

*TWG Marked  
3/5/00*

# **Grimshaw Immigrations to the United States**

Part A. Description of Records and Delineation of Immigrants

Part B. Copies of Records



Version 1.1

Prepared By:

Thomas W. Grimshaw  
1308 Shannon Oaks Trail

Austin, Texas 78746

512/328-6321

[thomas.w@grimshaw.com](mailto:thomas.w@grimshaw.com)

March 2000

# **Grimshaw Immigrations to the United States**

## **Part A. Description of Records and Delineation of Immigrants**

Version 1.1

Prepared By:

Thomas W. Grimshaw  
1308 Shannon Oaks Trail  
Austin, Texas 78746  
512/328-6321  
thomas.w@grimshaw.com

March 2000

---

Note: The Grimshaw Coat of Arms and Crest on the cover are from Taylor, Sharon, 1982, *The Amazing Story of the Grimshaws in America: Halbert's, Inc.*, 63 p.+

## CONTENTS

### Part A. Description of Records and Delineation of Immigrants

#### Preface

1. Introduction.....	6
1.1. World Population of Grimshaws .....	6
1.2. Grimshaws in North America .....	8
2. Grimshaw Origins .....	9
2.1. Origin of the Grimshaw Surname.....	9
2.2. Location of Grimshaw Origins in Lancashire County, England.....	10
2.3. The Earliest Recorded Grimshaws .....	10
2.4. The Grimshaw Coat of Arms and Crest.....	12
3. Sources of Immigration Information.....	14
3.1. Variants of the Grimshaw Name .....	14
3.2. Filby, 1981-2000 .....	15
3.3. Glazier and Tepper, 1983-1986.....	19
3.4. Glazier and Filby, 1988 - 1990.....	20
3.5. Bentley, 1999 .....	20
3.6. Sources Checked but Found to Have No Grimshaw Entries .....	21
4. Grimshaw Immigrants to the United States.....	23
4.1. William Grinshaw, 1651, Virginia.....	26
4.2. John Grimshaw, 1670, Virginia.....	27
4.3. Eliza Grimshaw, 1696, Virginia.....	28
4.4. Miles Grimshaw, 1698, Virginia or Maryland” .....	28
4.5. John and Judith Grimshaw, 1737, Georgia.....	29
4.6. James Grimshaw, 1739, Virginia”.....	30
4.7. John Grimshaw, 1745 or 1755, America.....	32
4.8. Thomas Grimshaw, 1759, America.....	33
4.9. Job Grimshaw (Grinshaw), 1761-1764, Maryland” .....	33
4.10. Edmund Grimshaw, 1766 or 1767, America or Maryland” .....	34
4.11. Isaac Grimshaw, 1805, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.....	35
4.12. Samuel Grimshaw, 1805, Virginia.....	36
4.13. Wm. Grimshaw, 1808, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania .....	37
4.14. Hugh Grimshaw, 1811, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania .....	38
4.15. Isaac Grimshaw, 1812, New York .....	38
4.16. John Grimshaw, 1812, New York.....	38
4.17. Joseph Grimshaw, 1812, New York.....	38
4.18. Hugh Grimshaw, 1812, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania .....	39
4.19. Hugh Grimshaw, 1813, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania .....	39
4.20. William Grimshaw, 1820, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania .....	39
4.21. John Grimshaw, 1820, New York .....	40
4.22. James Grimshaw, 1827, New York.....	41
4.23. Mr. Jas. Grimshaw, 1827, New York.....	41
4.24. Wm. Grimshaw, 1827, New York .....	41
4.25. Thomas and Mary (and Child Betsey) Grimshaw, 1829, New York.....	41
4.26. George Grimshaw, 1829, Mississippi .....	42
4.27. Phillip Grimsha, 1831, New York.....	42
4.28. Samuel Grimshaw, 1835, New York.....	42
4.29. Thomas Grimshaw, 1837, New York.....	43
4.30. George Grimsahaw, 1840, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.....	44
4.31. John Grimsham, 1842, New York.....	44
4.32. Sinking of the Immigrant Ship “Caleb Grimshaw” in 1849 .....	45
4.33. Bing Grimshaw, 1848, New York, New York.....	46
4.34. William Grimshaw, 1848, New York, New York.....	47

4.35.	Thos. Grimshaw, 1848, New York, New York.....	47
4.36.	Joseph Grimshaw, 1848, New York, New York.....	47
4.37.	Joseph Grimshaw, 1849, New York, New York.....	47
4.38.	George Grimshaw, 1849, New York, New York.....	48
4.39.	Sarah Grimshaw, 1850, New York, New York.....	49
4.40.	Mary and Margaret Grimshaw, 1850, New York, New York.....	49
4.41.	W. Grimshaw and Family, 1850, New York, New York.....	49
4.42.	Martgt. Grimshaw and Infant Child, 1851, New York, New York.....	50
4.43.	Henry Grimshaw, 1852, New Orleans, Louisiana.....	50
4.44.	James Grimshan, 1852, New York, New York.....	51
4.45.	Benjamin Grimshaw, 1857, Erie County, Pennsylvania.....	51
4.46.	John Grimshaw, 1857, Illinois.....	51
4.47.	Henry Grimshaw, 1860, Kane County, Illinois.....	52
4.48.	John W. Grimshaw, 1864, Erie County, Illinois.....	52
4.49.	John Grimshaw, 1866, Iowa.....	52
4.50.	Giblum Grimsahw, 1870, Pennsylvania.....	53
4.51.	Craven Grimshaw, 1873, Erie County, Pennsylvania.....	53
4.52.	William Grimshaw, 1880, Pennsylvania.....	53
5.	Summary and Next Steps.....	54
6.	Bibliography.....	55
	Appendix A. The Original Grimshaw Family Line.....	61
	Appendix B. The Oakenshaw Family Line of Grimshaws.....	64
	Appendix C. The Pendle Forest Line of Grimshaws.....	66
	Appendix D. The "Irish" Line of Early Grimshaws.....	68
	Appendix E. Combined Descendant Chart of Original Grimshaw (Clayton-le-Moors), Oakenshaw, Pendle Forest, and Irish Family Lines.....	70
	Appendix F. The Story of the Sinking of the Emigrant Ship, Caleb Grimshaw.....	71

### Part B. Copies of Records

1. Listing of Records
2. Filby-Cited References
3. Other References

## Preface

The Grimshaw family has had a very interesting history going back to the origins of the family in England, possibly as early as 1000 AD. Two aspects of the Grimshaw family are interesting to many of us with this unusual surname – the origins and history of the name (and family) locally in Lancashire County, and the “radiation” of the family within England and throughout the world as expressed in its many family lines.

This report outlines the information on Grimshaw immigrations to the United States as it is found in readily available (published) information. Nearly all of the information and references in this report come from the following sources:

- Texas State Library, Genealogy Division, Austin, TX
- Carnegie Library, Pennsylvania Room, Pittsburgh, PA
- Sutro Library, San Francisco, CA
- The University of Texas Library, Austin, TX
- Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

This report was preceded by a description of the origins of the Grimshaw family lines in Lancashire County, England<sup>1</sup>. Much of the introductory information presented in this work is taken from that report.

I would like to thank again (as I did in the earlier “Grimshaw Origins” report) my wife, Joanne, for her support (and tolerance) for this endeavor. Jim Grimshaw, Oak Harbor, WA, provided the genealogy software file containing the early Grimshaw family lines that is included in the appendix.

Thomas W. Grimshaw  
1308 Shannon Oaks Trail  
Austin, Texas 78746  
512/328-6321  
thomas.w@grimshaw.com  
March 2000

---

<sup>1</sup> Grimshaw, Thomas, 1999, *Grimshaw Origins in Lancashire County, England, with Selected Family Lines*: Austin, Texas, Privately Published (August 1999) unk p.

## 1. Introduction

Grimshaw is an English name whose earliest origins were in Lancashire County just south of Blackburn (Figure 1). The name, and the family which bears it, go back to 1000 A.D., or before, when surnames were beginning to be used in England<sup>2</sup>. The objective of this report is to summarize the readily available (published) records of Grimshaw immigrants to the United States.

To set the context for these immigrations, an overview is provided of the population of Grimshaws in the world today and (in Section 2) of the English origins of the Grimshaws. Then the sources of immigration information that were reviewed and found to contain data on Grimshaws are outlined (Section 3). Next, the Grimshaw immigrants are reviewed (Section 4) in approximate chronological order. A summary and suggested next steps are given in Section 5. Section 6 provides a list of references used in the investigation. Background information on the earliest Grimshaw family lines is provided in the appendices (A to D). Part B of the report presents photocopies of the relevant pages (front matter and pages with Grimshaw information) of the references included in the survey.

### 1.1. World Population of Grimshaws

Most of the Grimshaws in the world still live in England where the name originated. Halberts<sup>3</sup> (1999, p. 6.2-6.3) published an estimate of about 18,000 Grimshaws, living in about 5,400 households, in the world (Table 1). Almost three-fourths (74%) are in England, and nearly all of the rest are in the former British colonies of the U.S., Australia and Canada. Only about two percent live elsewhere in the world.

	<u>Population</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Households</u>
Great Britain	13,355	74.1%	3,816
United States	2,471	13.7%	802
Australia	1,034	5.7%	336
Canada	748	4.2%	243
New Zealand	132	0.7%	43
South Africa	98	0.5%	25
Northern Ireland	68	0.4%	19
Channel Islands	NI <sup>1</sup>	--	16
France	38	0.2%	11
Isle of Man	NI	--	11
Ireland	NI	--	9
Germany	33	0.2%	9
Italy	20	0.1%	6
Switzerland	<u>18</u>	0.1%	<u>5</u>
Total	18,015		5,351

<sup>1</sup>NI = Not indicated

Table 1.

### Distribution of Grimshaw Population in the World<sup>3</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Grimshaw, Thomas, 1999, *Grimshaw Origins in Lancashire County, England, with Selected Family Lines*: Austin, Texas, Privately Published (August 1999) unk p.

<sup>3</sup> Halberts Family Heritage, 1999, *The New World Book of Grimshaws*: Bath, OH, Halberts Family Heritage, 187 p.

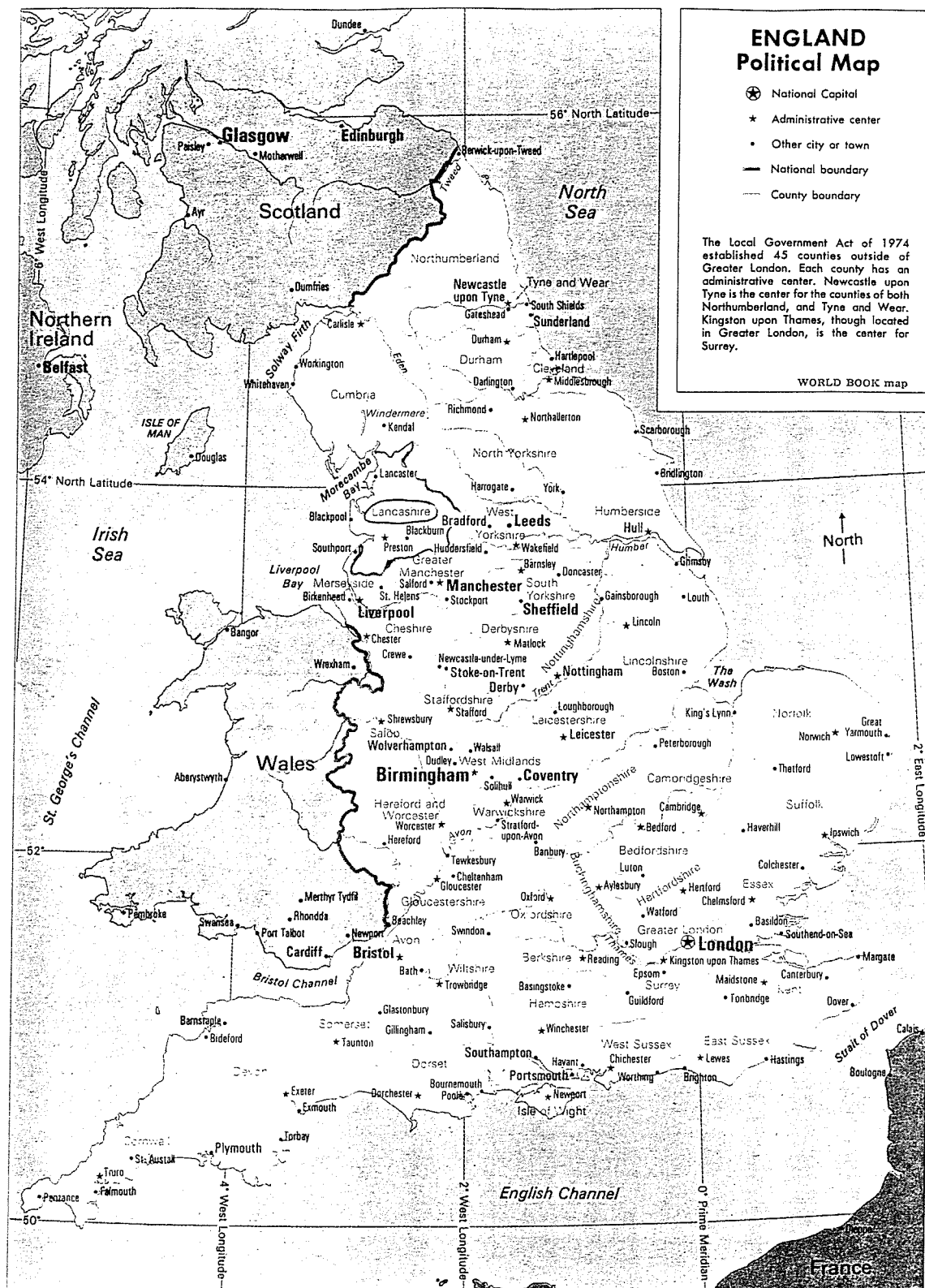


Figure 1  
 Location of Lancashire County (circled) in England<sup>4</sup>  
 (Note also location of Blackburn)

<sup>4</sup> World Book Inc., 1985, The World Book Encyclopedia, v. 6 ("E"): Chicago, IL, World Book, 368 p. (p. 241)

## 1.2. Grimshaws in North America

About 18% of the living population of Grimshaws (over 3,200 individuals) reside in North America (U.S., 2471; Canada, 748). The ancestors of these Grimshaws apparently migrated to North America as many different Grimshaw individuals and families over a long period extending at least back to the mid-1600s and continuing well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Halberts<sup>5</sup> published an “International Registry” of Grimshaws, which includes entries of individual Grimshaws, grouped by state or province (or other sub-national political subdivision). Although a cursory review of the data indicates substantial problems<sup>6</sup>, it may be used as a general indicator of the distribution of Grimshaws in the U.S. and Canada. Table 2 shows the indicated number of Grimshaws in each state and province. The data include about 774 Grimshaws in the U.S. and 243 in Canada, compared to a total estimated population of 2,471 and 748, respectively, indicated in Table 1. The “capture rate” of the “International Registry” database (including duplicate entries) is thus just over 30% for both countries.

United States:				Canada:				
CA	82	OK	16	AK	4	ON	167	
FL	60	AZ	14	KS	4	BC	45	
NY	51	CO	14	HI	3	AL	12	
MI	49	LA	14	IA	3	MB	10	
CT	43	VA	12	IN	3	PQ	7	
MA	42	WI	12	NH	3	SA	2	
OH	41	MD	11	ID	2			
UT	32	NC	10	WV	2			
MO	31	SD	10	AL	1			
IL	30	ME	9	AR	1			
TX	28	KY	8	DE	1			
NJ	24	NV	7	MN	1			
RI	21	MT	6	ND	1			
PA	20	NE	6	TN	1			
WA	18	SC	5	WY	1			
GA	17							
Total U.S.				774	Total Canada:			243

Table 2

Number of Grimshaws in States and Provinces Included in Halberts “International Registry”

Notwithstanding the rather highly mobile societies in the U.S. and Canada, it is highly likely that the distribution of Grimshaws in these two countries reflects to some degree the place of entry and settlement patterns of the original Grimshaw immigrants.

<sup>5</sup> Halberts Family Heritage, 1999, The New World Book of Grimshaws: Bath, OH, Halberts Family Heritage, 187 p.

<sup>6</sup> Numerous duplicate entries are quite obvious, for example. In Texas, the author is listed twice, once at an address he left almost 10 years ago. On the other hand, neither his mother nor his ex-wife, who live in Austin, are included. The wife (Dr. Beverly Grimshaw) of Dr. Randall Grimshaw (also in Austin) is included, but Randall is not.



## 2. Grimshaw Origins

The Grimshaws who immigrated to the U.S. and Canada almost certainly come from families whose roots ultimately extend to the original Grimshaws in Lancashire County, England. The derivation of the name, the original Grimshaw location and family line, and the coat of arms and crest of that family are summarized below. Additional detail on specific family lines is given in the appendices.

### 2.1. Origin of the Grimshaw Surname

In England surnames were derived from several sources, including geographic locations, means of livelihood, and spiritual or religious associations. Grimshaw appears to fall in the latter category.

The history of England, extending back before the initial Roman invasion of 55 B.C., is mostly one of a succession of invasions of peoples from the European continent, especially the northern, Scandinavian areas. Among the invaders were the Vikings, whose descendants apparently gave rise to the Grimshaw surname. Viking raids on the British Isles began in the 700s and by 850 had become an invasion. "From Norway the Vikings conquered southern Scotland and the Hebrides, the Isle of Man, Cumberland and Lancashire, and finally Ireland..." (Halliday<sup>7</sup>, p. 34). Rogers<sup>8</sup> provides an excellent description of the early Viking origin of Grimshaw in England:

Viking attitudes to the whole natural world seem to show a people, still close to nature, who combine superstitious veneration with a down-to-earth practical respect for the countryside. The special tree or grove often had some significance as a sacred place.... Christianity sometimes stands accused of pessimism because of its emphasis on a happy life after death may lead its followers to accept present miseries; nevertheless, it seems raging optimism, when compared with the ancient Viking belief in prospect of the ultimate extinction of mankind, in a cataclysmic struggle of good versus evil: evil, in the form of a snake coiled round the world-tree, would prevail, and final darkness would prevail, and final darkness settle on all in a 'twilight of the gods'.

It would be absurd to try to assess to what extent Vikings adhered to the letter of such beliefs, but they colour Viking place-names. Grimr, a recurrent personal name in place-names, had ambivalent overtones; sometimes it seems to have signified the god Odin, thought to go about disguised in a grim mask. At other times it seems to stand as a nickname for the devil. Possibly some forlorn unpromising site was dubbed 'devil's settlement', or the place might have pagan associations.... (Grimr) forms an element of –

**GRIMSHAW - Grimr's wood, and GRIMTHORPE – Grimr's outlying farm.**

Additional information on the early origins of the Grimshaw surname and family is provided by The Hall of Names<sup>9</sup> :

History researchers have examined reproductions of such ancient manuscripts as the Domesday Book (1086), the Ragman Rolls (1291-1296), the Curia Regis Rolls, The Pipe Rolls, the Hearth Rolls, parish registers, baptismals, (and) tax records. They found the first record of the name Grimshaw in Lancashire where they were seated from very ancient times at Grimshaw, some say well before the Norman Conquest and the arrival of Duke William at Hastings in 1066 A.D.

---

<sup>7</sup> Halliday, F.E., 1995, *England – A Concise History*: London, Thames and Hudson, 240 p.

<sup>8</sup> Rogers, K.H., 1991, *Vikings & Surnames*: York, England, William Sessions Limited, p. 15-16.

<sup>9</sup> Hall of Names, 1994, *The Ancient History of the Distinguished Surname Grimshaw*: Hall of Names, Inc., Certification No. 943320-12.10H-11680, 1 p.

...this notable English family name, Grimshaw, emerged as an influential name in the county of Lancashire where the name was anciently found..... The Grimshaws were led to join King Richard in 1190 on his Crusade to Jerusalem and later, during the 14<sup>th</sup> century, the Grimshaws were amongst the English armies who fought back invasions from Scotland.

In summary, the Grimshaw name originated among the descendants of Vikings in England. It extends back at least to 1190 A.D. and likely goes back before the Norman invasion of 1066 A.D.

## 2.2. Location of Grimshaw Origins in Lancashire County, England

The original Grimshaw location is just south of Blackburn, near Darwen (Figure 2). Another location that was important in early Grimshaw history is Clayton-le-Moors, which is northeast of Blackburn. The original Grimshaw family apparently lived at the Grimshaw location from its Viking beginnings until the mid-1300s, when the family relocated to Clayton-le-Moors about six miles to the northeast.

Besides Blackburn, Darwen, Grimshaw and Clayton-le-Moors, several other locations shown on the map often appear in immigrant information and other family history studies of the Grimshaws, including the following:

- Accrington
- Haslingden
- Waterside
- Hoddleston
- Pickup Bank
- Duckworth Hall
- Oakenshaw
- Shuttleworth Hall
- Dunkenhalgh
- Rishton
- Great Harwood
- Church
- Oswaldthistle
- Huncoat
- Altham

Lancashire County was the location of the origins of the Industrial Revolution, particularly in textiles, and the Blackburn area bears many “legacies” of its industrial past. Extensive coal mining was also formerly done, including both at Grimshaw and Clayton-le-Moors. Many technical inventions and developments occurred in the area during the early days of the Industrial Revolution, again, particularly in textiles. And some of the worst social ills of the era also occurred, including starvation of textile workers in their homes and power-loom riots. No doubt the difficult living conditions for the average workers (for example in the coal mines and textile mills), even during good economic times, were a major driving force for the emigrations to the New World.

## 2.3. The Earliest Recorded Grimshaws

The earliest recorded Grimshaw family apparently began with Walter de Grimshaw, who was living in about 1250 AD. A descendant chart for this family was published in the 1800’s by Thomas Dunham Whitaker<sup>10</sup>. A copy of this chart is presented in Appendix A with a description.

---

<sup>10</sup> Whitaker, Thomas Dunham, 1872, *An History of the Original Parish of Whalley, and Honor of Clitheroe* (Revised and enlarged by John G. Nichols and Ponsoby A. Lyons): London, George Routledge and Sons, 4<sup>th</sup> Edition; v. II, p. 274-275.

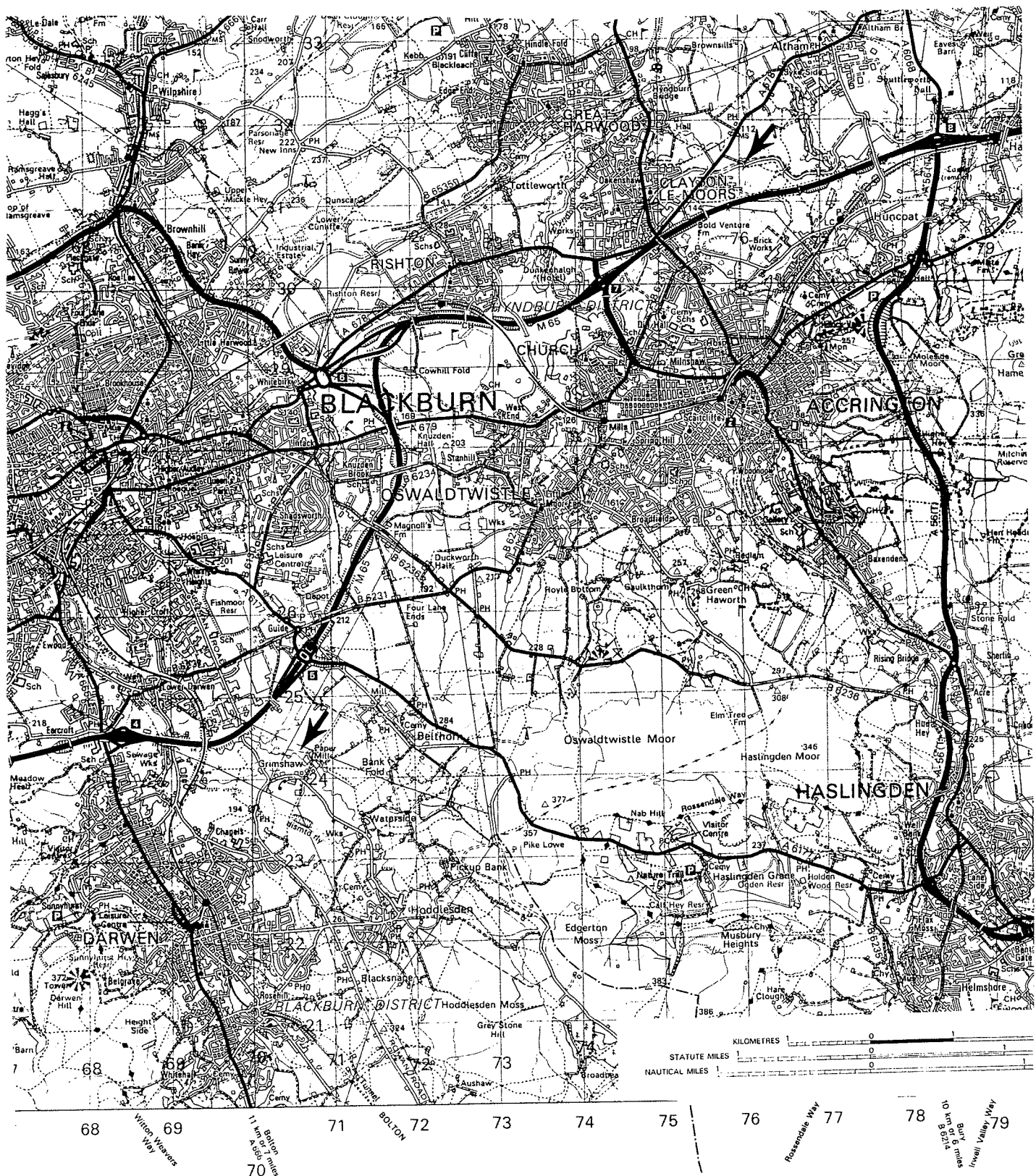


Figure 2

Location of Grimshaw and Clayton-le-Moors (arrows) near Blackburn, Lancashire County<sup>11</sup>

<sup>11</sup> British Ordnance Survey, 1998, Landranger Map Series, Sheet 103 (Blackburn and Burnley), scale 1:50:000

This is the family that was living at the original Grimshaw location. Since the Grimshaw name started as early as 1000 AD, Walter's line, when it was first recorded in 1250, apparently began in a family line that had been in existence for over 200 years.

Adam, the fifth first-born Grimshaw after Walter, married Cecily de Clayton, heiress of the Clayton estate, and the family moved from its original location near Darwen to the estate of Clayton-le-Moors, about 6 miles to the northeast, in about 1345-47 AD. It is likely that most, if not all, of the Grimshaws in the world today descended from this original family<sup>12</sup>, including those that immigrated to the U.S. and Canada.

Three additional noteworthy Grimshaw lines, all connected back to the original line of Walter, were the Oakenshaw line, described by Trappes-Lomax<sup>13</sup>, and the Pendle Forest Line and "Irish" lines, outlined by Whitaker. These lines are described in Appendices B, C, and D. They are outlined in this report because many of the descendants of Grimshaw immigrants to the U.S. and Canada may be able to trace their roots back through one of these lines. Appendix E presents a modern genealogy software-based synthesis<sup>14</sup> of the four family lines presented in Appendices A, B, C and D.

#### 2.4. The Grimshaw Coat of Arms and Crest

The coat of arms of the original Grimshaw family is dominated by a griffin, a mythological creature that is half lion and half eagle. The crest consists of two lions' heads arranged back to back. Burke's General Armory<sup>15</sup> (p. 430) provides the following description:

"Ar. a griffin segreant sa. beaked and legged or. Crest - Two lions' heads, erased, collared, and endorsed, ppr.", where:

Ar. =	Armed; all birds which have talons and bills that aid them to seize and rend their prey, are in blazon said to be armed when those weapons differ in tincture from their bodies.
griffin =	An imaginary animal, the upper half that of an eagle, and the lower half that of a lion.
segreant =	Applied to a griffin when erect, with wings endorsed.
sa. =	salient -- The posture of an animal leaping on its prey.
or. =	The tincture of gold or yellow.
erased =	Forcibly torn from the body, a head, limb, or other object erased, has its severed parts jagged like the teeth of a saw.
endorsed =	addorsed -- Placed back to back.
ppr. =	proper -- Applied to every animal, vegetable, etc., when borne of their natural color.

---

<sup>12</sup> The possibility exists that there are Grimshaw lines that descended from the ancestors of Walter, and are therefore not descended directly from this family line.

<sup>13</sup> Trappes-Lomax, Richard, 1926, A History of the Township and Manor of Clayton-le-Moors, County Lancaster: Chetham Society, Second Series, v. 85, 175 p.

<sup>14</sup> Thanks are extended to Jim Grimshaw, Oak Harbor, WA, for making this file available to the author.

<sup>15</sup> Burke, Sir Bernard, 1884, The General Armory of England, Scotland and Wales: London, Harrison (Books), 1185 p.

Fairburn<sup>16</sup> (p. 218) provides the following very similar descriptions:

Grimshaw, Lanc., a griffin, segreant, sa., beaked and membered, or. Pl. 67, cr. 13.

Grimshaw, Eng., two lions' heads, erased, (collared,) and addorsed, ppr. Pl. 28, cr. 10

Pollard<sup>17</sup> (p. 25) gives additional detail on the Grimshaw arms as follows:

Adam de Grimshaw, living in 1314, married Cecily de Clayton, sole heiress of Clayton-le-Moors. The Grimshaws had as their arms, a griffin segreant (wings back to back) on a silver shield. They had their pedigree and arms sanctioned in the 1613 Visitation of the Heralds.

Perhaps one of the most accurate renditions of the combined coat of arms and crest was published by Taylor<sup>18</sup>. It is shown on the cover of this report.

---

<sup>16</sup> Fairburn, James, 1986, *Fairburn's Crests of the Families of Great Britain and Ireland*: Poole, England, New Orchard Editions, 599 p.

<sup>17</sup> Pollard, Louie, 1978, *Great Harwood Gleanings*: Lancashire County Library and Leisure Committee, unk p.

<sup>18</sup> Taylor, Sharon, 1982, *The Amazing Story of the Grimshaws in America*: Halbert's, Inc., 63 p.+

### 3. Sources of Immigration Information

As noted, this report summarizes the readily available (published) records of Grimshaw immigrants to the U.S. Many sources were consulted; most of the references were available at the Genealogy Division of the Texas State Library (referred to below as Texas Genealogy Library, or “TGL”) in Austin, Texas. Two other libraries were important sources of references not available at TGL – the Pennsylvania Room of the Carnegie Library (“PCL”), Pittsburgh, PA and the Sutro Library (“Sutro”), in San Francisco CA. One primary source (actually an index that led to 30-plus other references) and three secondary sources were found and are described below; others are certain to be located and will be included in future versions of this report.

Each of the sources that was surveyed, and that included at least one Grimshaw immigrant, is described in the following subsections, referenced by the principal author(s). The final subsection indicates important, commonly used references that were reviewed but appear to contain no Grimshaw entries. The Grimshaws who were found in the survey are then described in chronological order in Section 4, including the information provided in the references. Copies of the relevant pages (“front matter” and pages with Grimshaw information) are included in Part B of the report.

The primary focus of this report (or at least the current version) is on the U.S. Information on Grimshaw immigrants to Canada will be added in future versions.

#### 3.1. Variants of the Grimshaw Name

There are many variations in the spelling of the Grimshaw name. As those of us who bear the name know all too well, people often have difficulty in “hearing” the name when it is pronounced to them for the first time. Even though the name is quite “phonetic,” it nearly always must be spelled out when it is being transcribed by someone who hasn’t heard it before. It’s almost as though they “can’t believe their ears” when hearing the name for the first time!

Certainly those taking down the name for immigration, census-taking and related reasons were no exception, so the “net was cast widely” in this survey of immigrant records for Grimshaws. The strategy that evolved in looking through alphabetic indexes was to start with the “Greens” and continue to the end of the “Gri-” listings (often with the name “Grizzle”). This strategy captures nearly all of the variations that were “honest mistakes” by the transcriber; some of the more commonly encountered variants are as follows:

Greenshaw	Grimsha	Grinshaw	Grishaw
Grenshaw	Grimshew	Grinsha	
Grensha	Grimshow	Grisha	

Variants, such as shortening to Grim, at the initiative of the immigrant (or by the transcriber), were not captured. Grim is a very common German surname, and many Grims from Germany immigrated to the U.S. and Canada. Many variants are “borderline” – Grishaw, for example, could be either of two mistakes – leaving out the “m” in Grimshaw, or substituting a “w” for its upside-down counterpart “m” in Grisham. Greenhaw or Greenhow are examples of names that were not included because they have their own origin and identity. No doubt some names that might, or ought, to have been included were inadvertently omitted.

### 3.2. Filby, 1981-2000<sup>19</sup>

Perhaps the single most significant readily available, published source of immigrant information for the U.S. is referred to as “Filby” (or “PILP”), which was first published in 1981 and annual supplements have been published since through 2000. (Only the first volume is cited in the footnote below, but all supplements are included in the Bibliography.) Filby is best considered as a “secondary” source in that it is an index of other published sources containing lists of immigrants. The approach used in Filby, both in the original work and in the supplements, is to select a set of sources containing immigrant information for review, provide a complete citation, and assign a unique number to each. The list of citations is then followed by a comprehensive alphabetical index of names of all immigrants included in all the citations. The index includes the name, the state, sometimes the age, the year, the unique reference number, and the page in the citation where the immigrant can be found. The researcher can then locate the cited reference and turn to the indicated page to access the information included.

A total of 52 indicated Grimshaw immigrants was found in the original volume and annual supplements of Filby; they are summarized in Table 3. Some of the citations appear to reference the same individual, so the number of “unique” entries appears to be about 36.

A citation list for the reference numbers indicated in Table 3 (second-to-last column) is included in Table 4 (in order of reference number) and is also included in the Bibliography (Section 6). Thirty-one references were included in the Filby list. As many of these references as possible were located, and copies were made of the “front matter” (title page, copyright page and selected additional pages) and the pages containing the Grimshaw immigrant’s name(s). As noted, these copies are included in Part B of this report. Three of the Filby-cited references have not yet been found.

The Grimshaws found in the references indexed in Filby are described in detail in chronological order in Section 4. In addition, three important sources of Grimshaw immigration were found that have not (yet) been indexed in Filby; they are described in the remainder of this section.

---

<sup>19</sup> Filby, P. William, ed., 1981, *Passenger and Immigration Lists Index – a Guide to Published Arrival Records of about 500,000 Passengers Who Came to the United States in the Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Centuries*: Detroit, MI, Gale Research Co., Volume 1, A-G, 787 p.

No	Filby	Last	First	Age	City	ST	Year	Ref	Page
1	1981	Grimshahaw	George	n.a.	Philadelphia	PA	1840	9296	198
2	1981	Grimshahw	Giblum	n.a.	Philadelphia	PA	1870	9296	198
3	1981	Grimshaw	Hugh	n.a.	Philadelphia	PA	1813	9296	198 136
4	1981	Grimshaw	James	n.a.	VA	VA	1739	1222	115
5	1981	Grimshaw	Judith	n.a.	VA	GA	1737	1322	77
6	1981	Grimshaw	Miles	n.a.		MD/VA	1698	9151	180
7	1981	Grimshaw	William	n.a.	Philadelphia	PA	1820	9296	198
8	1981	Grimshaw	William	n.a.	Philadelphia	PA	1880	9296	198
9	1981	Grimshaw	Wm	n.a.	Philadelphia	PA	1808	9296	198
10	1981	Grimshaw	Wm	n.a.		VA	1651	2772	139
11	1982	Grimshaw	Isaac	40		NY	1812	8195	123, 124, 324
12	1982	Grimshaw	John	n.a.		GA	1737	3388	10
13	1982	Grimshaw	John	48		NY	1812	8195	123, 124, 324
14	1982	Grimshaw	Joseph	49		NY	1812	8195	124
15	1982	Grimshaw	Judith	n.a.		GA	1737	3388	10
16	1982	Grimshaw	Samuel	n.a.		AM	1805	8195	321
17	1983	Grimshaw	George	n.a.		MI	1829	6401	80
18	1984	Grimsha	Phillip	n.a.		NY	1831	5962	21
19	1984	Grimshaw	Eliza	n.a.		VA	1696	6223	6
20	1984	Grimshaw	Samuel	n.a.		NY	1835	8258	46
21	1984	Grimshaw	William	n.a.		VA	1651	6220	222
22	1987	Grimshaw	Edmund	21?		MD	1767	1357.2	55
23	1987	Grimshaw	James	n.a.		VA	1739	1217.2	115
24	1987	Grimshaw	Jas.	n.a.		VA	1739	3700	69
25	1987	Grimshaw	Job	n.a.		MD	1764	1357.2	55
26	1987	Grimshaw	John	n.a.		IL	1857	8368	51
27	1987	Grimshaw	Joseph	30		NY	1849	1133.60	9
28	1988	Grimshaw	Benjamin	n.a.		PA	1857	1869	49
29	1988	Grimshaw	Craven	n.a.		PA	1873	1869	49
30	1988	Grimshaw	Job	n.a.		AM	1761	1217.5	48
31	1988	Grimshaw	John	n.a.		AM	1755	1217.6	74
32	1988	Grimshaw	John W	n.a.		PA	1864	1869	49
33	1990	Grimshaw	John	n.a.	New York	NY	1820	7870	108
34	1993	Grimshaw	Miles			MD/VA	1698	1219.5	699
35	1995	Grimshaw	Henry			IL	1860	3703.1	49
36	1995	Grimshaw	Jno			VA	1670	6221	82
37	1995	Grimshaw	John			VA	1670	6221	74
38	1995	Grimshaw	Thomas	24	New York	NY	1837	5704.1	19
39	1996	Grimshaw	John			IA	1866	123.54	21
40	1996	Grimshaw	Miles			MD/VA	1698	2212	10
41	1998	Grimshaw	Hugh		Philadelphia	PA	1811	6466.4	278
42	1998	Grimshaw	Hugh		Philadelphia	PA	1812	6466.4	278
43	1998	Grimshaw	Isaac		Philadelphia	PA	1805	6466.4	278
44	1998	Grimsham	John			NY	1842	752.50	66
45	1999	Grimshaw	Edmund			AM	1766	1220.11	339
46	1999	Grimshaw	James			VA	1739	1220.11	339
47	1999	Grimshaw	Job			AM	1761	1220.11	339
48	1999	Grimshaw	John			AM	1745	1220.11	339
49	1999	Grimshaw	Thomas			AM	1759	1220.11	339
50	2000	Grimshaw	Edmund			MD	1767	1229.10	279
51	2000	Grimshaw	James			VA	1739	1229.10	82
52	2000	Grimshaw	Job			MD	1764	1229.10	279

Note: references italicized and with underlines have not yet been located and copied.

Table 3  
Grimshaw Immigrant Entries in Filby, 1981-2000



Ref	Citation	Page	Filby Year
<u>123.54</u>	Appanoose County Genealogy Society, 1985, Index to Naturalization Records of Appanoose County, Iowa: Centerville, IA, the society, 86 p.	21	1996
752.5	Bracy, Isabel, 1990, Immigrants in Madison County, New York, 1815-1860: Interlaken, NY, Heart of the Lakes Publishing, 120 p.	66	1998
1133.6	Cassaday, Michael, 1982, Wisconsin-Bound Passengers on Ship Marmion, in Wisconsin State Genealogical Society News Letter, v. 29, no. 1 (June 1982), p. 9	9	1987
1217.2	Coldham, Peter W., 1983, Bonded Passengers to America, Two Volumes in One: Baltimore, MD, Genealogical Publishing Co., unk. p.	115	1987
1217.5	Coldham, Peter W., 1983, Bonded Passengers to America, Volume 5, Western Circuit, 1664-1775: Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Hampshire, Somerset, and Wiltshire, with a List of the Rebels of 1685: Baltimore, MD, Genealogical Publishing Co., 95 p.	48	1988
1217.6	Coldham, Peter W., 1983, Bonded Passengers to America, Volume 6, Oxford Circuit, 1663-1775: Berkshire, Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Monmouthshire, Oxfordshire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, and Worcestershire: Baltimore, MD, Genealogical Publishing Co., 95 p.	74	1988
1219.5	Coldham, Peter W., 1990, The Complete Book of Emigrants: A Comprehensive Listing Compiled from English Public Records of Those Who Took Ship to the Americas for Political, Religious, and Economic Reasons; of those Who Were Deported for Vagrancy, Roguery, or Non-Conformity; and of Those Who Were Sold to Labour in the Colonies, 1661-1699: Baltimore, MD, Genealogical Publishing Co., 894 p.	699	1993
1220.11	Coldham, Peter W., 1988, The Complete Book of Emigrants in Bondage, 1614-1775: Baltimore, MD, Genealogical Publishing Co., 920 p.	339	1999
1222	Coldham, Peter W., 1974, English Convicts in Colonial America, Volume 1, Middlesex 1617-1775: New Orleans, LA, Polyanthos, 301 p.	115	1981
1229.10	Coldham, Peter W., 1997, The Kings Passengers to Maryland and Virginia: Westminster, MD, Family Line Publications, 450 p.	82, 279	2000
1322	Coulter, Ellis M., and Albert B. Saye, eds., 1983, A List of the Early Settlers of Georgia: Baltimore, MD, Genealogical Publishing Co., 111 p.	77	1981
1357.2	Cox, Richard J., 1981, Maryland Runaway Convict Servants, 1745-1780, in National Genealogical Society Quarterly, v. 69, no. 1 (March 1981), p. 51-58	55	1987
1869	Erie County Society for Genealogical Research, compiler, 1983, Erie County, Pennsylvania, Naturalizations, 1825-1906: Erie, PA, the society, 179 p.	49	1988
2212	French, Elizabeth, 1913, List of Emigrants to America from Liverpool, 1697-1707: Boston, MA, New England Genealogical Society, 55 p. (reprinted 1962, 1983 by Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, MD)	10	1996
2772	Greer, George C., 1912, Early Virginia Immigrants, 1623-1666: Richmond, VA, W.C. Hill Printing Co. 376 p. (Reprinted 1960, Baltimore, MD, Genealogical Publishing Co.)	139	1981
3388	Unknown Author, 1970, Immigrants from Great Britain to the Georgia Colony: Morrow, GA, Genealogical Enterprises, 27 p.	10	1983
3700	Kaminkow, Marion, and Jack Kaminkow, eds., 1967, Original Lists of Emigrants in Bondage from London to the American Colonies, 1717-1744: Baltimore, MD, Magna Carta Book Co., 211 p. (reprinted 1981, Magna Carta Book Co.)	69	1987

Note: references italicized and with underlines have not yet been located and copied.

Table 4 (continued on next page)

Filby References that Contain Information on Grimshaw Immigrants

Ref	Citation	Page	Filby Year
3703.1	Kane County Genealogical Society, 1988, Kane County, Illinois Naturalization Records, 1857-1906: Geneva, IL, the society, 162 p.	49	1995
5704.1	Mitchell, Brian, 1989, Irish Emigration Lists, 1833-1839: Lists of Emigrants Extracted from Ordnance Survey Memoirs for Counties Londonderry and Antrim: Baltimore, MD, Genealogical Publishing Co., 118 p.	19	1995
5962	Myers, Mrs. Lester F., 1968, Declarations of Intention and Naturalization Papers at the County Clerk's Office in Auburn, New York, <u>in</u> Tree Talks, v. 8, no. 3 (September 1968), p. 21-22	21	1984
6220	Nugent, Nell M., abstractor, 1934, Cavaliers and Pioneers: Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents and Grants, Volume 2, 1623-1666: Richmond, VA, Dietz Printing Co., 766 p. (reprinted 1969, Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, MD)	222	1984
6221	Nugent, Nell M., 1977, Cavaliers and Pioneers: Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents and Grants, Volume 1, 1666-1695: Richmond, VA, Virginia State Library, 609 p.	82	1995
6223	Nugent, Nell M., abstractor, 1979, Cavaliers and Pioneers: Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents and Grants, Volume 3, 1695-1732: Richmond, VA, Virginia State Library, 578 p.	6	1984
<u>6401</u>	U.S. Work Projects Administration, Division of Community Service Programs, Old Law Naturalization Records Project, 1942, Index to Naturalization Records, Mississippi Courts, 1798-1906: Jackson MI, Old Law Naturalization Records Project, unk. p.	80	1983
6466.4	Tepper, Michael, general editor, and Elizabeth P. Bentley, transcriber, 1986, Passenger Arrivals at the Port of Philadelphia, 1800-1819: Baltimore, MD, Genealogical Publishing Co., 913 p.	278	1998
7870	Samuelsen, W. David, 1986, New York City Passenger List Manifests Index, 1820-1824: North Salt Lake, UT, Accelerated Indexing Systems International, 290 p.	108	1990
8195	Scott, Kenneth, compiler, 1979, British Aliens in the United States During the War of 1812: Baltimore, MD, Genealogical Publishing Co., 420 p.	123, 124, 324	1982
8258	Scott, Kenneth, and Roseanne Conway, compilers, 1978, New York Alien Residents, 1825-1848: Baltimore, MD, Genealogical Publishing Co., 122 p.	46	1984
<u>8368</u>	Shelley, Jane and Elsie M., Wasser, compilers, 1983, Naturalization and Intentions of Madison County, Illinois: An Index 1816-1900: Edwardsville, IL, the compilers, unk p.	51	1987
9151	Tepper, Michael, ed., 1977, Passengers to America: a Consolidation of Ship Passenger Lists from The New England Historical and Genealogical Register: Baltimore, MD, Genealogical Publishing Co. (Reprinted 1978 with new indexes, 554 p.)	180	1981
9296	Filby, P. William, ed., 1982, Philadelphia Naturalization Records – an Index to Records of Aliens' Declarations of Intention and/or Oaths of Allegiance, 1789-1880, in United States Circuit Court, United States District Court, Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Quarter Sessions Court, Court of Common Pleas, Philadelphia: Detroit, MI, Gale Research Co., 716 p.	198	1981

Note: references italicized and with underlines have not yet been located and copied.

Table 4 (continued from previous page)

Filby References that Contain Information on Grimshaw Immigrants

### 3.3. Glazier and Tepper, 1983-1986<sup>20</sup>

Glazier and Tepper focused specifically on arrivals at the Port of New York and on the period of the Irish famine from 1846 to 1851. The work is published in seven volumes covering successive intervals during the period January 1846 to December 1851. Each volume contains documentation, in chronological order, of ships that arrived at the port, and for each ship a list of passengers is included. The volumes are carefully indexed by surname and page number with the ship's list of immigrants for the name.

All of the volumes except Volume 1 were found to have Grimshaw immigrants listed; the entries are summarized in Table 4. A total of 15 Grimshaws is included on the list; only one appears to overlap with the citations in Filby. Copies of the front matter, pages with Grimshaw entries, and index pages with Grimshaw entries are included in Part B of this report.

Last	First	Age Sex	Occupation	Arrival	Embarkation	Ship	G&T Volume
Grimshaw	Bing	45 M	Laborer	6/13/1848	Liverpool	Milan	2
Grimshaw	William	45 M	Laborer	6/13/1848	Liverpool	Milan	2
Grimshaw	Thos.	50 M	Laborer	10/31/1848	Liverpool	Enterprise	3
Grimshaw	Joseph	18 M	Laborer	11/2/1848	Liverpool	Columbia	3
Grimshaw	George	30 M	Laborer	4/5/1849	Liverpool	Elsinor	4
Grinshaw	Sarah	70 F	Farmer	5/18/1850	Liverpool	Empire-State	5
Grimshaw	Mary	20 F	Servant	8/19/1850	Liverpool	Manhattan	6
Grimshaw	Margaret	20 F	Servant	8/19/1850	Liverpool	Manhattan	6
Grimshaw	W.	52 M	Farmer	10/2/1850	Liverpool	Constellation	6
Grimshaw	U-Mrs.	50 F	Farmer	10/2/1850	Liverpool	Constellation	6
Grimshaw	Martha	16 F	Farmer	10/2/1850	Liverpool	Constellation	6
Grimshaw	Emma	12 F	Farmer	10/2/1850	Liverpool	Constellation	6
Grimshaw	Ellen	10 F	Farmer	10/2/1850	Liverpool	Constellation	6
Grimshaw	Margt.	20 F	Servant	7/30/1851	Liverpool	Manhattan	7
Grimshaw	U	0 U	Infant	7/30/1851	Liverpool	Manhattan	7

Table 5

#### Grimshaw Immigrant Entries in Glazier and Tepper

The Grimshaws listed in Table 5 are described with those listed in Filby references, in chronological order, in Section 4.

<sup>20</sup> Glazier, Ira A., ed., and Michael Tepper, assoc. ed., 1983-1986, *The Famine Immigrants – Lists of Irish Immigrants Arriving at the Port of New York, 1846-1851*, in 7 volumes: Baltimore, MD, Genealogical Publishing Co.:

- Vol. 1, 1983, January 1846 – June 1847, 841p.
- Vol. 2, 1983, July 1847 – June 1848, 722 p.
- Vol. 3, 1984, July 1848 – March 1849, 695 p.
- Vol. 4, 1984, April 1849 – September 1849, 814 p.
- Vol. 5, 1985, October 1849 – May 1850, 638 p.
- Vol. 6, 1985, June 1850 – March 1851, 898 p.
- Vol. 7, 1986, April 1851 – December 1851, 1195 p.

### 3.4. Glazier and Filby, 1988 - 1990<sup>21</sup>

Judging from the titles of the early volumes of this series, the original period that was intended to be included in the scope of the work was 1850 to 1855, which would have ended with Volume 9. However, the series has continued to be published and extends through July 1893 (volume 64, published 2000). The first 31 volumes (through September 1875) have been surveyed for this report. Grimshaw entries were found only in Volumes 2 and 4.

The first Grimshaw entry was Henry, referenced in Volume 2 as arriving in New Orleans from London on May 21, 1852 on the ship "John Currier." The second was James Grimshaw, in Volume 4, who arrived in New York from London on September 30, 1852 on the ship "Patrick Henry." Additional information on Henry and James is given in Section 4. Copies of the front matter and relevant pages are included in Part B.

### 3.5. Bentley, 1999<sup>22</sup>

This relatively recent work includes information on passengers who arrived at the Port of New York between 1820 and 1829. It includes entries for the following eight Grimshaw immigrants:

Name	Age	Sex	Occupation	Country to Which They Belong	Country They Intend to Inhabit	Ship	Date of Arrival
Grimshant, Jas.	25	M	Merchant	G. Brittain	U. States	Pacific	23 Jan 1826
Grimshaw, Betsey	2	F	Child			Helen	4 Aug 1829
Grimshaw, James	26	M	Merchant	Great Brittain	America	Pacific	13 Jan 1827
Grimshaw, Jas., Mr.	30	M	Merchant	England	England	Manchester	8 Dec 1827
Grimshaw, John	20	M	Merchant	Great Britain	Great Britain	Nestor	3 Nov 1820
Grimshaw, Mary	23	F				Helen	4 Aug 1829
Grimshaw, Thos.	25					Helen	4 Aug 1829
Grimshaw, Wm.	21	M	Farmer	Great Britain	United States	Meridian	2 Jul 1827

Table 6  
Grimshaw Immigrants Listed in Bentley, 1999

It must be noted that two entries (Mr. Jas. and John) may not have been immigrants, but only visitors, as indicated by the entry that Great Britain was the country they intended to inhabit.

<sup>21</sup> Glazier, Ira A., ed., and P. William Filby, 1988-1990, *Germans to America – Lists of Passengers Arriving at U.S. Ports, 1850-1863*: Wilmington, DE, Scholarly Resources, Inc.:

- Vol. 1, 1988, January 1850 – May 1851, 757 p.
- Vol. 2, 1988, May 1851 – June 1852, 704 p.
- Vol. 3, 1988, June 1852 – September 1852, 678 p.
- Vol. 4, 1988, September 1852 – May 1853, 690 p.
- Vol. 5, 1989, May 1853 – October 1853, 712 p.
- Vol. 6, 1989, October 1853 – May 1854, 698 p.
- Vol. 7, 1989, May 1854 – August 1854, 704 p.
- Vol. 8, 1989, August 1854 – December 1854, 754 p.
- Vol. 9, 1989, December 1854 – December 1855, 740 p.

<sup>22</sup> Bentley, Elizabeth P., 1999, *Passenger Arrivals at the Port of New York, 1820-1829, from Customs Passenger Lists*: Baltimore, MD, Genealogical Publishing Co., 1491 p.

### 3.6. Sources Checked but Found to Have No Grimshaw Entries

Experienced family history researchers, after reading the references reviewed as described above, may wonder if common references with which they are familiar, but which are not cited, are not cited because they were reviewed and found to contain no Grimshaw entries or because they were not reviewed at all. To partially address this question, the following listed references were reviewed but found to contain no Grimshaw entries. They are also included in the Bibliography (Section 6).

- Tepper and Bentley, 1982<sup>23</sup>
- Whitmore, 1973<sup>24</sup>
- Rasmussen, 1965<sup>25</sup>
- Rasmussen, 1966<sup>26</sup>
- Rasmussen, 1967<sup>27</sup>
- Schlegel, 1980<sup>28</sup>
- McAuslan and Neff, 1960<sup>29</sup>
- Terry and Harding, 1981<sup>30</sup>
- Author Unknown, 1967<sup>31</sup>
- Author Unknown, 1969<sup>32</sup>

---

<sup>23</sup> Tepper, Michael H., and Elizabeth P. Bentley, 1982, *Passenger Arrivals at the Port of Baltimore, 1820-1834, from Customs Passenger Lists: Baltimore, MD*, Genealogical Publ. Co., 768 p.

<sup>24</sup> Whitmore, William H., 1973, *Port Arrivals and Immigrants to the City of Boston, 1715-1716 and 1762-1769: Baltimore, MD*, Genealogical Publ. Co., 111 p.

<sup>25</sup> Rasmussen, Louis J., 1965, *San Francisco Ship Passenger Lists*, v. I: 273 p.

<sup>26</sup> Rasmussen, Louis J., 1965, *San Francisco Ship Passenger Lists*, v. II: 384 p.

<sup>27</sup> Rasmussen, Louis J., 1965, *San Francisco Ship Passenger Lists*, v. IV: 471 p.

<sup>28</sup> Schlegel, Donald M., 1980, *Passengers from Ireland – Lists of Passengers Arriving at American Ports between 1811 and 1817*: 158 p.

<sup>29</sup> McAuslan, William A., and Lewis E. Neff, *Mayflower Index, Revised Edition of the Two Volumes of the Mayflower Index...*: 847 p.

<sup>30</sup> Terry, Milton E., and Anne B. Harding, compilers, 1981, *Mayflower Ancestral Index, Volume 1*: 717 p.

<sup>31</sup> Author Unknown, 1967, *Passenger Arrivals, 1819-1820, "A Transcript of the List of Passengers Who Arrived in the United States from the 1<sup>st</sup> October 1819 to the 30<sup>th</sup> September 1820*: 342 p.

<sup>32</sup> Author Unknown, 1969, *Passengers Who Arrived in the United States, September 1821 – December 1823*: 425 p.

- Hudgins, 1994a<sup>33</sup>
- Hudgins, 1994b<sup>34</sup>
- Fothergill, 1976<sup>35</sup>
- Coldham, 1987<sup>36</sup>
- Coldham, 1992<sup>37</sup>
- Coldham, 1993<sup>38</sup>
- Tepper, 1980, v. I<sup>39</sup>
- Tepper, 1980, v. II<sup>40</sup>
- White, 1989<sup>41</sup>
- Coldham, 1980<sup>42</sup>

To be sure, there is limited value in seeking to “prove a negative,” but, by the same token, it may be useful to some researchers to know the major data sources in which Grimshaws apparently did not leave any record.

---

<sup>33</sup> Hudgins, Denis, 1994, *Cavaliers and Pioneers – Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents and Grants, Volume Four: 1732-1741*: Richmond, VA, Virginia Genealogical Society, 355 p.

<sup>34</sup> Hudgins, Denis, 1994, *Cavaliers and Pioneers – Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents and Grants, Volume Five: 1741-1749*: Richmond, VA, Virginia Genealogical Society, 477 p.

<sup>35</sup> Fothergill, Gerald, 1976, *Emigrants from England, 1773-1776*: Baltimore, MD, Genealogical Publ. Co., 206 p.

<sup>36</sup> Coldham, Peter W., 1987, *The Complete Book of Emigrants, 1607-1660, a Comprehensive Listing of English Public Records of Those Who Took Ship to the Americas for Political, Religious, and Economic Reasons; of Those Who Were Deported for Vagrancy, Roguery, or Non-Conformity; and of Those Who Were Sold to Labour in the New Colonies*: Baltimore, MD, Genealogical Publishing Co., 600 p.

<sup>37</sup> Coldham, Peter W., 1992, *The Complete Book of Emigrants, 1700-1750, a Comprehensive Listing of English Public Records of Those Who Took Ship to the Americas for Political, Religious, and Economic Reasons; of Those Who Were Deported for Vagrancy, Roguery, or Non-Conformity; and of Those Who Were Sold to Labour in the New Colonies*: Baltimore, MD, Genealogical Publishing Co., 743 p.

<sup>38</sup> Coldham, Peter W., 1993, *The Complete Book of Emigrants, 1751-1776, a Comprehensive Listing of English Public Records of Those Who Took Ship to the Americas for Political, Religious, and Economic Reasons; of Those Who Were Deported for Vagrancy, Roguery, or Non-Conformity; and of Those Who Were Sold to Labour in the New Colonies*: Baltimore, MD, Genealogical Publishing Co., 349 p.

<sup>39</sup> Tepper, Michael, 1980, *New World Immigrants, a Consolidation of Ship Passenger Lists and Associated Data from the Periodical Literature, Volume I*: Baltimore, MD, Genealogical Publishing Co., 568 p.

<sup>40</sup> Tepper, Michael, 1980, *New World Immigrants, a Consolidation of Ship Passenger Lists and Associated Data from the Periodical Literature, Volume II*: Baltimore, MD, Genealogical Publishing Co., 602 p.

<sup>41</sup> White, Virgil D., 1989, *Index to War of 1812 Pension Files, Volume II: G-M*: Waynesboro, TN, The National Historical Publishing Co., 1338 p.

<sup>42</sup> Coldham, Peter W., 1980, *American Loyalist Claims, Volume I*: Washington D.C., National Genealogical Society, 616 p.

#### 4. Grimshaw Immigrants to the United States

Grimshaws have apparently been coming to the U.S. since the mid-1600s, less than 50 years after the founding of the Jamestown Colony in Virginia. The information on Grimshaw immigrants from the 30-plus references in Filby, as well as in Glazier and Tepper, Glazier and Filby, and Bentley (see Section 3), have been compiled in a single table and sorted in chronological order of the date attached to the record (Table 6). A total of 87 entries is shown, although many are obvious duplicates (the same Grimshaw immigrant recorded in different references). The number of “unique” Grimshaw immigrants is probably about 60 or 65, extending from 1651 to 1880. For each of these immigrants, a summary is provided in the remainder of this section of the information presented in the references.

Many different kinds of lists or other information sources are included in the references, including the following:

- Land ownership (or at least tenure)
- Indentured servitude
- Military service
- Deportation to the colonies for criminal offenses
- Passenger lists
- Baggage lists
- Registration as a resident alien (especially in times of war)
- Naturalization (declaration of intent, certification)
- Emigration lists (from country of origin)
- Local or county histories

Grimshaw immigrations were recorded based on information from all of these different types of sources.

The dates indicated are generally as close to the date of immigration as possible, but in many cases the event recorded is not for immigration, but (as noted) for naturalization, land ownership or other event that occurred after the immigrant had arrived. In these cases, the date is the “latest possible” date that immigration occurred; the actual immigration date may have been earlier, sometimes many years earlier.

It would be very difficult to estimate what fraction of the total number of Grimshaw immigrants were “captured” in these sources. Data from other lines of investigation, including compiling of information on existing family lines, show that some (if not most) of the Grimshaw families in the U.S. today are descended from immigrants not included in Table 6. If a “capture rate” of 50% is assumed, then no fewer than 120 to 150 Grimshaws immigrated to the U.S. between 1650 and 1880. And, of course, the immigration continued for at least another 4 to 5 decades, well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Future analysis of census records in the future may enable a better estimate to be made of the “capture rate”.

1653 Greenshan VA John Filby 1981, Ref 87201  
 1653 Greenshan VA Filby 1984, Ref 6820, p. 276  
 (check)

No	Year	Last	First	City	ST	Reference
1	1651	Grimshaw	Wm		VA	Filby, 1981, Ref 2772
2	1651	Grimshaw	William		VA	Filby, 1984, Ref 6220
3	1670	Grimshaw	Jno		VA	Filby, 1995, Ref 6221
4	1670	Grimshaw	John		VA	Filby, 1995, Ref 6221
5	1696	Grimshaw	Eliza		VA	Filby, 1984, Ref 6223
6	1698	Grimshaw	Miles		MD/VA	Filby, 1981, Ref 9151
7	1698	Grimshaw	Miles		MD/VA	Filby, 1993, Ref 1219.5
8	1698	Grimshaw	Miles		MD/VA	Filby, 1996, Ref 2212
9	1737	Grimshaw	Judith		GA	Filby, 1981, Ref 1322
10	1737	Grimshaw	John		GA	Filby, 1982, Ref 3388
11	1737	Grimshaw	Judith		GA	Filby, 1982, Ref 3388
12	1739	Grimshaw	James		VA	Filby, 1981, Ref 1222
13	1739	Grimshaw	James		VA	Filby, 1987, Ref 1217.2
14	1739	Grimshaw	Jas.		VA	Filby, 1987, Ref 3700
15	1739	Grimshaw	James		VA	Filby, 1999, Ref 1220.11
16	1739	Grimshaw	James		VA	Filby, 2000, Ref 1229.10
17	1745	Grimshaw	John		AM	Filby, 1999, Ref 1220.11
18	1755	Grimshaw	John		AM	Filby, 1988, Ref 1217.6
19	1759	Grimshaw	Thomas		AM	Filby, 1999, Ref 1220.11
20	1761	Grimshaw	Job		AM	Filby, 1988, Ref 1217.5
31	1761	Grimshaw	Job		AM	Filby, 1999, Ref 1220.11
32	1764	Grimshaw	Job		MD	Filby, 1987, Ref 1357.2
33	1764	Grimshaw	Job		MD	Filby, 2000, Ref 1229.10
34	1766	Grimshaw	Edmund		AM	Filby, 1999, Ref 1220.11
35	1767	Grimshaw	Edmund		MD	Filby, 1987, Ref 1357.2
36	1767	Grimshaw	Edmund		MD	Filby, 2000, Ref 1229.10
37	1805	Grimshaw	Isaac	Philadelphia	PA	Filby, 1998, Ref 6466.4
38	1805	Grimshaw	Samuel		AM	Filby, 1982, Ref 8195
39	1808	Grimshaw	Wm	Philadelphia	PA	Filby, 1981, Ref 9296
40	1811	Grimshaw	Hugh	Philadelphia	PA	Filby, 1998, Ref 6466.4
41	1812	Grimshaw	Isaac		NY	Filby, 1982, Ref 8195
42	1812	Grimshaw	John		NY	Filby, 1982, Ref 8195
43	1812	Grimshaw	Joseph		NY	Filby, 1982, Ref 8195
44	1812	Grimshaw	Hugh	Philadelphia	PA	Filby, 1998, Ref 6466.4
45	1813	Grimshaw	Hugh	Philadelphia	PA	Filby, 1981, Ref 9296
46	1820	Grimshaw	William	Philadelphia	PA	Filby, 1981, Ref 9296
47	1820	Grimshaw	John	New York	NY	Filby, 1990, Ref 7870
48	1820	Grimshaw	John	New York	NY	Bentley, 1999
49	1826	Grimshant	Jas.	New York	NY	Bentley, 1999
50	1827	Grimshaw	James	New York	NY	Bentley, 1999
51	1827	Grimshaw	Jas., Mr.	New York	NY	Bentley, 1999
52	1827	Grimshaw	Wm.	New York	NY	Bentley, 1999
53	1829	Grimshaw	Betsey	New York	NY	Bentley, 1999
54	1829	Grimshaw	Mary	New York	NY	Bentley, 1999
55	1829	Grimshaw	Thos.	New York	NY	Bentley, 1999
56	1829	Grimshaw	George		MI	<u>Filby, 1983, Ref 6401</u>
57	1831	Grimsha	Phillip		NY	Filby, 1984, Ref 5962
58	1835	Grimshaw	Samuel		NY	Filby, 1984, Ref 8258
59	1837	Grimshaw	Thomas	New York	NY	Filby, 1995, Ref 5704.1

Note: references italicized and with underlines have not yet been obtained and reviewed.

Table 7 (continued next page)  
 Summary of Grimshaw Immigrants, in Chronological Order



No	Year	Last	First	City	ST	Reference
60	1840	Grimshahw	George	Philadelphia	PA	Filby, 1981, Ref 9296
61	1842	Grimsham	John		NY	Filby, 1998, Ref 752.50
62	1848	Grimshaw	Bing	New York	NY	Glazier & Tepper, 1983-1986
63	1848	Grimshaw	William	New York	NY	Glazier & Tepper, 1983-1986
64	1848	Grimshaw	Thos.	New York	NY	Glazier & Tepper, 1983-1986
65	1848	Grimshaw	Joseph	New York	NY	Glazier & Tepper, 1983-1986
66	1849	Grimshaw	Joseph		NY	Filby, 1987, Ref 1133.60
67	1849	Grimshaw	George	New York	NY	Glazier & Tepper, 1983-1986
68	1850	Grinshaw	Sarah	New York	NY	Glazier & Tepper, 1983-1986
69	1850	Grimshaw	Mary	New York	NY	Glazier & Tepper, 1983-1986
70	1850	Grimshaw	Margaret	New York	NY	Glazier & Tepper, 1983-1986
71	1850	Grimshaw	W.	New York	NY	Glazier & Tepper, 1983-1986
72	1850	Grimshaw	U-Mrs.	New York	NY	Glazier & Tepper, 1983-1986
73	1850	Grimshaw	Martha	New York	NY	Glazier & Tepper, 1983-1986
74	1850	Grimshaw	Emma	New York	NY	Glazier & Tepper, 1983-1986
75	1850	Grimshaw	Ellen	New York	NY	Glazier & Tepper, 1983-1986
76	1851	Grimshaw	Margt.	New York	NY	Glazier & Tepper, 1983-1986
77	1851	Grimshaw	U	New York	NY	Glazier & Tepper, 1983-1986
78	1852	Grimshaw	Henry	New Orleans	LA	Glazier & Filby, 1988 - 1990
79	1852	Grimshaw	James	New York	NY	Glazier & Filby, 1988 - 1990
80	1857	Grimshaw	Benjamin		PA	Filby, 1988, Ref 1869
81	1857	Grimshaw	John		IL	<i>Filby, 1987, Ref 8368</i>
82	1860	Grimshaw	Henry		IL	Filby, 1995, Ref 3703.1
83	1864	Grimshaw	John W		PA	Filby, 1988, Ref 1869
84	1866	Grimshaw	John		IA	<i>Filby, 1996, Ref 123.54</i>
85	1870	Grimshahw	Giblum	Philadelphia	PA	Filby, 1981, Ref 9296
86	1873	Grimshaw	Craven		PA	Filby, 1988, Ref 1869
87	1880	Grimshaw	William	Philadelphia	PA	Filby, 1981, Ref 9296

Note: references italicized and with underlines have not yet been obtained and reviewed.

Table 7 (continued from previous page)  
Summary of Grimshaw Immigrants, in Chronological Order

#### 4.1. William Grinshaw, 1651, Virginia<sup>43,44</sup>

The earliest Grimshaws in the U.S. are reported in land records for Virginia dating back to the mid-1600s. In order to appreciate the process and conditions for obtaining land in Virginia, a bit of colonial history is in order<sup>45</sup>:

The original English mainland colonies--Virginia (founded 1607), Plymouth (1620), and Massachusetts Bay (1630)--were founded by joint-stock companies... The purposes of the Virginia Company that landed at present-day Jamestown in May 1607 were not only to colonize but also to Christianize, to open new areas for trade, and to guard against further Spanish inroads. Hunger, poor shelter, Indian hostility, and rampant disease plagued the early years, but, while the colony tottered constantly on the brink of dissolution, a tobacco industry was begun by John Rolfe and a representative assembly was convened...

The London Company, also called Virginia Company Of London, was a commercial trading company chartered by England's King James I in April 1606 with the object of colonizing the eastern American coast between latitudes 34 and 41 N. Its shareholders were London men, and it was distinguished from the Plymouth Company, which was chartered at the same time and composed largely of Plymouth men.... The London Company quickly (in December 1606) sent out three ships with 120 colonists, led by Capt. John Smith and Bartholomew Gosnold. In May 1607 the colonists reached Virginia and founded Jamestown at the mouth of the James River. After some initial hardships, the colony took root; and the London Company itself was reconstituted on a broader legal basis. It obtained two new charters, one in 1609 and one in 1612, which appropriated to it a great belt of territory 400 miles (640 kilometres) wide extending through the American continent to the Pacific Ocean....

Land was granted in the colonial period of Virginia under what was known as the "headright system," in which land was granted in return for coming to Virginia, or for transporting others, primarily for colonization. The system is described in Nugent<sup>46</sup> (1934, p. xxiv-xxv):

The term headrights in connection with a patent for land has been subject to no little misunderstanding. Elucidation is therefore in order.

For the purpose of stimulating immigration and the settlement of the Colony the London Company ordained that any person who paid his own way to Virginia should be assigned 50 acres of land "for his owne personal adventure," and if he transported "at his owne cost" one or more persons he should, for each person whose passage he paid, be awarded fifty acres of land. There is, for instance, the case of Sir Thomas Lunsford, Knight and Baronett, who on October 24, 1650 was granted 3,423 acres for the transportation of sixty-five persons including himself, members of his family, friends, and servants, many of whom were doubtless indentured, or bound for a period of service....

Among the headrights are found persons of all social classes, nobility and gentry, yeomanry, indentured servants (some of good family and connection in England), and negroes.... Sea captains were especially active in the acquisition of land through the transportation of settlers, and they not infrequently acted conjointly with London merchants.... Before obtaining land for the transportation of "headrights" the claimant was required to present a receipt in proof that the passage money was duly paid. But despite all precautions fraud and deception were by no means uncommon.

---

<sup>43</sup> Greer, George C., 1912, *Early Virginia Immigrants, 1623-1666*: Richmond, VA, W.C. Hill Printing Co. 376 p. (Reprinted 1960, Baltimore, MD, Genealogical Publishing Co.) [Filby No. 2772], p. 139

<sup>44</sup> Nugent, Nell M., abstractor, 1934, *Cavaliers and Pioneers: Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents and Grants, Volume 2, 1623-1666*: Richmond, VA, Dietz Printing Co., unk p. (reprinted 1969, Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, MD [Filby No. 6220], p. 222

<sup>45</sup> Encyclopedia Britannica Online, 2000, various articles.

<sup>46</sup> Nugent, Nell M., abstractor, 1934, *Cavaliers and Pioneers: Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents and Grants, Volume 2, 1623-1666*: Richmond, VA, Dietz Printing Co., unk p. (reprinted 1969, Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, MD [Filby No. 6220]

William Gr  
U.S. He ap  
one Joseph

Filby, 1981, ref 2770, p 136

in the  
of  
7S:

136

EARLY VIRGINIA IMMIGRANTS

The later re

ord:

Greene, Cha., 1653, by Capt. Francis Patt, Northampton Co.  
Greene, Margaret, 1652, by Nicho Searborne, Lower Norfolk Co.  
Greene, Tho., 1652, by Mr. John Browne, Northampton Co.  
Greene, Tho., 1648, by Geo. Hardey, Tho. Wombwell and Peter Hall,  
Isle of Wight Co.  
Greene, David, 1648, by Geo. Hardey, Tho. Wombley, and Peter Hall,  
Isle of Wight Co.  
Greene, John, 1648, by Wm. Barret, ——— Co.  
Greene, Judith, 1648, by Thomas Hart, James City Co.  
Greene, Mary, 1650, by Wm. Hodgson, Yorke Co.  
Greene, Charles, 1637, by Henry Perry, Charles River Co.  
Greene, Peter, 1642, by William Lawson, Isle of Wight Co.  
Greene, Richard, 1642, by John Ewens, Jr., Charles City Co.  
Green, Eliz., 1654, by John Wyre, John Gillet, Andrew Gilson,<sup>7</sup> and  
John Phillipps, ——— Co.  
Greene, Tho., 1639, by Georg Minifye, Esq., Charles River Co.  
Greene, George, 1639, by Thomas Mathews, Henrico Co.  
Greene, William, 1638, by Thomas Croutch, James City Co.  
Greene, Jones, 1642, by William Lawson, Isle of Wight Co.  
Greene, John, 1639, by Abraham Wood, Henrico Co.  
Greene, John, 1650, by John Cox, ——— Co.  
Greene, John, 1649, by Wm. Moore, ——— Co.  
Greene, Edw., 1650, by Geo. Ludlow, Esq., Northumberland Co.  
Greene, John, 1650, by Henry Lee and Wm. Clapham, ——— Co.  
Greene, Richard, 1650, by Sr. Tho. Luntsford, Kt., and Barronett,  
——— Co.  
Greensfeild, Robt., 1635, by Tho. Phillipps, James City Co.  
Grundy, Jno., 1635, by Jno. Sparkes, ——— Co.  
Greenfield, John, 1638, by Joel Vinon, James City Co.  
Greenfield, John, 1638, by Christopher Thomas, Accomac Co.  
Greenfeild, Jno., 1650, by Edward Walker, Northumberland Co.  
Greenhoe, Tho., 1652, by Richard Coleman, ——— Co.  
Greenland, Oliver, 1653, by Wm. and George Worsman, Henrico Co.  
Greenleaf, Robt., 1633, by Thomas Markham, Henrico Co..  
Greenleaf, Robt., 1635, by Thomas Warren, Charles City Co.  
Greenleaf, Susan, 1635, by Thomas Warren, Charles City Co.  
Greenleaf, Robt., 1637, by Thomas Markham, Henrico Co.  
Greening, John, 1655, by Nich. Wadilow, Northampton Co.  
Greening, John, 1652, by Nicholas Wadilow, Northampton Co.  
• Greenshan, John, 1653, by Mr. Richard Barnhouse, Jr., Gloucester Co.  
Grested, Wm., 1650, by John Mattrum, Northumberland Co.  
Grenvate, Henry, 1655, by Wm. Wright, Nansemond Co.  
Grenwell, Richd., 1650, by Capt. Moore Fautleroy, ——— Co.  
Grenwill, Rob., 1653, by Robert Bouth, Yorke Co.  
Greenwood, Judith, 1651, by Ashwell Battin, Yorke Co.  
Grenwood, Rich., 1736, by Capt. Thomas Osborne, Henrico Co.  
Greenwood, Eliza, 1637, by William Parry, New Norfolk Co.  
Greet, Elian, 1637, by Richard Greet (her husband), ——— Co.  
Greet, Alice, 1637, by Richard Greet (her husband), ——— Co.  
Greete, Richard, 1636, by James Place, Henrico Co.  
Greete, Geo., 1653, by John Robinson, Jr., Northampton Co.

The second  
references  
the next to

4.2. Jo

The record  
(Nugent,  
near the Jo  
record are

ce of

ords  
land  
ame

<sup>47</sup> Nugent, Nell M., 1977, *Cavaliers and Pioneers: Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents and Grants, Volume 2, 1666-1695*: Richmond, VA, Virginia State Library, 609 p [Filby No. 6221], p. 74, 82

The second entry in the same reference, on page 82, is generally as shown below:

WILLIAM PEBLE. 473 A., 3 R., 24 P.,  
Chas. City Co., S. side James Riv., adj.  
Mr. Thomas Newhouse, Burchen Swamp,  
&c; 30 July 1670, p. 317. Trans. Of 10  
pers: James Durnat, Jno. Minter, Fra.  
Hawgood, Tho Thomlyn, James Dent,  
Jno. Grimshaw, Xpofer. Browne,  
Katherine Jenkin, Giles Wright, Wm.  
Langlaid.

#### 4.3. Eliza. Grimshaw, 1696, Virginia<sup>48</sup>

Eliza. (abbreviation for Elizabeth?) Grimshaw is shown in the third Virginia land record reference (Nugent, 1979), which covers the period 1695 to 1732. It shows her as living on land near the Pongoteague River in 1696 under the headright of John Washbourne; the entry is approximately as follows (Nugent, 1979, p. 6):

JOHN WASHBOURNE, 644 acs.,  
N'ampton Co; S. side of Pongotegue  
River; adj. Charles Scarburgh's 400  
acs., purchased by Hugh Yeo,  
Merchant; on land of Anthony Hoskins;  
John Robinson; & Nicholas Wadilow;  
29 Oct. 1696, p. 34. Said 644 acs. Being  
added in a patent of 1044 acs. Granted  
sd. Yeo, 26 Mar. 1664, deserted, &  
granted sd. Washbourne, for Imp. Of 13  
pers: Eliza. Grimshaw, Alice Daniel,  
Wm. Waterford, Arthur Goaled,  
Michael Fadler, John James, Phil.  
Ferne, Jack, Mary, Mary, Sith, Dott,  
Tom, Negroes.

#### 4.4. Miles Grimshaw, 1698, Virginia or Maryland<sup>49,50,51,</sup>

An *indentured servant* is a person who signs and is bound by indentures to work for another for a specified time especially in return for payment of travel expenses and maintenance, where an *indenture* is defined as a contract binding one person (such as an apprentice) to work for another for a given period of time. As noted above in the discussion of the headright system in Virginia, indentured servants sometimes were "of good family and connection in England."

---

<sup>48</sup> Nugent, Nell M., abstractor, 1979, *Cavaliers and Pioneers: Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents and Grants*, Volume 3, 1695-1732: Richmond, VA, Virginia State Library, 578 p [Filby No. 6223], p. 6

<sup>49</sup> French, Elizabeth, 1913, *List of Emigrants to America from Liverpool, 1697-1707*: Boston, MA, New England Genealogical Society, 55 p. (reprinted 1962, 1983 by Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, MD [Filby No. 2212], p. 10

<sup>50</sup> Tepper, Michael, ed., 1977, *Passengers to America: a Consolidation of Ship Passenger Lists from The New England Historical and Genealogical Register*: Baltimore, MD, Genealogical Publishing Co. (Reprinted 1978 with new indexes, 554 p.) [Filby No. 9151], p. 180

<sup>51</sup> Coldham, Peter W., 1990, *The Complete Book of Emigrants, 1661-1699*: Baltimore, MD, Genealogical Publishing Co., 894 p. [Filby No. 1219.5], p. 699

In two of the references on Miles Grimshaw (French, 1913, p. 10 and Tepper, 1977, p. 180), the following entry is made (the entry is identical in both references):

To m<sup>r</sup> Nicholas Smith to Virginea Or Maryland  
W<sup>m</sup> Hudson 5 yeares October y<sup>e</sup>: 13<sup>th</sup>: 1698  
Miles Grimshaw 5 Yeares ditto die.  
Mary Boardman 5 Yeares ditto die

It indicates that Miles was indentured to Nicholas Smith for 5 years in October 1698 for travel to Virginia or Maryland. The third reference (Coldham, 1990, p. 699) contains the following entry:

13 October. The following apprenticed in Liverpool to serve Nicholas Smith for five years in Virginia or Maryland: William Hudson; Miles Grimshaw; Mary Boardman. (LTB).

It further confirms that Miles Grimshaw came to the U.S. as an indentured servant in 1698. Explanatory text in this reference states that this entry is among records of "some 1500 plantation indentures," indicating that Miles was most likely sent to a plantation in Maryland or Virginia (Coldham, 1990, p. iv).

#### 4.5. John and Judith Grimshaw, 1737, Georgia<sup>52,53</sup>

John Grimshaw was apparently a soldier who came to Georgia with his wife Judith of their own accord, unlike many Georgia colonists, who were deportees for criminal offenses. The earlier reference for John and Judith (Unknown Author, 1970, p. 10) is as follows:

GRIMSHAW, Judith      passengers on ship "Mary Ann" 1737  
GRIMSHAW, John      "      "      "

The second reference (Coulter and Saye, 1983, p. 77) has the following entry, which includes Judith as the wife of John, but not John:

491. Grimshaw, Judith – W. of Jo. Grimshaw, Soldr.; embark'd 16 Aug. 1737; arrived 31 Oct. 1737

From these records, it is apparent that John, a soldier, came with his wife, Judith, to Georgia in 1737 on the ship Mary Ann. The following additional information is provided in Coulter and Saye (1983, p. ix-x):

This list of the settlers of Georgia to 1741 is taken from a manuscript volume entitled *A List of Persons who went from Europe to Georgia on Their Own Account, or at the Trustees' Charge, or who Joyned the Colony or were Born in It, Distinguishing Such as Had Grants there or were only Inmates* (serial no. 14220), purchased together with twenty other volumes of manuscripts on early Georgia history by the University of Georgia in 1947. The manuscripts, sold at auction by Sotheby's in London, had formerly constituted a part of the library of Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bt., of Middle Hill, Worcestershire, and Thirlestaine House, Cheltenham, and were reported to have originally belonged to the Earl of Egmont, first President of the Trustees for Establishing the Colony of Georgia in America....

<sup>52</sup> Unknown Author, 1970, *Immigrants from Great Britain to the Georgia Colony*: Morrow, GA, Genealogical Enterprises, 27 p. [Filby No. 3388], p. 10

<sup>53</sup> Coulter, Ellis M., and Albert B. Saye, eds., 1983, *A List of the Early Settlers of Georgia*: Baltimore, MD, Genealogical Publishing Co., 111 p. [Filby No. 1322], p. 77

The list of settlers in the Egmont manuscripts is given under two headings: first, those who went from Europe to Georgia at the Trustees' charge and, second, those who went on their own account. The settlers are listed in roughly alphabetical order, followed by parallel columns with the following headings: age, occupation, date of embarkation, date of arrival, lots in Savannah, lots in Frederica, and "Dead, Quitted, Run Away." Footnotes give additional information concerning most of the persons listed. The division of the colonists into two lists based upon the payment of their passage has been followed in the present publication, but for convenience in printing, the parallel columns and footnotes have been abandoned and the information concerning each colonist quoted directly after his name....

It is significant that the second entry is in Part II of the reference – “Persons Who Went from Europe on Their Own Account.” Thus, they apparently had not been sent as prisoners to a penal colony.

4.6. James Grimshaw, 1739, Virginia<sup>54,55,56,57</sup>

James Grimshaw (alias Grimshon), on the other hand, was apparently dispatched to Virginia as a prisoner, the first of five Grimshaw with records of being deported for criminal offense. The first reference (Kaminkow and Kaminkow, 1967) provides the most complete information. The initial entry, on page 69, indicates an internal reference number (61) to another entry, on page 194, which provides a lot more information. The two entries are as follows:

on page 69:

GRIMSHAW, Jas. Als. GRIMSHON, 61

on page 194:

Ref NNo.	Where from	Destination in America	Name of Ship
61	Newgate	Virginia	Forward Gally

and continuing on page 195:

Captain's Name	No. of persons	Date received on board	P.R.O. Ref. No.
Benj. Richardson	27	Apr. 21, 1739	T 53/39 p. 448

<sup>54</sup> Kaminkow, Marion, and Jack Kaminkow, eds., 1967, *Original Lists of Emigrants in Bondage from London to the American Colonies, 1717-1744*: Baltimore, MD, Magna Carta Book Co., 211 p. [Filby No. 3700], (p. 69)

<sup>55</sup> Coldham, Peter W., 1974, *English Convicts in Colonial America, Volume 1, Middlesex 1617-1775*: New Orleans, LA, Polyanthos [Filby No. 1222], p. 115

<sup>56</sup> Coldham, Peter W., 1983, *Bonded Passengers to America, Two Volumes in One*: Baltimore, MD, Genealogical Publishing Co., unk. p. [Filby No. 1217.2], p. 115

<sup>57</sup> Coldham, Peter W., 1997, *The Kings Passengers to Maryland and Virginia*: Westminster, MD, Family Line Publications, 450 p. [Filby No. 1229.10], p. 82

A later reference (Coldham, 1974, p. 115) provides the following:

GRIMSON als GRIMSHAW, James S Feb T Apr 1739 Forward to Va

And on a separate page that describes the ships:

Ship's Name	Captain	Approximate Sailing Date	Destination	P.R.O. Refs T53 Series
FORWARD	Benjamin Richardson	Apr 1739	VA	39/448

The third reference (Coldham, 1983, p.74) contains identical information to the above. The fourth reference contains the following similar information but in a somewhat different format (Coldham, 1997, p. 82):

**Felons transported from London to Virginia by the *Forward*, Capt. Benjamin Richardson, in April 1729. (PRO: T53/39/448).**

**Middlesex**

Grimson alias Grimshaw, James

James was, in summary, deported to Virginia from Newgate (a prison) on April 21, 1739. The ship he traveled in was the "Forward Galley," commanded by Captain Benjamin Harrison, with a total of 27 on board. None of the references provide information on the nature of the crime committed by James or any other detail. However, the first reference provides a good general description of the felon immigrants in the introduction (Kaminkow and Kaminkow, p. vii-xiv), including the following:

Although it is a well-known fact that many felons were sent over to the American Colonies by the British Government prior to 1775, and many treatises have been written on the subject, it has usually been dismissed as not being an important factor in the peopling of the country. Few have recognized that the transportees were real individuals who had names, who came over on ships of which we know the names and the names of their captains; that we know who was the agent who saw that they were safely confined on board and who collected a sum of money from the government for doing so, and a substantial sum from the planters who wished to avail themselves of this cheap source of labor by buying the transported felons.'

Opinions among writers differ widely as to the character and usefulness of these men and women, many of whom were convicted of such petty thefts as to excite our pity rather than our condemnation. When we read that Dorothy Manning was tried at the Old Bailey in May, 1740 for stealing twenty three pence, and William Webling in July for stealing a cloth coat, value two shillings, and all were sentenced to transportation for seven years, we wonder to what extremities they were driven that they needed to steal such insignificant items as a period when the retribution of the law was so fierce.

#### 4.7. John Grimshaw, 1745 or 1755, America<sup>58,59</sup>

The information on John, an unwilling immigrant like James before him, is consistent in the two references that include him (Coldham, 1983, p. 74):

Grimshaw, John. S for highway robbery at Sedgley Summer 1744 R 14 yrs Lent 1745 St.  
(and Coldham, 1988, p. 339):

Grimshaw, John. S Summer 1744 R 14 yrs Lent 1755 for highway robbery at Sedgley.

He apparently was sentenced for highway robbery at Sedgley in 1744, probably to be transported to the American colonies for seven years. He was apparently then reprieved, on condition of transportation to the colonies for 14 years, on the occasion of Lent, 1745 (the 1755 reprieve date in the second reference is undoubtedly a misprint.) The author of the second reference also provides interesting general information on convicts that were transported to the American colonies (Coldham, 1988, p. ix-xii):

Between 1614 and 1775 some 50,000 Englishmen were sentenced by legal process to be transported to the American colonies. With notably few exceptions their names and the record of their trial have survived in public records together with much other information which enables us to plot the story of their unhappy and unwilling passage to America....

The scheme introduced in 1718 was, administratively, a great success. Justices in London and in each county were appointed to contract with merchants and ships' captains to arrange the shipment to Virginia or Maryland of convicted felons and to guarantee their safe delivery. Most such contracts required the ship's captain to obtain a certificate of landing from the customs officer at the port of disembarkation.... London and Middlesex provided well over half of all transported felons, all of them housed in the infamous Newgate Prison before being embarked at St. Katherine's Dock in one or other of the ships which regularly plied this or the black slave trade to the southern colonies. Such ships were specially equipped to provide the maximum secure accommodation and attracted crews who were well drilled in dealing with potentially dangerous passengers.

Such a large and specialized business as convict transportation became the exclusive province of those who were equipped and organised to run it. From 1718 to 1742 the "Contractor for the Transports" for London, Middlesex, and much of the country beyond, was Jonathan Forward, a prosperous tobacco merchant and a man well connected in the criminal fraternity. He was succeeded by one of his associates, Andrew Reid, against whom it was alleged that "every species of complaint was made." Reid held the post until 1763 when he was replaced by John Stewart who died in 1771. After that date no single contractor was appointed and merchants competed for contracts to transport felons at their own expense. There is little doubt that the business, though risky, could be immensely profitable, and accounts survive showing that a ship load of felons, if delivered "well-conditioned," could be auctioned for L10 to L20 each, or the equivalent in tobacco to be carried back to England in the same ships.

The outbreak of the Revolutionary War in 1775 brought to an end a trade in human cargoes which had been plied successfully and profitably for well over 150 years, and it was not until 1787 that the transportation of convicts from English gaols was re-started, this time to the Australian colonies.

---

<sup>58</sup> Coldham, Peter W., 1983, *Bonded Passengers to America, Volume 6, Oxford Circuit, 1663-1775: Berkshire, Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Monmouthshire, Oxfordshire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, and Worcestershire: Baltimore, MD, Genealogical Publishing Co., 95 p. [Filby No. 1217.6], p. 74*

<sup>59</sup> Coldham, Peter W., 1988, *The Complete Book of Emigrants in Bondage, 1614-1775: Baltimore, MD, Genealogical Publishing Co., p 1-461.[Filby No. 1220.11], p. 339*



This commentary seems to suggest that John, like James before him, was imprisoned at Newgate before his unwilling departure for America. The infamous Andrew Reid was probably in charge at the time.

#### 4.8. Thomas Grimshaw, 1759, America<sup>60</sup>

Very little specific information is provided on Thomas, another convict sentenced to somewhere in the colonies in 1759 (Coldham, 1988, p 339):

Grimshaw, Thomas of Manchester. SQS Apr 1759. La.

He was from Manchester; the SQS indicated he was “sentenced to transportation at Quarter Sessions.” The La. indicates that the sentencing occurred in Lancashire County. Like William and John before him, he may have been imprisoned at Newgate pending his transport (probably for a period of seven years) to the colonies.

#### 4.9. Job Grimshaw (Grinshaw), 1761-1764, Maryland<sup>61,62,63,64</sup>

Job, another convict sentenced to deportation to the American colonies, seems to be one of the best documented Grimshaw immigrants in the published record, as he is included in no fewer than four references. The earliest reference is the most interesting, as it provides information on Job as a runaway after he arrived in America (Cox, 1981, p. 5):

Grimshaw, Job. Reported as a runaway 29 March 1764 to 26 April 1764, MG. Baltimore County. William Isgrig and John Jones. The advertisement states that he has “a Bag of Tinker’s Tools and it’s Supposed will pass for a Tinker.”

Two of the other references document his sentencing to the colonies (Coldham, 1983, p. 48):

Grimshaw, Job. S. March 1761

(and Coldham, 1988, p. 339):

Grimshaw, Job. S Mar 1761 Ha.

The “Ha.” indicates that he was sentenced in Hampshire County, England. The fourth reference (Coldham, 1997, p. 279) is as follows:

FELON RUNAWAYS 1734 – 1788

Grimshaw, Job, 40, 5’2”, tinker. From John Jones. BA Co Md (MG 29 Mar – 26 Apr 1764. PAG 8 Apr 1764).

---

<sup>60</sup> Coldham, Peter W., 1988, *The Complete Book of Emigrants in Bondage, 1614-1775*: Baltimore, MD, Genealogical Publishing Co., p 1-461. [Filby No. 1220.11], p. 339.

<sup>61</sup> Cox, Richard J., 1981, *Maryland Runaway Convict Servants, 1745-1780*, in *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*, v. 69, no., 1 (March 1981), p. 51-58 [Filby No. 1357.2], p. 55

<sup>62</sup> Coldham, Peter W., 1983, *Bonded Passengers to America, Volume 5, Western Circuit, 1664-1775*: Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Hampshire, Somerset, and Wiltshire, with a List of the Rebels of 1685: Baltimore, MD, Genealogical Publishing Co., 95 p. [Filby No. 1217.5], p. 48

<sup>63</sup> Coldham, Peter W., 1988, *The Complete Book of Emigrants in Bondage, 1614-1775*: Baltimore, MD, Genealogical Publishing Co., p 1-461. [Filby No. 1220.11], p. 339

<sup>64</sup> Coldham, Peter W., 1997, *The Kings Passengers to Maryland and Virginia*: Westminster, MD, Family Line Publications, 450 p. (p. 279)

Job's sentencing probably was for a period of 7 years in the American colonies. If it occurred in 1761, he would have been transported in a similar timeframe (and circumstances) as Thomas in 1759. He was reported as a runaway tinker three years later, in 1764, in Baltimore County, Maryland.

4.10. Edmund Grimshaw, 1766 or 1767, America or Maryland<sup>65,66,67</sup>

Edmund was apparently the last Grimshaw to come to America as a prisoner and deportee, bringing the total to five. The second reference (Coldham, 1988, p. 339) records Edmund's sentencing at Quarter Sessions in April 1766, probably for seven years to the colonies:

Grimshaw, Edmund of Old Accrington, cotton weaver. SQS Apr 1766. La.

The "La." indicates his sentencing occurred in Lancashire County.

The earlier reference (Cox, 1981, p. 55) provides a record of Edmund's report as a runaway a year later in April 1767 (and again in June 1767):

Grimshaw (sic), Edmund. Reported as a runaway 30 April 1767 and 18 June 1767 to 9 July 1767 supplement, MG. Northampton furnace, Baltimore County. Charles Ridgely, Sr. and Company. Lancashire, England. About 21 years. Weaver and tailor. Ran with John Hardy and Thomas Mahoney in April. Ran with John Hardy in June. The April advertisement states that he "has been in the Country 8 or 9 Months."

The third reference (Coldham, 1997, p. 265) is as follows:

FELON RUNAWAYS 1734 – 1788

Grimshaw, Edmund, from Lancashire, 21, 5'9", weaver, in country 9 months. From Chas Ridgely, BA Co Md. (MG 30 Apr & 18 Jun – 9 Jly 1767, PAG 13 Aug 1767).

All of these references note Edmund's occupation as a weaver, which was a very typical skill in Lancashire during the 1700s. As noted in Section 2, Clayton-le-Moors, where the original Grimshaw family lived from about 1350 until the male heirs ran out in about 1715, was very heavily involved in the early industrial development of Lancashire County, with primary emphasis on textiles. The industrial history of Clayton-le-Moors is well described by Rothwell<sup>68</sup> and includes the following summary of the textile industry:

As in the neighbouring towns of Accrington, Church, Rishton and Great Harwood, cotton manufacture was the pre-eminent industrial trade of Clayton-le-Moors, providing employment for a large percentage of the township's population. The primary site was Oakenshaw Calico Printworks, initially commenced by Peel, Yates & Company, but later associated with Richard Fort and Brothers. This company, through one of its partners, John Mercer, made a significant contribution to the nineteenth century textile industry and bequeathed to the trade the important process of mercerisation.

---

<sup>65</sup> Cox, Richard J., 1981, *Maryland Runaway Convict Servants, 1745-1780*, in *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*, v. 69, no. 1 (March 1981), p. 51-58 [Filby No. 1357.2], p. 55

<sup>66</sup> Coldham, Peter W., 1988, *The Complete Book of Emigrants in Bondage, 1614-1775: Baltimore, MD*, Genealogical Publishing Co., p 1-461. [Filby No. 1220.11], p. 339

<sup>67</sup> Coldham, Peter W., 1997, *The Kings Passengers to Maryland and Virginia: Westminster, MD*, Family Line Publications, 450 p. (p. 279)

<sup>68</sup> Rothwell, Michael, 1979, *Industrial Heritage – A Guide to the Industrial Archaeology of Clayton-le-Moors: Hyndburn Local History Society*, Printed by Caxton Printing, Accrington, 18 p.+

Canal Mill, Enfield, an impressive spinning and weaving factory built in 1835, was a noteworthy event in the introduction of the cotton industry to Clayton-le-Moors, but the real growth of the town came between 1851 and 1865 when Joseph Barnes actively encouraged the foundation of mills and factories on the Oakenshaw estate.

The final stages of the industry's development came in the years just before 1914 when two large weaving sheds were erected in the town. Clayton's cotton trade suffered alarmingly after 1920 and by 1935 only three mills remained in production. Spinning ceased entirely during 1933 and cotton weaving became extinct in 1960.

According to this reference, no fewer than 16 textile-related sites have been identified in Clayton-le-Moors. Although Edmund's connection to the original Grimshaw family is unknown, his cotton weaver occupation as was certainly commonplace in Lancashire in the 1700s.

#### 4.11. Isaac Grimshaw, 1805, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania<sup>69</sup>

The pattern of Grimshaw immigrations changed drastically starting with the next immigrant. After 1800, the immigrants came primarily through the ports of New York and Philadelphia, unlike the earlier ones who came principally to the "southern colonies."

Isaac is the first of three Grimshaws who are recorded in this reference as arriving at the Port of Philadelphia based on lists of baggage kept by the Port. The record indicates that Isaac arrived on the ship "Sally" on March 22, 1805 (Tepper, 1986, p. 278):

GRIMSHAW, Isaac      Sally 22 Mar 1805

The author makes several observations on the Philadelphia baggage list records, their origin, and their uniqueness (Tepper, 1986, p. vii-xiv):

Until the year 1820 federal records of immigration were virtually non-existent, with the curious exception of the "baggage lists" which were maintained by officials of the port of Philadelphia from 1800 to 1820. A small number of records developed at other levels of government or outside of public authority are known to exist for portions of the 1800-1820 period.... Of all the known records of immigration for this period, however, only the Philadelphia baggage lists exist in any significant quantity or make any claim to continuity.

Although they are sometimes confused with Customs Passenger Lists (lists of passengers kept at various ports of entry after 1820 as a result of legislation approved in March 1819 regulating conditions on passenger vessels), baggage lists are an entirely different type of passenger record, owing their origin in fact to an earlier and rather unlikely piece of legislation, the *Act to Regulate the Collection of Duties on Imports and Tonnage*, approved 2 March 1799....

Unlike Customs Passenger lists, which are an outgrowth of legislation framed for the purpose of placing controls on immigration, baggage lists originated from an act that had no bearing on immigration other than the benign intention to exempt in-coming passengers from paying duty on their personal belongings. Section 23, the comparatively obscure but key section of the act of 2 March 1799, instructed ships' captains to draw up cargo manifests with the names of passengers carrying baggage, directing them to

have on board a manifest, or manifests, in writing, signed by such master or other person...together with the name or names of the several passengers on board the said ship or vessel, distinguishing whether cabin or steerage passengers, or both, with their baggage, specifying the number and description of packages belonging to each respectively.

Having briefly considered the statutory basis for the creation of the baggage lists, it must now be confessed that Philadelphia was virtually alone in complying with the law, for with the exception of a small number of baggage lists found among the records of the New Orleans customs district – spotty lists for 1813 and

---

<sup>69</sup> Tepper, Michael, general editor, and Elizabeth P. Bentley, transcriber, 1986, *Passenger Arrivals at the Port of Philadelphia, 1800-1819*: Baltimore, MD, Genealogical Publishing Co., 913 p. [Filby No. 6466.4], p. 278

1815 – and the district of Alexandria, Virginia (more haphazard even than New Orleans), no other port of entry on the Atlantic or the Gulf appears to have maintained the specific type of records called for in section 23 of the lengthy and complex act of 2 March 1799. Nor was Philadelphia's compliance with the law random or equivocal, judging by the fact that port officials collected baggage lists from as many as twenty ships in the somewhat early period of October to December 1799, and thereafter collected lists from an average of 238 ships per year for the twenty years from January 1800 to December 1819....

Whatever the reasons for their existence, the Philadelphia baggage lists are not only unique but also very singular in character... Typically no more than a handful of passengers are named in each list, although longer lists of fifteen or twenty passengers are found, and there are even a few manifests containing as many as two hundred names. Nevertheless, with approximately 40,000 passengers recorded in the 4,767 ship lists for the twenty years from 1800 through 1819, an average of between eight and nine passengers per list gives perhaps a better idea of their range....

Two other Grimshaws, both named Hugh, are also included in these records but arrived somewhat later and are discussed in subsequent sections.

#### 4.12. Samuel Grimshaw, 1805, Virginia<sup>70</sup>

Samuel Grimshaw also arrived in the U.S. in 1805, as indicated in another source of immigrant information, the records of British aliens who were living in the U.S. during the War of 1812 and were required to register as resident aliens. The following information is provided in the reference (Scott, 1979, p. 324):

Grimshaw, Samuel, age 30, in U.S. since Sept. 1805, Henrico Co.,  
farmer, (5-12 Sept. 1812)

Samuel apparently registered in September 1812 while living in Henrico County, Virginia at age 30 as a farmer. No family is indicated, but it seems unlikely he was a descendant of earlier Virginian immigrants; he would have probably been born in the U.S. and therefore not an alien.

This reference includes records of registrations from 21 states in the U.S. Four Grimshaws are included – Samuel from Virginia, and Isaac, John and Joseph from New York. The last three are described in subsequent sections of this report. The following background information is provided in the reference (Scott, 1979, p. v-vi):

The recording of ships' passenger lists was not required by law until 1819, and prior to that date only scattered lists of immigrants exist. It is, therefore, of the greatest importance that another source can supply information concerning thousands of British subjects – Canadian, English, Irish, Scottish, Welsh, and West Indian, most of them immigrants – who were residing in the United States during the War of 1812. On June 1, 1812, President Madison sent his war message to Congress, which on June 18 declared war. Subjects of Great Britain were henceforth enemy aliens and were to be dealt with in accordance with an act of July 6, 1798, and a supplementary Act of July 6, 1812.

Accordingly, notice was promptly given that all British subjects in the United States were to report to the marshal of the state or territory of their residence "the persons composing their families, the places of their residence and their occupations or pursuits; and whether, and at what time, they have made the application to the courts required by law, as preparation to their naturalization." It was ordered that notice was to be published in the newspapers and that reports by the aliens were to be sent by the several marshals to the Department of State.

The returns, long in the custody of that department, were many years ago deposited in the National Archives....

---

<sup>70</sup> Scott, Kenneth, compiler, 1979, *British Aliens in the United States During the War of 1812*: Baltimore, MD, Genealogical Publishing Co., 423 p. [Filby No. 8195], p. 123, 124, 324

Normally a return gave the name of the alien, aged fourteen or more, years of residence in the United States, number of persons in the family, place of residence and status. Happily many returns supply further data of no little genealogical value – country of origin, for example....

4.13. Wm. Grimshaw, 1808, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania<sup>71</sup>

William was the earliest of six Grimshaws to be recorded in this important reference on naturalization records for Philadelphia which describes itself as follows (Filby, 1982, p. xii):

*Philadelphia Naturalization Records (PNR)* is an index to the names of more than 113 aliens from nearly 100 countries who applied for U.S. citizenship through the Philadelphia courts system from 1789 to 1880. The present index is a completely reset edition of .... An eleven-volume index compiled about 1940 by the Work Projects Administration under the sponsorship of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission. The original WPA volume is generally considered to be one of the most important documents in the American naturalization and immigration archive, for, by writing to the court(s) of record listed for an alien, the researcher can receive a copy of the actual court record which typically contains such prime genealogical information as place and possibly date of birth, date and place of arrival in the United States, place of embarkation, last foreign address, country of former allegiance, current residence, and a physical description. The new PNR contains all of the information in the original WPA work in one convenient volume....

The PNR record for William is as follows (Filby, 1982, p.198):

Grimshaw, Wm. Eng QS 9-23-1808

Indicating that his Country of Former Allegiance was England and that he appeared before the Quarter Sessions (QS) Court on September 23, 1808. The appearance may have been for declaration of intention to become a citizen or for becoming naturalized. The naturalization process was described in the reference (Filby, 1982, p. ix-x):

**A Brief Discussion of Citizenship Applications in the United States**

The process of becoming a U.S. citizen is a lengthy one, and the information required at the various stages makes citizenship and naturalization records important documents to the genealogical researcher. First, the applicant needed to make a declaration of intention to become a citizen. Although the data required varied from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, the declaration form usually contained the applicant's name, age, place and possibly date of birth, allegiance, and date of declaration. Before 1866, declarations also included the date and place of arrival in the United States and place of embarkation. After 1866, the form usually gave a physical description (complexion, height, weight, color of eyes, identifying marks), current place of residence, last foreign address, name of ship, and port and date of entry.

Having filed the declaration, the applicant usually had a minimum two-year wait before naturalization; however, the laws pertaining to naturalization changed from time to time. From 1790 to 1795, the requirement for free, white aliens was residence of one year in a state and two in the United States. In 1795, the requirement was changed to a residency of five years in the United States. From 1798 to 1802, the requirement was fourteen-year residency in the United States and the declaration of intention had to be filed five years prior to naturalization. In 1802 the laws were again changed to one year's residence in a state and five in the United States, with the declaration filed three years prior to naturalization. Except for a few minor changes, the five-year residency requirement remains to this day.

---

<sup>71</sup> Filby, P. William, ed., 1982, *Philadelphia Naturalization Records – an Index to Records of Aliens' Declarations of Intention and/or Oaths of Allegiance, 1789-1880*: Detroit, MI, Gale Research Co., 716 p. [Filby No. 9296], p. 198

4.14. Hugh Grimshaw, 1811, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania<sup>72</sup>

Hugh was the second Grimshaw recorded as arriving at the Port of Philadelphia based on baggage lists (Isaac was the first; see Section 4.11). The record appears in the reference (Tepper and Bentley, p. 278) as follows:

GRIMSHAW, Hugh      Little George Eyre      20 Dec 1811

It indicates that Hugh arrived at the port on the ship "Little George Eyre" on December 20, 1811.

4.15. Isaac Grimshaw, 1812, New York<sup>73</sup>

Isaac, like Samuel Grimshaw from Virginia (see Section 4.12), registered as a British alien during the War of 1812. His entry in the reference (Scott, 1979, p. 123) appears as follows:

Grimshaw, Isaac, age 40, 7 years in U.S., wife & 2 children, NYC,  
teacher, applied 3 or 4 years ago (28 Sept. – 3 Oct. 1812); 5 ft. 9 in.,  
age 41, brown complex., dark hair, grey eyes, White St., teacher (Navy)

This record indicates that Isaac actually entered the U.S. in about 1805 (the same timeframe as Samuel, as described above) rather than 1812. He was married, had two children, and lived on White Street in New York City. He was 41 years old and worked as a school teacher. The term "Navy" indicates that his record was taken in New York City by the U.S. Navy.

4.16. John Grimshaw, 1812, New York<sup>74</sup>

John was another Grimshaw (the third) who registered during the War of 1812 as a British alien, with the following record included in the reference (Scott, 1979, p. 123):

Grimshaw, John, age 48, 10 years in U.S., wife & 6 children, Washington,  
Dutchess Co., woolen manufacturer (12-17 Oct. 1812)

John lived upstate in New York, in Dutchess County, and was married with 6 children. He was 48 and worked in the woolen manufacturing business. It appears that he may have been an earlier immigrant – arriving in about 1802 – than the other Grimshaws who registered as British aliens.

4.17. Joseph Grimshaw, 1812, New York<sup>75</sup>

The fourth Grimshaw to register as a British alien in the War of 1812 was Joseph, who was a clothier in Oneida County in upstate New York (Scott, 1979, p. 124):

Gumshaw (or Grimshaw?), Joseph, age 49, 6 years in U.S., 12 in family,  
Oneida Co., clothier (3-8 Aug. 1812)

He apparently arrived in the U.S. in about 1806. He was 49 and had a large family of 12.

---

<sup>72</sup> Tepper, Michael, general editor, and Elizabeth P. Bentley, transcriber, 1986, *Passenger Arrivals at the Port of Philadelphia, 1800-1819*: Baltimore, MD, Genealogical Publishing Co., 913 p. [Filby No. 6466.4], p. 278

<sup>73</sup> Scott, Kenneth, compiler, 1979, *British Aliens in the United States During the War of 1812*: Baltimore, MD, Genealogical Publishing Co., 423 p. [Filby No. 8195], p. 123, 124, 324

<sup>74</sup> Scott, Kenneth, compiler, 1979, *British Aliens in the United States During the War of 1812*: Baltimore, MD, Genealogical Publishing Co., 423 p. [Filby No. 8195], p. 123, 124, 324

<sup>75</sup> Scott, Kenneth, compiler, 1979, *British Aliens in the United States During the War of 1812*: Baltimore, MD, Genealogical Publishing Co., 423 p. [Filby No. 8195], p. 123, 124, 324

It is interesting to note that Joseph, and John in the preceding entry (Section 4.16), both have a textile connection in their professions (clothier, woolen manufacturing) as was so common to immigrants from Lancashire County and nearby areas of England (as noted above in Section 4.10). The author (Scott, 1979, p. vi) notes the following:

....This material [the records] is not only of value for genealogical research. It is clearly of importance for economic and social history. For example, the great number of weavers, spinners, carders and makers of cotton machines throw light on the rapid growth of the cloth industry, notably in Rhode Island, New Jersey and sections of New York. Many British subjects were engaged in the gunpowder business, in Delaware particularly....

4.18. Hugh Grimshaw, 1812, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania<sup>76</sup>

This Hugh is no doubt related to the Hugh Grimshaw who arrived just seven months earlier (shown in Section 4.14). His record is as follows in the reference (Tepper and Bentley, p. 278):

GRIMSHAW, Hugh      Fox                      24 Jul 1812

It indicates that he arrived at the Port of Philadelphia on the ship "Fox" on July 24, 1812

4.19. Hugh Grimshaw, 1813, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania<sup>77</sup>

This Hugh was the second Grimshaw, after William (see Section 4.13), to appear before a court in Philadelphia for naturalization purposes. His record appears as follows in the reference (Filby, 1982, p. 198):

Grimshaw, Hugh      Eng      QS      4-21-1818

Like William, Hugh appeared before the Quarter Sessions (QS) court, either to declare his intention of becoming a citizen or to become naturalized. The date was April 21, 1818; his Country of Former Allegiance was England. It seems highly likely that this Hugh is the same as one of the Hugh Grimshaws that were recorded as immigrants earlier, in 1811 and 1812 (see Sections 4.14 and 4.18).

4.20. William Grimshaw, 1820, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania<sup>78</sup>

William, the third Grimshaw to appear before a Philadelphia court for purposes of naturalization, is recorded as follows in the reference (Filby, 1982, p. 198):

Grimshaw, William      GrBI      CP      6-03-1820

William's Country of Former Allegiance was "Great Britain and Ireland," and he appeared before the Court of Common Pleas (CP) on June 3, 1820.

---

<sup>76</sup> Tepper, Michael, general editor, and Elizabeth P. Bentley, transcriber, 1986, *Passenger Arrivals at the Port of Philadelphia, 1800-1819*: Baltimore, MD, Genealogical Publishing Co., 913 p. [Filby No. 6466.4], p. 278

<sup>77</sup> Filby, P. William, ed., 1982, *Philadelphia Naturalization Records – an Index to Records of Aliens' Declarations of Intention and/or Oaths of Allegiance, 1789-1880*: Detroit, MI, Gale Research Co., 716 p. [Filby No. 9296], p. 198

<sup>78</sup> Filby, P. William, ed., 1982, *Philadelphia Naturalization Records – an Index to Records of Aliens' Declarations of Intention and/or Oaths of Allegiance, 1789-1880*: Detroit, MI, Gale Research Co., 716 p. [Filby No. 9296], p. 198

#### 4.21. John Grimshaw, 1820, New York<sup>79,80</sup>

The first reference for this John Grimshaw is quite sparse, indicating only arrivals based on New York City Port Passenger Manifests. The lists included were compiled during the period 1820 to 1824; John's record appears as follows in the reference (Samuelson, 1986, p. 108):

GRIMSHAW, JOHN 315NY LIVERPOOL 03NOV1820

This entry indicates that John arrived from Liverpool on November 3, 1820 on the 317<sup>th</sup> ship to arrive in the Port of New York during that year.

The second reference that presents passenger lists for the Port of New York includes a lot more information on the John Grimshaw who arrived on November 3, 1820. The reference includes nine items of information, including name, age, sex, occupation, "country to which they belong", "country they intend to inhabit", ship, and date of arrival. The record for John appears as follows (Bentley, 1999, p. 507):

GRIMSHAW John 20 M Merchant Great Britain Great Britain Nestor 3 Nov 1820

This record shows that John was a 20-year-old merchant from Great Britain who arrived on the ship "Nestor" on November 3, 1820. Whether he remained as an immigrant or was only a visitor is problematic, however, as the second "Great Britain" entry indicates that he intended to inhabit that country, not the United States.

This reference covers the period 1820 to 1829 and includes four more entries of Grimshaws, which are described in the following four sections. The author provides the following information about the passenger lists:

The National Archives has preserved the passenger lists of over 6,000 ships, which brought more than 85,000 individuals to New York City from 1820 through 1829. This, unfortunately, does not represent all the ships that arrived. Those months which are wholly without surviving lists are noted... and one can only assume that some smaller, undetected gaps exist in other months as well. The volume of arrivals seems to follow a seasonal pattern, so the chart showing the number of ships arriving in each month compared to the whole year and to the same month of the previous year may be of some use in determining whether a given month has fewer arrivals than would seem normal. The growing volume of arrivals over the years is an indication of both increasing traffic and increasing compliance with the new law requiring submission of passenger lists.

The ship that carried the largest number of passengers during this period was the *Marchioness*, which arrived May 13, 1828 from Liverpool. Some interesting passengers in these records are General Lafayette and his son, George Washington Lafayette, on the *Cadmus*, arriving in New York from Havre on August 17, 1824, presumably when the General visited the states to celebrate the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Revolution. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, son of Jerome Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon I, and Betsy Patterson of Baltimore, is enumerated in 1827. And in 1829, Henry Longfellow, a merchant, is listed as aged 22, which is compatible with his being the American poet, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (1827-1882).

Clearly, these Grimshaw immigrants were traveling with distinguished company when they arrived at the Port of New York.

---

<sup>79</sup> Samuelson, W. David, 1986, *New York City Passenger List Manifests Index, 1820-1824: North Salt Lake, UT, Accelerated Indexing Systems International*, 290 p. [Filby No. 7870], (p. 108)

<sup>80</sup> Bentley, Elizabeth P., 1999, *Passenger Arrivals at the Port of New York, 1820-1829, from Customs Passenger Lists: Baltimore, MD, Genealogical Publishing Co.*, 1491p. (p. 507)



4.22. James Grimshaw, 1827, New York<sup>81</sup>

The record for James Grimshaw is shown as follows in the same reference on arrivals at the Port of New York (Bentley, 1999, p. 507):

GRIMSHAW James 26 M Merchant Great Britain America Pacific 13 Jan 1827

James, a merchant of age 26, arrived on the ship "Pacific" on January 13, 1827 with the intent of remaining in America.

4.23. Mr. Jas. Grimshaw, 1827, New York<sup>82</sup>

James Grimshaw also arrived in 1827, on December 8 (Bentley, 1999, p. 507):

GRIMSHAW Jas., Mr. 30 M Merchant England England Manchester 8 Dec 1827

He was a 30-year-old merchant who arrived on the ship "Manchester" with the intent to return to England as his permanent home, so he may not have been an immigrant (as was the case for John in 1820, according to the same reference).

4.24. Wm. Grimshaw, 1827, New York<sup>83</sup>

William arrived later in the same year, on July 2, 1827, according to the same reference (Bentley, 1999, p. 507):

GRIMSHAW Wm. 21 M Farmer Great Britain United States Meridian 2 Jul 1827

He was a 21-year-old farmer who arrived on the ship "Meridian" with the intent to remain in the U.S.

4.25. Thomas and Mary (and Child Betsey) Grimshaw, 1829, New York<sup>84</sup>

Thomas and his (apparent) wife, Mary, arrived two years later, on August 4, 1929 (Bentley, 1999, p. 507):

GRIMSHAW	Thos.	25	Carrier	Helen	4 Aug 1829
GRIMSHAW	Mary	23	F	Helen	4 Aug 1829
GRIMSHAW	Betsey	2	F	Helen	4 Aug 1829

He was a 25-year-old currier (leather tanner or horse groomer), and she was 23. They arrived on the "Helen" with their 2-year-old child, Betsey. No indication is given on whether they intended to remain in the U.S. permanently.

---

<sup>81</sup> Bentley, Elizabeth P., 1999, Passenger Arrivals at the Port of New York, 1820-1829, from Customs Passenger Lists: Baltimore, MD, Genealogical Publishing Co., 1491p. (p. 507)

<sup>82</sup> Bentley, Elizabeth P., 1999, Passenger Arrivals at the Port of New York, 1820-1829, from Customs Passenger Lists: Baltimore, MD, Genealogical Publishing Co., 1491p. (p. 507)

<sup>83</sup> Bentley, Elizabeth P., 1999, Passenger Arrivals at the Port of New York, 1820-1829, from Customs Passenger Lists: Baltimore, MD, Genealogical Publishing Co., 1491p. (p. 507)

<sup>84</sup> Bentley, Elizabeth P., 1999, Passenger Arrivals at the Port of New York, 1820-1829, from Customs Passenger Lists: Baltimore, MD, Genealogical Publishing Co., 1491p. (p. 507)

4.26. George Grimshaw, 1829, Mississippi<sup>85</sup>

The original reference (U.S. WPA, 1942, p. 80) on George's immigration has not yet been examined, but he was apparently naturalized (or made a declaration of intention, or both) in the Mississippi Courts in 1829.

4.27. Phillip Grimsha, 1831, New York<sup>86</sup>

The record for Phillip is quite sparse (Myers, 1968, p. 21):

GRIMSHA, Phillip            128        I -- N        21

Phillip was apparently a New York resident who was also an immigrant, as indicated by the fact that he was recorded in the "I—N" (Immigration Naturalization) pages that were indexed by the reference. Additional research would be required to obtain more detail on his immigration to the U.S. A dual page-numbering system (indicated by the numbers 128 and 21) is used in the index; the original reference has not yet been examined.

4.28. Samuel Grimshaw, 1835, New York<sup>87</sup>

The record of Samuel Grimshaw as an immigrant occurred because he made a deposition as an alien intending to become naturalized. This record appears as follows in the reference (Scott and Conway, 1978, p. 46):

GRIMSHAW  
Samuel, of NYC, merchant – 25 Apr. 1835

The record indicates that Samuel was a merchant and was an alien resident living in New York City when he made his deposition on April 25, 1835. The deposition was made so that he could hold land, even though he was an alien resident, because of his plans to become naturalized. Background on the process is provided in the reference (Scott and Conway, 1978, p. iii-iv):

In the Colonial Period and alien who came to England or one of the English colonies could neither hold nor bequeath real property; if he acquired such, it escheated to the Crown upon his demise. Naturally, many aliens in New York sought to obtain the right to hold, dispose of, inherit and bequeath land. This privilege might be secured in England by denization granted by the king or by naturalization through an act of Parliament, while in New York it might be obtained by an act of the Provincial Assembly or, only up to 1700, by denization granted by the governor.

After the Revolution the real estate of a resident alien escheated to the State of New York instead of to the Crown upon his demise, and he had no right to acquire, hold, convey, inherit or bequeath land except by the act of the legislature. To deal with this problem the New York Legislature, on April 21, 1825, passed "An Act to enable resident Aliens to take and hold Real Estate and for other purposes." In brief, the Act required an alien to make deposition that "he is a resident in, and intends always to reside in the United States, and to become a citizen thereof as soon as he can be naturalized; and that he has taken such incipient measures as the laws of the United States require, to enable him to obtain naturalization"....

---

<sup>85</sup> U.S. Work Projects Administration, Division of Community Service Programs, Old Law Naturalization Records Project, 1942, Index to Naturalization Records, Mississippi Courts, 1798-1906: Jackson MI, Old Law Naturalization Records Project, unk. p. [Filby No. 6401], p. 80

<sup>86</sup> Myers, Mrs. Lester F., 1968, Declarations of Intention and Naturalization Papers at the County Clerk's Office in Auburn, New York, in *Tree Talks*, v. 8, no. 3 (September 1968), p. 21-22 [Filby No. 5962], p. 21

<sup>87</sup> Scott, Kenneth, and Roseanne Conway, compilers, 1978, *New York Alien Residents, 1825-1848*: Baltimore, MD, Genealogical Publishing Co., unk p. [Filby No. 8258], p. 46

By the Act of 1825, the alien's deposition must be filed in a book or books in the office of the Secretary of State of New York. A fee of fifty cents was allowed for the recording. The Act provided that, if after six years the alien had not been naturalized or was not then a resident of the United States, his lands should be vested in the people of New York as though the law had not been made...

This Samuel could potentially (but likely?) be the same as the 30-year-old Samuel living in Virginia in 1805 (see Section 4.12), now 65 years old and having changed his profession from farmer to merchant and moving to New York City, but never having gotten naturalized.

4.29. Thomas Grimshaw, 1837, New York<sup>88</sup>

The record of Thomas is different from the information on other Grimshaws coming to the U.S. because it is the only one taken as a record of emigration from his homeland in Ireland. These records are tabulated with the following information: name, age, year left, townland, destination, trade and religion.

The record for Thomas appears as follows in the reference (Mitchell, 1989, p. 19):

County: Antrim  
Parish: Carnmoney  
GRIMSHAW, Thomas    24    1837    Whitehouse    New York    Printer    P  
Proprietor

Thomas was a 24-year-old Presbyterian printer proprietor who left his home in Whitehouse in 1835 bound for New York. Whitehouse is in the Parish of Carnmoney, which is in the County of Antrim. The author provides the following information on these emigration lists:

The Ordnance Survey was founded in 1791 owing to the threat of an invasion from France during the Napoleonic Wars. The military need for an accurate map of southern England, at the scale of 1" to 1 mile, resulted in the first sheet, covering part of Kent, appearing in 1801.

With the end of the war in 1815 the practical value of maps based on very exact measurement, within a framework of control points known as triangulation stations, was widely appreciated, and this resulted in the survey being extended to cover the whole of Britain.

In Ireland, as a prelude to a nationwide valuation of land and buildings (the so-called Griffiths Valuation), the Ordnance Survey was directed to map the whole country at a scale of 6" to 1 mile. The resultant 6" maps, in effect a record of Ireland's 60,462 townlands, appeared between 1835 and 1846. In the Griffiths Valuation, carried out between 1848 and 1864, every townland was identified against the appropriate Ordnance Survey sheet number.

It was originally intended to accompany each map with written topographical descriptions, or memoirs, for every civil parish. But only one memoir, for the Parish of Templemore, County Londonderry, had been published when the idea was abandoned in 1840....

The field officers did, however, gather much historical, geographical, economic and social information for many parishes in their notebooks. The original notes and manuscripts can now be found in fifty-two boxes in the Royal Irish Academy in Dublin. They cover nineteen of Ireland's counties....

The memoirs for Counties Antrim and Londonderry are unique in that for many of their parishes lists of emigrants for a few years in the mid to late 1830s were compiled. As emigration records these lists are unparalleled. At the American end the so-called customs passenger lists, which record the arrival of all immigrants from 1820, provide only two clues relating to the origin of the emigrants – the port of departure of the ship and the nationality of the passenger. As a means of identifying the Irish homeland of an ancestor

---

<sup>88</sup> Mitchell, Brian, 1989, *Irish Emigration Lists, 1833-1839: Lists of Emigrants Extracted from Ordnance Survey Memoirs for Counties Londonderry and Antrim*: Baltimore, MD, Genealogical Publishing Co., 118 p. [Filby No. 5704.1], p. 19

these lists have limitations. By contrast, the lists in the Ordnance Survey memoirs identify both the destination of the emigrant and his place of origin in Ireland – the primary objective of any American tracing his Irish ancestry. In addition, the age, townland address, year of emigration, and religious denomination are given for each emigrant named in the memoir. The usefulness of this information is self-evident. With an age and a religious denomination, for example, it should be possible to identify the baptism entry of an ancestor....

4.30. George Grimsahaw, 1840, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania<sup>89</sup>

George Grimshaw (misspelled Grimsahaw in the records) was the fourth Grimshaw to appear before a Philadelphia court to become naturalized. His record appears in the reference (Filby 1982, p. 198) as follows:

Grimshaw, George	Eng	CP	8-30-1840
			10-22-1844

George, whose Country of Former Allegiance was England appeared before the Court of Common Pleas (CP) twice, first on August 30, 1840 and again on October 22, 1844. One is tempted to conclude that the first appearance was to declare his intention to become a citizen, and the second was to become naturalized, since the required three years had elapsed between the two dates.

4.31. John Grimsham, 1842, New York<sup>90</sup>

John Grimsham (presumably a misspelling of Grimshaw) was recorded in 1855 as an immigrant living in Madison County, NY; the record is shown as follows in the reference (Bracy, 1990, p. 66):

GRIMSHAW, John – Madison 1842, England, Farmer

John was evidently a farmer from England who immigrated in 1842 and was living Madison Township of the county with the same name. The reference provides the following information on immigrants to the county (Bracey, 1990, p. 7):

Between 1815 and 1860, a million and a half Germans crossed the Atlantic to become adopted Americans. Many changed or Anglicized their names upon arrival.

More than two million Irish newcomers debarked in United States ports prior to 1860, many of them “famine emigrants” from the Great Potato Famine of the 1840s.

In 1855, there were 355 single, foreign born males between the ages of 18 and 25 in the town of Sullivan – many of these men never married – perhaps because of the lack of foreign born women in the area in any age group. In those days, there were few marriages between the foreign born men and native born women. Illegitimacy was relatively low. Most children were born in wedlock even if the parents were not married when the child was conceived. Was there resentment against so many people arriving in Madison County (especially in the towns of Eaton and Sullivan) during the years 1850-1855? Let’s take a look at the events of the times during this period, examine the records, and then sum up how well and why our people mixed together so well.

---

<sup>89</sup> Filby, P. William, ed., 1982, Philadelphia Naturalization Records – an Index to Records of Aliens’ Declarations of Intention and/or Oaths of Allegiance, 1789-1880: Detroit, MI, Gale Research Co., 716 p. [Filby No. 9296], p. 198

<sup>90</sup> Bracy, Isabel, 1990, Immigrants in Madison County, New York, 1815-1860: Interlaken, NY, Heart of the Lakes Publishing, 120 p. [Filby No. 752.50], p. 66