

The reference then provides more detail on conditions in the county in 1850, including the Erie Canal, employment newspapers, agriculture, home remedies and several other topics.

#### 4.32. Sinking of the Immigrant Ship “Caleb Grimshaw” in 1849<sup>91</sup>

The next 16 Grimshaw immigrants are reported as arriving in the U.S. during the timeframe of the Irish Potato Famine of 1846 to 1851. The ships that transported the Irish emigrants, and the famine that “drove” the immigration, are described by Laxton (1996, p. 1-3):

*The only encouragement we hold out to strangers are a good climate, fertile soil, wholesome air and water, Plenty of Provisions, good pay for labor, kind neighbors, good laws, a free government and a hearty welcome.*

These words were spoken by Benjamin Franklin, who did so much to promote the American cause of independence, a hundred years before the Famine Emigration. But they held true for a million and more citizens of Ireland, the men, women and children who sailed to America between 1846 and 1851, so that they might escape the Famine and survive. For as little as US \$10, a passenger could sail 3,000 miles across the Atlantic Ocean, a voyage of fear, hunger, sickness, misery ... and hope. But a million more would die at home, from starvation and fever, after the failure of the potato crop in successive seasons.

Were those voyagers alive today, what stories they could tell, of the agonizing decision to leave their beloved Isle of Erin, of the lamentations on their last night at home and the American Wake, as it came to be known, of the arduous journey to the port and the search for a ship, of the misery they endured on the voyage! But what joy when they arrived, what relief they must have savoured as they stepped ashore! They were released from tyranny, no longer tormented tenants. Free at last, they could start to live again.

In fact emigration from Ireland to America had begun in the early 1700s. A trickle swelled to an average of 5,000 a year by 1830 and grew steadily until the Famine arrived and the exodus began, 150 years ago. The emigrants sailed to New York and Boston, to Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans, and they spread across America's heartland. They sailed to Canada, a British colony to which the passage was cheaper, from where an estimated 200,000 immediately went south across the border.

Before the Famine the population of America had risen to around 23 million. The Statue of Liberty, with its famous welcome for immigrants, was not yet built - Ellis Island was many years away. But the Irish looked upon America as their natural choice and by 1850 the residents of New York were 29 per cent Irish.

Seven million are believed to have left Ireland for America over the last three centuries. For a million, over a period of six years, there was no option. Now more than 40 million American citizens can claim Irish blood.

While books on the Famine period have dealt with the journey, no publication has dealt specifically with the Irish-owned ships, the Irish crews who sailed them, the Irish ports they sailed from and the Irish passengers they carried in those years.

The ships featured in this book made these crossings on the dates shown, at the times stated; passenger lists are from US Immigration files, crew's papers for the specific voyages from marine archives, and a wealth of first-hand reports have contributed to the stories. Details have been taken from eyewitness accounts; original Certificates of Registration, paintings and contemporary lithograph drawings have been reproduced.

Among the ships described by Laxton was the “Caleb Grimshaw,” which had the misfortune of catching fire and sinking in 1849, with the loss of 90 of the 425 passengers being transported from Liverpool to New York. An excerpt from Laxton's book describing this sad event is included in Appendix F.

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<sup>91</sup> Laxton, Edward, 1996, *The Famine Ships – The Irish Exodus to America*: New York, Henry Holt, 250 p.

4.33. Bing Grimshaw, 1848, New York, New York<sup>92</sup>

As noted in Section 2.2, one of the most significant references, in terms of the number of Grimshaws documented as immigrants (potential total of 15) was not included in the Filby list. It is a list of immigrants who entered through the Port on New York during the period January 1846 to December 1851 (Glazier and Tepper, 1983-86). The Grimshaw immigrants are described in the next several sections together when they arrived on the same ship and on the same date. All of these Grimshaws arrived from Liverpool, England, which was common practice even for immigrants from Ireland, many of whom went to Liverpool for their departure for the New World. The record for the first two Grimshaws, Bing and William, is nearly identical. The record for Bing appears as follows in this reference (Glazier and Tepper, v. 2, 1983, p. 490):

Under the Heading: Milan, 13 June 1848, from Liverpool  
GRIMSHAW, Bing 45 M Laborer 13Ju02UQ

This record indicates that both Bing was a 45-year-old laborer who arrived on the ship "Milan" from Liverpool on June 13, 1848. The authors offer the following as background information on the immigrants who arrived during the 1846- 1851 timeframe:

The blight that struck the Irish potato crop during the winter of 1845-46 brought ruin to tens of thousands of tenant farmers and rural laborers and reduced almost all of Ireland to poverty. Dependent on the potato not only as the staple of his diet but as a means of barter and paying rent, the Irish peasant was forever at the mercy of his crop; yet accustomed as he was to the natural cycles of bounty and dearth, nothing could have prepared him for the calamity of the Great Potato Famine. When the blight struck it brought total destruction to the primitive agrarian economy of the island. There was no means of counteracting it, no known chemical agent that could retard it; nor was there an alternative crop that could be quickly sown and harvested.

At the time – despite the abolition of the vicious Penal Laws – very few Irish farmers owned their own land or held title to their cottages and cabins, and when the crop failed they had no means whatever of satisfying their remorseless landlords or the hated "gombeen man," the ubiquitous money lender. Rents and obligations soon fell into arrears, and before long there were wholesale evictions throughout the length and breadth of Ireland. Thousands of families were thrown on the meager resources of local jurisdictions or roamed the countryside in desperate search of food. For many of these wretched cottiers – homeless now and without any means of sustenance, in dread of the hunger which claimed the lives of a million of their countrymen – the choice was painfully clear: quit Ireland or perish. Of necessity, therefore, hundreds of thousands chose to leave, and during the epochal period from 1846 to 1851 more than a million men, women, and children immigrated to the United States and Canada, mostly through the port of New York>

Who they were precisely, who they came with, and when they arrived are questions of the utmost importance to demographers, social historians, and genealogists. Happily, answers to these questions can be found in an invaluable series of port arrival records known as Customs Passenger Lists....

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<sup>92</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. 2, 1983, July 1847 – June 1848, 722 p. (p. 490)

4.34. William Grimshaw, 1848, New York, New York<sup>93</sup>

The record for William is almost identical to that of Bing (Glazier and Tepper, v. 2, 1983, p. 490):

Under the Heading: Milan, 13 June 1848, from Liverpool  
GRIMSHAW, William. 45 M Laborer 13Ju02UQ

William was another 45-year-old laborer who arrived on the ship "Milan" from Liverpool on June 13, 1848.

4.35. Thos. Grimshaw, 1848, New York, New York<sup>94</sup>

After Bing and William, the next immigrant through the port of New York was Thomas, who arrived later in 1848. The record appears as follows (Glazier and Tepper, v. 3, 1984, p. 249):

Under the Heading: Enterprise, 31 October 1848, from Liverpool  
GRIMSHAW, Thos. 50 M Laborer 31Oc02Dr

Thomas, a 50-year-old laborer, arrived on the ship "Enterprise" on October 31.

4.36. Joseph Grimshaw, 1848, New York, New York<sup>95</sup>

Joseph arrived just a few days later at the New York port; the record appears as follows (Glazier and Tepper, v. 3, 1984, p. 297):

Under the Heading: Columbia, 13 November 1848, from Liverpool  
GRIMSHAW, Joseph 18 M Laborer 13No02Cs

Joseph was an 18-year-old laborer who arrived on November 13 on the ship "Columbia."

4.37. Joseph Grimshaw, 1849, New York, New York<sup>96</sup>

Joseph, like the Grimshaws reported above in Glazier and Tepper, apparently arrived in New York, but he is not included in that reference. His record appears as follows (Cassaday, 1982, p. 9):

WISCONSIN-BOUND PASSENGERS ON SHIP "MARMION"  
Arrived New York 30 April 1849 from Liverpool. Thomas f. Freeman, Master

Name	Age	Sex	Occupation	Passenger No
GRIMSHAW, Joseph	30	M	Farmer	80

<sup>93</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. 2, 1983, July 1847 – June 1848, 722 p. (p. 490)

<sup>94</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. 3, 1984, July 1848 – March 1849, 695 p. (p. 249)

<sup>95</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. 3, 1984, July 1848 – March 1849, 695 p. (p. 297)

<sup>96</sup> Cassaday, Michael, 1982, *Wisconsin-Bound Passengers on Ship Marmion*, in *Wisconsin State Genealogical Society News Letter*, v. 29, no. 1 (June 1982), p. 9 [Filby No. 1133.60]

He was thus a 30-year-old farmer who arrived as passenger number 80 on the ship "Marmion" in New York on April 30, 1849. He apparently eventually moved to Wisconsin. No other detail is provided in the reference.

There were apparently some "holes" in the passenger lists reported in Glazier and Tepper, since Joseph was not included. Either he arrived at a different port in New York than New York City, or he fell into one of those holes. The following information is provided by Glazier and Tepper on the preparation of the passenger lists:

When legislation was enacted in March of 1819 regulating passenger ships arriving at American ports, hardly anyone in Congress could have foreseen the magnitude of immigration to the United States a quarter-century later. In 1820, for instance, the first year in which official passenger lists were kept, roughly 10,000 passengers arrived at Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports from abroad; but by 1846, the first year of the Irish Potato Famine, the number of arrivals at the port of New York alone reached nearly 100,000, and at the same port, just five years later, the number swelled to 300,000....

Still the law passed in 1819 was farsighted if not visionary. While it did not foresee the vast migrations of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, it almost certainly paved the way, for it had as its object the safety and well-being of incoming passengers, regardless of their number....

Throughout the century legislation was enacted which modified the regulatory powers of the 1819 act, in some cases providing for specific allocations of space for each passenger or changing the proportions to one passenger for every two tons of burden, ....

By a happy stroke, one of the provisions of the act which remained intact throughout the century was that requiring masters of vessels arriving at American ports from abroad to submit a list of passengers to the collector of the customs district in which the ship arrived.... Ships captains were required to submit lists designating the name, age, and occupation of all passengers, the name of the country to which they belonged and the name of the country of which they intended becoming inhabitants....

During the period of heaviest emigration from Ireland the task of preparing the passenger lists seems to have fallen to the passenger brokers. The calling of the roll, a ceremony often performed while the emigrant ship was being towed into the wind, was undertaken by the passenger broker's clerk from the rail above the quarter-deck. From this elevation he was able to verify the passenger list and at the same time have the passengers pass in review before the watchful eyes of the ship's medical officer.

With the large number of ships and passengers arriving during this timeframe, it would perhaps be surprising if there were not gaps in the passenger list records.

4.38. George Grimshaw, 1849, New York, New York<sup>97</sup>

George, like the other Grimshaws recorded as coming through the port of New York in the 1846 to 1851 timeframe, arrived from Liverpool. The record appears as follows (Glazier and Tepper, v. 4, 1984, p. 25):

Under the Heading: Elsinor, 5 April 1849, from Liverpool  
GRIMSHAW, George 30 M Laborer 05Ap02Au

He was a 30-year-old laborer who arrived on the "Elsinor" on April 5, 1849.

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<sup>97</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. 4, 1984, April 1849 – September 1849, 814 p. (p. 25)

4.39. Sarah Grimshaw, 1850, New York, New York<sup>98</sup>

Sarah arrived at the port of New York the next year; the record appears as follows (Glazier and Tepper, v. 5, 1985, p. 387):

Under the Heading: Empire-State, 18 May 1850, from Liverpool  
GRIMSHAW, Sarah 70 F Farmer 18Ma02Fc

She was a 70-year-old farmer who arrived on the Empire-State on May 18, 1850.

4.40. Mary and Margaret Grimshaw, 1850, New York, New York<sup>99</sup>

Mary and Margaret arrived later in 1850; their record appears as follows (Glazier and Tepper, v. 6, 1985, p. 178):

Under the Heading: Manhattan, 19 August 1850, from Liverpool  
GRIMSHAW, Mary 20 F Servant 19Au02Ec  
GRIMSHAW, Margaret 20 F Servant 19Au02Ec

They were both 20-year-old servants who arrived on August 19, 1850 on the "Manhattan."

4.41. W. Grimshaw and Family, 1850, New York, New York<sup>100</sup>

Mr. and Mrs. William Grimshaw and their family were the last 1850 arrivals through the port of New York. Their record appears as follows (Glazier and Tepper, v. 6, 1985, p. 284):

Under the Heading: Constellation, 2 October 1850, from Liverpool  
GRIMSHAW, W. 52 Farmer 02Oc02Bp  
GRIMSHAW, U-Mrs. 50 Farmer 02Oc02Bp  
GRIMSHAW, Martha 16 Farmer 02Oc02Bp  
GRIMSHAW, Emma 12 Farmer 02Oc02Bp  
GRIMSHAW, Ellen 10 Farmer 02Oc02Bp

They were farmers, ages 52 and 50, respectively, who arrived on October 2, 1850 on the "Constellation" with their daughters Martha (age 16), Emma (age 12), and Ellen (age 10).

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<sup>98</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. 5, 1985, October 1849 – May 1850, 638 p. (p. 387)

<sup>99</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. 6, 1985, June 1850 – March 1851, 898 p. (p. 178)

<sup>100</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. 6, 1985, June 1850 – March 1851, 898 p. (p. 284)

4.42. Martgt. Grimshaw and Infant Child, 1851, New York, New York<sup>101</sup>

Martgt. (presumably intended to be an abbreviation for "Margaret") is the last of the Grimshaw immigrants through the port of New York that was included in this series. Her record appears as follows (Glazier and Tepper, v. 7, 1986, p. 466):

Under the Heading: Manhattan, 30 July 1851, from Liverpool  
GRIMSHAW, Martgt. 20 F Servant 30JI110Af  
GRIMSHAW, U 00 U Infant 30JI110Af

She is shown as a 20-year-old servant arriving with an infant on the "Manhattan" on July 30, 1851. Given the similarities to the Margaret shown coming with Mary on the same ship on August 19 of the previous year (see Section 4.40), one is tempted to speculate that she may be the same person and may have returned to England and then came back to the U.S. on the same ship as in the year before, but this time with an infant. There is an age discrepancy (only a year), unless her birthday was between July 30 and August 19.

4.43. Henry Grimshaw, 1852, New Orleans, Louisiana<sup>102</sup>

Henry is one of two Grimshaws who immigrated in 1852 and who are reported in a reference whose primary focus was on immigrants from Germany (Glazier and Filby, 1988-1990; see Section 2.3). Henry's record appears as follows (Glazier and Filby, v. 2, 1983, p. 427):

SHIP: JOHN CURRIER  
FROM: LONDON  
TO: NEW ORLEANS  
ARRIVED: 21 MAY 1852

Name	Age	Sex	Occupation	Province, Village	Destination
GRIMSHAW, HENRY	31	M	PNTR	UN000	UNK

Henry was a 31-year-old painter who arrived on May 21, 1852 at New Orleans from London on the ship "John Currier." His origin is indicated as "unknown", but he was no doubt from somewhere in England, since he departed from London.

Although the focus of this reference is on immigrants from Germany, entries from other countries are recorded as well, including Henry (and James, in the next record). The reference provides the following background information (Glazier and Filby, v. 2, 1983, p. vii-xiii):

Germans to America provides both the historian and the genealogist with an extensive data base of German immigrants who came to the United States from 1850 through 1855. This data base derives from the original ship manifest schedules....[that] were filed by all vessels entering U.S. ports in accordance with the act of Congress of 1819. The lists...contain a minimum of 80 percent German surnames....

Bremen and Hamburg served as the primary German ports of embarkation throughout the nineteenth century, but French ports, such as Le Havre, and Antwerp and Rotterdam, in the Low Countries, were also major points of departure... The most important ports of arrival in the United States were New York, from which the immigrants dispersed via Albany and Troy throughout the western part of the country, and

<sup>101</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. 7, 1986, April 1851 – December 1851, 1195 p. (p. 466)

<sup>102</sup> Glazier, Ira A., ed., and P. William Filby, 1988+, *Germans to America – Lists of Passengers Arriving at U.S. Ports, 1850-1863*: Wilmington, DE, Scholarly Resources, Inc.: Vol. 2, 1983, May 1851 – June 1852, 704 p. (p. 427)

Baltimore and New Orleans, from which they reached the Mississippi. Philadelphia and Boston were of minor importance...

4.44. James Grimshan, 1852, New York, New York<sup>103</sup>

The second Grimshaw to arrive in 1852 was James Grimshan (apparently mis-spelled in the original records); his record appears as follows (Glazier and Filby, v. 4, 1984, p. 57):

SHIP: PATRICK HENRY  
FROM: LONDON  
TO: NEW YORK  
ARRIVED: 30 SEPTEMBER 1852

Name	Age	Sex	Occupation	Province, Village	Destination
GRIMSHAN, JAMES	25	M	HTR	GB000	USA

James was a 25-year-old hatter who arrived in New York from London on the ship "Patrick Henry" on September 30, 1852. He originated in Great Britain.

4.45. Benjamin Grimshaw, 1857, Erie County, Pennsylvania<sup>104</sup>

Benjamin is the first of three Grimshaws whose immigration to the U.S. is recorded in the naturalization records of Erie County, New York. His record appears as follows (Erie County Society for Genealogical Research, 1983, p. 49):

GRIMSHAW, Benjamin - b 1828; em 1857; Eng, Yorkshire; cert 5 Oct 1868; res North East; sp J. C. GRAY (3248)

This record indicates that Benjamin was born in 1828 and emigrated from Yorkshire, England in 1857. He resided in North East Township of Erie County and received his naturalization certificate on October 5, 1868; his sponsor was J.C. Gray. The other two Grimshaws whose immigration is similarly recorded are John and Craven, whose records are described below.

The following background information is provided in the reference:

Erie County, Pa. was formed by an act of the State Legislature in 1800, five years after the first settlers arrived. Due to the sparse population, the county government was not actually organized until 1803, when the county seat was established at Erie... On March 23, 1823, the county courthouse burned, destroying all of the contents. The first naturalization recorded after the fire was that of John Robison in 1825. Approximately 11,000 individuals were naturalized in the Erie County Court of Common Pleas up to 1906, when the Federal Government took over the naturalization process. Another 1,000 filed their intentions but did not complete the naturalization process.

4.46. John Grimshaw, 1857, Illinois<sup>105</sup>

This reference has not yet been reviewed, but inference from the title indicates that John undertook an action for naturalization in Madison County, Illinois. He either immigrated, or undertook the action, in 1857.

<sup>103</sup> Glazier, Ira A., ed., and P. William Filby, 1988+, *Germans to America - Lists of Passengers Arriving at U.S. Ports, 1850-1863*: Wilmington, DE, Scholarly Resources, Inc.: Vol. 4, 1984, September 1852 - May 1853, 690 p. (p. 57)

<sup>104</sup> Erie County Society for Genealogical Research, compiler, 1983, *Erie County, Pennsylvania, Naturalizations, 1825-1906*: Erie, PA, the society, 179 p. [Filby No. 1869], p. 49

<sup>105</sup> 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. [Filby No. 8368], p. 51

4.47. Henry Grimshaw, 1860, Kane County, Illinois<sup>106</sup>

Henry Grimshaw's immigration is recorded in his naturalization records in Kane County, Illinois; the record appears as follows (Kane County Genealogical Society, 1988, p. 49):

GRIMSHAW, HENRY 1816 F1860 57-233

Henry was born in 1816 and received his final naturalization papers in 1860. No date is given for his immigration to the U.S. The 75-233 indicates the book and page number of the court record containing the entry. The following information is provided as background in the reference (Kane County Genealogical Society, 1988, front matter):

Naturalization Records at the Kane County Circuit Court

At one time four courts in Kane County handled naturalizations with each court keeping its own set of records. In 1965 all records were called into the Circuit Court office at Geneva, the county seat. The Elgin City Court, the Aurora City Court and the Kane County Circuit Court records begin in the late 1850's and end in 1954. The Kane County Court in Geneva operated from 1872-1906.

Prior to the establishment of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization in 1906, the record information varied from court to court and in most cases was very sketchy. The Declaration of Intention indicated that the alien wanted to become a citizen of the United States and the Final Paper acknowledged that the alien had been accepted for citizenship. The book contains an abbreviated form of these records.

4.48. John W. Grimshaw, 1864, Erie County, Illinois<sup>107</sup>

John's immigration was recorded in the Erie County records described above (see Section 4.45); his record appears as follows (Erie County Society for Genealogical Research, 1983, p. 49):

GRIMSHAW, John W. - b 1834; em 1864; Eng, Yorkshire; cert 28 Aug 1876; res North East Tp; sp James BANNISTER (4243)

John was born in 1834 and emigrated from Yorkshire, England in 1864. Like Benjamin, he resided in North East Township. He received his naturalization certificate on August 28, 1876; his sponsor was James Bannister.

4.49. John Grimshaw, 1866, Iowa<sup>108</sup>

The reference for this John has not yet been examined, but inference from the title indicates that he undertook an action for naturalization in Appanoose County, Iowa. He either immigrated, or undertook the action, in 1866.

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<sup>106</sup> Kane County Genealogical Society, 1988, Kane County, Illinois Naturalization Records, 1857-1906: Geneva, IL, the society, 163 p. [Filby No. 3703.1], p.49

<sup>107</sup> Erie County Society for Genealogical Research, compiler, 1983, Erie County, Pennsylvania, Naturalizations, 1825-1906: Erie, PA, the society, 179 p. [Filby No. 1869], p. 49

<sup>108</sup> Appanoose County Genealogy Society, 1985, Index to Naturalization Records of Appanoose County, Iowa: Centerville, IA, the society, 86 p. (p. 21)



4.50. Giblum Grimshaw, 1870, Pennsylvania<sup>109</sup>

Giblum was the fifth Grimshaw to appear before a Philadelphia court to become naturalized; his record appears as follows in the reference (Filby, 1982, p. 198):

Grimshaw, Giblum Eng QS 10-10-1870

His Country of Former Allegiance was England, and he appeared before the Quarter Session Court on October 10, 1870.

4.51. Craven Grimshaw, 1873, Erie County, Pennsylvania<sup>110</sup>

Craven was the third Grimshaw whose immigration was recorded in the Erie County, New York records; his information appears as follows (Erie County Society for Genealogical Research, 1983, p. 49):

GRIMSHAW, Craven – b 1853; em 1873; Eng, Yorkshire; cert 2 Oct 1886; res North East Tp 18 yrs; sp W. V. DEWEY (5695)

He was born in 1853 and emigrated in 1873 from Yorkshire, England. He, like the other two Grimshaws in the records, resided in North East Township. His naturalization certificate was issued on October 2, 1886; W.F. Dewey was his sponsor.

4.52. William Grimshaw, 1880, Pennsylvania<sup>111</sup>

This William, a minor, was the sixth Grimshaw to appear before a Philadelphia court for naturalization. He made his appearance on September 7, 1880 according to the reference (Filby 1982, p. 198):

Grimshaw, William (mnr). Sco CP 9-07-1880

William's Country of Former Allegiance was Scotland; he appeared before the Court of Common Pleas.

William was the latest immigrant found in the records surveyed for this report.

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<sup>109</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>110</sup> Erie County Society for Genealogical Research, compiler, 1983, Erie County, Pennsylvania, Naturalizations, 1825-1906: Erie, PA, the society, 179 p. [Filby No. 1869], p. 49

<sup>111</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

## 5. Summary and Next Steps

The Grimshaws in America today, apparently numbering about 2,500, and representing about 14% of the world's total Grimshaw population of about 18,000, are descended from immigrants who started coming to the new World as early as 1651, only 45 years after the founding of Jamestown, Virginia, the first English colony. The earliest Grimshaw immigrants (the first dozen or so) came during the colonial period and early history of the country and appear in records related to the Virginia and Maryland colonies. They appear as owners (or at least tenants) of land, as an indentured servant (in one case), and as convicts that were deported to Virginia or Maryland. One couple is also recorded as coming to the Georgia colony. After the Revolutionary War, the immigration pattern changed dramatically and shifted northward, with the majority of records showing connections with New York, particularly as immigrants through the port of New York. Strong connections in Pennsylvania are also indicated, especially in naturalization records.

The total number of immigrants included in the records surveyed is apparently between 55 and 60, depending on which records are viewed as duplicates (or triplicates or more). If it is assumed that this represents about half of the total that actually arrived in the timeframe covered (1651 to 1880), the full number is well over 100, and could be as high as 130.

The distribution of Grimshaws in the U.S. today, as presented in the Halbert database, somewhat reflects the original immigration patterns, with a strong population, for example, in New York. However, the distribution also clearly reflects the "success" of immigrants (in terms of numbers of descendants) not captured in the references examined in this survey as well as the subsequent "radiation" of Grimshaws, especially the more successful lines. The high populations in California and Florida probably represent the results of early migration to the West Coast, and possibly later migrations of retiring populations (especially of New Yorkers) to Florida. The populations in the Northeast (New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island) and Midwest (Pennsylvania, Ohio) are probably somewhat "endemic" descendants of early immigrants to those areas. The populations in Utah, Missouri, Texas and Louisiana are believed to be descendants of particular individuals or families who went on to those states (or immigrated there, in the case of Louisiana) from the Eastern Seaboard and were particularly successful.

The next step of the ongoing investigation of the origins of the Grimshaws and their migration to the New World will be to seek additional references containing Grimshaw immigration records. Another step will be a survey of census indexes through time, starting with the first Federal census in 1790. Still another step will be examination of more accurate indicators of the current Grimshaw population and its distribution in the various states. Next, the investigation could also be extended to include the Canadian records in order to complete the picture of Grimshaw immigration and radiation in North America. Finally, data needs to be collected from families of living Grimshaws on the various family lines to "piece it all together."

## 6. Bibliography

The references cited in this report are presented below in alphabetical order.

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## Appendix A. The Original Grimshaw Family Line

One of the first, and most important, published works on early Grimshaw families was “The History of Whalley” by Thomas Dunham Whitaker<sup>112</sup>. A descendant chart of the earliest recorded Grimshaw family as published in Whitaker (v. II, p. 274-275) is shown in Figure A-1. Richard Trappes-Lomax<sup>113</sup> published a history of Clayton-le-Moors that includes a Tabular Pedigree of this Grimshaw family (Figure A-2) based on some of the same sources that were used by Whitaker. The main sources are the summaries of the visitations of the king’s representatives (heralds) in 1567 (Flower), 1613 (St. George), and 1664-5 (Dugdale) prepared by F.R. Raines.<sup>114,115,116</sup>

These records indicate that the earliest Grimshaw on record, Walter, was living about 1250 and was descended from the Eccleshill Grimshaws described above on the origin of the Grimshaw name. If the Grimshaw location and family were in existence at the time of the Norman Conquest in 1066 (as described above), the first Grimshaw on record in 1250 was derived from a family already 200 years old. It appears that the fortunes of the Grimshaws improved in 1345-47, when Adam, the fifth generation on record (after Walter), married Cecily Clayton, daughter and heiress of Henry de Clayton, whose family owned the Clayton-le-Moors estate. The Grimshaws then relocated to the estate about six miles northeast of their original location.

Beginning with Adam, a total of 11 generations of Grimshaws lived at Clayton-le-Moors before the male heirs ran out. Rebecca Heywood, daughter of Mary Anne Grimshaw and John Heywood, married Richard Lomax in 1715 and Clayton-le-Moors passed into the Lomax Family after 370 years in the Grimshaw family.

From Walter Grimshaw through Mary Anne Grimshaw Heywood, about 65 descendants were born, of which about 43 were male. Although not all had families due to early death and other reasons, there were probably at least 25 to 30 potential “lines of Grimshaws” to spring from this original branch.

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<sup>112</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. I, 362 p.; v. II, 622 p. Earlier editions were published in 1800, 1806, and 1825.

<sup>113</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>114</sup> Raines, F.R., ed., 1870, *The visitation of the County Palatine of Lancaster, made in the year 1567, by William Flower, Norroy King of Arms*: Chetham Society, Old Series (First Series), v. 81.

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<sup>116</sup> Raines, F.R., ed., 1872-1873, *The visitation of the County Palatine of Lancaster, made in the year 1664-5, by Sir William Dugdale, Knight, Norroy King of Arms*: Chetham Society, Old Series (First Series), v. 84, 85, 88.

Figure A-1  
(following two pages)

Descendant Chart of the Original Grimshaw Family as shown in Whitaker (Fourth Edition, 1872)<sup>117</sup>

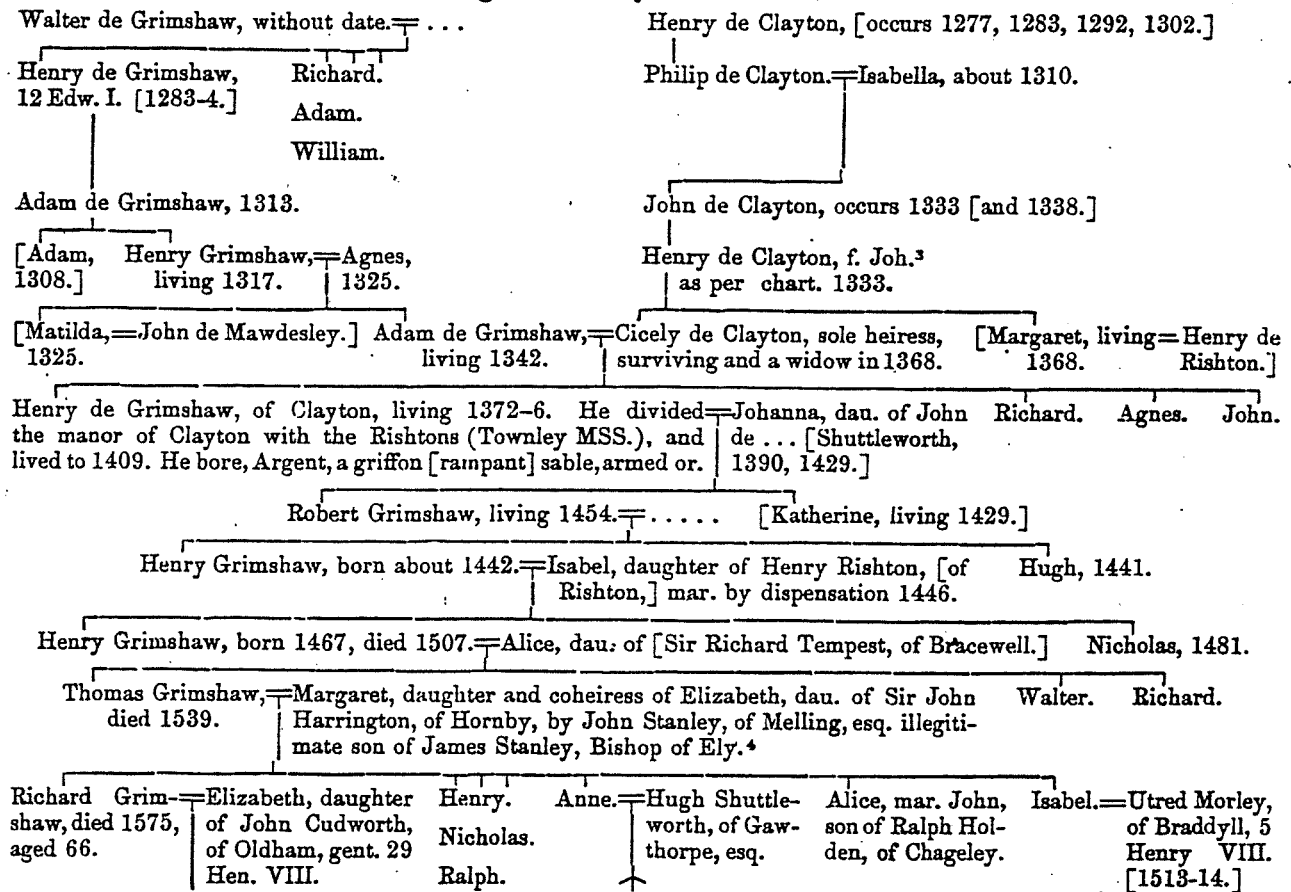
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<sup>117</sup> Whitaker, Thomas Dunham, 1872, *An History of the Original Parish of Whalley, and Honor of Clitheroe* (Revised and enlarged by John G. Nichols and Ponsoby A. Lyons): London, George Routledge and Sons, 4<sup>th</sup> Edition; v. II, p. 274-275.

## CLAYTON-LES-MOORES.

Contiguous to Altham, on the west, is Clayton,<sup>1</sup> a township and mesne manor, the property of Lord Petre and Richard Grimshaw Lomax, esq. held under the manor of Altham by virtue of the original charter of Henry de Lacy the first, to Hugh son of Lofwine; for, by inquisitions post mort. Laurence and Richard Banastre, temp. Hen. VII. and Hen. VIII. it was found that they severally died seized of the manors of Altham and Clayton sup. moras. So also in inquisitio post mortem Hen. Rishton, in 1489, and of Ric. Rishton, in 1530, they are found to have held a moiety of the manor of Clayton, in socage, of . . . and Nic. Banastre, of Altham, esq.

Clayton Hall<sup>2</sup> was originally the residence of a family of the same name, of whom, by deeds without date, but of the reign of Henry the Second, I find



[The Church of All Saints at Clayton was erected about five-and-thirty years ago (for a population then of about 2,500 and now 5,390), the site being given by John Fort, esq. of Read, M.P. for Clitheroe, who contributed also 500*l.* towards its erection; his sister Anne gave 1,000*l.* towards the building fund, and 1,000*l.* towards the endowment: 700*l.* were granted by the Diocesan Society. The first stone was laid by the Rev. William Wood, incumbent of Altham, Nov. 1, 1838; and the church was consecrated Oct. 8, 1840. The first incumbent was the Rev. Joseph Wood, B.A. previously Curate of Church Kirk, who was succeeded in 1872 by the Rev. Francis Edward Brodrick, M.A. the present incumbent. The church, school, and parsonage had then cost 3,000*l.* in addition to an endowment of 2,100*l.*

<sup>2</sup> [CLAYTON HALL was mostly rebuilt about 20 years ago. All the gables have been removed, and the house is now a plain but commodious residence.—T. T. W. It was erected about 1772 (Twycross, *Mansions of England*, I. 19.)]

<sup>3</sup> [Henricus filius Johannis de Clayton in le Dale de Dutton, who granted Clayton in le Dale to Richard de Townley in 1374-6 (Harl. MS. 2112, f. 212 b.), must be distinguished from this Henry son of John who occurs several times in the Coucher of Whalley.]

<sup>4</sup> MS. R. H. Beaumont, arm.

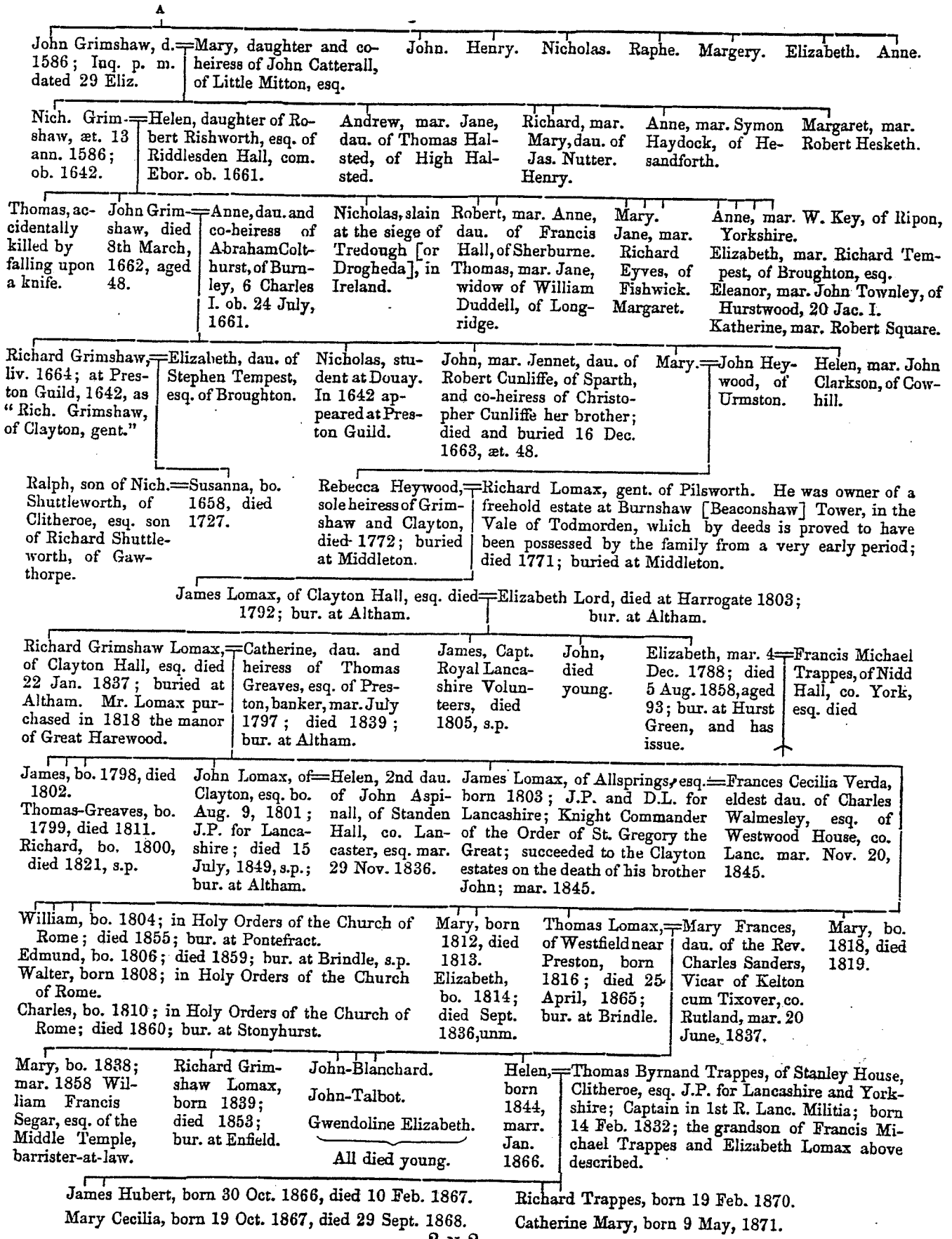


Figure A-2

Descendant Chart of the Original Grimshaw Family as shown in Trappes-Lomax, 1926<sup>118</sup>

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<sup>118</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.



## **Appendix B. The Oakenshaw Family Line of Grimshaws**

A line of Grimshaws separate from the original Grimshaw line (that moved to Clayton Hall in Clayton-le-Moors from Grimshaw in 1345-47) began at Oakenshaw at an early date, as described by Trappes-Lomax<sup>119</sup>:

William de Oakenshaw is mentioned as owning Oakenshaw in 1376. William de Oakenshaw and Margaret his wife occur next, and enfeoffed Thomas de Hesketh (lord of Great Harwood) in the Oakenshaw lands: by deed dated 23 Nov. 1401 Hesketh released the same to John 3<sup>rd</sup> son of Adam de Grimshaw of Clayton by Cicely de Clayton his wife, and the estate continued for many generations in this branch of the Grimshaws.

Oakenshaw is located adjacent to Clayton-le-Moors about a mile southwest of Clayton Hall. It can be seen on the map in Figure 2, Section 2 of the text of the report.

The John Grimshaw who originated the Oakenshaw line can be seen in Whalley's descendant chart (Appendix A) as the fourth child (third son) of Adam and Cicely, born after Henry, Richard, and Agnes. Trappes-Lomax<sup>53</sup> (p. 77-81) describes the Oakenshaw family line; this information is summarized in Figure B-1.

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<sup>119</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

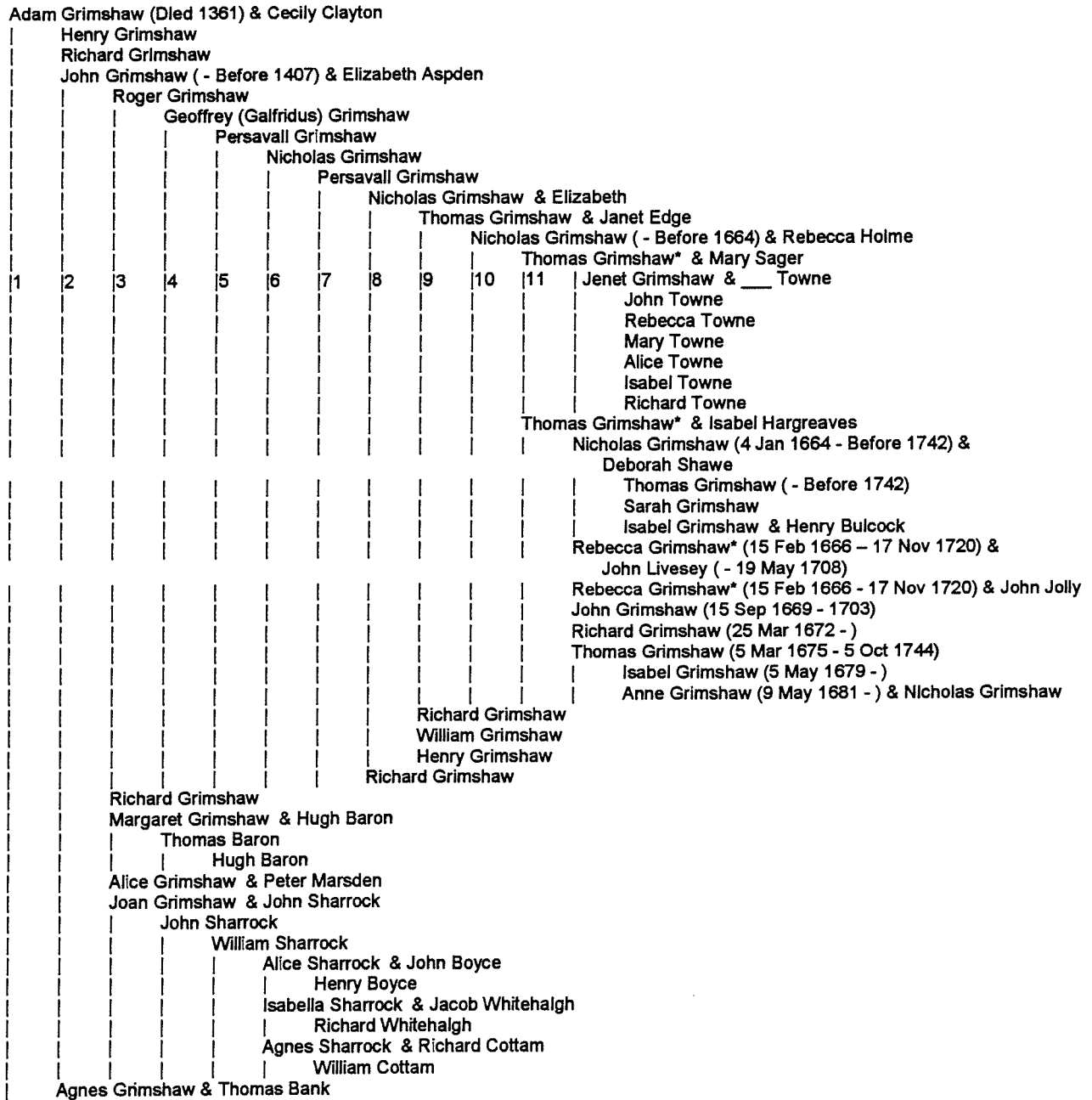


Figure B-1

Oakenshaw Family Line<sup>120</sup>, Started by John Grimshaw and Elizabeth Aspden  
 (the Preceding Generation of Adam Grimshaw and Cecily Clayton Are Also Shown)

<sup>120</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



## Appendix C. The Pendle Forest Line of Grimshaws

One of the most important Grimshaw lines to descend from the original Grimshaw family tree was the “Pendle Forest” line, which was presented in Whitaker’s<sup>121</sup> fourth edition (v. II, p. 276 ff.) and is shown in Figure C-1.

This descendant chart was re-published by Foster<sup>122</sup> in somewhat modified form as “Pedigree of Grimshaw, of Pendle Forest, in Whalley Parish, and co. Lancaster,” but no credit was attributed to Whitaker as its source.

According to Trappes-Lomax<sup>123</sup> (p. 16), this branch was started by Nicholas, younger brother of Henry, who was the 9<sup>th</sup> first-born in the Grimshaw line (see also Figure A-1): “This Nicholas is stated in V.C.H. Lancs. to have been progenitor of the Grimshaws in Pendle Forest.” Pendle Forest is located about 7 miles north of Clayton-le-Moors. Heyhouses, the location given for Nicholas in Figure C-1, is on Pendle Hill near Sabden.

An interesting feature of this line is the marriage of Nicholas, in the fifth generation of the Pendle Forest line, to Anne Grimshaw in the 11<sup>th</sup> generation of the Oakenshaw line (see Appendix B). Note also the similarities and differences of the coat of arms and crest shown in Figure 24 for this family compared to that of the original Grimshaw family (Section 2 of text of report). The griffin is still depicted on the coat of arms, but the crest is also a griffin rather than two back-to-back lions’ heads.

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<sup>121</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. I, 362 p.; v. II, 622 p. Earlier editions were published in 1800, 1806, and 1825.

<sup>122</sup> Foster, Joseph, 1873, *Pedigrees of the County Families of England*, vol. 1 – Lancashire: London, Head, Hole & Co., unk. p.

<sup>123</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

Figure 24  
(following page)

Descendant Chart of Pendle Forest Grimshaws<sup>124</sup>

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<sup>124</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. I, 362 p.; v. II, 622 p.



#### **Appendix D. The “Irish” Line of Early Grimshaws**

Whitaker<sup>125</sup>, in the 4<sup>th</sup> edition of his book (v. II, p. 276 ff.), presented a line of Grimshaws that originated in the Pendle Forest line described above and apparently migrated to Ireland (Figure D-1). The originator of this line, Nicholas Grimshaw, was the second son of Nicholas and Anne Grimshaw (of Oakenshaw), who were described above. Nicholas and his wife, Susan Briercliffe, can be seen on the right side of Figure C-1.

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<sup>125</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. I, 362 p.; v. II, 622 p. Earlier editions were published in 1800, 1806, and 1825.

Figure 27  
(following page)

Descendant Chart of "Irish" Grimshaw Line<sup>126</sup>

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<sup>126</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. I, 362 p.; v. II, 622 p. Earlier editions were published in 1800, 1806, and 1825.



## **Appendix E. Combined Descendant Chart of Original Grimshaw (Clayton-le-Moors), Oakenshaw, Pendle Forest, and Irish Family Lines**

The descendant chart shown on the following pages represents a combination of the information in four Grimshaw family lines presented in Appendices A, B, C and D. Jim Grimshaw entered the family tree data from the earlier "Grimshaw Origins" report<sup>127</sup> into a popular genealogy software package (Family Tree Maker); the descendant chart is a printout of the file that he created and provided to the author.<sup>128</sup> It is included here to further assist Grimshaw researchers in locating their ancestors in one these early Grimshaw lines.

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<sup>127</sup> Grimshaw, Thomas, 1999, *Grimshaw Origins in Lancashire County, England, with Selected Family Lines*: Austin, Texas, Privately Published (August 1999) unk p.

<sup>128</sup> Thanks are expressed to Jim Grimshaw, Oak Harbor, WA for entering the data and for providing the file for inclusion in this report.

## Descendants of Walter de Grimshaw

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- 1 Walter de Grimshaw b: Abt. 1250
- .... 2 Henry de Grimshaw
- ..... 3 Adam de Grimshaw
- ..... 3 Henry Grimshaw
- ..... +Agnes
- ..... 4 Matilda Grimshaw
- ..... +John de Mawdesley
- ..... 4 Adam de Grimshaw
- ..... +Cecily de Clayton
- ..... 5 Henry de Grimshaw
- ..... +Johanna
- ..... 6 Robert Grimshaw
- ..... 7 Hugh Grimshaw b: 1441
- ..... 7 Henry Grimshaw b: 1442
- ..... +Isabel Rishton m: 1446
- ..... 8 Henry Grimshaw b: 1467 d: 1507
- ..... +Alice Tempest
- ..... 9 Thomas Grimshaw d: 1539
- ..... +Margaret Stanley
- ..... 10 Henry Grimshaw
- ..... 10 Nicholas Grimshaw
- ..... 10 Ralph Grimshaw
- ..... 10 Anne Grimshaw
- ..... +Hugh Shuttleworth b: 1504 m: 1540 d: 1596
- ..... 11 Richard Shuttleworth
- ..... 11 Lawrence Shuttleworth
- ..... 11 Thomas Shuttleworth
- ..... 11 Eleanor Shuttleworth
- ..... 10 Alice Grimshaw
- ..... +John Holden
- ..... 10 Isabel Grimshaw
- ..... +Utrede Morley
- ..... 10 Richard Grimshaw b: 1509 d: 1575
- ..... +Elizabeth Cudworth
- ..... 11 John Grimshaw d: 1586
- ..... +Mary Catterall
- ..... 12 Nicholas Grimshaw
- ..... +Helen Rishworth
- ..... 13 Thomas Grimshaw
- ..... 13 John Grimshaw
- ..... +Anne Colthurst
- ..... 14 Richard Grimshaw
- ..... +Elizabeth Tempest
- ..... 15 Susanna Grimshaw b: 1658 d: 1727
- ..... +Ralph Shuttleworth
- ..... 14 Nicholas Grimshaw
- ..... 14 John Grimshaw
- ..... +Jennet Cunliffe b: 1615 d: December 16, 1663
- ..... 14 Mary Grimshaw
- ..... +John Heywood
- ..... 15 Rebecca Heywood d: 1772
- ..... +Richard Lomax d: 1771
- ..... 16 James Lomax d: 1792
- ..... +Elizabeth Lord d: 1803 in Harrogate
- ..... 17 Richard Lomax d: January 22, 1837
- ..... +Catherine Greaves m: July 1797 d: 1839
- ..... 18 James Lomax b: 1798 d: 1802
- ..... 18 Thomas Lomax b: 1799 d: 1811
- ..... 18 Richard Lomax b: 1800 d: 1821
- ..... 18 John Lomax b: August 09, 1801 d: July 15, 1849
- ..... +Helen Aspinall m: November 29, 1836
- ..... 18 James Lomax b: 1803
- ..... +Frances Cecilia Verda Walmesley m: November 20, 1845
- ..... 18 William Lomax b: 1804 d: 1855
- ..... 18 Edmund Lomax b: 1806 d: 1859
- ..... 18 Walter Lomax b: 1808
- ..... 18 Charles Lomax b: 1810 d: 1860
- ..... 18 Mary Lomax b: 1812 d: 1813
- ..... 18 Elizabeth Lomax b: 1814 d: September 1836
- ..... 18 Thomas Lomax b: 1816 d: April 25, 1865
- ..... +Mary Frances Sanders m: June 20, 1837
- ..... 19 John-Blanchard Lomax
- ..... 19 John-Talbot Lomax
- ..... 19 Gwendoline Elizabeth Lomax
- ..... 19 Mary Lomax b: 1838
- ..... +William Francis Segar
- ..... 19 Richard Grimshaw Lomax b: 1839 d: 1853



..... 19 [2] Helen Lomax b: 1844  
..... +[1] Thomas Byrmand Trappes b: February 14, 1832 m: June 10, 1866  
..... 20 [3] James Hubert Trappes b: October 30, 1866 d: February 10, 1867  
..... 20 [4] Mary Cecilia Trappes b: October 19, 1867 d: September 29, 1868  
..... 20 [5] Richard Trappes b: February 19, 1870  
..... 20 [6] Catherine Mary Trappes b: May 09, 1871  
..... 18 Mary Lomax b: 1818 d: 1819  
..... 17 James Lomax d: 1805  
..... 17 John Lomax  
..... 17 Elizabeth Lomax  
..... +Francis Michael Trappes  
..... 18 Trappes  
..... 19 [1] Thomas Byrmand Trappes b: February 14, 1832  
..... +[2] Helen Lomax b: 1844 m: June 10, 1866  
..... 20 [3] James Hubert Trappes b: October 30, 1866 d: February 10, 1867  
..... 20 [4] Mary Cecilia Trappes b: October 19, 1867 d: September 29, 1868  
..... 20 [5] Richard Trappes b: February 19, 1870  
..... 20 [6] Catherine Mary Trappes b: May 09, 1871  
..... 14 Helen Grimshaw  
..... +John Clarkson  
..... 13 Nicholas Grimshaw  
..... 13 Robert Grimshaw  
..... +Anne Hall  
..... 13 Thomas Grimshaw  
..... +Jane  
..... 13 Mary Grimshaw  
..... 13 Jane Grimshaw  
..... +Richard Eyles  
..... 13 Margaret Grimshaw  
..... 13 Anne Grimshaw  
..... +W. Key  
..... 13 Elizabeth Grimshaw  
..... +Richard Tempest  
..... 13 Eleanor Grimshaw  
..... +John Townley  
..... 13 Katherine Grimshaw  
..... +Robert Square  
..... 12 Andrew Grimshaw  
..... +Jane Halsted  
..... 12 Richard Grimshaw  
..... +Mary Nutter  
..... 12 Henry Grimshaw  
..... 12 Anne Grimshaw  
..... +Symon Haydock  
..... 12 Margaret Grimshaw  
..... +Robert Hesketh  
..... 11 John Grimshaw  
..... 11 Henry Grimshaw  
..... 11 Nicholas Grimshaw  
..... 11 Raphe Grimshaw  
..... 11 Margery Grimshaw  
..... 11 Elizabeth Grimshaw  
..... 11 Anne Grimshaw  
..... 9 Walter Grimshaw  
..... 9 Richard Grimshaw  
..... 8 Nicholas Grimshaw b: 1481 d: 1588  
..... 9 Thomas Grimshaw d: 1622  
..... 10 Nicholas Grimshaw d: 1651  
..... +Margaret d: 1670  
..... 11 John Grimshaw  
..... 11 Nicholas Grimshaw b: 1636 d: 1708  
..... +Isabel Whitaker m: 1661 in Burnley  
..... 12 John Grimshaw  
..... +Eleanor Stepheson d: December 17, 1749  
..... 13 Margaret Grimshaw  
..... +William Hudson  
..... 13 Nicholas Grimshaw b: May 12, 1691 d: May 22, 1725  
..... 13 John Grimshaw b: November 15, 1693 d: February 25, 1695/96  
..... 13 Edmund Grimshaw b: October 16, 1696 d: Abt. 1765  
..... +Elizabeth Smedders m: August 31, 1714  
..... 13 John Grimshaw b: February 13, 1698/99 d: April 02, 1742  
..... +Alice Oxley  
..... 14 Mary Grimshaw  
..... 13 Christopher Grimshaw b: February 02, 1701/02 d: February 24, 1746/47  
..... +Catherine Townley b: Abt. 1705 m: December 29, 1730 in Padilham, Lancashire, England  
..... 14 Margaret Grimshaw  
..... +Thomas Owen  
..... 14 Anne Grimshaw  
..... 14 Catherine Grimshaw

..... 14 Chirstopher Grimshaw b: October 20, 1731  
..... 14 Ellen Grimshaw b: Abt. 1733  
..... +Thomas Ryce  
..... \*2nd Husband of Ellen Grimshaw:  
..... +James Kay m: April 07, 1760 in Bolton, Lancashire, England  
..... 15 Thomas Kay b: September 11, 1763 in Bolton, Lancashire, England  
..... +Margaret HOLROIDE b: Abt. 1765 in Bolton, Lancashire, England m: February 01, 1789 in Bolton,  
..... Lancashire, England  
..... 16 Thomas Kay b: February 27, 1791 in Turton, Lancashire, England d: Abt. 1865  
..... +Hannah WARBURTON b: Abt. 1800 in Turton, Lancashire, England m: Abt. 1820 in Turton, Lancashire,  
..... England d: Abt. 1856  
..... 14 Thomas Grimshaw b: November 17, 1737 d: May 14, 1797  
..... +Jane Holt d: June 17, 1794  
..... 15 John Grimshaw  
..... 15 Christopher Grimshaw b: 1764 d: 1821  
..... 15 Thomas Grimshaw b: 1768 d: 1820  
..... 15 Nicholas Grimshaw b: 1773 d: 1830  
..... +Anne Alater  
..... 16 Thomas Grimshawe  
..... +Helena Brettargn  
..... 17 Nicholas Grimshawe  
..... 17 Richard Holt Grimshawe  
..... 17 Henry Grimshawe  
..... +Anne Sutcliffe-Witham  
..... 17 Thomas Grimshawe  
..... 17 Christopher Grimshawe  
..... 17 Oliver Grimshawe d: 1852  
..... 16 Jane Grimshaw d: 1863  
..... 16 Elizabeth Grimshaw  
..... 16 Anne Grimshaw  
..... +Richard Eastwood  
..... 13 Thomas Grimshaw b: January 08, 1708/09 d: July 1787  
..... +Mary Nocks d: 1762  
..... 14 Mary Grimshaw  
..... +Naylor  
..... 14 Nicholas Grimshaw  
..... 14 John Grimshaw b: July 1740 d: March 12, 1821  
..... +Penelope Shuttleworth  
..... 15 Thomas Shuttleworth Grimshawe  
..... +Charlotte Anne Livius  
..... 16 John Barham Grimshawe d: 1835 in Trinity College, Cambridge  
..... 16 Charles Livius Grimshawe  
..... +Jamima Lucy Boughton Leigh  
..... \*2nd Wife of Charles Livius Grimshawe:  
..... +Emily Mary Gillies Payne  
..... 17 Charles Barham Fitz-Payne Grimshawe  
..... 17 Edmund Salusbury Baughan Grimshawe  
..... 17 Arthur Grimsagh Cecil Grimshawe  
..... 17 Emily Geraldine Grimshawe  
..... 15 John Nocks Grimshaw d: 1836  
..... 15 Penelope Grimshaw  
..... +Joseph Brook  
..... 15 Anne Grimshaw  
..... +Charles Greenway  
..... 15 Dorothea Grimshaw  
..... +Charles Walker  
..... 14 Nicholas Grimshaw b: October 04, 1757 d: January 17, 1838  
..... +Esther Mary Haigh d: December 26, 1853  
..... 15 Mary Grimshaw  
..... +John Troughton  
..... 15 William Grimshaw d: 1815  
..... 15 Frances Grimshaw  
..... +Richard Atkinson  
..... 15 George Henry Grimshaw  
..... 15 Ellinor Grimshaw  
..... +Francis Brandt  
..... 15 Edmund Grimshaw  
..... 15 Samual Ridings Grimshaw d: July 26, 1866  
..... 15 Charles Grimshaw d: April 24, 1822  
..... 15 George Grimshaw d: April 24, 1822  
..... 12 [18] Nicholas Grimshaw  
..... +[17] Anne Grimshaw b: May 09, 1681  
..... 13 [19] Isebel Grimshaw  
..... 13 [20] Anne Grimshaw  
..... +[21] William Hartley  
..... 13 [22] Thomas Grimshaw b: 1703 d: June 28, 1783  
..... +[23] Margaret Holt d: March 27, 1793  
..... 14 [24] Betty Grimshaw  
..... +[25] John Holt

..... 14 [26] Nicholas Grimshaw b: May 20, 1738 d: August 19, 1825  
..... +[27] Mary Riley d: January 19, 1775  
..... 15 [28] Mary Grimshaw  
..... +[29] John Crossley  
..... 15 [30] Thomas Grimshaw b: March 09, 1765 d: February 11, 1842  
..... +[31] Grace Gibson d: September 01, 1842  
..... 16 [32] Mary Grimshaw  
..... 16 [33] Nicholas Grimshaw  
..... 16 [34] Grace Grimshaw  
..... 16 [35] Harriet Anne Grimshaw  
..... 16 [36] James Grimshaw b: April 06, 1791 d: May 03, 1844  
..... +[37] Mary Ashworth  
..... 17 [38] Nicholas Grimshaw b: October 30, 1823 d: January 26, 1856  
..... 17 [39] Grace Grimshaw b: May 31, 1826  
..... 17 [40] Mary Grimshaw b: March 29, 1828  
..... 17 [41] Thomas Grimshaw b: June 21, 1832  
..... +[42] Frances Garde  
..... 17 [43] James Grimshaw b: April 20, 1836 d: March 29, 1837  
..... 17 [44] Elizabeth Grimshaw b: June 21, 1842  
..... 16 [45] Thomas Grimshaw b: January 07, 1794 d: August 15, 1824  
..... +[46] Mary Bracewell  
..... 16 [47] Christopher Grimshaw b: March 20, 1801 d: July 28, 1865  
..... +[48] Mary Swinglehurst d: July 18, 1841  
..... 15 [49] Betty Grimshaw b: December 15, 1766  
..... +[50] William Hartley  
..... \*2nd Wife of [26] Nicholas Grimshaw:  
..... +[51] Elizabeth Harrison  
..... 15 [52] Anne Grimshaw  
..... +[53] Thomas Preston  
..... 15 [54] Nicholas Grimshaw b: May 01, 1779 d: August 25, 1840  
..... 15 [55] John Grimshaw b: October 09, 1780  
..... 15 [56] John Grimshaw b: July 14, 1784 d: June 17, 1856  
..... +[57] Nancy Whitaker m: May 02, 1816 d: September 13, 1823  
..... 16 [58] Elizabeth Grimshaw d: February 1832  
..... 16 [59] Nicholas Grimshaw b: March 26, 1819 d: August 19, 1823  
..... 16 [60] James Grimshaw b: April 12, 1822 d: September 19, 1823  
..... \*2nd Wife of [56] John Grimshaw:  
..... +[61] Alice Dugdale m: October 18, 1832 d: September 19, 1881  
..... 16 [62] Anne Grimshaw  
..... +[63] Barnard Hartley  
..... 16 [64] Elizabeth Grimshaw  
..... 16 [65] John Grimshaw b: September 14, 1833  
..... +[66] Mary Jane Hutton m: December 10, 1863  
..... 17 [67] Eleanor Grimshaw  
..... +[68] George Charles Dixon  
..... 18 [69] Mary Grimshaw Dixon b: July 18, 1891  
..... +[70] John Hutton  
..... 19 [71] Gordon Dixon Hutton b: June 04, 1914  
..... +[72] Margaret Wetherby Ker  
..... 20 [73] David Allen Hutton b: September 21, 1946  
..... +[74] Diane Davis b: December 28, 1942  
..... 20 [75] Janet Mary Joyce Hutton b: October 15, 1947  
..... +[76] Gordon Bosomworth  
..... 19 [77] Barbara Eleanor Hutton b: April 05, 1918  
..... +[78] Ernest Clarence Altman  
..... 20 [79] Mary Kim Altman b: August 26, 1946  
..... +[80] Leslie E. Tomlin  
..... 20 [81] Gordon Albert Altman b: June 06, 1950  
..... +[82] Lucie Chartrand  
..... 20 [83] Kenneth Dixon Altman b: June 17, 1955  
..... +[84] Rhonda Leigh Montgomery  
..... 19 [85] Frederick Allan Hutton b: September 21, 1920 in 1922  
..... 17 [86] Mary Grimshaw  
..... 17 [87] Ada Grimshaw  
..... 17 [88] Edie Grimshaw  
..... 17 [89] Nicholas Grimshaw b: January 12, 1866  
..... 16 [90] William Grimshaw b: February 16, 1836  
..... +[91] Sarah Mitchell  
..... 17 [92] Mary Alice Grimshaw  
..... 17 [93] Elizabeth Anne Grimshaw  
..... 17 [94] Nicholas Herbert Grimshaw b: December 11  
..... 17 [95] John William Grimshaw b: March 10, 1858 d: January 10  
..... 17 [96] Henry Grimshaw b: June 25, 1866  
..... 16 [97] Rachel Grimshaw b: 1837  
..... 16 [98] Nicholas Grimshaw b: November 22, 1838  
..... 16 [99] Richard Grimshaw b: March 08, 1840  
..... +[100] Esther Starkie  
..... 17 [101] Walter Grimshaw  
..... 17 [102] John Grimshaw

..... 17 [103] Elizabeth Grimshaw  
..... 17 [104] Richard Grimshaw  
..... 17 [105] James Grimshaw  
..... 17 [106] William Grimshaw  
..... 16 [107] Thomas Grimshaw b: September 21, 1841  
..... 16 [108] James Grimshaw b: July 20, 1843  
..... +[109] Alice Keirby  
..... 17 [110] Susannah Grimshaw  
..... 17 [111] Alice Grimshaw  
..... 17 [112] John Keirby Grimshaw b: July 19, 1871  
..... 16 [113] Christopher Grimshaw b: March 11, 1847  
..... +[114] Mary Ann Theresa Moffatt  
..... 13 [115] Nicholas Grimshaw b: 1714  
..... +[116] Susan Briercliffe  
..... 14 [117] Thomas Grimshaw  
..... 14 [118] John Grimshaw  
..... 14 [119] Nicholas Grimshaw b: July 10, 1747  
..... +[120] Mary Wrigley b: April 1749 m: November 06, 1768 in Old Church, Manchester  
..... 15 [121] James Grimshaw  
..... +[122] Alicia Robinson  
..... 16 [123] James Grimshaw  
..... +[124] Mary Templeton  
..... 17 [125] Mary Grimshaw  
..... 17 [126] Edith Grimshaw  
..... 17 [127] James Robert Grimshaw  
..... 16 [128] Mary Grimshaw  
..... 16 [129] Catharine Grimshaw  
..... 16 [8] Alicia Grimshaw  
..... +[7] Wrigley Grimshaw  
..... 17 [9] Thomas Grimshaw  
..... +[10] Sarah Elizabeth Thomas b: August 14, 1843 m: April 11, 1865  
..... 18 [11] Temple Thomas Wrigley Grimshaw b: February 02, 1866  
..... 18 [12] Ewing Wrigley Grimshaw b: October 02, 1867  
..... 18 [13] Violet Settie Grimshaw b: June 17, 1869  
..... 18 [14] Ernest Felix Wrigley Grimshaw b: July 06, 1870  
..... 17 [15] Mary Grimshaw  
..... +[16] Thomas Ewing  
..... 15 [130] Thomas Grimshaw  
..... +[131] Elizabeth Blizzard  
..... 16 [7] Wrigley Grimshaw  
..... +[8] Alicia Grimshaw  
..... 17 [9] Thomas Grimshaw  
..... +[10] Sarah Elizabeth Thomas b: August 14, 1843 m: April 11, 1865  
..... 18 [11] Temple Thomas Wrigley Grimshaw b: February 02, 1866  
..... 18 [12] Ewing Wrigley Grimshaw b: October 02, 1867  
..... 18 [13] Violet Settie Grimshaw b: June 17, 1869  
..... 18 [14] Ernest Felix Wrigley Grimshaw b: July 06, 1870  
..... 17 [15] Mary Grimshaw  
..... +[16] Thomas Ewing  
..... 16 [132] Nicholas Grimshaw  
..... 16 [133] William Pattenson Grimshaw  
..... 16 [134] Norman Grimshaw  
..... 15 [135] William Grimshaw  
..... 15 [136] Edmund Grimshaw b: July 12, 1777 in Greencastle d: March 20, 1854  
..... +[137] Elizabeth Taylor  
..... 16 [138] Weston Grimshaw b: December 24, 1816 d: May 12, 1862  
..... +[139] Jane Campbell m: September 22, 1840  
..... 17 [140] James Campbell Grimshaw b: September 30, 1841  
..... 17 [141] Elizabeth Frances Grimshaw b: May 03, 1843 d: March 08, 1864  
..... 17 [142] Edmund William Grimshaw b: November 02, 1848  
..... 17 [143] Jane Grimshaw b: May 21, 1850  
..... +[144] Alexander Campbell m: March 07, 1872  
..... 17 [145] Theodosia Grimshaw b: March 07, 1853 d: January 11, 1857  
..... 17 [146] Weston Grimshaw b: August 12, 1854  
..... 17 [147] Mabel Grimshaw b: November 22, 1855 d: January 02, 1857  
..... 17 [148] Anna Constance Grimshaw b: August 31, 1858  
..... 15 [149] William Grimshaw b: November 22, 1782  
..... 15 [150] Mary Anne Grimshaw b: July 24, 1784  
..... +[151] William Murphy  
..... 15 [152] Robert Grimshaw b: February 07, 1788 in Whitehouse  
..... +[153] Arabella Duffin  
..... 16 [154] Susan Grimshaw  
..... +[155] Donald Meint Cameron  
..... 15 [156] Conway Blizzard Grimshaw b: February 06, 1789 d: December 18, 1869 in Sydenham House, co. Down.  
..... +[157] Mary Osborne b: 1797  
..... 16 [158] Osborne Grimshaw b: September 26, 1821  
..... 16 [159] Henry Fielding Grimshaw b: March 23, 1823 d: June 16, 1848  
..... 16 [160] O'Donnell Grimshaw b: October 15, 1824  
..... +[161] Annie Stewart m: July 17, 1860

..... 17 [162] Annie Stewart Grimshaw b: June 14, 1861  
..... 17 [163] Conway Osborne Grimshaw b: May 31, 1862  
..... 17 [164] O'Donnell Grimshaw b: October 30, 1863  
..... 17 [165] Harriette Stewart Grimshaw b: April 25, 1865  
..... 17 [166] Reginald Walter Grimshaw b: July 02, 1866  
..... 17 [167] Mary Osborne Grimshaw b: August 06, 1867  
..... 17 [168] Ida Edith Grimshaw b: August 16, 1868  
..... 17 [169] Norah Lilian Grimshaw b: March 24, 1870  
..... 17 [170] Ernest Grimshaw b: December 09, 1872  
..... 16 [171] Mary Arabella Grimshaw b: April 08, 1826  
..... 16 [172] Robert Conway Grimshaw b: February 05, 1828 d: January 18, 1847  
..... 16 [173] Margaret Emma Grimshaw b: February 05, 1828 d: December 03, 1858  
..... 16 [174] Nicholas William Grimshaw b: August 12, 1829  
..... +[175] Eleanor Thomson Newsam m: 1861  
..... 17 [176] Ella Osborne Grimshaw b: 1863 d: 1863  
..... 17 [177] Maud Osborne Grimshaw b: 1864  
..... 17 [178] Ramsey Newsam Grimshaw b: 1866 d: 1867  
..... 17 [179] Emma Grimshaw b: 1867  
..... 17 [180] Beatrice Ethel Grimshaw b: 1870  
..... 17 [181] Nichola Grimshaw b: 1872  
..... 15 [182] Christopher Briercliffe Grimshaw b: July 27, 1792  
..... +[183] Miss Passon  
..... 16 [184] Alicia Grimshaw  
..... 12 Christopher Grimshaw  
..... +Sarah  
..... 13 Mary Grimshaw  
..... +William Hays  
..... \*2nd Husband of Mary Grimshaw:  
..... +Wood  
..... 13 John Grimshaw b: 1725  
..... 6 Katherine de Grimshaw  
..... 5 Richard de Grimshaw  
..... 5 John Grimshaw  
..... +Elizabeth Aspden  
..... 6 Rodger Grimshaw  
..... 7 Geoffrey (Galfridus) Grimshaw  
..... 8 Persavall Grimshaw  
..... 9 Nicholas Grimshaw  
..... 10 Persavall Grimshaw  
..... 11 Nicholas Grimshaw  
..... +Elizabeth  
..... 12 Thomas Grimshaw  
..... +Janet Edge  
..... 13 Nicholas Grimshaw  
..... +Rebecca Holme  
..... 14 Thomas Grimshaw  
..... +Mary Sager  
..... 15 Jenet Grimshaw  
..... +Towne  
..... 16 John Towne  
..... 16 Rebecca Towne  
..... 16 Mary Towne  
..... 16 Alice Towne  
..... 16 Isabel Towne  
..... 16 Richard Towne  
..... \*2nd Wife of Thomas Grimshaw:  
..... +Isabel Hargreaves  
..... 15 Nicholas Grimshaw b: January 04, 1663/64  
..... +Deborah Shawe  
..... 16 Thomas Grimshaw  
..... 16 Sarah Grimshaw  
..... 16 Isabel Grimshaw  
..... +Henry Bulcock  
..... 15 Rebecca Grimshaw b: February 15, 1665/66 d: November 17, 1720  
..... +John Jolly  
..... \*2nd Husband of Rebecca Grimshaw:  
..... +John Livesey d: May 19, 1708  
..... 15 John Grimshaw b: September 15, 1669 d: 1703  
..... 15 Richard Grimshaw b: March 25, 1672  
..... 15 Thomas Grimshaw b: March 05, 1674/75 d: October 05, 1744  
..... 16 Isabel Grimshaw b: May 05, 1679  
..... +Richard Hayes m: February 12, 1700/01  
..... 16 [17] Anne Grimshaw b: May 09, 1681  
..... +[18] Nicholas Grimshaw  
..... 17 [19] Isebel Grimshaw  
..... 17 [20] Anne Grimshaw  
..... +[21] William Hartley  
..... 17 [22] Thomas Grimshaw b: 1703 d: June 28, 1783  
..... +[23] Margaret Holt d: March 27, 1793

..... 18 [24] Betty Grimshaw  
..... +[25] John Holt  
..... 18 [26] Nicholas Grimshaw b: May 20, 1738 d: August 19, 1825  
..... +[27] Mary Riley d: January 19, 1775  
..... 19 [28] Mary Grimshaw  
..... +[29] John Crossley  
..... 19 [30] Thomas Grimshaw b: March 09, 1765 d: February 11, 1842  
..... +[31] Grace Gibson d: September 01, 1842  
..... 20 [32] Mary Grimshaw  
..... 20 [33] Nicholas Grimshaw  
..... 20 [34] Grace Grimshaw  
..... 20 [35] Harriet Anne Grimshaw  
..... 20 [36] James Grimshaw b: April 06, 1791 d: May 03, 1844  
..... +[37] Mary Ashworth  
..... 21 [38] Nicholas Grimshaw b: October 30, 1823 d: January 26, 1856  
..... 21 [39] Grace Grimshaw b: May 31, 1826  
..... 21 [40] Mary Grimshaw b: March 29, 1828  
..... 21 [41] Thomas Grimshaw b: June 21, 1832  
..... +[42] Frances Garde  
..... 21 [43] James Grimshaw b: April 20, 1836 d: March 29, 1837  
..... 21 [44] Elizabeth Grimshaw b: June 21, 1842  
..... 20 [45] Thomas Grimshaw b: January 07, 1794 d: August 15, 1824  
..... +[46] Mary Bracewell  
..... 20 [47] Christopher Grimshaw b: March 20, 1801 d: July 28, 1865  
..... +[48] Mary Swinglehurst d: July 18, 1841  
..... 19 [49] Betty Grimshaw b: December 15, 1766  
..... +[50] William Hartley  
..... \*2nd Wife of [26] Nicholas Grimshaw:  
..... +[51] Elizabeth Harrison  
..... 19 [52] Anne Grimshaw  
..... +[53] Thomas Preston  
..... 19 [54] Nicholas Grimshaw b: May 01, 1779 d: August 25, 1840  
..... 19 [55] John Grimshaw b: October 09, 1780  
..... 19 [56] John Grimshaw b: July 14, 1784 d: June 17, 1856  
..... +[57] Nancy Whitaker m: May 02, 1816 d: September 13, 1823  
..... 20 [58] Elizabeth Grimshaw d: February 1832  
..... 20 [59] Nicholas Grimshaw b: March 26, 1819 d: August 19, 1823  
..... 20 [60] James Grimshaw b: April 12, 1822 d: September 19, 1823  
..... \*2nd Wife of [56] John Grimshaw:  
..... +[61] Alice Dugdale m: October 18, 1832 d: September 19, 1881  
..... 20 [62] Anne Grimshaw  
..... +[63] Barnard Hartley  
..... 20 [64] Elizabeth Grimshaw  
..... 20 [65] John Grimshaw b: September 14, 1833  
..... +[66] Mary Jane Hutton m: December 10, 1863  
..... 21 [67] Eleanor Grimshaw  
..... +[68] George Charles Dixon  
..... 22 [69] Mary Grimshaw Dixon b: July 18, 1891  
..... +[70] John Hutton  
..... 23 [71] Gordon Dixon Hutton b: June 04, 1914  
..... +[72] Margaret Wetherby Ker  
..... 24 [73] David Allen Hutton b: September 21, 1946  
..... +[74] Diane Davis b: December 28, 1942  
..... 24 [75] Janet Mary Joyce Hutton b: October 15, 1947  
..... +[76] Gordon Bosomworth  
..... 23 [77] Barbara Eleanor Hutton b: April 05, 1918  
..... +[78] Ernest Clarence Altaman  
..... 24 [79] Mary Kim Altaman b: August 26, 1946  
..... +[80] Leslie E. Tomlin  
..... 24 [81] Gordon Albert Altaman b: June 06, 1950  
..... +[82] Lucie Chartrand  
..... 24 [83] Kenneth Dixon Altaman b: June 17, 1955  
..... +[84] Rhonda Leigh Montgomery  
..... 23 [85] Frederick Allan Hutton b: September 21, 1920 in 1922  
..... 21 [86] Mary Grimshaw  
..... 21 [87] Ada Grimshaw  
..... 21 [88] Edie Grimshaw  
..... 21 [89] Nicholas Grimshaw b: January 12, 1866  
..... 20 [90] William Grimshaw b: February 16, 1836  
..... +[91] Sarah Mitchell  
..... 21 [92] Mary Alice Grimshaw  
..... 21 [93] Elizabeth Anne Grimshaw  
..... 21 [94] Nicholas Herbert Grimshaw b: December 11  
..... 21 [95] John William Grimshaw b: March 10, 1858 d: January 10  
..... 21 [96] Henry Grimshaw b: June 25, 1866  
..... 20 [97] Rachel Grimshaw b: 1837  
..... 20 [98] Nicholas Grimshaw b: November 22, 1838  
..... 20 [99] Richard Grimshaw b: March 08, 1840  
..... +[100] Esther Starkie

..... 21 [101] Walter Grimshaw  
..... 21 [102] John Grimshaw  
..... 21 [103] Elizabeth Grimshaw  
..... 21 [104] Richard Grimshaw  
..... 21 [105] James Grimshaw  
..... 21 [106] William Grimshaw  
..... 20 [107] Thomas Grimshaw b: September 21, 1841  
..... 20 [108] James Grimshaw b: July 20, 1843  
..... +[109] Alice Keirby  
..... 21 [110] Susannah Grimshaw  
..... 21 [111] Alice Grimshaw  
..... 21 [112] John Keirby Grimshaw b: July 19, 1871  
..... 20 [113] Christopher Grimshaw b: March 11, 1847  
..... +[114] Mary Ann Theresa Moffatt  
..... 17 [115] Nicholas Grimshaw b: 1714  
..... +[116] Susan Briercliffe  
..... 18 [117] Thomas Grimshaw  
..... 18 [118] John Grimshaw  
..... 18 [119] Nicholas Grimshaw b: July 10, 1747  
..... +[120] Mary Wrigley b: April 1749 m: November 06, 1768 in Old Church, Manchester  
..... 19 [121] James Grimshaw  
..... +[122] Alicia Robinson  
..... 20 [123] James Grimshaw  
..... +[124] Mary Templeton  
..... 21 [125] Mary Grimshaw  
..... 21 [126] Edith Grimshaw  
..... 21 [127] James Robert Grimshaw  
..... 20 [128] Mary Grimshaw  
..... 20 [129] Catharine Grimshaw  
..... 20 [8] Alicia Grimshaw  
..... +[7] Wrigley Grimshaw  
..... 21 [9] Thomas Grimshaw  
..... +[10] Sarah Elizabeth Thomas b: August 14, 1843 m: April 11, 1865  
..... 22 [11] Temple Thomas Wrigley Grimshaw b: February 02, 1866  
..... 22 [12] Ewing Wrigley Grimshaw b: October 02, 1867  
..... 22 [13] Violet Settie Grimshaw b: June 17, 1869  
..... 22 [14] Ernest Felix Wrigley Grimshaw b: July 06, 1870  
..... 21 [15] Mary Grimshaw  
..... +[16] Thomas Ewing  
..... 19 [130] Thomas Grimshaw  
..... +[131] Elizabeth Blizzard  
..... 20 [7] Wrigley Grimshaw  
..... +[8] Alicia Grimshaw  
..... 21 [9] Thomas Grimshaw  
..... +[10] Sarah Elizabeth Thomas b: August 14, 1843 m: April 11, 1865  
..... 22 [11] Temple Thomas Wrigley Grimshaw b: February 02, 1866  
..... 22 [12] Ewing Wrigley Grimshaw b: October 02, 1867  
..... 22 [13] Violet Settie Grimshaw b: June 17, 1869  
..... 22 [14] Ernest Felix Wrigley Grimshaw b: July 06, 1870  
..... 21 [15] Mary Grimshaw  
..... +[16] Thomas Ewing  
..... 20 [132] Nicholas Grimshaw  
..... 20 [133] William Pattenson Grimshaw  
..... 20 [134] Norman Grimshaw  
..... 19 [135] William Grimshaw  
..... 19 [136] Edmund Grimshaw b: July 12, 1777 in Greencastle d: March 20, 1854  
..... +[137] Elizabeth Taylor  
..... 20 [138] Weston Grimshaw b: December 24, 1816 d: May 12, 1862  
..... +[139] Jane Campbell m: September 22, 1840  
..... 21 [140] James Campbell Grimshaw b: September 30, 1841  
..... 21 [141] Elizabeth Frances Grimshaw b: May 03, 1843 d: March 08, 1864  
..... 21 [142] Edmund William Grimshaw b: November 02, 1848  
..... 21 [143] Jane Grimshaw b: May 21, 1850  
..... +[144] Alexander Campbell m: March 07, 1872  
..... 21 [145] Theodosia Grimshaw b: March 07, 1853 d: January 11, 1857  
..... 21 [146] Weston Grimshaw b: August 12, 1854  
..... 21 [147] Mabel Grimshaw b: November 22, 1855 d: January 02, 1857  
..... 21 [148] Anna Constance Grimshaw b: August 31, 1858  
..... 19 [149] William Grimshaw b: November 22, 1782  
..... 19 [150] Mary Anne Grimshaw b: July 24, 1784  
..... +[151] William Murphy  
..... 19 [152] Robert Grimshaw b: February 07, 1788 in Whitehouse  
..... +[153] Arabella Duffin  
..... 20 [154] Susan Grimshaw  
..... +[155] Donald Meint Cameron  
..... 19 [156] Conway Blizzard Grimshaw b: February 06, 1789 d: December 18, 1869 in Sydenham  
House, co. Down.  
..... +[157] Mary Osborne b: 1797  
..... 20 [158] Osborne Grimshaw b: September 26, 1821

..... 20 [159] Henry Fielding Grimshaw b: March 23, 1823 d: June 16, 1848  
..... 20 [160] O'Donnell Grimshaw b: October 15, 1824  
..... +[161] Annie Stewart m: July 17, 1860  
..... 21 [162] Annie Stewart Grimshaw b: June 14, 1861  
..... 21 [163] Conway Osborne Grimshaw b: May 31, 1862  
..... 21 [164] O'Donnell Grimshaw b: October 30, 1863  
..... 21 [165] Harriette Stewart Grimshaw b: April 25, 1865  
..... 21 [166] Reginald Walter Grimshaw b: July 02, 1866  
..... 21 [167] Mary Osborne Grimshaw b: August 06, 1867  
..... 21 [168] Ida Edith Grimshaw b: August 16, 1868  
..... 21 [169] Norah Lilian Grimshaw b: March 24, 1870  
..... 21 [170] Ernest Grimshaw b: December 09, 1872  
..... 20 [171] Mary Arabella Grimshaw b: April 08, 1826  
..... 20 [172] Robert Conway Grimshaw b: February 05, 1828 d: January 18, 1847  
..... 20 [173] Margaret Emma Grimshaw b: February 05, 1828 d: December 03, 1858  
..... 20 [174] Nicholas William Grimshaw b: August 12, 1829  
..... +[175] Eleanor Thomson Newsam m: 1861  
..... 21 [176] Ella Osborne Grimshaw b: 1863 d: 1863  
..... 21 [177] Maud Osborne Grimshaw b: 1864  
..... 21 [178] Ramsey Newsam Grimshaw b: 1866 d: 1867  
..... 21 [179] Emma Grimshaw b: 1867  
..... 21 [180] Beatrice Ethel Grimshaw b: 1870  
..... 21 [181] Nichola Grimshaw b: 1872  
..... 19 [182] Christopher Briercliffe Grimshaw b: July 27, 1792  
..... +[183] Miss Passon  
..... 20 [184] Alicia Grimshaw  
..... 12 Richard Grimshaw  
..... 12 William Grimshaw  
..... 12 Henry Grimshaw  
..... 11 Richard Grimshaw  
..... 6 Richard Grimshaw  
..... 6 Margaret Grimshaw  
..... +Hugh Baron  
..... 7 Thomas Baron  
..... 8 Hugh Baron  
..... 6 Alice Grimshaw  
..... +Peter Marsden  
..... 6 Joan Grimshaw  
..... +John Sharrock  
..... 7 John Sharrock  
..... 8 William Sharrock  
..... 9 Alice Sharrock  
..... +John Boyce  
..... 10 Henry Boyce  
..... 9 Isabella Sharrock  
..... +Jacob Whitehaigh  
..... 10 Richard Whitehaigh  
..... 9 Agnes Sharrock  
..... +Richard Cottam  
..... 10 William Cottam  
..... 5 Agnes de Grimshaw  
..... +Thomas Bank  
.... 2 Richard de Grimshaw  
.... 2 Adam de Grimshaw  
.... 2 William de Grimshaw



## Appendix F. The Story of the Sinking of the Emigrant Ship, Caleb Grimshaw

Laxton<sup>129</sup>, in a book on the Irish emigration to North America during the famine years of the middle 1800s, relates the sad tale of the ship Caleb Grimshaw, which sank while transporting emigrants in 1849 with the loss of 90 lives. The following excerpt is from pages 137 to 140:

By no means so fortunate was the Caleb Grimshaw (named after its owner) which left Liverpool later in the year, bound for New York with 425 passengers aboard. Misfortune fell early on in the voyage when the ship was becalmed despite the late season, but the Atlantic Ocean and its weather are fickle and often unfriendly. The ship drifted for 19 days at sea before a decent breeze blew up. Just as Captain James Hoxie set about making up for lost time, fire in the forward hold was reported. The passengers were naturally terrified, as there was not another ship nor land in sight. The ship was reasonably equipped, and its crew of 30 managed to pump water on to the seat of the blaze; but the flames were fanned by the fresh winds. While the crew battled with the fire, some passengers took matters into their own hands and lowered one of the ship's boats but it crashed into the Water, and swamped the passengers. Twelve of them were swept away and drowned while the rest clambered back on board. On deck, the scene became chaotic. Another boat was lowered but this time by the crew, equipped with a compass, a chart and supplies of food and water. They escaped the burning ship and raised a sail to remain safely in the lea of the Caleb Grimshaw.

The fire raged all night and during the early morning another boat was lowered with the captain's wife and daughter safely aboard, later to be joined by some of the cabin passengers. The unfortunate men, women and children in steerage had to fend for themselves. In the afternoon of the second day, when the captain himself abandoned ship, the poor emigrants felt certain they were heading for a watery grave. From his long-boat, Captain Hoxie tried to reassure them, promising to sail alongside and direct the rescue efforts from his boat. There were no more boats left aboard the ship: one was wrecked and two were at sea, attached to the mother-ship by tow-lines. The remaining crew decided to build rafts. The first raft, launched with a tow line, was quickly overloaded with 30 passengers, some of whom cast themselves adrift - never to be seen again. A salutary lesson was learned and fewer crowded onto the second raft; both rafts were kept in tow, forming a flotilla with the two boats.

Though water-logged holds prevented the fire from spreading, it had taken a firm grip amidships and experienced seamen knew that the Caleb Grimshaw was doomed. But as big ships can be seen from distant horizons (unlike small boats riding low in the waves), the victims' best chance of rescue was to remain close to the burning barque. The ship's course was set to sail towards the busy shipping lanes leaving from England and Ireland. On the fourth day of the fire, the ship seemed to revive, at least momentarily, and the crew put her before a freshening wind while everyone prayed for help. Their prayers were answered at midday when the look-out spotted the barque Sarah, sailing from London to Halifax in Canada. Within two hours, the Sarah had drawn alongside the Caleb Grimshaw. Her captain, David Cooke, first rescued the passengers on the boats and rafts which, once cast adrift, sank immediately. By midnight, a storm arose, the sky darkened and the flames devoured the Caleb Grimshaw, while over 250 passengers still on board clung to the burning wreckage. With dawn on the fifth day, the weather turned, and half the survivors on the stricken ship were transferred to the Sarah until there was literally no more space aboard the rescue barque.

For three more days and nights the two ships moved slowly through the water, the Sarah's sails reefed in to slow her down. There was little canvas aloft on the Caleb Grimshaw and she was lying very low in the water. The coastline of Europe was closer than America or Canada but not close enough, about 750 miles according to the sea charts. Over 100 stricken passengers still clung to the burning ship. Weakened, without water and subject to freezing nights on deck, they began to sicken and die. Though eight days had passed since the fire broke out, their ordeal was far from over. Two more days passed before land was at last sighted, when the peak of a 3,000-foot volcano broke the horizon, and gradually the island of Flores in the Portuguese Azores came into view. But the burning ship could not go on much further, nor could her stricken passengers. Forty had already died. As the Caleb Grimshaw keeled over and sank, the Sarah was forced to take on board the last of the survivors. With all the extra passengers and an unkind wind, it took the Sarah another four days to make port in

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<sup>129</sup> Laxton, Edward, 1996, *The Famine Ships – The Irish Exodus to America*: New York, Henry Holt, 250 p.

Flores. There she remained, tied-up for five days in quarantine while fresh fruit and water were ferried daily to the survivors aboard.

Altogether, 90 passengers were lost. When the survivors eventually went ashore, they found that, though 40 days out of Liverpool, they were still 2,000 miles from their destination, and with their ship on the ocean floor. A few continued their journey aboard the trusty Sarah while others waited to take passage on the small ships which called by the Azores regularly, to re-provision. There was praise indeed for gallant Captain Cooke and his crew, praise for some of the Caleb Grimshaw's crew, but a great deal of scorn was heaped on Captain Hoxie.

When his ship reached New York and news of the two-week episode spread, Captain Cooke was granted the Freedom of the City and he and his crew shared a reward of US \$8,000 dollars for their bravery. What happened to Captain Hoxie? He was lambasted in the editorial columns back home but he escaped official censure for leaving his ship when she was still ablaze. Once again the Board of Trade seems to have been fairly inactive. Questions were raised in Parliament as to the cause of the fire, and letters exchanged in the Colonial Office denying responsibility for the outbreak of the fire: 'It is denied there was anything on board capable of spontaneous combustion . . . it is suggested ships be forced to carry means of making signals at night.'

Returning to Liverpool where one version of events was preferred to many others, Cooke showed great courtesy to Hoxie and wrote a letter to the editor of the Liverpool Mercury defending his fellow officer. He emphasised that the wild behaviour of the passengers, who clambered aboard a lifeboat immediately the fire was discovered, had led Captain Hoxie to believe that he could direct rescue operations better from a boat at sea, than combat the pandemonium on board. Thereafter he did all he could to save as many as possible and secure onward passage from the port of Fayal, reported Captain Cooke. Captain Hoxie kept quiet.

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