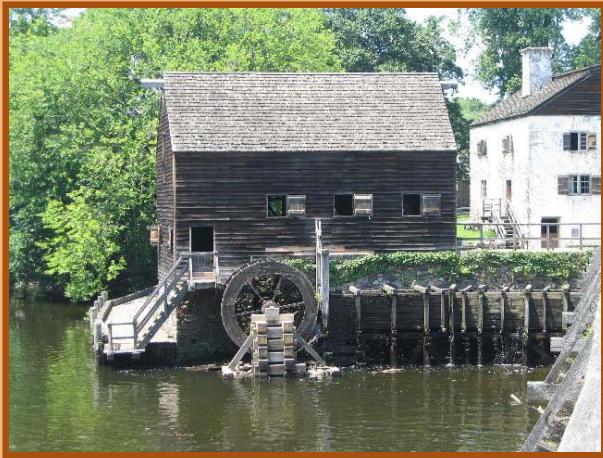
[www.putnamcountyny.com](http://www.putnamcountyny.com)

**F. Philipse III**



<http://www.rootsweb.com/~nywestch/manors/philipse1.htm>

# Philipsburg Manor: Upper Mills, Sleepy Hollow NY



<http://www.hudsonvalley.org/web/phil-main.html>

## Site Includes:

- Mill
- Water powered gristmill
- Wharf
- Bakehouse
- Tenant farmhouse
- Barn
- Dairy
- Kitchen building
- Office
- Forerom
- Warehouse
- Gardens

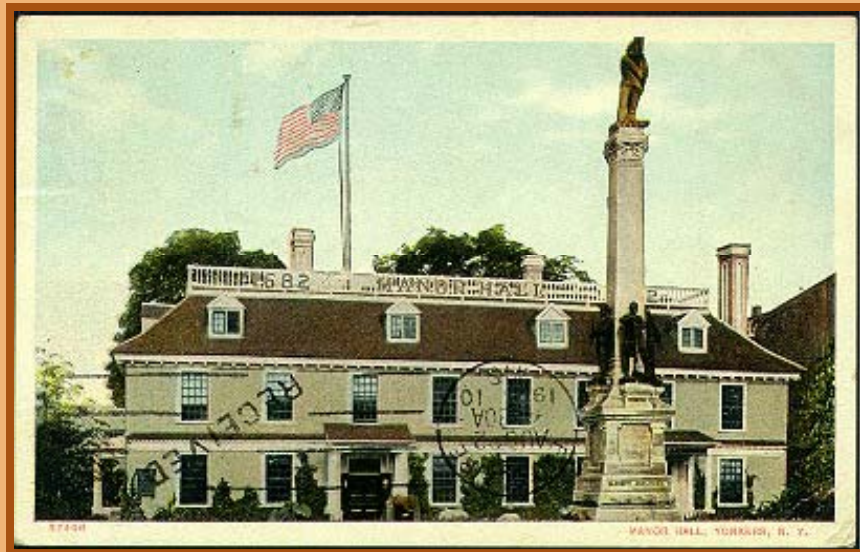
- Milling, Farming and Trading Complex
- Residence and Workplace of 23 slaves



<http://www.hudsonvalley.org/web/phil-main.html>

# Philipse Manor Hall: Lower Mills, Yonkers NY

- 1672: Acquired the 52,000 acre estate
- 1680's: Built the Hall
- Developed into Yonkers



- Frederick Philipse I
- Frederick Philipse II
- Frederick Philipse III
  
- 1786: Property was auctioned off by the New York State Legislature

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~nywestch/image/manor.jpg>

# Importance of Slavery:

Now that we've seen who owned the Manor and the Manor Hall (Philipse family), and who settled on it (tenants)

We need to talk about who built and ran the manor, without whom it could never have been the success it was:

**THE SLAVES**

# Origin of the Manor Slaves:

- West Africa (Angola, Madagascar)
- Madagascar: Valuable due to farming skills
- Brought to be sold, work in Manhattan or the Upper Mills or on their ships
- 1750 – one of the largest slave holdings (23 slaves)



<http://www.hudsonvalley.org/crossroads/image/image08.html>

# Slaves Who Worked at the Manor:

## Men:

- Caesar
- Sampson
- Diamond
- Cuffee
- Flip
- Venture
- Keiser
- Tom

## Women:

- Abigail
- Massy
- Dina
- Betty
- Sue

## Children:

- Caesar      Sam
- Tom         Diamond
- Charles     Hendrick



<http://www.hudsonvalley.org/>

# Slave Responsibilities:

## Men:

- Tending to Livestock
- Laboring in the fields
- Working on ships
- Blacksmiths
- Coopers
- Boatmen
- Carpenters
- Working at the gristmill
- Working at the bake house
- Working at the wharf
- Maintaining the grounds
- Building

## Women:

- Tending the garden
- Cooking and preserving food
- Caring for the house
- Raising children
- Doctoring the ill
- Managing the dairy
- Spinning wool and flax
- Preparing medicines
- Working the fields



# Specific Slaves and Their Stories:

- Diamond – Master Boatman
- Nicholas Cartagena
- Jack
- Charles Philipse

# Slave Rebellion:

- Resentment shown through:

○ Rebellion of 1712

○ Great Negro Plot of 1741

**A LIST OF NEGROES COMMITTED ON ACCOUNT OF THE CONSPIRACY.**

NEGROES.	Masters or Owners	Committed	Arraigned	Convicted	Confined.	Burnt.	Hanged.	Transported to	Discharged.
Antonio,	Peter De Lancy,	April 6,	June 15,	June 17,				Spanish W. Indies	
Augustine,		Maemullen,	April 1,	June 15,	June 17,				
Antonio,	Sarah Maynard,	April 1,	June 13,	June 17,				Madeira.	
Albany,	Mrs. Carpenter,	May 12,	June 8,	June 10,					
Abraham, a free negro,		June 1,				June 12,			
Adam,	J. Murray, esq.	June 26,			June 27,			Madeira.	
Brash,	Peter Jay,	May 9,	June 25,		June 25,			Madeira.	
Bastian alias Tom Peal,	Jacobus Vaarck,	May 12,	June 8,	June 10,	June 11,			Hispaniola.	
Ben,	Capt. Marshall,	June 9,	June 12,	June 13,		June 16,			
Bill alias Will,	C. Ten Eyck,	June 12,	July 3,		June 30,			Madeira.	
Bridgewater,	A. Van Horne,	June 22,	July 3,		June 27,			Hispaniola.	
Billy,	Mrs. Ellison,	June 25,	July 1,						
Braveboy,	Mrs. Kierstede,	June 27,	July 10,		June 30,			Madeira.	
Burlington,	Joseph Haines,	July 3,							July 15.
Cesar,	Vaarck,	March 1,	April 24,	May 1, †					
Cuffee,	A. Philips, esq.	April 6,	May 23,	May 29,		May 20,	May 11,		
Cuba, a wench,	Mrs. C. Lynch,	April 4,							s.
Curacoa Dick,	Cornelius Tiebout	May 9,	June 8,	June 10,		June 12,			
Cato,	Alderman Moore,	May 9,	July 15,		June 22,				
Cesar,	do. Pintard,	May 9,	July 3,		June 22,			Madeira.	
Cuffee,	Lewis Gomez,	May 24,	June 6,	June 8,		June 9,			
Cesar,	Benjamin Peck,	May 25,	June 6,	June 8,		June 9,			
Cato,	Joseph Cowley,	May 25,	June 12,	June 13,			June 16,		
Cook,	Gerardus Comfort,	May 26,	June 6,	June 8,		9,			
Cambridge,	C. Codwise,	May 30,	July 10,		June 30,			Cape Francois.	
Cesar,	Israel Horsefield,	May 30,	June 26,		June 27,			St. Thomas.	
Cato,	John Shurmer,	June 9,	June 16,	June 19,	June 27,		July 3,		

† Of a robbery, but appears to have been a principal negro conspirator.

<http://www.hudsonvalley.org/crossroads/image/image31.html>

# Underground Railroad?

## Pros:

- **NY State was at the forefront of the Underground Railroad**
- **Owned the largest amount of slaves in the area, 23-40 at a time**
- **There was open rebellion – why not an underground rebellion as well?**

## Cons:

- **The Underground Railroad started around 1831**
- **All the property (including slaves) had been confiscated and sold by 1779**

# Conclusion:

- While The Philipse family are well-known for having been the richest family in Westchester during their time, “it is crucial to look at how the enslaved population was the fundamental backbone to maintenance, performance, and productivity of the grounds.” (Shaw, 1)

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