2. THE MIGRATION AND EMIGRATION OF YORKSHIRE LEAD MINERS

Employment, apart from seasonal variations, was directly related to two significant economic factors: the state of the lead market; and the degree of exploitation and productivity of a particular field. The first factor affected the whole mining region and industry, the second, a local dale, field or even vein of ore. The coincidence of the two factors, particularly when the lead market was suffering a severe and prolonged depression, was likely to encourage those whose principal occupation was mining, or those, such as village shop-keepers, whose income rested indirectly on the prosperity of local mining, to investigate the prospects of betterment outside the area. Many left for employment in the growing urban areas or in other types of mining, especially coal, though some were persuaded to return if and when lead mining took an up-turn. In Pennine lead mining, the same is true of the Yorkshire industry as it is of those of Cumberland, Durham and Derbyshire. A substantial number - and from Swaledale, Arkengarthdale and Wensleydale, the evidence is particularly strong - left to undertake similar or allied work across the Atlantic.

This section of the study, therefore, is devoted to a consideration of the state of the lead market in the early nineteenth century, the population trends of the Yorkshire lead-mining dales during the same period, and the movement of Yorkshire lead miners, not least overseas.
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For the decennial period, 1800-09, the market price of lead averaged £27.14s.6d. per ton, for 1810-19, £23.6s.6d., and for 1820-29, £20.7s.0d. Average prices, however, tell only part of the story. During the war years, at the beginning of the century, with the marginal exception of 1800, the price of lead never fell below £20 a ton, ranging from £35.12s.6d. in 1806 to £20.16s.0d. in 1815. The advent of peace effected a sudden drop to £16.5s.0d. in 1816, but by 1818, the price climbed again to £27.5s.6d. Between 1819 and 1824, the price remained fairly steady at between £21 and £22.11s.0d., though £25.6s.0d. was reached in 1825. Thereafter, lead prices fell catastrophically every year, from £19 in 1826 to only £13.10s.0d. per ton in 1832.¹ The cause of such an "extraordinary fall...in the price of lead since 1825 seems to be principally owing to the vast supplies of that metal that have recently been furnished by the mines of Adra, in Granada, in Spain. These have been wrought to a vastly greater extent within the last few years than previously; and the richness of the ore and the facility with which it is obtained, enable the Spaniards, who are but indifferently skilled in the art of mining, to undersell every other people, and supply most markets to which they have ready access...."

Indeed, it was expected by the same writer that some of the less productive British mines would have to be abandoned, though others would be able to meet Spanish competition by "the adoption of various processes calculated to lessen the expense of lead-making; and [by] the introduction of a degree of economy into every department of the business that was not previously thought of."¹ Although in early 1837 the price of lead ore advanced £2 a ton over previous sales, the state of trade was again depressed later in the year, when it was reported that, because of the low price of lead, the Spanish government had issued a decree to stop the exploitation of Spanish mines for one year. At the time, it was estimated that Britain produced about 45,000 tons a year, and Spain some 25,000 tons.²

Between the end of the Napoleonic Wars and about 1832, three broad periods of depression and relative prosperity, as reflected by market prices, may be observed in the Yorkshire lead-mining industry. In the immediate post-war years, the low price of lead and severe shortages of grain meant, at least in Swaledale, a scramble by men, boys and even women for any kind of work in the mines.³

3. M. Batty, Gunnerside Chapel and Gunnerside Folk, p.15.
In the early 1820s, with increased demand for lead and prices remaining fairly steady at about £21 or £22 a ton, moderate prosperity ensued. About Arkengarthdale, with a population of 1,512, it was recorded in 1823 that "the inhabitants are principally miners, and Arkengarthdale possesses one of the most productive fields of lead ore worked at the present day, and a smelting mill the most complete and extensive in the country." The lead-mining industry of Swaledale also reached its maximum prosperity in the early 1820s, when the population of Muker parish was about 1,400. The membership figures of Gunnerside Methodist Chapel, Swaledale, were almost invariably a reflection of prosperity or otherwise in the locality: the greater the prosperity, the higher the membership. One Methodist writer observed in 1822:

"The most flourishing parts of our field of [evangelical] labour are Swaledale and Arkengarthdale. If you were to see the crowds of miners who came pouring down the craggy hills to our places of worship, you would be led to inquire, 'Who are these that fly as a cloud, and as the doves to their windows?' Most of our chapels and preaching rooms are crowded to excess, and as the weather becomes

2. E. Cooper, Muker..., p. 76.
3. M. Batty, Gunnerside Chapel..., pp. 16-17.
warmer, we shall be compelled to turn out of doors, to pull down our places and build greater...Within the last four months our increase has been astonishing. Our number last Conference was 520; but I believe we shall more than double that this year..."1.

In Nidderdale, the establishment of the Sunside Mining Company in 1824 and the opening of the Eagle Level in 1825 were encouraged by steady, even boom, lead prices.2. By 1825, three shifts were being worked at Grassington both at the mines and the smelt mill, and output exceeded one thousand tons of smelted lead for the first time in 1827.3.

From 1829 to 1833 or 1834, the steady fall in lead prices produced a period of almost unrelieved depression in the Yorkshire lead-mining industry.4. From £25.6s.0d.; £19, £18.7s.0d. and £17 per ton in the years 1825-28, the price declined to £14.5s.0d. in 1829, to £14 in 1830 and 1831, and to only £13.10s.0d. in 1832.5. Every lead-mining area

suffered a drop in output in the depression years of 1829-33. In upper Wharfedale, even the Grassington Smelt Mill, whose production of smelted lead reached 1,005 tons for the first time in 1827, suffered a temporary decline in the 'thirties, before reaching, with fluctuations, a peak figure of 2,100 tons in 1857.

In 1837, the Duke of Devonshire's lead mines and smelting works at Grassington employed about 200 men and produced some 700 tons of refined lead. The late 'twenties and early 'thirties saw the failure of many small and some large companies. In upper Swaledale, George and Thomas Alderson took up the Old Gang lease in 1811, undertaking to drive four stretches of horse level, about 1,500 yards in all, extending the existing network, and to find constant employment for "six able working miners at least, to work two together, and make (three) six-hour shifts".


2. A. Raistrick, "The Lead Mines of Upper Wharfedale", 15. After 1857, the Grassington Mill's production declined rapidly until the near-end in 1872. The Grassington lead mines were closed in the summer of 1879 (Craven Herald, 5 Jul. 1879; Bradford Observer, 5 Jul. 1879).

Nevertheless, the Aldersons, faced with low production and depressed market prices, a continual loss of money and no capital to fall back on after sinking their funds in new engines, were obliged to give up the Old Gang mine in 1828.  

During the depressed years, and indeed for the remainder of the 'thirties into the 'forties, many mines, such as some of those in Nidderdale, closed, reduced production or were otherwise neglected.

The most important result of low market prices — and a factor affecting all the Yorkshire lead-mining areas irrespective of a particular field or vein, or of a specific 'bargain' struck — was the drastic reduction in wages. The fall in average wages of Greenhow miners from 14s. to 7s. a week in 1832 was typical of the halved earnings in other Yorkshire fields. This, however, assumes that local employment was still available. Unemployment was not, of course, unknown outside the years 1829-33; and, at best, lead mining was a precarious business. Lead prices could rise as quickly as they could fall; and extra labour would be needed as readily on some occasions as lay-offs could occur on others. Again, the discovery of a new vein could soon effect a rapid improvement in local work opportunities. Many unemployed miners could also eke out a poor existence in their smallholdings until an up-turn in the industry.


At the very worst, until 1834 at least, the out-of-work could turn to the parish and possibly sufficient outdoor relief. What distinguished the Pennines lead depression of 1829-33, and its aftermath, from that at the end of the Napoleonic Wars was the depth and duration of distress.

There is no lack of evidence as to the degree of distress in the Yorkshire lead-mining areas in the early 1830s. Speenhamland relief existed in some localities. At Grassington, earnings were made up to 1s.6d. per head per week. In the Pateley Bridge area, the Poor Law Commission found Speenhamland relief well established in 1832. The Commission reported:

"It is not known when the practice of giving relief to the able-bodied commenced, but the evil is increasing, owing to the depression in trade in the linen manufacture and lead mines; in the linen trade the reduction in wages is about one-third, in the mining districts the reduction is full one-half. A man can earn but 7s. a week now in mining; on an average a weaver will

1. Cf. C.J. Hunt, "The Economic and Social Conditions of Lead Miners...", 327-28, for similar factors governing the level of employment in the Teesdale and Weardale mines.

2. A. Raistrick & B. Jennings, A History of Lead Mining in the Pennines, p.302. At Grassington, in 1837, it was estimated that about 200 men out of 1,067 inhabitants were engaged in lead mining or smelting. Nearby Hebden probably provided a similar proportion of its 491 inhabitants (W. White, History, Gazetteer and Directory of the West Riding..., II, p.830).
earn about 9s. a week but must work long
hours for it... Many are relieved in degree
when the wages they earn are not sufficient;
it is reckoned that 1s.9d. per head for each
member of the family is necessary, and that
rule the overseers act upon". 1.
The rate of relief offered by different overseers, however,
varied, and dissatisfied applicants could appeal to a magistrate.
John Yorke, after 1837 the first chairman of the Farsley Bridge
Union, allowed 2s.6d. each for husband and wife, and 1s.6d. for
each child; and this entitled a miner, married with four children,
who earned only 7s.0d. a week to a further 4s.0d. a week from
the rates. Again, in Bishopside, where the population declined
from 2,072 to 1,443 between 1821 and 1831, the expenditure on
poor relief actually rose from £941 to £1,372. 2.

In Swaledale and Arkengarthdale, the distress was perhaps
even worse in the early 'thirties. Lead mining was of prime
importance in local life. In 1831, the parish of Melbecks,
which included Gunnerside, had 1,455 inhabitants; and of 335
men of working age above the age of 20, 223 were miners. 3.
In the same year, out of Muker parish's total population of

2. Ibid., pp.368-69.
1,247, 115 of the 313 males worked in the mines; and there were also 46 unemployed miners.\textsuperscript{1} Most of those still gainfully employed in the mines were receiving only about half their former wages. By 1830, the total relief bill of Muker parish had reached nearly £1,000 a year. A succession of bad hay harvests in the 1820's, followed by a surrain epidemic among sheep in 1830, added to the troubles of Swaledale life. So too did tuberculosis, "Miners' complent", rheumatism, scarlet fever and typhus.\textsuperscript{2}

A degree of local easement was afforded the unemployed by parish relief, by road-building and welling, and - the idea conceived by Edward Broderick about 1833-34 - by the erection of a new bridge over the Swale, near Gunnerside.\textsuperscript{3} Broderick himself entered the following in his diary in October 1830:

"When I got to Swinnergill [near Keld] my companions were not to be seen. I wandered about the old mill, or rather new mill. It was built by Mr. Hopper not many years ago, but like so many speculations, it turned out nearly useless. They never got out much ore. Such is the precarious

\textsuperscript{1} E. Cooper, \textit{Muker}.... p.76.

\textsuperscript{2} A. Reaistrick, \textit{Mines and Miners of Swaledale}, p.87; M. Batty, pp. 20-21, 33. Nor was smallpox eradicated. E. Cooper, \textit{Muker}...., p.96, cites the following Muker Select Vestry Minute: 1826, May 17th - "Resolved that Geo. Calvert of Arkendale be relieved with £1 on a/c of being afflicted with the Small Fox".

\textsuperscript{3} M. Batty, p.20.
nature of mining that it is never known
till too late. Swinnergill is a rough
and romantic place. Nowhere are the
beds better to see or the veins or their
breaks better to trace. The three
principal veins which run through the country
cross here. They do not divide into
numberless strings as in Auld Gång and
Arkendale.

At the deserted mill, I could not but
reflect on the sad changes which have
taken place...I have often heard the old
men tell of the famous gruvés when Beldy Hill
[also near Keld] flourished...But now I
could see only two solitary persons dressing
some poor waste, a young woman and a boy,
where formerly all was life and crowded with
workmen and washer-women.

Now the mines are exhausted, the price of
lead is low and miners are forced to obtain
a living in other countries which they
cannot get here. The independence of spirit
is gone. The man who formerly scorned to
be troublesome to the parish now seeks every
opportunity to throw himself upon it."1

Although the outlook was indeed gloomy at the time of
Broderick's pronouncement, the final decline of the Swaledale
mines was not totally imminent. The principal mines enjoyed
relative, if uncertain, prosperity during the 1840s and
1850s through to the 1870s.2

Just as the Yorkshire lead-mining areas witnessed
distress in the years 1829-33, so the Alston area of Cumberland
suffered hard times. There, distress was alleviated somewhat
by an extensive road-building programme carried out with the
aid of subsidies and loans from the London Lead Company and
Greenwich Hospital. In 1830 and 1831, Alston Select Vestry
received several hundred pounds from the Hospital in order to
occupy unemployed miners on additional road works.3

1. Diary of Edward Broderick (1807-75; of Spring End, Swaledale),
   entry for 16 Oct. 1830; cited in total or in part by
   E. Cooper, Men of Swaledale (Clapham, N. Yorkshire, 1960),
   pp. 33-34; by B. Jennings, "The Lead Mining Industry of
   Swaledale", 326; by Robert T. Clough, The Lead Smelting Mills
   of the Yorkshire Dales: Their Architectural Character,
   Construction and Place in the European Tradition (priv. pub.,
   Leeds, 1962), pp. 130-31; and by M. Betty, Gunnerside Chapel,...
   pp. 21, 48.

2. A. Raistrick & B. Jennings, A History of Lead Mining in the
   Pennines, p. 191; M. Betty, pp. 22-23. After 1872, limited
   liability companies were formed. Once again, in the 1880s,
   Swaledale mining suffered from the competition of easily won
   Spanish ore from the Penarroya and Linares mines, whereas
   Old Gang, Surrender and Lownethwaite were almost exhausted.

3. A. Raistrick & B. Jennings, A History of Lead Mining in the
   Pennines, p. 303.
The rise and fall of local population strongly reflected the changing fortunes of the lead-mining industry; and this was especially true where lead mining was almost the only industry. During the first quarter of the nineteenth century, there was a steady increase in population in the main Yorkshire and north Pennine lead fields. The population of Swaledale (including Muker, Melbecks, Reeth, Grinton, Arkengarthdale and Harrick) rose from 5,699 in 1801 to 6,996 in 1811, and to 7,433 in 1821. The population of Wensleydale (including Castle Bolton, Redmire and Preston) rose from 822 in 1801 to 1,003 in 1811, and to 1,055 in 1821. The population of Nidderdale (including Bishopside and Beverley) increased from 2,562 to 2,839, and to 3,480, and of Grassington, from 763 to 892, and to 983, in the same two decades. Overall, the population of the above valleys, together with Grassington, in Wharfedale, rose by about 24 per cent between 1801 and 1821, though in the Yorkshire lead-mining area as a whole, the rise was probably nearer 30 per cent. Similarly, the population of Alston increased from 4,746 to 5,699 between 1801 and 1821 (and to an estimated 7,500 in 1825). Other lead-mining parishes to the north of Yorkshire witnessed substantial increases in population in the first three

decades of the century: the population of Stanhope increased by 4,386, that of Middleton in Teesdale, by 2,331, and that of Allendale, by 2,021. In general, migration into the Yorkshire and more northerly lead-mining areas does not seem to have been a factor of paramount importance in the rise of population, much of which was probably supplied by natural increase in the first two or three decades. There was, however, some movement from one dale to another, as, for instance, when work provided by the operations of Easby, Hall & Co. caused a jump of 30 per cent in the population of Arkengarthdale between 1801 and 1811, and attracted workers from North Riding and south Durham agricultural districts.

As a result of the depressed years, 1829-33, hitherto increasing population was checked in the Pennine lead-mining areas. The population of Swaledale fell by 474 to 6,979 in the ten years, 1821-31, and to 6,702 by 1841, never again reaching the high point of 1821. At the time of maximum

1. C.J. Hunt, "The Economic and Social Conditions of Lead Miners in the Northern Pennines...", 316.
prosperity in Muker parish in the 1820s, the population reached about 1,400, but by 1831, the total had dropped to 1,247; and during the depression, several hundreds of people left the dale, mainly from Muker and Malbecks. Similarly, the population of Wensleydale fell from 1,055 in 1821 to 975 in 1831, and to 831 in 1841; and that of Askrigg, 761 in 1801, dropped by about 100 in the 1840s. The population of Midderdale - Bishopside and Bewerley - fell from 3,480 in 1821 to 3,159 in 1831, but rose slightly to 3,266 in 1841. Only in upper Wharfedale, at Grassington, was there a rise in population between 1821 and 1831, from 983 to 1,067, and the figure remained steady ten years later at 1,056. In the northern lead-mining areas, the population of Allendale, Middleton in Teesdale and Hunstanworth increased only slightly between 1831 and 1841, that of Alston fell slightly and that of Stanhope dropped substantially. In the second quarter of 1830, the Alston

1. E. Cooper, Muker..., p.76.
2. B. Jennings, "The Lead Mining Industry of Swaledale", 326. The population of Malbecks parish, which included Gunnerside, was 1,455 in 1831. This figure included 335 men of working age over 20 years: 223 miners, 53 traders and craftsmen, 17 farmers with no paid labourers, one farmer who employed labourers, one 'manufacturer', seven professional men, two servants, and 31 'others' (M. Batty, Gunnerside Chapel..., p.21).
Moor mines, heavily exploited in the eighteenth century, employed 1,499 workers, but in the second quarter of 1833, only 363 miners. Moreover, it was reported at Alston in 1832 that about 2,000 inhabitants had left the parish since the 1831 Census; and that about 500 'heads of family' had left Stanhope very soon after the Census. With the depression over, however, a significant number of migrants had returned by 1841.¹

The years 1829-33 marked the first large-scale emigration from the Yorkshire lead-mining areas. The movement, which thereafter fluctuated from time to time and from place to place, caused, in the case of Swaledale, a net loss of people through emigration of probably about 10,000 between 1821 and 1901.²

First, however, brief reference must be made to the movement into and within the Yorkshire lead areas. During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, immigration into the Yorkshire lead areas seems to have been mainly restricted either to occasional incursions of skilled miners or to agents introduced by mining companies or mine owners. As early as the reign of James I, the Earl of Cumberland introduced Cornish and Derbyshire miners to Grassington.³ About 1779, Cornelius Flint, of Longstone, Derbyshire, who had been the Duke of Devonshire's agent at the Egton Mine, was sent to Grassington as agent for all

1. C.J. Hunt, 312, 317.
the Duke's Yorkshire mines.\textsuperscript{1} The same is true of the most northerly of the Pennine mines. In upper Teesdale, several families of Derbyshire miners went to work at the Langdon Beck Mine in 1758: some subsequently returned to Derbyshire, but others intermarried in their adopted area. Richard Trathan, a Cornish miner and specialist in the dressing of ore, reached Alston Moor with his sons in 1796. The Derwent mines received a significant number of Cornish and Welsh miners in the mid-nineteenth century.\textsuperscript{2} Earlier, Cornish tin miners had found their way to Swaledale - as the surnames Bensack, Benullock, Cansick, Centrell, Hawkins, Trigsre and Rosewarne confirm - and in the dale, they stayed and intermarried.\textsuperscript{3} In all, however, immigration into the lead areas of Yorkshire and the north from Derbyshire and Cornwall was slight and was in any case, it seems, restricted to those with previous mining experience.

\textsuperscript{1} A. Raistrick, \textit{Lead Mining in the Yorkshire Dales}, p.20.
\textsuperscript{2} C.J. Hunt, 322-23.
\textsuperscript{3} E. Cooper, "Swaledale Families Round the World", \textit{The Dalesman}, XIX, 4 (Jul. 1957), 212.
Nevertheless, within the Yorkshire lead region and adjoining areas, migration was not uncommon. Miners often moved from a poorer to a richer mine, or to a different mine when the exhaustion of a local vein occurred, or from one company to another.\textsuperscript{1} A consideration of Swaledale surnames is most revealing, not only for studying immigration into the dale, but also in tracing emigration to and settlement in North America. In the 'Holders of Tenements and Lands in the Manor of Muker', 1538, which included Keasden, Oxnop, Thwaite, Angram, Keld and Birkdale, 56 persons are named. Included in these are 20 bearing the name of Alderson, eight each the name of Metcalf and Milner, six the name of Harker (or 'Harkay(e)'), five that of Coates (or 'Cootes', 'Cotes', 'Cottes') and two that of Broderick (or 'Braderiggs', 'Bradrigge').\textsuperscript{2} By 1619, the total had risen to 107 persons, including 29 Aldersons, 25 Milners, 16 Harkers, 15 Metcalfes, and two each of Coates, Fawcett, Peacock and Raw (or 'Rowe').\textsuperscript{3} As might be expected, the names of ancient

\textsuperscript{1} As when, for example, the lead mines at Kettlewell closed in 1857, some miners walked to the Conisstone mines (E. Pontefract & M. Hartley, Wharfedale, p.75).

\textsuperscript{2} Extracted from E. Cooper, Muker..., p.113, Appendix 1.

\textsuperscript{3} Extracted from Ibid., pp.114-15, Appendix 1.
dales' families predominate in the registers of Muker and Grinton parishes. In Muker parish between 1600 and 1649, the baptisms of 536 children are registered; and of these, about one in five was an Alderson by name, one in ten was a Marker, one in ten a Metcalf and one in ten a Milner, followed closely by Raw, Clarkson, Peacock, Coates and Calvert. Grinton parish registers during the same years, 1600-49, recorded Robinsons first, followed by Closes, Spensleys, Metcalfes, Gerths, Hutchinsons, Simpsons and Blades.1 During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, lead-mining developments in Swaledale attracted new inhabitants from local parishes. From Westmorland came miners by name of Nicholson, Brunskill, Fothergill, Wharton, Harrison, Laidman, Bousfield, Waller, Birkbeck, Morland and Ewbank. One baptismal entry for Colson in Grinton parish register (1688), the first of many, even indicates the arrival of a descendant of German miners who settled at Keswick between 1564 and 1577

1. So many possessed the same surnames in Swaledale, together with the same forenames, that distinguishing by-names or nicknames were given or acquired. For example, the muster-roll of the Loyal Dales Volunteers in 1804 included eight Thomas Aldersons who were distinguished one from another by Grain Tom, Glowremour (or Glowermore) Tom, Screamer Tom, Poddish Tom, Tarry Tom, Tish Tom, Tripy Tom and Trooper Tom. By-names often passed through several generations of the same family: Oswald Harland, Yorkshire, North Riding (London, 1951), p.256; E. Cooper, Muker... pp.58-67.
to work the copper mines there. Peter Kolseysen, a copper-smith working in the smelting mills, married Elizabeth Walker, of Dalehead, and one of their many descendants moved into Swaledale to apply his expertise to lead smelting. From Wensleydale came men by name of Tiplady, Rukin, Caygill, Pratt and Hazeltine.1 Between 1801 and 1811, the mining developments of Easterby, Hall & Co. in Arkengarthdale attracted workers from nearby agricultural districts of the North Riding and south Durham.2

By the 1830s, the Grassington lead-mining area had also acquired inhabitants whose family names suggest earlier migration from the north. In 1837, John Harker was schoolmaster, parish clerk and registrar; James Harker was a victualler at the Devonshire Tavern (not the Devonshire Arms Hotel); Henry Harker was a shoemaker, and William Harker, a tailor; and Teasdale M. Hutchinson was a surgeon. Alfred Jenkins - a name inferring possible migration from Wales, perhaps from a (former) Welsh lead-mining area - was an "assayer" in 1837, but about that time, he became superintendent of the Duke of Devonshire's lead-smelting works. When Jenkins left Grassington for overseas in 1847, he received a presentation of silver plate.3

With the onset of the depression in the late 1820s, and the gradual realisation that the slump in the market was likely to be of prolonged duration, workers whose livelihood depended primarily upon the mines began to leave the lead-mining areas. Moreover, where it seemed that local veins were fast reaching exhaustion, or indeed had reached that point, as in parts of upper Swaledale, the reasons for leaving were even stronger. The last arrivals in the mining area were likely to be the first to leave: they had no land to turn to for alternative subsistence; and they were entitled to relief only from their native parish or from the parish in which they were legally settled. Again, the copyhold system of land-holding, by which every son had the right to an equal portion, meant that land held became smaller with each generation and was therefore less able to support a family, especially when the lead trade was at a low ebb.

Migrations took place from almost all the Pennine lead areas — from Alston in the north, through Yorkshire, to Derbyshire in the south. In the 1830s, the majority of lead miners migrating from Alston Moor went to the North-East coalfield, though some left for the mines around Whitehaven.¹ Swaledale families left for the

Lancashire and Yorkshire textile towns and for the Durham coalmines. 1. Derbyshire lead miners moved to the Lancashire and Cheshire textile districts, to the Staffordshire collieries and the south Yorkshire ironstone mines. 2. All the elements of relocation – immigration, migration and emigration overseas – are contained in the movements of the Pratt family. James Pratt and his family tramped to Swaledale from the Derbyshire lead-mining area in the 1790s. 3. One of Pratt’s sons, William, married Annas, aged 18, the daughter of Thomas and Agnes Metcalfe, proprietors of the King’s Head Inn, Gunnerside, at Grinton Church, in 1799. The young couple established themselves at Bent’s House, Heights, above Gunnerside, but later moved to better accommodation at the Winterings, also above the same village. William worked in the lead mines of Gunnerside Gill, while Annas kept house, attended to her increasing family and looked after a small farm attached to the house. Their eldest son James, one of thirteen

1. A. Raistrick, Mines and Miners of Swaledale, p.37; E. Cooper, Muker, p.76; M. Betty, Gunnerside Chapel, p.48.


3. The Derbyshire lead district had passed its peak by 1800, and employed fewer than 1,500 workers by 1841. The industry suffered from the impoverishment of ore with deeper mining, and violent fluctuations in the price of lead. The number of lead mines actually rose in 1861 to 2,333, but fell steeply to only 285 in 1901. Isolated promotions and re-openings occurred in the twentieth century with increases in the price of lead (G.H. Dury, p.137).
children (three of whom died in infancy) was born 31st December 1799, and married Hannah Cotes in 1821. Three other sons, Thomas, William and Robert, worked with their father William in the lead mines, but local mining prosperity was on the wane. The health of William, sr., failed, and Anna was left a widow at the age of 42, in 1823, with seven children still at home. Meanwhile, Anna's brother Leonard Metcalfe, a stone-mason by trade, had settled in Bradford; so too had Anna's sister, Ann, who had married a plasterer. Anna's father, Thomas Metcalfe, sold his property at Gunnerside about 1827 and also moved to Bradford; there, he lost his money in the failure of the Wakefield Bank in 1830, and died shortly afterwards. Anna, leaving three married sons in Swaledale, decided to take herself and the seven children still at home to Bradford, travelling by way of Wensleydale to Settle, then down the Aire valley through Skipton and Bingley. In Bradford, Anna's fifth son Christopher, founded a cabinet-making and furnishing business.¹

In 1832, James Pratt, Annas's eldest son, decided to emigrate from Gunnerside to the United States because he "wanted to be his own boss". In that year, therefore, he took his wife Hannah (née Cotes) to Medina County, Ohio, where he cleared fifty acres of heavily timbered ground near Akron.

¹ Christopher Pratt & Sons, Ltd., still continues as a high-class furnishing store at No. 33, North Parade, Bradford.
Also, at sowing-time, he hired himself to neighbours at 50c. a day. Seeing a report about the Galena lead district in north-western Illinois, he walked some five hundred miles to where Dubuque, Iowa, now stands on the west bank of the Mississippi. He worked in the lead mines there for a few months before returning to his wife by working as a deck-hand on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. He cleared and ran his farm for the next two years, then sold it, and with the proceeds, he and Hannah journeyed to Dubuque in the summer of 1836. In Dubuque, he became a prosperous miller, and died there 30th November 1869.

Like James Pratt, a very substantial number of lead miners and their associates in Swaledale and Wensleydale rejected the idea of finding employment in English coal mining or textiles. From the beginning of the depressed period starting in the late 1820s, first a trickle, then a stream, of North Yorkshire miners surged across the Atlantic. Although the early emigrants were more likely to be single than married men, from the first, husbands, wives and children set out as family units. By the late 'forties, it is clear that almost all those

emigrating to America were either related by marriage to, or were acquainted with the early 'trail-blazers'. Some even pulled up their roots in the 1850s and 1860s. The overwhelming majority journeyed direct by way of the Atlantic seaboard or New Orleans to the Upper Mississippi lead region of Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois. Some, as indicated by the American birthplaces of their children, reached the same region in more leisurely fashion. A number sought gold in California before or after going to the Upper Mississippi. Yet a few others located in the coal-mining areas of Ohio, (West) Virginia and Pennsylvania. In parenthesis, some were attracted by Australian gold in the 1850s. Eleazer Chapman, of Askrigg, who in 1850 wrote to relatives in America - "Your Aunt Betty has said a great deal about coming, but I think she will let talking serve" - himself went out to Australia and profited hugely by selling groceries to the miners there. 1 Simon Coates, eldest son of Edmund Coates, of Feetham, Swaledale, died at Ballarat, Victoria, in 1856; 2 and Edmund Alderson Knowles, formerly of Low Row, Swaledale, died at Newcastle, N.S.W., in 1860. 3

Edward Broderick's diary of 1830 includes a number of references to the early emigrants from Swaledale. In the September, he entered:

"Emigration to America was the theme of the conversation..."; and,

"We received a letter from Metcalfe Bell out of America in which he says that they are at a house two miles from Pottsville in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, and are working in the coal mines, live in a wood house, earn a dollar a day, have provisions cheap and, though he does not wish to advise others, is very thankful that they went. They were six days on their journey from Philadelphia up the river to Pottsville and six days before they got work. This is the second letter we have had since they got to America. The first was sent on their arrival. Metcalfe and his wife set sail on the 22nd May [1830] in company with Henry Hunt, his wife and child, Anthony Hunt and John Holmes, all of Gunnerside".
Two days later, he noted:

"After tea we took a walk to the east end of Feetham to Ambrose Hugill [Hugill's], who went over to America about two years ago [1828] with Robert Waller. They are now smelters at some lead mines at Galena, Illinois State".

In October 1830, Broderick summarised:

"Now the mines are exhausted" - or so it seemed at the time - "the price of lead is low and miners are forced to obtain a living in other countries".

Among those in Swaledale in early 1830 who were "forced to obtain a living" overseas was John Pounder whom the Muker Select Vestry relieved with £20 "in order to forward him and his family to America to be paid when he enters on board a ship at Liverpool".

1. Diary of Edward Broderick, entry for 16 Oct. 1830: cited by E. Cooper, Men of Swaledale, p.32; and by R.T. Clough, The Lead Smelting Mills of the Yorkshire Dales..., p.131. The above emigrants' names and dates of emigration, as well as those of William Woodward and John Bell in 1833, are also included in E. Cooper, letter to The Dalesman, XVI, 9 (Dec. 1854), 472.


Other lead areas were losing inhabitants to America about the same time. At Grassington, the burden of relief was eased by the emigration of some of its lead miners; and one of them was assisted by a grant of £5 from the rates. Distress at Alston Moor was also eased somewhat when, in April and May 1832, 124 people left for Canada, their passages paid by a subscription fund which raised £311, of which Greenwich Hospital contributed about two-thirds. Thomas Walton, from Alston Moor, who died at Toronto in 1852, may well have been one of the assisted emigrants twenty years earlier. As early as 1827, Elias Pilling and his wife Elizabeth (née Heigh) emigrated to America from Lindley, Yorkshire, together with three sons, including Joseph. Another son, Abraham N., the twin brother of Joseph and aged six at the time of the others' departure, stayed until he was 19 before emigrating. The family first settled in Missouri, but later moved to Willow Springs, La Fayette County, Wisconsin, where Elias engaged in the business of smelting ore, later kept his own blast furnace, and ran a store and farm.

4. Either Lindley, in the W ashburn valley, south of Greenhow and Riddersdale, or Lindley, near Ruddersfield.
The existence of the two major American lead-mining regions was well known in Britain by the 1830s. Even so, assuming that McCulloch's figures are correct, stated as they are to the nearest pound weight, the amount of lead manufactured in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Fever River regions fell far short of that produced in the Pennines and Scotland. One source estimates that the output from the mines between the Big and Francis rivers, Missouri, was nearly 2232 tons in 1819, and that production reached its peak in the 1820s. McCulloch reveals no figures for 1823 and 1824, but aggregates only 2,300 tons for the whole of the period, 1825-31. Output fluctuated considerably: in 1825, 172 tons; 1826, 614 tons; 1827, 406 tons; 1828, 538 tons; 1829, 535 tons; 1830, 3.6 tons; and 1831, 30 tons. The decrease was partly explained by the fact that no leases were granted in Missouri after the 1829 Act, which authorised the sale of all mineral lands in that state.

With the exception of one year (1826), the output of the Upper Mississippi lead region, 1825 - September 1832, was many times greater than that of Missouri. In the Fever River district, output rose gradually from 296 tons in 1825 and 428 tons in 1826 to 2313 and 4,958 tons in the two succeeding years. Even here, partly as the result of interruptions caused by the Blackhawk war, production declined, though temporarily, from a peak of 5,999 tons in 1829 to 3,716 tons in 1830, to 2,849 tons in 1831, and to 1,912 tons in the first nine months of 1832. In the seven complete

1. Converted hereafter into tons for convenience.
2. C. Erickson, Invisible Immigrants..., p.411.
4. Ibid.
years, 1825-31, for which McCulloch gives totals of lead production in both the Missouri and Fever River regions, 22,858 tons were produced; and of these, the output of the latter accounted for 20,559 tons, or nearly 90 per cent.\(^1\) By comparison, it was estimated that by 1834, the lead mines of Derbyshire, though declining, were producing annually about 5,000 to 6,000 tons, those "on the borders of Cumberland and Northumberland", about 11,000 to 12,000 tons, and those of Scotland, over 4,000 tons.\(^2\)

To these totals must be added the output of the Yorkshire Pennines and elsewhere.

There is little evidence to suggest that Yorkshire lead miners were attracted to the Missouri lead-mining region. The departure of the emigrants from Swaledale coincided in the early stages with the depressed period, 1829-1833/34: Ambrose Hugill and Robert Waller left for America in 1828, and Metcalfe Bell, the Hunts and John Holmes, all from Gunnerside, left in 1830. None of these settled in Missouri.\(^3\) Their departures also coincided roughly with the enactment of the 1829 measure by which no further mining leases were granted in Missouri.

In any case, on the evidence of output alone, mining opportunities

2. Ibid., p.749.
3. Diary of Edward Broderick, entries for 24, 26 Sep. 1830; cited by E. Cooper, Men of Swaledale, p.32.
were far brighter in the Upper Mississippi region. Moreover, the prospect of leasing or buying good farming land, an important consideration and aspiration for many Swaledale miners, was far rosier in Wisconsin, Illinois or Iowa, than it was in the lead region of Missouri. Of the latter, Nathan Haley wrote in December 1823:

"In this track of land is some small lots of good land, but is in general very poor and thinly wooded with a great many small prairies producing course grass in abundance which the cattle eat very [well?], but no one try to raise many cattle or hogs but [go?] on digging [ore] and purchase what they want".2

The prodigal Nathan Haley, from Great Horton, Bradford, though not a miner in Yorkshire, combined work as a miner and woodcutter with that of trade on his own account. Haley dug for lead in New Diggins, near Potosi, in Washington County, Missouri, and took the smelted ore to St. Genevieve and Herculaneum on the Mississippi. From there, the lead was conveyed to Cincinnati, where Haley exchanged it for tobacco, flour and other items required by the miners back in Missouri.3

In 1823, Haley referred to the Missouri lead ground as follows:

1. J.R. McCulloch, A Dictionary...of Commerce..., p.750.
2. N. Haley, Cincinnati, Ohio, to parents, Bradford, 9 Dec. 1823 (Letters of Emigrants to America - LSE, M627; C. Erickson, Invisible Immigrants..., p.416).
"Some persons have claims to different parts of the land, but it nearly all belong to the United States cannot be sold, but people dig on this land and no one enters with them. A man with a common pick and wooden shovel is fitted for work and rules to abide by, which are: if he discovers mineral a distance from any other diggings he gets 80 feet of ground all round his shaft; other persons gets 12 feet of ground around their shaft, each allowing 4 feet for the shaft. If the discovery is good 10 or 20 acres are sometimes taken up on one day, in such lots as above stated of 28 feet. No man can hold more than one lot — some will sink down perhaps 10 feet, some not so much, others more, according as the rock is hard or soft. The ore is sometimes on the surface or in the soil, in the clay, in the gravel, in the rock, and sometimes in caves. If not successful, they will take their pick and shovel and try some other place...."

1. N. Haley, Cincinnati, to Bradford, 9 Dec. 1823 (C. Ricks, Invisible Immigrants, p. 418. Dr. Ricks cites Henry Schoolcraft, A View of the Lead Mines of Missouri, New York, 1819, p. 107, that anyone discovering mineral could claim 25 feet of ground in every direction around his shaft or 50 feet square. Otherwise, Haley and Schoolcraft agree in detail).
It is clear that Haley took up lead mining as one of his occupations only after his arrival in America in the early 1820's. Elias Pilling who emigrated with part of his family from Yorkshire in 1827 may have mined lead during his early stay in Missouri before he moved to Willow Springs, Wisconsin, to engage in the business of smelting ore.\(^1\)

The prime destination, however, for most Swaledale and Wensleydale emigrants was the Upper Mississippi, not the lead lands of Missouri. John Fern, born in England in 1827, emigrated with his parents three years later and by 1834 was living in Iowa. Later, he became a lead smelter, married Elizabeth Spensley from Swaledale in 1848, and settled at Hazel Green, Grant County, Wisconsin.\(^2\) Martin Spensley – reputedly the earliest example of a Spensley in the Upper Mississippi – was living in the Galena area of Illinois by 1830.\(^3\) Michael Calvert, born in North Yorkshire in 1810, also emigrated to the United States and Galena, in 1831, and later settled at Liberty, Grant County, Wisconsin.\(^4\) John Bell and William Woodward both left Gunnerside, Swaledale, in 1833. Edward Broderick records their departure from Gunnerside in the April:


2. History of Grant County, Wisconsin (1881), Hazel Green.


4. History of Grant County, Wisconsin, Liberty.
"All kept their spirits well up considering they sold nearly all except their bedding. I got up at 2 o'clock and after attending to a cow which we had calving, I came back and found William [Woodward] busy packing the boxes and preparing to load the carts. He possessed wonderful resolution...they set off soon after 5 o'clock."

Joseph Daykin also wanted to go, but first he had typhus, then smallpox, and could not muster enough money until later to pay his fare. Before 1840 and slightly later, Woodward's daughters, Ann and Elizabeth, married Joseph Daykin and Joseph Brunskill, formerly of Swaledale, but by then probably of Dubuque.

Several emigrants left the North Yorkshire mining region in 1834. Richard Bonson, born in October 1814, emigrated at the age of 19 with his father's family, reaching Dubuque in July 1834. The mother died of cholera on the voyage up the Mississippi. Similarly, Richard Waller, born in Swaledale in February 1796, the husband of Mary Harker, and by 1834.


the father of a sizable family, sailed from Liverpool on 4th May 1834 and reached Dubuque in the August. Within weeks, Richard Bonson's father, Richard Waller and others had built a blast furnace across the Mississippi at Little Platte, Platteville, Wisconsin. The following year, the partners built three more furnaces: at Mineral Point (Wisconsin), at the mouth of the Fever River (Illinois) and at Rockdale (Dubuque). Both Bonson and Waller were active in lead mining and smelting for several decades.¹ William Robinson (born September 1811) left for America in 1834, and James Pratt two years earlier, settled first in Ohio. Also like Pratt, he moved to the lead mining area of the Upper Mississippi in the summer of 1836, though whereas the former established himself at Dubuque, Robinson settled at Platteville, Grant County, Wisconsin.² Anthony Spensley (born about 1805), accompanied by his wife and young daughter, reached the Upper Mississippi about 1834, as did Ralph (born about 1819 or 1822) and John Spensley (born about 1821), probably with their parents.³ Archibald Atkinson was born in North Yorkshire in 1807 or 1808. It seems likely that 'Archey', his wife Phyllis and son John (aged 2


emigrated to America about 1834, for his eldest daughter Mary was born in New York in that year. On the evidence of the places and dates of birth of further children, the family soon moved westwards. Joseph was born in Iowa in 1836, Isabella and Catherine in Illinois in 1838 and 1841, and Archibald, Jr., Elizabeth and Phyllis A. in Wisconsin in 1843, 1846 and 1848. In 1850, the Atkinsons (with Archibald, Sr., a farmer), were living at Hazel Green, Wisconsin.¹

Leonard Costes left Swaledale in the spring of 1836 at the age of 22, and reached Platteville in late June. He mined there until 1838, when he and James Vineyard built a furnace on Rountree Branch.² As Edward R. Bonson was born in Wisconsin and was aged 14 in 1850, it may be deduced that his parents, Richard and Isabella (born about 1804 and 1805) reached the Upper Mississippi in 1836 or earlier.³


2. History of Grant County, Wisconsin, Platteville, p.902.

3. Wisconsin Census (1850), Grant Co., Town of Platteville, Entry 228.
The later 1830's witnessed the steady departure of North Yorkshiremen for the American lead mines. John Simpson and his wife Marthe (née Lobley), whom he married in 1835, reached Dubuque on Independence Day, 1838. There, both he and at least one son, Nathan, were engaged in lead mining for several decades.¹

At least one large group set out in 1839 and sailed from Liverpool on the Roscius (Capt. John Collins), which reached New York on 6th June. Several passengers from Swaledale may be identified: Simon Harker,² William H. Calvert and Matthew Blenkiron, bachelors of 26, 22 and 21, respectively; James and Jane (or Anne) Harker, and their three young children, Mary (8), John (5) and James (3); and Benjamin and Ann Harker, and their six children, Mary (18), George (15), Benjamin (13), Jane (12), Betsey (7) and Agnes (3). James and

¹ Mrs. W.C. Bottoms, Dubuque, Ia., to J.T. Dixon, 5 Nov. 1970.

² Perhaps related to the Simon Harker, deceased, whose property at Spring End, near Gunnerside, a share in the Apedale lead mine, and a $25 share in the Reeth and Richmond Turnpike Road, were due to be auctioned, 20th January 1845, "At the house of Mrs. Henrietta Calvert, the King's Head Inn, in Gunnerside, in the Parish of Grinton..." The 66-acre property at Spring End was occupied by John Metcalfe, "as tenant from year to year" (Wensleydale Advertiser, 7 Jan. 1845).
Jane Harker's family gained an addition by the birth of Leonard on Ellis Island, the day after their arrival at New York. These and others made their way westwards direct to the Upper Mississippi. Recording the death of Isaiah Gill on his farm at Elk Grove in February 1892, William H. Calvert, noted that Gill

"Came to America In the year 1839 In Company with 17 young men to the Mines And walked from Chicago to Galena [Illinois]. Galena Street was a Mood Street, then days. Landed Just In time to Celebrate the 4th of July. Walked up to Counsil hill same day and Met with Some English Men, then next day to New Diggings Where we met Many which now Is Gone to rest.... I [W.H.C.] have [been] hear since 1839. That is now fifty three years ago this Second day of July [1892]." 1.

From Council Hill, Jo Daviess County, Illinois, and New Diggings, Wisconsin, Calvert moved to Lafayette County, and Benton, Wisconsin, in 1841. In 1849, he paid a return visit to Swaledale; and in 1850, he was enumerated in Benton with two younger Calverts, Jackson and James, miners. His marriage to Jane Alton from North Yorkshire produced 14 children, and he remained in Benton, first mining and then farming, until the end of his long life in 1904. 1

Issiah Gill was mining at New Diggings in early 1843 when Jonathan Alderson, writing home to Arkengarthdale, observed that "Issiah Gill, Issiah Calverts and Peter Pedeltys houses are about 100 yds. from ours". The following year, Gill witnessed the signing of a letter from Edmond Alderson at New Diggings to Arkengarthdale, and he was enumerated in Lafayette County in early 1847. 2

In the case of the bachelor emigrant, Simon Harker,


a letter was awaiting his collection at Galena, Illinois, in March 1841.\footnote{Galena and Northwestern Gazetteer, 5 Mar. 1841.} By 1850, however, Harker was also living in New Diggings as a 'farmer', had married an Irish girl, Jane, and was the father of two girls, Hannah and Mary.\footnote{Wisconsin Census (1850), Lafayette Co., Town of New Diggings, Entry 237; J.C. Harker, 15 Aurora Drive, Rolling Hills Estates, California, to J.A. Buxton, 29 Aug. 1976; Geo Buxton, Feltham, to J.T. Dixon, 20 Sep. 1976.} Matthew Blenkiron married James and Jane Harker's daughter, Mary, at Benton in July 1846, when the girl was apparently aged only 15; and by 1850, he was living at New Diggings, was the father of one son, Matthew, and was working as a miner. Also by 1850, Elizabeth Blenkiron, aged 60, presumably Matthew's widowed mother, had emigrated from Swaledale to live with the family.\footnote{Wisconsin Census (1850), Lafayette Co., Town of New Diggings, Entry 39; Joseph Harker, High Wycombe, Bucks., to J.T. Dixon, 10 July 1975.}

James and Jane Harker who had sailed with their three children on the Roscius in 1839, and who had gained another child on Ellis Island, added at least five other children to their family in Wisconsin, where they settled near Benton.\footnote{Wisconsin Territorial Census (1842), Iowa County, Ranges 1 and 2, Western Division, p.8; Wisconsin Territorial Census (1846), Iowa Co., District No.1, p.7; Wisconsin Census (1850), Lafayette Co., Town of Benton, Entry 146.}
Benjamin Harker, though locating at first in the lead-mining area of Wisconsin, later moved with his sons, George and Benjamin, Jr., to East Liverpool, Ohio, where they established a celebrated pottery works producing goods under the mark of "Harker Ware". 1

From evidence direct or inferred, several others set out from the North Yorkshire lead-mining area between about 1838 and 1840, and some may have sailed by the Roscius. According to W.H. Calvert, Thomas Longstaff, born in Yorkshire in 1814 or 1815, "with other young men came to the lead mines in 1839". 2 In 1850, Longstaff, a smelter, was living in the household of Joseph Jarrett, in Grant County, Wisconsin. 3 George and Elizabeth Bainbridge probably emigrated in 1838, for their first child, John R., was born in England and their second child, Nancy, was born in Illinois, their ages being 13 and 12 in 1850. A further three children were born in Illinois before 1850. 4 Thomas Lockey was born at Gunnerside in 1805. In June 1830, he married Elizabeth Daykin at Grinton, and by 1839, at least


3. Wisconsin Census (1850), Grant Co., District No. 24, Entry 580.

three, probably four, children had been born to the couple at
Gunnerside, where Lockey was a lead miner. After auctioning
their effects, Thomas and Elizabeth Lockey, and children,
emigrated to America in 1839. Travelling by way of Chicago,
the family crossed the Mississippi at Dunleith (now East
Dubuque) and settled at Center Grove, Julien Township, Dubuque
County, Iowa. Apart from two journeys to California in search
of gold, and a year's visit to Swealedale in 1878 after his
wife's death in the previous September, Thomas Lockey mined,
farmed and worked in the crude lead smelters around Dubuque
and Maquoketa, Iowa, for the remainder of his working life.
Two or more of Elizabeth (Daykin) Lockey's brothers settled
in Cleveland, Ohio.1 Isaac Alcock, born in Swealedale or
Arkengarthdale in 1817 or 1820, also left Yorkshire in
1839; and in 1850, he was a miner living with his wife Hannah
and their three Wisconsin-born children, John T. (5 years),
and Isaac (2 months), at Platteville.2 Moreover, George
Alcock, a miner, seems to have emigrated about 1839 with his
wife Ruth and children John and Jane. By 1850, the family had
been augmented by children Thomas (10), Mary E. (7), George (3)
and newly born Hannah. George (43) and eldest son John (22) were
both mining at Platteville.3

1. Mrs. W.E. Daykin, Dubuque, Ia., to J.T. Dixon, 8, 9 Jul.1966,
citing Thomas F. Cooke, "Notes on the Lockey Pedigree",
MS., Sep. 1937; Homer C. Cooper, Athens, Ga., to J.T. Dixon,

2. W.H. Calvert, Secretary's Book of the Benton Bible Society, p.12;
Wisconsin Census (1850), Grant Co., Township of
Platteville, Entry 333.

3. Wisconsin Census (1850), Grant Co., Township of Platteville,
Enter 10.
Several Calverts, Spensleys, Aldersons and Raws emigrated from Swaledale and Arkengarthdale about 1839. The brothers Henry, Isaiah, Martin and Michael Calvert all settled by at least the early 'forties in the New Diggings area of Lafayette County, Wisconsin. In early 1843, Isaiah Calvert was living near Isaiah Gill, Peter Fedelty, and Jonathan and Isabel Alderson, all North Yorkshire expatriates. Martin Calvert married Ann, the daughter of Thomas and Mary Alderson, residents at Windy Hall, near Reeth, in the 1840s, and both Martin and Michael, aged 39 and perhaps twins, were living at New Diggings in 1850. James and William Spensley both reached the Upper Mississippi about 1839. Richard Spensley, his wife Alice and their six children located in Dubuque, Iowa, in the same year. One of the children, James, born in Yorkshire in April 1833, went to California in 1853 and to San Francisco in 1855. Returning by way of New York, he worked first with his father.


in the smelting business at Galena, Illinois, then formed the
smelting concern of Spensley & Co. at Mineral Point, Wisconsin,
in 1861. Mason Spensley emigrated to the United States about
1839-40, and was employed both as a miner and smelter in the
Catfish Mining Settlement, near Dubuque. In 1850, he formed
a partnership with Ralph Spensley, Richard Straw and Thomas
Staley, and rented an old smelting furnace on the Big Platte
river. In that same year, Ralph Spensley and his wife Ross,
their children Alice (5) and Richard (3), both born in Iowa,
Mason Spensley, Straw and Staley, were all living together in
the same household at Harrison. The two Spensleys were
smelters, Straw and Staley, labourers. In 1853, Mason Spensley
married Frances Ann Taylor, of Dubuque, and became the father
of eleven children between 1854 and 1877.1

John Alderson was born in Muker parish, Swaledale, in
July 1811, and by the age of nine had reputedly taken up
practical lead mining. Alderson may at one point have chanced
his arm in Lancashire textiles for he married Margaret Anforth,
of Marsden, near Burnley. Nevertheless, doubtless hearing

1. History of Iowa County, Wisconsin (1881); History of Grant
County, Wisconsin (1881), p. 922; Wisconsin Census (1850),
Grant Co., Town of Harrison, Entry 476; Gerald E. Fieldhouse,
313 Polk St., Dodgeville, Wis., to J.T. Dixon, 12 Feb. 1970,
and personal interviews, Jul. 1969; S. Luebking, Wheaton, Ill.,
of the opportunities afforded by the Upper Mississippi region, he emigrated with his wife and two children in 1840, and proceeded by way of New Orleans and the Mississippi to Galena, Illinois, and New Diggings, Wisconsin, where he took up mining again. During fourteen years' mining in the New Diggings area, Alderson discovered the famous Champion Mine and a number of smaller leads. In 1855, he moved his family to Platteville, where he bought a farm. Two more children were born to the couple in America: Ralph born at New Diggings in May 1853, and Mary Ann, born at Platteville about 1859.1.

It seems likely that Anthony and Melissa Raw, both born in Swaledale in 1814, decided to leave Yorkshire for America in 1840, or slightly earlier, for in 1850, when they were living at Council Hill, Illinois, the eldest of the couple's six children, all born in Illinois, was aged ten.2.

During the 1830s, a number of other Yorkshire emigrants, not necessarily Pennine lead miners, found their way to the lead lands of Wisconsin and Illinois, where they engaged in mining, smelting and farming. William Goldthorp was born in


April 1812, emigrated to America in 1829, and stayed for three
years in Philadelphia. He then moved to Jo Daviess County,
Illinois, in 1832, to Blue Mounds, Wisconsin, in 1833, and to
Lost Grove in 1834 as a smelter; and he later moved, still as
a smelter, to Galena, Illinois, until 1844. Subsequently, and
by now the husband of a much younger wife, Ellen (née Ellis),
born in Yorkshire in November 1831, he resided in Elizabeth
Township, Jo Daviess County.  

George Ellinor, born in
Yorkshire in December 1810, left for the United States and
Canada in 1831, before finally settling in Derinda Township,
Jo Daviess County, after 1840.  

William Levitt, a farmer,
set out from Yorkshire in 1831, at the age of about 21. He
located first in Ohio, living there six years, before spending
one year in Philadelphia. A further move took him to Jo Daviess
County, and Apple River in 1839.  

Other Levitts - perhaps

1. History of Jo Daviess County, Illinois (1878), Elizabeth
    Township.

2. Ibid., Derinda Township.

3. History of Jo Daviess County, Illinois (1878),
    Apple River Township.
related - John, a farmer, aged 68, Sarah, his wife, aged 67, and another William, aged 16, all formerly of Little Weighton, in East Yorkshire, were living at Gratiot, Lafayette County, Wisconsin, in 1850. 1. John Levitt, however, died at Apple River, Jo Daviess County, in 1858, 2. as did his wife Sarah in 1871. 3. Cynthia Levitt, who, in the absence of further information, could have been the wife of either William Levitt, and who was from Little Weighton, also died at Apple River in 1855. 4. Born in 1820, William Howarth emigrated to America in 1833 and settled for some ten years in Middletown, Pennsylvania, before moving on to Elizabeth Township, Illinois. 5. William Woodbine, born October 1830, emigrated direct to Elizabeth Township from Yorkshire in 1834 with his parents; and his father was one of the pioneer settlers at the head of Small Fox Creek. 6.

1. Wisconsin Census (1850), Lafayette Co., Town of Gratiot, Entry 41.
3. Hull News, 6 May 1871; obit., 5 Apr. 1871, aged 88.
5. History of Jo Daviess County, Illinois (1878), Elizabeth Township.
6. Ibid.
From a knowledge of the birthplace of a number of Huntington brothers who settled in the lead-bearing region of Wisconsin, it is likely that in their case agricultural pursuits at home were succeeded by farming in America. Richard Huntington, born at Swinefleet, near Goole, in August 1804, emigrated to the United States in 1830, stayed for a while in Pittsburgh, and then moved on to Platteville, Wisconsin, in 1835. Shortly afterwards, he took a wife, Lucy, from Vermont, and between 1838 and 1850, became the father of six children, four sons and two daughters. John Huntington, like his brother Richard listed as a farmer in 1850, was born in the Goole area in May 1803, but his marriage to Mary Hatfield, of Laxton, near Goole, probably preceded emigration to America in 1831. The couple also lived in Pittsburgh, until 1837, during which time two children were born, also an unidentified Maria Hatfield, and in Platteville, five more children were born. Another likely brother, George Huntington, was born in Yorkshire in January 1811; he emigrated to America in 1845, and also settled at Platteville, Wisconsin. 1.

1. History of Grant County Wisconsin (1881), Platteville, p.908; Diary of William H. Calvert, p.6; Wisconsin Census (1850), Grant Co., Township of Platteville, Entries 319, 322.
William Longbotham (born 1816) and Joseph Palliser (born December 1811) both emigrated from Yorkshire in 1840, and settled at Potosi, Grant County, Wisconsin. Longbotham engaged in farming, mining and smelting and Palliser, in mining and general merchandise. In 1850, the latter was enumerated immediately prior to Thomas Palliser, a smelter and probably Joseph's younger brother. Thomas Longbotham, born in Ripon parish in May 1807, emigrated with his wife Hannah in 1841 and settled at Rigsby Hollow, Potosi, where he smelted for about two years before moving to Menomonee Diggings. After mining there for about three years, he registered three 'forties' at the land grant office, and farmed thereafter for over thirty years.1

By far the largest identifiable group of Yorkshire emigrants to the Upper Mississippi in the 1840's, however, continued to be those from the lead-mining valleys of Swaledale, Arkengarthdale and Wensleydale. William Atkinson, from the most northerly of the dales, emigrated about 1840. In mid-1841, though his married brother John was still living in Arkengarthdale, William Atkinson was working with William Peacock some thirty miles from Edmond Alderson at Council Hill, Illinois. In late 1842, Atkinson and Edmond Alderson were living with the latter's brother Jonathan and family at New Diggings, Wisconsin. Atkinson, perhaps possessing a 'reputation' at home, was observed to have

1. History of Grant County, Wisconsin (1881), Potosi, pp.942-43; Paris, p.1035; Wisconsin Census (1850), Grant Co., District No.24, Entries 654, 655.
"Been very steady since we came". By early 1848, Atkinson was boarding and working with Thomas Hird at Jefferson.¹

Edmond Alderson also probably emigrated from Arkengarthdale about 1840, or perhaps slightly earlier, in company with, or about the same time as William Calvert, for both men were living at Council Hill in 1841. By late 1842, Edmond and Jonathan Alderson were mining at New Diggings. About 1840-41, Edmond Alderson's grandparents died, leaving his uncle Jonathan, of Eskeleth, Arkengarthdale, the sole executor of the will, and Edmond himself, then in America, a legacy of £40. In a letter from Council Hill, in June 1841, Edmond gave instructions for the negotiation of the money. William Calvert in Council Hill would give Edmond £200—the equivalent of £40—and Jonathan Alderson, of Eskeleth, was to pay the £40 to Calvert's father, William sr., of Thwaite, Muker parish. In Alderson's letter may be detected not only the closely knit society of Yorkshire lead miners, but also a possible reason

for the emigration of Calvert and others. Alderson wrote:

"As My Companion William Calvert wanted to send some money to his parents As he has two of his Brothers living at home and he wished to have the Pleasure Of getting them each some trade, as the rest of them out of six Brothers has got each a trade...Both [he] and I did not see any another way of getting it or so lickly as this, and so safely...."

But the £40 (and by then the interest) had still not been paid to William Calvert, sr., of Thwite, by 1844. In the February of that year, Alderson, then living at New Diggings, wrote to Robert Raissbeck, of Arkengerthdale, to inform him or Tomlin & Simpson, solicitors, that the £40 was to be paid to Calvert, sr., as he, Alderson, had now received 'a settlement', presumably the £200, from Calvert, jr. Earlier, Edmond's uncle Jonathan thought that if Edmond intended to return to England, the money would be better gaining interest in an English bank, but Edmond could see greater prospects for it in America:

"Money will fetch from eight to twelve Pr-cent and some more; and more than that, when a man has money by him, he often sees chances of making a bargain that he can make twenty or thirty Pr-cent on money".
Edmond seemed well pleased with his move to America:

"I do intend to come and see you all once again. But I don't believe that I ever...shall come to stay any time As this is [the] Country for a poor [lab]ouring man. In this Country, A man can get a better living with working half of his time than he can do in the Old Country with working all the time, and he can get himself A Parcel of Land at a low rate of One dollar and a quarter pr. Acre, and then he can Rais his own grain and other things within himself so as they won't cost him more than his own Labour, and he can keep all kinds of stock, as many as he has A mind to and No body will say them horses or them Cows has got into my Pasture...."

Edmond Alderson was enumerated in Wisconsin in 1846; and in November 1847, he married Sarah, the daughter of Adam Woodward, formerly of Heaslaugh, Swaledale, at Blue River, a township on the Wisconsin River. 1.

Jonathan Alderson, Edmond’s brother, was born in Arkengarthdale about 1817, the son of Mary Alderson, who was living at Faggargill in 1841. Jonathan and his wife Isabella, or Isabel, also née Alderson, born about 1818, emigrated to America before the summer of 1842, and were located at New Diggings, Wisconsin, by the end of that year. 1 During the summer and autumn of 1842, Jonathan suffered an uncomfortable period. He first endured:

"different spells of Sickness, But in October [1842] I was taken Ill by the Bilious fever and through Bleeding and medicine it was broke to the Ague and Fever which lingered on me till two or three weeks ago. I am now restored to my former health”.

Isabel, his wife, had

"been quite the reverse as regards health...and is grown quite fat....” 2

In the same letter, Jonathan sent a clear description of his situation, and that of others engaged in lead mining at New Diggings, to those at home in Yorkshire. Although “times are very dull at present”, he wrote, and


"Mineral is selling at ten Dollars per thousand lb. and has been as low as eight Dollars...Provisions have been very low, lower than ever they were known to be in this country before...provisions and wages are lower by one half than they were two or three years ago. The country is going to be thick settled very soon by all appearance there was upwards of 30 cabins Built last Summer [1842]in these Diggins, here are people from all nations, all kinds of foreigners that can be mentioned nearby. Liquors are very cheap but I do not like their way of drinking. Me [Jonathan] and my brother [Edmond] have been digin since I came. We have not had what is called first rate luck, we earned 20s. per week for the time we worked each man, we pay one sixth to the owner of the ground, we dig about 20 yds. from the house. Isiah Gill, Isiah Calverts and Peter Pedelty's houses are about 100 yds. from ours. Peter is the only Englishman that has saved any money in these digins, his wife is a Scotch woman, they are the best neighbours we have, and a credit to call country People..."¹

Alderson continued:

"I...recommend any young man that comes to
bring with him a wife if he only wants to
live, here are hundreds Bachelors; they
live like Dogs in pig hulls, here are
upwards of 300 minors in this neighbourhood
and about half the number Bachelors; we have
few women or children, nor very [scarcely?] to
see an old man... the only faults I find with
this place is the wickedness of the people,
if you that are in Arkendale were to try, I
hold it impossible for you to utter the oaths
that an American has in his regular discourse....
a man's life is no more value than the life
of a dog; every man carry his bocknife [Bowie knife]
or pistols, if two men quarrel they fight with
knives, pistols, clubs, axes or anything they
lay hands upon....

[Wife Isabel] was much dissatisfied with this
wild uncultivated country, but it is often the
case with people when they first come here.
I myself likes the country very well and that
more so every Day... I find no comfort [in drinking
liquor standing in a grocery store]. But in fact
I have never tryed to find it there, neither do
I intend it, I am always the happiest in my own
house with my wife. Indeed I must say that we
now begin to think that every week brings to us
new comforts, this we could not say when we
came here at first, all seemed strange to
us, the country uncultivated, and
everything...made us discontent at first...."

Above all, Alderson was impressed by the lack of hierarchical
structure in American frontier life, and expressed sentiments
almost identical to those of Joseph Hollingworth nearly fifteen
years earlier. 1.

"[In America] we have no Crown, no duty, no
Bishops, nor yet have I seen a begar runing
from door to door, nor anything like the
overseer gathering rates. We set in our
humble little cot free of rent, we can
turn on the persicic horses or cows free,
and by humbly asking lieve to mow we
can have as much hay as we please, be-sides
we are all freersingers, we shoot where we
please, and what we please, no gamekeepers,
we work when we please, and what we play
when we please, we have no stuartts to bo to,
no gentlemen, we are all one as heigh
and independent as another, yet still we

1. Joseph Hollingworth, South Leicester, Mass., to Wm. Rawcliff,
The Hollingworth Letters: Technical Change in the Textile
never shall forget our native land - when we came here at first, all was strange to us both the country and its ways which made us much dislike it, my health being so bad and everything seemed to be against us, but now I have got my health.

It seems that Jonathan and Isabel Alderson spent a short time in Virginia, for their first child, Mary Jane, was born there in 1844. By 1846, however, the year of birth of their second child, Edmund, they were back in Wisconsin; and when a third child, John Winter Alderson, was born by 1848, they had moved into Illinois. Also in 1848, Jonathan was smelting lead with Simon Alderson, perhaps a relative, who had emigrated from Yorkshire with his wife Mary A., probably about 1844-45.

In the early 1850's, Jonathan Alderson moved from Council Hill to Argyle, Lafayette County, Wisconsin, where he bought a farm, as did several others, originally from Yorkshire, but more recently


3. Illinois Census (1850), Jo Deviess Co., Precinct of Council Hill, Entry 104. By 1850, Simon and Mary A. Alderson had had three children born in Wisconsin, and two born in Illinois. William Alderson, 'a clerk', aged 19, was also living with them.
"Come from about the Nebehud of Counsell Hill". Writing from Argyle in March 1855 to his nephew fairly recently returned to Arkengarthdale, Jonathan penned:

"Simon Alderson wondered very much that you had not [come back]. He told me and your Ant [Issbel]... that you were coming...I believe Simon would [have] made you forman Either at the furnes or the [Gras?]Mill that he wer Bulding at fever River; he tould Frank Cook that he would have given you 1½ Doler Per Day. If you had laid out your Money that It will cost you, you could [have] bought [a] very nice little farm with the Money. I bought mine just after you were gon..."¹

Joseph Robinson, born in Yorkshire on New Year's Day, 1821, and later the husband of Hannah, née Bretton, emigrated to America in the spring of 1841, and was subsequently noted at Platteville, Grant County, Wisconsin.²

William Peacock left Swaledale or Arkengarthdale about 1840 or early 1841, and is referred to by Edmond and Jonathan Alderson. In mid-1841, Peacock was working about thirty miles from Edmond at Council Hill; and by early 1843, Jonathan noted that:


2. History of Grant County, Wisconsin (1881), Platteville, p.919.
"William Peacock is living at Snake, he is quite well, we have heard from him a week ago, I asked what he was doing, the reply was drinking as hard as possible, we had him down to see us in July [1842]. I gave to him his handkerchief, his letters I had sent before, he seemed to be much of the same man that ever he was...."¹

William Costes was aged nine when he emigrated with his parents to America in 1842. From Buffalo, N.Y., the family started for Chicago by way of the Great Lakes, but were shipwrecked on Lake Erie losing all their belongings. Reaching Dubuque, Iowa, without further mishap, the family settled into lead mining. In 1852, Costes went to California and sought gold there for five years. He returned to Dubuque in 1857 and entered the dry goods business under the style of Costes Brothers. In January 1862, he married Frances A. Waller, the daughter of the late Robert Waller, of Swaledale, and fathered three sons and three daughters. He disposed of his interest in the mercantile business in Dubuque and Elkader, Iowa, in 1862, engaged in the grain trade until 1865, when he gave up active work, though still interested in mining and lending money.²


The emigration of Thomas and John Lambert, reputedly coalminers, followed a similar path to that of local lead miners. The brothers, born at West Burton, near Aysgarth, Wensleydale, were sons of John, a woolcomber, and Ann (née Smith) Lambert. Thomas Lambert emigrated with his wife Rosamond (née Watson) to the United States in 1841 in the Fairfield, the voyage taking 35 days. He worked in Pennsylvania coalmines until 1843, when he moved to Illinois. There he paid the government price of £1.25 per acre for his land, plus £200 for improvements. By 1878, he owned 500 acres of rolling prairie land about five miles south-west of Mt. Carroll, Carroll County, north-west Illinois.

Brother John and his wife Mary, née Watson, Rosamond's sister, left for America in 1842 and worked in Pennsylvania coalmines for twelve years. In 1854, he joined Thomas in Carroll County, Illinois, buying initially 40 acres of government land, but increasing it to 113 acres by 1878. For eight years, he was the post-master at Mt. Carroll, and for twelve, a school director.¹

One group which left Swaledale for America in 1842 included at least six adults and five children. Solomon Harter, born at Keld in October 1815, left (probably) Muker, 7th April 1842, with his wife Nannie (née Peacock) and their baby son John. Accompanying the family were Christopher Peacock, his wife Peggy and four children.

¹ Neal Duncan, 810 N. Spring, La Grange Park, Ill., to J.T. Dixon, 23 Jul. 1966; Neal Duncan to The Dalesman, XX, 10 (Jan.1959), 666.
John Metcalfe and Richard Alderson, aged 19. Solomon Harker and his family, and possibly John Metcalfe, were living as a group at Benton, Lafayette Co., Wisconsin, in late 1847.

The family of Solomon Harker, miner, Nannie and children John (8) and James W. (1), were still living at Benton in 1850. John Metcalfe, also a miner, then aged 55, was included in the household. Nannie died in August 1864, aged 42, leaving seven children. Solomon married again in 1868 and increased his family by five children.

Stephen Dinsdale, who was born in Swaledale about 1814, left Yorkshire with his wife Ann around 1842, according to the dates and places of birth of his children. In 1850, the Dinsdales, consisting of Stephen, a smelter, Ann (aged 33), Elizabeth (13, born in England) and John R. (8, born in Wisconsin), and Henry Woods (73, a miner) and Wright Greenwood (39, a farmer), both born in England, were all living at Platteville, Wisconsin, in the same household. Thomas Weistel, or Weistill, born at Hagerts Farm, Swaledale Head, in 1800, also left Swaledale about 1842-43, and died near Shullsburg, Wisconsin, in April 1887.

2. Wisconsin Territorial Census (late 1847), Lafayette Co., Benton, p.50.
5. Wisconsin Census (1850), Grant Co., Town of Platteville, Entry 276.
At least three Swaledale families left for America in or about 1843. John Blewett, a miner, was born about 1813, and emigrated with his wife Margaret and children Mary and John. Four more children - Elizabeth, Benjamin, Thomas and Sarah - were born in Illinois by 1850, when the Blewetts were living at Weston, Jo Davies County. Richard Ingram, born in 1817, followed a similar path. Emigrating about 1843 with his wife Elizabeth and baby son Thomas, aged one, Ingram, a miner, reached Wisconsin in time for the birth of another son John, that same year. In both 1847 and 1850, the Ingrams were living at Benton, by which time two more sons, Richard and William, had been born. Joseph Ayres, a carpenter by trade, was born in 1813, and was probably the "Joseph Ayers" who was "among those who came into [New Diggings] in the early 40's", about 1843. In 1848, William Calvert "paid Joe Ayer $27.25 for remodeling a building to be used as a Methodist church at Benton"; and in 1850, Joseph (aged 37) was enumerated at Dodgeville with his wife Isabella (35) and their two children, Margaret A. (6) and

1. Illinois Census (1850), Jo Davies Co., Village of Weston, Entry 1261.

2. Wisconsin Territorial Census (late 1847), Lafayette Co., Benton, p.44; Wisconsin Census (1850), Lafayette Co., Town of Benton, Entry 258.
John W. (4), both born in Wisconsin.1 Also in the early 1840s, Cuthbert Nattrass (born 1813 or 1814) and his wife Mary Jane, née Fleming, who died in November 1857, aged 45, left North Yorkshire for Wisconsin with their daughters – Jane, Hannah Mary and Alice – and their sons – Joseph, Thomas, William and John. During the early gold-rush days, the family moved on to San Francisco and El Dorado County, California.2 The brothers Richard and Anthony Brunskill emigrated between 1842 and 1850, the former settling in Coshocton, Ohio, a coal-mining town.3

Emigration from Swaledale and Wensleydale continued unabated from 1844 until the end of the decade. Miners and miner-farmers whose livelihoods were, or seemed to be threatened by uncertain lead prices or locally exhausted veins, and whose subsistence farming, when available, had to provide for an increasing number of mouths, looked to similar occupations, indeed expected far greater opportunities, in America. Whilst this was as true of the 1840s as it had been of the previous decade, the attractions of America, especially those of the Upper Mississippi

1. W.H. Calvert, Secretary’s Book of the Benton Bible Society, p.3; The United Methodist Church, Benton, Wisconsin, 1848-1973 (Benton, Wis., 1973), p.4; History of Lafayette County, Wisconsin (1881), New Diggings; Wisconsin Census (1850), Iowa Co., Town of Dodgeville, p.6.


region, were accentuated in the later period by a steady flow of letters from friends and family already living and working in Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, by glowing press reports and by the narratives of temporarily returned emigrants. Local factors, personal reasons, exhortations from America and 'emigration fever' itself all contributed to the steady removal overseas of northern dalesmen in the 1840s.

The local factor of the death of John Burnett, "an extensive farmer", at West Bolton, near Carperby, Swaledale, in February 1844, by which "a number of miners, and labourers, in the Township of Carperby will be thrown out of employment", may well have contributed to the emigration of some from the area. Stories of Upper Mississippi lead mining were doubtless told to fascinated listeners by George Hugill when he returned temporarily from Mineral Point, Iowa County, Wisconsin, to marry Ann, the eldest daughter of the late Solomon Harker, of Kearton, Swaledale, at Grinton on 12th October 1844.²


William H. Calvert would have an equally attentive audience when he returned to Yorkshire on a short visit in 1849. One glowing Yorkshire press account, the gist of which would almost certainly be reiterated in letters home to Swaledale, indicated that:

"Letters of Sep. 25, 1846, from Mineral Point, Illinois, report that a splendid discovery has been made there; it is a regular sheet, running north-west and south-east, going down into the water— and the ore is said by competent judges, to contain from 40 to 50 per cent pure copper. It will not, however, be worked at present, as smelters will not give a fair value for the ore, whereof, a ton has been sent to Boston as a sample. A large quantity is now in sight in the lands and workings both of Mr. Hubbard and Mr. Woodward, and their miners estimate that from 300 to 500 tons will be produced from the ground already broken."

Other reports would clearly excite local interest. One, in the early summer of 1844, ran:

1. Diary of William H. Calvert, p.3.
2. Writer's emphasis.
"Several families have passed through Hawes during the past week, on their way to Liverpool; where they intend to embark for the United States of America. They are all from the upper part of Swaledale".  

The previous month,

"Several eminent farmers [were] about to emigrate from the neighbourhood of Richmond to America, amongst which [was] Mr. Anthony Bell, of Newsham Vale, so celebrated for its famous cheeses, which were chiefly made by Mrs. Bell." 

Again, the spring of 1845:

"Upward of fifty inhabitants have passed through Hawes this last week, on their way to Liverpool to embark for the United States. They are principally husbandmen from the neighbourhood of Swaledale".  

2. Probably Newsham, parish and village, 7 miles north-west of Richmond.
3. Doncaster Gazette, 17 May 1845.
4. Wensleydale Advertiser, 1 Apr. 1845.
One issue of the Geyle, Hawes, fortnightly, contained a very full extract of a letter written by Matthew Willis from Rams (or Rawa), Pedler's Creek, Iowa County, Wisconsin Territory, 18th August 1845. Willis, his wife Jane and family, emigrated from the Carperby - Swinithwaite area of Wensleydale in the spring of 1845, and journeyed by way of Liverpool, New York and the Great Lakes. One daughter, 'Rawa' or 'Rama', died on the transatlantic crossing and was buried at sea. The family entered Wisconsin Territory on 25th June, between Wadden's Grove and White Oak Springs, and reached New Diggings on the afternoon of the same day. There, "Jane and the children stopped at James Harker's a few weeks till I made choice of a place to settle". In all, the cost of emigration was about $50.

For the first four weeks, Matthew Willis travelled from twenty to thirty miles a day on foot inspecting likely land:

"I should not have been in a hurry to buy land", he wrote, "but on arriving here, I found the land being rapidly taken up, and advancing in value of course. I therefore set to looking for a place immediately...."


2. Wisconsin Territorial Census (1842), Iows Co., Ranges 1 & 2, Western Division, p.8, notes 5 males and 3 females in James Harker's household; and Wisconsin Territorial Census (1846), Iows Co., District No. 1, p.9, notes 3 males and 1 female in the household of James B. Harker.
After an optimistic review of the farming land and its potential, Willis noted:

"This is quite a mining part, lead ore being found at almost every step through the southern counties of the territory. It is sometimes found in its pure state, at others it is mixed with black jack, zinc, saltpetre, sulphur, etc., whether this circumstance has any effect on the health of the inhabitants or not, I am unable to determine...."

Willis bought two estates of land about the end of July 1845. The first consisted of 60 acres, about two miles from Beetown, Grant County, and included two dwellings and well timbered land. Additionally, the land

"is heavy mineral ground exactly in the range of the big lead that was struck between it and Beetown a few days ago of 15 ft. by 6 of solid ore. The miners are working for me at one in 7 rent, making, I believe, pretty good wages. We gave for it about £17 and it is confidently believed by the neighbours that it would prove a source of great wealth if fairly tried. I suppose about 200,000 lb. of mineral have been raised upon it already....."
The second lot of land bought by Willis was about 240 acres in Iowa County, midway between Dallas, on the west fork of the Peckatonic, and Pedler's Creek, later Linden, some three miles from each. The land was also eight or nine miles from Mineral Point, 33 miles from Galena and 25 to 30 miles from the Mississippi. This was chiefly smooth prairie, with some running water. Timber was scarce, except for two young groves of ten to twenty years old. The rest of the land was

"finely adapted for plough cultivation, being a deep, rich, dry upland soil...200 acres of this might be ploughed without breaking a furrow, and the worst of it capable of bringing 40 bushels of wheat per acre, for years together...also a fine place for a dairy stock, we can keep any quantity of cows or of sheep either, and here is almost unbounded pasturage near....

We are having a plot on one of the ridges broke up this fall which we intend to sow with wheat. The plot we are breaking up is 350 yards long and 300 broad, the ridge will make altogether a field of about 100 acres, and it is one of the finest ridges in this part of Wisconsin."
Willis also intended to plant about ten or twelve acres of potatoes, oats and Indian corn, and proclaimed that

"...this appears to be the best place in America for farming; with about $100, a man may buy and enclose about 100 acres of fine prairie land; this he can break up and sow with wheat in the fall, and reap in July from 35 to 40 bushels per acre. Thus making about $5 or nearly for every $2 he lays out, as the cost of breaking up is only 2 dollars and the harvest 1 dollar an acre. Had I all mine enclosed and put in a proper state of cultivation, with suitable live stock to run upon the adjoining open grounds, the annual income arising from it would hardly be less than $500, besides paying all expenses. Had I had time this summer [1845] to have mown all our land at Rama, it would have produced hay worth more money than the cost of the whole estate....

In conclusion, I would say that although the country is in my opinion far superior to the old country for either farmer, artisan or day labourer, yet my advice to all is this, — if you be getting a tolerable good living in England, remain
there quietly - if not, here is plenty of
work here and plenty of money for doing it".1

J. Longmire, also probably from the Carperby area, was noted
as "mowing at a dollar and board". Matthew Willis's brother
Richard, and the latter's son John, appear to have remained in
Wensleydale. John Willis, however, reported to his uncle
Matthew in March 1857 that

"Cousins Ralph Orton of Carperby and Anthony
Willis of Swinithwaite, also Peter Haw of
West Witton, and John Raine of Carperby
sailed from Liverpool the 25th of last month
in the steamship Kangaroo for New York.
Peter Haw went out to America a few years
back and came over to England last September
[1856]; he has a farm somewhere about the
centre of Illinois. Ralph and Anthony were
going with him thither so perhaps you may
be seeing some of them before long, as I
understand Illinois is not far from Wisconsin.

1. Wisconsin Territorial Census(1846), Iowa Co., District No. 2, p. 39;
   records three males and three females living in the household of
   Matthew Willis. A second entry for "Matthew Willis" (p. 45)
   notes three males and two females. Elizabeth Longmire Willis,
   eldest daughter of Matthew Willis, of Mifflin, Iowa Co.,
   Wisconsin, was married at St. Oswald's Church, Askridge,
   1 Mar. 1870 (Richmond & Ripon Chronicle, 5 Mar. 1870).
Ralph got started for Australia along
with some others from this part, in the
Tintree last September [1856], they put
in at Lisbon in Portugal for repairs
having encountered a fearful gale in
the Bay of Biscay, I believe, and Ralph
turned back in another vessel with a
few other passengers...."1.

Ralph Orton's second choice of settlement overseas was even
less fortunate for he was killed at Linden, Wisconsin, in
1858, "owing to the accidental explosion of his gun while
out shooting".2.

It has already been observed that "Several families...
all from the upper part of Swaledale", passed through Hawes
in the early summer of 1844 on their way to Liverpool to take
passage across "The Gert Dub" to America.3 The emigrants
referred to almost certainly included Thomas Robinson, James
Morton and Thomas Alderson.4 They may well have also included the

1. John Willis, Carperby, to Matthew Willis, Wisconsin, 4 Mar.1857
2. Richmond & Ripon Chronicle, 17 Jul. 1858; Leeds Mercury;
   17 Jul. 1858; Yorkshire Gazette, 24 Jul. 1858: obit., 19 Jun.1858,
   aged 24.
p.49.
4. E. Cooper to The Dalesman, XVI, 9 (Dec. 1954), 472.
brothers David and Ralph Fawcett who left the Keld-Muker area about that time. In order to augment the scanty fare aboard ship, Swaledale emigrants very commonly included in their luggage one or more apple barrels filled with havercake, a kind of oatcake, which was cooked on a backstone and which kept for a considerable time.

Thomas Robinson, born in July or September 1811, and later a blacksmith by trade, emigrated with his wife Ann, their three children (Isaac, Mary and Matthew), and Joseph, or James, Morton, a miner, born about 1806. The party reached New Diggings, Wisconsin, on 12th August 1844, the day that "W.H. Calvert was out on Apple River...with Others Shooting Prairie Chickens and Keeping up the 12th Old Country style". In 1846, four males and four females were living in Robinson's household in Iowa County; and in the following year, in Lafayette County, the household again contained eight persons. In 1850, Thomas and Ann Robinson and their family were living at New Diggings, their youngest child Matthew, aged nine, also being listed as a "blacksmith". Thomas Robinson died at New Diggings or Benton, 5th August 1858, aged 77.

In Joseph Morton's case, it is not clear whether he was accompanied by his wife Elisabeth, born about 1803, when he travelled with the

2. Ibid., 186; Ella Pontefract, "Oatcake", The Dalesman, V, 6 (Sep. 1943), 113, 115.
4. Wisconsin Territorial Census (1846), Iowa Co., District No. 1, p.18; Wisconsin Territorial Census (early 1847), Lafayette Co., p.17.
5. Wisconsin Census (1850), Lafayette Co., Town of New Diggings, Entry 159.
Robinsons to Wisconsin in 1844, or whether she joined him later with their four children, Mary, Thomas, John and Agnes. Certainly, by 1850, the full family group was living at New Diggins.  

The lead miners David and Ralph Fawcett also probably left Swaledale in 1844, and crossed the Atlantic sustained by ship's rations and havercake. Apparently settling first in the Upper Mississippi region, they were later lured overland to California by the quest for gold. Subsequently, they returned to Dubuque, Iowa, where they mined lead, acquired large farms and lived to be 84 and 86.  

Another David Fawcett, born in Swaledale in 1818, was working as a miner at New Diggins in 1850; and his household consisted of Elisabeth (aged 24, and presumably his wife), Wisconsin-born Ralph (3 years) and Elisabeth Fawcett (8 months), and English-born Isabella and Mary Hutchinson (aged 8 and 6).  

David Fawcett died 18th November 1901, aged 83.

William Daykin was born at Gunnerside, 27th July 1816, the son of Jonathan and Phyllis (née Woodward) Daykin. William began mining in Swaledale as a boy, and skills gained there often enabled him to timber the Iowan lead mine later. In July 1843, he married Mary Metcalf, of Grinton; and in 1845, Daykin, his wife and young family sailed for New York, reaching Dubuque, Iowa, by way of Chicago, and settling at Center Grove, where he built a log cabin on Catfish Creek. There, he was fortunate to strike lead, but, like the Fawcetts and many others, he was attracted by Californian gold in


1849. He returned to Center Grove the following year, with gold, and soon moved his family to Benton, Wisconsin, where he continued to mine. While in Benton, one of the many Yorkshire Calverts was returning to England to marry, and William Daykin, by now in comfortable circumstances, sent $500 with Calvert to bring back James Metcalf and family—perhaps Daykin's in-laws. William and his family returned to Center Grove, Iowa, in 1857. In 1882, he made a trip to his birthplace, and died at Center Grove, 27th June 1884, aged 67.1

From the bare facts of the Gill family's enumeration in Jo Daviess County, Illinois, in 1850, there is some uncertainty as to the relationships within the household. Richard Gill, a miner aged 30, is named as the head of the group. Then follows Mary (48), Mary (22), Elizabeth (17), Richard (15), John (17), and Emanuel (9), all born in England. The last and youngest, Catherine (4), born in Illinois, would suggest that the family reached the Upper Mississippi from North Yorkshire in 1846, or slightly earlier; but the status of the elder Mary remains uncertain, though she may have been the widowed mother of all the others, including Richard Gill.2

Little uncertainty, however, exists about Thomas Sheppard, born in the Sedbergh area of North Yorkshire about 1805. Thomas and his wife Agnes emigrated with their nine children from Lowgill (perhaps


Howgill), near Sedbergh, between 1847 and 1849, and were living at Platteville, Wisconsin, in 1850. The full family then consisted of Thomas (45, farmer), Agnes (42), Allen (21, miner), Anthony (17, labourer), Agnes (15), Thomas (13), Betsey (11), Isabella (9), Hannah (7), William (5) and Joseph (3), all born in England. Anthony Sheppard became the husband of Mary Ann Pedelty, the eldest daughter of John and Hannah (née Buxton) Pedelty; and Anthony and Mary Ann were living at Platteville about 1855. Richard Buxton, writing from Benton, Wisconsin, about Christmas 1855 noted:

"Mary Ann has got married, her man's name is Anthony Sheppard - an Englishman, his father and family went from Sedburge near Lowgill; his employment is teaming or what you call carting; she has been confined of a child, a daughter; lives at Plattville, about fourteen miles from here...."

By 1883, Mary Ann Shepperd was the mother of nine children and was still living at Platteville, as indeed she was in 1898 and 1901.

1. Wisconsin Census (1850), Grant Co., Township of Platteville, Entry 354.

Francis and Fanny Raw emigrated from Swaledale also between 1847 and 1849. Francis, a miner, aged 44, and Fanny, aged 43, were living at Platteville in 1850, not far from the Sheppards; and the Raw family included five girls and two boys, ranging in ages from 19 to 3, all born in England. One son, William Raw, was "killed in the diggings" in August 1881.¹

Several Swaledalers and Arkengarthdalers left for the Upper Mississippi in 1848. The marriage of Thomas White and Margaret Coates produced four children, all born in England, including Barbara Coates White, after 1861 the wife of Dixon Cottingham, jr. The White family settled first probably at Linden, then Benton, Wisconsin. Shortly after arriving in America, Thomas White left his family to seek his fortune in California, but he died there. Thomas' widow, Margaret, was re-married at New Diggings in September 1866 to Matthew Stott, a native of Darlington, Co. Durham.² Barbara C., the daughter

¹ Wisconsin Census (1850), Grant Co., Township of Platteville, Entry 358; W. H. Calvert, Secretary's Book of the Benton Bible Society... p.8.

² Mrs. W.C. Bottoms, Dubuque, Ia., to J.T. Dixon, 30 Sep. 1970; Wisconsin Census (1850), Lafayette Co., Town of New Diggings, Entry 38, lists Thomas White as a miner, aged 38.
of Thomas and Margaret White, was born at Isle Bridge, Low Row, Swaledale, 17th April 1842, and emigrated at the age of six with her parents; and Dixon Cottingham, jr., whom she married at Jefferson, Grant County, Wisconsin, in July 1861, was a childhood neighbour in Yorkshire. Dixon Cottingham visited England with his daughter Elizabeth in 1900.1 Joseph Sedgwick, his wife Hannah and Wisconsin-born baby Thomas were living at New Diggings in 1850, having probably emigrated from North Yorkshire about two years earlier. The household contained another farmer and five miners, probably all lodgers. Joseph Sedgwick, though dying at his son's home in Iowa in March 1882, aged 67, of asthma, was buried four days later at New Diggings.2 From the age in 1850 of their Wisconsin-born son James, Robert Raisebeck, a miner born in 1824 (perhaps the recipient of Edmond Alderson's letter in 1844 relating to the payment of £40 to William Calvert, sr.) and his wife Ruth probably emigrated about 1846.3 William Pedelty (or Pedley), a miner at first, later farmer, his wife Alice and three children (Hannah, John and James), "Came in the Fall of 1848" to New Diggings from Gunnerside, Swaledale. Alice died at Democrat in October 1860, and William may have married a second time, for, as


Harker also emigrated from the lead lands of Yorkshire to the lead lands of America in 1848. Hutchinson, born in Swaledale, 30th March 1835, emigrated with his parents and settled at Dubuque, Iowa, before removal to Shullsburg in 1852 and Bestown, Grant County, Wisconsin, in 1868, where he was a lead smelter and farmer.  

John Harker was born in Arkengarthdale, 20th August 1824. He married his first wife, Mary Nicholson, in 1847, and the couple left for America and Council Hill, Illinois, the following year. Removal to Linden followed in 1850, and to Mifflin, Iowa County, Wisconsin, in 1851, where he opened the Penitentiary Mines. Harker died at Big Patch, Wisconsin, 27th November 1888, aged 64.  

Of all the years in which emigrants left the North Yorkshire lead-mining dales, the year 1849 witnessed probably the greatest exodus. Most of these sailed by the Saxony (Capt. Josiah Knowles)  


2. History of Grant County, Wisconsin (1881), Beetown, p.1020.  

3. History of Iowa County, Wisconsin (1881); Judith A. Schambow, Platteville, Wis., to Joseph Harker, High Wycombe, Bucks. (and Joseph Harker to J.T. Dixon, various correspondence, 1971-75).
which left Liverpool on 25th February and reached New Orleans on the 29th-30th April. William Marker Calvert, the native of Thwaite who first went to America in 1839, and who returned to Swaledale in November 1848 on a short visit, noted in his diary when referring to George Wharton, of Dubuque, who died 22nd February 1901, aged 81:

"He came to America in 1849 with a large colony from Swaledale when W.H. Calvert returned home from a visit there. 75 or 80 in number on Ship Saxony...."

Calvert's estimate may or may not be fairly exact. The total, by names, would indicate that 107 passengers of all ages embarked on the vessel at Liverpool. From the ship's list, many of the surnames would certainly suggest Swaledale or Wensleydale origins, but there is a degree of uncertainty about the others, partly caused by variations in spelling. Again, during the long sea voyage of nine weeks, several young children and babies died - one aged 4, two aged 2, and five aged under 12 months are noted - and others succumbed to cholera during the twelve days' voyage by small river boat up the Mississippi. Moreover, the names of several emigrants, known from other

1. Diary of William H. Calvert, p.3.
sources to have sailed by the Saxony on the February-April 1849 voyage, fail to appear correctly or at all on the passenger list. Fortunately, details of the Saxony's passage and of the emigration of two specific families, with references to many others, are preserved in diaries and letters.

Six children were born, all at Gunnerside, of the marriage of George (1791-October 1825) and Hannah (née Alton) Buxton: Richard (born April 1813), William (March 1815), Thomas (April 1816), Hannah (September 1820), George (June 1822) and John (May 1825). Thomas died in 1826; and Hannah married John Pelderly in 1841. In September 1845, "Mrs. Hannah Buxton of Gunnerside" received from Thomas Spensley:

"Notice to quit and deliver up the Possession of the Messuages, Land Tenements and Hereditaments with their Appurtenance which you now hold and rent of me situated at or within the Township of Mablecks and County of Yourk on the sixth day of April next [1846]."

1. "Passenger List of the Ship Saxony", supplied by S. Luebking, Wheaton, Ill. William Calvert (32, farmer) and George Wharton (28) are confirmed in the passenger list.

2. Buxton Family Papers, pp. 24-25.

3. Mablecks, Swaledale.

Whether this had any bearing on the decision to emigrate to America is not known, but in early 1849, Mrs. Hannah Buxton left Swaledale with her son John, her daughter Hannah, Hannah's husband John Pedelty, and their children. Writing to his brother from Liverpool the day before sailing, John Buxton described how

"John Pedley [Pedelty] has paid £14.10s.0d. for his family from Liverpool to New Orleans and here is a man and family who is seven in number that is going in the same vessel that we are and he has paid £13.6s.6d., but he was booked a week before us and Emigration has risen 10s. this last fortnight; and the ship allowance is 2 lbs. of Oatmeal, 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) lbs. of Biscuit, 1 lb. of Rice, 1 lb. of Peas, 1 lb. of Pork per week, etc."

Brandy at 8s.6d. a gallon and rum at 4s.6d. a gallon, obtained in Liverpool for the voyage were considered rather expensive, but lodgings recommended in the city were cheaper than those accommodating "any of our Company". The Saxony, Buxton noted, "...belongs to American Company and the Captain is a steady man..."
we are all from the Neighbourhood of Swaledale Except one Score of Irish...."¹

When the Saxony reached New Orleans towards the end of April, Mrs. Hannah Buxton took up the story of the Swaledalers' voyage. Leaving Liverpool on 25th February, all went "pleasantly" until

"we came in sight of the Welsh and Irish coast. By this time almost all the passengers were sick; on the 27 we have a very severe storm which continued till Thursday the 1st of March; at this time the wind continued to blow so strong that the majority of the Passengers thought of no less than going to the Botom and many Began to make preparation for their later end, and the confusion made by the tins, Pans and Boxes Being thrown from one side of the vessel to the other made it to seem really worse than what it was...at many times were in Great Danger of Being thrown out of our Berths by the silent movement of the vessel...."

¹ John Buxton, Liverpool, to William Buxton, Gunnerside, 24 Feb. 1849 (Buxton Family Papers, p.26). The passenger list remains vague about the Buxtons and Pedelty's. Buxton, Wm. (or Mr.?), Mary and Elizabeth, are noted, but these are clearly not the family in question. Peddledy, Wm.? (21, a farmer), Hannah (29), Mary (7), Hannah (5), an unnamed child (2) and James, a baby who died on the voyage, seem almost correct. Other Pedleys - Wm.? (56, a miner) and Mary (16) - also are included.
Mrs. Buxton also lost a grandchild on the voyage for

"...on Saturday March 17th, John Pedety youngest child was taken ill by a fit and suffered very much and it was continued by the same till it was weak. But on Tuesday the 20th March it died and it was buried the same day by Amrose Allock."\(^1\)

The passengers obtained their first glimpse of the Mississippi on Friday, 27th April,

"...and we got the steam tug the same night to tug us up to Orleans which is 100 and 50 miles; perhaps you will think by this time we have been out of provision, but some things we have been out of and others we have had enough, but very little to spare: we have had a very steady Captain and a safe vessel. But a slow sailing and at some times became a day or two and some times a contrary wind.... on Sunday the 29th of April, we arrived Safe in New Orleans and we heard that the chollear is here but not so very Bad...."\(^2\)

1. The baby's death appears to be confirmed by the passenger list.

Evidence recorded in the letters of John and Hannah Buxton is well supported by a diary of the Saxony's passage kept by a Wensleydale emigrant. Born 12th November 1825, John Dinsdale was the eighth child of James and Elizabeth (née Thompson) Dinsdale, of Askrigg. James Dinsdale was a grocer and doubtless his son knew something of the same business. But there is also evidence that James Dinsdale possessed a smallholding on which he raised stock, for after his death, his widow Elizabeth decided to join most of her children in America, and, at a public auction in 1851, sold not only furniture and household goods, but also farm implements, grain and hay, cattle and sheep.

The first member of the Dinsdale family to emigrate was Matthew, born in 1815, the eldest of nine children of James and Elizabeth. Encouraged by the letters of Wensleydale friends who had settled in Wisconsin and at English Prairie, Illinois, Matthew Dinsdale, a Methodist missionary, sailed from Liverpool in August 1844 aboard the St. George, bound for New York. His voyage and subsequent

1. Elizabeth Dinsdale died at Wingville, Grant Co., Wisconsin, 21 Apr. 1856, aged 69 (Leeds Mercury, 10 Jul. 1856; gravestone, Parish Church of St. Cawald, Askrigg).
journey to Illinois and south-west Wisconsin, by way of Albany, Buffalo and the Great Lakes, are amply detailed in a diary and letters home. Three Dinsdale sisters were the next to emigrate. Jane, her husband Berzillai Chapman, and their children, and Ann, despite being shipwrecked in the Henry Clay which left England in February 1846, reached Matthew Dinsdale in Potosi, Wisconsin, safely in late April. Within a very short time, Berzillai and Jane Chapman had bought land some fifteen miles west of Pedlars Creek (later Linden) and about twelve miles north of Platteville, Wisconsin. Sister Ann soon married Mr. Munden and settled at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin. Sister Dorothy Dinsdale emigrated from Wensleydale in 1847 or 1848, and by July 1848 was married to Thomas Alderson, had arrived in Wisconsin and had moved on to Dubuque County, Iowa.¹

John Dinsdale, the passenger on the Saxony in 1849, married Tirzah Chapman (Berzillai's sister) at Aysgarth in 1846, and two children were born to the couple in Yorkshire, Elizabeth in August 1846 and James in 1848. Fortunately, Dinsdale — and his cousin, George W. Broderick² — kept diaries of


2. 'Broderick', George (22, miner), Eden (27) and Mary J. (infant under 12 months, Dead.) are noted in the Saxony's passenger list.
the journey to America. The Dinsdales left Askrigg on 13th February 1849 and crossed to Lancaster, whence they took a small boat, The Duchess, to Liverpool, paying two fares of 3s.0d., 1s.6d. for 'Besey' and 3s.5d. for the luggage, and reaching the transatlantic port on 15th February. On the 17th, John bought the family’s fares on the Saxony to New Orleans: "for myself 3-3-0, for Tirzah 3-0-0, for Besey 2-12-1, for James 1-0-0."¹

The Dinsdales’ luggage was listed as follows:

"PACKAGES BELONGING TO JOHN DINSDALE - PASSENGER TO AMERICA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Large Black Box</td>
<td>15 stone (210 lb.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Large White Box</td>
<td>12 stone (210 lb.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yellow Painted Box</td>
<td>12 stone (158 lb.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Little White Box</td>
<td>12 stone (158 lb.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Large White - Marked W.R. Provision Box</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A Trunk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Carpet Bag</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A Gun and Umbrella</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A White Box Directed Matthew Willis&quot;².</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ The passenger list notes: "Dinsdale, Mrs. (21), James (infant under 12 months) and Eliz (2)", but not John Dinsdale!

² Matthew Willis emigrated with his family from the Carperby-Swinithwaite area of Wensleydale, spring 1845, and settled at Pedlers Creek, Iowa Co., Wisconsin (Wensleydale Advertiser, 17 Feb. 1846).
Also listed were "Things to be procured at Liverpool:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Table Spoons</th>
<th>Jug Mustard</th>
<th>Cassia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ink Stand</td>
<td></td>
<td>Knitting Needles</td>
<td>Pot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin Plates</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lantern</td>
<td>Hog Ring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flour</td>
<td></td>
<td>Writing Paper</td>
<td>Sugar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tea Spoons</td>
<td>Currents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes</td>
<td></td>
<td>Overcoat</td>
<td>Mustard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepper</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tea, Coffee</td>
<td>Biscuits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Writing Desk</td>
<td></td>
<td>Raisins</td>
<td>Shoes or Boots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Shawl</td>
<td></td>
<td>Beef</td>
<td>Pepper Caster Snuffers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hannah Buxton's graphic description of the storm in the Irish Sea is repeated by John Dinsdale:

"We have been so tossed about that I could not write till now. On Tuesday night a storm arose. It began about eight o'clock and it continued dreadful all night. Children crying, men and women praying, tubs and cans rolling about. It truly was dreadful...."

1. Laxative senna leaves.

John Dinsdale, like Mrs. Buxton, records the infant mortality:

"April 4...There are six children dead since we came on board. On the 8th, John Buxton and George Heslop each lost one. On the 9th, Thos. Metcalf lost one and on the 27th Cousin Eden [Broderick] lost poor little Mary Jane and was put down into the sea at 5...." 3.

Thomas Metcalf and 'Cousin Eden' were relatives of Dinsdale, as were Richard Dinsdale (cousin) and wife Bessie (or Bettie), and Christopher Caygill. 4. Mary Middleton was also a fellow passenger. 5. The figure of Ambrose Alcock appears in both Dinsdale's diary and the Buxton correspondence. Many of the emigrants were strongly Methodist in faith, and Alcock as a preacher held regular prayer-meetings and services aboard the Saxony. 6. Dinsdale records:

1. The passenger list notes the following Heslops: Eliz (10), Thos? (1), James (4, dead), Jane (2, dead), Hannah (1) but not George Heslop.

2. The passenger list includes "Metcalf, Thos. (28, farmer), Mary (26), Jas? (6), Thos. (4), William (2, Dead), Mary (infant under 12 months, Dead)".

3. The Broderick family, including "Mary J. (infant under 12 months, Dead)", are listed.

4. C. Caygill is probably "Aggill, Chr." in the passenger list.

5. Mary Middleton (16) is listed.

6. Ambrose Alcock's name does not appear in the passenger list, though no fewer than eleven by the name of "Hillock" are listed.
"Mar. 5 Yesterday was Sunday...We had preaching on deck by one Ambrose Allock. He read for his lesson the 107 Psalm and preached from Hebrews 2, first part of 3rd verse, 'How shall we escape if we neglect so great salvation?' He delivered a very suitable address. The passengers were very attentive...";

and Hannah Buxton:

"...John Pedesty youngest child...the 20th March it died and it was buried the same day by Amrose Allock...we had a prayer meeting every night and Amrose Allock did preach three sermons to us after we sailed from Liverpool...."\(^1\)

On reaching New Orleans, the emigrants' trials were far from over. Mrs. Buxton notes that in the Crescent City, "the cholles is hear but not so very Bad..." But as the emigrants travelled slowly northwards by small river boat up the Mississippi, they encountered the disease in increasing severity, during the worst year for cholera since 1832. St. Louis, on their route, lost one-tenth of its population to cholera

in 1849. When John and Tirzah Dinsdale and their two children reached Linden, Wisconsin, on the evening of 16th May, brother Matthew wrote:

"I had hardly dared to expect them all alive and well on account of the prevalence of sickness on the Mississippi. For three weeks at least I was calculating on hearing every day that disease had taken some of them. You may judge of my gratitude now that they have all come in good health. This I believe is owing to the blessing of God first and then to their temperate habits. The Cholera siezises on the inebriate and dissolute and generally carries them off", Dinsdale observed with Methodist confidence. "This is the result of observation in this country. Several died of this scourge on the boat John came up the river on and he has told me the most of them were of intemperate habits...".


Ambrose Alcock, born in Arkengarthdale in 1815, the son of John
and Hannah Alcock, and preacher aboard the Saxony, was presumably
neither inebriate nor dissolute, yet he and his family were
less fortunate than the Dinseas. Ambrose died at Galena,
Illinois, on 13th May 1849, his wife Ann (38) the previous day,
and young daughter Sarah (7) on the 20th May, all, almost
certainly, from the dreaded cholera. ¹

As far as can be ascertained, all those from Swaledale,
Arkengarthdale and Wensleydale sailing by the Saxony became
miners or farmers, or both, on reaching the Upper Mississippi.
John Dinsdale joined Thomas Alderson² in lead mining at
Center Grove, Dubuque, Iowa, in the summer of 1849, and here
baby Isabella was born. But later that year, he and his
family returned to Grant County and Fennimore Township. In 1850,
he was farming at Wingville.³ In time, he acquired a farm of
400 acres, raised a family of twelve children, and "became
the patriarch of the community and church at the little town
of Preston.⁴ Christopher Caygill arrived safely and went on to

¹. Gravestone, Parish Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Arkengarthdale.
C.E. Rosenberg, The Cholera Years... p.117; notes that
householders at Galena were "earnestly requested" to clean and
lime their premises to combat the menace of cholera. The disease
also made its appearance at Kenosha, Wisconsin, and Belleville,
Illinois, in May 1849 (pp.115-16).

². Thomas Alderson died at Strawberry Point, Iowa, 7 Jun., 1901, aged 79.
Calvert notes that "the writer and Alderson was boys together" in
Yorkshire (Diary of William H. Calvert, p.3).

³. Wisconsin Census (1850), Grant Co., Town of Wingville, Entry 1427.

Hazel Green, Wisconsin, as did George and Eden Broderick.\(^1\)

William H. Calvert, after his visit to Swaledale, returned to Benton,\(^2\) where in 1850 he was enumerated with Jackson Calvert, a miner, probably an emigrant by the Saxony.\(^3\) The Buxtons and Pedelty's also settled in the Benton area, and were joined by Richard Buxton, Hannah Buxton's eldest son, from Gunnerside, in 1853. In Benton, Richard wrote, "I am still following my old employment that is diging, I think it suits me best of any other work...." The family were all doing fairly well in mining, but with

"Regard to [John] Pedelty, Sister Hannah's husband, he don't deserve the title of brother, he is nothing but a drunken sot, he smelted till they would have him no longer, he then commenced diging and has made but poorly out till of late he has done something better, but his whisky he will have, he has drunken himself into the horrors a good many times. I think if he goes on he soon will kill himself...."\(^4\)


3. The Saxony's list includes William, Jackson and Jane Calvert as a group; and it seems likely that *Wisconsin Census* (1850), Lafayette Co., Town of Benton, Entry 67, should read 'Jane' instead of 'James', especially as Mary E. Calvert, a baby of eight months, was included in the family group by 1850.

Though not mentioned in either Dinsdale's diary or the Buxton correspondence, Harker and Ruth Spensley, from Swaledale, also sailed by the Saxony in 1849. They were accompanied by their five children, James, William, John, Solomon and Calvert, and by Ruth's parents, James (?) and Mary. Reaching Dubuque safely, the group then moved on to Shullsburg, Wisconsin, where Harker engaged in mining and smelting. There is no indication that John, a miner, and Margaret Spensley sailed by the Saxony, but the age in 1850 of the youngest of their four children, all born in England, would suggest that they left Swaledale in 1849. In 1850, the family were living at New Diggings. By similar deduction, Simon Coates, Amos Harker, James Milner and Thomas Peacock, and their families, all reached the Upper Mississippi in or about 1849. Coates, a miner, and his wife Ann, and their four children, including John (15) also a miner, all born probably in Arkengarthdale, were living at New Diggings in 1850. In that same year, Amos, a farmer, and Betsy

1. The passenger list includes the four adults and William (9), but omits the others.


4. Ibid., Entry 229.
Herkner were living with their five children at Elk Grove. Thomas and Hannah Fawcett were living with the recently arrived William and Mary Dent at Benton in 1850, where both men were mining. James Milner, born in Thwaite, Mucker, in October 1825, was farming in Grant County in 1850.

After the heavy emigration of the 1840's, and especially that of 1849, some improvement in the lead trade and relative prosperity in Swaledale effected a decrease in the numbers leaving for the Upper Mississippi. Emigration - and migration-fever had extracted local population surplus to the current economic requirements of the northern lead valleys. Even so, departures were by no means ended, and emigrants continued to leave in the 1850's and later. Members of families who had stayed in England in the 'forties commonly sailed to join closely knit family groups in Wisconsin; and relationships forged between families at home were maintained and emphasised in America by marriage, work and adjacent residence. The pioneers of the 1830's and 1840's paved the way for the absorption of their successors in the next two generations.

Dixon Cottingham was born at Gunnerside in April 1840, the son of Dixon, sr., and Isabella Scar (née Metcalfe) Cottingham. After the

1. Wisconsin Census (1850), Elk Grove Township, Entry 22.
2. Ibid., Town of Benton, Entry 35; Diary of William H. Calvert, p.2; W.H. Calvert, Secretary's Book of the Benton Bible Society, p.17.
death of Dixon, sr., in 1848, his widow, the mother of seven children, married Richard Buxton, of Gunnerside, about 1850. Richard Buxton was the eldest son of Hannah Buxton who had sailed by the Saxony in 1849. To her second husband, Isabella bore another four children, one in America. In early 1853, Dixon Cottingham, jr., together with his mother, his step-father Richard Buxton, five brothers and sisters, and two step-brothers and -sisters, sailed in the Continent from Liverpool, and arrived at Big Poitch, near Benton, Wisconsin, on 28th March. In 1855, the family moved to Benton to mine lead at the Big Pole Mine, 'Old Pole Range', on the James Calvert property. Cottingham removed to Dubuque County, Iowa, in 1870, buying a large farm in Vernon Township. He retired from farming in 1898 to Dubuque, where he established the Cottingham Insurance Company. 1 Timothy Cottingham, probably the brother or cousin of Dixon Cottingham, sr., was born in Swaledale in February 1827.

In 1849, he became the husband of Jane Metcalfe, and ultimately, the father of four sons and three daughters. He and his family emigrated from Swaledale to Benton, Wisconsin, in 1853, the same year as Dixon Cottingham, jr. At Benton, Timothy was engaged in lead mining, then livestock and farming. In late 1855, Mrs. Hannah Buxton inserted in a letter home:

"...we are sorry to hear times are pretty hard with you [in Yorkshire]. Timothy Cottingham was saying to me the other day he could like to distribute 50 bushels of potatoes among you; they have been sold as low [as] 15 cent per bushel; we had a splendid summer and good crops of all kinds of grain, and we have good flour; indeed, we never have had bad since we came..." 1

In 1873, Timothy Cottingham bought a half-interest in the Crescent Mills, Benton, and the other half the following year. Latterly, he owned 400 acres of land in Benton and 1200 acres in Iowa. Another Cottingham, Anthony, was born in Swaledale in October 1828; where he married Margaret Ann Herker, of Gunnerside, in July 1853. The young couple arrived in the Benton or Platteville area of Wisconsin in May 1854; and they later moved to Iowa and settled in Aurelia, Cherokee County, about 1881. 2

Mrs. Elizabeth Dinsdale, of Askriag, was reunited with her family in Wisconsin in May 1853. Her son Matthew, the Methodist minister, had set out with others from Linden, Wisconsin, in 1849, and had travelled by way of New York and Panama to preach and dig for gold in California. He returned by sea to the Atlantic seaboard in 1852, and from Philadelphia sailed by the City of Glasgow steamer for England, reaching Askriag in July 1852. He married Mary Ann Mann,


of York, in April 1853, and arranged the family's departure. Mother Elizabeth Dinsdale, brother Edward and sister Elizabeth set out by sailing vessel; and Matthew and his bride crossed by steamship to Philadelphia on their way to Wisconsin. ¹

John, or 'Jack', Metcalf, born at Gunnerside in 1818, left there with his wife Elizabeth, or 'Betty', for America in 1854. A miner in England, he took up similar work at Benton for a time, before moving on to Center Grove, Iowa, and then to a farm near the Bulls Hind Tavern, seven miles west of Dubuque where he died in 1895.²

It seems likely that Thomas Alderson's parents had earlier migrated southwards from probably Swaledale in search of better mining opportunities, for Thomas himself was born at Grassington, in Wharfedale, in January 1827. In August 1851, he married Jane Fawcett, of Reeth, on her 24th birthday. The couple emigrated in the spring of 1854, and travelled by the Great Lakes to Chicago, thence by rail to Warren, Illinois. An ox-team then took them to Council Hill, the home of a second cousin, Simon Alderson.³ Thomas Alderson engaged in zinc and lead mining at

Shullsburg, and fathered ten children, only three of whom survived infancy.¹

At least three Harkers, their relationship, if any, uncertain, emigrated in 1854 and 1860. John Harker was born at Askriigg in 1823, emigrated in 1854, settled in the same year at Wiota, Wisconsin, and married Eden Robinson, Yorkshire-born, in August 1857. After his death in a Tennessee hospital in December 1863 as a result of his participation in the Civil War, his wife continued to farm 160 acres in Wisconsin.² Joseph Harker emigrated to America in 1860, was employed in the Wisconsin mines and was noted in Iowa County about 1880.³ Thomas Harker, born at Gunnerside in December 1824, left Swaledale, also in 1860, and settled at New Diggings, Wisconsin. He was married twice – to Rose (née Metcalfe), who died at Gunnerside in 1858, and to Ann (née Bird) – and fathered ten children. Thomas died at Shullsburg, Wisconsin, in April 1896, aged 71.⁴

² Judith A. Schambow, Platteville, Wis., to Joseph Harker, High Wycombe; and Jos. Harker to J.T. Dixon, 1971–75.
³ Diary of William H. Calvert, p. 6; History of Iowa County, Wisconsin (1881).
⁴ Joseph Harker, High Wycombe, to J.T. Dixon, 1975; Mrs. O. A. Mehren, Platteville, Wis., to J.T. Dixon, 2 May 1971; Mrs. T. J. Holstein, 118 S. 16th Street, LaCrosse, Wis., to J.T. Dixon, 24 Nov. 1969.
John Fawcett, of Gunnerside, was one of the later emigrants, and was perhaps related to the mining brothers David and Ralph Fawcett who sailed for America and the Upper Mississippi in or about 1844.\(^1\) After the death of his wife Margaret (née Metcalfe), John emigrated to Wisconsin in April 1865 with his children, John (12), Ann (10) and George (5), and probably engaged in mining and farming.\(^2\)

With the rapid decline of lead mining in the northern dales after 1870, more inhabitants left the area. The population of Swaledale (Muker, Melbecks, Reeth, Grinton, Arkengarthdale and Marrick) which had decreased from 6,762 in 1851 to 6,146 in 1861, fell still further.\(^3\) More than half the population of Melbecks parish left between 1871 and 1891, and of these, 115 were members of Gunnerside Chapel. In 1885 alone, 35 members left.\(^4\) Following the pattern already set, most left to join their families and relatives already established in urban Lancashire and Yorkshire and in the United States.


3. YORKSHIRE LEADMINERS IN THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI REGION

(a) THE EXTENT, CHARACTERISTICS AND EARLY HISTORY OF THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI LEAD REGION.

The lead deposits of the Upper Mississippi are to be found in the three states of Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa, though the Wisconsin field alone accounts for some 90 per cent of the total area. The lead counties of that state occupy the south-western corner and are bounded by the Mississippi in the west, by the Wisconsin River in the north, by Illinois in the south and by Green and Dane Counties in the east, into which the mineral deposits extend. More than 2,200 square miles in Grant, Iowa and Lafayette Counties are said to be plumbiferous. Lead deposits also extend south and west beyond Wisconsin. In Jo Daviess County, Illinois, to the south, the lead district is centred on Galena where it is limited to the east and south by an escarpment of Niagara limestone. To the south-west, across the Mississippi, a narrow area of lead deposits in Iowa, including the Dubuque mines, is also bounded by Niagara limestone hills.¹

Moreover, the Upper Mississippi lead region most uncommonly combined "almost ideal farming conditions with a fruitful mining opportunity",² a point which was not lost on the early immigrants.


2. Ibid.
especially those from Yorkshire. In 1839, during his survey of the Upper Mississippi mineral lands, David Dale Owen collected soil samples in order to ascertain the agricultural potential of the region. He concluded that because the soils of Wisconsin and Iowa contained far more organic matter than those of Massachusetts and that such matter was synonymous with fertility — the soils of the mineral lands were highly fertile. The experience of farmers in

1. Robert Owen (1771-1858) returned to Britain in 1829 from America where he had established the communal society at New Harmony, Indiana, four years earlier. His four sons, however, all stayed to become naturalized Americans; and his second and third sons, David Dale Owen (1807-60) and Richard Owen (1810-90), were both notable geologists.

the lead region supported his conclusions. Lieut. Albert M. Les and John Plumbe, Jr., also reported in the 1830s on the abundance of mineral lands and the richness of soil.

Owen's prime purpose of charting the geological formations of the ore-bearing region was also achieved with a fair degree of accuracy, as was his location of the early named mines in Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois. Mining experience and more sophisticated surveys later indicated the existence of several distinct geological


formations in the "ore-bearing districts of Dubuque and Vicinity".
The main exposed rock is Galena limestone, so called because of the considerable quantities of lead ore or galena found in it. Maquoketa shales, now largely removed by erosion, overlie the Galena; and above the shales, the Niagara formation, a massive limestone many hundreds of feet thick, was formerly present. Blue Trenton limestone is found where deep valleys have been cut through the Galena. St. Peter's sandstone is exposed several feet above the Mississippi in a few places north of Dubuque; and sandstone underlies the whole region immediately below the Trenton. The all-important lead and zinc ores are found in the Galena and Trenton limestones, occurring as cave deposits, float mineral, vertical sheets, disseminated bodies, horizontal sheets or flats or pitches. "Black jack" (lead sulphide) is often found with the lead, but in larger quantities below it. "Dry bone" (zinc carbonate) is found in large deposits filling crevices in the same formation that lead is found. Dry bone is above water level whilst black jack is usually in the water. Small quantities of iron are found throughout the district; and when deposited with the zinc, it is an iron bisulphide (or 'pyrites'), termed
'sulphur' by the miners. During the process of concentration of the ores, black jack and pyrites come out together, and can only be separated by the expensive process of roasting and the subsequent removal of the iron by magnets. Black jack is found in crevices above, quite free from iron (or 'sulphur') and some of the bodies of disseminated jack contain but little iron.¹

The lead mines of the Upper Mississippi were known and worked by the Indians from early times. In 1690, the Frenchman Nicolas Perrot reported the existence of a rich mine on the branch of the Mississippi, probably Catfish Creek, near the present site of Dubuque. The explorer Le Sueur made an expedition up the Mississippi from New Orleans in search of ores in 1700. He sailed as far north as St. Peter's River, now the Minnesota, and probably observed lead at several points along the Mississippi. In 1752, the lead region of the Upper Mississippi was located on a map published by Philippe Bauche. Fourteen years later, Jonathan Carver observed quantities

of lead in the Sauk Indian village near the Wisconsin River. 1

Between 1788 and 1810, the chief centre of Upper Mississippi mining was the Dubuque mines on the west bank of the Mississippi, nearly opposite the junction point of Illinois and Wisconsin. Julien Dubuque, born in Quebec province in January 1762, emigrated westwards in 1784 and located near Prairie du Chien, now Wisconsin, then the province of Louisiana. As a trader with the Indians, Dubuque learned of and prospected for lead deposits. He obtained from the Sauks and Foxes a grant or lease of land for mining purposes: the claim included seven leagues on the west bank of the Mississippi, from the mouth of the Little Maquoketa to the Tete des Morts, and three leagues deep, and included most of the productive crevices of Dubuque County, Iowa. Dubuque took possession of his claims and began mining operations assisted by Canadian mine overseers, smelters, wood choppers and river men from Prairie du Chien. The mines which in 1796 became known as 'Mines d'Espagne', or later more simply as Dubuque's Lead Mines, near the present city of Dubuque, were of a most primitive character. No shafts were sunk, but drifts and inclines were run into the hills as far as possible. Windlass and bucket were unknown; tools were limited to pickaxe, hoe, shovel and crowbar; powder was not used; and the mineral was dug and carried out in

baskets to the smelting furnace by old men and women among the
Indians. Dubuque, named 'Little Cloud' by the Fox nation, opened
farms, built houses and erected a smelting furnace. He
continued trading with the Indians, opened stores, and took lead,
furs and hides twice a year to St. Louis. In 1796, Dubuque
petitioned the Spanish Governor of Louisians for a tract of
mining land to be granted to him by a patent from the Spanish
government; and this request was allowed and later confirmed
by the board of land commissioners of Louisians. In 1808,
Julien Dubuque was appointed the United States Indian Agent for
the Upper Mississippi Valley by Governor Meriwether Lewis of
Louisiana Territory. Dubuque continued to develop his prospects
until his death from pneumonia in March 1810.1

1. J. Schafer, The Wisconsin Lead Region, p. 27; A. G. Leonard,
"History of Lead and Zinc Mining in Iowa", Annals of Iowa,
Ser. III, 1, p. 63; J. H. Vandenberge, "Julien Dubuque and
Early Mining in Iowa", Complete Year Book, 1906, pp.
158-60; J. Flumbe, Jr., Sketches of Iowa and Wisconsin,
(1839), Annals of Iowa, Ser. 3, XLV, 3 (Apr. 1925), p. 598;
Joseph T. Fales, Dubuque, Wis. Terr., to friends, Pennsylvania,
Sep. 1836, printed in Dubuque Visitor, 16 Nov. 1836, reprinted
in Annals of Iowa, Ser. 3, XXI, 6 (Oct. 1938), p. 464; Elsie
Datisman, Dubuque: its History and Background (Dubuque County
Hist. Soc., Dubuque, Is., 1969), p. 2. During the years that the
mines were worked by Dubuque (1788-1810), the territory was owned
by Spain, France and the United States.
After Dubuque's death, the Fox Indians took over the mines and excluded all white men from the territory except Dubuque's French-Canadian and French-American followers, many of whom had intermarried with the Indians. John T. Smith, Indian fighter and western pioneer, bought an interest in Dubuque's grant after 1810, took possession of the lead works and tried to carry on mining and smelting. The Indians, however, destroyed the buildings and drove the whites across the Mississippi; and for several years little or no work was done at the mines. Not until the early 1820's were mining operations by whites renewed with confidence in the Upper Mississippi mineral lands.¹

This renewed mining enterprise spread outwards from Galena, Illinois. In 1822, mining operations by white prospectors began near Galena on land leased by government and under government protection. In that year, Galena settlement, then La Pointe or January's Point, consisted of about thirty inhabitants - miners, smelters, prospectors or Indian traders - living in log cabins at the foot of the Point hill on the Fever River (now the Galena), which has its source in Lafayette County, Wisconsin, and

enters the Mississippi some three miles below modern Galena. In the spring of 1824, when the population of The Point had risen to about one hundred, a small party set out up the Fever in the quest for 'new diggings'. Near the present New Diggings, Lafayette County, the prospectors found ample evidence of valuable lead deposits and established the small settlement of Natchez. This, and a further strike made at Hardscrabble (Hazel Green) in the summer of 1824, heralded a migrant rush into the area now comprising Lafayette, Grant and Iowa Counties, Wisconsin. Mining soon became quite general with the signing of the Winnebago Indian Peace Treaty, and the subsequent 'Lead Rush of 1827' occurred to the Potosi, Shullsburg, New Diggings, Benton and Mineral Point localities. Further settlement was encouraged by the first Wisconsin Territorial Legislature in 1836, and Potosi, founded in 1827, and its suburbs (La Fayette, Van Buren, Dutch Hollow, British Hollow, Buena Vistas and Rockville) flourished. By 1838, Potosi had laid unsuccessful claim to being the Capitol City of Wisconsin.¹

¹ F. Carter, New Diggings is an Old Diggings, pp.1, 4-5; "Tour St. John Mine", publicity leaflet.
To the west of the Mississippi, the mines of Iowa were not actively developed until 1830. In the summer of 1829, James L. Langworthy, a native of Vermont, not only purchased an interest in the Galena mines, but also tried to obtain an interest in Dubuque's old Mines D'Espagne. He crossed the Mississippi and with Indian guides surveyed the lead-bearing lands between the Turkey and Maquoketa Rivers. Having gained Indian permission to work some of the mines, he returned the following year with his brother, Lucius H. Langworthy, and a number of miners. The group organised a local government on the west side of the Mississippi and established the following code of practice:

"Having been chosen to draft laws by which we, as miners, will be governed, and having duly considered the subject, we do unanimously agree that we will be governed by the regulations on the east side of the Mississippi River,¹ with the following exceptions:

ARTICLE 1. That each and every man shall hold two hundred yards square of ground by working said ground one day in six.

¹ The "regulations on the east side of the Mississippi" were laws established by the superintendent of the United States lead mines at Fever River (Galena).
ARTICLE II. We further agree that there shall be chosen by a majority of the miners present a person who shall hold this article, and who shall grant letters of arbitration, on application having been made, and said letters of arbitration shall be obligatory on the parties so applying.

Attempted consolidation, however, was premature. The land on the west side of the Mississippi, though it had come under United States control as a result of the Louisiana Purchase, still belonged to the Indians, and mining settlers from the east side were intruding in direct violation of treaty requirements. The miners were ordered to return to Galena, and the order was enforced by troops sent from Prairie du Chien. A detachment of troops also remained at the mines to protect Indian possession.

In 1832, at the end of the Black Hawk War, a large tract (the Black Hawk Purchase), which included about one-third of the present area of Iowa, was ceded to the United States by the Sauks and Foxes. With the completion of treaty negotiations, miners again crossed the Mississippi to settle and to exploit the considerable lead deposits. Yet again, miners were forced to leave pending ratification of the treaty, and on this occasion, Lieut. Jefferson Davis - later President of the Confederate States of America - commanded troops at Dubuque. Lands west of the Mississippi

were at last thrown open to settlement in 1833, troops were withdrawn, and the brothers Langworthy resumed their mining operations. Dubuque was first settled permanently by whites in June 1833, and by the end of the year, the settlement and its mining vicinity had acquired about 500 inhabitants. In 1834, all land west of the Mississippi River and north of Missouri to which Indian title had been extinguished, was attached for judicial purposes to Michigan Territory. Later that year, the tract was divided into two counties, Dubuque and Davenport. In 1836, modern Iowa and Dubuque were included in the newly formed Wisconsin Territory, and the Act creating Iowa Territory was signed by President Van Buren in June 1838 (taking effect, July 1839). 1.

(b) **Yorkshire Immigration: Iowa-Dubuque.**

Dubuque was first settled permanently in June 1833, the same year that lands west of the Mississippi were legally thrown open to white settlers. From the beginning, native-American and foreign-born miners flocked to the west bank, especially from the Galena district of Illinois, to exploit and prospect for the rich lead ores. Dubuque, whose population rose from about 500 at the end of 1833 to about 1,200 by the autumn of 1835, and to about 1,300 by the following autumn, was well on the way by 1840 to rivalling Galena, whose population in that year was estimated at between 1,500 and 2,000.


A correspondent of the \textit{New York Journal}, writing from Dubuque in 1839, declared that "the principal amusement of the people seems to be playing cards, Sundays and all". Another observer spoke of "the wide and unenviable notoriety of Dubuque". In many cities along the Mississippi and inland, which doubtless included Dubuque settlement, there were "hilarity and reckless pleasures alien to the Puritan character...gross disregard of law and order frequent in election contests, flagrant corruption and considerable popular practice in Judge Lynch's court".\footnote{Cited by P.I. Herrick, "Whence Came the Pioneers of Iowa", \textit{Annals of Iowa}, Ser. 3, Vol. 5, No. 5 (Apr. 1906), pp. 376.}
Other writers, however, indicated a healthier, more hopeful situation in Dubuque and its environs into which immigrants, including Yorkshiremen, were moving. As early as 1835, Albert Les observed that "the people of [Dubuque] are exceedingly active and enterprising, carrying on an extensive trade in the products of their mines, and in supplying the miners with the necessities and comforts of life. Every thing here is in a flourishing condition, for all Labour is well paid". The following year, Joseph Feles wrote of Dubuque:

"...you would be astonished to see the march of improvement in so short a space of time, where but a few short years ago, was the Indian wigwam and hunting ground, now may be seen on every hand, the fruits of civilisation. Some hundreds of houses have been erected, without much regard to comfort or convenience, but only for a temporary residence - but for this reason a spirit of improvement is abroad...."


John Plumbe was similarly surprised in the late 'thirties by the progress achieved by "the town of Du Buque, which in 1833 was Indian hunting ground..."1.

"The march of improvement", noted by Fales, had proceeded, and would continue, at a rapid rate. The Methodists erected the first church in Iowa at Dubuque in 1834, only one year after the first permanent settlers had arrived.2 In the autumn of 1835, the village already contained some twenty-five dry-goods stores, many groceries, four taverns, a courthouse, a jail and three churches.3 The first newspaper in Iowa, the Du Buque Visitor, was issued 11th May 1836 at the "Dubuque Lead Mines, Wisconsin Territory."4 The first bank in Iowa, with a capital of $200,000, was established in the mining camp in 1836 by an act passed by the Territorial Legislature.5 Joseph Fales remarked in the autumn of 1836 that Dubuque "stands on elevated ground, a beautiful and commanding situation, with streets running at right angles,

1. John Plumbe, Jr., Sketches of Iowa and Wisconsin... (1839), reprinted in Annals of Iowa, Ser. 3, XLV, 3, p.598.
64 feet wide and 256 feet apart. The town possessed four principal streets and seven cross streets, and 55 dwelling-houses had been built in that year. So far, only three or four wells had been dug, and William Miller, from Philadelphia, was making a lucrative business of hawking water taken from the Mississippi.¹ A meeting was held in June 1836 at the Methodist Meeting House of those interested in forming a Library Association.² Judge Rorer, in January 1839, found

"evidence of public spirit and enterprise" in Dubuque, "in a handsome Cathedral, a Banking House, and other public buildings, one printing establishment and in the environs, numerous furnaces for the smelting of lead, immense quantities of which are procured here and shipped to the port below...."³


The list of structures was confirmed and extended by John Plumbe:

"[Dubuque] contains its elegant Cathedral, stone and wooden churches, its brick Banking House, its Theatre, Court House, Jail, Land Office, Surveyor General's Office, towering Warehouses, splendid Stores, Hotels, Billiard Rooms, spacious Brick Mansions, a large double Steam Saw-Mill, a Printing establishment employing some ten or twelve individuals, a Lyceum, a Temperance Society, Reading-Rooms, a Museum [and] a Post Office..."

By 1850, Dubuque's log cabins and wooden huts had been gradually transformed into brick and stone buildings, and elegant mansions reached over the hilltops.

As early as 1835, ten steamboats, partly owned by Dubuque capitalists, were plying between the port, whose harbour could accommodate boats of up to one thousand tons burden, and St. Louis;

1. John Plumbe, Jr., Sketches of Iowa and Wisconsin... (1839), reprinted in Annals of Iowa, Ser. 3, XIV, 8, p.598.

and a steam ferry-boat regularly crossed the Mississippi.\(^1\) John Plumbe later confirmed Les's observations:

"The Trade of [the Dubuque] district is confined almost entirely to the grand thoroughfare of the Mississippi. By it, the produce of the mines is carried away, and all the wants of a new population are supplied. St. Louis is the port through which all the exchanges are...effected...The only important article of export, as yet, is lead, the amount of which is not correctly ascertained, even for one year; and, as it is daily increasing, and capable of indefinite extension, it is enough to say that it is a profitable - a very profitable - source of trade...There are ten or twelve steamboats continually plying between St. Louis and the various ports on the Mississippi, as far as the Falls of St. Anthony. The usual trip is from St. Louis to the lead mines, a distance of four hundred and fifty miles, to make which, requires about three days, and an equal time to load and return. This would give an average of more than a boat daily each way, after making allowance for the casualties of trade..."\(^2\)


Observers also reported enthusiastically, and perhaps excessively, on the newly arrived settlers. Judge Rorer, who admittedly only spent two days in Dubuque at the beginning of 1839,

"was forcibly struck with the mixed mass of German, French, English, Irish, Americans, etc., intermingling with each other, in that cheery manner which is a true indication of happy hearts and smiling prospects. Theirs is a happy life of romance and excitement. Here fortune plays her wildest freaks. A day-laboring miner of yesterday, by a sudden discovery, becomes the owner of a rich lead himself today, and is transformed from an humble digger to a wealthy proprietor, before he has time to change his clothes..."

John Plumba, on the evidence of three years' residence in the Upper Mississippi region, was equally struck by the degree of immigration into Dubuque during the late 'thirties. He wrote:

"Large portions of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and Missouri seem to be about to emigrate to this region. There are now here emigrants from all these States, and every other State of the Union, as well as many foreigners. Whole neighbourhoods are moving from Indiana and Illinois to this land of promise.

1. (Judge) David Rorer, "A Wolverine among the Hawk-Eyes" (1839), in Annals of Iowa, Ser. 3, XLIV, 6, p.405.
The character of this population is such as is rarely to be found in our newly acquired Territories. With very few exceptions, there is not a more orderly, industrious, active, pains-taking population west of the Alleghenies, than is this of the Iowa District. Those who have been accustomed to associate with the name of Squatter... the idea of recklessness and idleness, would be quite surprised to see the systematic manner in which every thing is here conducted. For intelligence, I boldly assert that they are not surpassed, as a body, by any equal number of citizens of any country in the world. It is a matter of surprise that, about the mining region, there should be so little of the recklessness that is usual in that sort of life. Here is a mixed mass of English, French, German, Irish, Scotch, and citizens of every part of the United States, each steadily pursuing his own business, without interrupting his neighbor...

From the earliest days, Yorkshire immigrants formed part of this cosmopolitan influx of settlers, and indeed, almost certainly constituted much of the 'English' element. Attracted to the Dubuque area from the early 1830s onwards by the abundance of lead ore, they and their sons mined and introduced improved techniques, especially in smelting; and some continued to play important roles in the management of the industry until the twentieth century. Most of the newcomers from the North Yorkshire valleys pursued occupations not dissimilar to those previously followed in England, and became miners or smelters, miner-farmers, farmer-miners or farmers at different times during their American careers. Some second - and third - generation Yorkshire-Americans were likely to seek acreage farther afield in Iowa, or, in the Dubuque area itself, to branch out into other occupations, often commercial or professional. Apart from a scattering in many parts of the Dubuque area, significant concentrations of early Yorkshire immigrants soon developed in a narrow arc overlapping or just outside the present city limits of Dubuque on its western, south-western and southern sides, at Center Grove,
Catfish Creek and Rockdale. 1.

The progress of lead mining in the Dubuque area, during the so-called golden age of 1835-49, and in fact throughout the remainder of the nineteenth century, is closely linked to the endeavours and enterprise of Yorkshire settlers. The amount of lead actually produced by the Dubuque mines from 1833, the year of their official settlement, until the late 'forties, is impossible to quantify. For some years after Dubuque's establishment, government agents included figures of the amounts of lead produced there with those of the production of the Fever River Mines across the Mississippi, the aggregate for the whole

1. The street names of modern Dubuque — Brunskill, Simpson and Coates (on the south-western limits) and Bonson and Waller (on the western limits) — all serve as a reminder of Yorkshire influence. Similarly, some fifty or more gravestones at Center Grove Methodist Church (visited by J.T. Dixon, Jul. 1968, Aug. 1969) commemorate Yorkshiremen, women and children from the Pennine dales. The names of only five other non-Yorkshire immigrants were noted on Center Grove gravestones: John Eddy (1811-71) and his wife Ann (1812-75), both from Cornwall; J.J. Grigg (1839-1926), born in Cornwall, and his wife Charlotte (1835-1902), born in Northumberland; and Hannah Woodward (1795-1870), born at Kirkby Stephen, Westmorland.
region being about 70,000,000 lb. between 1824 and 1835. Moreover, for some years before and after 1835, an apparent decrease in lead production occurred because smelters, required to pay a tax of 6 per cent on all lead produced, generally refused to make returns on the basis that they were paying an oppressive tax for the privilege of opening up new country. Up to 1835, the total amount of tax collected was on 5,900,250 lb. of lead, whereas the average production to that date was over 7,000,000 lb. per annum, probably one-tenth of which (after 1832) was from Dubuque. The output of the Dubuque mines alone in 1839 was perhaps over 3,000,000 lb. The absence of reliable data after 1846 makes quantification impossible. About 8,770,000 lb. were exported from Dubuque in 1854, and the product of the Dubuque mines in 1860 was estimated at some 5,000,000 lb., with a gradual decrease


2. Ibid.; A.G. Leonard, "History of Lead and Zinc Mining in Iowa", Annals of Iowa, Ser. 3, III, 1, pp.64-65. History of Dubuque County, p.462, gives the following amounts of lead shipped from the whole of the Upper Mississippi mining region, including Dubuque, between 1835 and 1846:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount (lb.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1835</td>
<td>11,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1836</td>
<td>13,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1837</td>
<td>15,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1838</td>
<td>14,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1839</td>
<td>25,000,000</td>
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<td>1840</td>
<td>22,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1841</td>
<td>31,432,280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1842</td>
<td>31,407,530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1843</td>
<td>39,461,170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1844</td>
<td>43,722,970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1845</td>
<td>54,492,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1846</td>
<td>51,268,200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
between 1849 and 1861. The value of lead fluctuated during the Civil War period, but at one time in 1865, with high demand, lead ore sold at $109 per thousand pounds. The average price for Dubuque lead over a 43-year period (probably 1836-79) has been stated at $30 per thousand pounds of ore, and the value of lead shipments at between $250,000 and $1,000,000 per annum.¹

Early Yorkshire settlers, apart from being miners, played a unique part in the introduction of improved lead-smelting techniques. Prior to Yorkshire immigration, two methods of smelting were available. Indian furnaces were very wasteful, consumed excessive amounts of timber, and secured less than 50 per cent of the lead. Indeed, the rich slag remaining was eagerly sought and re-processed in later years, sometimes after "angry and expensive litigation". The cupola furnace was

¹ History of Dubuque County..., p.462; A.G. Leonard, "History of Lead and Zinc Mining in Iowa", Annals of Iowa, Ser. 3, ill., 1, pp.64-65. John Plumbe Jr., Sketches of Iowa and Wisconsin..... (1839), Annals of Iowa, Ser. 3, XIV, 8, p.593, records of the Dubuque mining operations that, even in the late 'thirties, "some of the veins of ore, already worked, and only a few feet beneath the surface, have yielded at the rate of seventy-five dollars, or upwards, per man, per day, for every hand engaged"; and this was before the introduction of steam-engines "to enable the miners to penetrate the earth to the depth of a few hundred feet". Though total production figures of lead may be imprecise, the Iowa Morning Star (Keokuk, Iowa Terr.), 24 Apr. 1845, reprinted in Annals of Iowa, Ser. 3, XVIII, 6 (Oct. 1832), p.470, noted that "The mineral lands of Iowa and Wisconsin are supposed to be more productive of Llead) than the whole of Europe, with the exception of Great Britain".
subsequently introduced throughout the Mississippi lead lands; and the first in Iowa was built by Peter Lorimier in 1834 at the mouth of Catfish Creek, two more being constructed by others in 1835 - one on the Little Maquoketa and one within the later city limits of Dubuque. Although a great improvement, this means of reduction still secured only about 65-70 per cent of the lead.¹ Joseph Fales, though admitting inexperience in mining, having only recently arrived in Dubuque, recorded in 1836 that:

"...in the neighbourhood... there are five blast furnaces that smelt seventy pigs each per week; one blast belonging to Mr. Hulett that smelts 70,000 lbs. per week; a cupola furnace of Mr. McKnight's that smelts 70,000 lbs. per week — another belonging to Mr. Lorimier of Rip Row that smelts 60,000 per week and several log furnaces that smelts 70 pigs of 70 lbs. each. Mr. O'Farrell's furnace is 70 feet by 33, has lately gone in operation, and smelts 100,000 lbs. per week..."²


The introduction of the blast furnace into all the Upper Mississippi mining region, and later into the Missouri mines, proved a great advance in the smelting of lead. By this means, over 70 per cent - and later, with improvements, even more - of the lead could be secured.1 Almost all the credit for this innovation and its development must go to Swaledale miners and smelters. Richard Waller, born February 1796 at Whiteside, and his wife Mary (née Harker), born January 1800 at Crackpot, sailed from Liverpool in May 1834, and reached Dubuque in the August.2 The Bonsom family also left Swaledale in 1834 and disembarked at Dubuque in the July, the mother having died from cholera on the voyage up the Mississippi.3

In order to build blast furnaces, Richard Waller formed a company which included the Bonsoms - Richard, father and son, the latter born in October 1814, Robert and John - Major John H. Rountree, of Platteville, Wisconsin, Capt. Leggett, U.S. agent for

3. History of Dubuque County, Julien Township, p.966.
the Upper Mississippi lead mines, and five others. Richard Waller, as the only member with practical experience of the blast furnace, became general agent, chief engineer and manager of the company, which erected the first blast furnace for smelting lead ore in America on the Little Platte, Wisconsin, in 1835. Three more such furnaces were built in 1836, one at Mineral Point, Wisconsin, one near the mouth of the Fever River, Illinois, and one on Catfish Creek, Rockdale, near Dubuque. The new furnace was generally able to extract about one-third more lead from the ore than the cupola furnace, and raised the average price of mineral from about $9 per thousand pounds to $12 or $15. Because of the far higher degree of extraction, not only were smelters able to pay about one-third more to miners and make one-third more in manufacture, but the expense of smelting was also reduced by about one-quarter, which in turn increased miners' pay and production. The original company of twelve, formed by Richard Waller,

1. J.F. Vandenberge, "Julien Dubuque and Early Mining in Iowa", Complete Year Book, 1906, p.161, notes that William Waters (if 'Watters', almost certainly another Sayersdale) built a lead furnace (presumably a blast furnace) near Dubuque in 1834, the second erected in the United States. A.L. Leonard, "History of Lead and Zinc Mining in Iowa", Annuals of Iowa, Ser. 3, Ill., 1, p.65, confuses the issue still further in that he states that the hearth furnace built by Waters on Catfish Creek, near Rockdale, in 1836, was the second erected in America and the first in Iowa, and continued to run with few breaks until the 1890s. (A photograph of the furnace faces p.65).
however, proved too cumbersome and unprofitable, and was dissolved about 1838, the members forming smaller companies. The Waller Catfish Smelting Company was organized by Richard and Robert Waller and Robert Bonson under the style of Waller & Co., and operated at large profit to the proprietors. For the period 1838 to 1860, their profit reputedly averaged about 90 pigs of lead per day or a total of 37,220,000 lb. worth over $1,000,000. Richard Waller continued in the smelting business for about thirty years, but he also extended his activities into the mercantile business. John R. Waller, born in March 1845, son of Robert and Maria Waller, engaged in smelting in the late 'sixties after Civil War service before joining the firm of Duncan & Waller, "loan-brokers, real-estate, insurance and collecting agents". Richard Bonson, jr., was appointed as one of three members of an executive committee, formed from an arbitration committee of 25, to settle disputes arising from mining claims, and his interests in mining and smelting extended over 46 years.¹

Two other blast furnaces built in the neighbourhood of Dubuque were "Mr. Brunskill's, on Catfish Creek, near Center Grove", and that of Nathan Simpson, to the north-east of Dubuque.²

1. History of Dubuque County..., pp. 463-64; Dubuque, p. 892; Julien Township, p. 966.
Whether these Yorkshiremen were members of the original company of twelve 'organised' by Richard Waller in late 1834 or early 1835, or were members of the smaller re-constituted companies after about 1838, is not known. It seems likely that the furnace situated 'on Catfish Creek, near Center Grove', was the work of Joseph Brunskill, whose wife Elizabeth Woodward (1812-64) emigrated with her father William's family from Gunnerside, reaching Dubuque on 21st June 1836. The date of Joseph Brunskill's emigration is less certain, though he reached Dubuque "at an early age in the settlement of Dubuque County".

James W. Brunskill, a son of Joseph and Elizabeth, was born in May 1849; and he also smelted lead for five years at Center Grove before taking up 198 acres of land in Table Mound Township for farming, stock-raising and -dealing. When

1. Gravestone, Center Grove Methodist Church, Dubuque, Ia.
2. History of Dubuque County..., Table Mound Township, p.924. Gravestones at Center Grove refer to:
   (a) Joseph Brunskill (1810-98); and,
   (b) Mary Metcalf, wife of Joseph Brunskill, born Gunnerside, Swaledale, 1 Apr. 1813; emigrated, 183--; died, Mar. (or May) 187-.
3. History of Dubuque County..., Table Mound Township, p.924. Other 'Brunskill' gravestones at Center Grove refer to:
   (a) James Brunskill (1841-1923), born Gunnerside, reached Dubuque, May 1849, giving a résumé (on the stone) of his Civil War career;
   (b) Mary Ann Hoskins (1854-1919), wife of James Brunskill.
James L. Broderick visited "Brunskill's Smelt Mill" at Center Grove in February 1877, Broderick Parkin\(^1\) and a member of the Buxton family were smelting there.\(^2\)

The builder of "Nathan Simpson's furnace", not far northeast of Dubuque\(^3\) is rather more obscure. Dependent upon the date of the furnace's erection, Nathan Simpson may have been a brother, cousin or son of John Simpson, born in North Yorkshire in December 1811. John and his wife Martha (née Lobley) emigrated with at least one child, Nathan F., in 1839, and reached Dubuque on 4th July of that year. There, John mined lead until at least 1880, laid out "Simpson's addition" (or "Simpson's Hill"), and gave his name to the modern Simpson Street, Dubuque.

Son Nathan F., aged under one at the time of emigration in 1839, spent several years of his early life in mining in the Catfish Creek area around Rockdale, fought for three years in the Civil War and later farmed 140 acres in Taylor Township.\(^4\)

1. Broderick Parkin (1832-99), born Gunnerside, Swaledale (Gravestone, Center Grove). The stone also records Ann Parkin (1835-97), from Gunnerside.


4. History of Dubuque County... Taylor Township, p.941; Mrs. W. C. Bottoms, Dubuque, Ia., to J.T. Dixon, 5 Nov. 1970. A James Simpson (1821-90) is also buried at Center Grove.
A steady stream of Yorkshire miners reached Dubuque in the late ’thirties and ’forties. Thomas Lockey, his wife Elizabeth (née Daykin), and three or four children, left Gunnerside in 1839 on the proceeds of their auctioned effects and a loan of about £46 from Richard Bonson. Travelling by way of New York and Chicago, the family settled near Center Grove, where Thomas purchased a parcel of land and built a two-room log cabin on Catfish Creek meadow. The earliest land record found is a deed from George Nightingale to Thomas Lockey, dated 29th April 1847, covering two mineral lots which were part of the farm. The farm comprised three fields along Catfish Creek and three fields on the side or tops of the bluffs. The Rock Diggins pasture was too rolling and rocky for cultivation and was dotted with abandoned mine holes and dumps. Lockey later claimed:

"I have mined all my life and never found enough mineral to fill my hat".

Yet, it was in this area that Lockey’s youngest son, James, and one of Thomas’s old mining partners later sank a shaft and found a fine body of galena and dry bone. Thomas Lockey’s ground rent was one-sixth of sales, or about £17,000.

Though never in difficult financial circumstances in later life, Thomas Lockey missed a second fortune from lead. Like many lead miners, Lockey was attracted by Californian gold, but he soon returned to Center Grove sick (with "theague") and discouraged. He was also worried about the debt of £46 still owed to Richard Bonson and offered him, in settlement of the debt, a parcel of land known locally as Pike’s Peak, which he had purchased about 1839-40. This
settlement was accepted by Bonson, and it was here that substantial ores were discovered before the Civil War. Bonson did not operate the lead mines, but leased them on a royalty basis. Under what was known as the "Bonson Rule", by which most of the district was leased, royalties were controlled at so much 'in the dry', so much 'in the wet', and so much in a certain range or crevice.\(^1\)

Richard Bonson reportedly collected \(\$150,000\) in royalties from the land assigned to him by Thomas Lockey for the \(\$46\) debt.

Before Bonson died (after 1880), he offered Pike's Peak for sale to Jacob Miller who, in April 1866, had married Thomas and Elizabeh Lockey's youngest daughter, Ruth. After much discussion, Miller persuaded Bonson to sell the land without reserving the mineral rights; and Miller, in turn, later leased the land to a Wisconsin company for ten years at a guaranteed royalty of \(\$1,000\) per annum.

Thomas Lockey journeyed twice to California, working in the mines there and in Nevada. Returning from his second trip with some savings, he lent \(\$1,000\) to J.F. Forley, a leading Dubuque

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1. Richard Bonson, it will be remembered, was appointed to an executive committee which settled disputes arising from mining claims (History of Dubuque County, Julien Township, p.966). The "Bonson Rule" still operated as late as the 1930s.
merchant, but later when the letter was financially embarrassed, Lockey retrieved only $200. By report, a rather small, hard-working and good-natured man, Thomas mined, farmed and worked in the crude lead smelters around Dubuque and Maquoketa, Iowa, for much of his American residence. Mrs. Elizabeth Lockey, a kind, hospitable, large-frame woman, bore seven or eight children, and, rated as a rapid knitter and good butter maker, she travelled into Dubuque by wagon every Saturday to trade her produce for groceries. After Elizabeth's death in 1877, Thomas spent a happy year in Swaledale among old friends. He still thought that England was a land of opportunity, and may well have stayed there but for his family in Iowa. Thomas Lockey died at Center Grove, 7th November 1882, aged 77, and was buried there together with five of his children.

1. Iowa Transcript (Dubuque, Ia.), 12 Jul. 1844, includes an advertisement for J. P. Farley & B. Benson, "Dealers in Assorted Merchandise, and Forwarding and Commission Agents", No. 11, Main Street, Dubuque. The items listed for sale include a wondrous miscellany; nails, glass, bed-tickings, pine lumber, stone-wore jugs, crockery, jars, candles, goose feathers, spades, shovels, mining equipment, horse collars, windsors, rocking - and split-bottom chairs, cloth and flannels, tea, rice, pepper, dried apples, etc. Richard (Dickey) Waller was also associated with J. P. Farley in the mercantile business (History of Dubuque County, Dubuque, p. 392).

2. Elizabeth Daykin Lockey died at Center Grove, 24 Sep. 1877, aged 67 (Gravestone, Center Grove Methodist Church).

John Lockey, born at Winterings, near Gunnerside, in February 1816, a younger brother of Thomas, emigrated to America in 1846 with his wife Mary (née Raw) and their family, and settled at Center Grove to mine and farm.¹ The family were accompanied by Joseph Clemenson (or Cleminson) and his family.² Probably related to Joseph, William Cleminson, son of Issiah Cleminson, Agent at Feetham, Swaledale, emigrated to Dubuque with his wife, "a Jackson of Reeth", and family, about 1857. From "nothing", William at Center Grove some twenty years later was letting out his land for $300 a year to at least tenant-farmer Thomas Metcalfe(s), from Spring End, Swaledale. Cleminson's timbered land was worth $100 an acre, with several rich and proven lead crevices. The Cleminsons' one son was a bookkeeper in Dubuque.³

William Coates, born May 1833, another early North Yorkshire immigrant, left England with his parents in 1842, and reached Dubuque after being shipwrecked on Lake Erie. In his early years, he mined lead and cut cords of wood, but in 1852, he went to California where he mined for five years. Returning to Dubuque in 1857, he engaged in the dry-goods business under the style of Coates Brothers both there and at Elkader, Clayton County, until 1862. He then engaged in the grain trade until 1865, and in mining and smelting until 1878, when he gave up active business. Described as a

¹. Gravestone, Center Grove Methodist Church (John Lockey: 3 Feb. 1816 - 11 Feb. 1874.)
'capitalist' in 1880, he retained his interest in mining and lending money. In January 1862, he married Frances A. Waller, daughter of the deceased Robert Waller, the union producing six children. Matthew Coates, from Reeth, perhaps William's brother, died at Dubuque in 1872.

The American career of James Pratt, one of the earliest Swedes in the Dubuque area, is well documented. Pratt and his wife Hannah (née Coates) emigrated from Gunnerside in 1832 and settled temporarily in Medina County, Ohio. In 1834, he travelled alone from Ohio to Dubuque to explore prospects there, and after working in the mines for a few months, returned to his farm near Akron, which he subsequently sold to advantage. In the summer of 1836, he and his wife settled permanently near Dubuque.

James Pratt at once recognised opportunities in other than mining lead near Catfish, which, as Albert Lee's publication noted that same year,

"...is a little place laid out...on a piece of flat ground, containing about fifteen acres, and hemmed in on all sides by a precipitous bluff, the Mississippi and the creek of the same name. It possesses great advantages in the richness of the contiguous mines, has a good landing, a mill near at hand and is withal a very busy little place...."


The "mill near at hand" was probably the first mills of logs, replaced by a frame building in 1834 or 1835 by David and William Hutton, the first mill within the present Iowa. In 1839, the Huttons sold the mill, as the Catfish Mills, to Yorkshiremen, John and Thomas Watters, James Brunskill and two others. Whilst little wheat was grown at that time, local pioneer farmers soon began to take their produce to the mills. Walter Hanson and John Bell became interested in the mills in 1840, and soon after, James Pratt became part owner. 1. Pratt realised that miners and an increasing number of immigrants to the Upper Mississippi required flour, which at that time was transported by river from St. Louis; and that as north-east Iowan farming communities developed, a great potential business lay in cracking corn.

The venture was successful, and a large mill was built in 1842. In the following year, when Pratt and Hanson owned a controlling interest, the establishment was given the name of Rockdale Mills, and flour was sold for some twenty-five years under the style of "Rockdale Mills, Pratt & Hanson, manufacturers". Frame additions (1844-45) were succeeded by a large stone addition (1855). Both merchant work and custom work, grinding wheat or corn, were undertaken. In the 1840's, the mills' average capacity was

some 60 barrels a day, besides custom work, representing 90,000 bushels a year; but after 1855, this increased to between 250 and 300 barrels a day, or 412,500 bushels a year. By 1845, Pratt & Hanson with their Rockdale brand of flour were able to break the monopoly of St. Louis in the Upper Mississippi by producing flour equal to the best carried by steamboat to Dubuque at one-quarter the price. The prosperity of the Rockdale Mills encouraged the building of others, and Dubuque County became self-sufficient in flour. Moreover, when settlement began in Minnesota, Dubuque County supplied flour and other provisions. Until 1858, Dubuque County monopolised Minnesota's flour trade, after which year, Iowa and Minnesota also looked to Chicago and eastern markets for their trade.

Throughout the history of the Rockdale (later, the South Dubuque) Mills, Yorkshire-American management ensured general prosperity. In the 1840s, Pratt, Hanson, Watters and Bell owned the enterprise, each with one-quarter interest. Bell disposed of his interest to Pratt and Hanson, who carried on the business until 1868. Thwaite then bought out Hanson's interest, but soon sold his three-eighths interest to Meyer & Deggendorf for $13,000. After the death of James Pratt in November 1869, Thwaite bought Pratt's interest for $11,000. Thomas Watters also bought a one-half
interest of his father's estate for $4,200, operating under the firm-name of Twaites & Co. until 1875. In that year, A.W. Hosford bought Adam Twaites' interest for $9,000, and the firm of Hosford & Watters continued until 1879. The mill, damaged by the Catfish flood of July 1876, and destroyed by fire in December 1878, was rebuilt as the South Dubuque Mills. The interest owned by Meyer & Degeonsdorff and by Thomas Watters' estate was purchased by Thomas Watters, jr., giving him a five-eighths interest, and the firm continued as Watters & Hosford.

When James Pratt died, 30th November 1869, the Dubuque Times reported that he had left an estate worth between $60,000 and $80,000; and that his only heirs in America were his widow Hannah.

1. History of Dubuque County, pp. 473-74, 758, Table Mound Township, p. 927; L.W. Pratt, Yesterday Our Ancestry, p. 21. Several gravestones commemorating the Watters' are to be found at Center Grove Methodist Church: John Watters (died Feb., 1873, aged 61) and his wife Elizabeth (died Jun., 1887, aged 74); Dorothy (born Jan., 1835) and John G. Watters (born Jul., 1843); William Watters (Sep., 1835 - Nov., 1899) and his wife Martha (Jul., 1834 - May, 1896); Thomas Watters (Oct., 1805 - Oct., 1865) and his wife Ann (Sep., 1805 - Oct., 1894), John (Jan., 1830 - Mar., 1906) and Ann Watters (Aug. - Nov., 1849). A Luke Watters was living with William Spenstley in Dubuque in 1850 (Sandra Luebking, Wheaton, Ill., to J.T. Dixon, 24 Sep. 1974).

his sister Mrs. Eliza Bradbury, and his two nephews Adam and William Thwaites, sons of sister Mary who had married William Thwaites, or Twites. It was further recorded that James Pratt was one of the original stockholders when the local branch of the State of Iowa Bank opened in 1858, that in 1864, when City Bonds were issued to free Dubuque of debt, he took up 5,000 of them, and that at the time of his death, he was a director of the State of Iowa, the National State and First National Banks. More is revealed by James L. Broderick's visit to Rockdale in early 1877. He notes that "Watters, Pratt, and Mannon's Mill (now belonging to Dickey Waller, Nanny Watters and son Thos., and Myers & Deggendorf, shares being respectively 3/8, 1/8, 1/8, 3/8), being "more elevated...on the skirt of the hill...took no harm" in the flood of 1876. Mannon, a Scotsman, had lost his brother of cholera in Canada soon after arriving "with nothing", but was now worth about £50,000, most of which was invested in three new Dubuque stores. Mannon had been married twice: to the sister of John Costes, blacksmith, from Yorkshire, and then to Mrs. James Pratt's servant girl. Mrs. (Hannah) Pratt herself was aged "about 75" in 1877, but was still able and hearty, and to Broderick's

1. L.M. Pratt, Yesterday Our Ancestry, pp.21-22.
surprise, "has managed to retain the Swaledale dialect better than any other person whom I have yet seen, that has been here so long".¹

William Daykin was another early Yorkshire immigrant to the area. Born at Gunnerside in July 1816, Daykin, his wife Mary (née Metcalf) and their young family emigrated to America in 1845, and, travelling by way of New York and Chicago, settled at Center Grove. There they lived initially in a log cabin on Catfish Creek, where William, a Swaledale miner from boyhood, continued mining lead. In 1849, however, he journeyed overland to California and returned the following year with gold. The family subsequently moved to Benton, Wisconsin, for mining opportunities there; and during this period, Daykin sent $500 with a Galvert, returning to Yorkshire to marry, to enable the James Metcalf family, probably of the Grinton area, to emigrate. William Daykin returned to Center Grove in 1857, where, apart from a visit to Yorkshire in 1862, he stayed for the rest of his life.²

1. E. Cooper, (ed.) "...The Diary of James Lonsdale Broderick", pp. 54-56. (Entries for 19, 20 Jan. 1877). At the time of Broderick's writing, Mrs. Hannah Pratt had been resident in America for almost 45 years.

Of William and Mary Daykin's seven children, four died young, but Hetcalf, John Thomas and George W. lived most of their lives at Center Grove. Hetcalf Daykin, born in Dubuque County in March 1848, lived all his life there except for nine years' residence, 1851-60, in Wisconsin. In at least the late 'seventies, he and his brother, John Thomas (born Benton, August 1854), were proprietors of a hotel, the Three-mile House, at Center Grove, and the same partners were engaged in the mining business, owning about fifteen acres of mining lots in the neighbourhood. Hetcalf Daykin was also postmaster at Center Grove, and his brother George W. was a blacksmith. 1

George Reynolds, like William Daykin, emigrated to America in 1845 and settled at Center Grove the following year. There he mined for fifteen years before engaging in tanning for several years. Later, he developed a leather business, and by the 1870's was well established as 'a dealer in leather, shoe-findings and whips', at No. 803, Main Street, Dubuque, a store which James L. Broderick visited in December 1876. George Reynolds was married three times and fathered six children. 2

2. E. Cooper (ed.), "...The Diary of James Lonsdale Broderick", pp. 40-41 (Entry for 16 Dec. 1876). History of Dubuque County... Dubuque, p. 865, notes that George Reynolds was born in 1822, and that his third wife was "Anna Curry, a native of England". Gravestones at Center Grove Methodist Church record:
   (a) George Reynolds (Feb. 1820 - Apr. 1889) and Hannah, his wife (Jun. 1833-May 1905);
   (b) Eleanor, wife of George Reynolds (died Jun. 1855, aged 23);
   (c) Children of G. & E. Reynolds, George (1862-72) and Frances H. (1866-69);
   (d) Fannie B. Reynolds (Feb. 1870 - Sep. 1955).
William Spenaley, born February 1842 in Dubuque County of Yorkshire parents, engaged in mining lead from the age of eight onwards and was still successfully extracting large quantities of ore in the late 'seventies when he was living in West Dubuque.  

The residence of Yorkshire immigrants in the Dubuque area from the 1850's onwards is well documented. Several Yorkshire sons participated in the Civil War, enlisting at Dubuque in August 1862 in Company C, 21st Iowa Volunteer Infantry. Thomas Lockie and Richard J. Raw were both killed at Vicksburg, Mississippi. James Brunskill who had reached Dubuque in May 1849, survived Vicksburg and campaigns in Mississippi and Alabama. NaF.Simpson, an N.C.O. in the 21st I.V.1., C. Company, was present at the battles of Hartsville and Beaver Creek (where he was wounded), took part in the Red River and Atlanta campaigns and was at the siege of Vicksburg. John R. Waller enlisted in Company A, 44th l.V.1.

1. History of Dubuque County, Dubuque, pp. 883-84. Gravestones at Center Grove Methodist Church commemorate:  
   (a) William Spenaley (1842-1925) and his wife Sarah (1856-1922);  
   (b) Anthony Spenaley (died Jul. 1880, aged 77), perhaps Wm. Spenaley's father.


3. James Brunskill's gravestone, Center Grove Methodist Church.


5. Ibid., Dubuque, p.892.
Rockdale, the quiet hamlet on the Catfish, just south of Dubuque, suffered natural calamities at least twice in the 1850's and once in the 1870's. Two weeks of heavy rain in late May 1851 caused high rivers, streams and creeks throughout the Upper Mississippi; and storms ravaged Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana and Missouri. On the Catfish, the Miners' Express reported, James Pratt & Co., flour manufacturers, lost their dam, cooper shop and stock, and several thousand dollars worth of hogs.¹ The dam was again swept away in 1857.² By far the worst calamity to befall Rockdale, however, occurred in 1876. In the late evening of 4th July, prolonged torrential rain caused a flood which ran down the Catfish valley carrying debris torn from the hillsides. Rockdale, which at the time consisted of the flour mill, a hotel, post office, two stores, a village bar-room, blacksmith's shop and eight houses, suffered the full force of the swollen waters. The flood claimed 39 victims and destroyed every building (except the mill which was damaged), the dam and a railway bridge. Although Rockdale's inhabitants included many of German extraction, the names of

1. Miners' Express (Dubuque, Ia.), 4 Jun. 1851.

2. History of Dubuque County..., p.488. The same reference gives 1852, 1857 and 1876 as the years in which the dam was destroyed or damaged.
several Yorkshiremen appear in reports of the flood and its aftermath. John Harker was sheltering at Joseph Becker's saloon when the flood washed the building from its foundations. Harker was stranded in a tree and rescued after five hours from his precarious position. Thomas Blenkiron had settled in Rockdale only the previous year, 1875, and kept one of the two stores there with his wife and cousin Oliver Blenkiron. The sister of Thomas's wife, Mrs. Hoskins, was also staying as a guest for the 4th July Centennial celebrations.¹ The store and living accommodation above it, valued at $1,000, was struck by a mountain of water, uprooted and laid on its side. Thomas was able to shepherd the ladies to higher ground, but returned to the scene, perhaps to rescue some of his stock of goods valued at $2,000, and was lost. The bodies of Thomas and Oliver Blenkiron were recovered later. Thomas Coates's blacksmith's shop, situated near Blenkiron's store and valued at $1,000, was totally swept away. Coates survived and helped in rescue work. A Mr. Coates was chairman of the relief board, and at the coroner's inquest, Francis Coates was one of three members of the jury to return verdicts of 'accidental drowning' on the 39 victims.² When James L. Broderick

¹. A Center Grove gravestone notes Mary Ann Hoskins (Mar. 1854–Jan. 1919), wife of James Brunskill and perhaps related by marriage to the Blenkiron's.

². History of Dubuque County... pp. 475–79, 481–82, 485–88, 758. Dubuque itself also experienced the worst storm since 1851, and though there was damage, no loss of life occurred (p. 478). A Center Grove gravestone notes the death of Frank M. Coates in 1877.
from Swaledale visited Tom Costes, blacksmith, in his Rockdale shop about six months later, the former confirmed that Costes had lost his other shop and anvil in the 1876 flood; but that "he looked pleased to meet with an old schoolfellow. We used to practice the running leap together. He gets $2 for shoeing a horse and is paid for other work at the same rate." 1

The Diary of James Lonsdale Broderick, the record of a six months' visit paid in 1876-77 by Broderick, a land-agent of Spring End, Gunnerside, and his friend William Woodward, indicates that most of the Swaledalers in the Dubuque area had made good and prospered. Apart from visiting many old friends and relatives, Broderick also obtained information about farming conditions so that he would be able to advise prospective settlers. A multitude of former deacon and women and their children appear in the account.

William and Dinah Woodward, probably related to Broderick's fellow-traveller, were living at Center Grove and James Woodward used

to live there when his mother was still alive.¹ 

Joseph Reynolds, a sheep farmer, and George Reynolds, a leather merchant with a store in Dubuque, lived nearby.² So did Manny Watters, Thomas Watters' widow, who had a tenant farmer by name Alderson, from Huker, whose wife was one of Jim Kearton's daughters.³ Local land was good for grass, but lead ore shafts, "left open by heedless miners", constituted a hazard to cattle and horses. Thomas Metcalf, in better health at Center Grove than when at Spring End, Swoledale, had recently moved as tenant on to a farm of William Cleminson. There, for tea, Mrs. Metcalf "brought out her best china were which she brought out with her from England". John Metcalf and his wife, formerly Betty Tippleady "who used to live servant when I was a boy at Spring End", lived locally.⁴ George Wharton, from Satron, had married Mary Tippleady, Betty's sister. William Cleminson, son of Issiah

1. E. Cooper (ed.), "...The Diary of James Lonsdale Broderick", pp. 27, 37, 49, 60 (Entries for Nov. 13 Dec. 1876, 1 Jan., 18 Mar. 1877). Groves of the Center Grove note:
   (a) William Woodward (born Middleham, Wensleydale, Nov. 1822; settled in Dubuque, 1846; died Mar. 1882);
   (b) James Woodward (born Middleham, Nov. 1827; settled in Dubuque, 1848; died Aug. 1908);
   (c) Alice E. Woodward (May 1836 – Mar. 1934).


3. Ibid., pp. 27, 45-46, 62 (Entries for Nov. 25 Dec. 1876, 5 Feb. 1877). Center Grove gravestones include: James Alderson (Jul. 1829 Mar. 1876); Mary Alderson (Jan. 1835 Apr. 1900); Richard Alderson (Jul. 1863 May 1872); Richard Alderson (Jun. 1876 Nov. 1909).

4. At the time of writing (1876), Broderick was aged 35.
Cleminson, agent at Feetam, and his wife, "a Jackson of Reeth", owned land which had proved rich in lead ore crevices. 1. John Metcalf's wife's sister, now Mrs. Gladden, formed "under Mr. Bonson". 2. James Broderick also encountered Edward Metcalf in George Reynolds's leather store. This Metcalf, of Calvert Houses, had been born in Wensleydale, near the Moorcock and Thwaite Bridge, and most of his relations were still living there. 3. Another family seen by Broderick in the Dubuque area was that of Mr. Wallace who had come "from about Teesdale", but who had married a Bell. Mrs. Wallace, when a young girl, had lived at Dike Heads, near Gunnerside, and was related to "old Tom Bell, of Feetam, and to old John Costes", and was sister to Mrs. Raw, of Rockdale, near Dubuque. 4. Broderick Perkin and a Buxton were smelting at Brunskill's smelt mill, Center Grove. 5.


2. Ibid., p. 65 (Entry for 12 Feb. 1877). Center Grove gravestones include: (a) born in Yorkshire - John Metcalf (Dec. 1818-Feb. 1898) and Elizabeth Metcalf (Jan. 1823 - Jan. 1889 or 1899); James Metcalf (Feb. 1808 - Jan. 1881) and Margaret Metcalf (Feb. 1816 - Feb. 1889); and (b) Yorkshire not specified - Christopher Metcalf (1843-1916) and his wife Mary Ann (1840-1916), and Chris Metcalf (Jul. 1855 - Jun. 1930).


4. Ibid., pp. 71-72 (Entry for 23 Feb. 1877).

5. Ibid., p. 73 (Entry for 26 Feb. 1877). Iowa State Gazetteer (Bailey & Hair, Chicago, 1865), p. 565, lists only five lead smelters in Iowa, and of these, three concerns were in Yorkshire hands: (a) Joseph Brunskill, Dubuque; (b) John and William G. Watters, Dubuque; (c) Bonson, R. & Co. (Richard Bonson and William Costes), Rockdale,
Broderick's brief pen-portrait of Richard Waller, who had organised the first company to erect blast furnaces for smelting lead in the 1830s, is particularly interesting. Richard (or 'Dickey') Waller, from Whitside, had in his youth married the sister of 'Jemmy' Harker, of Crackpot, and the old couple were keen to talk about the old times in Sweadsdale.¹ From Broderick's account, Dickey Waller may be seen as the allegedly 'typical Yorkshireman'. He was "an old fashioned customer, and very rich". Dickey "says it is a foolish thing for parents to object to their daughters marrying poor men if they are industrious and sober. He says there were several families in Sweadsdale who would have scorned the idea of his marrying one of them and now, he says - 'Ise wuth m'er ta day ner them all put together'". Broderick confirms that Waller had earlier made his money by building blast furnaces, by buying and smelting lead and by purchasing mineral ground in the early days at £1.25 an acre. He was, nevertheless, considered penurious by others.²

Apart from mining or smelting lead and engaging in commercial or professional enterprises, most dealers in the Dubuque, Center Grove and Rockdale districts formed as owners or tenants. Thomas Metcalf, for example, was farming William Clemison's land, an Alderson was on Nanny Watters' land, and a Mrs. Gladden, of Sweadsdale origins, farmed "under Mr. Bonson".³ Some, however, by 1876-77, had moved

1. Richard Waller was aged 81 at the time of Broderick's visit to Iowa.
westwards from Dubuque. John Clarkson, who had brought wheat and hogs to sell in Dubuque, spoke highly of Le Mars, Floyd River, Plymouth County, and Marcus, Cherokee County, north-west Iowa. He himself had a section of land in the Sioux valley. An emigrant from Middledale some thirty years earlier, James Adamson was farming 80 acres near Key West in 1877. Starting with $40, he had now cleared his land and was lending out $700 at 10 per cent interest; and his sales were $1,100 a year, of which he could save $327. Richard Alderson and his wife (nee Reynolds) were farming north of Manchester, Delaware County. A Miss Costes, aged 17, the daughter of one of William Costes's deceased brothers was attending school and living with her uncle in Dubuque, while her mother lived near Anamosa, Jones County, to the south-west of Dubuque. Two of Henry Watters' sons were also living in Anamosa.


3. Ibid., p. 80 (Entry for 18 Mar., 1877).

4. Ibid., p. 86 (Entry for 28 Mar., 1877).

5. Ibid., p. 101 (Entry for 13 Apr., 1877).
From Broderick's account, it is clear that Swaledales and Wensleydalers in Iowa, related as most were by geographical origin, marriage, religious faith and occupation, still looked upon themselves as a closely knit ethnic unit, even though by the late seventies, many had been living in America for three or four decades. They welcomed new arrivals and listened eagerly to news of friends and relatives in Yorkshire. Many continued to converse in their old dialect. They met at holidays, weddings and funerals, as well as often pursuing the daily round of work together. Visitors James Broderick and William Woodward spent Thanksgiving Day, 1876, at the Bonson house in company with at least nine others of Swaledale.1 William and Mrs. Woodward's New Year's Party at Center Grove was attended by Broderick and Woodward, two of Joseph Brunskill's sons, William and David, and their wives, and Miss Sarah Lockey, one of John Lockey's daughters.2 Swaledales, including Broderick Parkin, the smelter at Brunskill's smelt mill, gathered for the funeral of William Watters' small daughter, held at the house and at Center Grove Chapel.3 James Alderson and his wife (a daughter of James Kearton, of Muker) emigrated from Swaledale as late as about 1865. In 1876-77, the couple and their four children were living at Center Grove, and Alderson was a farming tenant of Nanny Watters.

1. E. Cooper (ed.) "...The Diary of James Lonsdale Broderick", p.28 (Entry for 30 Nov. 1876).

2. Ibid., pp.49-50. (Entry for 1 Jan. 1877). William Brunskill, it is noted, farmed 80 acres, keeping cattle, horses and hogs.

3. Ibid., p.44 (Entry for 24 Dec. 1876).
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James Alderson, however, was a sick man, suffering from asthma or bronchitis, perhaps a legacy of earlier leadmining days in Yorkshire, and he died of "inflammation of the lungs" on 16th March 1877. 1. At the funeral two days later, the octogenarian Dickey Waller, who had been fetched by sleigh from his home in Bluff Street, Dubuque, by Mr. and Mrs. William Woodward, of Center Grove, gave out the hymns, prayed and gave an address, prior to the minister’s address at the chapel. "The funeral was large", noted Broderick, "and a great number of Dales’ people and their descendants were there". These included John Metcalf and his wife Betty, formerly Tippley; and Richard Alderson and his wife, formerly Reynolds, had driven in a sleigh about sixty miles north of Manchester, Delaware County. 2.


Yorkshire Dales' immigrants to the Dubuque area were also as firmly united by the Methodist faith as they had been in England. Indeed, the origins of that Church in Iowa coincide with the earliest Yorkshire incursions. As early as October 1834, Nicholas Bastian, ordained Methodist Deacon, was appointed as "Missionary to Dubuque Mission, Dubuque Lead Mines, Upper Mississippi River, Michigan Territory", at a conference held at Mt. Carmel, Illinois. The above field had been preempted for the Methodist Church the previous year as part of the "Galena and Dubuque Mission". Bastian preached his first sermon at Dubuque in November 1834; and thereafter, his sermons were mainly preached in private houses. He initiated a Methodist circuit at Center Grove which thrived. For a year, Bastian used a crude building in Dubuque for both school and church purposes, but, in order to seek a larger field, he soon moved to Catfish Gap, a few miles west of Dubuque, "where a large colony of English miners of a superior type both mentally and religiously supplied patronage sufficient to warrant the opening of a boarding school, Iowa's first ..." When Bastian returned to ministerial duties in the autumn of 1836, and took up an appointment in Burlington, Iowa, in October 1837, Dubuque's inhabitants launched an academy there, accommodated in the Methodist Chapel, but not apparently under Church auspices, for

1. N. Batt, Gunnernside Chapel and Gunnernside Folk, passim, but esp. pp. 48-52.
Baptists, Catholics, Congregationalists and Methodists were all noted among its trustees. A meeting to discuss the formation of a Library Association was also held at the Methodist Meeting House in Dubuque in June 1836.

Most Yorkshire immigrants of the 1830s onwards gained spiritual strength from the Methodist Church. Many, as already noted, were buried at Center Grove Methodist Church. George Reynolds, the leather dealer, attended the Methodist Church; and Richard Waller and his wife were prominent members. In 1877, Broderick recorded that Dickey Waller "is a great Wesleyan and has for many years been a class leader. He has given up his class, because, I have heard, they won't do as he wants them (Old Dickey composed a Hymn tune which I am to have the music of)." Broderick himself, together with fellow visitor William Woodward, attended the Wesleyan Methodist Church almost every Sunday in Dubuque, though at times they also worshipped at the Episcopal (Church of England) and Congregational Churches there.


4. Ibid., p. 892.


Several sources indicate the continuing residence of Yorkshiremen and their children in the Dubuque area in the last years of the nineteenth century. In 1892, Duncan & Costes, (Ed. W. Duncan and Frank W. Costes) were running a loans and insurance business at No. 151, 5th Street, Dubuque, T.P. Costes was a wholesale grocer in Dubuque, and Thomas Costes was still a blacksmith at Rockdale. Robert W. Bonson (Jan. 1868- Dec. 1933), son of Richard and Harriet Bonson, graduated from the State University of Iowa in 1890 and from the Law School of Columbia University, New York, in 1892. In 1892, he began to practice in Dubuque, first in partnership with Robert Stewart, later with H.C. Kenline and R.P. Roedell. In 1906, the year that Bonson became a Judge, "Bonson, Kenline and Roedell [were] lawyers: General Practice in State and Federal Courts; Mining and Corporation Law a Speciality, [st]Suite 416-418 Bank and Insurance Building, Dubuque, Iowa." In 1892, Dubuque's inhabitants included five Wetters (E., G., John, T. and W.), two Spensleys (R., Sr., and R., Jr.) and one Brunskill (J.J.); Center Grove's included three Brunskills (including W. and Wm.), two Daykins (M. and T.), two Metcalfs (J. and M.), two Reynolds (G. and J.), two Wetters (Ann and Mrs. J.) and one Costes (F.W.); and Rockdale's, two Costes (G. and J.).

Mining was the prime reason for Yorkshire immigration to the Dubuque area in the 1830s and 1840s, and Yorkshire families continued to play a vital part in the organisation of the industry through to the twentieth century. The mining of lead, however, gradually succumbed in importance to that of zinc. Zinc first went on the market about 1860, and between 1872 and 1882, the output of zinc more than doubled that of lead. Until about the early 'eighties, zinc carbonate, the principal ore of zinc, and the miners' "dry bone", was generally regarded as worthless in Iowa. The zinc ore was dumped and lead workings were abandoned when dry bone appeared. The first mine in Dubuque to be worked for zinc was the McNulty (or the Avenue Top), at the head of Julien Avenue; and this mine, from which some $25,000 worth of lead had previously been taken, yielded by the late 'nineties over $50,000 worth of zinc. Many other old lead workings were re-opened for the exploitation of zinc.¹

In 1906, 40 mining companies were incorporated or operating in Iowa, 36 of them in the Dubuque area. Yorkshiremen or their sons contributed executive representation in at least six apparently incorporated companies. There are also indications of Yorkshire origins or connections in another two.

The Avenue Top Company, already noted, was capitalized at $25,000, and operated "one of the oldest and best producing lead and zinc mines in Dubuque". Six of the Company's seven executives were of Yorkshire extraction: Frank Costes was president, and David Metcalf, vice-president; John W. Watters was secretary, and Barker Spenceley, treasurer; and R. Bonson and Jno. Spenceley were two of three directors. The Dubuque Ore Development Company, which possessed 2,500 acres of the best lead and zinc lands under lease, had Robert Bonson as president and a director, and Frank Bell and S. P. Ryder, perhaps of Yorkshire extraction, as two directors. Josh. Hird was one of the directors of the Brugh-Knapp Company, whose lead mine, 100 feet deep, was situated on Lockey ground, near Center Grove. The Dubuque Drilling Company, organised to develop mining land with nine drills in the field, had W. W. Bonson as treasurer. J. Lockey was superintendent of the Four Nations Company operating for lead at a depth of 80 feet on the Lockey farm near Center Grove. Thomas Watters was president.


2. Ibid., p. 111.

3. Ibid., p. 103.

4. Ibid., p. 113.

5. Ibid., p. 117.
and director of the New Era Mining Company, exploiting the richest
plumbiferous area of Dubuque where millions of pounds of ore had
earlier been taken out before water stopped operations. The
Alpine Mine, owned by the Alpine Mining Company, was originally
called the Brunskill, Southwell and Treub Mine. The Knapp,
Brunskill and Harriman Mine was worked for lead and zinc near Center
Grove; and the Watters-Dennis Company also worked there at a depth
of 40 feet with the help of pumps. In 1906, some fourteen
companies in all were operating in Iowa, with capitalisation
ranging (with one exception) from $10,000 to $50,000. The
one exception was the Fitzpatrick Mining Company, at Buena Vistas,
Dubuque County, with capital of $500,000. Compared with the mines
of Illinois, and especially those of Wisconsin, capitalisation of
mines in Iowa in 1906 was relatively small. Moreover, whereas
Wisconsin could boast of some 440 mining companies incorporated
or operating within her boundaries, Illinois possessed only 46,
and Iowa, 40.

2. Ibid., p. 99.
3. Ibid., pp. 129, 153.
The existence of lead ore in the Upper Mississippi region was known from at least the late seventeenth century. The Indians mined and bartered lead with French traders. In the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, Julien Dubuque mined not only on the west side of the Mississippi, but also on the east side as far as Apple River (northwestern Illinois). After negotiations with the Indians, a treaty was signed in 1804 for the purchase of a tract of land, 15 miles square, to be located somewhere on the east bank of the Mississippi. Congress subsequently passed a law allowing for the tract to be leased for periods of not more than five years, but no leases were granted until 1822. Those individuals who entered the area joined the Indians in their mining labours. Although in 1816 some 70 tons of lead were shipped down the Mississippi by the first boat-load ever of that commodity, it seems clear that the U.S. government were still unaware of the exact location of the mines. A treaty concluded at St. Louis in August 1816 agreed to the concession to the Indians of all lands lying north of a line drawn westwards from the southern tip of Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, with the exception of five leagues square on the same river. This reservation was to receive Presidential designation at a later date, very probably when the plumbiferous region could
be correctly determined. 1

The first permanent white settlement in the Fever River area probably occurred just before 1820. In 1819, Col. R. M. Johnson, with about one hundred slaves, commanded an expedition from St. Louis to the Fever River (now the Galena), made a treaty with the Indians and opened the mines "for civilized enterprise" for the first time. Little or no addition was made to the settlement until 1822, when mining operations began near Galena on land leased and protected by government. In that year, Galena settlement, then Le Points or January's Point, consisted of about 30 miners, smelters, proprietors and Indian traders, living in log cabins below the Point hill on the Fever River. When the first colony of 43 settlers arrived from Cincinnati under the leadership of Dr. Meeker in 1824, the party found about a hundred miners already at the settlement. Also in 1824, a store was established in Galena; and in the spring a small party set out up the Fever to look for "new diggins" in (later) Wisconsin. 2

In effect, the 15-mile boundary allowed by the 1816 Treaty was exceeded; and small mining camps appeared at Shullsburg, East Fork


2. Ibid., p. 463; F. Carter, New Diggings in an Old Diggings, pp. 1, 4-5.
and New Diggings. A rapid influx of settlers now occurred: between the opening of the season and the autumn of 1826, the miners of Galena and district increased in number from nearly 200 to about 550, at a time when probably some 1600 were working in the whole region. Some of Lord Selkirk's disillusioned Red River colonists settled at Galena in 1826, whilst others moved down the Mississippi to St. Louis. 1. The output of the Fever River mines also increased steadily during the 1820's. In 1822, the Virginia, the first steamboat to enter the port of Galena, heralded future shipments of great quantities of lead. As miners increased in number, so the output of lead rose. Between 1821 and 1823, 335,000 lb. of lead were shipped from Galena; in 1827, over 5,000,000 lb. left the port; and by 1829, the total had reached 13,344,150 lb. 2.

In the later 1820's, as the fame of the Fever River mines spread abroad, large numbers of immigrants were attracted to the district. Whereas Galena could only claim twenty log cabins and 550 inhabitants in 1826, by the following year, it could boast over a hundred houses and stores, and probably some 6,000 to 7,000 people in the district. The population was predominantly American, Irish and French, though in 1827, the first Cornishman arrived, the forerunner of many. 3. Within two or three years, several

2. Ibid., pp. 358, 463.
3. Ibid., pp. 464-65, 503.
Yorkshiremen, victims of the lead depression at home, reached the Galena area. The outbreak of the Winnebago War in 1827 meant that many miners operating at some distance from Galena returned hurriedly to the settlement, where they experienced the privations of limited accommodation, a scarcity of food and inclement weather. At the end of the war, miners again prospected for ore away from Galena. In 1829, a minister noted that the population of Galena consisted of Indians, French, Irish, English, Germans, Swiss and Americans.

The importance of Galena as a port for the shipment of lead, as a market and as a base for supplies grew steadily as the population of the lead region increased. In 1830, when the population of Galena was about 900, its inhabitants were "a most singular and mysterious medley of people from all quarters of the earth". Native-Americans predominated, but Irish immigrants were probably the most populous of the foreign-born. Estimates of the population of Galena village varied widely in 1832—from 669 to 1,500.

the latter figure allowing for a rapid summer increase. Perhaps 5,000 to 7,000 were to be found in the whole district. Stores and groceries abounded. Methodists, Presbyterians and Roman Catholics had each established congregations. Areas outlying from Galena soon became dotted with lead-mining camps and stores.

As in the case of the earlier Winnebago War, however, the outbreak of the Black Hawk War in 1832 led to miners scurrying back to Galena for protection and a temporary curtailment of mining activities. Growth began anew with the end of the war and immigrants arrived from all states of the union, the British Isles and Europe. Mining settlements arose at Apple River, Berreman, Council Hill, Elizabeth, Kenova, Rush, Scales Mound and Vinegar Hill. Such settlements were all small, accommodating only three to twelve miners each, though Elizabeth, on the Apple River, and laid out before 1840, had a population of 45 in 1832. 1

When David Dale Owen surveyed the mineral regions of Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois in 1839, in the last he noted specifically the names of Galena and the Fever River, with Bucklode to the west of the river and the Council or Vinegar Hill mines to the east.

Mines were also noted on both sides of the Apple River, as well as the White Oak Springs mines immediately to the south of the Wisconsin territorial boundary.  

Galena, itself, was slow to lose the characteristics of a frontier town, though the settlement - and after 1839, the city - grew steadily in the 1830's and 1840's. In 1832, Galena handled the shipments of 100 steamboats and 70 keel-boats; and in 1840, there were 300 arrivals and departures at the port. Great quantities of lead, then lead and wheat, were transported down the Mississippi by way of the 'Leadmine City'. In reverse, it was estimated in 1846 that some 30,000 families were dependent upon Galena for their supplies of merchandise transported up the great highway. From Galena, merchants carted their goods overland into northern Illinois and southwestern Wisconsin before the coming of railroads.

Although Galena gradually grew in stature, the very nature of the lead industry tended to promote an unstable population. Many immigrants, especially those from Britain, whether they voyaged by way of New Orleans and the Mississippi or made their way overland from New York, were destined initially for the "Fever River Mines" or "Galena". After perhaps a short stay there,
many crossed the Mississippi to Dubuque or moved northwards into Wisconsin. The early outlying miners, as already noted, returned temporarily to Galena during the Winnebago and Black Hawk Wars, but left when hostilities ceased.¹ Some found Galena — described in the late 1830's as having "all the appearance of an old city, but deficient in cleanliness and comfort" — singularly unattractive.² Joseph Fales, who had crossed the country from Philadelphia in 1836, wrote: "You know my destination was Galena, but I found that place so foul, I could not get lodging or accommodation of any kind, and the streets so muddy, that I became disgusted with the place at first sight... [and went to Dubuque]".³ Another writer, who in 1840 complained that "Again it rained in Galena where the boat stopped to take a large shipment of lead from the mines", was "destined always to associate Galena with mud, St. Louis with dust and St. Peter's with mosquitoes".⁴ The same observer noted that the situation of Galena made it seem more populous than it really was. Built upon the sides of a high hill, the 'Leadmine City' possessed only two streets, both parallel to the river. The sidewalks were narrow allowing only two persons to walk abreast. The lower street, then Main Street, conducted most of the business. The upper

² Ibid., p.467.
street, about twenty feet higher in level, was connected to the lower by a single flight of wooden steps, and the former possessed the hotel and dwelling houses. Behind the town rose high timbered hills, and the great industry was leadmining. Though the population of Galena in 1840 was estimated at between 1,500 and 3,000, the Miles Register reported that "the inhabitants shift about so from place to place and so many of them dwell in the holes and crevices of the rocks that it is difficult to say where they belong." 3

The earliest Yorkshire immigrants to the Galena and Fever River areas of northwestern Illinois arrived in the late 1820s, shortly after the first Cornishmen in 1827. Edward Broderick, of Spring End, Swaledale, recorded in his diary in September 1830: "After tea we took a walk to the east end of Peetsham to Ambrose Mugell['s], who went over to America about two years ago with Robert Waller. They are now smelters at some lead mines at Galena, Illinois State." 5


2. Ibid.


5. Diary of Edward Broderick, Entry for 26 Sep., 1830 (cited by E. Cooper, Men of Swaledale... p.32).
Whilst Broderick was probably correct in asserting that
Hugall (or Hugill) and Waller were "at Galena", or at least nearby,
in 1830 or earlier, a second source of information is not necessarily
exact. Nearly all the early immigrants to the lead-mining region
entered through Galena, and the settlement, small as it was in the
1830s, became the trade centre for the whole region.¹ Mail was
therefore addressed to men "core of Galena", even though the
newcomers might well be prospecting for lead in southwestern
Wisconsin (Michigan Territory before 1836), or, after the first
permanent white settlement of Dubuque in June 1833, on the west
bank of the Mississippi. Miners therefore relied upon newspapers
published in Galena to inform them of letters when they were in
the field. Consequently, from press notices of letters awaiting
collection at Galena may be gleaned circumstantial evidence of miners
operating in the settlement or its hinterland, almost certainly
before mid-1833 on the east side of the Mississippi. Letters were
awaiting Mathew Peucott (or Peocott), Martin Spenaley - reputedly the
first of many Spensleys in the Upper Mississippi region² - and


Robert Waller in July 1830, and John T. Coates, the following October. Several similar references may be found in the later 1830s and early forties. Letters awaited collection by James Benson and R.C. Ingrom (or Ingrom) in 1836. In the following year, there were letters for Ralph Calvert, John Fowcett, L.D. Bell and Joseph Bell, D.R. Clarkson, Thomas Lackley (or Lackly) and John Lackly, Thomas Metcalfe, J.H. Pratt and Thomas Shepherd. Another letter reached Galena for James H. Pratt in 1838.

1. This was probably the Robert Waller mentioned in Edward Broderick's diary, 26 Sep. 1830, and the co-proprietor, with Richard ("Dicky") Waller and Robert Benson, of the prosperous Catfish Sockeye Company, formed in Iowa about 1838 (History of Dubuque County, Iowa, p.464).


4. This was perhaps the James Pratt who emigrated with his wife from Guernsey in 1832, farmed first in Ohio, tramped to the "Galena lead district" and mined near Dubuque. He then went back to Ohio, but returned with his wife to Dubuque in 1836 to develop the prosperous flour-milling concern at Rockdale (J.W. Pratt, Yesterday Our Ancestors, p.21).


6. Ibid., 3 Jul. 1838.
At least one large group from the Yorkshire mining cities left in 1839 and took passage in the "Rosinha", which reached New York from Liverpool on the 6th June. From Swaledale, the party included the bachelors Simon Barker, William H. Calvert and Matthew Bleakiron, Isaiah Gill, James and Jane (or Anne) Barker and family, and Benjamin and Ann Barker and their family. When Isaiah Gill died on his Elk Grove, Wisconsin, farm in February 1832, Calvert noted that he and Gill

"Come to America In the year 1839 In Company with
17 young men to the Mines And walked from
Chicago to Galena. Galena Street was a Wood Street
them days. Landed Just In time to Celebrate the 4th
of July. Walk'd up to Council hill same day and
Met with Some English Men, then next day to
New Diggings Where we met Many which now Is
Gone to rest...." ¹

Although William H. Calvert and Simon Barker were both mining in southwestern Wisconsin by 1841 -- and the same may be true of Peter Pedelty and James Ebensh (or Ebensh) -- letters were awaiting their collection at Galena, Illinois, in that year. ²

1. W.H. Calvert, Secretary's Book of the Benton Bible Society... pp. 2, 22.

Even though there is much dispute as to the extent of the mining permit system, the U.S. government office in Galena kept records which include the actual signatures of miners as they obtained their permits between 1826 and 1835. From this source, it may be noted that, having signed their agreement to the mining regulations, Robert Bonson and Richard B. Waller received their permits in October 1834, and George Nugill and Richard Bonson in the following month. It was no coincidence that Waller and the two Bonsons from Gualdale obtained their permits at Galena to mine at almost the same time. The Bonson family reached Dubuque, across the Mississippi in July 1834, and Richard Waller and his wife Mary arrived in the August. Moreover, Richard Waller, as already noted, formed a company to build blast furnaces, and Richard Bonson and his sons Richard, Robert and John, were members of that company.


2. History of Dubuque County, Iowa, Dubuque, p.392; Julien Township, p.566.

3. Ibid., p.464, notes that Capt. Leggett, "U.S. agent for the Upper Mississippi lead mines", was also a member of the company. It seems likely that he was the same person as "Thos. Legate, Cap... Superintendent Mines", whose signature appears after "Regulations for Miners", April 1833, but before the list of dated permits granted between 19 Apr. 1833 and 25 Nov. 1835 (Iowa County Heritage, IV, Jo Daviss Co., Sect. IV, pp. 5-8).
The first blast furnace for smelting lead ore in America was built on the Little Platte (Wisconsin) in 1835, and three other such furnaces were built in 1836, one at Mineral Point (Wisconsin), one near the mouth of the Fever or Galena River (Illinois) and one at Catfish Creek, Rockdale (Iowa).1

Yorkshire miners, miner-farmers and farmers continued to stream through the Galena district into the mining region of Illinois and Wisconsin in the 1830's and 1840's. Travelling overland from New York, but apparently skirting Galena, Matthew Willis and his family from Wensleydale "entered [Wisconsin] territory on the morning of the 29th of June [1845] between Waddou's Grove and White Oak Springs; and arrived at New Diggings about the middle of the afternoon". Although he was soon settled on good farming land, part with lead deposits, Willis's greatest complaint seems to have been the lack of tea to his taste. In complaining so, he hints at Galena's importance as a distribution centre for goods shipped up the Mississippi. He wrote:

"I am unable to tell you the prices of congou tea such as you drink [for it] has not yet been introduced to any part of the United States as far as I can learn—all drink green tea here, such as I myself am wholly unable to manage; here is not any sort of black tea sold commonly here. I have sent to Galena for congou and got in return a miserable sort of bohoo, which in the Chinese..."

1. *History of Dubuque County*, pp. 463-64.
tongue signifies 'dirt' or refuse of sweepings up, but even that is not kept by any of the shopkeepers here. The want of good black tea I have found to be the greatest privation I have hitherto been doomed to endure. Since our arrival in the new country, I have given from 2 to 4 shillings a pound for bhoosie tea, which I consider dear [sr] than cougou at from 5s. = 6s. when the quality is taken into account.  

This "privation" was slight, however, compared with the discomforts and apprehension of those who sailed up the Mississippi to Galena in 1849. Cholera was no stranger to the great highway and would continue to be a real or latent danger so long as the standards of hygiene remained rudimentary and the cause of the disease suspected only by a few. Cholera was severe in 1832; and Richard Buxton's mother died of the disease on the voyage north in 1834. The impact of the pandemic of 1849-51 on the Mississippi and its river ports is well reported. Mrs. Buxton, who, with many fellow emigrants from Swaledale, reached New Orleans by the Saxony in late April 1849, observed that "the cholera is here but not so very bad". Higher up the Mississippi, however, the effects of the disease were more severe. St. Louis lost


2. History of Dubuque County, Iowa, Julien Township, p.966.

one-tenth of its population in 1849, and in the July of that year one Iowa press report ran:

"The prevalence of this fearful scourge has operated to prostrate commercial business on the Mississippi. The St. Louis market is deserted almost, so that one of the city papers says the levee looks more like a churchyard than the mart of a great city. Very few boats are running and they are doing little besides carrying the fugitives from the epidemic. This of course operates unfavorably upon the business of the whole Valley."

John and Tirza Dinseledale and their two children had also sailed by the Sckenoy to New Orleans. When they reached Linden, Wisconsin, on the 16th May, by way of Galena, brother Matthew Dinseledale

"hardly dared to expect them all alive and well on account of the prevalence of sickness on the Mississippi. For three weeks at least I was calculating on hearing every day that disease had taken one of them...Several died [of the cholera] scourge on the boat John came up the river...."


Galena failed to escape the ravages of cholera, and its inhabitants were "earnestly requested" to clean and line their premises to combat the menace. ¹ It seems likely that three Arkengarthdolers, passengers on the Saxony, succumbed to the disease at Galena, for Ambrose Alcock, his wife Ann and their young daughter Sarah, all died there between the 12th and 20th May, 1849.² Cholera was still present in Galena in the summer of 1850. In the August, one newspaper was pleased to report that:

"the cholera is on the decline in that city. The number of deaths since its commencement on Sunday of last week must be something over one hundred, we learn from persons visiting that place, that cases are still occurring though the mortality is greatly abated".³

The cholera was again "very bad" in parts of the Upper Mississippi in 1851: at the river port of Davenport, Iowa, for instance, the disease killed about 30 of its citizens and "many immigrants".⁴

2. Grovestone, Parish Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Arkengarthdala.
The mid-century is a convenient point at which to assess the degree of English, especially Yorkshire, immigration to the lead-mining district of northwestern Illinois. One traveller about that time observed that "The miners are the most wonderful mixture of humanity that I ever beheld; they are from all parts of the world but chiefly from Ireland, Derbyshire, Cornwall and Germany." Just how far this observation was correct - or otherwise - may be gleaned from a consideration of the 1850 Federal Census of Jo Daviess County, situated in the extreme northwestern corner of Illinois.

Galena, incorporated by the State Legislature in 1839, had a total enumerated population of 6,029, which included 1,116 households, in 1850. Based upon the place of birth of the head of the household,


2. Census transcribed in *Iowa County Heritage, IV, Jo Daviess Co.*, Sect. XI, p. 3-348. The 1850 Census is particularly useful for it lists all inhabitants by name, age, country or state of birth, and occupation. Whilst the occupations of, for example, school teacher, butcher or printer may be precise in description, "farmer" could often also be part-time miner, or the reverse. British immigrants receive their country of birth, viz., England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, Isle of Man; and a knowledge of Cornish or Yorkshire Dales' names produces a more precise origin within 'England'.

420 households (or 37.6 per cent) were from the British Isles, including 290 (or 26.0 per cent) from Ireland and 107 (or 9.6 per cent) from England. A further 222 households (or 19.9 per cent) had originated in Germany and Switzerland, as well as five in Italy and two in Norway. Moreover, included in the total population of 6,029 were 756 single male individuals, some as young as twelve years of age, found outside the family group. Of these, 239 (or 31.6 per cent) were from the British Isles, including 165 (or 21.8 per cent) from Ireland and 67 (or 8.9 per cent) from England. Germany and Switzerland contributed the greatest number of single male individuals with 211 (or 27.9 per cent). Although significant numbers of Englishmen were to be found in Galena in 1850, a careful examination of summons reveals an almost total lack of Yorkshire settlers. This absence would seem to support other evidence that Yorkshire immigrants, whether travelling overland or sailing up the Mississippi, passed through Galena en route for the outlying mining and farming settlements of Illinois and, more often, of southwestern Wisconsin.


2. The following may have had Yorkshire origins: John Moskine (miner) and Rebecca, his wife, Jane Gill; John Fawcitt (boarding-house keeper) and Richard Redford (butcher), Ibid., pp. 127, 135 (Entrance 2598-99, 2502, 2504).
Council Hill, a few miles from Galena, possessed very few permanent settlers until 1835. Miners went there to exploit the lead ore, but still considered Galena as their centre. At the end of the 1840s, "three hundred settlers, most of whom were English", were living at Council Hill. 1 The 1850 Federal Census of Illinois, however, lists a total of 629 inhabitants in Council Hill. The precinct was certainly British in flavor, for 344 (or 54.7 per cent) had been born in the British Isles. Moreover, 275 (or 43.7 per cent) were English in origin and 62 (or 9.8 per cent) were Irish. A further 28 had been born in Germany or Switzerland. 2 Of the 275 English settlers, several heads of families or adults aged 18 or over may be recognised as immigrants from North Yorkshire: Jonathan Alderson (labourer), Sarah Alderson (aged 21), Simon Alderson (smelter), William Alderson (clerk) and Joseph Alderson (carpenter); John Atkinson (miner); Samuel Birkbeck, or 'Burobeck' (miner and farmer), and William Birkbeck, or 'Burobeck' (miner); James Harker (farmer-miner); Anthony Raw (farmer); and Joseph Sedgwick (farmer). George Redford and Joseph Richardson, both farmers, may have been Yorkshiremen. 3 The above Simon Alderson also established Council Hill's first regular store in 1849; and when the village was laid off and plotted in 1853 - though never incorporated - William Williams and Simon Alderson were owners of the land. 4

2. Iowa County Heritage, IV, Jo Daviess Co., Sect. 11, Precinct of Council Hill, pp. 7-16. Children born in Illinois and other states of the union to foreign-born immigrants are excluded from the national totals.
3. Ibid., pp. 10-16 (Entries 40, 63, 65, 89, 98, 104, 107, 110-11, 114-15)
4. Ibid., p. 6.
The precinct of East Fork (Scales Mound), Jo Daviess County, also had a significant proportion of British immigrants in 1850. Of 915 inhabitants, 372 (or 40.7 per cent) were British-born, including 324 (or 35.4 per cent) born in England. The total enumeration included 46 of German birth.\footnote{Yorkshire settlers almost certainly included William Vipond, or 'Vipon' (farmer and miner), Thomas Alinson (farmer), John Raw, or 'Rowe' (miner), John Ingram, or 'Ingraham' (miner), Mary M. Ingram's son Thomas (miner) and William Ingram (miner).}

Notwithstanding the fact that, according to the 1850 Census, Yorkshiremen were to be found scattered throughout many settlements in Jo Daviess County,\footnote{Deles' immigrants in general on the east side of the Mississippi preferred to put down their roots in southwestern Wisconsin rather than in northwestern Illinois. They passed through and some settled in Jo Daviess, but the majority sought ore and land in Grant, Lafayette and Iowea Counties to the north.} Deles' immigrants in general on the east side of the Mississippi preferred to put down their roots in southwestern Wisconsin rather than in northwestern Illinois. They passed through and some settled in Jo Daviess, but the majority sought ore and land in Grant, Lafayette and Iowea Counties to the north.


3. For instance, \textit{Ibid.}, Precinct of Elizabeth, p.277 (Entry 1408) notes George Bainbridge (farmer), his wife and five children; and \textit{Ibid.}, Village of Weston, p. 264 (Entry 1262), lists Richard (miner) and Mary Jill and six children, including one born in Illinois.
Of those who stayed in Illinois, the Spensleys were notable in Galena - as well as in Dubuque, Iowa, and Mineral Point, Wisconsin. Most were probably descendants of Richard and William Spensley, two brothers from near Low Row, Swaledale. William left home in 1832 at the age of ten. Richard and Alice Spensley reached the Upper Mississippi about 1839, settling in Dubuque. One of their six children, James, born in Yorkshire in 1833, spent a few years in California in the 1850s. Returning by way of New York, he worked first with his father in the lead smelting business at Galena, then formed the concern of Spensley & Co. at Mineral Point in 1861. Another of Richard Spensley's sons became a lawyer in Galena; and this may well have been the William Spensley who was an "Attorney at Law: Practice in All Courts Both State and Federal", at Galena in 1906.1

In 1906, 46 mining companies were incorporated or operating in the lead region of northwestern Illinois: 26 at Galena, six at Elizabeth, four at Warren, three each at Hanover and Scales Mound, and one each at Apple River, East Dubuque, Millbrig and Vinegar Hill. The companies were far more heavily capitalised than those of Iowa. Only six had capital of $50,000 or less, and the majority ranged between $100,000 and $500,000. Six were capitalised at $500,000 or more, all, with one exception, located at Elizabeth. However,

1. E. Cooper, Men of Swaledale..., p.70; History of Grant County, Wisconsin (1881), p.922; Advert. in Complete Year Book, 1906...., p.96.
whereas the mines of Dubuque and district were predominantly under Yorkshire-American management at the beginning of the twentieth century, only the old Blewett mine in Illinois, producing lead in the Buck Hill district near Galena, and "owned by Mr. Blewett", may have been in Yorkshire hands. 1

1. Complete Year Book, 1906, pp. 97-153, esp. pp. 101, 105, 121, 129, 141, 145, 151; Blewett Mine, p. 105. The 'Blewett' referred to may have been a son or relation of John Blewett, a miner, born about 1813, who emigrated from Swaledale with his wife Margaret and their two children in or about 1843. Four more children were born in Illinois by 1850, when the Blewetts were living at Weston, Jo Daviess County (Iowa County Heritage, 1V, Jo Daviess Co., Sect. 11, Village of Weston, p. 264, Entry 1261).
(d) YORKSHIRE IMMIGRATION: WISCONSIN - LAFAYETTE, GRANT AND IOWA COUNTIES.

The three lead counties of southwestern Wisconsin - Lafayette, Grant and Iowa - were peculiar in their early attraction of foreign-born settlers. The seventh census of 1850, though to a degree imperfect on account of mining emigration from Wisconsin to California in 1849-50, indicates that Grant County had a total population of 16,139 (or 16,171), Iowa County, 9,582 (or 9,528) and Lafayette County, 11,531. The three counties together, therefore, accounted for about 12 per cent of Wisconsin's total population of over 305,000.¹

Yet, between the lead counties and the rest of Wisconsin lay one great difference. Persons originating outside the United States constituted over one-third of Wisconsin's population in 1850, and some 58,000 (or about 19 per cent) were non-English speaking. In the lead counties, however, only 1559 foreigners (or about 4 per cent) did not speak English as a first language; and most of the foreign-born had emigrated from England (5,385), Ireland (2,571), Wales (585), Canada (475)

and Scotland (191). By 1850, therefore, natives of England were the dominant foreign element within the population of all three counties, though in each county, the second largest foreign element was different: in Grant, German; in Iowa, Welsh, and in Lafayette, Irish. In only one other Wisconsin county, Walworth, in the southeast of the state, were the English dominant, and then only marginally, though the English were the second largest foreign group in five or six other counties.

The high degree of English immigration to Lafayette, Grant and Iowa Counties may be attributed to the lead deposits of those counties. Moreover, it is clear that immigrants from Cornwall and the north of England formed a substantial proportion of those Englishmen seeking to exploit mining opportunities. American writers have tended to lay rather greater stress on Cornish than on north of England, especially Yorkshire, immigration. Schaefer, citing Copeland, states that "hundreds of

1. J. Schaefer, The Wisconsin Lead Region, p. 45, assumes that the majority of Canadian immigrants were English-speaking. The same writer also assumes, incidentally, that those from Ireland, Wales, Scotland, Cornwall and the Isle of Man spoke English as a first language. Even so, British immigrants predominated.


highly skilled [Cornish] pick and gad men" were driven to Wisconsin, "where they became a leading mining element". The same writer specifies that "a few others came from the Alston Moor mining field, more from Wales, and some from the Isle of Man", but fails to include Yorkshire. Moreover, in discussing the British racial dominance in Mineral Point, Dodgeville, Linden, Ridgeway, Benton, Elk Grove, Monticello, White Oak Springs, Hazel Green and Platteville, the writer suggests that by substituting 'Cornish' for 'English', their relationship to the mining industry is explained, "for while some came from other parts of England, the majority were from the vicinity of Land's End, and were miners by tradition". In an earlier work, however, Schafer indicates that "English were in part smelters and mine bosses who came from Yorkshire, but chiefly miners from the tin mining district of Cornwall". Uber, with Schafer's work in mind, though mentioning the two English counties, offers the rather simplistic view that "Many of the English who immigrated to America had been smelters and mine bosses in Yorkshire and Cornwall. They had heard exaggerated stories of the lead region in Southwestern Wisconsin and therefore rushed to the state, but because mine lands were not so plentiful, many of the miners turned to farming". Mrs. Carter,

2. Ibid., p.208.
referring particularly to New Diggings, Lafayette County, notes that stories of mining and farming conditions in Wisconsin Territory attracted "miners from Cornwall and other districts of southern[sic.] England". Later, however, the same writer stresses the importance of mining immigrants from Cornwall and, in the north of England, from Swaledale, Arkengarthdale, Durham and Cumberland. A publicity statement of 1906 describes how Mineral Point, Iowa County, was settled in pioneer mining days by "a sturdy band of English miners. These sons of old Britannia had worked in the mines of Yorkshire and Cornwall and were familiar with the requirements of their newly adopted home". But the eulogy then continues: "With that sturdy, honest and never-failing disposition characteristic of 'Cousin Jack', they soon opened and developed the mines and up to [1906] they or their worthy sons have continued to make Mineral Point the leading mining camp in the eastern district...."

The truth seems to be that the Cornish immigration to southwestern Wisconsin has, for a number of probable reasons, attracted more attention than the immigration of other English elements. The Cornishmen reached Wisconsin discernibly earlier than

1. F.J. Carter, New Diggings is an Old Diggings, p.19.
3. The sobriquet for Cornish miners.
the Yorkshireman. First arriving in 1830, or shortly afterwards, there were perhaps 75 to 100 Cornish in the New Diggings area by 1835; and though their total number in the whole region had increased enormously by the 1840's, their immigration to the Wisconsin lead mines practically ceased about 1850, when news of the Californian gold discoveries reached Cornwall. Immigrants from Yorkshire and the north of England, however, began to reach Wisconsin in or about 1839; their numbers increased greatly in the 1840's and early 1850's, and further incursions, though at a decreasing rate, continued for at least another decade.¹

Besides being perhaps numerically stronger and settling in Wisconsin over a rather shorter period of time than those from Yorkshire, the Cornish tended to concentrate as a distinctive 'ethnic' and occupational group, and, in some respects like the Welsh, were less easily assimilable, remaining for a time somewhat aloof from native-born Americans.² Cornish groups were particularly notable at Mineral Point (Iowa County), Hazel Green (Grant County) and Shullsburg (Lafayette County), though a few remained to produce descendants at New Diggings.³ Yorkshire immigrants, however, though sometimes to be found concentrated in substantial numbers - as, for example, at New Diggings from the 1840's onwards⁴ - were more generally

² J. Schafer, A History of Agriculture in Wisconsin, p.56.
³ F.J. Carter, New Diggings on the Fever..., p.58.
⁴ Ibid.
dispersed throughout the lead lands, where they mined, farmed and mined, or became full-time farmers.

Again, although the Yorkshire dialect of the early nineteenth century probably contained as many peculiarities of language and accent as Cornish-English, though clearly fewer than the Celtic-Cornish, the basic identity of language and similarity of traditions allowed the rapid absorption of Yorkshiremen into the American social order.¹ Whereas a 'Cousin Jack' in the Wisconsin lead region, when asked where he came from, would reply 'Cornwall', not 'England', a native of Yorkshire, Devon or some other part of England would answer 'England', and not disclose the name of the county unless more closely questioned.² Lastly, the native origins of surnames such as Pascoe and Penbertha, Tregaskis and Trewertha, have been more readily recognizable to American researchers than Calvert and Harker, Fedley and Spensley.

To Natchez, near the present New Diggings, Lafayette County, is accorded the distinction of being the first white settlement established in the Wisconsin lead region in the spring of 1824. Later that year, news of another strike at Hardscrabble (Hazel Green, Grant County) heralded the beginning of the mining immigration of

1826

1825-28. Miners from the Missouri lead mines, as well as newcomers from the eastern and southern states, flocked to the lead lands of the future Lafayette, Grant and Iowa Counties. In the later Lafayette County, white settlement was established in or near the localities of Shullsburg (in 1826), Benton and Willow Springs (1827), Wiota (1828) and Kendall (1829); and Natchez, settled in 1824, had about one hundred inhabitants by 1828. In Iowa County, Mifflin and Pedlar's Creek (Linden) were settled in 1827, and Ridgeway and Mineral Point in 1828. Pioneer settlements in the later Grant County were established in or near Platteville and Jamestown in 1827.

During the later 1830s and 1840s, the character of immigration into these areas changed with substantial incursions from Cornwall, Yorkshire and Ireland. Such immigrant miners usually worked as day-labourers and 'squatted' initially on small pieces of "reserved land" — that is, land which was ore-bearing, or which,


3. Ibid., 1, Iowa Co., Sect. 10, pp. 36A, 44A, 64A, 87A.

4. Ibid., 111, Grant Co., pp.87, 153A.
as essential to smelting, was timber-bearing, held and rented out by federal government. Some immigrants, however, worked as tenants on land recently purchased by their predecessors, frequently of their own nationality in the 1840's. Others were able to buy land very soon after their arrival.1

One traveller in 1836 described his journey along the route by which lead ore was transported from the early Wisconsin mining settlements to Galena, Illinois. He wrote:

"The road from Galena by way of Elk Grove and Belmont to Mineral Point, then a great thoroughfare for the transportation of a very large portion of the mineral raised in that region, was cut up and rendered almost impassable by immense trains of heavily laden wagons, drawn in most cases by oxen numbering from four to twelve in a team. These trains made their way slowly and with great difficulty to Galena, where their rich and valuable loads, principally of lead ore, were deposited, preparatory to being shipped to St. Louis and thence to eastern markets. The passage of these frequent trains, injurious as they were to the roads, had the effect, however, of imparting an air of business and prosperity to the country, which was decidedly agreeable and refreshing to the traveler".2

The same writer's description of Mineral Point in 1836 deserves reiteration for two reasons: the situation there was typical to a high degree of other mining localities in Wisconsin; and the mining environment of Mineral Point was one already entered by Cornish miners, and would soon be encountered by Yorkshiremen. Palmer wrote:

"Mineral Point, or as it was more general 'Shake Rag', was indeed a most humble, unpertaining village in appearance...peculiarly so by the fact that its few scattered log huts or shanties were principally ranged along a deep gorge or ravine (at the foot of an elevated and most desirable town site), through which the principal road or street would its sinuous way. Yet, entering it, near the close of a summer afternoon, at about the time the miners and workmen had returned from their daily labor, there was in the street a throng of half, hearty men—their faces...begrimed with dirt; but with cheerful laughing countenances, imparting an air of general prosperity and happiness..."

1. "Shake Rag"; the sobriquet originated when bachelor miners, from necessity, had to perform the duties of cook and washerman. Mealtime was indicated by attaching a rag to an upright pole which conveyed the glad tidings of food to hungry workers on the hill. Shake Rag Street and the Pendarvis House complex (re-built and restored) are to be found in modern Mineral Point (visited by writer; Jul. 1969). See also: John Newhouse, "Art and Architecture in Mineral Point", Wisconsin trails (Madison, Wis.), 17, 1 (Mar. 1976), pp. 6-10.
Palmer stopped at "the only house deserving the name of 'hotel'" in Mineral Point.

"The principal features of the house were a spacious dining-room, where all met on an equality at meal time, around a bountifully filled table, and, the same floor, an equally spacious saloon, filled with beds, and alike free to all; where the gentleman who first retired for the night, might do so under the grateful delusion that he was to enjoy the comforts of a good bed alone; yet, before moving, would be most likely to find himself sharing his comforts with as many bed-fellows as could possibly crowd themselves along side of him—some of them probably in a condition to render them entirely oblivious to the fact that they had 'turned in' without the usual formality of diverting themselves of hat, coat, pants or boots. There was no sign of a whiskey bar in the hotel, not so much even as a decanter, jug or keg, that very necessary appendage being kept in...the 'grocery', a small building detached some considerable distance from the main building. Nor did this isolated condition of the bar or 'grocery' prevent its being visited—on the contrary, it was crowded with customers day and night.

Here was to be found, at all hours, music, dancing, singing, drinking and gambling of every description, to an extent
only equalled probably by the famed 'Matches-Under-the-Hill'. Nor were these scenes confined to the grocery... for they were openly and notoriously enacted in every other establishment in the town! Yet with all this appearance of licentiousness, it was principally confined to a certain class of lawless adventurers, while there were many very worthy, upright, intelligent citizens who were liberal and generous to a fault, and in their intercourse with strangers, exhibited a degree of courtesy and kindness rarely equalled in the older and what might be considered the more refined portions of our country...  

Like most of the early mining settlements, Mineral Point suffered from an unstable population, and while immigrants flowed in, some moved on to hopefully richer and more accommodating diggings. By 1850, Mineral Point's total population was 2,327 (or 2,557), of whom "the sons of old Britannia" accounted for 1,082, or between 42.3 and 46.5 per cent of the total; and the English-born alone accounted for 908 or between 33.5 and 37.0 per cent.

1. Near New Diggings.
3. The enumerator's 'official' total, as transcribed in Iowa County Heritage, I, Iowa County, 1850 Fed. Census, Town of Mineral Point, pp. 1-44, is stated as 2,547, then corrected to 2,557. The writer's compilation is 2,327, the lower figure probably the result of some omissions in the transcript.
39.0 per cent of the population. Cornish names are outstanding in the Census, though obvious Northcountry immigrants include Samuel and Francis Watters (miners), Richard Jackson (miner), his wife Elizabeth and family, and James and Ann Alderson, living in the household of John Sharpe, a Primitive Methodist minister. 2.

In later years, several Yorkshire immigrants, notably the Spensley’s and their sons, were among “the foremost men in the mining district” living in Mineral Point, “men who have amassed fortunes in mining...” 3.

Richard Spensley, his wife Alice (née Benson) and their young family emigrated from Swaledale in 1839, crossed to New York by the Roanoke, and reached Dubuque, Iowa, by way of Chicago and Galena. Richard’s father, James, also later went out to Dubuque from Yorkshire after the death of his wife and lived out the remainder of his days there. Richard Spensley subsequently moved to Galena to mine and smelt; his wife Alice died there in 1866, and he, in 1892. At least two, probably three, of Richard’s brothers also emigrated to America. Mason Spensley went to Dubuque, then Platteville, Wisconsin, and farmed in Grant County. 4 Another brother, William, went to South Dakota.

1. Percentages are based on the two totals, 2,327 and 2,557.


4. A Mason Spensley (aged 32, smelter) was living in the family household of Ralph (aged 28, smelter) and Rosa Spensley in Harrison, Grant Co., in 1850. The Spensley’s children, Alice and Richard, were both born in Iowa (Dubuque?): Iowa County Heritage, III, Grant County, 1850 Fed. Census, Township of Harrison, p.140, Entry 476.
Of the six sons and twelve children of Richard and Alice Spenstley, James Spenstley's life was perhaps the fullest, not least at Mineral Point. James, born in April 1833, emigrated with his parents to Dubuque in 1839. In 1850, at the age of sixteen, he crossed to California by ox-team and on foot, and reached Placerville in the late August. He mined there with some success until 1853, when, thinking first of Australia, he changed his mind and sailed to New York by way of Panama, and reached home in the July. His father moved to Galena, and James, with temporarily impaired health, kept the accounts of the smelting business for three years.

In 1856, however, James Spenstley removed to Mineral Point where he lived for the rest of his life. He formed a partnership with his father and brother under the firm-name of James Spenstley & Co. and pursued the smelting business. In 1861, the partnership was dissolved, and he alone conducted the business until at least 1880 and perhaps until the end of the century. James Spenstley's prosperity also extended into farming and raising stock; and after 1893, he was in the creamery business, owning creameries at Mineral Point, Linden and Bloomfield, Wisconsin, and at Stovelyville, Mitchell County, Iowa.

1. J. Schafer, *The Wisconsin Lead Region*, p.272 (Appendix III, "Business Farmers, 1880; productions valued at $2,000 or more") lists James Spenstley's productions at Mineral Point, Iowa Co., at $2,000; 450 bushels of wheat; stock feeder.
He was also well occupied in public affairs: he was elected to the State Legislature in 1866; he was chairman of the county board for ten years and chairman of Mineral Point town board for twenty years. In 1899, he was Mayor of Mineral Point. Like many Yorkshiremen, he was a member of the Methodist (Episcopal) Church and was a Sunday School superintendent for over thirty years. ¹

When James L. Broderick and William Woodward, from Swaledale, visited Mineral Point at the end of March and beginning of April, 1877, James Spensley was living in "a very good stone-built house". ² In his stables, he kept mules for transporting lead and zinc ore - 'black jack' and 'dry bone' - and his smelt mill was situated on a stream facing the house, some two hundred yards away. Shortly before Broderick's visit, James Spensley had lost his second wife, Elizabeth Ann, a week after her confinement; and his parents-in-law, Thomas Spensley and his wife, of Reeth, were "going to return to England about the middle of April, [for they] do not care to stay


2. James Spensley's house (visited by writer, Jul. 1969) is situated about one-quarter mile west of modern Mineral Point city limits and bears a striking resemblance to a comfortable Yorkshire Dales' home. The house, stone-built, possesses a double bay-windowed frontage and porch, wooden gutterings and outside drainpipes, and its appearance is barely 'American'.
longer here now that their daughter is dead".1

Another branch of the Spensley clan also attained prominence in
Mineral Point. Marker and Ruth Spensley, born in Swaledale in 1813
and 1818, emigrated to America with their five young sons in 1848.
After one year in Dubuque, Iowa, the family moved to Shullsburg,
Wisconsin, where Marker mined and took over the management of a
lead-smelting furnace. He subsequently purchased the furnace from
the owner, James Carter, and operated it until 1856. The family
then moved to Mineral Point, and Marker retained his interests
in mining and smelting until a few years before his death in
1876.

At least two of Marker Spensley's sons took over the smelting
business after his retirement in 1872 or 1873. John Spensley, born
in Yorkshire in May 1841, became the proprietor of the Spensley
Smelting Furnaces at Mineral Point and purchased a nearby farm of
400 acres. He held the office of City Alderman; and in 1872, he
married Mary J. Waller, of Dubuque, the daughter of another Swaledaler,

1. E. Cooper (ed.), "....The Diary of James Lonsdale Broderick",
pp. 79, 89-90 (Entries for 17, 30 Mar., 2 Apr. 1877). James
Spensley was married three times (History of Iowa County, p. 874):
to (a) Elizabeth Ann Todd, of Jo Daviess Co., Ill., 24 Sep. 1856;
died 11 Jun. 1873; 8 children; to (b) Elizabeth Ann Spensley,
daughter of Thomas and Ann Spensley, of Reeth, Swaledale
(on a visit to England by James Spensley), 12 May 1874; died
15 Mar. 1877; and to (c) Annie S. Osborne, 29 Dec. 1879,
daughter of a Shullsburg and Mineral Point merchant, a native
of Cornwall.
by now deceased, Robert Waller. Calvert Spensley, born at Stockton on Tees in January 1846, not only engaged in the family smelting and farming business, but also became a lawyer at Mineral Point after graduating from Columbia Law School, New York, in 1869. He served as Mayor of Mineral Point and as a Wisconsin state senator. As late as 1913, he was "actively interested in mining in the district and the owner of large interests in some of the best known mines."

When James L. Broderick visited Mineral Point in 1877, he was met at the railway station by John Spensley who conducted the Swaledale visitor round his 417-acre farm near the town. Besides keeping cattle, horses and hogs, Spensley held at the time seventy acres of meadow, forty in oats, ten in wheat, sixty in Indian corn and 237 in pasture. Solomon Spensley, John's uncle, offered Broderick the sound Yorkshire advice "that a man with capital, who goes into farming, should not lay it all out in land, but should keep about one-third of it in the bank, to buy hogs and cattle to feed, whenever they can be bought cheap, which is often the case when the farmers are


hard up for some money". At the Saturday market in Mineral Point, Broderick was introduced to two of James Jackson's farming sons from Yorkshire, and to the Northern Irish Protestant husband of a Favcett girl from Angora, near Keld. He also met Herker Spensley's widow, Ruth, who, though by now an invalid, was attended by a married daughter of Joseph Hutchinson, late of Swaledale. Broderick attended the Wesleyan Methodist Church with his hosts in Mineral Point.

Yet another Spensley, Benson, born in North Yorkshire in April 1835, went to Dubuque, Iowa, as a boy. About 1855, he moved to Galena, Illinois, where he engaged in the lead-smelting business. In February 1875, Benson Spensley went to Shullsburg, Lafayette County, Wisconsin, and rented the Estey Furnace there, which he was still managing in 1880. In 1857, he married Alice Herker, also from Yorkshire.

Apart from the several Spensleys who settled permanently and prosperously in Mineral Point in the 1850s, many other Northcountry immigrants spent at least part of their American residence there.

1. Mrs. Spensley died later in 1877 (History of Iowa County, Wisconsin, p.273).

2. J. Schafer, The Wisconsin Lead Region, p.272 (Appendix III, "Business Farmers, 1850: productions valued at $2,000 or more") lists a James Hutchinson, perhaps the brother or son of Joseph Hutchinson. His productions were valued at $2,024: cattle, hogs, sheep, 600 bushels of wheat, stock feeder.


Two families may be exemplified. Barningham and Martha (née Harker) Harker emigrated from Yorkshire about 1849 and settled first in Lafayette County. Barningham mined there for a time before moving to Iowa County in 1854. He purchased 320 acres of land and farmed until his retirement in 1878. He then lived at Mineral Point until his death in January 1884 at the age of 57. His two sons, John and Simon B. Harker, became, respectively, the president and vice-president of the State Bank of Linden, Wisconsin. James Hird, born in Cumberland in November 1825, emigrated to America in March 1848, and went to Linden (then Pedlar’s Creek), Iowa County. He shortly moved the few miles to Mineral Point, where he followed his trade of tailoring. He later went to Big Fitch, Grant County, and married Ann, the daughter of Matthew and Margaret Preston, who had emigrated from Buckden, Upper Wharfedale, in 1849.

Of all the Wisconsin mining localities in which Yorkshire immigrants settled, New Diggings, Lafayette County, probably stands first, although many also lived in Benton and Shullsburg in the same county, and in or near Platteville and Hazel Green, Grant County. Moreover, Yorkshire settlers were scattered throughout all three lead counties; and many

1. Memoirs of Iowa County, Wisconsin... II, p.74.

2. History of Iowa County, Wisconsin, p.923.
located in several places before finally putting down their roots.

New Diggings, near the site of the first white mining settlement in (later) Wisconsin — at Natchez in early 1824 — witnessed the first English comers in 1839, to be followed by many others from the North Yorkshire dales in the 1840s, the most important boom period of Upper Mississippi lead mining.

William Marker Calvert emigrated from Thuente, near Muker, in 1839, and reached New Diggings with others, including Isaih Gill, on the 5th July, by way of Chicago, Galena and Council Hill, Illinois. Calvert lived there, but mainly at nearby Benton, until his death in March 1904.1 John Redfern, probably a native of Teesdale, also reached New Diggings in 1839, and there he later married Yorkshire-born Alice Fawcett.2

Other early Yorkshire immigrants to New Diggings included Thomas Peacock, Martin, Michael and Henry Calvert, Amos and Simon Marker, Joseph Sedgwick, David Fawcett, Christopher Wiseman,

1. *Commemorative Biographical Record...* (1901), pp. 398-400;
W.H. Calvert, *Secretary's Book of the Benton Bible Society...*, p. 2;

Joseph Richardson, William Edge, Thomas Robinson, Joseph Ayres and William Peddy.¹ The above-mentioned Joseph Richardson and his wife Elizabeth (née Watters) reached New Diggings in 1841; and seventeen children were born to the couple in Yorkshire and Wisconsin, including Matthew, Mark, Luke, John, William, Joseph, Ben and Tom.² David Fawcett, born in Yorkshire in August 1819, the son of Ralph and Isabella Fawcett, settled in New Diggings as a miner in 1844. In 1870, however, he purchased the James Harker farm, one mile west of the town, on the site of Natchez,³ and lived there afterwards. Earlier, he had married Mrs. Elizabeth Hutchinson, the daughter of Frank and Elizabeth Raw, and widow of James Hutchinson. David Fawcett's wife was born in Yorkshire in September 1825, one of eight children, four of whom settled in Wisconsin. In England, she married James Hutchinson, who emigrated to Hazel Green in 1845, but who died within two weeks of the couple's arrival. David and Elizabeth Fawcett produced nine children at New Diggings, as well as caring for the two children of Elizabeth's first marriage.⁴

1. F.J. Carter, New Diggings is an Old Diggings, pp. 1, 4, 19; New Diggings on the Fever... pp. 40, 50.
2. F.J. Carter, New Diggings is an Old Diggings, p. 97.
3. A photograph of the old wooden house built by James Harker, later the property of David Fawcett, appears in F.J. Carter, New Diggings on the Fever... p. 10.
4. Commemorative Biographical Record... (1901), pp. 661-62.
Christopher Wiseman, Yorkshire-born in 1815, emigrated with his wife Elizabeth in 1845, and arrived in New Diggings by way of the Mississippi and Galena. Christopher mined for many years before buying a farm two miles west of New Diggings. He died there in 1887, having fathered twelve children. His only brother, Henry Wiseman, living in the household, aged 38, in 1850, was killed in the New Diggings mines. William and Alice Pedelty (or Pedley) also emigrated to Wisconsin and New Diggings in the 1840s. William mined and later farmed. One of his sons, John S., born in Yorkshire in June 1842, emigrated with his parents, trained in farming and engaged in mining. He bought a farm in New Diggings and lived there until 1883, when he sold out and purchased another farm in Aurelia, Cherokee County, Iowa. After ten years, he returned to New Diggings and bought his father’s old farm. After his death there in December 1896, the farm was continued by his widow. John S. Pedley’s wife, Mary A. Harker, also born in Yorkshire, in 1853, emigrated to New Diggings in 1860 with her widowed father, Thomas Harker, who had lost his wife Rose (née Metcalf) two years earlier. Thomas Harker bought a farm in New Diggings, married his second wife, Annie Bird, on a visit to Yorkshire, and lived his


later years in Shullsburg. Both the Harker and Pedelty (or Pedley) families were members of the Methodist Church.\(^1\) Joseph Ayers was a carpenter and Thomas Robinson served as blacksmith at New Diggins for nine years.\(^2\).

Yorkshire immigrants participated in and strongly promoted the Upper Mississippi lead-mining boom of the 1840's, with 1847 generally recognised as the peak year.\(^3\) In the Wisconsin lead counties, new farms and mines opened up; and frame houses began to take the place of huts and shacks dotting the hillsides. Lead ore was well priced and transportation and smelting facilities improved. Like many of the larger Wisconsin villages, New Diggins was "the center of a large business, numbering many merchants in its list of residents, while hotels, gambling houses and saloons were numerous, and the stir peculiar to an exciting phase of life was everywhere apparent".\(^4\) Irish settlers gave their name to Cork Hollow, just north of New Diggins; and many English families lived in or near English Hollow to the south of the village.\(^5\).

2. F.J. Carter, New Diggins is an Old Diggings, p.19.
5. F.J. Carter, New Diggins is an Old Diggings, pp.19-20.
The 1840s also witnessed the exploitation of many new diggings in
the New Diggings area: the Wiley, Champion, Black Hawk, Dowd and
McKinia, James Nagle, Leekley, 'Boarding House' and others.
Early in the decade, an engine was erected on the ridge about one
hundred yards south of the Champion diggings in order to drain the
Simpson, Ketherton, Scott & Co. and Calvert mines. Robert H. Champion,
an immigrant from Alabama in 1827, struck lead in such quantity and of
such richness that mines on his property operated almost ceaselessly
until the mid-twentieth century.¹

After the peak year of 1847, the lead-mining industry suffered a
gradual decline, and this had become marked by 1860. One cause was
the ever-increasing cost of operating the mines at the lower levels.
Surface mining had earlier encountered relatively few problems, but
when the water-table was reached, a revolution of mining methods was
indicated. To clear the water, either pumping machinery had to be
installed, or the mine had to be drained by cutting, when possible,
a lower drift. Whichever method was employed required considerable
expenditure of capital and group or community cooperation. Moreover,
many lead mines yielded profitably down to about 50 or 75 feet, but
below these levels, deposits were often insufficient to warrant the
capital outlay. Another discouraging feature was the drastic

¹ F.J. Carter, New Diggings in Old Diggings, p. 22.
change in tariff in 1846, the lowering of protection and the resultant increase in the importation of Spanish lead, the old enemy of the Yorkshire mines. Yet another factor in the relative decline of Wisconsin lead mining was the existence of zinc sulphide, rather than lead sulphide, at or near the water-table. As in Dubuque County, Iowa, zinc found earlier in the Upper Mississippi levels was considered worthless and rejected, but after about 1860, when the first sales of zinc were made, heavy capitalisation ensured new mining prosperity, albeit for fewer, larger groups and mining corporations. Additionally, in many parts of the Wisconsin lead region, several cholera epidemics in the late 1840s, especially in 1849, took a heavy toll of life. In New Diggings and nearby Aetna, "a mantle of stark horror, desolation and death [was cast] over the whole community. Wagon loads of the dead were hauled from New Diggings in the dead of night and buried in the Benton Cemetery".

Yorkshire immigrants to the Wisconsin lead region were predominantly miners, and some continued in mining and smelting enterprises for the rest of their lives. Most, however, though basically miners, miner-farmers, farmers, or tradesmen or

labourers connected with the mining industry in England, always hoped for the day when they would be able to own American acreage. Some were able to buy land as soon as they reached America, and if it was found to contain lead deposits, so much the better.

A case in point was Matthew Willis, who emigrated from Wensleydale in 1845 and at once "bought two estates of land— one of 60 acres in Grant County, about 2 miles from Beetown [with lead deposits], the other about 240 acres in the County of Iowa [at Linden]."  

1. A large lead was discovered about 1 1/2 miles northwest of Beetown in 1851: Miners' Express (Dubuque, Ia.), 4 Jun. 1851.

2. Matthew Willis, Rams, Pedlar's Creek, Iowa Co., Wis. Terr., to Wensleydale, 18 Aug. 1845 (printed in Wensleydale Advertiser, 17 Feb. 1846). When James Broderick, from Swaledale, visited Willis some thirty years later, he had a "very fine farm" of 470 acres and from 60 to 80 acres of timber. Although the land was clean and well-tilled, Broderick observed that Willis's house and outbuildings were "nothing more than an old rockery". Willis by 1877 was an old gentleman, surrounded by his sons and daughters, one of whom had been to Wensleydale a few years earlier: E. Cooper (ed.), "The Diary of James Lonsdale Broderick", p. 91 (Entry for 4 Apr. 1877). Matthew Willis is not however, listed in J. Schafer, The Wisconsin Lead Region, pp. 267-76, (Appendix III, "Business Farmers, 1880: productions valued at $2,000 or more").
Others, with few or no resources at first, worked temporarily as day-labourers or at their trades until, by their thrift, they were able to purchase small-holdings. When the ‘reserved lands’ were opened up for sale in 1847, some acquired profitable mineral lands. A further impetus was given to land-owning by the exodus of many, including Yorkshiremen, for the goldfields of California and Colorado. Those who stayed behind were often able to secure improved land at a reduced price. With the gradual decrease in readily accessible lead deposits, many one-time miners and miner-farmers "settled down to the less venturesome and exciting occupation of farming". The inflated prices for farm products at the time of the Civil War also stimulated agricultural development in Wisconsin, as elsewhere. 1

In 1850, when the total population of New Diggings was 1,730 (or 1,752) 2 of whom 940 (or 54.3 per cent) were British-born, 501 (or 29.0 per cent) were born in Ireland, and 428 (or 24.7 per cent) were natives of England. 3 In addition, of course, many children with British parents had been born in Wisconsin and Illinois, and were therefore natives of America. Of the 331 family groups living in New Diggings in 1850, at least 46 may be identified

1. J. Schafer, A History of Agriculture in Wisconsin, p.49

2. The 'official' census figure. The writer's compilation of every individual transcribed in Iowa County, Wisconsin, 1850 Fed. Census, Town of New Diggings, pp. 199-88, totals 1,750.  

3. Percentages are based on the total of 1,730.
as of North Yorkshire origin, though there are probably many more. Yorkshire heads of families included: Hannah and Ralph Alderson; William Bainbridge; John and Thomas Beadle (or Bedale); Jeremiah Blades; Matthew Blankiron; Thomas Booth; Metcalf Brunskill; Isabella, Martin, Michael and Thomas (a lodger) Calvert, Simon Costs; Charles Dawson, Stephen Dinseal; David Fawcett; Joseph and Simon Herker; Thomas Hugill; Joseph Hutchinson; Richard Jackson; George and John Leckly (or Leckley); William Metcalf; George and Thomas Peacock; John, William and James (a lodger) Peddelty (or Peddlety, or Pedley); Joseph Place; George Pratt; Jonathan and (two) John(s) Rain (or Reins); John Redfearn, born in Co. Durham, but with Yorkshire wife; Robert Redford; Thomas Robinson, Martin and James Row (or Raw); John Spensley; Joseph Sedgwick; Joseph Thompson; Thomas and William Tisdale (or Tassdale); George Vipen (or Vipond); Thomas White; Christopher and Henry (a lodger) Wiseman; and perhaps Joseph Winskill.1

With the exception of Simon Herker (farmer), George Leckley (tesmaster), Thomas Robinson (blacksmith), William Tassdale (school-teacher, later a store-keeper) and Joseph Robinson (boots and shoemaker), every single head of family noted above classified himself as a lead-miner. Edward Metcalf, though a 'miner' in 1850, was either then or later the owner of a ten-pin alley.2


Yorkshire families or individuals had already perhaps set out for California, and others were doubtless making plans to follow.

By the title 'miner', justice was barely done to John Redfearn, born probably in Teesdale, but with a Yorkshire wife. Arriving at the New Diggings mines in 1839, at the age of about eighteen, he was able to lease and eventually buy from the early settlers, Champion and Daring, lead lands on New Diggings ridge which yielded handsome returns. For more than thirty years from 1847, he carefully recorded his yearly accounts in "John Redfearn's own book" - the Redfearn & Co.'s mining operations, his "threshing" accounts, his "rail and wood" sales, initial expenses for running a New Diggings school, his purchase of stock in the Milwaukee and Mississippi R.R. Company, and his 'receipts' covered almost everything from the curing of rheumatism to the curing of hides.²

Although there is no confirmatory evidence that Redfearn actually went to California, he at least began to make preparations for the journey. From March 1850, he meticulously listed the expenses that would be incurred. Included in the total costs of $673.22 were

1. History of Lafayette County, Wisconsin, p.744; Iowa County Heritage, 11, Lafayette Co., 1850 Fed. Census, Town of New Diggings, p.179 (Entry 251). In 1850, the household included John Redfearn (aged 29) his wife Alice (22; née Fawcett), baby Thomas (2 months) and - probably his in-laws - Elisabeth Fawcett (59) and Samuel Fawcett (15).

two spans of horses ($294) and a wagon and plank ($90.60), down to
a stove ($10), buffalo robes ($7), medicines ($2.60), 'pain killer'
(90c.), a tea caddy (50c.) and 1/2 lb. cut nails (10c.). If Redfearn
went to California, his stay was short, for between 1847 and 1853,
many thousands of pounds of Redfearn & Co.'s lead ore were hauled
to Leakeley's Furnace on the Fever River, north of New Diggings.
Redfearn & Co.'s receipts were between $19 per 1,000 lb. in 1847 and
$38 per 1,000 lb. in 1853. In 1857, John's brother Robert joined
him in New Diggings.¹

Benton, Lafayette County, within a few miles of New Diggings,
contained an even higher proportion of British families in 1850,
though perhaps a rather smaller number of Yorkshire families.
In that year, the total population of Benton was 2,214,² of whom
1,199, or over 50 per cent, were British-born, including 699 (or
31.6 per cent) English and 461 (or 21.7 per cent) Irish. A further
110 (or 5.0 per cent) were German.³ At least 25 family groups
were headed by North Yorkshiremen, with names such as Alderson,
Brunskill, Calvert, Dinsdale, Fawcett, Harker, Ingram, Peacock
and Watters.⁴ Again, most of these family-heads were ‘minors’,
and George Row was a smelter; but Pete Pedalty was a farmer, Peter
S. Pedalty, a merchant, and Joseph Brunskill and Richard Dinsdale,
butchers.⁵

2. The writer's compilation.
3. Iowa County Heritage, 11, Lafayette Co., 1850 Fed.Census, Town of
Benton, pp. 139-224.
(Entries 21, 35, 67, 72, 76, 80, 83, 88, 101, 118, 146-47, 154, 175,
181-82, 233, 224-25 incorrect enumeration, 244, 258, 269, 278,
310, 409).
5. Ibid., pp. 194, 198, 201, 210 (Entries 76, 118, 147, 244).
A few miles to the east in Lafayette County, Shullsburg, too, had a substantial proportion of British immigrants in 1850. Of the total population of 1662, 706 (or 42.5 per cent) had been born in the British Isles: 386 (or 23.2 per cent) were Irish-born, and 306 (or 18.4 per cent), English-born. Readily identifiable Yorkshire family-heads were all classified as 'miners', save one who was a tavern-keeper.2

Much the same may be said of Hazel Green, to the west of New Diggings and just over the county boundary in Grant. 729 (or 40.2 per cent) of the total population of 1813 in 1850 were British immigrants; and of these, 565 (or 31.2 per cent) were English, and 148 (or 8.2 per cent), Irish. German-born numbered 143 (or 7.9 per cent). Yorkshire family-heads, numbering at least 16, were mainly miners, including James Alton, a smelter, though George Broderick and Joseph Clemenson were wagon-makers, Joseph Tesadale was a miller, James Hird, a blacksmith, and Archibald Atkinson, a farmer.4

1. The writer's compilation.
3. The writer's compilation.
Similarly, at Platteville, Grant County, although out of the total population of 2,166\(^1\) in 1850, only 419 (or 19.3 per cent) had been born in the British Isles, including 348 (or 16.1 per cent) born in England, at least 14 family-heads were Yorkshire-born. George Alcock and his son, John, were both miners, as were Isaac Alcock, Leonard Coats, Richard Hodgson and Francis Raw. Stephen Dinsdale and Philip Jackson were lead smelters, Richard Bonson, John Huntington and Thomas Sheppard were farmers, John Bonson was a butcher, and Thomas Hugill, a surveyor.\(^2\)

Wisconsin County Histories record the residence of many pioneer families in the State. Whilst these and similar sources should frequently be treated with caution as to their complete accuracy, they nevertheless indicate, if only by their examples of 'successful' immigrants, that Yorkshire families were much in evidence in the lead counties. All the towns whose populations in 1850 have already been noted – New Diggings, Benton and Shullsburg, Lafayette County, and Hazel Green and Platteville, Grant County – as well as other mining villages, are to be found in the résumés of Yorkshire-American lives. Almost all, it will be noted from the following examples, the selection excluding settlement at New Diggings, were miners or closely connected with mining at some stage of their American careers.

1. The writer's compilation.

William H. Calvert was born near Moker in March 1815, the son of farming folk, William and Mary (née Harker) Calvert. After emigrating to Wisconsin in 1839, he mined for ten years during which time he bought land adjoining Benton. During a visit to England in 1848-49, he married Jane Alton, a daughter of William and Esther (Cottingham) Alton, of Swaledale; and in 1861, his parents-in-law went to America to settle at Benton. Four of William H. Calvert's five brothers also emigrated to America: Jackson Calvert worked for a few years in the Wisconsin mines before leaving for California in 1851 and settling finally in Nevada City; Jonathan and Thomas Calvert settled in McGregor, Clayton County, Iowa; and Simon Calvert, a cabinet-maker, married in England and settled in Benton. William H. Calvert, a miner at first, then a farmer, prospered mainly from real estate. He and his family were long-time members of the Methodist Church.

Joseph Hutchinson, born in Yorkshire in January 1809, first emigrated to the Dubuque area of Iowa in 1840. He farmed there before moving to Shullsburg in 1851. In Lafayette County, he owned 585 acres of land, also a smelting furnace.

1. J. Schafer, The Wisconsin Lead Region, p.273 (Appendix 111, "Business Farmers, 1880: productions valued at $2,000 or more") lists at Benton, William Calvert, $2,000, 11 cattle, 40 hogs, 305 bushels of wheat. The same reference also notes Thomas Beanbridge, $4,000, 30 hogs, 1500 lb. wool, 1400 bushels of wheat.

2. History of Lafayette County, Wisconsin, p.745; Commemorative Biographical Record... pp. 398-400.

Thomas and Hannah (née Wreakes) Longbotham, of Yorkshire, emigrated to Grant County in 1841. Thomas sold lead ore for a time before going into farming at Paris. John Longbotham, the couple's fifth child, became a banker, merchant and real-estate dealer.\(^1\)

Thomas Alton and Kearton Coates, both Yorkshire-born in 1820, emigrated to America in 1842. Alton worked first as a miner in Chapel Hill, Lafayette County. In 1845, he went back to Yorkshire to marry. The couple returned to Lafayette County for eleven years, then removed to a 160-acre farm at Mifflin, Iowa County. Though retiring in 1878, Alton owned 600 acres of land about 1880.\(^2\) Kearton Coates was also latterly a farmer, at Linden. After emigration in 1842, he worked in the Platteville mines for about eighteen months, then in those at Hazel Green for six months. From June 1844 until 1860, he worked in the Linden mines of Iowa County, where he bought 40 acres of land, an acreage which had increased to 140 by 1880. His marriage to a Devonshire girl produced fifteen children.\(^3\)

James Alderson, born in Yorkshire in 1836, went to America with his parents in 1844, and located at British Hollow. He joined the merchandise business established in 1874 by Yorkshiremen Peacock and Atkinson; and in 1879, he purchased a half-interest with Atkinson, the son of one of the former owners. In 1881, James Alderson became the sole proprietor of the business at Glenhaven, Grant County, on the Mississippi.\(^4\)


Joseph Clemenson was aged 40 when he emigrated from Swaledale in 1846 with his second wife Jane (née Bell). The family spent two years on Jefferson Prairie, then two at Galena, Illinois, before Joseph engaged in smelting at Highland, Iowa County, Wisconsin, between 1850 and 1864. Clemenson died at Highland in December 1867. His eldest living son, James Clemenson, born in Yorkshire in July 1837, went with his parents to America in 1846, spent five years mining gold in Idaho (1862-67) and established a mercantile business at Highland in 1870.1

John Barker was born in Arkengarthdale in August 1824, and one year before emigrating in 1848, he married Mary Nicholson. The couple located first at Council Hill, Illinois, then, in 1850, moved to Linden, Iowa County, where John mined for a short time. He soon purchased a piece of land and farmed. Subsequently, he moved to Mifflin, and, together with two other Yorkshiremen, Bainbridge and Spensley, opened the Penitentiary Mine. After a few years, he sold out to his partners, but was appointed superintendent of the company, a position which he held until nearly the time of his death in November 1880. He was a member of the Primitive Methodist Church from 1860 onwards and was buried at Big Patch, Wisconsin.2 Yet more members of

1. **History of Iowa County, Wisconsin**, p. 884.
the Harker clan, George and Elizabeth, emigrated with their family
direct to a Big Patch farm in the 1840s. One of their sons, Simon,
born in Yorkshire in September 1832, though losing his left hand in
a woollen mill accident—suggesting perhaps earlier migration from
Swaledale to the West Riding—was able to farm on the family
homestead. He smelted, however, at Galena, Illinois, for about eight
years before returning to Big Patch for four or five years. He then
moved to Cuba City, Grant County, where he died in 1896. Simon Harker
married Mary A. Raw, born in Wisconsin of Yorkshire parents, Thomas and
Annie (née Bönson) Raw, of Platteville.¹

The heavy emigration from Swaledale and Arkengarthdale in the
cholera year, 1849, has already been noted. So, too, has the fact that
a large group of North Yorkshiremen took passage in the late February at
Liverpool in the Saxony, bound for New Orleans. Several of these
located at or settled in Benton, Lafayette County. The newly wedded
William H. Calvert returned to Wisconsin with his wife Jane (Alton),
and settled and mined in Benton.² The brothers Thomas (born September
1825) and Peter Walker, sons of the deceased James and Dorothy Walker,

¹. Commemorative Biographical Record, p.459. J. Schafer,
The Wisconsin Lead Region, p.271 (Appendix III, "Business Farmers,
1880..."), lists at Linden, Iowa County:

   (a) George Harker, productions valued at $2,400, 70 hogs,
       275 bushels of wheat, 115 bushels of peas, 160 bushels of
       flax seed; and,

   (b) Simon Harker, productions, $2,200, 160 hogs, 260 bushels of
       wheat, 213 bushels of flax seed.

². History of Lafayette County, Wisconsin, p.745; Commemorative
Biographical Record, pp.398-400.
left the Saxony at New Orleans and sailed up the Mississippi to Galena
on a voyage which claimed the lives of some fifty passengers from
cholera.\(^1\) In Benton, Thomas mined lead, but as he was a mason by
trade, he returned to Jo Daviess County, Illinois, where he worked as
a mason in summer and a miner in winter. Subsequently, he was employed
to purchase mineral for one year by the Big Patch Furnace, near
Shullsburg, Wisconsin, and then worked at a smelting works near Hazel
Green. Having by now acquired sufficient money, Thomas Walker purchased
a 240-acre farm south of Muscoda, Grant County, but a year later
exchanged it for one at Clifton, Grant County. Besides this property
in Wisconsin, Walker also bought 160 acres in Sherman County, Kansas,
about 1888.\(^2\) Edward, a miner, and Elizabeth Hird emigrated with
their family in 1849 and settled on a farm at Benton; and although
Edward died in 1852, and his widow in 1861, the farm was still in the
Hird family’s possession at the beginning of the twentieth century.
At least one of their eight children, James S., born in Yorkshire
in January 1825, became a farmer and miner at Benton.\(^3\) James and
Margaret Metcalfe and their family of seven also emigrated from
North Yorkshire in 1849 by way of New Orleans and the Mississippi.
Metcalfe worked first in the mines at Galena, Illinois, before
purchasing a farm and becoming one of the founders, together with

\(^1\) As “preventatives”, the Walkers took a little slum in their drinking
water, also a little brandy and red pepper.

\(^2\) *Commemorative Biographical Record...*, pp. 290-91.

\(^3\) *Ibid...*, pp. 795-96.
William H. Calvert and others, of the Methodist Church at Benton. In 1868, he bought a farm in Dubuque County, Iowa, where he lived until his death in 1884. Francis Metcalfe, the third of James and Margaret's seventeen children, emigrated with his parents in 1849. Although aged only eleven at the time of leaving Yorkshire, he had already worked with his father in the mines, and this he continued to do in America. In 1862, however, he tramped with four others from the Upper Mississippi to British Columbia and worked in the gold-fields there for four years. Returning to Benton, he engaged in business until his retirement in 1894.

The theme of mining-and-farming continued in the Yorkshire immigrations to Lafayette County in the 1850s. John Raisbeck was born in the Isle of Man in 1803, but moved to North Yorkshire mining later. In 1850, he and his wife Jane (née Bainbridge) emigrated to America with their nine children and settled in Benton. The father mined there for a time, then bought a farm two miles north of the town. He died in 1872, and his widow Jane, in 1878. Both were members of the Methodist Church in Benton. One son, Robert, born in Yorkshire in 1824 and married in 1848, settled in New Diggings in 1849. Another son, Leonard, born in 1842, also became a farmer, but at Benton. Joseph and Prudence Brown also left Yorkshire in 1850 for Benton. Joseph mined lead for three years until he had saved enough to buy a farm east of Shullsburg, living there until his death in 1864. Nicholas H. Brown,

1. Commemorative Biographical Record...., pp. 774-76.
2. Ibid., pp. 417-18; History of Lafayette County, Wisconsin, p. 749.
one of the couple's ten children, worked with his father in the Benton mines, then on his father's farm. He moved into Shullsburg in 1874 where he was in the grocery business.¹

Anthony and Jane Cottingham were residents of Swaledale, probably Gunnerside. Anthony died in 1832, and his widow and four children left Yorkshire for Wisconsin and Benton in 1854. One of the sons, Miles Dixon Cottingham, born in Yorkshire in December 1836, was employed as a miner between 1854 and 1866. He purchased a farm in New Diggings and retired as a "substantial farmer" in 1894, living at Benton. In 1858, the year of his mother's death, he married Ellen Alton, a daughter of William and Esther (née Cottingham) Alton. Ellen was born in Yorkshire in 1838, went to America in 1853, and lived with her sister, Mrs. William H. Calvert, until her marriage. Both Miles Dixon Cottingham and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for over forty years.²

Timothy Cottingham, born in Yorkshire in 1827, married Jane Metcalf in 1849 and emigrated to Benton in 1853. He mined, then farmed. In 1873, he bought a half-interest in a mill and became the sole owner of the Crescent Mills, Benton, the following year. By about 1880, he owned 400 acres of land in Wisconsin, and 1,200 acres in Iowa.³

2. Ibid., p.486; F.J. Carter, *New Diggings is an Old Diggings*, p.63.
If Yorkshire influence was strong in Benton, it was seemingly all-pervading in New Diggings from the 1840's and 1850's onwards. In 1849, Lafayette County was reorganized and divided into townships, the Fever River Precinct becoming the town of New Diggings.  

As seen already, New Diggings possessed in 1850, at the very least, 46 identifiable Yorkshire family-heads who were predominantly miners or miner-farmers. The names of Yorkshire settlers occur frequently in the records and proceedings of the Board of Supervisors for New Diggings from 1854 onwards. James Herker was one of three who were paid $1.00 for services rendered in the election of April 1854. The following year, George Leekley was chairman of the Board of Supervisors. In December 1855, John Alderson was allowed $14.00 for his work on a bridge near New Diggings, and Teasdale and Wallis, $20.25, for their providing merchandise to supers. In March 1856, George Leekley was paid $14.00 for his services as chairman; and the following month, James Herker became one of three overseers of highways.

1. F.J. Carter, New Diggings is an Old Diggings, pp. 50-51.
3. Teasdale & Wallis ran a merchandise business in the 1850's and 1860's. William Wallis was clerk to the New Diggings Board of Supervisors in 1854.
4. F.J. Carter, New Diggings is an Old Diggings, pp. 51-54.
In 1860, a total of 314 family groups were enumerated in New Diggings. Of these, no fewer than 268 family-heads were British-born; 113 English, 153 Irish and two Scottish. Only 40 had been born in America, and even one or two of these were of first-generation Yorkshire-American stock.¹

At the beginning of the Civil War, most able-bodied men, permanently resident in the New Diggings area, responded readily to the call to arms. A few lead miners, however, "often of no fixed abode", objected strongly to the war and the draft. In June 1862, a secret association, The Knights of the Golden Circle, was formed to resist the draft. A Union League was subsequently formed to combat the aims of The Knights. In the autumn of 1862, when the draft for nine months' service was issued, James Harker was appointed a deputy-sheriff for the New Diggings district to assist in the enlistment of men. Some resistance to the draft continued, and, at the Governor's request, a 'Home Guard' was organised to maintain the authority of law; and this was done at New Diggings in August 1863. The names of many Yorkshire immigrants and their sons appear on the muster-roll of the Lafayette Guard. William Bird was a Captain, John Harker, a 1st Lieutenant, and Thomas Harker and John Alderson, Line Sergeants. The roll-call of privates in the Lafayette Guard could easily be mistaken for members of the Loyal Deles Volunteers, formed as a Home Guard in Yorkshire at the beginning of the nineteenth century to

¹ F.J. Carter, *New Diggings is an Old Diggings*, p. 59.
combat the menace of Napoleonic invasion. 


Accounts with the New Diggings store of Vipond & Campbell in the 1850's and 1860's reveal the patronage of many Yorkshire-American customers. Between at least 1850 and 1853, these included: Mrs. M. and Ralph Alderson, and Ralph Alderson & Co.; Allison, William Bainbridge, Simon Coates and Coltman & Coates, Michael, Isaiah and Martin Calvert, Solomon Dinsdale, Mrs. John and David Fawcett, Joseph Hutchinson, James Harker, Thomas Hugill and Hugill & Wall, Mrs. Simon, Miss Mary and Thomas W. Harker, George and John Leekley, Lines & Calvert, Peter, Edward and William Metcalf, Thomas and George Peacock, George and Thomas Pratt, Pratt & Raw, George Pratt & Co., James, John, Martin and Robert Raw, John Spencier (Spensley?) and John Watters. James Harker was still a customer of the store in July 1859, as was Ralph Alderson in 1869-70.

2. F. J. Carter, New Diggings is an Old Diggings, pp. 59-60.
3. Ibid., p.62.
4. Ibid., pp.99-106.
5. Ibid., pp. 64-65.
As at nearby Benton, and elsewhere in the Upper Mississippi, Yorkshire immigrants, transferring their Methodist faith from England, were instrumental in establishing their denomination in the New Diggings area. A Methodist Church, later used by the Free Methodists, was built in New Diggings in 1848 by the brothers Richard and James Jackson and by a "Mr. Calvert". James Jackson was the first preacher, followed later by his nephew, Francis Jackson.1 Earlier, in 1842, nine members of the Primitive Methodist Connexion, settlers from England, including Leekleys and Hodgsons, met at Grant Hill, between New Diggings and Galena. The following February, the group held its first quarterly Conference and engaged John Leckley as "itinerant preacher". A second class was organised at Vinegar Hill, Illinois, and a third at New Diggings, where a stone church was built in 1846. John Leckley, who died in February 1854, Robert Hodgson, F. Dobson, John Alderson and George White were local and itinerant preachers for some years. Trustees of the Primitive Methodist Society in New Diggings in 1848 were William Bainbridge, Joseph Dobson, Issiah Gill, John Leckley, Joseph Morton, John Reine, Thomas Robinson and George Vipond. By 1849, there were 1049 members in the Circuit. A copy book of a boys' class in the Sunday School in 1861 includes the names of James Alderson, Joseph Fowler, J.R. Leckley, Joseph Peacock, John and William Reine, John Row, Joseph Sedgwick, Thomas William Teesdale and Joseph Thompson.2


2. Ibid., pp. 31-36; New Diggings on the Fever..., p.78.
Similarly, at Leadmine (earlier Leadville, or Democrat), near New Diggings and Aetna, where Joseph Harker was the first village storekeeper and where one of two later stores was run by John Buxton, the earliest members of the Leadmine Primitive Methodist Church included Birds, Robinsons, Peacocks and Clarksons.¹

The Wisconsin pioneer leadmining period ended about 1860, though in the New Diggings area, Robert Champion found rich deposits in 1861 which subsequently yielded some 7,000,000 lb. of lead. Despite inflated lead prices during the Civil War, surface deposits became exhausted and the effort of securing the mineral from lower levels incurred ever-increasing costs. From the 1870s onwards, zinc mining became the basic industry, the mineral first being obtained from the waste of lead mining. For many years, however, black jack and dry-bone deposits were mined concurrently at Highland, Mifflin, Linden and New Diggings; but old-fashioned lead-smelting furnaces, such as Leekleys at New Diggings, gradually closed down. Yet, the Old Sally Wet(t)ers Zinc Mine on Thomas Beinbridge land began operations there, as did another near Aetna.

For the remainder of the nineteenth century, mining methods ranged from the most primitive to most modern then available, dependent upon the size, potential and capitalisation of the mine. The old processes of washing, hand-picking, hand-jigging and hand-drilling, together with the use of early Cornish lift pumps and horse-power holsts, continued until the early twentieth century.² The mine situated between Linden and

1. F.J. Carter, New Diggings is an Old Diggings, p.69.
2. Ibid., p.72; Complete Year Book, 1906, p.9.
Mineral Point, visited by James L. Broderick in 1877, exhibited both the old and the new. He wrote:

"We called at a very good lead- and zinc-mine, and went down the shaft on ladders of 12 feet each, each terminating and resting upon a little platform. The work is drawn up by two horses up the other part of the shaft. The mineral lies in two beds, like coal, one at the top of about 7 feet of limestone, the other at the bottom. The upper seam is all lead ore, the other lead and zinc. They blast all this 7 feet of rock clean out and cast it away behind, the width taken out being about 40 or 50 yards. It is astonishing how the roof keeps up. They bore for blasting ("blowing") with a machine driven by compressed air, forced from a distance outside in iron pipes by a steam engine. They fire all the holes at once by electricity [from a battery]."

Until the late nineteenth century, a majority of lead- and zinc-mining properties were worked and developed either by individuals or partnerships, not by incorporated companies. Increasingly, however, larger companies took over the industry and these were able to provide the greater capital necessary for more sophisticated exploitation.

2. Complete Year Book, 1906, p. 9; F. J. Carter, New Diggings is an Old Diggings, p. 72.
The early years of the twentieth century witnessed a boom in the Wisconsin lead and zinc industry, and in 1906, the state ranked second only to Missouri and Kansas in the production of these minerals. In that year, the population of Platteville was over 5,000, an increase of one-fifth on the figure of two years earlier. A thousand miners were employed there out of a total of nearly 2,500 in Grant County. In these boom years of initial deep mining, two mines within the Platteville city limits paid an average of $15,000 a month in dividends; and in one case, monthly dividends equalled one-third to one-half of capital stock. The population of Mineral Point, considered "the metropolis of the zinc and lead market", was about 4,000 in 1906. The Mineral Point Lead and Zinc Works was one of the largest reducing plants in the United States.1 The population of New Diggings, however, fell from 1,374 in 1890 to 1,124 in 1900.2

In 1906, 440 mining companies were incorporated or operating in Wisconsin - about ten times as many as in either Illinois or Iowa - and these included companies at Platteville (77), Cuba City (40), Mineral Point (37), Benton and Livingston (32 each), Lancaster and Montfort (25 each), Dodgeville, Hazel Green and Linden (18 each), Highland and Shullsburg (17 each) and Potosi (15). New Diggings possessed only four.3 Enormous variations in capitalisation reflected the range of

2. F.J. Carter, New Diggings is an Old Diggings, pp. 78, 93. The population of New Diggings in 1948 was only 150-200.
operations; from £1,000 or £2,000 at one end of the scale to £250,000, 1
£500,000 2 and even £1,000,000 3 at the other. 4

Yorkshire-Americans, especially the Calverts and Spensleys,
continued to play a prominent part in the Wisconsin lead- and zinc-
industry of the early twentieth century. In 1906, lead-prospecting
was taking place on the Simon Brunskill farm at Shullsburg. 5 Tom Calvert
was one of five directors of the Burrell Mining Co., which, with a capital
of £60,000, had under lease 240 acres owned by the Calvert Bros. Co., one
mile from Benton. Two shafts had been sunk and rich lead ore was being
raised. 6 Again, James Calvert was one of five directors of the Calvert
Mining Co., also with a capital of £60,000, which had leases on 215 acres
near Benton on Calvert property. This was land from which large quantities
of lead had been obtained from surface workings in the early 1850s. 7
Calvert Spensley, of Mineral Point, one of those who "amassed fortunes
in mining and who...gained fame abroad", was a director of the Hazel Green

1. Etna Mining Co. and Tommy Dod Mining Co., at Benton, Wis.
2. Consolidated Mining, Milling & Manufacturing Co., at Highland,
   Livingston and Montfort, Wis.
3. Eberle Mining Co., at Lancaster, Wis.
5. Ibid., p. 101.
6. Ibid., p. 103.
Mining Co., the secretary of the Kennedy Mining Co., Hazel Green, and president and director of the Looney Mine, near Benton. The Kennedy Mining Co. was capitalized at $300,000, and mined sheet ore and disseminated ore at a depth of 117 feet. The mine ran night and day, employed from forty to fifty workers, and operated a 100-ton concentrating mill, a 50-ton roaster and modern machinery, including air drills. The 3,000 shares were owned by four people. The Looney Mine, worked at a depth of 160 feet, had, by contrast, capitalisation of only $5,000. Lastly, a Spensley was one of five directors of the Lucky Seven Mine at Mineral Point, mining black jack and 'sulphur' at a depth of 65 feet.

Towards the end of the nineteenth century, some affluent Yorkshire-Americans combined their mining interests with business farming. In particular, the Spensleys of Mineral Point have already been noted in this category. Other Yorkshire-American farmers and their sons in Wisconsin seem to have devoted their energies entirely to substantial business, as opposed to subsistence farming by the 1880s, though again, it is possible that two decades later, well capitalized mining companies

2. Ibid., p.129.
3. Ibid., p. 133.
4. Ibid.
sought leases to exploit deeply sited ore on farming land which had formerly yielded surface mineral. In Lafayette County, the productions of Thomas Bainbridge and William H. Calvert at Benton were valued at £4,000 and £2,000 in 1880; those of Matthew Robinson, Isaac Bird and Thomas Bainbridge at New Diggings, £2,500, £2,410 and £2,075, respectively; and those of James Huntington and Thomas and James Raw at Seymour, £2,660 and £2,000. At Monticello, Richard Levitt's farm produce in 1880 was valued at £2,000.\(^1\) In Iowa County, the production (hogs, wheat and flaxseed), at Mifflin, of Frank Bonson and James Bird were valued at £3,000 and £2,550.\(^2\) In the third lead-producing county, Grant, the Huntingtons at Platteville - George, sr., George C., George R. and Frank - seem to have directed their efforts almost entirely at the hog market in 1880, their productions being valued at £3,500, £2,500, £3,000 and £4,800, respectively.\(^3\) Charles Bonson at Clifton sold cattle and flaxseed to the value of £2,500 in 1880; and Simon Marker at Smelser, £2,108 worth of cattle and hogs.\(^4\) At Fennimore, the productions of Matthew Preston (cattle, hogs and flaxseed) and John Dinsdale (cattle and hogs) were valued at £4,000 and £2,400.\(^5\)

2. Ibid., pp. 271-72.
3. Ibid., pp. 269-70.
4. Ibid., pp. 267, 270.
5. Ibid., p. 268.
CONCLUSION

Yorkshire rural emigration on the eve of the American Revolution was coincidental with, or slightly prior to a time of far-reaching agrarian changes in the North and East Ridings. Enclosure reached its peak in the East Riding in the 1760s and 1770s. Rising costs of living also encouraged or compelled farmers of property, tenants and labourers to consider their families' economic standing and their children's future. Hard times were common to most of England at the time, but, for the farmers of the Yorkshire uplands and wold country, far more important was the uncertainty caused by the spirit of progress and improvement which was evident in the Ridings.

Many farmers of wealth and substantial property emigrated partly as a result of inducements offered by Lt. Governor Michael Francklin of Nova Scotia and by his locally appointed agents in Yorkshire. The main body of Yorkshire emigrants, however, seems to have consisted of small farmers, renting, not owning, their land; although tenant farmers, their rented farms had been handed down through generations. At the time, rents had either been raised substantially or there was clear intent to do so. Their wealth lay in an ability to convert farm animals, equipment and household effects into cash.

The means of conveyance from Yorkshire ports to Nova Scotia, the main area of attraction between 1772 and 1775, was readily available. Evidence points to Liverpool as being the recognised port of departure in 1772. But the potential emigrant trade from the North
and East Ridings became so great in itself that Hull and other Yorkshire ports laid on direct sailings for Nova Scotia between 1773 and 1775. Such outward sailings counter-balanced incoming timber cargoes. It is probable that eleven substantial groups totalling over one thousand emigrants in all reached Nova Scotia from Yorkshire.

Despite savage winters and plagues of mosquitoes, Yorkshire settlers located and farmed settlements in the Cumberland Basin area of Nova Scotia and parts of later New Brunswick. For long, they retained their Yorkshire identity by intermarriage, by living in close proximity and by their frequent display of commonly held Methodist convictions. Their loyalty to the Crown played an important part in saving Cumberland County, even Nova Scotia, from American domination at the time of the War of Independence.

Rural departure also accounted for the importance of Hull as an emigration port between the end of the Napoleonic Wars and 1860. The numbers of emigrants leaving Hull, particularly for Quebec, displayed cyclical peaks which may, in general, be equated with depressed conditions and distress in Hull's emigration-hinterland of east Yorkshire and north Lincolnshire. The flush of emigration by way of the port in the years 1815-19 fell away in the early 'twenties before rising again to the 1827-35 peak.

The early 1830's mark Hull's hey-day as an emigration port for North America. In 1831, an all-time peak year for the port, more passengers sailed from Hull to Quebec than from any other port in England and Wales. For a few years, Hull was at least as important, if not more so, than Liverpool for sailings to the St. Lawrence.
The resurgence of substantial rural emigration in the 1840s again formed the background to regular sailings from the Humber. The railway boom of the 1840s produced both advantages and disadvantages for Hull. Railway-building stimulated the traditional demand for timber from Quebec (and the Baltic); and these profits augmented the prosperous emigrant trade. On the other hand, the new facility afforded by the train to cross northern England meant that rural emigrants on the eastern side of the country were enabled to reach Liverpool more easily and to embark there on either steam - or sailing - ship. Continental emigrants arriving at Hull generally preferred to start their transatlantic crossing at Liverpool. Even so, Hull witnessed the departure of eighty vessels for Quebec in the years 1840-46. Just as Hull's timber and emigrant trades were interwoven, the port's cotton industry allowed irregular opportunities for emigrants to sail for the southern ports of the United States in the years 1841-46 and 1850-53.

Hull's emigrant trade was maintained in the early 1850s by large-scale rural exoduses from east Yorkshire and north Lincolnshire, despite the steadily overwhelming importance of Liverpool. By 1860, however, in the face of such competition, Hull's role as an emigration port for North America had waned to extinction. Hull's connection with New York, though not insignificant, was never as important as that with
Quebec. Attempts to compete with Liverpool on the New York route by establishing a line of packets in 1827-30, 1839 and 1852 (steam) proved short-lived or abortive.

Emigrant departures from other Yorkshire ports – Whitby, Scarborough and Bridlington – parallel the peak years in Hull sailings. Lean years at Hull were usually reflected in no sailings from the Yorkshire outports. After Hull, Whitby was particularly important in some years, especially the early 1830s.

In the eighteenth century, the North American colonies formed by far the most important market for British woollen and worsted fabrics. After the Revolutionary War, and despite the temporary interruption in trade caused by the Anglo-American War, this pattern continued with the United States until at least the mid-nineteenth century. The Anglo-American cloth trade was effected in many ways by American and English merchants, and, especially in West Yorkshire, by several variations of manufacturing–merchants and clothier–manufacturers who hoped to reap the benefits of overseas enterprise. Throughout the period, members of Yorkshire firms went to America to observe the market, to stay temporarily or to reside permanently often becoming naturalised Americans. Yorkshire traders emigrated to settle in ports along the Atlantic seaboard and to serve as agents, commission merchants or merchants in their own right, buying British textiles and taking advantage, until 1812, of relatively low tariffs.
The years, 1815-50, represented the most prolific period of activity in Yorkshire-American trade; and the United States received in nearly every year a greater value of British woollens than any other single country. As late as 1851, about 30 per cent of British woollen and worsted exports were consigned to the United States. As domestic American production of low- and medium-quality woollens increased, so American demand for worsteds grew in importance during the 1840s and 1850s, until worsted imports were of greater significance than woollen. By 1860, American cloth imports of wool textiles consisted almost entirely of worsteds and superior woollens. In the later period, the involvement of the Butterfield family, of Keighley, Bradford and New York, in this transatlantic trade was probably pre-eminent.

During the American colonial period, the American manufacture of woollen cloth was primarily for domestic use. From the earliest years, Yorkshire emigrants transferred their textile skills to North America. Acts in 1719 and 1750 prohibited artisans from emigrating to countries other than British colonies, but, until 1776, the emigrants' American destinations were still part of the British Empire.

Between the end of the American Revolution and the War of 1812, there occurred a continuous, and at times considerable, influx of industrial workers into the United States. This did much to carry the American cotton-manufacturing industry through the infant factory stage; and it also greatly stimulated the manufacture of American woollens and linens. American encouragement was given for skilled emigrants, expert in the making or operation of the new machines of Britain's Industrial Revolution, to develop manufactures
so as to reduce the reliance on British exports of cloth. Britain attempted to prevent the emigration of skilled artisans (with limited success). The Scholfield brothers from Saddleworth are celebrated for their part in the early development of the American wool textile industry, especially as initiators of small factories. The early American production of woollens faced heavy competition from cheaper, better quality imports from Britain, and suffered from under-capitalisation and the quality of wool supply. Emigrants in the last two decades of the eighteenth century from Yorkshire, Scotland and the West Country generally manufactured woollen cloths within the household and handicraft system - but their arrival coincided with the early transitional stages of development from household to small factory. New immigrants with the knowledge of spinning and weaving witnessed, participated in or indeed initiated the remarkable advance in technical equipment and knowledge in the American woollen-manufacturing industry. They emigrated with the knowledge of Hargreaves' spinning jenny, Arkwright's water-frame and Crompton's mule. In their adopted country, these men were weaving, dyeing and finishing woollens or pattern-printing on calico. Perhaps most important, they were superintending or instructing native Americans in the new techniques of textile manufacturing.

The emigration of Yorkshire textile workers between the end of the Anglo-American and Napoleonic Wars and about 1860 was interwoven with periods of industrial depression and, to a lesser extent, with displacement by machinery of hand skills at home, and the 'pull' factors of expected prosperity and developing industrialisation in American textiles. The
generally depressed periods in the West Riding of 1815-22, 1825-33 and the 1840s were conducive to quests for alternative residence across the Atlantic. Especially during the 1840s and 1850s, emigration societies (flourishing temporarily, and regional or even local in character), public subscriptions, and occasionally the more benevolent of large manufacturers, assisted or encouraged West Riding textile workers and others to emigrate to the United States. Pleas for assistance to local or central authority, however, generally encountered prevarication or downright refusal.

Whereas the hand-weaver's position and status were undermined over a protracted period (and even longer in the woollen than in the worsted sector), the handcomber's formerly elite position in worsted was destroyed almost overnight. Handcombing was highly localised within the West Riding, especially in the Bradford, Keighley and Halifax areas. The problems associated with the introduction of the combing machine were local, therefore, rather than regional, but many thousands of workers were involved. The 'solution' of their transference to other occupations, often entailing migration and emigration, contained a high degree of voluntary or self-help.

The original band of Bradford combers were augmented by recruits from outlying areas, from northern and other counties, and especially from Ireland. Local handweavers and other domestic textile workers also became handcombers. Many factors contributed to the progressive decline in the woolcombers' position: the strike of 1825; the collapse of their union; overmanning caused by the many newcomers to Bradford; and the depressed 1840s. Most of all, their position was destroyed by the introduction of the combing machine.
Those woolcombers who reached the United States were uncertain of gaining similar work. The problem in America was not so much that combing machines were widely used, but that worsted manufacturing - as opposed to woollen - was still in its relative infancy. The worsted industry there did not get a genuine start until about 1850 with the introduction of modern combing processes. Bradford woolcombers might find their skills of some use in New England and elsewhere until about 1860.

Halifax woolcombers, far fewer in number than Bradford's, were more likely to be following a dual occupation in agriculture and textiles. The problem was temporarily severe in Halifax, but not as intransigent as in Bradford. Fewer combers in the smaller Halifax worsted industry were subjected to redundancy and re-deployment. Halifax's major employer assisted in retraining and in the emigration of limited numbers to Australia and America.

As in Britain, power-driven machinery and factory organisation were introduced later and less readily into the American woollen and especially worsted, industries than into the American cotton. Therefore, widespread opportunities existed in New England wool textiles for the Yorkshire immigrant to employ his traditional skills, to introduce recently acquired technical expertise or to adapt himself in a new environment to changes in industrial techniques.

English expertise largely established the foundations of the American woollen and worsted industry. Samuel Slater, recognised as the 'father of the American cotton industry', was mirrored by the
Scholfield brothers from Saddleworth in wool textiles. Many immigrants of Yorkshire origin — not least James Beaumont from Denby, the Hollingworths from Honley, and Thomas Goodall from Dewsbury — played notable parts in the early American industry. Richard Kitson, of Cleckheaton, became the leading American producer of picking machinery.

Yorkshiremen whose livelihood was likely to disappear as a result of technological advances, and, or, whose skills brought little or no return during depressed times, looked to the United States where their skills would be recognised. Yorkshiremen introduced new or different techniques, started new industry and generally stimulated infant, siling or established industries. Immigrants moved into those parts of America where there was evidence already that their expertise would be appreciated — in New England, parts of New York State and New Jersey, and Philadelphia. Yorkshire know-how was often and soon rewarded by supervisory and executive positions in industry.

In the Post-Bellum period, with the factory system firmly established in the United States, many Yorkshire textile operatives with specific skills in the production of worsteds, woollens and alpacas moved directly into American factories producing or introducing the production of the same materials. The reasons are not hard to find: their skills were required; a member of the family or friend was already employed there; their language presented no difficulty in the process of 'Americanisation'; and the American employer often contracted for such workers (officially until 1884). The Arlington and Pacific Mills in Lawrence, Mass., attracted large numbers of Bradford operatives. The same was true to a lesser degree of many New England and other eastern American textile centres.
As in wool textiles, the American market played a dominant part in the export trade of the Yorkshire hardware and cutlery industries. From about the end of the Seven Years' War onwards, Sheffield merchants traded with America and their representatives crossed the Atlantic; or Yorkshire merchant-manufacturers entered into partnership with American merchants. The Yorkshire representative or agent often emigrated permanently from the early nineteenth century onwards, especially after 1815.

Evidence occurs of the emigration of Yorkshire metal-workers before the American Revolution. From the end of the Napoleonic Wars, the emigration of metal-workers was prompted by expected opportunities in America, by periods of industrial depression at home (especially in the early 1830s and from the late 1830s onwards) and by offers of higher wages and better conditions advertised by American employers.

Emigration from the Sheffield area was at its peak in the 1840s. Reasons for this included: the lack of work, or low wages when employed; the Chartist-Radical alliance was also at its peak in 1848-49; and the activities of the Sheffield Free Emigration Society and Mormon Church. Emigration was employed as a weapon with which to intimidate those employers reluctant to raise wages - by union branches of the file trade (1866) and spring-knife trade (1867). American employers made tempting offers in the late 1860s. With a revival of trade in Sheffield in the early 1870s, coupled with hard times in the United States, some skilled men returned home. Substantial emigration occurred again in the late 1870s, with unemployment or short-time working rife in Sheffield. Assistance to emigrate was given by Sheffield trade unions in the 1880s. In 1890, Englishmen formed no less than one-quarter of foreign-born tool and cutlery makers in America.
Again as in wool textiles, skilled British immigrants found their services much in demand, especially after the mid-1830s in the manufacturing shops of the Connecticut and Naugatuck valleys, and in Worcester and Taunton, Mass. Sheffield immigrants were important in the formative years of Connecticut’s cutlery and hardware industries. Native American workers were able to forge, temper and grind, but immigrants to the Connecticut valley brought their expertise in the production of fine cutlery. Wherever the different branches of cutlery, hardware and metal-ware production were in evidence in Connecticut and adjacent Massachusetts in the second half of the nineteenth century, skilled Sheffield workers were to be found, nearly always in small establishments.

Similarly, Sheffield immigrants found their skills required in Matteawan, Walden and Williamsburg, New York; and in the manufacture of silver-ware, Britannia ware and electro-plated goods in Paterson and Newark, New Jersey.

British skills found their way into American furnaces, forges and foundries. Most of the metallurgical advances of the nineteenth century originated in Britain and were copied in the United States. Immigrant British iron and steel workers hastened the transference of these new processes to America. Local labourers formed the bulk of workers at a new Pittsburgh steel mill in the 1860s, but the expertise was introduced by skilled Sheffield, Birmingham and Manchester immigrants. In the mid-1860s, recruitment through emigrant agencies and importation of key workmen on contract satisfied some of the demand for foreign expertise in American blast furnaces and in the puddling and moulding processes. Sheffield workmen skilled in specific processes were contracted for by American employers. Philadelphia’s wide-ranging edge-tool industries strongly attracted Sheffield immigrants.
Leadmining and agriculture in varying degrees commonly formed a duality of occupation in the Pennine Dales of Yorkshire: leadmining provided the main alternative occupation to farming, and vice-versa. Men who were primarily miners frequently rented a small piece of intake land to offset low or erratic wages underground or in the smelting mill. When Yorkshire leadminers emigrated to the Upper Mississippi region in the nineteenth century, they took with them the same traditions of occupation.

Employment in Yorkshire leadmining was directly related to two main economic factors: the state of the lead market (which affected the whole mining region); and the degree of exploitation and productivity of a particular field (which affected the local dale, field or even vein of ore). The coincidence of these two factors, particularly when the lead market was suffering a severe and prolonged depression, was likely to encourage miners, and those dependent upon local mining for their livelihood, to investigate prospects outside the area. Many looked for improvement in the growing urban areas of Yorkshire, Lancashire and the North-East; or in the coalmining of Durham or in the shipbuilding of Tyne and Wear. Some returned when leadmining took an up-turn. Many, however, especially from Swaledale, Arkengarthdale and Wensleydale, left to undertake similar work across the Atlantic.

Between the end of the Napoleonic Wars and about 1833, three broad periods of depression and relative prosperity occurred. Depression in the immediate post-war years was followed by moderate prosperity in the early 1820s (Swaledale and Arkengarthdale, indeed, reached maximum prosperity in the early 'twenties). A steady and catastrophic fall in lead prices between 1825 and 1833, mainly caused by considerable supplies furnished by Spanish mines, produced a period of
almost unrelieved depression in the Yorkshire leadmining industry. In the late 1820s and early 1830s, many small and some large companies failed. Wages similarly fell drastically. The years 1829-33 marked the first large-scale emigration from the Yorkshire leadmining areas.

From the beginning of the depressed period starting in the late 'twenties, first a trickle, then a stream of North Yorkshire miners surged across the Atlantic. Although the early emigrants were more likely to be single than married men, from the first, whole family units set out. By the late 1840s, almost all those emigrating from North Yorkshire to the Upper Mississippi were either related to, or were acquainted with the earlier migrants.

The majority of North Yorkshire emigrants journeyed direct by either the Atlantic seaboard or New Orleans to the Upper Mississippi region of Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois. Sizable groups often emigrated together, for example, by the Roscius (in 1839), from Liverpool to New York, and by the Saxony (in 1849), from Liverpool to New Orleans. Some, however, as indicated by children's birth-places in America, reached the Upper Mississippi in more leisurely fashion. A few others located in coal-mining areas of Ohio, (West) Virginia and Pennsylvania. Some sought Californian and Australian gold.

After heavy emigration in the 1840s (and especially in 1849), some improvement in the lead trade and relative prosperity in Swaledale reduced the numbers leaving for America. Emigration (and migration) fever had extracted the local population surplus to the level of the current economic requirements of the northern lead valleys.
But some emigrants continued to leave in the 1850s and 1860s. Members of families who had stayed in England in the 1840s commonly sailed to join closely knit family groups in Wisconsin. Relationships forged between families at home were maintained and emphasised in America by marriage, work, adjacent residence and Methodist faith. The pioneers of the 1830s and 1840s paved the way for the absorption of later emigrants.

Yorkshire immigrants began to arrive at Dubuque, Iowa, from almost the time of the town's first permanent settlement (1833). Attracted to Dubuque by the abundance of lead ore, they became miner-farmers, farmer-miners, farmers and, or, stock-raisers at different times during their American careers. Yorkshire immigrants were scattered in many parts of the Dubuque area, but significant concentrations developed at Center Grove, Catfish Creek and Rockdale. Some second - or third - generation Yorkshire-Americans farmed farther afield in Iowa; or, in Dubuque itself, they branched out into other occupations, often commercial or professional. Some immigrants and their sons, especially in the early days, migrated within the leadmining region before putting down roots in one of the three States.

The introduction of the blast furnace, its application to lead-smelting, and its extension throughout the Upper Mississippi (and later, Missouri) lead-bearing regions, is owed to Swaledale miners and smelters. Yorkshire families frequently continued to play important roles in the management of the lead (and later, lead-zinc) industry of the Dubuque area.
until the twentieth century. Swaledale and Wensleydale in Iowa, related by geographical origin, marriage, Methodist faith and occupation, still looked upon themselves as a fairly closely-knit ethnic unit in the 1870s, though by then many had been living in America for three or four decades. Even in the 1870s (and probably later), many continued to converse in their old North Yorkshire dialect and to meet at holidays, weddings and funerals.

The earliest North Yorkshire immigrants to the Galena and Fever River areas of north-west Illinois arrived in the late 1820s, shortly after the first Cornishmen (1827). Many passed through Galena on their way to Dubuque, Iowa, or into the plumbiferous areas of south-west Wisconsin.

By 1850, Yorkshiremen were to be found scattered throughout many settlements in Jo Daviess County, Illinois, but Dales immigrants in general on the east side of the Mississippi preferred to settle in Grant, Lafayette and Iowa Counties, Wisconsin, to the north. The first Yorkshiremen began to reach and settle in Wisconsin lead areas about 1839, to be followed by many others in the 1840s, the most important boom period of Upper Mississippi mining (1847 is generally recognised as the peak lead year). On the evidence of Census records, Yorkshire immigrants, though usually more widely dispersed than the Cornish, were sometimes to be found concentrated in substantial numbers. Of all Wisconsin mining localities preferred by Yorkshiremen, New Diggings, Lafayette County, probably stands first, though many lived at Benton and Shullsburg in the same county, and in or near Hazel Green and
Platteville, Grant County. The Yorkshire Spensleys were prominent at Mineral Point. But a fair scattering of Yorkshire immigrants were to be found throughout the three lead counties of Wisconsin; and many moved several times before settling permanently.

Yorkshire immigrants to the Wisconsin lead region, as in Dubuque, were predominantly miners, and some continued in mining and smelting enterprises for the rest of their lives. Many, though basically miners, miner-farmers, farmer-miners, labourers or tradesmen concerned with the North Yorkshire mining industry also hoped to acquire American acreage in a region which most uncommonly combined "almost ideal farming conditions with a fruitful mining opportunity". Some Yorkshire-Americans, especially the Calverts and Spensleys, continued to play a prominent part in the Wisconsin lead and zinc industry until the early twentieth century. Towards the end of the nineteenth century, some, the more affluent, combined their mining interests with business farming. Others devoted their energies entirely to business farming, as opposed to subsistence farming.

It is clear that both British North America and the developing United States benefited greatly from the many thousands of Yorkshire emigrants who crossed the Atlantic in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Although only a small proportion of the total seeking security and hoped-for advancement in the Land of Liberty, Yorkshiremen introduced their expertise into most aspects of American commercial and industrial life. In particular, the development of the American wool textile, cutlery and hardware, and lead-mining industries in the nineteenth century would have been either impossible or much retarded without the assistance and determination afforded by the sons (and daughters) of the County of Broad Acres.
APPENDIX A-1

Notes on Identified Landlords named by Emigrants leaving Hull on the ships Two Friends and Albion, March 1774.

1. LORD JOHN CAVENDISH (1732-96).

Lords Frederick and John Cavendish, younger sons of the 3rd Duke of Devonshire, acquired, probably by purchase, in the mid-1760s, the manor and advowson of Hawnyby, this parish being a large, generally moorland tract, lying between the Cleveland Hills on the north and Hambleton Hills on the south-west, but with some cultivation of wheat, barley and oats. Hilton, a small village, parish and manor, between Yarm and Stokesley, followed the same descent as Hawnyby until the death of Lord John Cavendish in 1796. Lord Frederick Cavendish died in 1803. Lord John Cavendish was one of the two re-elected candidates to Parliament for the city of York in the October 1774 Election. Deeds, etc., for land belonging to the Cavendishes in Hawnyby, Hilton and elsewhere, are held by the Yorkshire Archaeological Society.

2. LORD BRUCE.

Edward Bruce, created Lord Bruce of Kinloss, 22 Feb. 1603, possessed large tracts of land, including Whorlton and Jervaulx Abbey. In the eighteenth century, Charles, 4th Lord Bruce of Whorlton, 3rd Lord Bruce of Skelton, 4th Earl of Elgin, 3rd Earl of Ailesbury, was further created, 17 Apr. 1746, Lord Bruce of Tottenham, with remainder to his nephew, Thomas Bruce Brudenell. When Charles died, 10 Feb. 1746-47, without male issue, all titles except Bruce of Tottenham lapsed, and the estates went to Thomas B. Brudenell, created Earl of Ailesbury. Upon his death in 1814, he was succeeded by his son, Charles, created Marquis of Ailesbury in 1821, who used his seat at Jervaulx Abbey 'occasionally'. The last named died 4 Jan. 1856, in his 83rd year, at Tottenham Park, Wiltshire.

3. JOHN MATTHEWS.

John Matthews was particularly associated with the Stokesley area. Elizabeth, wife of William Walker, was lady of the manor of Easby (3½ m. E. of Stokesley) in 1748, and had two daughters and co-heirs, one of whom, Susanna, married John Matthews. At some time later than 1720, Kirby (or Kirkby) in Cleveland parish (Langbaurgh Wapentake), some 2m. S.E. of Stokesley, is said to have been sold by John Matthews (?) father/son) to Thomas Wayne. In Leake parish (Allerton Wapentake), Nether Silton (east of Northallerton, under the scarp of the Hambletons) followed the descent of Lew Borrowby in the Bollie family; when the estates were divided under an order of 1751, Nether Silton was allotted to Sir Cyril Wyche (or, Wych), bert., but his share was sold to John Matthews in the following year, 1752. Similarly, in the Whitby area, Sir Cyril Wyche, member of an old diplomatic family, English Resident at the Hans Towns, and created a baronet in 1729, mortgaged his share of Whitby to John Matthews, in 1752 arranging for the absolute sale; this share, when the manors were divided, in 1752 also, consisted of the manors of Uggleharnby and Eskdaleside (about 4m. S.W. of the town of Whitby).

4. BEILBY THOMPSON (1742-99).

Beilby Thompson, of Eshrick, Yorkshire, was born 17th April 1742, the first son of Beilby Thompson, of Eshrick, by his second wife Sarah, daughter of Richard Roundell, of Hutton Wandsley, widow of Sir Percy Dawes, 4th Baronet. Beilby Thompson, jun., was M.P. for Hedon (1768-80; and 1790-96) and Thirsk (1780-84), and Mayor of Hedon (1777, 1787). He died 10 Jun 1799.

Eshrick, 6m. S.S.E. of York is noted on Thomas Jefferys' Map of Yorkshire (1772; corrected 1775) as the home of 'Beilby Thompson, Esq.'. Some fifty years later, Baines lists 'Escarieke Hall' as the residence of 'Beilby Thompson, Esq.'

The MS diary of Beilby Thompson was (in 1955) in the possession of Mr. Forbes Adams, Selby, Yorkshire.

2. Ibid., p.254.
3. Ibid., I, p.415.
4. Ibid., II, p.521.
6. Thomas Jefferys, Map of Yorkshire, Plate XLI ('The Environs of Abberford, Cawood, Pontefract, Selby, Sherburn, Snaith, Todcaster, Wakefield, Wetherby & York').
5. **WILLIAM WEDDELL (1736-92)**.

William Weddell succeeded his father, Richard, to Newby Hall, which had been earlier bought from Sir John Blackett, bart. William was a well-known eighteenth century 'connoisseur' who, in 1765-66, made a tour of Europe with William Palkgrove, collecting antique sculpture, resulting in the Barberini Venus being taken to Newby. Robert Adam was approached by Weddell in 1767 to build a statuary gallery, and the house was remodelled, 1771-83; also employed in this enterprise were Thomas Chippendale, Antonio Zucchi and 'Capability' Brown.**1**

Back on to the River Ure, about 3m. W. of Boroughbridge, Newby Hall is noted on Thomas Jefferys' Map of Yorkshire (1772; corrected 1775) as the residence of 'W. Weddel, Esq.';**2** and in the 1820s, by Beines, it is stated to be the Seat of Thomas Philip Weddell Robinson, Lord Grantham, Lord Lieutenant of Bedfordshire, Colonel of the Yorkshire Hussars.**3** A 1772 Survey records:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A.</th>
<th>R.</th>
<th>P.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Newby</td>
<td>749</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skelton Estate</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain Estate</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of the nine hundred or so acres owned by William Weddell in and around Newby, a little over two hundred acres at Newby, and ten at Skelton were 'in Mr. Weddell's own hands'.**4**

Like Lord John Cavendish, William Weddell was also active in Yorkshire political life. Sir George Metham and Lord Robert Manners were returned unopposed to Parliament for the city of Hull in 1761. During the short Rockingham administration, the former accepted a minor office and vacated his seat, whereupon he was replaced by William Weddell, from 15th March, 1766, onwards, a nominee of the Marquess of Rockingham**5** and Sir George Savile. After Rockingham's fall, Weddell remained loyal to his patrons, whilst Manners supported

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1. Introduction to Newby Hall MSS., Leeds City Archives: "Boxes belonging to Mr. Weddell [which] appear to contain only busts, statues and other curiosities in stone and marble" were transported from Italy to Newby, by way of Hull, in September 1765; cited by Gordon Jackson, *Hull in the Eighteenth Century: a Study in Economic and Social History* (London, 1972), p.48.


5. William Weddell's wife was Lady Rockingham's half-sister.
every administration except that of Rockingham. At the general election of 1768, Weddell and Manners were challenged by Capt. Thomas Lee, a native of Hull, but despite a mixed reception during their campaign, were comfortably elected. Some £5,000 were expended by Weddell on this campaign. At the election of 1774, however, Weddell was replaced as a candidate for Kingston upon Hull by David Hartley, a close friend of Savile, but became M.P. for Walton on 28th February, 1775, until 1784; then 10th August, 1784, until 30th April, 1792, at the time of his death in the Roman Baths in the Strand. William Weddell is also noted as being a member of the Grand Jury at the York Assizes which opened 20th July 1776.

6. FRANCIS SMYTH.

Joseph Roeby was lord of the manor of Kirkby (or Kirby) Knowle, another village under the scarp of the Hambletons, until his death in 1741, when he left as co-heirs, his sister Dorothy, and Joseph Buxton, son of his other sister, Elizabeth. To his nephew, he willed half the estate, who therefore possessed in all three-quarters of it. On Joseph Buxton's death, his lands passed to Francis Smyth, his sister's son, who in turn purchased the remaining one-quarter of the estate from the heirs of Dorothy Roeby. Smyth was succeeded by his wife, who held the manor for life, but in 1827, the estate was sold.

"F. Smith, Esq." is noted on Jefferys' 1772 map as living at 'Kirby Knowle', N.E. of Thirsk and N.N.W. of 'Sutton under Whitwuncliff' ['Sutton under Whitestone Cliffe].

A further contemporary mention of 'Francis Smyth of Kirby Knowle' is in his participation as one of the jurors in the Beldy (or Beldi) Hill Lead Mine (Swaledale) Case, between the Earl of Pomfret and Thomas Smith, of Gray's Inn, which began at the Court of King's Bench, Westminster Hall, London, 7 November, 1772. Thomas Smith won his case and was awarded some £400 costs and damages against "the late rioters in Swaledale (among whom are Lord Pomfret's attorney and principal mining agent)...for destroying his mill races, &c....".

2. Introduction to Newby Hall MSS.; Namier and Brooke, The House of Commons 1754-90, Ill, pp. 617-18.
5. Thomas Jefferys, Map of Yorkshire, Plate VIII.
Sir Charles Duncombe, a London banker, held estates at Helmsley (Ryedale Wapentake) at the beginning of the eighteenth century. When he died childless in 1711, these passed to his sister, Mary, the wife of Thomas Browne, whereupon both assumed the name of Duncombe. Thomas, the son of Mary, "of Duncombe Park, formerly Helmsley", died in 1745-46, leaving two sons:

(a) Thomas (the probable landlord named by Wm. Truman, the emigrant), who died in 1779, leaving only daughters; and,

(b) Charles Slingsby Duncombe, who, succeeding his brother, died in 1803.

Duncombe Park, mid-way between Helmsley and Rievaulx, in Ryedale, remains to the present day.

Arthur Young's observations on the Duncombe estate are worthy of full reproduction here, for even if Duncombe were not the actual landlord named by the emigrant Truman, Young's remarks might well be equally applied to many other parts of the Ridings. His recommendations, when acted on, or applied independently, formed the basis of much that troubled rural minds—particularly those suggestions involving rent increases and land consolidation. Young wrote:

"The next circumstance to be observed, is the surprising smallness of the farms which compose this gentleman's estate: Upon 10 or 11 thousand pounds a year, around Duncombe Park, I was assured there was scarce a farm of 50l. a year; the general size 20l. All capable of very great improvement, even to doubling the rents. Now it is highly worthy of remark, that the husbandry of these farmers is universally bad;—their fields in a slovenly condition; and of so little encouragement to them is the lowness of their rents, that many large tracts of land that yielded good crops of corn, within 30 years, are now over-run with whins, brakes, and other trumpery. The farmers are a poor wretched set of people.

1. See page 403.
3. See, for example, O.S. Sheet 92, 'Pickering' (1947); GSGS 4628 Sheet 3, 'England, North East' (1946).
"If it be demanded, how such ill courses are to be stopped: I answer, Raise their rents. First with moderation; and if that does not bring forth industry, double them; But if you would have a vigorous culture go forwards, throw 15 or 20 of these farms into one, as fast as the present occupiers drop off. This is the only means in such cases to improve husbandry, and consequently to promote population."  

8. JOHN WILKINSON.

Appleton-le-Street parish (Ryedale Wapentake) was composed of the townships of Amotherby, Broughton, Hildenley and Swinton, and the hamlet of Easthorpe, lying along the route from Malton to Helmsley, and situated on the southern margins of the Vale of Pickering.  

About 1729, the parish was sold by the Stricklands to Hugh Cholmley, of Whitby, whose successor, Nathaniel Cholmley, conveyed it in 1766-67 to John Wilkinson, Barrister at Law, the seventh son of Andrew Wilkinson (1697-1734), of Boroughbridge, Agent of the Duke of Newcastle, M.P. for Aldborough (1735-72) and Storekeeper of the Ordnance (1746). John Wilkinson's land, therefore, in the 1760s and 1770s was adjacent to or very near the estate of the contemporary Frederick Howard, 5th Earl of Carlisle (1748-1825), at Castle Howard.  

APPENDIX A-2

Advertisement for Sailing of the Ship, Marlborough, for Georgia, Summer 1775.

"For SAVANNAH, IN GEORGIA, The SHIP MARLBOROUGH, burthen 300 tons, completely fitted and accommodated for passengers, will sail from Whitby in the month of July or August next, and will take on board passengers to settle the new ceded valuable lands in that province. Any persons desirous of embarking for that province, may have every necessary information by applying to Mr. Brown at Whitby, who will also answer all letters addressed to him (post paid) on that subject, and give or transmit copies of the proclamation issued by his Excellency Sir James Wright, Governor of Georgia, for encouraging the settlement of the lands before-mentioned.

All such persons as are not able to pay for their passage, on their arrival in America, will be contracted for as covenant servants for not less than three years; in consideration of which, they will be furnished with meat, drink, washing and lodging, and such cloaths as may be suitable, and to have the following advantages, viz.

Every single man to have 15 acres of good land, a new house built, and furnished with corn, cattle, implements of husbandry, and other necessaries, agreeable to a schedule annexed to the contract, and will also be supported until he is able to raise a crop on his own land.

Every married man will have an addition of 10 acres for his wife, with an additional proportion of necessaries, and if any children above ten years old, will have five acres more for each child, with cattle, corn, hogs, poultry, and utensils, according to the number of his family.

The before-mentioned lots of land, with the buildings, stocks, and implements of husbandry, to be their own property on the following conditions:

First, They are to cultivate the said lands to the best of their power and abilities, for their own benefit, use and profits, and will be exempt from paying any quit-rents to the government, or any other taxes, for the first five years. At the expiration of the above-mentioned time, they must pay after the rate of one shilling Sterling per acre per annum for the next five years; and for the time ensuing, at the rate of two shillings per acre per annum, and no more. In consideration of which the proprietors will pay all the quit-rents to the crown. The settlers after being five years in possession, then to have full power, right and authority to divide, retain, sell, transfer, or bequeath the said lands as they think proper.

* These lands are esteemed the richest in North-America, are near a thousand miles distant from Boston, in New England, and this province has no connection or concern in the troubles now subsisting with Great-Britain".

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<tr>
<th>Port of Departure</th>
<th>Nova Scotia</th>
<th>New York</th>
<th>Philadelphia</th>
<th>Maryland</th>
<th>Virginia</th>
<th>Cape Fear</th>
<th>S. Carolina</th>
<th>Georgia</th>
<th>Jamaica</th>
<th>Tobago</th>
<th>&quot;Nisqually-Shore&quot;</th>
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TABLE 2. THE TWO FRIENDS.


A. AGE GROUPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ages</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6-10</th>
<th>11-20</th>
<th>21-30</th>
<th>31-40</th>
<th>41-50</th>
<th>51-60</th>
<th>61-70</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
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<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>F</td>
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<tr>
<td>Totals:</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Total Emigrants = 103 (71M, 32F)

B. MARITAL STATUS AND CHILDREN.

MALES.

Aged 18 and over, emigrating with wife • • • 13
Aged 18 and over, single/emigrating alone • • • 34
Under 18, emigrating alone • • • 1

FEMALES.

Aged 18 and over, emigrating with husband • • • 13 (+ 1 widow, emigrating with adult family).
Aged 18 and over, single/emigrating alone • • • 5
Under 18, emigrating alone • • • 1

CHILDREN

'Children', aged 18 and over, emigrating as part of family • • 3
Children/young persons, emigrating as part of family • • 32

Total • • 103
TABLE 2 (cont'd.)

C. OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M.</th>
<th>F.</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>M/F</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Farmer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Husbandman</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blacksmith</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carpenter</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>45</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Total = 103

D. STATED PRIME MOTIVES FOR EMIGRATION.(1)

(a) Going to seek a better livelihood ... 47
(b) Rents being raised ('so high they cannot live') ... 37
(c) 'Provision, Rents and every necessary of life, being so very high, they cannot support their family' ... 8
(d) 'In hopes of a better support for himself & family, every necessary of life being so dear' ... 6
(e) 'Indentured servant' (3 children: aged 4, 2, 1) ... 3
(f) Going to accompany her children (widow, 74) ... 1
(g) Going on business as agent ... 1

103

NOTE: (1) Young children, members of a family, obviously had little say in the matter of emigration, but as in the original interrogatory and for the purpose of this and the following tables, the reasons given by the parents cover those of the children.

TABLE 3. THE ALBION.

Sealed from Hull for Fort Cumberland, N.S.; week 7-14
Mar. 1774.

A. AGE GROUPS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ages</th>
<th>6-10</th>
<th>11-20</th>
<th>21-30</th>
<th>31-40</th>
<th>41-50</th>
<th>51-60</th>
<th>61-70</th>
<th>Over 70</th>
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<tbody>
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<td></td>
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<td>34 22 14 5</td>
<td>11 5 3 3</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| Totals | 14 2 7 5 4 | 20 36 56 19 16 6 2 1 |

Total Emigrants = 188 (112 M., 76 F.)

B. MARITAL STATUS AND CHILDREN

MALES

Aged 18 and over, emigrating with wife .................. 27
Aged 18 and over, single/emigrating alone .................. 43
Under 18, emigrating alone .................................. 7

FEMALES

Aged 18 and over, emigrating with husband .................. 27
Aged 18 and over, single/emigrating alone .................. 12
Wife going to husband(with young family) .................. 1
Under 18, emigrating alone .................................. 1

CHILDREN

'Children', aged 18 and over, emigrating as part of family ....... 7
Children/young persons, emigrating as part of family ........... 54

Total = 188
**TABLE 3 (Contd')**

| Occupation  | M  | F  | | | M  | F  | M/F |
|-------------|----|----|| | | | |
| Farmer      | 29 | -  | Miller | 3  | -  | -  |
| Husbandmen  | 36 | -  | Grocer | 1  | -  | -  |
| Labourer    | 4  | -  | Cartwright | 1  | -  | -  |
| Blacksmith  | 2  | -  | Servant | 2  | 8  | -  |
| Tailor      | 1  | -  | Maid    | -  | 3  | -  |
| Butcher     | 1  | -  | Servant | -  | -  | -  |
| Malester    | 1  | -  | Gentlemen | 1  | -  | -  |
| Tinner      | 3  | -  | Sailor  | -  | 1  | -  |
| Joiner      | 2  | -  | Wife    | 28  | -  | -  |
| Chandler    | 1  | -  | Widow   | -  | 1  | -  |
|             | 80 | -  | Children | -  | 69 | -  |
| **Total**   | 9  | 40 | 69    |     |    |    |

**D. STATED PRINCIPAL MOTIVES FOR EMIGRATION.**

(a) Rents being raised .......................... 41
Rents being raised; and land purchased .............. 6
Rents being raised; going/hoping to purchase land .... 21
Rents being raised; ' & all necessaries of life being so dear' ., 11
(b) Going to seek better livelihood/better employment .... 102
(c) Going to settle affairs of deceased relative ... 2
(d) 'Going to her husband who is settled abroad' (mother + 4 children) .... 5

**Source:** Fothergill, "Emigrants from England", LXIII (Apr. 1909), 135-40.
### TABLE 4. THE YORK PACKET

**Sealed from Liverpool for New York; week 14–21 Mar. 1774.**

#### A. AGE GROUPS

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Ages</th>
<th>AGED 5 AND UNDER</th>
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<th>11-20</th>
<th>21-30</th>
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<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Derbyshire</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staffordshire</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Totals:** 2 3 2 9 15 19 12 6 68

**Total Emigrants = 68 (44 M., 24 F.).
### TABLE 4 (Contd.)

#### B. MARITAL STATUS AND CHILDREN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>YORKS.</th>
<th>LANCS.</th>
<th>STAFFS.</th>
<th>LONDON</th>
<th>IREL'D.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>MALES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aged 18 and over, emigrating with wife.</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aged 18 and over, single/emigrating alone.</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 18, emigrating alone.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FEMALES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aged 18 and over, emigrating with husband.</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aged 18 and over, single/emigrating alone.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 18, emigrating alone.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHILDREN</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Children', aged 18 and over, emigrating as part of family.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children/young persons under 18, emig'g as part of family.</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>59</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TABLE 4 (Cont'd.)

- 1698 -

C. OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS. (59 Yorkshire emigrants only).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>M/F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Farmer</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blacksmith</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpenter</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tailor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weaver</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flex Dresser</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercer</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>22</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total - 59

D. STATED PRIME MOTIVES FOR EMIGRATION

Except for (a) mercer and wife; and
(b) farmer, wife and 5 children,
all from Yorkshire, and going to trade, the other 59 (ex-68) going to settle.

TABLE 5. "NO ACCOUNT OF SHIPS".

Sailed from Scarborough for Nova Scotia: week, 5-12 April 1774. (1)

A. AGE GROUPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ages</th>
<th>1 2 3 4 5</th>
<th>6-10</th>
<th>'CHILDREN' (2)</th>
<th>11-20</th>
<th>21-30</th>
<th>31-40</th>
<th>41-50</th>
<th>51-60</th>
<th>61-70</th>
<th>Over</th>
<th>'WIVES' (3)</th>
<th><em>ADULTS</em> (4)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>M M M M</td>
<td>M F</td>
<td>M F F F F F F F</td>
<td>M F</td>
<td>M F</td>
<td>M F</td>
<td>M F</td>
<td>M F</td>
<td>M F</td>
<td>M F</td>
<td>- F</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F F F F</td>
<td>M F</td>
<td>M F F F F F F F</td>
<td>M F</td>
<td>M F</td>
<td>M F</td>
<td>M F</td>
<td>M F</td>
<td>M F</td>
<td>M F</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 1 1 1</td>
<td>1 77</td>
<td>5 1 4 0 3 2 4 1 0 1 2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>1 1 1 1</td>
<td>1 77</td>
<td>6 4 3 2 5 1 1 2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Emigrants = 189 (85M., 27F., 77 'G').

B. MARITAL STATUS AND CHILDREN

MALES.

Aged 18 and over, emigrating with wife . . . . . . . . . . . . . 22
Aged 18 and over, single/emigrating alone . . . . . . . . . . 60
Under 18, emigrating alone . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . -

FEMALES.

Aged 18 and over, emigrating with husband . . . . . . . . . . . 22
Aged 18 and over, single/emigrating alone . . . . . . . . . . . 4
Under 18, emigrating alone . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . -

CHILDREN

'Children', aged 18 and over, emigrating as part of family . . . . 11 (5)
Children/young persons, emigrating as part of family . . . . . . . 70 (6)

Total = 189

NOTES:

(1) Ships involved almost certainly Thomas and William, William and Mary and Prince George, but enumeration of emigrants probably incomplete (v. p).

(2) 'CHILDREN': Ages and sex not specified.

(3) 'WIVES': Ages not specified.

(4) 'ADULTS': - -

(5) Numbers approximate as ages of children not generally stated in this listing; estimates based on age of parent(s) and number in family.

(6) Ibid.

TABLE 5 (Cont'd.)

C. OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Farmer</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labourer</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blacksmith</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ploughwright</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheelwright and</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpenter</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House Carpenter</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joiner</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joiner and Cabinet Maker</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooper</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mason</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoemaker</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Weaver</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linen Weaver</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tailor</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tallow Chandler</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butcher</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gardener</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merchant</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physician</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Servant</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wife</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children</td>
<td>81</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male (unspecified)</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female (unspecified)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total - 189

D. STATED PRIME MOTIVES FOR EMIGRATION

(a) 'Farm being over rented could not support themselves' .... 34
(b) 'They could not support their families on account of the high price of provisions' .... 47
(c) 'Distressed by his landlord' .... 3
(d) 'To seek for better employment, all necessaries of life being so dear' .... 11
(e) To better themselves/better employment .... 86
(f) 'All the small farms taken into large ones in his Parish, could not get bread' .... 1
(g) 'Turned off his farm it being taken into a large one' .... 1
(g) 'Going to see the country & if he likes it to settle there' .... 1
(i) hired servant (3); heir to estate (1) no reason (1) .... 5

189
### TABLE 6. THE KINGSTON PACKET.

**Sailed from Hull for Norfolk, Va.: week, 10-17 Jul. 1774.**

**THE ADVENTURE.**

**Sailed from Hull for New York: week, 10-17 Jul. 1774.**

#### A. AGE GROUPS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ages</th>
<th>1 2 3 4 5</th>
<th>6-10</th>
<th>11-20</th>
<th>21-30</th>
<th>31-40</th>
<th>41-50</th>
<th>51-60</th>
<th>61-70</th>
<th>Over 70</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M M M M M</td>
<td>M F M F</td>
<td>6 - 2</td>
<td>2 2</td>
<td>3 1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F F F F F</td>
<td>- - - 1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KINGSTON</td>
<td>- - - 1</td>
<td>2 - 2 2</td>
<td>3(1) 2</td>
<td>1 - 1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PACKET</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADVENTURE</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Emigrants (to Va.) = 25 (15 M. 10 F.).
(to N.Y.) = 15 (9 M. 6 F.).

40 (24 M., 16 F.).

#### B. MARITAL STATUS AND CHILDREN.

**MALES.**

- Aged 18 and over, emigrating with wife... 3
- Aged 18 and over, single/emigrating alone... 8
- Under 18, emigrating alone............... -

**FEMALES.**

- Aged 18 and over, emigrating with husband... 3
- Aged 18 and over, single/emigrating alone... 1
- Under 18, emigrating alone............... -

**CHILDREN.**

- Children, aged 18 and over, emigrating as part of family........... -
- Children/young persons under 18, emigrating as part of family........... 10

Total = 40

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KINGSTON</th>
<th>ADVENT.</th>
<th>Ships</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PACKET</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADVENTURE</td>
<td>4(3)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ships</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTES:** (1) - (3): including one emigrant from Scotland.

TABLE 6 (Cont'd.)

C. OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KINGSTON PACKET</th>
<th>ADVENTURE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmer</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husbandman</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gardener</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheelwright</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joiner</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercer</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soap and Tallow Chandler</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloth Manufacturer</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gentleman</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schoolmaster</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wives</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Servant</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maidservant</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11 4 10 7 4 4

25 15

D. STATED PRIME MOTIVES FOR EMIGRATION.

(a) Rent of farm so high they cannot live
(b) To seek better employment/livelihood
(c) To purchase or return
(d) Going as a clerk
(e) 'To transact business for two merchants'
(f) 'Has a brother settled there who desires him to come over'

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>K.P.</th>
<th>ADV.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

25 15

E. EMIGRANT ORIGINS

- YORKSHIRE
- Hull
- SCOTLAND

NOTES: (1): including one emigrant from Scotland.

TABLE 7. THE JENNY

Sealed from Hull for Halifax, Annapolis and Fort Cumberland, N.S.,
week, 8-10 Apr. 1775.

A. AGE GROUPS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ages</th>
<th>6-10</th>
<th>11-20</th>
<th>21-30</th>
<th>31-40</th>
<th>41-50</th>
<th>51-60</th>
<th>61-70</th>
<th>Over 70</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTALS</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Emigrants = 80 (45 M., 35 F.)

B. MARITAL STATUS AND CHILDREN.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MALES</th>
<th>HALIFAX</th>
<th>ANNAPOLIS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aged 18 and over, emigrating with wife</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aged 18 and over, single/emigrating alone</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 18, emigrating alone</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FEMALES</th>
<th>ANNAPOLIS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aged 18 and over, emigrating with husband</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aged 18 and over, single/emigrating alone</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 18, emigrating alone</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHILDREN</th>
<th>ANNAPOLIS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'Children', 18 and over, emigrating as part of family</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 18, emigrating as part of family</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total = 80

TABLE 7 (Cont’d.)

C. OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M.</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>M/F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Farmer</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apprentice (farmer)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Servant</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Servant (and house carpenter)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husbandman</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blacksmith</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tailor</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linen Draper</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>19</strong></td>
<td><strong>4</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D. STATED PRIME MOTIVES FOR EMIGRATION.

(a) To seek better employment / livelihood .......... 11
(b) ‘Having made a purchase is going with his family [with servants, if applicable] to reside there’ ........................................ 41
(c) ‘Going with her Children to her husband’
(children included); ........................................ 10
‘Going over to her husband, he having a farm there’; ........................................ 3
‘Going over to her husband’; ........................................ 2
‘Going over to their Father’ ........................................ 2
(d) ‘To make a purchase or return’ ........................................ 11

80

### TABLE 8. THE FAVOURITE

Sailed from Whitehaven for New York; week, 29 May-5 Jun 1775.

#### A. AGE GROUPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ages (Ages and sex not specified)</th>
<th>WIVES (Ages not specified)</th>
<th>11-20</th>
<th>21-30</th>
<th>31-40</th>
<th>41-50</th>
<th>51-60</th>
<th>61-70</th>
<th>Over 70</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Emigrants = 101 (26 M., (1) 22 F., 53 C).

#### B. MARITAL STATUS AND CHILDREN

**MALES.**
- Aged 18 and over, emigrating with wife: 19
- Aged 18 and over, single/emigrating alone: 7
- Under 18, emigrating alone: 2

**FEMALES.**
- Wives (ages unspecified), emigrating with husband: 19
- Aged 18 and over, single/emigrating alone: 3
- Under 18, emigrating alone: 2

**CHILDREN.**
- 'Children' (under 21): 53

Total = 101

#### NOTES:
1. Of the 26 adult males, 11 were aged 40 and over.
2. All 101 emigrants on the Favourite were from Yorkshire.

**Source:** Fothergill, "Emigrants from England", LXV (Jul. 1911), 232-23.
C. OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>M/F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Farmer</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoemaker</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mason</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tailor</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wife</td>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female (unspec'd.)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>26</th>
<th>22</th>
<th>53</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total - 101</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D. STATED PRIME MOTIVES FOR EMIGRATION.

All emigrants indicated: 'Going to follow their respective trades and callings'.
### Table 9. Yorkshire Emigrants Sailing as Indented Servants, Jan. 1774-Apr. 1776

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port of Departure</th>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Indented Servants (Period unspecified)</th>
<th>Indented Servants (for period specified)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hull</td>
<td>Nova Scotia</td>
<td>3(3)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hull</td>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>6(4)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London</td>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London</td>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bristol</td>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2 years</th>
<th>4 years</th>
<th>4/5/6</th>
<th>4-7</th>
<th>Totals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yrs.</td>
<td>Yrs.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hull</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nova Scotia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carolina</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRISTOL MARYLAND</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total** 71

**Notes:**

1. "All these People [including one Cabinet Maker, aged 22, from York] that have shipped themselves on Board the Jane [from London, 24-30 Jan. 1775, to Maryland], are going to settle abroad & by an agreement with the Capt. are to pay him so much for their passage to Maryland, on their arrival, but if they cannot then the Capt. is to dispose of them for a number of years to defray the expenses of their passage."

2. "Redemptioners, these People [including one Blacksmith, aged 21, from York, by the Baltimore, 5-12 Jun. 1775, to Baltimore; and one Ropemaker, aged 28, and one servant, aged 24, from Yorkshire, by the Nancy, 12-19 Jun. 1775, to Baltimore] on their arrival at Maryland, are to be disposed of for a number of years provided they are not found capable to pay the Capt. for their passage as per agreement."

3. Refers to three 'Indented Servants', aged 4, 2 and 1, the three sons of John (farmer) and Mary Smith, emigrating from Hull to Nova Scotia by the Two Friends, 28 Feb. - 7 Mar. 1774.

4. Refers to six 'Spinster(s)' (ages 16, 16, 17, 25, 27) from the Charity Hall, Hull; by the Shipwright, from Hull (27 Feb. - 6 Mar. 1775) to Maryland.

**Source:** as for Table 1, p. 1691.
### TABLE 10. INDENTED SERVANTS FROM YORKSHIRE, Jan. 1774–Apr. 1776:

**Stated Occupational Groups.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NUMBER IN EACH OCCUPATION</th>
<th>STATED OCCUPATION/STATUS</th>
<th>TOTALS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Husbandman; spinster</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Butcher</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Groom; cutler</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Cooper, bricklayer; cordwainer; gentleman's servant; children ('indentured servants' to Nova Scotia)</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Labourer; joiner, gardener</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Tallow-chandler; stonemason; woolcomber; flex-dresser; cloth worker; cloth weaver; silk weaver; sawyer; carpenter; cabinet maker; smith; blacksmith; whitesmith; miner; mariner; caulker; clerk and bookkeeper; rope-maker; servant; housemaid; wife; cheese-monger; miller.</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total** 71

*Source: as for Table 1, p. 1691*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Life</th>
<th>14 years</th>
<th>7 years</th>
<th>Number transported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1760</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1761</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1762</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1763</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1764</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1765</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4 1</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1766</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2 3</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1767</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1768/69</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1770</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3 1</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1771</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3 1</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1772</td>
<td>No further information</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1773</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5 1</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: Table compiled from Quarter Sessions records, N.Y.C.R.O., Northallerton:

(1) draft orders for transportation, c.1760-1773 (-1850), (QSG);
(2) bonds, (1736-) 1760-1773, of merchants, as contractors to the Clerk of the Peace for transportation of named felons (QST, 18-32);
(3) memoranda, (1752-) 1760-1773, of contracts between merchants and justices (QST, 40-53);
(4) Justices' certificates, proving contract for transportation, (1737-) 1760-1773, (QST, 65-79);
(5) Order for payment of Clerk's fees, 1772 (QST, 82).
### Table 12. Persons Transported from West Riding of Yorkshire, 1769-1776

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pontefract</th>
<th>Leeds</th>
<th>Bradford</th>
<th>Wakefield</th>
<th>Rotherham</th>
<th>Barnsley</th>
<th>Doncaster</th>
<th>Sheffield</th>
<th>Wetherby</th>
<th>Number transport ed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1769</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1770</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1771</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1772</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1773</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1774</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1775</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1776</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** 42

**Source:** Table compiled from, "A List of Persons transported from the West Ridg. Sess's between 1st Nov' 1769 and 1st of this inst. Nov' 1776" W.R.Co.R.O., Wakefield. The preamble to the list reads:

"West Riding of Yorkshire. A correct list of all Persons who between the First Day of November One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty Nine and the First Day of this Instant November 1776, have at any General Quarter Sessions of the Peace or Adjourment thereof, held for the West Riding of the County of York been sentenced to transportation distinguishing the Names of each Person his or her Crime and the Time when he or she was ordered for Transportation returned by the Clerk of the Peace for the said Riding in Obedience to the Order made by the Honourable House of Commons on the Eighth Day of November 1776."
"LINES ON THE OCCASION OF A CARGO OF POOR
PASSENGERS FROM HULL TO NORTH-AMERICA.

By the Rev. J. HATFIELD.

Not you proud sail with Indian wares,
'All well' from shores beyond the Line;
Not all the priz'd delights she bears,
Her silks, her fruits and costly wine;

That soul-fraught vessel's humbler-load
Arrests my thought with more command;
A living freight, consign'd to God,
To "dress and keep" some distant land.

Th' impartial winds, which lately blew,
Reluctant now, have deign'd to cease;
Sweet pause, - 'till pity claims her due,
And friends bereav'd resume their peace.

Now see the floating mansion ride,
Self-offer'd to the rising breeze;
She clears, she gains the ebbing tide,
And seeks her labours in the seas.

Behold the trembling pendants fly,
Ensigns of many a heart unblest'd;
A favouring gale now cheers the sky,
And calmness reigns in every breast.

But did you note that starting tear,
Pure tribute of a patriot's heart;
That sigh, for England once so dear;
The wish and object doom'd to part?

That patriot-tear, though now in vain,
Shall moisten soon a friendlier shore;
Nor shall that sigh invoke again
A country, now their home no more.

Dear Band of brothers, fare ye well;
Ye charge of vagrant winds and waves;
Go, merit what you hopes foretell;
Be friends of fortune, not her slaves.

1. Hull Rockingham, 1 May 1819."
And mindful of those honour'd ties
Due to the land where monarchs reign;
Implore a passport from the skies,
And drop your murmurs in the main.

A refuge-home of love and toil,
Your bounteous guide has plann'd before;
His pledge on true desert to smile
Be wisely willing and adore.

A power resistless bids you roam,
And nature's impulse meets the call;
Nor mock, you favour'd heirs of home,
Whom chilling want did ne'er appal.

The mystic wheel's imperious force,
Charged with the destinies of men,
May soon degrade you in its course,
And raise those exiles up again!
### 1. HULL TO QUEBEC:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Nautical Miles</th>
<th></th>
<th>Nautical Miles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Via North of Scotland</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr. 11th to May 15th</td>
<td>3,149</td>
<td>May 16th to Nov. 30th</td>
<td>3,087</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>From opening of Belle Isle Strait to Nov. 14th</td>
<td>2,859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Via English Channel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr. 11th to May 15th</td>
<td>3,210</td>
<td>May 16th to opening of Belle Isle Strait</td>
<td>3,179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>From opening of Belle Isle Strait to Nov.14th</td>
<td>3,077</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2. HULL TO NEW YORK:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Nautical Miles</th>
<th></th>
<th>Nautical Miles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Via North of Scotland</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr. 11th to June 30th</td>
<td>3,518</td>
<td>Jul. 1st. to Apr. 10th</td>
<td>3,401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Via English Channel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern route</td>
<td>3,520</td>
<td>Apr. 11th to Jun. 30th</td>
<td>3,483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jul. 1st to Apr. 10th</td>
<td>3,419</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


1. **Alternative transatlantic routes** were (and are) made necessary at certain times of the year because of ice and iceberg hazards. **Distances quoted are ideal:** mileage could be considerably increased if the vessel struck bad weather or was unable to steer a straight course.

2. **Distances calculated to the Ambrose Light, N.Y.**
AUCTION OF AN EAST RIDING EMIGRANT'S POSSESSIONS. 1.

WETWANG

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on Saturday, the 7th of April, upon the premises of Mr. JOHN EZARD, (who is about to emigrate) to commence at Two o'clock precisely. The following Household Furniture, &c., nearly new. Comprising: 1 feather Bed, Bolster and 2 pillows; 2 camp Bedsteads, and hangings, with double sacking; Mattress; 6 French polished Chairs; 4 other Chairs; 1 arm Chair; large mahogany dining Table, 5 ft. by 4 ft.; round tea Table; deal Table with 2 drawers; Cradle; dressing Table; 2 swing looking Glasses; 2 Clothes Horses; set of Fire Irons; brass pillar and bedroom Candelsticks; copper Warming Pan; large tea Tray; set of China; a quantity of Glass Bottles, and other Crockeryware; washing Tub, and Stoof; flour Tub; Kail Pot 2; Frizzling Tin; Scythe and Shaft, Pig Trough; 3 Axes and 1 Spade, &c., &c.

A NEW IRON SWING PLOUGH.

J.B. takes this opportunity of offering his services to intending emigrants. All Sales entrusted to his management shall have the most careful attention.

Furniture Rooms,
Market-Street, Driffield

March 29th, 1855.  "

J. Brigham
Auctioneer and Appraiser.


2. Soup pot, especially for cabbage soup, or (more widely) other vegetables.

3. (Later) Middle Street.
APPENDIX C

YORKSHIRE PERSONS IN NORTH AMERICA; COMPILED FROM YORKSHIRE NEWSPAPERS AND GRAVESTONES.

Abbreviations used in this Appendix:

h...husband; w...wife; wd...widow; s...son; dau...daughter;
br...brother; ss...sister; b...born; m...married; d...died;
gf...grandfather; gm...grandmother; gs...grandson;
gd...granddaughter; n...nephew/niece; u...uncle; a...aunt;
mo...mother; f...father.

ABBEY: (Mrs.) Betty, d. Wisconsin, U.S., 26 Feb. 1866, aged 55; wd. of Christopher Abbey, formerly of Elland (Halifax Guardian, 14 Apr. 1866).

ABBEY: Henry, m. Zanesville (Ohio), U.S., 1 Aug. 1854, late of Driffield, s. of Mr. P. Abbey, of York, to Jane Porter, dau. of Mr. G. Porter, fellmonger, of Hull. (Hull News, 2 Sep. 1854; Hull Advertiser, 9 Sep. 1854; Yorkshire Gazette, 9 Sep. 1854; E.C.H., 7 Sep. 1854).

ABBOTT: (Mrs.) Eliza, d. "Mormon Belleville, North America", 15 April, 1861, aged 46; w. of John Abbott; 2nd dau. of late John Oddy, Field Head, Birstall, (Leeds Mercury, 18 May 1861).


AGAR: Thomas, d. Stoten Island, N.Y., 2 Oct. 1849, aged 53, h. of late Mrs. Mary Agar; survived by family (Yorkshire Gazette, 10 Nov. 1849).


AKERS: (Mrs.) Elizabeth, d. Philadelphia, U.S., 3 Apr. 1842, aged 39, w. of Mr. Thomas Akers, glass and chinaman, of Philadelphia, U.S., formerly of Otley, Yorkshire; youngest dau. of late Thomas (farmer of Darley, Hampsthwaite parish, d. 22 Oct. 1821, aged 54) and late Ann (died Otley, 29 Jan. 1833, aged 68) Hustwite. (Leeds Mercury, 21 May 1842; Parish Church of All Saints, Otley (gravestone)).

ALCOCK: (Mrs.) Ann, d. Galena, Illinois, U.S., 12 May 1849 (? of cholera), aged 38, d. Yorkshire, 1811; w. of Ambrose Alcock (d. Galena, Ill., 13 May 1849, aged 34); mo. of Sarah Alcock (d. Galena, Ill., 20 May 1849, aged 7); daughter-in-law of late John and late Hannah Alcock, of Arkindale. Parish Church of St. Mary the Virgin, ARKENGARTHDALE (gravestone).

ALCOCK: (Miss) Sarah, d. Galena, Illinois, U.S., 20 May 1849 (? of cholera), aged 7, born Arkengarthdale, Yorkshire, 1842; daughter of late Ambrose and late Ann Alcock; gd. of late John and late Hannah Alcock, of Arkindale, Parish Church of St. Mary the Virgin, ARKENGARTHDALE (gravestone).

ALDERSON: (Miss) Margaret, m. Garnett, Anderson County, Kansas, U.S., 21 May 1872, 4th dau. of Mr. Alderson of Hark, Yorkshire, to Mr. John Stewart Mason, eldest s. of Rev. John Watson Mason, vicar of Hark, Swaledale (Richmond & Ripon Chronicle, 22 Jun. 1872).

ALDERSON: (Mrs.) Mary, d. Low Faggegill, Arkengarthdale, N. Yorkshire, 9 Sep. 1871, aged 74, wd. at time of death; prob. mo. of Edmond and Jonathan Alderson, of Wisconsin, U.S. (Richmond & Ripon Chronicle, 25 Sep. 1871).

ALDERSON: Thomas, d. America, 12 Aug. 1845, aged 43, s. of John (d. 16 Dec. 1851, aged 77) and late Ann (d. 25 Apr. 1817, aged 42) Alderson, of Keld; br. of 1 br. Parish Church of St. Mary, Muker-in-Swaledale (grave stone).


ALLEN: Robert, d. Constantine, Michigan, U.S., 26 Oct. 1844, aged 47, s. of late Mr. John Allen, Stone Creek, Sunk Island (Holderness); br. of Mr. Allen, schoolmaster, of East Retford, Notts. (Doncaster Gazette, 20 Dec. 1844).


ANDERSON: (Miss) Alice, d. Hull, Yorkshire; 9, Wilton Street, 11 Aug. 1876, aged 16, 2nd dau. of late Mr. George Anderson, of Constantine, Michigan, U.S. (Hull News, 19 Aug. 1876).

ANDERSON: Andrew, m. Whitby (Yorks); St. Mary's Church, 16 Apr. 1832, cooper (of Whitby), to Mary Dewson or Dowson. In afternoon of same day (16 Apr. 1832), bridegroom left bride to sail on Columbus, Whitby - Quebec. When settled would return for wife. (Hull Advertiser, 20 Apr. 1832; Yorkshire Gazette, 21 Apr. 1832).
ANDERTON: (Mrs.) Eliza, d. Illinois, U.S., 13 Feb. 1845, w. of Mr. William Anderton, formerly printer and stationer of Sheffield (Sheffield Mercury, 19 Apr. 1845, Sheffield Iris, 24 Apr. 1845).


ANDREWS: (Mrs.) Mary Holroyd(e), d. Newark, New Jersey, U.S., 26 Jan. 1879, aged 70 or 71, w. of late Mr. John Andrews; dau. of Mr. William Rushworth; gd. of Jeremiah Holroyd, Esq.; survived by family of five: 2 sons + 3 daughters, b. at Crowstone Hall, nr. Elland, 11 Nov. 1808. In company with her father, Mr. Wm. Rushworth, left Halifax, + embarked for U.S. 47 yrs. previously (1832), + settled at Belleville, N.J., where she married Mr. John Andrews, of Monmouthshire, England, who, together with Mr. Rushworth, introduced manufacture of felt cloth into U.S. (Halifax Guardian, 19 Apr. 1879).


APPLEYARD: John, d. Burlington, Wisconsin, U.S., 27 Jul. 1854, aged 52, of cholera, s. of late Mr. Wm. Appleyard, farmr., Park, Sheffield (Doncaster Gazette, 15 Sep. 1854; Sheffield Times, 9 Sep. 1854).

APPLEYARD: (Mrs.) Nancy, d. Johnstown, N.Y., 19 Aug. 1837, w. of Mr. William Appleyard, late of Hull (pawnbroker); ss. of Mr. Joseph Caville, of Hessle (Hull Rockingham, 14 Oct. 1837; Hull Packet, 20 Oct. 1837).

APPLEYARD: Samuel, d. Montreal, Canada, 19 Nov. 1850, aged 43, s. of Wm. Appleyard, Esq., of Wainsalls; m. Halifax (Halifax Guardian, 21 Dec. 1850).

APPLEYARD: Thomas, m. Liverpool; St. Nicholas' Church, 9 Oct. 1836, boot-builder, of New York, formerly of Hull, to Louise Shilling, dau. of late Mr. Stephen Shilling, of Three Crowns Inn, Lime Street, Liverpool (Hull Advertiser, 14 Oct. 1836).


ARMATAGE: (Mrs.) Ann, d. Denver, America, 18 Jul. 1863, aged 54/55, w. of Mr. Isaac Armatage; 2nd dau. of late Mr. John Eyre, file manufacturer, of Sheffield (Sheffield Independent, 12 Sep. 1863 (Supp.).

ARMSTRONG: John, d. New Orleans, U.S., "Lately" (1827), s. of late Mr. John Armstrong, of Rasekeld, near Ellingworth (Yorkshire Gazette, 17 Nov. 1827).

ASHTON: (Mrs.) Sarah, d. Chadderton, nr. Middleton, Derbyshire, 23 Aug. 1844, aged 98/99, wd. of late Mr. T. Ashton, farmer; "she had 263 descendants resident in the neighbourhood, but the total number is more, as some have emigrated to America" (Sheffield Mercury, 31 Aug. 1844).


ASPINALL: (Mrs.) Elizabeth, d. Circleville, Ohio, U.S., "Lately" (1836), aged 30, w. of Mr. Robert Aspinall, cloth dresser, formerly of Leeds (Leeds Mercury, 19 Nov. 1836).

ASQUITH: (Mrs.) Maria, d. Germantown, Philadelphia, U.S., 12 Jun. 1869, aged 42/43, w. of Mr. Charles Asquith, of Germantown, Philadelphia, formerly of Sheffield (Sheffield Telegraph, 19 Jun. 1869).


ASTEN: William, m. Toronto, C.W., 19 Nov. 1859, youngest s. of Rev. Henry Asten, of Halifax, Yorkshire, to Margaret Porter Wallace, only dau. of Mr. Peter Wallace, late of Perth, Scotland (Leeds Mercury, 31 Dec. 1859).

ASTON: Alfred George, d. Dubois, Illinois, U.S., 18 Aug. 1866, aged 34, eldest s. of Mr. Alfred Aston, Birmingham; n. of Mr. W.P. Aston, of Hull (Hull News, 15 Sep. 1866).


ATKINSON: (Mrs.) Emma, d. New York, U.S., 20 Jan. 1853, aged 35, w. of Mr. John Atkinson, chemist; eldest dau. of Thomas Allason, Esq., surgeon, of Rillington (near Malton), Yorkshire (Yorkshire Gazette, 12 Feb. 1853).


ATKINSON: John, d. outside R. Mersey (on way to U.S.) 1848, drowned in Ocean Monarch disaster; ident'd. from several bodies picked up, stone merchant of Clayton, m. Bradford. (Halifax Guardian, 23 Sep. 1848).


ATKINSON: (Capt.) Robert, d. off Stromness, in wreck of Lord Nelson, of Hull, 6 Mar. 1859, aged 24/25, drowned. 4th s. of late Mr. George Atkinson, of Hull (Sheffield Independent, 26 Mar. 1859).


AUDREAY: John, d. on his passage to N.Y., 23 May 1833, ironmonger, late of Knaresborough, Yorkshire (Leeds Mercury, 20 Jul. 1833).


AULESBRICK: John, d. U.S.A., 12 Apr. 1850, aged 76, formerly cabinet-maker, formerly of Southwell (near Newark, Notts.) (Doncaster Gazette, 24 May 1850).


BAGSHAW: Frederick Augustus, d. Columbus, Ohio, U.S., 5 Aug. 1851, aged 8 months, infant s. of Mr. John Bagshaw, late of Sheffield (Sheffield Times, 30 Aug. 1851).


BAILIE: Robert Parker, d. St. John's, Red River, Rupert's Land, N. Am., 2 May 1855, ("very suddenly"), late of Doncaster; formerly belonged to Royal Artillery; went out into Hudson Bay Company's possessions as one of Corps. of Royal Enrolled Pensioners. (Doncaster Gazette, 13 Jul. 1855, Sheffield Times, 14 Jul. 1855).

BAINES: C.E., d. Lexington, Kentucky (at house of Mr. Smith), 2 Jan. 1835, of typhus fever, aged 29, of Transylvania College, Lexington, Ky.; only son of Mr. Beines, of Newport, nr. Howden, Yorks. (Late Quarter Master of Royal House Artillery). (Hull Advertiser, 13 Feb. 1835).

BAINES: Henry, d. Preston, New Jersey, U.S., on 23 Jul. 1863, aged 54, a silversmith late of Sheffield. (Sheffield Independent, 26 Sep. 1863 (Supp.).


BALDWIn: (Mrs.) Eliza Jane, d. Albany, N.Y. State, U.S., 18 Oct. 1862, aged 25, dau. of H.M. Coldwell, Esq.; of Leeming Lane, near Bedale, N. Yorkshire; wd. of late Andrew Baldwin, Esq.; n. of Mrs. Higley, of Sheffield (Sheffield Independent, 8 Nov. 1862, Richmond & Ripon Chronicle and General North-Riding Advertiser, 22 Nov. 1862, Leeds Mercury, 14, 17 Nov. 1862).

BALME:

BANCROFT:
Joseph, d. Denholme, nr. Bradford, 4 Jan. 1915, aged 72, late of Lawrence, Mass., U.S.; h. of late Priscilla (died Lawrence, Mass., 29 Jan. 1898, aged 54) Bancroft; f. of late Roseilla (Parish Church of St. Paul, Denholme Gate, near Bradford (gravestone)).

BANCROFT:
(Mrs.) Priscilla, d. Lawrence, Mass., U.S., 29 Jan. 1898, aged 54; w. of Mr. Joseph Bancroft, formerly of Denholme, nr. Bradford; mo. of late baby daughter Roseilla (died 9 Mar. 1870, aged lyr 8 mths) (Parish Church of St. Paul, Denholme Gate, nr. Bradford (gravestone)).

BANCROFT:

BANKS:

BARBER:

BARCLAY:
George, d. Bayfield, Stanley Township, Canada, 14 Mar. 1876, aged 33, s. of late Lieut. Andrew Barclay, R.N. (Hull News, 22 Apr. 1876).

BARKER:

BARKER:
George, d. Welden, N.Y., State, U.S., 1858, aged 57/58, cutler, formerly of Edward Street, Sheffield (Sheffield Independent, 3 Apr. 1858).

BARKER:
John, d. Dryden, Montgomery County, Ohio, U.S., 31 Aug. 1833, aged 35, of cholera, eldest s. of Mr. Thomas Barker, of Rawcliffe (nr. Goole); emigrated to U.S. about 3 years previous, and after his arrival, married daughter of Mr. Lawson late of Stubbs (locality in Pontefract), Yorkshire, who emigrated there about 11 years previous. (Doncaster Gazette, 3 Jan. 1834).

BARKER:


BARLOW: Frederick, d. Montreal, Canada, 21 Jul. 1849, "after a few hours illness", aged 40, a scissoramith late of Sheffield. (Sheffield Times, 25 Aug. 1849).


BARNARD: (Miss) Eleanor, m. (prob.) New York, U.S., 13 May 1828, 2nd dau. of Mr. S. Barnard, of New York, U.S.; and gd. of late S. Barnard, Esq., of Boston, Lincolns. to S. Copley, dry goods merchant, of "George Town, Columbia" (Hull Rockingham, 5 Jul. 1828).


BARNES: Edward (jun.) d. Brooklyn, N.Y., Fort Green Place, 30 Jan. 1864, "suddenly", aged 36, of the firm of Edward Barnes and Sons, of Sheffield (Sheffield Telegraph, 16 Feb. 1864).

BARNES: (Miss) Martha, m. Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S., 14 Oct. 1862, dau. of Mr. Edward Barnes, of Winter Street, Sheffield, to James Fullman of San Francisco, California (Sheffield Independent, 8 Nov. 1862).

BARRICK: John, d. "on his passage to America", 26 Jun. 1842, aged 23, s. of late Mr. William Barrick, of Hull (Hull Advertiser, 23 Sep. 1842).

BARRIT: (Mrs.) Sarah, d. Lincklaen, Medina County, N. Am., 22 Mar. 1858, aged 45, w. of Mr. Thomas Barrit; dau. of late Mr. Joseph Moorhouse, Middlesex, Hebdon Bridge (Leeds Mercury, 17 Apr. 1858).


BARTON: (Miss) Mary, m. Doncaster, Yorks, 2 Apr. 1827, 3rd dau. of late Mr. William Barton, merchant, Doncaster, to Rev. G.G. Cockman, (late of Hull) Methodist Episcopal Church, N. America (Hull Advertiser, 6 Apr. 1827).


BATEMAN: to (Mrs.) Born Wisshickon (Philadelphia), U.S., 12 Jul. 1885, wife of D. Conrede Bateman, one son. (Bradford Observer, 6 Aug. 1885).


BATES: (Mrs.) Harriett, d. Zanesville, Ohio, U.S., 3 Aug. 1873, of typhoid fever, aged 29, w. of Mr. Stephen Bates, wheelwright, late of Selterhebble; dau. of late James Heselden, stone merchant, of Cold Edge, Worley. (Halifax Guardian, 30 Aug. 1873).


BATTERSBY: (Miss) Martha Hannah, d. Philadelphia, Pa., U.S., 25 Jan. 1881, aged 22, dau. of late Edward (died 17 Dec. 1879, aged 62) and Martha Battersby, (prob. of Haworth); ss. of late John (died 21 Jun. 1847, in infancy), late Hannah (died 1 Jul. 1858, aged 7) and late Fred (died 10 Jan. 1870, aged 1). (Hull Green Baptist Church, Haworth, (gravestone)).


BAXTER: (Mrs.) Jane, d. Racine, Wisconsin, U.S., 13 Aug. 1859, w. of Mr. Wm. Baxter, of Racine, Wis.; dau. of late Mr. Charles Steel, of Sheffield (Sheffield Independent, 10 Sep. 1859).

BAXTER: Solomon, d. Seattle, U.S., 17 Mar. 1877, aged 38, s. of late John (died 20 May 1869, aged 65), and Martha Baxter, of Wilsden; br. of Martha Ann (Former churchyard of now demolished chapel, Wilsden (gravestone)).


BECKWITH: (Mrs.) Sarah Ann, d. Rhode Island, U.S., (1850), "after five weeks' severe illness", w. of Mr. John Beckwith; ss. of Mr. Richard Mellor, of Leeds and Huddersfield (Leeds Mercury, 2 Nov. 1850).


BEECH: (Mrs.) Elizabeth, d. Hull, Yorks, (at house of son, Porter Street), 10 Feb. 1854, aged 78, wd. of late Mr. John Beech, of Hull, mo. of Mrs. Cook, of New York, U.S. (Hull News, 18 Feb. 1854).


- 1727 -

BELL: Charles Clement, d. Little Horse Creek, Wyoming, U.S., 5 Jan. 1919, aged 41, s. of George (died 19 Jan. 1926, aged 86) and Alice Jane (died 3 Feb. 1925, aged 70) Bell, of Nappa House, Askrigg; br. of George Francis (died 15 Sep. 1931, aged 63). (Parish Church of St. Oswald, Askrigg, [gravestone]).

BELL: (Mrs.) Ellen, m. Halifax, Bond Street Chapel, (by Rev. H.K. Foster, of Methodist Episcopal Church, Zanesville, Ohio, U.S., br. of bride); wd. of late Christopher Bell, Esq.; d.u. of late James Foster, Esq.; s. of Rev. H.K. Foster (above) to Joseph Long, builder, of Leeds (Halifax Guardian, 18 Aug. 1866).

BELL: Hugh, d. Utica, N.Y., 23 Jul. 1834, "spasmodic cholera", aged 33, eldest s. of Mr. Richard Bell, Beverley Parks (Hull Packet, 12 Sep. 1834; Hull Rockingham, 13 Sep. 1834; Hull Advertiser, 12 Sep. 1834).

BELL: (Mrs.) Mary, d. (mrs.) Wilmington, Delaware, U.S., 19 Feb. 1826, aged 50, w. of Mr. Richard Bell, formerly of Little Kelk, Yorkshire; ss. of Mr. John Parkin (Hull Rockingham, 3 Jun. 1826; Hull Advertiser, 2 Jun. 1826).

BELLAMY: (Miss) Annie Maria, d. Illinois, U.S., 30 Nov. 1864, aged 19, youngest dau. of Mr. George Bellamy, formerly of Healey (Sheffield Telegraph, 4 Mar. 1865).

BELLAMY: (Mrs.) Sarah, d. Illinois, U.S., 26 Jan. 1865, w. of Mr. George Bellamy, formerly of Healey (Sheffield Telegraph, 4 Mar. 1865).

BELLAMY: John, d. Wilmington, U.S., 29 Mar. 1843, aged 54, s. of late Mr. Leonard Bellamy, of Holly (Hull Advertiser, 16 Jun. 1843).


BELLERBY: (Miss) Maria, m. Thornton (-le-Dale), mr. Pickering, Yorks, 17 Jul. 1836, youngest dau. of Mr. H. Bellerby, of York and Thornton (-le-Dale), to Henry Jelley, merchant, Toronto, C.W.; s. of Mr. Jelley, of Stamford, Lincks (Hull Advertiser, 26 Jul. 1856).


BENNETT: (Mrs.) Mary, d. Sheffield, Yorks (at her nephew's residence Mr. W.B. Fox, Matilda Street, Sheffield), 21 Dec. 1859, aged 55, lst of Jersey City, U.S. (Doncaster Gazette, 30 Dec. 1859, Sheffield Independent, 26 Dec. 1859).

- 1728 -

BENNETT: William, m., Brooklyn, N.Y., 23 Nov. 1853, formerly cowkeeper, of York Street, Scalcoates, (mentioned in letter from T. D. Leavens (Hull News, 14 May 1853), to Mary Moor, of Brooklyn (Hull Advertiser, 30 Dec. 1853).

BENNISON: (Miss) Ann, d. (prob.) Hull, 31 May 1828, aged 12, dau. of Mr. John Bennison, "now in America"; gd. of late Mr. Wm. Bennison, painter, of Hull (Rockingham, 7 Jun. 1828).

BENSON: Alfred Robson, m., Vancouver Island, Canada, 19 Dec. 1860, of Vancouver Island, s. of W. Benson, Esq., of Whitby, Yorkshire, to Ellen Phillips, of Vancouver Island (Yorkshire Gazette, 9 Mar. 1861).

BENSON: Isabel, d. Montreal, Canada, 1 Nov. 1863, aged 4 mths., dau. of William T. Benson, Esq. (formerly of Whitby) (Whitby Gazette, 21 Nov. 1863).


BENTLEY: to (Mrs.) (Fennie), born Wissahickon, Philadelphia, U.S., 6 Apr. 1885, wife of H.N. Bentley (formerly of Bradford), one daughter (Bradford Observer, 22 Apr. 1885; Halifax Guardian, 25 Apr. 1885).

BENTLEY: to (Mrs.) (Fennie), born Wissahickon, Philadelphia, U.S., (1886), w. of H.N. Bentley (formerly of Bradford), one son (Bradford Observer, 29 Nov. 1886).

BENTLEY: Robert, d. U.S.A., 15 Sep. 1874, aged 57, 3rd s. of late William Wood Bentley, smr. (formerly of Helmsley; died in Hull, 14 Jun. 1852, aged 68); bw. of late youngest brother, William Wood Bentley, jmr. (died at Angram Grange, 6 May 1851, aged 25). (Parish Church of All Saints, Helmsley, Yks. (gravestone)).

BERRY: Denbigh, d. Baltimore, U.S. (buried Baltimore Cemetery), 8 Aug. 1856, aged 36, formerly of Silsden; h. of Elizabeth Berry (died 28 Apr. 1876, aged 57); f. of late Mary Ann (died 30 Jul. 1845, aged 2); f. of late John Denbigh Berry; f. of Anne (died 17 Mar. 1823, aged 69). (Parish Church, Silsden (gravestone)).

BERRY: John Denbigh, d. Ellicott's Mills, nr. Baltimore, U.S., 26 Apr. 1855, aged 7, s. of Denbigh and Elizabeth Berry (formerly of Silsden), (Parish Church, Silsden, (gravestone)).


BERRYMAN: (Mrs.) Hannah, d. Mission Creek, Kansas, U.S., 10 Nov. 1865, aged 33, 3rd dau. of late Thomas Ankers, of Richmond (Richmond & Ripon Chronicle, 6 Jan. 1866).

BERWICK: (?Mrs.) Mary Rends, d. Quebec, Canada, 17 Sep. 1846, (suddenly) aged 49, ms. of Mr. Joseph Rends, Catherine Street, Hull (B.C.B. 12 Nov. 1846).

BEST: Kate (infant) d. Abilene, Kansas, U.S., 28 Nov. 1871, aged 2, youngest dau. of Mr. T.N. Best, late of Pearl Street, Hull (Hull News, 6 Jan. 1872).


Francis, d. New York, U.S., 11 Jan. 1856, aged 11, s. of Mr. Samuel Bilbrough, of N.Y., and late of Gildersome, near Leeds (Leeds Mercury, 10 Feb. 1855).


William, d. Ontario, Canada, "Recently" (1870) aged 70, late of Hessle, plough-maker (Hull News, 26 Mar. 1870).

(Hiss) Sophia Elizabeth, m. Roos (in Holderness), 22 Jan. 1852, only dau. of Mr. John Bilton, farmer, of Roos, to Joseph Stephenson Johnson of Brantingham, U.C. (E.C.H., 29 Jan. 1852).
BINKS: C., d. California, early 1850, murdered by Indians (full story in H. Adv.), searching for gold (in California); formerly compositor on Stamford Mercury, Lincs.; survived by w. in Wisconsin, whence C. Binks had set out, Apr. 1849; all had emig'd. from Stamford about 1846; br.-in-law of Mr. J. Ringham, Stamford, Lincs. (Hull Advertiser, 10 May, 21 Jun. 1850 (letter + story)).

BINNEY: (Mrs.) Elizabeth, d. Silver Creek, Macopin County, Illinois, U.S., 30 Aug. 1846, aged 46, w. of late John Binney of Sheffield, merchant. NOTE: "she had gone only a few months previously with her family, to join her son, Dr. J.P. Binney." (Sheffield Mercury, 10 Oct. 1846; Sheffield Iris, 8 Oct. 1846).


BINNS: (Miss) Rachel J., d. Brooklyn, N.Y., 383 Bushwick Avenue, 7 Apr. 1879, "after a severe illness", dau. of George and late Mary Ann Binns, of above address, formerly of Yorkshire (Halifax Guardian, 3 May 1879).


BIRD: (Mrs.) Mary, d. Cambridgeport, Mass., U.S., 15 May 1875, aged 55, w. of Mr. James Bird; only ss. of late Mrs. Charles (?a) Kemp, Keyingham Station, Hull and Witherness Railway (Hull News, 3 Jul. 1875).


BIRKBY: (Mr.) Samuel, d. America, 10 Aug. 1878, aged 36 or 37 formerly of Brighouse (Halifax Guardian, 7 Sep. 1878).


BLACKBOURN: (Mrs.) Susannah, d. Victoria, Vancouver Island, 10 Dec. 1862, aged 25, w. of Mr. Joseph Blackbourn, late of Hull (Hull News, 7 Feb. 1863).


BLAYDES: Alfred F., d. Coffeeville, Miss., U.S., "several months since" (?early 1851), formerly of Sheffield (Sheffield Times, 24 May 1851).


BLENNIN: (Miss) Elizabeth, d. Hull; Holy Trinity Church, 21 Feb. 1837, eldest dau. of Mr. William Blenkin, of Hull, to Hy. Burstell of Quebec (Hull Packet, 24 Feb. 1837).

BLENNIN: John Gibson, d. Natchez, Mississippi, U.S. (had resided there 3 yrs.) 16 Sep. 1847, aged 28, native of Hull (Hull Advertiser, 19 Nov. 1847).

BLENNIN: Thomas Gibson, d. Natchez, Mississippi, U.S., 9 Sep. 1847, in his 26th year, 4th s. of Mr. James Blenkin, formerly of Otteringham (Hull Packet, 3 Dec. 1847).


BODDY: Michael, d. Lynnville, Morgan Co., Illinois, U.S., 17 Oct. 1852, aged 34, 3rd s. of late Mr. Edward Boddie of Dalby, near Pickering, Yorkshire, br. of late Mr. Edward Boddie, of Lynnville, whom he only survived about 3 weeks (Yorkshire Gazette, 27 Nov. 1852).


BONNER: George, d. Montreal, B.N.A., 5 May 1871, aged 26, fitter and draftsman, late of Norfolk Street, Hull (Hull News, 24 Jun. 1871).

BOOTH: (Mrs.) d. Millerton, N.Y., U.S., 17 Feb. 1885, aged 49, w. of Mr. Timothy Booth (Halifax Guardian, 7 Mar. 1885).


BOOTH: Henry, d. Rochester, N.Y., (at residence of son, Mr. J.J. Booth) 7 May 1863, "suddenly", aged 67, late glass manufacturer, Caltcliffe (Sheffield Independent, 9 May 1863).


BOTTERILL: Thomas, d. Quebec, 13 Aug. 1847, of typhus fever, master carpenter and joiner, native of Whitby, Yorkshire; member of Order of Odd Fellows (Scarborough Gazette, 2 Oct. 1847).


BOTTOMLEY: (Mrs.) Maria, d. Bronxville, U.S., 15 Jan. 1866, aged 31, w. of Mr. John Bottomley, late of Sheffield (Sheffield Telegraph, 6 Feb. 1866).


BOWKER: David, d. Lawrence, Mass., U.S., 4 Sep. 1907, aged 33, son of late Henry (died 10 Jun. 1882, aged 50) and Martha (died 7 Jun. 1912, aged 76) Bowker, of Lodersdale (Christ Church, Lodersdale (gravestone); Silsden U.D. C. Cemetery (gravestone)).


BOYD: William, d. New York, U.S., (at his residence) 12 Jul. 1864, aged 65, "for more than 28 years was the able and faithful representative in America of Messrs. Wm. Jessop and Sons, of Sheffield". (Sheffield Telegraph, 27 Jul. 1864).


BRADBURY: James Tennant, d. Brooklyn, N.Y., 14 May 1866, late of Sheffield (Sheffield Telegraph, 29 May 1866).

BRADBURY: Sarah Ann, d. Montreal, L.C., 22 Jul. 1827 aged 9, dau. of William and Esther Bradbury, late of Woolroad, but now of Montreal, L.C., merchant (Parish Church of Holy Trinity, Doberosa, Saddleworth (gravestone)).


BRADSHAW: Albert, m. Brooklyn, U.S., 23 Mar. 1858, merchant, late of Sheffield, to Ann Sanderson, eldest dau. of Mr. George Sanderson, late of Steelbank, Sheffield (Sheffield Independent, 17 Apr. 1858).

BRADSHAW: Albert, d. Brooklyn, Long Island (No. 66, Clermont Avenue), 2 Nov. 1861, aged 40/41, of dysentery, of firm of Bradshaw and Clatworthy, N.Y., late of Sheffield; remains interred in Greenwood Cemetery, 5 Nov. 1861 (Sheffield Independent, 30 Nov. 1861).


BRAINTWAITE: C., m. Bentinck, Gray County, Ontario (at bride's mother's residence), 4 Feb. 1873, of Bentinck, to Mary Willmine McCutcheon, youngest dau. of late Mr. Thomas McCutcheon, of Bentinck (Hull News, 8 Mar. 1873).
BRAITHWAITE: Edward, born Winthrop Avenue, St. Lawrence, Mass., U.S., 14th Oct. 1834, wife of Mr. Edward Braithwaite, a son (Bristol Observer, 28th Oct. 1834).

BRAITHWAITE: Edward, born Lawrence, Mass., U.S., 21st April 1839, wife of Mr. Edward Braithwaite, a daughter (Bristol Observer, 3rd May 1839).


BRAY: John, d. Leeds, Yorks. (had resided in Amer., prev. 17 years), 19th June 1822, "occasioned by a complication of disorders, which beffled the skill of the faculty in Boston, and induced him to visit his native land. Attended by his eldest son, he crossed the Atlantic, and reached Leeds on Monday evening (17th June 1822); aged 40, comedian, survived by (at least) eldest son (Hull Advertiser, 28th June 1822).

BRECKEN: John, d. Hull (late of F.E.I., N. America), (at house of Mrs. Hutchinson, English Street), 6 Mar. 1827, aged 88 (Hull Advertiser, 9 Mar. 1827).


BRENARD: Herbert, d. Bloomsburg, Pa., U.S., (buried Rosemont Cemetery), 26 Aug. 1904, aged 56, son of late Robert (born 9 Nov. 1838, died 21 Mar. 1900) and Elizabeth (born 26 Mar. 1834, died 30 May 1905) Brenard, of Myrtle Cottage, Cowden; br. of Arthur (died 26 Feb. 1919, aged 59), and brother-in-law of Arthur's wife Mary (died 24 June 1937), of Greywell, Cowden, and brother of late Kate Ann (born 27 Sep. 1869, died 14 May 1870), and (unnamed) daughter (died in infancy) (Providence Congregational Church, Cowden, Halifax (grave stone)).

BREWERTON: John, d. Pass Christian, Gulf of Mexico, (where had gone for benefit of health), 10 Sep. 1848, aged 45, of Natchez, Mississippi, formerly of Leeds (Leeds Mercury, 25 Nov. 1848).


BRICE: Elizabeth, c. Brooklyn, N.Y., 26/27 Apr. 1849, aged 80/97, wife of Mr. John Brice, chemist, late of Pontefract; mother of Mr. James Brice, wine merchant, Pontefract; last surviving daughter of late Rev. Isaac Brown, one of Wesley's early preachers, "and his intimate friend" (Doncaster Gazette, 1849; Leeds Mercury, 2 Jun. 1849; Sheffield Times, 26 May 1849).

BRICE: John, d. Brooklyn, N.Y., 9 Jun. 1849, formerly druggist in Brooklyn, father of Mr. James Brice, of Pontefract, survived Mrs. (Elizabeth) Brice by only 6 weeks, after marriage of 50 years. (Doncaster Gazette, 9 Jun. 1849; Leeds Mercury, 30 Jun. 1849)


BRIGGS: Robert, d. Toronto, Canada, (Edward Street), 8 May 1870, aged 60, of Hull (Hull News, 29 May 1870).


BRITTAINE: James, d. Hull, 28 Apr. 1815, aged 25, merchant (late of Quebec) (Hull Advertiser, 6 May 1815).


BROADHEAD: (Miss) Sarah, m. Thornes, Yorkshire, 25 May 1837, only child of late Mr. Joseph Broadhead, of Sheffield, to Samuel Gamble of Glen Eric, U.C. (Yorkshire Gazette, 3 Jun. 1837).

BROCKDORF: (Mrs.) Emma Mc[~]der, d. Lambton Village, Sombra Township, C.W., 5 Jul. 1871, (very suddenly), w. of William Count de Brockdorff; eldest surviving dau. of late William Staniforth, surgeon, Sheffield. (Richmond & Ripon Chronicle, 29 Jul. 1871).

BROMLEY: Joseph Edwin Gill, d. Pittsburgh, U.S., 16 Mar. 1865, aged 5 months, (baby) son of Mr. George Bromley (Sheffield Telegraph, 8 Apr. 1865).


BROOKE: William, m. New Orleans, U.S., 2 Mar. 1824, commission merchant, eldest s. of Mr. E. Brook, of Wakefield, coroner, to Charlotte Gordy of New Orleans (Yorkshire Gazette, 15 May 1824).


BROOKS: (Mrs.) Jane Ann, d. Brooklyn, N.Y., 4 Nov. 1856, aged 45 w. of Mr. Wm. Brooks, late of Holmfirth, Yorkshire (Leeds Observer, 27 Dec. 1856).

BROOKS: Thomas, m. Akron, Ohio, U.S. (St. Paul’s Church), 20 Jan. 1843, son of Mr. Jonathan Brooks, of Wooldale, nr. Huddersfield, cloth manufacturer, to Elizabeth Burnett, youngest daug. of Mr. Wm. Burnett of Akron, but late of Wortley, near Leeds, cloth manufacturer (Leeds Mercury, 18 Mar. 1843; Bradford Observer, 23 Mar. 1843.)


BROUGHTON: (Mrs.) Hannah Sanderson, d. Toronto, Canada, 20 Jul. 1877, aged 75, w. of Mr. James Broughton, formerly of Hull (Hull News, 18 Aug. 1877).

BROUGHTON: James, d. Bradford, C.W. (at his son’s residence) (1879), aged 73, engineer, formerly of Hull (Hull News 29 Nov. 1879).


BROWN: Harriet (Mrs.) d. Montreal, L.C., 18 Jan. 1844, aged 33, w. of Mr. Abner Brown, youngest dau. of late Mr. R. Wilkinson, of Escrick, near York (Leeds Mercury, 27 Feb. 1844).

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**BROWN**: (Mrs.) Sarah, d. Chicago, Illinois, U.S., 3 Nov. 1846, aged 34, w. of Mr. George Brown, fancy chair maker; 6th dau. of late Mr. John Smith, butcher of York (Yorkshire Gazette, 9 Dec. 1846).


**BROWN**: Solomon, d. New York, U.S., 23/24 Apr. 1819, "in a decline"/consumption, aged 29, agent to Messrs. Hogg of Leeds; s. of Mr. William Brown, late of Nun Monkton, nr. York, OR eldest s. of Mr. William Brown, farmer, of Darrington (near Pontefract), Yorkshire; nephew of Mr. William Rawson, Burnstofts (Hull Advertiser, 22 May 1819; Yorkshire Gazette, 22 May 1819; Wakefield and Halifax Journal, 21 May 1819).


**BROWNBRIDGE**: (Mrs.) Born Brooklyn, N.Y., 27 Feb. 1870, wife of John S. Brownbridge, a daughter (Sheffield Telegraph, 24 Mar. 1870).


**BROWN(E)**: (Mrs.) (W.S.) d. Plague Mines, nr. New Orleans, U.S., "Lately" (1835) of consumption; w. of Rev. W.S. Brown(e) formerly minister of Bowalley Lane Chapel, Hull; gd. of Rev. Dr. Jos. Priestley. Mrs. Brown(e)"had been removed from the North of New York State for the sake of a warmer climate" (Hull Rockingham, 3 Oct. 1835, 30 Jan. 1836).

**BROWN(E)**: (Rev.) W.S., d. Texas, "Lately" (late 1835) of fever, formerly minister of Bowalley Lane Chapel, Hull; "did not long survive his wife"; since his death, one of his orphan children died at New Orleans (Hull Rockingham, 30 Jan. 1836).

**BROXHOLME**: (Mrs.) Mary Ann, d. West Henrietta, America, 4 Jan. 1855, of consumption, w. of Mr. John Broxholme; 4th dau. of late Mr. W. Wright, bookseller, of Hull. (Hull Advertiser, 24 Feb. 1855).

**BRUMBY**: Charles, d. Brooklyn, N.Y., 20 Nov. 1859, 47 or 46, merchant, last surviving s. of late Mr. George Brumby, of East Retford, Notts. (Doncaster Gazette, 9 Dec. 1859; Sheffield Independent, 10 Dec. 1859).

BRUMMETT: R., m. Yorkville (Toronto), Canada, 21 Mar. 1861, formerly of Wakefield, 20 Matlabo Charters, 2nd dau. of late Mr. William Holdsworth Charters, of Bradford (Leeds Mercury, 4 May 1861).


BUCK: (Mrs.) Sarah, d. Dubuque, Iowa, U.S., 31 Mar. 1863, aged 57, w. of Mr. Joseph Buck, painter, formerly of Hull; 2nd dau. of late Mr. John Medley, ship-builder (Hull News, 25 Apr. 1863).


BULOCK: (Mrs.) Mary, d. Roolstown, Ohio, U.S., 24 Jul. 1855, w. of Mr. James Bullock; eldest daughter of late Mr. James Headley, Spring House, Knaresborough (Leeds Mercury, 18 Aug. 1855).

BULLOSS: (Miss) Sophia, d. New York, U.S. (at uncle's residence, Geo. Johnson, Esq.), 24 Mar. 1845, aged 11/12, only dau. of Mr. Samuel Bulloss, tailor, of Carver Street, (Sheffield) (Sheffield Iris, 3 Apr. 1845).


BURKIT: Richard Scott, d. Rochester, U.S., 5 Oct. 1850, aged 51/52, of Asiatic cholera ("after a few hours' illness"), formerly draper, of High Street, Sheffield. (Sheffield Times, 7 Dec. 1850).

BURLAND: John, d. Santa Fee, N. Am. (lost near), on 15 Aug. 1848, (or BURLEND) aged 27, 2nd s. of Mr. John Burland, late of Barwick-in-Elmet, nr. Leeds (Leeds Mercury, 2 Dec. 1848).


BURLAND: (Mrs.) Rebecca, d. Illinois, U.S., 31 Jan. 1872, aged 79, (or BURLEND) w. of Mr. John Burland; mo. of Mr. Edward Burlend, of Swillington, near Leeds (Richmond & Ripon Chronicle, 24 Feb. 1872).

BURN: (Miss) Lydia, m. Hull, Holy Trinity Church, 30 Apr. 1840, lately of Saint John, N.B., n. of Mr. Fitch, Frances St., Sculcoates, to Robt. Webster, builder, of Hull (Hull Advertiser, 8 May 1840).


BURNELL: (Dr. William W., m. German Town, nr. Philadelphia, U.S., 1 Sep. 1853, late of Wakefield, but now of Logan Square, Philadelphia, to Lizzie D. Stuckert, only dau. of George T. Stuckert, Esq., of German Town, near Philadelphia (Leeds Mercury, 17 Sep. 1853).


BURROW: Joseph Butterfield, d. America; further reference on gravestone, but no indication of relationship to above; Mrs. Sarah Ann Burrow, w. of John Butterfield Burrow, of Halifax, died 27 Sep. 1886, aged 47 (Boothtown (Akroydon) Cemetery, Halifax (gravestone)).


BURSTALL: Henry, m. Hull, Holy Trinity Church, 21 Feb. 1837, (of Quebec), to Elizabeth Blenklin, eldest dau. of Mr. William Blenklin, of Hull (Hull Packet, 24 Feb. 1837).


BURSTALL: John, to(wife of): Born Hessle, Yorks, 1 Apr. 1866, to wife of John Burstell, Esq., of Quebec, a son (Hull News, 7 Apr. 1866).


BURTON: (Mrs.) Jane, d. New Richmond, Wisconsin, U.S., 5 May 1877, aged 45, w. of Mr. William Burton; 5th dau. of late Mr. Thomas Dibb, late of Sproatley, Holderness (Hull News, 25 Aug. 1877).

BUSHBY: Thomas, d. Utah, America, "Recently" (1870), tailor, late of Tripett, Hull (Hull News, 7 May 1870).

BUSHBY: (Mrs.) Esther, d. North America (?Utah), "Recently", (1880), w. of Thomas Bushby, late of Tripett, Hull (Hull News, 4 Dec. 1880).

BUSSEY: (Mrs.) Margaret, d. Bradford, Yorkshire, 23 Jan. 1842, aged 74, m. of Mr. Peter Bussey, of New York, U.S., and formerly of Bradford (Leeds Mercury, 29 Jan. 1842; Wakefield & W.R. Herald, 4 Feb. 1842).


Thomas George, d. Dunville, America, 10 Mar. 1864, infant son of Mr. Wm. Thomas Butler late of Beswick, Yorks. (Hull News, 9 Apr. 1864).


William, d. Racine, Wisconsin, U.S., 5 Aug. 1857, s. of Thomas (died 27 Jun. 1858, aged 56) and Elizabeth (died 12 Jun. 1859, aged 61) Butterfield, of Keighley; reference also to three children (died in infancy), of Thos. and Eliz. Butterfield; reference also to daughter of Wm. Butterfield who died in infancy (in Racine)? (Public Cemetery, Skipton Road, Keighley (gravestone)).


(Mrs.) Emma, d. Toronto, Canada, 24 Jul. 1854, aged 32, w. of Mr. Joseph Bywater, late of Wakefield; dau. of late Mr. Joseph Gentle, cloth dresser, Leeds (Leeds Mercury, 26 Aug. 1854).
CALEY: James, d. Halifax, N.S., 1 Sep. 1834, aged 29, of cholera, s. of Mr. James Caley, of H.M. Customs, Hull (Hull Packet, 31 Oct. 1834; Hull Advertiser, 31 Oct. 1834; Hull Rockingham, 1 Nov. 1834).

CALVERT: (Mrs.) (Robert), d. New Orleans, U.S., 31 May 1844, of consumption, w. of Mr. Robert Calvert; native of Waghorn, and late of Hull (Hull Advertiser, 2 Aug. 1844).

CALVERT: Thomas, d. Elkhart, Indiana, U.S., 17 Oct. 1873, aged 77; resident for 50 years at Ryehill, Yorkshire; emigrated to America in 1869 (Hull News, 8 Nov. 1873).

CALVERT: (Mrs.) Elizabeth, d. Indiana, U.S., 23 Oct. 1877, aged 82, w. of the late Mr. Thomas Calvert, Ryehill, Holderness (Hull News, 17 Nov. 1877).

CAMP: (John), d. Newark, N.J., U.S., 1 Nov. 1864, aged 60, formerly of Sheffield (Sheffield Telegraph, 19 Nov. 1864).


CAMPBELL: (Mrs.) Jane, d. Burlington City, Iowa, U.S., 26 Nov. 1857, w. of Mr. Bryce Campbell, formerly of Leeds; youngest ss. of Mr. J.S. Rowland, of Headingley, Leeds (Leeds Mercury, 16 Jan. 1858).

CAMPBELL: (Dr.) James, d. (? Kingston, U.C.), 25 Jan. 1842, aged 65, doctor, native of S. Lincs., England; began practising profession 1798, at Redon, Yorkshire, in 1824, emigrated to Canada, residing in or near Montreal until 1836, when he went to Kingston (Hull Advertiser, 1 Apr. 1842).


CARR: (Miss) Mercy Selway, m. Providence City, Rhode Island, U.S., 22 Apr. 1885, youngest dau. of Mr. J.S. Carey, contractor, of Halifax, to Alfred Helliswell, formerly of Halifax (Halifax Guardian, 16 May 1885).

CARR: (Miss) Isabella, m. Toronto, U.C., 14 Jul. 1854, youngest dau. of Mr. Robert Carll, formerly of Hull, to R. Newton, of Bond Head, Simcoe County, Canada (U.E.R., 5 Oct. 1854; Hull Advertiser, 7 Oct. 1854; Hull News, 30 Sep. 1854).


CARR: (Miss) Mary, m. Keyingham, Holderness (St. Nicholas Church), 11 Feb. 1874, 3rd dau. of Matthew Carll, Keyingham, to Herbert Johnson, Brentford, Canada, 2nd s. of William Johnson, Sunk Island (Hull News, 15 Feb. 1875).


CARR: John, d. Bowling Green, nr. Terra Haute, Indiana, U.S., 13 Mar. 1853, aged 29, master builder, eldest s. of Mr. John Carr, shoemaker, Kilham, near Bridlington (Leeds Mercury, 23 Apr. 1853).

CARRICK: Thomas, d. Rock Creek, Morrison, Illinois, U.S., 5 Jul. 1858, "whilst bathing in a small stream", aged 24 (or 34), formerly gardener to James Stansfield, Esq., County Court Judge, Halifax; s. of Mr. James Carrick, gardener to Thomas Horsfall, Esq., of Burley Hall, nr. Otley (Leeds Mercury, 29 Jul. 1858; Halifax Guardian, 31 Jul. 1858; Richmond & Ripon Chronicle and General North Riding Advertiser, 31 Jul. 1858).

CARRITT: (Mrs.) (John), d. "In America" (emigrated to Amer., Jun. 1819), (late of Grimsby, Lincs.) (Hull Rockingham, 12 Feb. 1820).


CARTER: Henry Dev, m. Halifax, Yorks (Register Office), 5 Feb. 1856, stuff presser, 5th s. of Mr. Benoni Carter, rent and debt agent, of Halifax, to Ann Ramsden, of Winding Road, Halifax (Halifax Courier, 9 Feb. 1856).

CARTER: (Mrs.) Clara, d. New York, U.S., 22 Apr. 1858, aged 25/26, w. of Mr. George Carter (formerly of Bradford and Halifax); 2nd dau. of Mr. Thomas Parkin Garland, of Wisewood, near Sheffield (Sheffield Independent, 15 May 1858).

CARTER: James, d. (at his residence near) Pittsburgh, Penn., U.S., 3 Aug. 1864, aged 75, only surviving bro. of Mr. N. Carter, of Prospect Villa, Harrogate; for many years, an active magistrate in state of Pennsylvania (Leeds Mercury, 28 Sep. 1864).


CASBEER: (Mrs.) Margaret, d. "Mazurah, in the Western States of America", 17 Oct. 1860, "after a short illness"; w. of Mr. George Casbeer, late of Townhead Street, Sheffield; mo. of "five children, the youngest only a few months old"; ss. of Mr. Albert Atkin, of 67½ Eldon Street, Sheffield (Sheffield Independent, 16 Feb. 1861).

CASBEER: George, d. "Mazurah, in the Western States of America", 19 Oct. 1860, late of Townhead Street, Sheffield; father of "five children, the youngest only a few months old"; brother-in-law of Mr. Albert Atkin, of 67½ Eldon Street, Sheffield (Sheffield Independent, 16 Feb. 1861).

CASS: Edward, m. Fallstone, Beaver County, U.S., 7 Nov. 1849, s. of Mr. John Cass, formerly of Rodley, Mr. Leeds, to Elizabeth Smith, 2nd dau. of Mr. Ephraim Smith, cloth manufacturer, formerly of Eccleshill, near Bradford (Leeds Mercury, 26 Jan. 1850).


CATTerson: (Miss) Martha, m. Charleston, S.C., 11 Apr. 1855, youngest dau. of (late) Mr. John Catterson, Hull, to W.N. Hamilton (E.C.H., 10 May, 1855; Hull Advertiser, 12 May 1855; Hull News, 12 May 1855).

CATTLE: (Mrs.) Ann, d. Brentford, U.C., 6 Aug. 1848, "after a long illness"; w. of Mr. John Cattle, late of Beverley; ss. of Mr. Robert Blacker, innkeeper of Ripon, Yorkshire (Yorkshire Gazette, 16 Sep. 1848).

CAUNT: (Mrs.) Rachel, d. Ellinville, Ulster County, N.Y. State, 10 Nov. 1849, "after ten days' illness", w. of Mr. Thomas Henry Caunt, formerly of Hull; ss. of Mr. James Hutchinson (Hull Advertiser, 21 Dec. 1849; E.C.H., 20 Dec. 1849).


CHAFFER: Johnson, d. from Hero steamer on passage, N.Y. - Albany, U.S., 5 May 1858, aged 24, drowned, eldest surviving s. of Mr. R.J. Chaffer, of Hull (Hull Advertiser, 5 Jun. 1858; E.C.H. 3 Jun. 1858).


CHAMPION: (Mrs.) Mary, d. Toronto, C.W., 23 Apr. 1851, w. of Mr. Thomas Champion, formerly of Sheffield (Sheffield Times, 17 May 1851).

CHAMPION: Thomas, d. Toronto, U.C., 7 Aug. 1854, of cholera, formerly of Sheffield, husband of late Mrs. Mary Champion (Sheffield Times, 2 Sep. 1854).


CHAPMAN: George, d. Rochester, U.S., 24 Dec. 1858, eldest s. of Mr. George Chapman, grocer, Middlesbrough, to Sarah Ann Hutchinson, eldest dau. of Mr. John Hutchinson, formerly of Hamby, near Thirsk (Richmond and Ripon Chronicle and General North-Riding Advertiser, 2 Apr. 1859; Middlesbrough Weekly News & Cleveland Advertiser, 2 Apr. 1859).
CHAPMAN: John Joseph, d. Brooklyn, Long Island, U.S.A., "Recently" (1866), aged 92 years, youngest s. of Mr. J. Chapman, late of Burlington Quay (Hull News, 7 Apr. 1866).


CHARNOCK: (Miss) Katherine Elizabeth, m. Lennoxville, Canada East (S. Quebec, 3rd S.E. of Sherbrooke), 2nd surviving dau. of John H. Charnock, Esq., of Huntingville, C.E., formerly of Monkton Hall, near Ripon, and of Wakefield, Yorkshire, to John Wilson, 4th s. of late William Wilson, Esq., M.D., of Ascut, C.E. (formerly of Ripon, Yorkshire) (Bradford Observer, 5 Dec. 1861; Richmond & Ripon Chronicle and General North-Riding Advertiser, 7 Dec. 1861; Leeds Mercury, 30 Nov. 1861).


CHARLTON: John, d. Quebec, Canada, 18 Mar. 1879, aged 44, late of Hull (Hull News, 12 Apr. 1879).

CHARTERS: (Miss) Matilda, m. Yorkville (Toronto) Canada, 21 Mar. 1861, 2nd dau. of late Mr. William Holdsworth of Bradford, to Charters R. Brumett, formerly of Wakefield (Leeds Mercury, 4 May 1861).

CHATHAM: Frank, d. Off Stroma, in wreck of Lord Mulgrave, of Hull, 6 Mar. 1859, drowned, s. of Mr. Wm. Chatham, solicitor, Hull (Sheffield Independent, 26 Mar. 1859).

CHEadle: (Mrs.) Sarah, d. Bridgwater, nr. Philadelphia (at son's house, while on visit), 2 Dec. 1851, aged 81, late of Woodhouse, nr. Leeds (Leeds Mercury, 3 Jan. 1852).


CLAPHAM: (Mrs.) Ella, d. Memphis, Tennessee, U.S.A., 17 Sep. 1878, w. of Mr. Thomas Clapham, late of Hull (Hull News, 2 Nov. 1878).


CLAPPISON: Frances Emmeline, d. West Flambro', Canada, 30 Mar. 1864, aged 2½ yrs., youngest dau. of Mr. Thos. Clappison, formerly of Catwick, in Holderness (Hull News, 14 May 1864).


CLARK: Andrew, d. On passage to N.Y., "Lately" (1842), joiner, late of Leeds (Leeds Mercury, 7 May 1842).


CLARK: Joseph, d. Cincinnati, U.S., 1 Jul. 1858, "after a lingering illness", 78 (år 77), formerly of Wetherby, Yorkshire. "He was a foreign honorary member of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, and a liberal contributor of specimens to the museum in (York)". (Yorkshire Gazette, 24 Jul. 1858; Halifax Guardian, 31 Jul. 1858).


CLARKE: (Miss) Eliza, m. Davenport, Iowa, U.S. (Episcopal Church), 29 Oct. 1856, dau. of Mr. Peter Clarke, late of Hull, to Godfrey E. Penchot, Esq., of Rhine Province, Prussia. (E.C.H. 27 Nov. 1856).

CLARKE:  
(Mrs.) Mary, d. Montreal, Canada, 11 Mar. 1857, aged 57, w. of Mr. Peter Clarke, late of Hull (Hull Advertiser, 4 Apr. 1857; Hull News, 4 Apr. 1857).

CLARSON:  
James, d. Dubuque (Iowa), U.S., aged 23, s. of James (died 1873, aged 55) and Elizabeth (died 1894, aged 85) Clarke, of Kearton (Swaledale); br. of Mehala Clarkson, (died 1869, aged 22) (Low Row Methodist Church, Swaledale (gravestone)).

CLARSON:  

CLAYBOURN:  
(Miss) Mary, m. Whiting’s Villa, Massachusetts, U.S., 8 May 1851, eldest dau. of Mr. Thomas Claybourn, mariner, Scarborough, to Robert Swithinbank, of Leeds (Scarborough Gazette, 29 May 1851).

CLAYTON:  
(Mrs.) Ann, d. Sheffield, Yorkshire, 24 Sep. 1854, aged 52, w. of Mr. John Clayton, cutler. "Mr. and Mrs. Clayton, with their daughter...on the previous day arrived in their native town (Sheffield) from America" (Sheffield Times, 30 Sep. 1854).

CLAYTON:  

CLINGMAN:  

CLOUGH:  

CLOUGH:  

CLOUGH:  

CLOUGH:  

CLOWES:  


COATES: John, d. Simcoe, Norfolk Co., C.W., 16 Apr. 1865, late of Richmond, Yorkshire (Richmond & Ripon Chronicle, 27 May 1865).


COATES: Simon, d. Ballarat, Australia, 5 Aug. 1856, aged 41, native of Swaledale, eldest s. of Mr. Edmund Coates, of Feetham, Swaledale (Richmond & Ripon Chronicle, and General North-Riding Advertiser, 29 Nov. 1856).


COCKCROFT: John, d. Aboard Britannia, on voyage Boston-Liverpool (within few hours of Liverpool), July 1845, (very suddenly), of Clappville, America, & late of Addingham (? nr. Ilkley) (E.C.H., 31 Jul. 1845).

COCKSHOTT: John, d. Wilmington, Delaware, U.S., 17 Sep. 1834, aged 82, br. of late Mr. Thomas Cockshott, Bracewell, Yorkshire (Leeds Mercury, 27 Dec. 1834).


COLEMAN: (Miss) Sarah, d. Oak Ridges, America (at her brother's residence), 29 Dec. 1874, aged 39, eldest dau. of late Mr. William Coleman, of Witherness (Hull News, 6 Feb. 1875).


COLLEY: (Mrs.) Lucy, d. Brooklyn, U.S., 13 Oct. 1854, wd. of late Mr. Henry Colley, wine merchant, Sheffield (Dorchester Gazette, 4 Nov. 1853; Sheffield Times, 29 Oct. 1853).

COLLINS: Peter, d. Greenfields, N.Y., 12 Dec. 1827, aged 54, thrown from 1-horse waggon, which fell on him (formerly, hosier & draper, nr. North Bridge, Hull); survived by relations (Hull Advertiser, 9 Feb. 1828; Hull Advertiser, 15 Feb. 1828).

COLMAN: (Mrs.) Fanny, d. Redon, nr. Hull, 30 Oct. 1871, aged 38 w. of W.J. Colman, joiner, late of Brooklyn, N.Y. (Hull News, 4 Nov. 1871).


CONNELL: (Mrs.) Elizabeth, d. Parkersburg, Butler Co., Iowa, U.S., (24th WW. of Waterloo), 7 Jan. 1864, w. of Mr. John Connell; dau. of late Mr. John Dixon, dyer, of Morley, nr. Leeds (Leeds Mercury, 5 Feb. 1864).

CONSTANTINE: (Rev.) Isaac, d. Exeter, Devon, 16 Dec. 1893, aged 75, (born 10 Sep. 1820), incumbent of Stanbridge East Diocese, Montreal, Canada, for 42 years, youngest s. of late Nathan (died 30 Aug. 1845, aged 78) and late 3rd wife, Mary (died 19 Jan. 1841, aged 59) Constantine, of Haworth, (Parish Church of St. Michael and All Angels, Haworth (gravestone)).


COOK: George, d. Seymour, America, 7 Jun. 1865, aged 33, s. of Mr. James Cook, of Hedon, Yorks (Hull News, 15 Jul. 1865).

COOK: Alice, d. Seymour, America, 8 Jun. 1865, aged 4, dau. of (late: died 7 Jun. 65) Mr. Geo. Cook; and gd. of Mr. James Cook, of Hedon, Yorks (Hull News, 15 Jul. 1865).

COOKMAN: (Rev.) George Grimsen, m. Doncaster, Yorks, 2 Apr. 1827, Methodist Episcopal Church, N. America, s. of George Cookman, Esq., J.P., Hull, to Mary Barton, 3rd dau. of late Mr. William Barton, merchant, Doncaster. Rev. & Mrs. Barton set off shortly afterwards for Liverpool, intended to sail immed. for Amer., where Rev. C. would resume "his ministerial labours". Ref. to death of Rev. G.G. Cookman, chaplain to Senate of U.S.A., "who was a passenger by the steamship President on her last and fatal voyage from New York for Liverpool." (Hull Advertiser, 6 Apr. 1827; E.C.H., 24 Apr. 1856; Yorkshire Gazette, 1 May 1841).


COOPER: Francis, d. Albany, U.S., 9 Jun. 1848, aged 22, br. of Mr. Henry Cooper, druggist, Sheffield (Sheffield Iris, 6 Jul. 1848).

COOPER: George, m. Staines (Independent Chapel), 27 Aug. 1850, of Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N.Y., to Mary Ann Mitchiner, 2nd dau. of Mr. J.H. Mitchiner, of Staines (Bradford Observer, 5 Sep. 1850).
COOPER: George, d. Rites Grove, Clinton County, Iowa, U.S., 14 Aug. 1876, aged 53, s. of late Mr. M. Cooper, Ulceby, (Hull News, 16 Sep. 1876).

COOP: (Miss) Susannah Kinkaid, d. (off) steamship Angle Saxon, off Cape Race (Newfoundland), 27 Apr. 1863, drowned, aged 19, dau. of Stanley (died 1866) and Harriet (died 1864) Cooper, of Halifax; ss. of late Frances (died 11 Jan. 1861, aged 18). (King Cross Cemetery, Halifax, (gravestone)).

COLEY: (Mrs.) Ann, d. Bloomington, Illinois, U.S., 10 Apr. 1867, w. of Mr. John Copley; youngest dau. of late Charles Simpson, Esq., high bailiff of City of York (Richmond & Ripon Chronicle, 11 May 1867).


COTTAM: John, d. Salt Lake City, Utah, 27 May 1878, aged 86, formerly of West Bradford, near Clitheroe (Craven Herald, 20 Jul. 1878).

COULDWELL: (Mrs.) Elizabeth, d. Albany, U.S., 4 May 1858, w. of Mr. Henry Couldwell, late of New Inn, Leeming Lane, Bedale (Leeds Mercury, 10 Jun. 1856).

COULDWELL: Richard Nixon, d. Albany, N.Y., 24 Nov. 1851, aged 20, only s. of Mr. Henry Couldwell, late of Leeming Lane, near Bedale (Leeds Mercury, 27 Dec. 1851).

COULDWELL: (Mrs.) Mary, d. "Brox Villa, West Chester County New York, U.S.," 28 Oct. 1864, w. of Mr. Joseph Couldwell; eldest dau. of Mr. Charles Heathcote, cutlery manufacturer, High Street, Park, Sheffield (Sheffield Telegraph, 15 Nov. 1864).

COULTAS: (Miss) Mary Elizabeth, m. Halifax, N.S., 19 Jul. 1855, youngest dau. of Mr. Vickers Coulter, of Wald Newton, Yorkshire, to Rev. Thomas M. Albrighton, Wesleyan Missionary (Hull Advertiser, 1 Sep. 1855).

COULTER: John, d. New York, U.S., - Sep. 1857, aged 45, late of Bradford, husband of Elizabeth Coulter (died 6 Apr. 1882, aged 63) (Scholemore Cemetery, Bradford (gravestone)).


COUSINS: (Mrs.) Helen, m. Doon, C.W. (at residence of Jas. A. Walker, Esq., the bride's brother-in-law), 4 Sep. 1876, late of North Carolina, formerly of Skipton, to David Sarra, Esq., of Freeport (? Illinois) (Craven Herald, 7 Oct. 1876).

COVERDALE: John Thomas, d. (Battle of) Cedar Mountain, America, (U.S. Civil War), 19 Aug. 1862, aged 19, grandson of Mr. John Coverdale, late licensed victualler, of Hull (Hull News, 4 Oct. 1862).

COWEN: (Mrs.) Christiana, d. Columbus, Ohio, U.S. (at residence of son-in-law, Mr. James Taylor), 25 May 1853, aged 65, formerly of Sheffield (Sheffield Times, 25 Jun. 1853).
COX: (Mrs.) Maria, d. Hamilton, C.W., 9 Jan. 1853, aged 53, formerly of Sheffield (Sheffield Times, 5 Feb. 1853).


CRAGGS: (Mrs.) Elizabeth, d. Chicago, Illinois, 27 Sep. 1852, aged 71, w. of Mr. John Craggs, formerly stationer in Hull; ss. of Mr. William Pounsbury, No. 176, High Street, Hull (Hull Advertiser, 26 Nov. 1852; E.C.H., 25 Nov. 1852; Hull News, 27 Nov. 1852).

CRAKER: (Miss) Kate, m. Shelbourne Falls, Mass., U.S., 19 Jul. 1868, youngest dau. of late Thomas Crair, of Sheffield, to Thomas Grinold, youngest s. of late George Grinold, of Sheffield (Sheffield Telegraph, 2 Aug. 1868).


CROFT: Matthew, d. New Cumberland, U.S., 16 Feb. 1851, s. of late Mr. William Croft, of Holley, in Holderness (Hull Advertiser, 18 Apr. 1851; E.C.H., 17 Apr. 1851).

CROMMACK: (Mrs.) Elizabeth, d. Ohio City, Cabago County, Ohio, U.S., 22 Dec. 1850, aged 37, w. of Mr. J. Croommack, butcher, late of Medows Lane, Leeds (Leeds Mercury, 15 Mar. 1851).


CROOKES: (Miss) Mabel, m. Walden, Orange Co., N.Y., (at house of Mr. Thomas Hall, cousin to bride), 18 Oct. 1870, eldest dau. of Mr. C. Crookes, printer, Sheffield, to Daniel Martin (Sheffield Telegraph, 12 Nov. 1870).

CROSBY: Benjamin, d. Craighurst, C.V., 31 Aug. 1870, aged 42, s. of late Mr. John Crosby, farmer, Applegate Lane, Bridlington (Hull News, 15 Apr. 1871).


CROSSLAND: (Mrs.) Emma, d. Buffalo, U.S., 24 Jun. 1867, w. of Mr. Edward Crossland, late of Sheffield (Sheffield Telegraph, 8 Aug. 1867).

CROSSLEY: Charles Alfred, d. Trenton, N.J., U.S. (at uncle's house), 21 Dec. 1836, aged 19 or 20, 2nd s. of Sophia and late Joseph Crossley, provision dealer, Queen's Road, Halifax; grandson of late James Greenwood, fruitier, formerly of Northgate, Halifax (Halifax Guardian, 8 Jan. 1837).


CROWTHOR: (Mrs.) Eliza, d. America, 23 Oct. 1854, aged 29, w. of Mr. William Crowther, mechanic, formerly of Charlestown, Halifax (Halifax Guardian, 18 Nov. 1854).


CULLERTON: Jack, (still living, 1969, West Warkick, R. I.); born Bradford, Yorkshire, ca. 1865; emigrated to U.S. from Bradford, 1912, settling at Rhode Island (prob. Fall River area); was member of Fall River Soccer Team which won U.S. championship, 1918-19 Season (Telegraph & Argus (Bradford), 29 Jan. 1969).


CUTTELL: (Mrs.) Hannah, d. Toronto, C.W., 17 May 1843, aged 16, eldest dau. of Mr. Thomas Cuttell, printer, formerly of Leeds (Leeds Mercury, 17 Jun. 1843).

CUTTELL: James, d. Toronto, C.W., 1 Sep. 1849, "after a few hours' illness" (? cholera), aged 24, printer, eldest s. of Mr. Thomas Cuttell (printer), formerly at (Leeds) Mercury Office, Leeds (Hull Advertiser, 12 Oct. 1849; Leeds Mercury, 6 Oct. 1849; Sheffield Times, 13 Oct. 1849 ("Cuttell").

CUTTELL: (Mrs.) Elizabeth (or) Mary, m. Toronto, U.C., "Lately" (early 1849), dau. of Mr. Thomas Cuttell, letter-press printer, of Toronto, formerly of Leeds, employed at Leeds Mercury, (All emigrated from Leeds "a few years ago"), to John Hall, letter-press printer, of Toronto, formerly of Leeds, employed at Leeds Mercury (Leeds Mercury, 26 May 1849).
DAFFIN: (Mrs.) Grace, d. Tickhill, Yorkshire, 10 Feb. 1864, aged 69, only dau. of late Mr. Benjamin Daffin, cutler manufacturer, of Sheffield (Sheffield Telegraph, 13 Feb. 1864).


DALE: Crossley, m. York: St. Martin's Church, Coney Street, 30 Dec. 1848, of Yarm, Yorkshire, late of Buffalo, U.S., to Miss McLoughlin of Yarm, Yorkshire (near Stockton) (Yorkshire Gazette, 6 Jan. 1849).

DALES: George, d. Brooklyn, N.Y., 3 Nov. 1865, oil miller, formerly of Hull (Hull News, 28 Nov. 1868).


DANIEL: (Miss) Jane, m. Pannal Church, Harrogate, 27 Sep. 1841, youngest dau. of Mr. Daniel, Pannal, to George Darnborough, of Illinois, U.S. (Harrogate Advertiser, 2 Oct. 1841).


DARNBROUGH: (Mrs.) (Ellen), d. Prospect Cottage, St. Clare Township, nr. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, U.S., 16 Apr. 1839, aged 28, w. of Mr. Darnborough (of above place); 2nd dau. of Mr. Nicholas Carter, of Prospect House, Harrogate (Harrogate Advertiser, 22 Jun. 1839).


DAVIS: (Mrs.) Rose, d. Petersburg, Va., 15 Jan. 1872, w. of Mr. George Davis; dau. of Mr. Lazarus, formerly of Hull (Hull News, 10 Feb. 1872).

DAVISON: (Miss) Mary Jane, m. Toronto, U.C., 6 Mar. 1849, 2nd dau. of (Rev.) John Davison of Primitive Methodist Church, Toronto, U.C.; gd. of Mr. William Clove, of Hull, one of founders of Primitive Methodist Society, to Thos. Armstrong, common councilman (E.C.H., 17 May 1849; Doncaster Gazette, 18 May 1849; Yorkshire Gazette, 12 May 1849).

DAVISON: Thomas, d. aboard Windsor Castle, on his passage to New Orleans, 27 Jan. 1848, of fever, aged 34, tailor, late of Doncaster, br. of Mr. George Davison, tailor, of Norfolk Street, Sheffield (Sheffield Iris, 6 Apr. 1848).


DAWSON: (Mrs.) Rachel, d. Carlton, Orleans Co., N.Y. State, 4 Dec. 1852, w. of Mr. John Dawson, late of Hornsea; dau. Mr. Grime, Silvestre Street, Hull (Hull Advertiser, 28 Jan. 1853).


DAWSON: (Miss) Mary, m. Whitby (Yorks.); St. Mary's Church, 16 Apr. 1832, of Whitby), to Mr. A. Anderson, cooper (of Whitby). (In afternoon of same day (16 Apr. 1832), bridegroom left bride to sail on Columbus, Whitby-Quebec. When settled would return for wife). (Hull Advertiser, 20 Apr. 1832; Yorkshire Gazette, 21 Apr. 1832).

DAWSON: Thomas, d. Jackson Villa, Brown County, Illinois, U.S., "Lately" (1850), aged 32, youngest s. of Mr. John Dawson, land valuer, Conisbro' (Sheffield Times, 23 Nov. 1850).

DAWSON: William, d. "In America", (1820) "Lately", (one of H.M.'s J.P.'s for W.R.; formerly of Wakefield, Yorks.) (Hull Rockingham, 18 Nov. 1820; Hull Advertiser, 24 Nov. 1820; Yorkshire Gazette, 25 Nov. 1820).


DAY: (Miss) Lilly, m. Cleveland, U.S., 16 Sep. 1890, late of King Cross, Halifax, to Griffin Oates, late of Southowram (Halifax Guardian, 25 Oct. 1890).


DEAN: (Mrs.) Arpa, d. Covington, Kentucky, U.S., 18 Jan. 1856, w. of Mr. Joseph Dean; s. of Mr. Samuel Hoyarth, of Ellen Royd, Halifax (Halifax Guardian, 16 Feb. 1856).


DENISON: (Mrs.) Ann, d. German Town, Philadelphia, U.S., 6 Jan. 1852, aged 26, w. of Mr. George Denison (Leeds Mercury, 31 Jan. 1852).


DENTON: (Mrs.) Emma, d. Rhode Island Hospital, Providence, U.S., 6 Apr. 1887, aged 42 or 43, formerly of Great Albion Street, Halifax (Halifax Guardian, 14 May 1887).

DERHAM: (Mrs.) Elisabeth, d. Cleveland, Ohio, U.S., 4 Nov. 1874 (Bradford Observer, 24 Nov. 1874).


DEWITT: Samuel, d. New Orleans, U.S., (1824), eldest s. of late Mr. Devitt, of Hull (Hull Rockingham, 14 Aug. 1824).


DIBB: (Mrs.) Christiana, d. Toronto, C.W. "Recently" (1868), aged 45, w. of Joseph Dibb, wood turner, late of Hull (Hull News, 18 Jul. 1868).


DIBB: (Mrs.) Mary, d. "St. Cloud's, America", 22 Dec. 1864, aged 32, w. of Mr. Thos. Dibb, jun., former, late of Sproatley, eldest dau. of late Mr. John Fenston, innkeeper, Sproatley (Hull News, 28 Jan. 1865).


Dickinson: Charles, d. Nework, New Jersey, U.S. (1862), "after a short but severe illness", aged 47, manufacturer of electro-plated and metal goods (Britain), Sheffield; for many years with late firm of Broadhead and Atkin (Sheffield Independent, 26 Apr. 1862).


Dinsdale: (Mrs.) Elizabeth, d. Grant County, Wisconsin, U.S., (at house of daughter, Mrs. Thomas - buried at Ebenezer Church, Wingville, Wisconsin, U.S.), 21 Apr. 1856, aged 69, late of Askrigg, Wensleydale; wd. of Mr. James Dinsdale (died 19 Mar. 1843, aged 55), grocer, late of Askrigg; sd. of James (died in infancy), James, 3rd s. (died 17 Aug. 1835, aged 17), and dau. Mrs. Thomas (Leeds Mercury, 10 Jul. 1856; Parish Church of St. Oswald, Askrigg (gravestone)).


Dixon: George, d. La Rue, Texas, U.S., 1917, aged 76, born 6 Apr. 1841, at (?) Knayton, Thirsk; s. of Thomas and (Wilkerson) Dixon; nephew of Thomas, James, Mary, Hannah (or Anne) and Jane Dixon (Jane DIXON, m. Christopher HAUWELL in England, and emigrated to U.S. in 1870's). (Request letter to Darlington & Stockton Times, 22 Sep. 1972, from Mrs. Estelle Dixon Corder, 1517 Devon Circle, Dallas, Texas).
**DIXON:** Thomas, d. New Orleans, U.S., 2 Mar. 1854, bro. of late Rev. William Dixon, of Tong (Hull Advertiser, 14 Apr. 1854; Hull News, 8 Apr. 1854; Yorkshire Gazette, 1 Apr. 1854; Leeds Mercury, 15 Apr. 1854)

**DOBSON:** (Mrs.) Ann, d. Philadelphia, U.S., 30 Nov. 1878, w. of the (late) Mr. Samuel Dobson (Hull News, 4 Jan. 1879)


**DODDS:** George, d. "Allamakee, county Iowa, America", 4 Nov. 1862, aged 53, formerly tailor and draper, of Hull (Hull News, 13 Dec. 1862)

**DODDS:** (Mrs.) Catherine, d. "Allamakee, county Iowa, America", 4 Sep. 1863, wd. of late Geo. Dodds, tailor, formerly of Hull (Hull News, 17 Oct. 1863)

**DODGSHUN:** Joseph, d. Morley area, 10 Jul. 1864, aged 65, of Morley, of the firm of Dodgshun, Dickinson & Co., wool merchants, of Leeds (Leeds Mercury, 12 Jul. 1864)


**DODSON:** Daniel, d. West Andover, Mass., U.S., (1857), aged 58, formerly of Knaresborough (Leeds Mercury, 5 Dec. 1857)

**DODSWORTH:** Edward, d. Chippawa, U.C., Oct. 1839, drowned in river above Niagara Falls, about 27, youngest s. of Mr. John Dodsworth, late of Wakefield, but now of Woodstock, U.C.; bro. to Mr. James Dodsworth, of Pontefract, (Doncaster Gazette, 8 Nov. 1839; Bradford Observer, 7 Nov. 1839)

**DODSWORTH:** John, d. Toronto, U.C., 24 Feb. 1842, "after a protracted affliction", aged 70, late of Wakefield; father of Mr. James Dodsworth, of Pontefract, shoemaker (Wakefield & W.R. Herald, 29 Apr. 1842; Leeds Mercury 23 Apr. 1842)

**DODSWORTH:** (Sub-Lieut) Francis S., d. Norfolk, Va. (U.S. Naval Hospital), 15 Jan. 1864, aged 21, sub-lieutenant of Her Majesty's ship Greyhound; 2nd s. of B. Dodsworth, Esq., of York (Leeds Mercury, 5 Feb. 1864)

**DOUGHTY:** (Mrs.) Dorothy, d. Ocean House, City Point, South Boston, U.S., 19 Jun. 1863, "after a few hours' illness", w. of Mr. Benjamin Doughty; dau. of late Mr. Joseph Blakeborough of Pickhill, near Ripon and Thirsk (Richmond & Ripon Chronicle and General North-Riding Advertiser, 11 Jul. 1863)

**DOVE:** George, d. Buffalo, U.S., 17 Aug. 1853, "after an hour's illness", 2nd s. of Mr. Thomas Dove, builder, Melbourne, near Pocklington (Doncaster Gazette, 30 Sep. 1853)

**DOVE:** Thomas C., d. Brooklyn, N.Y. (at his residence), 1 Dec. 1878, aged 45, s. of late William Dove, Esq., Leeds (Bradford Observer, 23 Dec. 1878)
DOWKER: (Miss) Anne, d. Montreal, L.C., 10 Jun. 1846, aged 17, only dau. of Mr. Dowker; gd. of late G.W. Dowker, Esq., of Salton (near Pickering), Yorkshire (Yorkshire Gazette, 11 Jul. 1846).


DOWKING: (Miss) Eliza Jane, m. Brooklyn, N.Y., 17 Jan. 1858, dau. of Mr. B.H. Downing of Brooklyn, N.Y.; gd. of late David Dunderdale, Esq., formerly of Dunford House, (Hethley), mr. Pontefract, to Alfred H. Sparks, of New York (Leeds Mercury, 6 Apr. 1858).


DOWNS: James, d. Salem, Lane County, Oregon Terr., U.S., 9 Dec. 1852, aged 29, youngest s. of late Mr. George Downs, formerly butcher, of Leeds (Leeds Mercury, 9 Jul. 1853).


DOWSON: John, d. Toronto, C.W., 30 Nov. 1857, aged 57, eldest s. of late Mr. George Dowson, bricklayer, Leeds (Leeds Mercury, 23 Jan. 1858).

DRAKE: (Miss) Alice, m. Liverpool (St. Silas's Church), 17 Dec. 1863, of Kettlewell, Yorkshire, to Wilden F. Cooper, of Pitt-ton's, Maine, U.S. (Bradford Observer, 31 Dec. 1863).


DRANT: (Miss) Helen, m. Brooklyn, N.Y., "Recently" (1877), dau. of Mr. Geo. Drant, late of Hull, to William Hayes (Hull News, 11 Aug. 1877).

DREWERY: Lucy, d. Toronto, Canada, 56, Grenville Street, 3 Apr. 1879, aged 20, late of Catwick, Holderness (Hull News, 3 May, 1879).


DRURY: Thomas, d. Buffalo, N.Y., (emig'd. 1849), (just before) 11 Jul. 1850. Probably from sickness picked up from emig'g. family of Mr. Houghton, of Auburn aged 23, s. of Mr. Samuel Drury, farmer, of Eage, nr. Lincoln (Hull Advertiser, 23 Aug. 1850 (from Buffalo Advocate, 11 Jul. 1850).

DUCK: Robert Ager, d. Marietta, Georgia, (U.S. Military Hospital), 27 Jul. 1864, aged 47, formerly of Stokesley, N. Yorkshire; brother-in-law of Dr. Lawrence Weatherill, formerly of Stokesley, later of Illinois, U.S. (Robt. A. Duck was member of 127th Illinois Volunteers and was engaged in recent battle under Sherman; he was carried off the field in an exhausted condition from which he did not rally.) (Leeds Mercury, 13 Sep. 1864; Sheffield Telegraph, 14 Sep. 1864; Darlington Telegraph, 17 Sep. 1864; Richmond & Ripon Chronicle and General North-Riding Advertiser, 17 Sep. 1864).

DUCKWORTH: (Mrs.) Alice, d. Newark, N.J., 9 Apr. 1854, w. of Mr. Robert I'Anson, formerly of Middleham, Yorkshire (Yorkshire Gazette, 6 May 1854).


DUKE: Thomas, d. St. Catherine's, N. Am. (U.C.), 15 Feb. 1848, aged 24, of consumption, 2nd s. of Mr. Thomas Duke, of Hornsea (Hull Advertiser, 17 Nov. 1848; E.C.H., 16 Nov. 1848).

DUMVILLE: (Mrs.) Harriet, d. Lockport, Niagara, N.Y., 26 Oct. 1860, aged 32, v. of Mr. Joseph Dumville; dau. of late Mr. Robert Auton, of Arrathorne (about 6 m. S. of Richmond,) Yorkshire, (Richmond & Ripon Chronicle and General North-Riding Advertiser, 1 Dec. 1860).

DUNDERDALE: John, m. New York, U.S. (Christ's Church), 14 Dec. 1829, s. of late Mr. Joseph Dunderdale, of Leeds, to Emily Georgians Hewitt, youngest dau. of late Thomas Hewitt, Esq., of Windsor (Leeds Mercury, 30 Jan. 1830).
DUNHILL: (Mrs.) Catherine, d. Caledonia, Ohio, U.S., 22 Nov. 1868, aged 67, w. of William Dunhill, Esq., late of Selby, Yorkshire (Richmond & Ripon Chronicle, 19 Dec. 1868).

DUNN: Charles, d. Calumet, Illinois, U.S. "Recently" (1869), 3rd s. of Mr. Robert G. Dunn, late of Ottringham (Hull News, 6 Nov. 1869).


DUNN: Edward, d. Brockville, C.W., 24 Feb. 1867, aged 75, late corn and seed meter, of Hull (Hull News, 4 May 1867).


DYSON: John, d. Brentford, N. Am., 1 Jun. 1835, formerly of Colne, druggist; s. of Mr. George Dyson, late of Longwood House, near Huddersfield (Wakefield & R. Herald, 27 Nov. 1835; Leeds Mercury, 21 Nov. 1835).


EADON: (Mrs.) Fanny, d. Sheffield; Gall Street (at residence of Mr. Joseph Raby), 21 Jan. 1860, aged 24, "a climate disease which a two months' return to England failed to remove"; w. of Mr. Moses Eadon, of Quebec, Canada (Doncaster Gazette, 27 Jan. 1860; Sheffield Times, 28 Jan. 1860).


EASTWOOD: (Miss) Elizabeth, m. York (Yorkshire) 3 Sep. 1858, youngest dau. of late Rev. Thomas Eastwood, Wesleyan minister, formerly of York, to Thomas G. Jackson of Upper Canada, draper, s. of late Rev. R. Jackson, Wesleyan Minister, formerly of Bridlington Quay. (Sheffield Independent, 11 Sep. 1858).

EASTWOOD: (Mrs.) Ellen Lucy, d. Lloydstown, C.W., 10 Apr. 1864, aged 45, wife of Anthony Eastwood, Esq., postmaster, formerly of Hull (Hull News, 21 May 1864).

EASTWOOD: (Miss) Eliza, m. Lloydstown, C.W. (St. Mary's Church), "Recently" (1872), 2nd dau. of Anthony Eastwood, Esq., formerly of Hull, to Walter Taylor, of Bolton Albion (Hull News, 6 Jul. 1872).


EASTWOOD: John, d. Philadelphia, U.S., 24 Feb. 1905, aged 66, s. of late John (died 10 Feb. 1890; born 21 Mar. 1807) and late Ann (died 2 Nov. 1882, aged 73) Eastwood, of Woodside House, Bradford: married 55 years; br. of late Sarah Ann (died 22 Dec. 1861, aged 9yrs. 10 mths.) and late Emily, w. of Mr. F. Hill (died 21 Dec. 1864, aged 29) (Undercliffe Cemetery, Bradford (gravestone)).

EAWTEY: (Miss) Ann Eliza, d. Cleveland, Ohio, U.S., 17 Apr. 1861, aged 20, only dau. of Mr. Philip Eawtey, late of Winterton, Lines. (E.C.H., 9 May 1861).

ECCLES: Joseph, d. Cap Grove, Illinois, U.S., 1 Jan. 1852, aged 14, "instantaneous death by his clothing becoming entangled with the works of a threshing machine"; 2nd s. of Mr. Marmaduke Eccles, late of Ridgmont, in Holderness (Hull Advertiser, 27 Feb. 1852).


EDEN: John, d., New York, U.S., (1826), aged 76 or 77, a native of Lofthouse, Yorkshire (Bradford & Huddersfield Courier, & General West Riding Advertiser, 23 Nov. 1826).

EDMONDSON: (Mrs.) Elizabeth, d., Mystic, Connecticut, U.S., 15 Mar. 1856, aged 20, w. of Mr. John A. Edmondson, overlooker; youngest dau. of Mr. Joseph Armitage, late of Honley (Leeds Mercury, 19 Apr. 1856).


ELGAR: (Miss) Eliza, m., Hull (Yorks); Holy Trinity Church, 27 Oct. 1847, of Hull; to Jones Pickles, commission merchant, New Orleans, U.S. (Hull Advertiser, 29 Oct. 1847; E.C.H., 4 Nov. 1847).

ELLARY: (Mrs.) Ann, d., Skanesettes, N.Y., State (Onondago County), 10 Oct. 1856, aged 56, w. of Mr. H. Ellery; dau. of late Mr. John Grime, formerly of Hereford Dale, near Scarborough (E.C.H. 20 Nov. 1856; Hull Advertiser, 22 Nov. 1856).

ELLARY: John G.J., Gold Hill, North Carolina, U.S., 2 Jun. 1855, aged 30, eldest s. of Mr. Henry Ellery, Skanesettes, Onondago Co. (N.Y.), U.S.; surname noted in this reference as "ELLERY" (Scarborough Gazette, 19 Jul. 1855).


ELLERINGTON: (Miss) Maria, m., Hull, Yorkshire; Waltham Street Chapel, 12 May 1869, eldest dau. of Mr. Herold Ellerington, farmer, of Naples, U.S.; to Parker Saunders of Hull (Hull News, 15 May 1869).


ELLIS: (Miss) Agnes, m., Hull: St. Stephen's Church, 4 Sep. 1859, 4th dau. of Mr. James Ellis, of Canada West, N. Am., to John Wilkinson, miller, Barton-on-Humber (E.C.H., 8 Sep. 1859; Hull News, 10 Sep. 1859; Doncaster Gazette, 9 Sep. 1859).

ELLIS(s): Daniel, d. Georgia, U.S., 2 Nov. 1831, aged 28, of a bilious fever, 4th s. of 1st Mr. John Ellis(s), surgeon, br. of John and Edwin Ellis(s), surgeons, of Silkstone, mr. Beresley (Doncaster Gazette, 23 Dec. 1831; Leeds Mercury, 17 Dec. 1831).

ELLIS: George, d. Long Island Railway, U.S., 1 Feb. 1870, killed (on above Railway), painter and decorator, of New York, U.S.; formerly of Sheffield (Sheffield Telegraph, 1 Apr. 1870).


EMERY: (Miss) Marianne, m. Eglin, Illinois, U.S., 23 Jan. 1862, only dau. of Mr. Geo. Emery, Ottawa, formerly of Hull, to C.E. Wales, of "Polo Ila" (Hull News, 15 Mar. 1862).


EVANS: (Rev.) James, d. Keelby, nr. Caistor (Lincolns.); at house of friend, 23 Nov. 1846 (while on visit to England), of apoplexy, late Wesleyan Missionary amongst Indians in Hudson's Bay Territory. Body brought to Hull by Grimsby steamer, to house of Mr. Lundy (his cousin), and interred in preacher's vault at Wathem Street Chapel, Hull. (Hull Advertiser, 27 Nov. 1846).

EVERARD: John (son.), d. U.S.A., 17 Aug. 1832 (3:30 a.m.), aged 56, son of choler (taken ill. 16 Aug., about 4:30 p.m.), "saddler, formerly of Sibsey and Stickney," Lincolns., and later of Hull; emigrated 1832, with several of family to U.S. (Hull Rockingham, 20 Oct. 1832; Doncaster Gazette, 26 Oct. 1832).

EYRE: John, d. Williamsburgh, U.S. (N.Y.), 22 Aug. 1854, aged 40/41, of cholera, 2nd son of late Mr. John Eyre, file manufacturer, of Pond Street, Sheffield (Sheffield Times, 30 Sep. 1854).

EYRE: (Mrs.) Margaret, d. New York, U.S., 12 Dec. 1853, aged 62/63, of haemorrhage of lungs, wd. of late Mr. James Eyre, late of Sheffield (Sheffield Times, 31 Dec. 1853).

FAIRST: (Mrs.) Ann, d. Philadelphia, U.S., 30 Jul. 1855, "after eight days' illness," w. of Mr. John Fairst, late of Sheffield (Sheffield Times, 25 Aug. 1855).


FARR: George, d. Platteville (Wisconsin), N. Am., 5 Oct. 1856, aged 54, eldest of Hull (Eq.H., 6 Nov. 1856; Hull Advertiser, 8 Nov. 1856; Hull News, 8 Nov. 1856).


FAVELL: Walter Hughes, d. Coburg, U.C., 20 Apr. 1835, youngest son.of Mr. Favel, formerly of Sheffield (Doncaster Gazette, 29 May 1835).
Fawcett: (Mrs.) Ellen Elizabeth, d. Alexandria, Va., U.S., 19 Sep. 1885, aged 34, w. of Mr. John William Fawcett, draper, l.t. of Halifax (Halifax Guardian, 5 Dec. 1885).

Fawcett: John, d. Rochester, N. Am., Dec. 1851, aged 23, "suddenly", s. of late Mr. John Fawcett, painter and gilder, Petley Bridge (Leeds Mercury, 10 Jan. 1852).

Fawcett: (Mrs.) Margaret, d. Toronto, U.C., 5 Dec. 1855, aged 32, w. of Mr. John Fawcett (Leeds Mercury, 5 Jan. 1856).


Ferguson: (Mrs.) Elizabeth, d. Fitchburg, Mass., U.S., 19 Jan. 1890, aged 46 yrs. 9 mths., w. of Mr. John Ferguson, boot finisher, late of Richardson Street, Halifax (Halifax Guardian, 8 Feb. 1890).

Ferguson: J.C., d. Burlington, Iowa, U.S., 20 Aug. 1851, of cholera, only s. of Mr. Ferguson, Preston (in Holderness); survived by w. Elizabeth + only surviving child (wm.) (of Burlington, Iowa). (E.C.H., 25 Sep. 1851; Doncaster Gazette, 26 Sep. 1851).


Ferguson: (Mrs.) Elizabeth, d. Burlington, Iowa, U.S., 28 Aug. 1851, of cholera, w. of late Mr. J.C. Ferguson (of Burlington, Iowa); eldest dau. of Mr. Charles Johnson, North Perk, Holderness; mo. of late wm. Ferguson (E.C.H., 25 Sep. 1851; Doncaster Gazette, 26 Sep. 1851).
FERRAND: (Miss) Emily Lucinda Busfield, m. Bingley, Yorks, 21 May 1840, youngest dau. of late Curser Pethergill Busfield, Esq., of Cottingley Bridge, and Mrs. Ferrand, of St. Ives (Bingley), to Christopher Cresswell Fenwick (of Toronto, U.C.), s. of Rev. J.P.L. Fenwick, of Bath — BIRTH of dau. 21 Feb. 1841, at Toronto, U.C. (Hull Rockingham, 30 May 1840; Bradford Observer, 28 May 1840, 22 Apr. 1841).


FIRTH: (Mrs.) Martha, d. Peller Town, U.S., 4 Nov. 1890, aged 51, w. of late Nathan Firth, formerly of Dobroyd, Todmorden; eldest dau. of late John Filling, Fairview (Halifax Guardian, 29 Nov. 1890).


FISHER: George, d. Ripon, Yorkshire, 27 Mar. 1839, aged 81, late of South Carolina, U.S., where had been "resident upwards of 30 years" (Yorkshire Gazette, 6 Apr. 1839).

FISHER: (Mrs.) Hannah, d. Philadelphia, U.S., 13 Aug. 1849, aged 51, w. of Mr. John M. Fisher, of Philadelphia; both formerly of Sheffield (Sheffield Times, 22 Sep. 1849).

FLEETHAM: William, d. on passage, Gloucester-Quebec, G. of St. Lawrence, 4 Sep. 1840, by falling from jib boom of Britain, and drowned, aged 18, youngest s. of Mr. Thomas Fleetham, of Newton Grange, nr. Bedale, Yorkshire (Leeds Mercury, 28 Nov. 1840).

FLINTOFF: (Mrs. Dinish, d. U.S.A. ("Lately")-1832), w. of Mr. G. Flintoff; ss. of Mr. Smith, solicitor, Ampleforth (nr. Helmelay) (Yorkshire Gazette, 25 Aug. 1832).

FLOCKTON: (Mrs.) Selina, d. Newhaven, U.S., 19 Apr. 1849, w. of Mr. Henry Flockton, architect, late of Sheffield (Doncaster Gazette, 25 May 1849; Sheffield Times, 19 May 1849).


FOREMAN: (Miss) Anne, m. Beverley, Yorkshire (Baptist Chapel, Well Lane), 7 Feb. 1854, youngest dau. of Mr. Samuel Foreman, gardener, of Riding Fields, Beverley, to Israel Rushworth, of Massachusetts, U.S. (Hull Advertiser, 17 Feb. 1854; E.C.H., 23 Feb. 1854; Hull News, 18 Feb. 1854).


FOSTER: (Mrs.) Elizabeth, d. Camp Town, near New York, U.S. (at house of son-in-law Mr. Henry Belcher), 28 Jul. 1853, aged 62, wd. of late Mr. Elijah Foster, engraver, Sheffield (Sheffield Times, 10 Sep. 1853).


FOSTER: Henry, d. "New Comerstown" (Newcomerstown), Tuscarawas County, Ohio, U.S., 3 Nov. 1845 (in E.C.H.), 31 Nov. 1845 (in Doncaster Gazette), joiner and cabinet-maker, formerly of Doncaster; survived by w. and 6 children; br. of Mr. Joseph Foster, butcher, of Doncaster (E.C.H., 18 Dec. 1845; Doncaster Gazette, 12 Dec. 1845).
FOSTER: Hugh Kerr, d. Upper Canada, 4 Apr. 1842, "after an illness of eight days", aged 31, youngest and only surviving s. of late Charles Foster, Esq., formerly of Hull (Hull Advertiser, 10 Jun. 1842; E.C.H., 9 Jun. 1842).

FOSTER: John, d. Wilmington, Delaware, U.S., 29 Mar. 1871, aged 72, late of Berthorpe, Acklam, Yorkshire (Richmond & Ripon Chronicle, 6 May, 1871).


FOSTER: (Mrs.) Mary, d. Mobile, Alabama, U.S., 14 Sep. 1853, aged 62, w. of Mr. Samuel Foster, formerly of Middleham, Yorkshire; 3rd dau. of late Mr. John Betson, of Farnley, nr. Leeds (Leeds Mercury, 3 Dec. 1853).


FOTHERGILL: Alexander, d. Wilmington, N. Am., 2 Oct. 1843, of dysentery, late of Rochdale, and formerly of Wensleydale, Yorkshire (Yorkshire Gazette, 11 Nov. 1843; Leeds Mercury, 4 Nov. 1843).


FOX: (Miss) Mary, d. Monroe (Michigan), U.S., 18 Oct. 1854, aged 18, youngest dau. of Mr. William Fox, of Monroe, formerly of Birstall, nr. Leeds (Leeds Mercury, 18 Nov. 1854).


FROBISHER: Benjamin, d. "In the interior of Canada", (1820) "Lately" partner in North West Fur Co., eldest s. of late Mr. Frobisher, of York (Hull Rockingham, 23 Dec. 1820; Hull Advertiser, 22 Dec. 1820; Yorkshire Gazette, 16 Dec. 1820).


FRYER: James Joseph, d. Humboldt, California, 30 Oct. 1850, murdered by Indians; J.J.F. "pierced with fourteen wounds; Companion, Mr. Sproxton, s. of incumbent of Trindon, Durham, buried J.J.F.; "eighteen Indians were subsequently butchered by the miners in revenge"; aged 26 (American gold miner), solicitor, of London (by profession), eldest s. of late James Robert Fryer, Esq., of York, proctor (Yorkshire Gazette, 18 Jan. 1851).


FYFE: John R., m. Lawrence, Mass., U.S. (at bride's father's residence), 10 Aug. 1874, s. of Mr. James Fyfe, Sunnybank, Shipley, Yorkshire, to Cora Ella Merrill, only dau. of Charles R. Merrill, Broadway, Lawrence, Mass., U.S. (Bradford Observer, 10 Sep. 1874).

FYFE: William, m. Shipley, Rosse Street Chapel, 5 Feb. 1873, of Iowa, U.S., 2nd s. of Mr. James Fyfe, of Sunny Bank, Shipley, to Mary Hodgson Halliday, eldest dau. of Mr. Richard Halliday, Junction Dock, Shipley (Bradford Observer, 6 Feb. 1873).


GALES: (Col.) Thomas, d. Attechespa, Louisiana (at house of father-In-law, Dr. Hennin), 18 Nov. 1815, aged 26; several years judge advocate-general of most S'n. dept. of U.S.; latterly apptd. by president as Indian agent at Natchitoches; 2nd s. of Mr. Joseph Gales, formerly of Sheffield, now of Raleigh, N.C.; survived by wife (Hull Rockingham, 4 May 1816; Hull Advertiser, 11 May 1816).


GARLAND: (Miss) Clara, m. New York, U.S., 22 Dec. 1855, formerly of Sheffield, dau. of Thomas F. Garland, of Wisewood Cottage, Mr. Sheffield, to George Carter, commercial traveller, late of Bradford, s. of Mr. Benoni Carter, of Halifax, Yorkshire (Bradford Observer, 14 Feb. 1856; Sheffield Times, 12 Jan. 1856).


**GASCOIGNE:** Charles, d. New York, U.S., (at house of brother, Mr. James Gascoigne, of New York), 16 Nov. 1857, aged 64, of Mobile, U.S., br. of Mrs. Whitaker, of Moorgate, Rotherham, "on his return from a visit to England". (Sheffield Times, 12 Dec. 1857; Sheffield Independent, 2 Dec. 1857).


**GAUNT:** (Mr. Matthew, d. "while on a visit at St. Louis (Missouri)", 5 Mar. 1859, "suddenly", of Bunker's Hill, Illinois, U.S., late cloth manufacturer, of Marsh, Pusey, Yorkshire (Leeds Mercury, 14 May 1859).
GAUNT: Thomas, d. Liverpool (where he had arrived only three days before from America”), 17 Jul. 1830, aged 47, cloth manufacturer of Armley, m. Mr. Leeds (Halifax Commercial Chronicle, 24 Jul. 1830).


GEORGE: (Miss) Margaret, m. 30 Jun. 1840, dau. of late Mr. Sampson George, formerly of Gayles, m. Richmond, Yorkshire to L. Moulethrop, M.D., (Yorkshire Gazette, 17 Oct. 1840).


GIBSON: George Chapman, d. Brooklyn, U.S., 11 Aug. 1863, aged 6 mths. of cholera, s. of Mr. George C. Gibson, formerly of Whitby (Whitby Gazette, 5 Sep. 1863).


GILL: John, d. 12 May 1865, aged 36, s. of Mr. Robert Gill, of Hampsthwaite, m. Ripon, late of St. Louis, Mo., U.S. (Richmond & Ripon Chronicle and General North Riding Advertiser, 20 May 1865).


GILLATT: (Mrs.) Fanny, d. New Providence, Dauphin County, U.S., 26 Jul. 1846, of bilious fever, w. of Mr. George Gillatt, formerly of Eckington Marsh Farm (Derbyshire) (Sheffield Iris, 17 Sep. 1846).

GILLBEE: Earle Edward, m. Toronto, U.C., 15 Aug. 1846, s. of Mr. Gillbee, of Sheffield, to Mrs. Maria Gardner, wd. of late J. Gardner, Esq., of Toronto, U.C. (Sheffield Iris, 1 Oct. 1846).

GILLBEE: Earle Edward, d. Toronto, U.C., 1 May 1848, aged 23, only s. of Mr. Gillbee, of Western Bank (Sheffield) (Sheffield Iris, 29 Jan. 1848).

GILLESPIE: (Mrs.) Margaret, d. Kingston, U.C., 17 Sep. 1838, aged 35, w. of Mr. Adam Gillespie (assisting clerk in royal engineers' dept., formerly sergeant, 66th Regt.); dau. of Mr. James Fraser, of Drypool (Hull). (Hull Rockingham, 16 Mar. 1839).


GOODALL: George, d. Philadelphia, U.S., 6 Jan. 1865, aged 32, eldest s. of Mr. George Goodall, Wentworth Place, Sheffield (Sheffield Telegraph, 2 Feb. 1865).

GOODALL: (Mrs.) Sarah Jane, d. Germantown, nr. Philadelphia, U.S., "Lately" (1851), w. of Mr. Isaac Goodall, of Germantown, Phila.; late of the Heath, near Halifax (Halifax Guardian, 1 Mar. 1851).

GOODWIN: (Mrs.) Mary, d. Omerod Estate, nr. Goderich, Canada, 15 Oct. 1853, "short but severe illness", aged 81, w. of G.B. Goodwin; ss. of Mrs. Hussey, of Frodingham, Yorks. (Hull Advertiser, 25 Nov. 1853).

GOSNAY: Abraham, d. Houston, Texas, 27 Nov. 1839, aged 32, formerly of Wakefield, butcher (Doncaster Gazette, 22 May 1840; Leeds Mercury, 31 May 1840).


GREEN: Henry, m. Utica, N.Y., 26 Dec. 1854, 2nd s. of late Mr. T. Green, merchant of Boston, Lincs, to Mary Goodwin Robinson, youngest dau. of late Mr. Edward Robinson, farmer, of Gosberton (Holland; near Spalding, S. Lincs.) (Doncaster Gazette, 2 Feb. 1855).


GREEN: William, d. Cleveland, Ohio, U.S., 1 Jan. 1866, son of late Mr. John Green, of Sotheby Green, near Sheffield (Sheffield Telegraph, 27 Jan. 1866).


GRIME: John, d. Skanastles, N.Y. State, 13 Mar. 1851, aged 82, formerly farmer for many years in Harwood Dale, Scarborough; br. of Mr. A. Grime, of Hull (Hull Advertiser, 11 Apr. 1851).


GRIMSHAW: John, d. Nyack, Rockland Co., N.Y. State, 4 Oct. 1838, 2nd s. of Mr. Samuel Grimshaw, late of Rawdon, nr. Leeds (Leeds Mercury, 3 Nov. 1838).


GRINOLD: Thomas, m. Shelbourne Falls, Mass., U.S., 19 Jul. 1868, youngest s. of late George Grinold, of Sheffield, to Kate Creamer, youngest dau. of late Thomas Creamer, of Sheffield (Sheffield Telegraph, 8 Aug. 1868).


HAGUE:
James, m. Spring Vale, nr. Coburg, U.C., 31 Mar. 1837, 2nd s. of Bernard Hague, of York — NOTE, 3 May 1843: "In attempting to cross the river Otanesbee, U.C., accompanied by his servant, in a bark canoe, he was upset, and both were unfortunately drowned" — to Mary Crawford, youngest dau. of Walter Crawford, of Spring Vale, nr. Coburg, U.C. (Yorkshire Gazette, 17 Jun. 1837, 3 Jun. 1843, Leeds Mercury, 3 Jun. 1843).

HAGYARD:

HAIGH:
(Miss) Elizabeth, d. New York, U.S., 30 May 1855, aged 15, dau. of late Geo. Haigh (died 1852, aged 58), (formerly) of Kirbymoorside (Parish Church of All Saints, Kirbymoorside ( gravestone).
(Rev.) John, d. Bishop Auckland, Co. Durham, 2 May 1859, aged 64, Wesleyan Minister, for 20 years missionary in Newfoundland; eldest s. of late Mr. William Haigh, cloth dresser, Duke Street, Leeds (Bradford Observer, 12 May 1859).


HAINSWORD: (Mrs.) Elizabeth, d. Chicago, Illinois, U.S., 18 Jun. 1871, aged 45, formerly of Bingley, Yorks; w. of Mr. Frederick Hainsworth (Bradford Observer, 13 Oct. 1871).


HAINSWORD: John, d. South Trenton, N.J., c. late Sep. 1850, from eating cattle oil been 3 days earlier, native of Leeds, Yorks; had been in U.S. only short time, and had sent money home for wife and family to join him in Trenton (had prob. set off): (Hall Advertiser, 1 Nov. 1850).

HAINSWORD: Pearson, d. Sabattisville, Maine, U.S., 7 Jun. 1866, aged 11 yrs. 5 mths., grandson of John (died 19 Apr. 1868, aged 82) and Hannah (died 20 Sep. 1884, aged 88) Hainsworth, of Benta, in Wilsden (Wilsden Cemetery, Cullingworth Road (gravestone)).


HALL: (Mrs.) Elinor, d. Brooklyn, U.S., 1 Oct. 1867, w. of Mr. W.G. Hall, of the firm of Smith and Hall, merchants. NOTE: also death of INFANT SON (unnamed), 21 Sep. 1867 (Sheffield Telegraph, 16 Oct. 1867).

HALL: James, d. Albany, King County, U.S., 28 May 1843, aged 43, "after a long and tedious illness", formerly of Shipley, Yorkshire; br. of late Mr. G. Hall (Bradford Observer, 22 Jun. 1843).

HALL: John, d. Birmingham, Newhaven Co., Conn., U.S., 4 Aug. 1845, "glazing some knives, when the glazer broke, and injured him so severely that he only survived a few days", aged 22, spring-knife cutter, late of Corver Street, Sheffield (Sheffield Mercury, 13 Sep. 1845; Sheffield Iris, 11 Sep. 1845).

HALL: John, d. Scarbro, m. Toronto, Canada, 10 May 1858, aged 67, formerly of Easington, in Holderness (E.C.H., 8 Jul. 1858; Hull News, 10 Jul. 1858).
HALL: John, m. Toronto, U.C., "Lately" (early 1849), letter-press printer, of Toronto, formerly of Leeds, employed at Leeds Mercury, to Elizabeth or Mary Cuttell, dau. of Mr. Thomas Cuttell, letter-press printer, of Toronto, formerly of Leeds, employed at Leeds Mercury (all emigrated from Leeds "a few years ago"
(Leeds Mercury, 26 May 1849).

HALL: (Mrs.) Mary, d. Toronto, C.W., 2 Sep. 1849, aged 19,
"after a few hours' illness" (? cholera), w. of Mr.

HALL: Joseph, d. Chicago, U.S., 27 Jan. 1879, aged 48,
woolwinder, formerly of Godley Lane, nr. Halifax

HALLAS: John, d. Toronto, C.W., 9 Aug. 1862, aged 53,
joiner and builder, formerly of Leeds (Leeds Mercury, 2 Sep. 1862).


HALLEGEN: Joseph, d. Greenfield, Mass., U.S., 8 Sep. 1847,
aged 65; NOTE: Joseph Hallegen, born Dublin, Ireland, 1782, About 1823, moved from Dublin to Leeds where he resided until June 1847, when embarked for U.S. to spend remainder of days with his son, but soon died suddenly in Mass. A few weeks before J.H. left Leeds, his wife died (Bradford Observer, 26 Oct. 1847 (from Greenfield Gazette).

HALLIDAY: (Miss) Mary Hodgson, m. Shipley, Rosse Street Chapel, 5 Feb. 1873, eldest dau. of Mr. Richard Halliday, Junction Dock, Shipley, to William Pye, of Iowa, U.S., 2nd s. of Mr. James Pye, of Sunny Bank, Shipley (Bradford Observer, 6 Feb. 1873).


HAME: (Mrs.) Phoebe, d. Fall River, Mass., U.S., 16 Feb. 1858, w. of Mr. James Hame; younger dau. of late Rev. William Gadsby, Baptist minister of Manchester (Halifax Guardian, 13 Mar. 1858).


HAMMOND:  (Mr.), d. America, "a short time ago" (1834), formerly grocer in Wakefield; lost son by drowning about time of death (Leeds Mercury, 6 Dec. 1834).


HAMMOND:  (Mrs.) Sarah, d. Saint John, N.B., 27 Mar. 1832, aged 29, w. of Mr. John Hammond, merchant, late of Wakefield (Leeds Mercury, 28 Apr. 1832).


HANCOCK:  (Miss) Frances Jane, d. Union City, Connecticut, U.S., 7 Jul. 1870, "after 15 years of intense suffering", aged 28, dau. of John and Mary Ann Hancock, late of Ecclesall Road, Sheffield. (Sheffield Telegraph, 27 Aug. 1870).


HANDLEY:  James, d. New York, U.S., 2 Feb. 1829, merchant, s. of Mr. Handley, of Wentworth, Yorkshire (Doncaster Gazette, 13 Mar. 1829).

HANDSLEY:  (Mrs.) Jane Elizabeth Waite, d. Quebec, 17 Apr. 1856, "after seven months' painful illness", aged 33 w. of Mr. Henry Handsley, of Quebec; eldest dau. of Mr. John Shores, Hull (Hull Advertiser, 28 Jun. 1856; E.C.H., 3 Jul. 1856; Hull News, 28 Jun. 1856; Hull Free Press, 5 Jul. 1856.)

HANES:  Joseph, d. Akron, Ohio, U.S., 3 Jul. 1854, killed by fall of earth, while assisting on railway in progress there, s. of Mr. Charles Hanes, grocer, formerly of Whaplode (nr. Holbeach, Lincolns). (Doncaster Gazette, 18 Aug. 1854).

HANSON: John, d. Matanzas, Cuba, 4 Jul. 1858, aged 36, 3rd s. of Mr. George Hanson of Bradford, manufacturer, late of Goit Stock, Bingley (Bradford Observer, 2, 9 Sep. 1858).

HARDACE: (Mrs.) Ann, d. Camden, N.J., 11 Apr. 1866, aged 77, (member of Society of Friends), wd. of Mr. William Hardacre, late of Bramley, mr. Leeds (Bradford Observer, 24 May 1866).


HARDILL: John Gibson, d. New Orleans, U.S., 15 Jun. 1855, aged 35, of cholera, "after a sickness of only 3½ hours", 2nd s. of Mr. Thomas Hardill, innkeeper, of Spen, Comerac (Halifax Guardian, 14 Jul. 1855).

HARDWICK: (Miss) Hannah, m. Niagara, Canada (at the English Church), 5 Jun. 1873, 2nd dau. of late Mr. William Hardwick, Weelton, niece of Mrs. Wm. Knaggs, 3 Milton Street, Hull (Hull News, 28 Jun. 1873).

HARDY: (Miss) Fanny, d. Milwaukee, Wisconsin, U.S., 14 May 1864, aged 27, youngest dau. of Mr. John Hardy, formerly of Sheffield (Sheffield Telegraph 25 Jun. 1864).


HARE: Henry, d. "Newhaven" (New Haven, Conn.) U.S., "Salty" (1837), exhaustion (full story Hull Advertiser 1 Dec. 1837), ornamental painter (of Newhaven); survived by young wd. + 2 children; eldest s. of Mr. John Hare, tallow chandler, Hull (Hull Packet, 8 Dec. 1837; Hull Rockingham, 2 Dec. 1837; Hull Advertiser, 1 Dec. 1837; Doncaster Gazette, 8 Dec. 1837; Yorkshire Gazette, 9 Dec. 1837; Wakefield & W.R.Herald, 8 Dec. 1837; Leeds Mercury, 9 Dec. 1837).


HARGREAVES: (Miss) Jane Elizabeth, m. Camberwell (St. Giles's), 5 May 1860, eldest dau. of Mr. John Hargreaves, Clifton Cottage, Peckham, Surrey, grand-niece of Mr. William Mercer, Bextergate, Whity, to H.R. Lyons, merchant, N.Y., U.S. (Whitby Gazette, 12 May 1860).


HARLE: (Sgt.) Bernard Boulton, d. General Hospital, Fortress Monroe, U.S., Dec. 1864, aged 23, 3rd s. of Mr. Harle, solicitor, Leeds, Sergeant, 58th Regt. New York Volunteers; died from wounds received by bursting of a shell on 1 Oct. 1864 in attack on Fort Clark, Virginia (Leeds Mercury, 10 Jan. 1865).


HARRISON: (Miss) Eleonor, d., Constantine, U.S., Jan. 1850, aged 25, only dau. of Mr. John Harrison, of Constantine, U.S., (farmer), late of Wensford, and formerly of Rimswell, in Holderness (Hull Advertiser, 15 Mar. 1850).


HARRISON: John, d., Toronto, C.W., (1859) aged 39, late of Darlington, eldest s. of Mr. John Harrison, of Neasham (Darlington Telegraph, 31 Dec. 1859).


HARRISON: (Mrs.) Mary, d., Pontiac, N. Am., 12 Oct. 1864, aged 40, w. of Mr. Harrison, builder; dau. of late Mr. John Twigg, of Market Rasen, Linca. (Hull News, 19 Nov. 1864).

HARROP: (Miss) Asenath, m. Sheffield (St. Mary's Church), 9 Oct. 1861, eldest dau. of Mr. Samuel Harrop, builder, Philadelphia, U.S., to William Johnson Clegg, collector, Cemetery Road, Sheffield (Sheffield Independent, 12 Oct. 1861 (Supp.)).


HARTLEY: George, d. Rochester, N.Y. State, U.S., 17 Sep. 1863, aged 28, s. of Mr. Robert Hartley, Hatlock Bath, and formerly of Sheffield (Sheffield Independent, 10 Oct. 1863 (Supp.).


HARTLEY: (Mrs.) Hannah, d. Fresno, California, U.S., 2 Nov. 1887, aged 31, w. of Mr. Samuel Hartley, late of Cottingley (Bradford Observer, 11 Nov. 1887).


HARTLEY: Sarah (Mrs.), d. Montrose, Iowa, U.S., 10 Sep. 1856, aged 61, w. of Mr. William Hartley; dau. of late John Storr, Esq., merchant, of Leeds (Leeds Mercury, 20 Dec. 1856).


HASTINGS: (Miss) Selina, m. Toronto, Canada, 22 Nov. 1864, dau. of late Mr. Wm. Hastings of Holmpton, Holderness, to James Dean (Hull News, 24 Dec. 1864).


HASTINGS: (Mrs.) Anna, d. Yorkville, Toronto, Canada, 30 Jul. 1880, wd. of late Richard Hastings; 2nd dau. of late Anthony Eastwood, draper, of Hull (Hull News, 28 Aug. 1880).


HATTERSLEY: (Mrs.) Margaret, d. Newark, N.J., U.S., 30 Jul. 1856, aged 35, w. of Mr. William Hattersley; dau. of late Mr. William Hoole, Bridgehouses, Sheffield (Sheffield Times, 30 Aug. 1856).

HATTON: James, m. Providence, R.I., U.S., 10 Feb. 1871, formerly of Bradford, to Edith Grimshaw, youngest dau. of late Mr. James Grimshaw, of Rochdale, Lancs. (Bradford Observer, 10 Mar. 1871).


HAWKE: John, d. Spring Field, Ohio, U.S., 10 May 1857, aged 24, youngest s. of late Mr. Robert Hawke, butcher, of Sheffield (Sheffield Independent, 6 Jun. 1857).


HAWORTH: John, d. Chambersburgh, Franklin Co., Pa., Mar. 1826, aged 56, s. of late Mr. Haworth, gentleman, of Lobmell, near Todmorden (Wakefield & Halifax Journal, 19 May 1826).

HAYES: (Miss) Lucy, d. aboard packet-ship Victoria, N.Y. - London, at sea, 8 Nov. 1847, aged 32, "after three days' illness", eldest dau. of late Mr. G. Hayes, of Hull (Hull Advertiser, 17 Dec. 1847).

HEATON: Edward, m. Quebec, Dec. 1826, eldest s. of Mr. Heat- on, solicitor, Doncaster, to Mary Bourne, only dau. of Rev. G. Bourne, of Quebec (Hull Advertiser, 20 Apr. 1827; Yorkshire Gazette, 21 Apr. 1827).


HENTIG: (Capt.) George, d. Topeka, Kansas, U.S. (at his son's residence), 2 Apr. 1878, aged 77, s. of late John William Hentig, of Cottingham (Hull News, 27 Apr. 1878).


HERON: Henry, m. Toronto, Canada (by Wesleyan Minister - named), 26 Mar. 1862, late of Hornsea, Yorks., to Mary Ann Reid, only dau. of Wm. Reid, Esq., of Collingwood, late Isle of Islay, Argyllshire, Scotland (Hull News, 26 Apr. 1862).


HEWSON: (Miss) Ann, m. St. Louis, U.S. (at residence of Joseph Stearns), 10 Sep. 1840, dau. of late George Hewson, of Hull, to Andrew Hubbens (Hull Advertiser, 27 Nov. 1840).


HIBBARD: (Mrs.) Harriet, d. Greenfield, Mass., U.S., 8 Jan. 1869, "very suddenly from heart disease", aged 50, w. of Mr. Joseph Hibbard, late of Sheffield (Sheffield Telegraph, 26 Jan. 1869).


HICKLING: Jonathan, m. Toronto, C.W., 10 Mar. 1857, youngest s. of Mr. W. Hickling, of Crowland, to Elizabeth Anne Wilkinson, seventh dau. of late Mr. W. Wilkinson, of Toronto, formerly of Hull (Hull Advertiser, 18 Apr. 1857).


HICKS: (Capt.) Henry W., d. Clifton, Staten Island, N.Y., 19 Aug. 1863, aged 25/24, of typhoid fever, contracted at Fort Hudson. Capt., 165th Regt., New York State Volunteers, s. of late John H. Hicks, Esq., of N.Y.; grandson of late John Sanderson, of Sheffield (Sheffield Independent, 12 Sep. 1863 (Supp.).

HIGGS: (Mrs.) Alice, d. Worcester, Mass., U.S., 27 May 1878, aged 33, w. of Mr. Thomas Higgs, painter, and late of Copley (Halifax Guardian, 15 Jun. 1878).


HILL: (Mrs.), d. “on her way home from America”, 17 Oct. 1858, aged 26, w. of Mr. Walter Hill, of Huddersfield; 2nd dau. of Mr. Daniel Gleashill, of Salford (Leeds Mercury, 9 Dec. 1858).


HILL: (Mrs.) Julia, d. Evanston, Ill., Chicago, Illinois, U.S., 18 Jun. 1857, aged 32, w. of Mr. Matthew Hill, printer, formerly of Scarborough; dau. of Mr. T. Brecken, formerly of Scarborough (Scarborough Gazette, 9 Jul. 1857).


HIRST: John Frederick, d. Mount Brydges, C.W., 2 May 1867, 2nd s. of late Mr. Richard Hirst, of Dalton, nr. Rotherham (Sheffield Telegraph, 27 May 1867).


HIRST: (Mrs.) Sarah, d. Cleugh House, Huddersfield, 29 Mar. 1864, aged 80, w. of late Mr. John Hirst, of Baltimore, and formerly of Leeds (Leeds Mercury, 1, 2 Apr. 1864).


HOBSON: Thomas, d. Sacramento City, California, 6 May 1872, aged 63, of Darlington (Richmond & Ripon Chronicle, 13 Jul. 1872).


HODGSON: (Mrs.) Mary, d. Germantown, nr. Philadelphia, Pa., 13 Sep. 1856, aged 82, w. of Mr. William Hodgson, of Germantown; formerly of Endcliffe Hall, near Sheffield (Doncaster Gazette, 3 Oct. 1856; Leeds Mercury, 7 Oct. 1856; Sheffield Times, 4 Oct. 1856).


HODGSON: Richard, d. Mariposa, California, late-Feb. 1852, accidental gun-shot injuries, after 3 days' suffering, youngest s. of late Mr. Hodgson, plumber, of York (Yorkshire Gazette, 5 Jun. 1852).


HOGG: Francis, d. Saint John, N.B. (or Westfield, King's County, N.B.), 29 Nov. 1843, aged 36, only s. of late Mr. Benjamin Hogg, merchant, late of Leeds; only br. of Mrs. R.T. (or R.S.) Morrison, of New Bewick, nr. Alnwick, Northumberland (Leeds Mercury, 6 Jan. 1849; Newcastle Courant, 12 Jan. 1849; Halifax Guardian, 13 Jan. 1849).
HOGGARD: John, d. Chingueaway, N. Am., 12 Mar. 1855; fall from horse, s. of Mr. George Hoggard, Bridlington Quay (Hull Advertiser, 24 Apr. 1858; E.C.H., 29 Apr. 1858; Hull News, 24 Apr. 1858).

HOLDEN: (Mrs.) Susanna, d. New York, U.S., 10 Mar. 1858, aged 34, w. of Mr. H. T. Holden, of New York; s. of Mr. Thomas Stothard, painter, of Hull (Hull Advertiser, 24 Apr. 1858; E.C.H., 29 Apr. 1858; Hull News, 24 Apr. 1858).


HOLDSWORTH: (Miss) Catherine, m. Mirfield, Yorkshire, 23 Mar. 1774, "an agreeable young lady, with every accomplishment that can render the married state happy", to Mark Freeman, "an eminent merchant of Philadelphia". (York Chronicle, 1 Apr. 1774; York Courant, 5 Apr. 1774).


HOLDSWORTH: Frederic Ellis, d. Brooklyn, N.Y., 12 Jun. 1864, aged 23, of typhoid fever and diphtheria, 2nd s. of Mr. A. Holdsworth, Church Street, Sheffield (Sheffield Telegraph, 2 Jul. 1864).

HOLDSWORTH: William, m. New York, U.S., 3 Mar. 1866, eldest s. of Mr. Albert Holdsworth, of the Sheffield & Halleshire Bank, to Eliza Jane Irestidge, of Brooklyn, N.Y. (Sheffield Telegraph, 26, 27 Mar. 1866).

HOLDSWORTH: Martha Ellis, d. Brooklyn, N.Y., 6 Apr. 1869, aged 5 mths., 2nd dau. of William and Eliza Holdsworth (Sheffield Telegraph, 19 Apr. 1869).


HOLLEY: (Mrs.) Emma, d. Brooklyn, N.Y., 6 Oct. 1860, aged 68/69, w. of Mr. Thomas Holley, formerly of Sheffield (Sheffield Gazette, 26 Oct. 1860; Sheffield Times, 27 Oct. 1860).


HOLLEY: Thomas, d. Brooklyn, N.Y., 18 Oct. 1865, aged 73/74, formerly of Sheffield, father of Mr. Samuel Holley, of Broomhill Terrace, Ecclesall Road, Sheffield (Sheffield Telegraph, 6 Nov. 1865).

HOLLIDAY: (Mrs.) Mary, d. Guelph, C.W., 14 Oct. 1864, w. of Mr. Thomas Holliday, brewer and maltster, late of York (Leeds Mercury, 12 Nov. 1864).


HOLROYD:  
John Llewelyn, d. "In America", 17 Nov. 1871, aged 19, s. of Mr. Abraham Holroyd, of Saltaire, Shipley (Bradford Observer, 14 Dec. 1871).

HOLROYD:  

HOLROYD:  

HOLTRY:  

HOPKINSON:  
Henry Edward, d. aboard U.S. war steamer, U.S. Chambers, in Gulf of Florida, 18 Aug. 1864, aged 22, of yellow fever, youngest s. of Mr. Daniel Hopkinson, of Sheffield; formerly in service of Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Co., at Victoria Station, Sheffield (Sheffield Telegraph, 22 Sep. 1864).

HOPKINSON:  

HORNER:  
(Mrs.) Elizabeth, d. Shipley, Yorkshire, 10 Sep. 1842, aged 70, w. of Mr. Joseph Horner, "who has lately emigrated to Canada, but formerly of Thornton". (Leeds Mercury, 17 Sep. 1842; Bradford Observer, 15 Sep. 1842).

HORSFALL:  

HORSFALL:  

HORSLEY:  
Philip, d. Walton, Clinton Co., Iowa, U.S., 23 Apr. 1855, aged 39, br. of Mr. Henry Horsley, of Hull; formerly of Doncaster (E.C.H., 17 May 1855; Hull Advertiser, 19 May 1855, Sheffield Times, 26 May 1855).

HORWOOD:  

HOARD: (Miss) Mary Jane, m. Little Rock, Arkansas, U.S., 7 Dec. 1851, 3rd dau. of late John Broadey Howard of Bridlington Quay, Yorkshire, to David Sanders (Yorkshire Gazette, 14 Feb. 1852).


HOATH: (Mrs.) Dinah, d. New Haven, U.S., (at residence of son, Mr. Alfred Howarth), 2 Nov. 1860, aged 54, mo. of Mr. Alfred Howarth; wd. of late Mr. Thomas Howarth, boot and shoe maker, formerly of Halifax (Halifax Guardian, 8 Dec. 1860).


HOWORTH: James, d. Yonkers, New York, U.S., 324 Nepperham Avenue, 8 May 1884, late of Halifax (Halifax Guardian, 31 May 1884).

HUDSON: Flora Dee (infant), d. Nebraska, U.S., 13 Jan. 1870, aged 11 months, dau. of Mr. E.H. Hudson, of Lincoln; gd. of Mr. R. Hudson, of Keyingham (Hull News, 26 Feb. 1870).


HUMPHREY: (Mrs.) Lydia, d. Davenport, Iowa, U.S., 31 Dec. 1857, aged 28, w. of Mr. James Humphrey, of Hull; eldest dau. of Mr. Joseph Buck, late of Hull (U.C.H., 4 Feb. 1858; Hull Advertiser, 6 Feb. 1858; Hull News, 6 Feb. 1858).


HUNT: Ada Maria, d. Hamilton, C.W., 30 Mar. 1853, aged 4 months, dau. of Mr. Alexander Hunt (Sheffield Times, 7 May 1853).

HUNT: John, d. New Orleans, U.S., "Recently" (1872), aged 28, late editor of Mobile Tribune, eldest s. of Mr. John Hunt, of Norwich, late of Selby (Hull News, 24 Aug. 1872).

HUNT: (Mrs.) Mary, d. Simcoe, U.C., 15 Jan. 1842, aged 38, w. of Mr. J.H. Hunt; 2nd dau. of late Mr. Wm. Townsend, of Scecroft, nr. Leeds (Leeds Mercury, 30 Apr. 1842).


HURST: Abraham, d. Davenport, Scott County, Iowa, 1 Sep. 1852, aged 55, late of Hull (Hull Advertiser, 1 Oct. 1852).


HUTCHINSON: (Mrs.) Elizabeth, d. Cincinnetr, Ohio, U.S., 23 Jul. 1855, w. of Mr. Joseph Hutchinson; eldest dau. of Mr. Francis Rider; gd. of late Mr. James Wood, shopkeeper, Holbeck (Leeds Mercury, 25 Aug. 1855).


HUTCHINSON: (Mrs.) Maria, d. Hamilton, C.W., 12 Jul. 1854, of cholera, w. of Rev. J. Hutchinson; dau. of late Mr. J. Marsland, of Bradford; ss. of Mrs. Tankerd, Rawling, Bradford (Leeds Mercury, 5 Aug. 1854; Bradford Observer, 5 Aug. 1854).

HUTCHINSON: (Mrs.) Mary, d. Pleasant Bridge, Clark's County, N.C., America, 19 Aug. 1862, aged 68, w. of Mr. T.B. Hutchinson; ss. of Mr. Wm. Beron, Patrington Haven (Hull News, 27 Sep. 1862).

HUTCHINSON: (Miss) Sarah Ann, m. Rochester, U.S., 24 Dec. 1858, eldest dau. of Mr. John Hutchinson, formerly of Maumby, mr. Thirk, to Geo. Chapman; eldest s. of Mr. George Chapman, grocer, Middlesbrough (Richardson and Rinon Chronologe and General North-Riding Advertiser, 2 Apr. 1859; Middlesbrough Weekly News & Cleveland Advertiser, 2 Apr. 1859).


HUTCHINSON: William, d. Fairfield, America (at rectory house), 7 Feb. 1836, "after a painful illness", only br. of Mr. James Hutchinson, of Leeds; "was upwards of twenty-five years a member of the Established Church" (Leeds Mercury, 9 Apr. 1836).

HUTTON: George C., d. Toronto, C.W., 23 Nov. 1858, aged 46, late of Leeds, draper; s. of John (died 22 Dec. 1861, aged 77) and late Rachel (died 9 Jan. 1855, aged 72) Hutton, of Cobourg Street, Leeds, late of Shipley; h. of Harriet Hutton (died 10 Apr. 1866, aged 52); br. of late Rachel, w. of Mr. George Ward (died 20 Jan. 1858, aged 32) (Leeds Mercury, 23 Dec. 1858; Parish Church of St. Paul, Shipley (gravestone)).


HUTTON: (Mrs.) Margaret, d. Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S., 22 Sep. 1868, wd. of late Mr. George Hutton, formerly of Sheffield (Sheffield Telegraph, 6 Oct. 1868).
HUTTON: (Miss) Jane, m. Sheffield, 2 Jun. 1845, of Hanover Square, Sheffield, to A.A. Dunlop, of Albany, U.S. (Sheffield Mercury, 7 Jun. 1845; Sheffield Iris, 5 Jun. 1845).


IBBOTSON: Samuel F., m. New York, U.S., 16 Mar. 1854, to Isabel Duff, wd. of late Major Duff (Sheffield Times, 1 Apr. 1854).


ILLINGTON: Henry, d. on board Arctic, voyage, N.Y. — Liverpool (4th day), 23 Dec. 1851, s. of Mr. George Illington, cloth manufacturer, Idle, nr. Bradford (Leeds Mercury, 17 Jan. 1852).


IMESON: Richard, d. Perth, 2nd concession of Drummond, Canada, (1835?), aged 66, (from Hull, Yorkshire), (Hull Advertiser, 27 Feb. 1835 (from Montreal Herald)).


INGHAM: Isaac, d. Rockville, Telland Co., (Connecticut), U.S., 18 Sep. 1870, aged 28, youngest s. of late Daniel and late Sally Ingham, of Under Hill, nr. Illington; br. of late John and late Sarah, and late Joshua Ingham (Halifax Guardian, 22 Oct. 1870; Mount Zion Methodist Church, Ogden (grave stone)).
INGHAM:  

INGHAM:  
William, d. Allerton, nr. Bradford, 15 Mar. 1852, aged 62, father of Samuel, Harriet and Maria Ingham; "This monument was erected by his son, Samuel, of Ontario, Canada" (Parish Church of St. James, Thornton, Bradford (gravestone)).

INNOCENT:  
(Mrs.) Esther, d. London, C.W. (at her residence, Richmond Street), 2 Oct. 1852, w. of Mr. Joseph Innocent, formerly of Rotherham (Sheffield Times, 30 Oct. 1852).

ISHERWOOD:  

IVES:  

JACKSON:  

JACKSON:  
(Miss) Ann, m. Lawrence, Mass., U.S., 3 May 1887, late of Halifax, formerly of Upper Winter Edge, Hipperholme, to Orlando Tordoff (Halifax Guardian, 7 May 1887).

JACKSON:  

JACKSON:  

JACKSON:  

JACKSON:  

JACKSON:  
(Mrs.) Elizabeth, d. Guelph, C.W., 10 Feb. 1870, aged 55, wd. of late Mr. Robert Jackson; dau. of late Mr. Thomas Clappison, of Catwick, Holderness (Hull News, 12 Mar. 1870).

JACKSON:  
JACKSON: (Mrs.) Mary, d. Toronto, C.W., 17 Dec. 1843, aged 37, w. of Mr. John Jackson, builder, formerly of Leeds (Leeds Mercury, 20 Jan. 1844).


JAGGER: (Mrs.) Martha, d. Lowell, Mass., U.S. (at residence of sister, Mrs. D. Williams, 4 Hall Street), 9 Apr. 1887, aged 51, w. of Mr. Empson Jagger, 3 Steven Street, Lowell, Mass., U.S., eldest dau. of William and Maria Dyson, of Sowerby Bridge, Yorkshire (Halifax Guardian, 7 May 1887).

JARVIS: (Miss) Caroline, d. Burlington, Iowa, U.S., 3 Feb. 1858, only dau. of Mr. H.J. Jarvis, late of Brigstage, Leeds (Leeds Mercury, 6 Mar. 1858).

JARVIS: (Mrs.) Mary, d. Philadelphia, U.S., 19 Apr. 1848, aged 77, w. of Mr. Jarvis, of Sheffield (Doncaster Gazette, 28 Apr. 1848).

JEFFERIS: (Rev.) Thomas Harcourt, m. Canada West, 25 Oct. 1849, missionary of Methodist New Connexion, eldest s. of Mr. JEFFERIS, clock and watch-maker, West Street, Leeds, to Mary Grant, 4th dau. of late Mr. William Grant, of Woodhouse, nr. Leeds (Leeds Mercury, 1 Dec. 1849).

JEFFERSON: Christopher, d. on passage to Quebec, within 2 days of arrival, 30 Sep. 1854, aged 26, s. of late Mr. William Jefferson, of Welwick, son-in-law of Mr. M. Creaser (Hull News, 21 Oct. 1854).

JEFFERSON: (Miss) Jane Carlill, m. Oak Ridge, C.W. (St. George's Church), 16 Sep. 1862, eldest dau. of late Mr. Jonathan Jefferson, township of Vaughan, formerly of Elloughton, Yorks. (Hull News, 29 Nov. 1862).

JEFFERYS: Thomas R., d. Baltimore, U.S., 2 Jan. 1866, eldest s. of Mr. T.R. Jefferys, Occupation Road, Sheffield (Sheffield Telegraph, 23 Jan. 1866).
JELLEY: Henry, m., Thornton (-le-Dale), nr. Pickering, Yorks., 17 Jul. 1856, merchant, Toronto, C.W., s. of Mr. Jelley of Stamford, Linns., to Maria Bellerby, youngest dau. of Mr. H. Bellerby, of York and Thornton (-le-Dale) (Hull Advertiser, 26 Jul. 1856).

JENNINGS: (Mrs.) Annie, d. Peshtigo, Marinette County, Wisconsin, U.S., 30 Sep. 1887, w. of Mr. Jonas Jennings, formerly of Bradford (Bradford Observer, 15 Oct. 1887).


JENNINGS: (Miss) Emily, m. Philadelphia, U.S. (at bride's parents' residence), 22 Oct. 1885, 2nd dau. of William Jennings, late of Fern Bank, Girlington, Bradford, to John Weaver, 3rd s. of Benjamin Weaver, of Stourport, Worcestershire (Bradford Observer, 5 Nov. 1885).


JESSOP: Henry, m. New York, U.S., Church of the Messiah, 2 Sep. 1845, merchant, late of Sheffield, to Mary Anne Fackrell, dau. of John Fackrell, of Ogdenburgh, N.Y. (Sheffield Mercury, 4 Oct. 1845; Sheffield Iris, 2 Oct. 1845).


JESSOP: (Miss Jane C., m. Brooklyn, N.Y., Church of the Saviour, 12 Jan. 1869, only dau. of late Mr. Henry Jessop, of firm of Messrs. Wm. Jessop and Sons, Sheffield, to Henry J. Stevenson, 3rd s. of late Mr. Joseph Stevenson, of Lowfield (Sheffield Telegraph, 30 Jan. 1869).

JOHNSON: (Miss) Ann, m. Rotherham, Yorkshire, 9 Jul. 1849, dau. of Mr. Thomas Johnson of Rotherham, to George Babson Swayse, s. of Mr. Henry Swayse, gentleman, of Newburyport, U.S. (Sheffield Times, 14 Jul. 1849).

JOHNSON: (Mrs.) Ann, d. Montreal, Canada, 4 Jul. 1854, aged 34, w. of Mr. Samuel Wood Johnson, millwright, formerly of Kirkstall Road, Leeds (Leeds Mercury, 29 Jul. 1854).


JOHNSON: Harland (jun.), d. Toronto, N. Am., "Recently" (1867), aged 63, br. of late Mr. William Johnson; s. of late Mr. Harland Johnson, of Sutton, Holderness (Hull News, 23 Mar. 1867).

JOHNSON: William, d. Toronto, N. Am., "Recently" (1867), aged 74, br. of (late) Mr. Harland Johnson (jun.); s. of late Mr. Harland Johnson, of Sutton, Holderness (Hull News, 23 Mar. 1867).

JOHNSON: Edward, d. West Troy, N.Y. State, U.S., 29 Aug. 1865, "drowned...whilst attempting to rescue a boy from a similar fate", aged 40, eldest s. of late Mr. Edward Johnson, dyer, late of Commercial Street, Leeds (Bradford Observer, 28 Sep. 1865).


JOHNSON: G., m. "Castile, America" (House of C. Sandford), 29 Apr. 1840, of Castile, s. of Mr. Robt. Johnson, late of Newsom, mr. Howden, Yorks., "several years former under Lord Egremont, and now in America", to Miss Jemima Keaton, of Castile (Hull Rockingham, 13 Jun. 1840).

JOHNSON: J., m. "Castile, America" (house of C. Sandford), 29 Apr. 1840, (of Castile), s. of Mr. Robt. Johnson, late of Newsom, nr. Howden, Yorks., to Rhoda Maria Sandford, eldest dau. of C. Sandford, of Castile (Hull Rockingham, 13 Jun. 1840).


JOHNSON: (Mrs.) Jane d. Cincinnati, U.S., Dec. 1853, w. of Mr. William Johnson; youngest dau. of late Mr. John Hodgson, of Birdforth, nr. Thirsk, Yorkshire (Yorkshire Gazette, 4 Feb. 1854).


JOHNSON: (Capt.) Samuel, d. County Vermont, America, 24 Jan. 1836, aged 64, br. of late Mr. John Johnson, cloth manufacturer, of Kirkstall, nr. Leeds (Leeds Mercury, 27 Aug. 1836).


JOWETT: (Miss) Charlotte, m. Heber City, Wasatch County, Utah, 31 Dec. 1884, late of Mannington, Bradford, to John Fortie, of Heber City, Utah (Bradford Observer, 3 Mar. 1885).

JUBB: (Mrs.) Martha, d. North America, 27 Feb. 1848, of dropsy, w. of Mr. Henry Jubb, formerly master of brig Naylor, of Hull. (Hull Advertiser, 9 Jun, 1848).


KAY: (Mrs.) Ellen, d. New York, U.S., 18 Oct. 1855, aged 31, w. of Mr. Henry Kay, coppersmith; 2nd dau. of Mr. Thomas Armstrong, tailor, of Hull (E.C.H., 15 Nov. 1855; Hull News, 17 Nov. 1855).

KAY: (Miss) Katherine Ads, d. Brooklyn, U.S., 3 Feb. 1853, "after a very painful and protracted illness", aged 18, 3rd dau. of Edward and Mary Elizabeth Kay (Sheffield Times, 26 Feb. 1853).

KAY: (Miss) Mary Augusta, d. Brooklyn, U.S., 15 Apr. 1855, of consumption, aged 23/4, eldest and only surviving dau. of Mr. Edward Kay (Sheffield Times, 2 Jun. 1855).

KAY: (Mrs.) Mary, d. Brooklyn, N.Y., "Lately" (1863), aged 65, formerly of Hull (Hull News, 2 May 1863).

KAY: Richard, d. Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S., 23 Jan. 1855, "accidentally drowned by missing his way in the dark, and falling into the river", butcher, s. of late Mr. Robert Kay, of Harrogate (Leeds Mercury, 7 Apr. 1855).


KEIGHLEY: William (sen.), d. Toronto (at his residence, corner of Seaton and Queen Streets), 19 Feb. 1861, "after a short and severe attack of pleurisy", aged 49, formerly of Doncaster, Yorkshire (Yorkshire Gazette, 16 Mar. 1861; Leeds Mercury, 16 Mar. 1861).

KEIR: (Mrs.) Amelia, d. Canenavia, N.Y. State, U.S., 20 Dec. 1850, aged 38, w. of Mr. William Keir, late of Horsforth, mr. Leeds; ss. of Mr. Joseph Wood, Prospect House, Bramley; mo. of Mr. John Keir (Leeds Mercury, 25 Jan. 1851).


KELLEY: (Mrs.): Born to w. of Mr. Joseph Kelley, late of Scarborough, at Windham, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, U.S., a son, 29 Aug. 1858 (Scarborough Gazette, 30 Sep. 1858).


KEMPTON: (Mrs.) Settie Westonholm, d. Philadelphia, U.S., 25 Nov. 1863, w. of Mr. Wm.B. Kempton; dau. of Mr. Joseph S. Fisher (formerly of Sheffield) (Sheffield Independent, 19 Dec. 1863).


KENDREW: James, d. Skiptes, E. Yorkshire, 8 May 1863, aged 59, husband of late Nancy Kendrew (died 23 Nov. 1859, aged 78); monument erected by William Kendrew, of Toronto, Canada (Parish Church of All Saints, Skiptes, E. Yks. (gravestone)).

KENNINGHAM: (Miss) Fanny, m. Hull: Holy Trinity Church, 18 Jul. 1871, 4th dau. of Mr. John Kenningham, of Hull, to Thomas George Mason, of Brooklyn, N.Y (? formerly of Hull) (Hull News, 22 Jul. 1871).


KEW: William (jun.), d. Osceola (?Iowa), U.S., 6 May 1869, late of Sheffield (Sheffield Telegraph, 28 May 1869).

KEY: (Miss) Eliza, m. York, St. Michael-le-Belfrey's, 2 Sep. 1847, eldest dau. of Leonard Ash Key, of U.S., and late of Strensall Hall, Yorkshire, to Darcy Drake, s. of Capt. Drake, R.N. (Hull Packet, 10 Sep. 1847; E.C.H., 9 Sep. 1847).


KINDER: George, d. St. Joseph, Louisiana, U.S., 11 Aug. 1867, aged 20, s. of late Mr. James Kinder, of Sheffield (Sheffield Telegraph, 9 Sep. 1867).
KING: Nicholas, d. Washington, D.C., U.S., 21 May 1812, aged 46, "Surveyor of the City of Washington", eldest s. of Robert (died 2 Dec. 1817, aged 77, "having been surveyor 5 years of the above city") and late Mary (died 26 Nov. 1780, aged 36) King, of Pickering (Parish Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, Pickering (tablet inside church)).


KING: Thomas, m. Toronto, C.W. (Presbyterian Church), 17 Nov. 1860, farmer, of Weston, late of Hornsea, Yorkshire, to Sarah Armstrong, only dau. of Francis Armstrong, of Owen Sound (E.C.H., 10 Jan. 1861).


KIRBY: Joseph, d. New York, U.S., (1834), "after a lingering illness, (late of firm of Riddell, Scolefield & Kirby, Hull); survived by widow and 2 children (Hull Packet, 4 Apr. 1834; Hull Advertiser, 5 Apr. 1834).

KIRBY: (Miss) Elizabeth, m. Sandwich, C.W., 1 Jan. 1857, 2nd dau. of Mr. William Kirby, of Hook, near Coole, to Wm. Horsemann, eldest s. of Thomas Horsemann, of Amherstberg (Hull News, 14 Feb. 1857; Leeds Mercury, 21 Feb. 1857).

KIRK: Samuel, d. "in America, on his way to Columbus, Ohio", 1 Jun. 1852, formerly farmer at the Common, Laughton-en-le-Morthen (near Rotherham, Yorkshire); Thomas, s. of above, died a few days afterwards (Doncaster Gazette, 20 Aug. 1852).

KIRK: (Miss) Sarah Ann, m. Howden, Yorks., 6 May 1851, eldest dau. of Mr. William Kirk (farmer + grazier), New Village, nr. Hull, to Thos. Robinson, farmer (late of Buffalo, U.S.) (Hull Advertiser, 23 May 1851).


KIRKWOOD: Stephen, d. Oshawa, N. Am., 22 Feb. 1853, aged 21, killed while cutting ice from water-wheel, of Patrington (Hull Advertiser, 15 Apr. 1853).

KITCHEN: (Mrs.) Eliza, d. Philadelphia, U.S., 733 Sansom Street, 31 Jan. 1885, aged 29, w. of Mr. George Kitchen; dau. of Mr. Joseph W. Tilswell, Peel Street, Halifax (Halifax Guardian, 31 Jan. 1885).


KITCHING: (Mrs.) Sarah, d. New York, U.S., (at son's residence, Mr. John B. Kitching), 12 Apr. 1837, "after a short illness", aged 53, w. of late Mr. John Kitching; dau. of James Holmes, Horshforth, nr. Leeds; survived by 4 children; (resident of U.S. about 17 years) (Leeds Mercury, 15 Jul. 1837).

KNEESHAW: (Miss) Letitia, d. near Le Chute, Canada East, 19 Sep. 1858, aged 72, w. of Mr. George Kneeshaw, formerly of Sheffield (Sheffield Independent, 23 Oct. 1858).

KNIGHT: (Mrs.) Marianne, d. Laurence, Kansas, U.S., 12 Feb. 1856, aged 40, w. of Rev. R. Knight (Hull News, 12 Apr. 1856).

KNIGHT: Robert Charles, d. Laurence, Kansas, U.S., 12 Feb. 1856, aged 13, son of Rev. and (late - died same day) Marianne Knight (Hull News, 12 Apr. 1856).


KNOWLES: John Pollard, d. Ballston Spa (near Albany), N.Y. State, U.S., 24 Jul. 1903, eldest s. of late John Wilkinson, and late Mary (died 10 Dec. 1865, aged 65) Knowles, of Orange House, nr. Halifax; br. of late Annis, late Joseph and late Joseph Thomas; h. of late Mrs. Elizabeth Knowles (Wilsden Cemetery, Cullingworth Road (gravestone)).
- 1812 -


KNOWLES:  John, d. St. Catherine's, C.W., 12 Jun. 1861, aged 33, s. of Mr. Knowles, of Bedale, N. Yorkshire (Leeds Mercury, 9 Jul. 1861).


KNOWLES:  (Dr.) William R., d. California, 3 Sep. 1852, br. of Mrs. George Armstrong, of Doncaster (Sheffield Times, 4 Dec. 1852).


LACY:  (Mrs.) Lucy, d. Brooklyn, N.Y., 26 Dec. 1841, w. of Mr. Robert Lacy, dau.-in-law of Mr. Lacy, of Pontefract (Leeds Mercury, 19 Feb. 1842).

LACY:  Robert (infant), d. Brooklyn, N.Y., 26 Dec. 1841, infant son of Mr. Robt. Lacy and late Mrs. Lucy Lacy, grandson of Mr. Lacy, of Pontefract (Leeds Mercury, 19 Feb. 1842).


LADYMAN: (Mrs.) Ann, d. Montreal, Canada, 1 Nov. 1842, w. of Mr. Thomas Ladyman, late of Ashton-under-Lyne; 2nd dau. of late Mr. James Costes, builder, of Leeds (Leeds Mercury, 10 Dec. 1842).

LAIG:  (Mrs.) Helen (or Ellen), d. Conneautville, Indiana, U.S., 8 Oct. 1874, w. of Mr. George Francis Laig; eldest dau. of Mr. Edwin Mackerill, formerly of Halifax (Halifax Guardian, 14 Nov. 1874).

LAINTON:  (Mrs.) Priscilla, d. Roxbury, Boston, Mass., U.S., 8 May 1885, aged 56, w. of Mr. William Gill Leinton, late of Halifax (Halifax Guardian, 20 Jun. 1885).

LAMB:  (Mr.) d. Quebec, Canada (at his brother's residence, Lamb's Hotel), 31 Oct. 1853, aged 27, 3rd s. of Mr. William Lamb, of Easingwold, Yorkshire (Yorkshire Gazette, 26 Nov. 1853).
LAMBERT:

LAMPLUGH:
Thomas, d. Toronto, Canada, 11 Mar. 1857, late of Kilham, s. of Mr. Jeremiah Lamplough, of Ruston Parva, near Driffield (Hull Advertiser, 4 Apr. 1857; Hull News, 4 Apr. 1857).

LANCASTER:

LANG:

LANGPOUGH:
(Miss) Fanny m. Leven, 13 Apr. 1837, youngest dau. of John Lamplough, Leven (Hull Packet, 28 Apr. (To Thos. Edwards, Guelph, U.C. 1837).

LANGTON:
(Mrs.) Ann, d. Philadelphia, U.S., (1828), aged 45, grocer, w. of Mr. T. Langton, formerly of Chesterfield, Derbyshire (Doncaster Gazette, 27 Jun. 1828).

LAW:
(Mrs.) Sarah, d. Beachville, Canada, 7 Mar. 1866, aged 80/81, wd. of late Mr. John Law, of Sheffield (Sheffield Telegraph, 3 Apr. 1866).

LAW:

LAWFORD:

LAWFORD:

LAWSON:

LAWSON:

LAWSON:
(Mrs.) Elizabeth, d. Wible, Wisconsin, U.S., 28 Jul. 1860, aged 36, dau. of Mr. John Hodgson, of Hayes, Wensleydale; w. of Rev. Thomas Lawson, Wesleyan Minister (Richmond & Ripon Chronicle and General North-Riding Advertiser, 8 Sep. 1860).

LAWSON:
LAWSON: (Capt.) Thomas Milner, d. Portland, Maine, U.S., aged 46, 12 Oct. 1859, late of Whitby, Yorkshire (Darlington Telegraph, 12 Nov. 1859; Leeds Mercury, 8 Nov. 1859).


LAWTON: (Mrs.) Eliza, d. Saint John, N.B., 28 Dec. 1835, w. of Mr. G. Lawton, merchant, of Saint John, formerly of Wakefield (Leeds Mercury, 6 Feb. 1836).


LEACH: (Mrs.) Jane, d. New York, U.S., 4 Oct. 1855, aged 26, w. of Mr. John P. Leach, late of Leeds; youngest dau. of late Mr. Robert Chambers, excise officer, East Ardsley (Leeds Mercury, 3 Nov. 1855).

LEAK: (Mrs.) Ann, m. Brampton, C.W., "Lately" (1855), late of Grove Terrace, Leeds, Yorkshire, to W. Smith, of Pine Grove Cottage, Brampton, Canada (Yorkshire Gazette, 19 May 1855).

LEAK: Charles Moltris, d. North Prairie, Waukesha County, Wisconsin, U.S., 7 Jan. 1863, aged 2(6), eldest s. of Mr. E. Leak, of H.M.C. at Hull (Hull News, 7 Feb. 1863).

LEAK: John, d. Toronto, Canada, 28 Apr. 1866, aged 72, merchant, formerly of Scarborough (Hull News, 19 May 1866).

LEATHEND: William, d. Montreal, Canada, 10 Feb. 1844, aged 58, formerly of Richmond, Yorks., plumber and glazier (E.C.H., 9 May 1844; Yorkshire Gazette, 11 May 1844; Newcastle Courant, 10 May 1844).


LEAVENS: (Mrs.) Born, 10 June, 1857 in Brooklyn, N.Y., to Mrs. Leavens, w. of Mr. T.D. Leavens, a son (Hull News, 4 Jul. 1857).


LEDGER: (Miss) (Maria), m. New York, U.S. (Trinity Church), 27 Jun. 1837, late of Wakefield, "The lady only left England on the 24th May last" - to Mr. Johnstone or Johnson of New York (Doncaster Gazette, 28 Jul. 1837).

LEE:


LEE:


LEE:


LEE:

(Mrs.) Sarah, d. Nework, N.J., U.S., 3 Nov. 1868, aged 23, formerly of Cemetery Road, Sheffield, w. of Mr. Jabez Lee (Sheffield Telegraph, 28 Nov. 1868).

LEE:


LEE:

Walter Smith, d. Lawrence, Mass., U.S., 14 Feb. 1887, youngest s. of Smith Lee, West Bowling, Bradford; h. of Mrs. Hannah Lee (Bradford Observer, 1 Mar. 1887).

LEE:

William, d. Philadelphia, Penn., 24 Jun. 1880, aged 34, s. of William and Martha Lee, of Eccleshill, Bradford; br. of John and Joseph Lee (Gravestone, Norman Lane Cemetery, Eccleshill, Bradford (visited 7 Jul. 1980)).

LEE:

John, d. San Francisco, Calif., 22 Sep. 1875, aged 27, s. of William and Martha Lee, of Eccleshill, Bradford; br. of William and Joseph Lee (Gravestone, Norman Lane Cemetery, Eccleshill, Bradford (visited 7 Jul. 1980)).

LEE:

Joseph, d. Philadelphia, Penn., 9 Dec. 1885, aged 37, s. of William and Martha Lee, of Eccleshill, Bradford; br. of William and John Lee (Gravestone, Norman Lane Cemetery, Eccleshill, Bradford (visited 7 Jul. 1980)).

LEECHMAN:

LEECHMAN: (Mrs.) Charlotte, d. Aboard Oregon, on passage, Liverpool - N.Y., Jun. 1849, aged 31, of cholera, w. of Mr. Wm. Leechman; mother of 7 children (at least) (E.C.H., 13 Sep. 1849).


LEEHAM: (Mrs.) Mary, d. Lyons, Clinton County, Iowa, U.S., "Recently" (1874), aged 46, w. of Mr. William Leedham; 2nd dau. of late S. Waters, of Hibaldstowe (Hull News, 5 Dec. 1874).


LEES: (Mrs.) Hannah, d. New York, U.S., 15 Mar. 1852, "after a severe affliction of five years' duration", s. of Mr. James Beaton, of Hull (Hull News, 10 Apr. 1852).

LEES: John, d. (prob.) New Brunswick, 13 Nov. 1863, aged 24, formerly of Elland Edge, late of New Brunswick (Halifax Guardian, 9 Jun. 1864).


LENAGAN: James, d. Heslington, Leeds (while on visit to father, prior to sailing for America), 21 Apr. 1849, aged 34, bookkeeper, s. of Mr. Lenagan, Heslington, Leeds (Leeds Mercury, 28 Apr. 1849).


LEVEY: Charles E. (wife of); Born Quebec, 3 Feb. 1852, to wife of Charles E. Levey, a son (Hull News, 21 Feb. 1852).


LEVITT: (Mrs.) Sarah, d. Apple River, Illinois, U.S. (at son's residence), 5 Apr. 1871, aged 68, wd. of late Mr. John Levitt, formerly of Little Weighton (Hull News, 6 May 1871).


LILLEY: Thomas, m. Newark, New Jersey, U.S., 13 Jun. 1863, s. of Mr. George Lilely, of Moorgate, Rotherham, to Edna E. Slater, of Newark, N.J. (Sheffield Independent, 22 Aug. 1863).


LINLEY: (Mrs.) Mary, d. New Orleans, U.S., 22 Sep. 1858, of yellow fever, w. of Mr. George Linley; only dau. of Mr. Wm. Midgley, plumber, of Leeds (Leeds Mercury, 23 Oct. 1858).


LINSLEY: (Mrs.) Eleanor, d. Oriskany, N.Y. State, U.S., 4 Jul. 1866, w. of Mr. Robert Linsley, formerly of Mirfield (Halifax Guardian, 28 Jul. 1866).
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LISTER:  (Mrs.) Elizabeth, d. New York, U.S., 20 Apr. 1841, aged 68, member of Society of Friends; ss. of Thomas Lister, of York (Yorkshire Gazette, 22 May 1841; Leeds Mercury, 29 May 1841).


LITTLEWOOD:  (Mrs.) Mary, d. New York, U.S., 11 Aug. 1866, aged 53, of cholera, w. of Mr. Alfred Littlewood, formerly of Allen Street, Sheffield (Sheffield Telegraph, 31 Aug. 1866).


LOCKWOOD:  (Mrs.) Mary, d. "America", 24 Oct. 1873, aged 26, dau. of Michael and Margaret Reiler, of Wetwang, E.Yks. (Parish Church of St. Nicholas, Wetwang, E.Yorkshire (gravestone)).

LOCKWOOD:  (Mrs.), d. New York, U.S., "Lately" (prob. summer) 1796, (of yellow fever), w. of Mr. Lockwood, late common brewer in Hull; Mr. Lockwood's eldest s. also died of yellow fever at same time (Hull Packet, 13 Sep. 1796).

LOMAS:  (Mrs.) Sophia, d. Brooklyn, N.Y., 17 Dec. 1850, aged 38, w. of John Lomas, counsellor-at-law Brooklyn; dau. in-law of James Lomas, Kirklington, Yorkshire (Leeds Mercury, 11 Jan. 1851).

LONG:  (Professor), m. New York City, U.S., 10 Nov. 1860, formerly of Ripon, Yorkshire, to Jenny Collins, teacher of music (Ripon & Ripon Chronicle and General North-Riding Advertiser, 9 Feb. 1861).


LONGDON:  (Mrs.) Elizabeth, d. Hartford, Conn., U.S., 2 Dec. 1868, aged 56, w. of Mr. Thomas Longdon; ss. of Mr. James Beaton, Beetonville. (Hull News, 2 Jan. 1869).


LOVEL:  (Mrs.), d. Oriskany, N.Y., 11 Mar. 1852, wd. of late Mr. Vincent Lovel, formerly of Fowlbridge, Yorkshire. (Yorkshire Gazette, House 1 May 1852).


LOVEL:  (Mrs.) Frances, d. Whitestown, N.Y., U.S., 11 Mar. 1852, aged 67; born at Winteringham, Yorkshire, emigrated to America, and settled in Whitestown in 1823 — (Scarborough Gazette, 27 May 1852 (from "American Paper").


LUDLAM: James d. Lacolle, Montreal, L.C., 3 Aug. 1854, aged 61, late of Sheffield (Sheffield Times, 26 Aug. 1854).

LUMLEY: John d. Wisconsin, U.S., 8 Sep. 1850, aged 59, late of Kirbymoorside; h. of Maria (died 20 Dec. 1839, aged 58) and Mary — father of late Elizabeth (died 15 Aug. 1830, aged 15). (Parish Church of All Saints, Kirbymoorside (gravestone)).

LUMLEY: (Mrs.) Mary d. Wisconsin, U.S., 26 Aug. 1858, aged 60, 2nd w. of late John Lumley, late of Kirbymoorside (Parish Church of All Saints, Kirbymoorside (gravestone)).

LUMLEY: (Mrs.) Mary Ann d. Rootstown, N. Am., 28 Mar. 1853, aged 39, w. of Mr. John Lumley, late of Low House Farm, nr. Boroughbridge (Yorkshire Gazette, 30 Apr. 1853).

LUND: John m. Cleveland, Ohio, U.S., 21 Nov. 1842, of Cleveland, formerly of Leeds, to Ann Gomersall, dau. of late Mr. Maria Gomersall, of Gildersome, nr. Leeds; ss. of Mr. William Brown, of St. Clair House, Cleveland, Ohio (Keighley, Halifax, Bradford and Huddersfield Saturday Observer, 31 Dec. 1842; Bradford Observer, 29 Dec. 1842).


LUXTON: George, (infant), d. Withernsea, Yorks., 1 Aug. 1872, aged 16 weeks, only s. of Mr. S. Luxton, Brooklyn, N.Y. (Hull News, 10 Aug. 1872).
MABBOTT: (Mrs.) Mary, d. Wisconsin, U.S., 20 Aug. 1859, aged 68, "suddenly", w. of Mr. Richard Mabbott, formerly of Pinfold Street, Sheffield (Sheffield Independent, 22 Oct. 1859).


MACKRILL: (Miss) Margaret Grandage, m. Liverpool: Norwood Grove Chapel, 3 Sep. 1866, 2nd dau. of Mr. Edwin Mackrill, of London, Canada W., lts. of Halifax, Yorkshire, to Charles Ward, 4th s. of Mr. John Ward, of Lesmington (Halifax Guardian, 8 Sep. 1866).

MACKRILL: (Miss) Helen (or Ellen), m. Newport, Kentucky, U.S., St. Paul's Church, 15 Jul. 1870, eldest dau. of Mr. Edwin Mackrill, of Newport, Ky., lts. of Halifax, to George Frederick Leig, 4th s. of Mr. Francis Leig, of Weston Hall, Beccles, Suffolk (Halifax Guardian, 6 Aug. 1870).

MAGSON: (Mrs.) Ellen, d. New Britain, Connecticut, U.S., 19 Mar. 1884, aged 42, w. of Mr. Joseph Magson, lts. of Ripponden (Halifax Guardian, 5 Apr. 1884).


MALTASS: (Mrs.) Ann Morris, d. Welton, Clinton County, Iowa, U.S., 1 Feb. 1878, aged 63, w. of William Maltass, formerly of Paulland Hall ( Hull News, 4 May 1878).


MARCHANT: Thomas Edward, d. Victoria, Vancouver's Island, 20 Oct. 1864, aged 24, only s. of Mr. Charles Marchant, Rhodes Street, Halifax (Leeds Mercury, 5 Jan. 1865).

MARTIN: George, d. River Calumet, Indiana, 22 Sep. 1871, drowned, aged 21, s. of late James Martin, of Pickering; br. of late Elizabeth and late John Coulton Martin (Parish Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, Pickering (grave stone)).


MARSDEN: A.K., m. Mansyunk, Philadelphia (St. David's Church), (1887), formerly of Bradford, to Mary Alice Ridler, formerly of Halifax (Birmingham Observer, 5 Dec. 1887).


MARSH: (Mrs.) d. Manningham, Bradford (at sister's, Mrs. Newell's), 25 Jan. 1848, aged 74, w. of Rev. D. Marsh, late Baptist minister at Missenden, and now missionary at Quebec, Canada (Bradford Observer, 27 Jan. 1848).

MARSHALE: (Mrs.) Jennina Harriet, d. New Haven, Wisconsin, U.S., 4 Jun. 1872, aged 52, w. of Mr. Josiah Marshale, farmer; eldest dau. of late Mr. North, Spalding,Lincoln (Hull News, 20 Jul. 1872).

MARSHALL: (Miss) Alice, m. Waterbury, Conn., U.S., 16 Jan. 1848, dau. of Mr. Samuel Marshall, formerly of Allen Street, Sheffield, to Wm. Sessford (Doverester Gazette, 3 Mar. 1848; Sheffield Iris, 2 Mar. 1848).

MARSHALL: (Mrs.) Anna Maria, d. New York, U.S., 17 Aug. 1862, aged 40, (member of Society of Friends) (Sheffield Independent, 6 Sep. 1862 (Supp.).

MARSHALL: (Miss) Jessie Flintoft, d. Newark, N.J., U.S. (at residence of step-father, Mr. James Morton), 27 Apr. 1870, aged 8/9, of consumption; youngest dau. of late Mr. Thomas Marshall, of Sheffield; gd. of Joseph Johnson of Gordon Villa, Healey (Sheffield Telegraph, 14 May 1870).


MARSHALL: (Miss) Levinia, m. Tipton, Missouri, U.S., 27 Mar. 1879, only dau. of Wm. Marshall, late of Summergange Farm, Holderness, to Thomas Williams, farmer (Hull News, 5 Jul. 1879).


MARTIN:


MARTIN:


MARTIN:

William, d. Albany, N.Y., 6 Dec. 1855, aged 30 proprietor of the Exchange Hotel, Albany, N.Y.; s. of late Mr. Wm. Martin, machine-maker & former, Cold Hiendley (Mr. Wakefield, Yorkshire) (Doncaster Gazette, 28 Dec. 1855).

MASON:

(Miss) Emma, m. Cobourg, C.W.; All Saints’ Church (or St. Peter’s Church), 12 Oct. 1870, eldest dau. of Henry Mason, of Cobourg, C.W., formerly of Hull; gd. of Mrs. Mason, 65, Wright Street, Hull, to Henry Stephen Walker, s. of Sir James Walker, of Sand Hutton, Yorks. (Hull News, 19 Nov. 1870; Sheffield Telegraph, 17 Nov. 1870).

MASON:

Henry, m. Cobourg, C.W., 11 Nov. 1876, youngest s. of late Thomas Mason, of Hull (Hull News, 9 Dec. 1876).

MASON:

Henry, m. Montreal: St. Thomas’s Church, 2 Jun. 1849, youngest s. of late Mr. Thomas Mason, ship builder, of Hull, to Anne Leslie, 4th dau. of S.W.H. Leslie, M. D., of Montreal (Sheffield Times, 18 Aug. 1849).

MASON:

(Mrs.) Jane, m. Maple Cottage, Chiriguascony Township, Peel County, C.W., 3 Jun. 1868, w. of Mr. John Mason, formerly of Bridlington (Hull News, 27 Jun. 1868).

MASON:


MASON:

Thomas (wife of): Born to wife of Thomas Mason, in Brooklyn, N.Y., on 7 May 1872, s. son. (Hull News, 6 Jul. 1872).

MASTERNAN:

William, d. Lepoirie, Montreal, 12 Jul. 1850, aged 81, father of Mr. Henry Masterman, of Hull (Hull Advertiser, 30 Aug. 1850; E.C.H., 29 Aug. 1850).

MASTERNAN:

(Mrs.) Jane Kempstall, d. Lepoirie (Montreal), America, 25 Jan. 1862, aged 61, w. of Mr. Christopher Masterman, formerly of Motherby, nr. Melton, Yorks (Hull News, 15 Mar. 1862).


MAWSON: (Miss) Elizabeth, m. Richmond, Yorkshire, 21 Mar. 1855, 3rd dau. of Mr. Wm. Mawson, exciseman, Richmond, to Robert Dale, merchant, of Le Salle, N. A. (Darlington & Stockton Times, 17 Mar. 1855).


MEARBECK: (Miss) Fanny, d. Sheffield, 19 May 1859, 4th dau. of late Thomas Mearbeck, Glossop Road, (Sheffield) (Sheffield Independent, 21 May 1859).


MEKK:

MELLOR:

MELLOR:
William W., d. Carbondale, Illinois, U.S., 21 Jun. 1890, aged 57, s. of late George and late Hannah Mellor, of Huddersfield, formerly of Netherton (Netherton Parish Church, nr. Huddersfield, (gravestone)).

MENZIES:
(Miss) Barbara, d. Philadelphia, U.S., 18 Jan. 1884, aged 32, dau. of James (late) and late Elizabeth Metcalfe, of Appleby; ss. of 2 boys (died in infancy) (Parish Church of St. Lawrence, Appleby, (gravestone)).
Reuben Orton, d. Matanzas, Cuba, 1842, aged 52, s. of late Reuben and Alice (died 1852, aged 75) Metcalfe, (prob. of Richmond); br. of brother and 4th ss. (noted on gravestone) (Parish Church of St. Mary, Richmond, Yorks. (gravestone)).

METHLEY:
Richard, d. Holroyd Hall, nr. Barnsley, Yorks., "Lettay" (1836), aged 39, merchant; "though he died young, he had crossed the Atlantic thirty-four times" (Doncaster Gazette, 2 Dec. 1836; Leeds Mercury, 26 Nov. 1836).

NEWBURN:
Rebecca; Eleanor Margaret; Arthur, d. on voyage of Columbus, Whitby - Quebec Spring 1832, "three-infant children", children of Dr. John Newburn, formerly of Whitby, then U.C. (Hull Advertiser, 6 Jul. 1832; Doncaster Gazette, 6 Jul. 1832; Yorkshire Gazette, 30 Jun. 1832).

NEWBURN:
MEWBURN: (Dr.) John, d. Stamford, Canada West (Denby House), 12 Apr. 1864, aged 75, surgeon, formerly of Whitby, Yorks (Bell News, 7 May, 1864; Leeds Mercury, 5 May 1864).

MEWBURN: (Mrs.) Emily, d. Stamford, m. Niagara Falls, C.W., 9 May 1846, aged 28, w. of Mr. Harrison Chilton Mewburn, formerly of Skinner Street, Whitby; dau. of late Mr. John Sutton, of Ellesmere, Shropshire; survived by child(ren) (Yorkshire Gazette, 4 Jul. 1846).


MEWBURN: John Hermann, d. Ridgway, Canada West, 2 Jun. 1866, "killed...in the attack on the Fenian invaders", aged 21 (of the Toronto Univ. Company of the Queen's Own); only s. of Harrison Chilton Mewburn and late Emily Mewburn, formerly of Whitby, Yorkshire; gd. son of late Dr. John Mewburn, formerly of Whitby, Yorkshire (Halifax Guardian, 7 Jul. 1866; Sheffield Telegraph, 2 Jul. 1866).

MEWBURN: (Miss) Isabel Mary, m. Drummondville, m. Niagara Falls (All Saints' Church), 28 Jan. 1863, eldest dau. of Francis Clarke Mewburn, M.D., of Drummondville; grand-daughter of Dr. Mewburn, Denby House, Stamford, C.W., formerly of Whitby, Yorks; to Joseph Nicholson Gordon, of Elleswood House, m. Baltimore, Maryland, U.S. (Whitby Gazette, 28 Feb. 1863).

NICKLEWORTH: John, d. "on board a New York emigrant ship" (at sea) (1849), 1st of Leeds (Bell Advertisement, 7 Sep. 1849; E.C.W., 6 Sep. 1849).


MIDDLETON: Charles, d. Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Canada East, 12 Oct. 1845, aged 22/23, youngest s. of Mr. John Middleton, Pittsmoor, Sheffield (Leeds Mercury, 22 Nov. 1845; Sheffield Iris, 27 Nov. 1845).

MIDDLETON: Thomas, d. Franklin, Delaware County, N.Y., 5 Mar. 1875, aged 69, formerly of Brunswick Place, Bradford (Bradford Observer, 10 Jul. 1875).


MIDWOOD: James, d. On passage from N.Y., on board Caledonia packet-ship, within 10 days' sail of Liverpool, 27 Oct. 1829, aged 39, youngest s. of late Mr. James Midwood, of Ruddersfield (Leeds Mercury, 14 Nov. 1829).


MIDWOOD: [Mr.] Abraham, d. Minneapolis, Minn., U.S., (1868), aged 71 or 72, formerly of Halifax (¿ father of James Midwood) (Halifax Guardian, 8 Aug. 1868).


MILLINGTON: Timothy, d. Montreal, Canada, 24 May 1846, aged 45, of dropsey, late of Sheffield (Sheffield Mercury, 20 Jun. 1846; Sheffield Iris, 25 Jun. 1846).


MILNER: (Mrs.) Mary, d. Harrisburgh, Texas, U.S., 24 Sep. 1852, aged 64/65, w. of Mr. Thomas Milner, 2nd dau. of late Mr. George Butcher, of Sheffield (Sheffield Times, 30 Oct. 1852).


MILSON: (Miss) Mary Jane, m. Canada West (at the Methodist Parsonage), 9 Dec. 1874, dau. of Robert Milson, Hull, to Ralph White, grocer, Clinton (Hull News, 2 Jan. 1875).

MITCHELL: (Mrs.) Ann, d. Greenfield, Mass., U.S., 19 Oct. 1866, aged 27, w. of Mr. Robert B. Mitchell, late of Sheffield (Sheffield Telegraph, 10 Nov. 1866).

MITCHELL: (Mrs.) Elizabeth Wharton, d. Gibraltar Cottage, Montreal, 5 Feb. 1842, w. of Thos. Mitchell, advocate, Montreal; dau. of late Mr. George Fothergill, of Newcastle upon Tyne (Hull Advertiser, 8 Apr. 1842).


MITCHELL: Thomas, d. fell overboard from Ashburton, Liverpool - N.Y., 6 Aug. 1850, drowned (description included), "supposed to be from Leeds" (Leeds Mercury, 14 Sep. 1850).


MONKHOUSE: James Montgomery, d. Philadelphia, U.S., 17 May 1863, aged 6, s. of Mr. William Monkhouse, grandson of late Mr. Thomas Monkhouse, of Barnard Castle, Co. Durham (Darlington Telegraph, 13 Jun. 1863).

MOODY:
John, d. Brooklyn, N.Y., 27 Jan. 1840, "after a few days' illness", many years resident in Leeds; f. of Mr. Moody, Buxton Rd., Huddersfield; f. of Mr. Samuel Moody, printer, of Leeds (Leeds Mercury, 29 Feb. 1840).

MOODY:
(Mrs.) Ann, d. Brooklyn, N.Y., 2 Sep. 1844, wd. of late Mr. John Moody, boot and shoe maker, formerly of Leeds (Leeds Mercury, 5 Oct. 1844).

MOORE:

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Sheffield (Sheffield Times, 23 Jul. 1859).

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MOOREY:
Harry William, d. Brooklyn, N.Y., Sep. 1869, infant s. of Henry Moorey and Emma Revell, late of Sheffield (Sheffield Telegraph, 5 Mar. 1870).

MOORHOUSE:
J., d. Woodstock (Conn.), U.S., 25 Nov. 1852, woollen cloth dyer of Southbridge (Mass.), formerly of Holmfield, to Emma (?) Bunice) Green, dau. of Mr. Amos Green, of Woodstock (Conn.), U.S. (Halifax Guardian, 1 Jan. 1853).

MOORHOUSE: (Miss) Sarah Ann, d. Bradford, Bolton Road, 23 Mar. 1871, aged 21, only dau. of Mr. John Moorhouse, of Schenectady, U.S. (Bradford Observer, 24 Mar. 1871).

MOREY: (Mrs.), d. New York, U.S., 6 Nov. 1833, "ossification of the heart", aged 74, father of Mr. John Egleton Morey, of Doncaster, surgeon (Doncaster Gazette, 15 Dec. 1833).


MORRELL: John, m. Toronto, Canada, 8 Jul. 1880, eldest s. of Mr. Samuel Morrell, of Thornton Grange, Ripley, Yorkshire, to Elizabeth Ann Wheldon, eldest dau. of late William Wheldon, of Bishop Auckland (Hull News, 28 Aug. 1880).

MORRIS: (Mrs.) Mary, d. Chicago, U.S. (at her son's residence), 15 Dec. 1871, aged 68, 1st of Reform Street, Hull (Hull News, 6 Jan. 1872).

MORTIMER: George, d. Bradford, 12 Sep. 1891, aged 73, 1st of Patterson, New Jersey, U.S.; h. of Emma C.T. Mortimer (died 12 Dec. 1902, aged 83); father of Fanny (died 1 Dec. 1899) (Undercliffe Cemetery, Bradford (gravestone)).

MORTIMER: William Thornton, d. ? Patterson, N.J.; (buried Geder Lawn Cemetery, New Jersey, U.S.), 15 Aug. 1844, aged 31, s. of George (died 12 Sep. 1891, aged 73) and Emma C.T. Mortimer (died 12 Dec. 1902, aged 83); br. of Fanny Eastwood (died 1 Dec. 1899) (Undercliffe Cemetery, Bradford (gravestone)).


MORTON:

Henry, d. Kennedy Manor, Mr. Buckley, Illinois, U.S., 4 Nov. 1861, late of Kirkby Malzeard, Mr. Ripon, s. of Mrs. Morton, Aldfield (Mr. Ripon) (Richmond & Ripon Chronicle and General North Riding Advertiser, 7 Dec. 1861).

(Mrs.) Jane Elizabeth, d. Newark, New Jersey, U.S., 14 Jun. 1866, aged 37 yrs. 11 mths. 10 dys., w. of Mr. James Morton, late of Sheffield (Sheffield Telegraph, 3 Jul. 1866).

James, s. Newark, New Jersey, U.S., 13 Aug. 1867, of Newark, N.J., to (Mrs.) Hannah F. Marshall, eldest dau. of Joseph Johnson of Gordon Ville, Hesley; w. of late Mr. Thomas Marshall, of Sheffield (Sheffield Telegraph, 10 Sep. 1867).

Thomas, m. Montreal, Canada, 25 Oct. 1867, formerly of Hull, to Elizabeth Raffan, youngest dau. of late Thomas Raffan, Medical Staff Department, Montreal (Hull News, 16 Nov. 1867).

MOSS:

Frederick William, m. Brooklyn, U.S. (Methodist Episcopal Church, Pacific Street), 7 Apr. 1869, of Sheffield, to Addie Hohorst, eldest dau. of Mr. Frederick Hohorst, of Brooklyn, N.Y. (Sheffield Telegraph, 4 May 1869).

MOSSMAN:


MOTTERSHED:

(Mrs.), d. Montreal, 17 Jun. 1832, of cholera, formerly of Hull; w. of Mr. Mottershed, formerly shoemaker, Lowgate, Hull (Hull Advertiser, 24 Aug. 1832).

(Mrs.), d. Montreal, 19 Jun. 1832, of cholera, formerly shoemaker, Lowgate, Hull, husband of Mrs. Mottershed (Hull Advertiser, 24 Aug. 1832).

MOTTRAM:

John Hutchinson, d. Brooklyn, N.Y., 20 Jan. 1846, aged 14 mths., s. of Mr. Matthew Mottram (late of Sheffield) (Sheffield Mercury, 21 Feb. 1846).

Mary Ruth (infant), d. Wallsceburgh, C.W., 15 Oct. 1850, aged 4 yrs. 4 mths. 21 dys., only dau. of Matthew and Mary Jane Mottram, of Sheffield (Yorks), late of Brooklyn (Dacca Gazette), 6 Dec. 1850; Sheffield Times, 7 Dec. 1850.

Matthew, d. Washington, D.C., 19 Feb. 1862, late of Sheffield (Sheffield Independent, 5 Apr. 1862 (Suppl.).

MOULSON:

James Alfred, d. 1854, "one of the unfortunate passengers who sailed for Philadelphia by the City of Glasgow" on 1 Mar. 1854, aged 23. Youngest s. of Mr. John Moulsdon, firm of Moulsdon Brothers, Union Works (Sheffield) (Sheffield Times, 2 Sep. 1854).

MOWLE:

(Capt.) John, d. Sherbrooke, Canada E., 23 Oct. 1869, aged 71, formerly of Hull (Hull News, 13 Nov. 1869).


MYERS: (Mrs.) Ann, d. Thornhill, Mr. Toronto, U.C., 11 Feb. 1843, "after a lingering illness", aged 33, w. of Dr. Myers, surgeon of 3rd North York Militia, Canada West; only dau. of Mr. Robert Bellard, of Hull (E.C.H., 20 Apr. 1843).

MYERS: (Dr.) William Shepherd, d. Thornhill, Mr. Toronto, U.C., 1 Sep. 1843, "after a long illness", aged 42, surgeon, etc. formerly of Bridlington Quay (Hull Advertiser, 6 Oct. 1843; E.C.H., 5 Oct. 1843).


McAL(I)STER: (Mrs.) Agnes, d. Racine, Wisconsin, U.S., 18 Aug. 1860, aged 47 or 48, w. of Mr. Wm. McAl(l)ister, late of Manchester; as. of Mr. John N. Shepherd, ironmonger, etc., 6 Union St., Sheffield (Doncaster Gazette, 21 Sep. 1860; Sheffield Independent, 22 Sep. 1860).


McCROY: (Mr.), d. New York, U.S., "Lately" (Dec. 1841), Jan. 1842, aged 73, f. of Mrs. Cummings, of Beeston Hill, Mr. Leeds (Leeds Mercury, 5 Feb. 1842).

McCUTCHEON: (Miss) Mary William, m. Bentinck, Gray County, Ontario (at bride's mother's residence), youngest dau. of late Mr. Thomas McCutcheon, of Bentinck, to C. Braithwaite, of Bentinck (Hull News, 8 Mar. 1873).

McGREGOR:

Anne, d. Lockport, Will County, Illinois, U.S., 3 Oct. 1854, infant dau. of Mr. James McGregor, late of Wakefield (Bradford Observer, 9 Nov. 1854).

McGREGOR:


McLANDSBOURGH:


MAINBY:

(Mrs.) Jane, d. Jersey City, U.S., (at residence of father, Henderson Street), 7 May 1854, aged 31/32, of consumption; also "after a long illness"; w. of Mr. Joseph Mainby, formerly of St. Grimsby, Lincoln; only dau. of Mr. John Perkins, currier, late of Hull, England (Hull Advertiser, 3 Jun. 1854; Hull News, 3 Jun. 1854; Leeds Mercury, 3 Jun. 1854).

NALTON:

(Mrs.) Jane, d. Spencer's Settlement, Oneida County, U.S., 14 Jul. 1838, w. of Mr. Thomas Nalton, of Spencer's Settlement, Oneida Co., U.S.; survived by husband and 3 children, ss. of Mr. Marshall, of Langton, mr. Nalton (Yorkshire Gazette, 11 Aug. 1838).

NEEDHAM:

(Mrs.) Elizabeth, d. Sheffield (at her father's: Mr. James Watson, No. 14, Cavendish Street, Broomhall Street), 15 Jul. 1867, aged 38, w. of Mr. H.W. Needham, late of Newark, N.J., U.S.; dau. of Mr. James Watson (Sheffield Telegraph, 20 Jul. 1867).

NEEDHAM:

William, d. Toronto, C.W., 1 Sep. 1849, "after a few hours' illness" (? cholera), aged 31 (or 24), son-in-law of Mr. Thomas Cattell (printer) formerly at (Leeds) Mercury Office, Leeds (Hull Advertiser, 12 Oct. 1849; Leeds Mercury, 6 Oct. 1849; Sheffield Times, 13 Oct. 1849 ("Cattell").

NEITHERWOOD:


NEITHERWOOD:

(Mrs.), d. New York, U.S., 11 Feb. 1850; ship fever, caught from Mrs. Esther Dyson (a friend) who had emigrated from Leeds on ill-fated Caleb Grimsby + stayed at their house on reaching N.Y.; w. of Mr. Joseph Neitherwood, formerly cloth-finisher at Leeds (West End). (Hull Advertiser, 15 Mar. 1850; Leeds Mercury, 9 Mar. 1850).


NEWBY: (Mrs.) Sarah, d. New York, U.S., 16 Mar. 1854, aged 35, of consumption, w. of Mr. George Newby of New York, and lste of York (Yorkshire Gazette, 3 Apr. 1854).

NEWELL: Margarette, d. Bradford (Brick Lane), 15 Dec. 1840 ("soon after her arrival with her parents from Canada"), aged 14 months, dau. of Mr. Alfred Newell (Bradford Observer, 24 Dec. 1840).

NEWELL: Stephen Skirrow, d. Kalamazoo, Michigan, U.S., 12 Nov. 1850, aged 17, eldest s. of Mr. John Newell, lste of Fairweather Green, Bradford; grandson of late Mr. Stephen Skirrow, Bingley (Bradford Observer, 26 Dec. 1850).


NEWELL: (Mrs.) Elizabeth, d. Kalamazoo, Michigan, U.S., 16 Oct. 1870, aged 64, wd. of late John Newell; dau. of late Stephen Skirrow, gentleman, of Bingley (Bradford Observer, 10 Nov. 1870).

NEWLOVE: (Rev.) George, d. Montreal, Canada ("he had only arrived there four days from Quebec on his way to Stanstead, the place of his destination"), 26 Jun. 1832, aged 21, of cholera, Wesleyan Methodist missionary, s. of Mr. Newlove, watchmaker, of York (Yorkshire Gazette, 18 Aug. 1832; Leeds Mercury, 18 Aug. 1832).

NEWSOME: John, m. Hamilton, C.W., 8 Mar. 1845, plumber, glazier and painter, to Rebecca Bradford, dau. of Mr. Bradford, farmer, C.W. (Doncaster Gazette, 30 May 1845).

NICHOLS: George, d. Albany, N.Y., at house of John Perkins (formerly carriuer in Hull), No. 67, Hamilton Street, Albany, 15 Aug. 1850; suicide by shooting (had emigrated about 3 mths. earlier, but unable to procure work). Served apprenticeship with Messrs. King and Peach, ironmongers, Hull; with whom stayed short time as journeyman, before emigrating; s. of late Mr. Abraham Nichols, formerly of Black Swan, Driffield; br. of Mrs. Mary Amelia Taylor, Driffield, Yorks.; 2 related to Mary Witherich, Grimby, Lincs. (Hull Advertiser, 13 Sep. 1850; E.C.H., 12 Sep. 1850. Full story & will - Leeds Mercury, 7 Sep. 1850).


NICHOLSON: (Mrs.) D., d. New Orleans, Louisiana, U.S., 9 Mar. 1855, aged 73, wd. of Mr. Thomas Nicholson, of Leeds, and many years resident of New Orleans (Leeds Mercury, 7 Apr. 1855).


NOBLE: Josh, prob. born Retruck, Yorkshire, in 1820s; s. of John Noble who had emigrated to U.S. with wife and family of 8-9 children in 1841, settling at Rochester, Wisconsin, 1842; Josh Noble married before emigrating to Wisconsin 1842 (Halifax Free Press, 15 Apr., 23 Sep. 1843).


NORMINGTON: (Mrs.) Ann, d. New York, U.S., (2 days after landing at N.Y.), 6 Feb. 1856; aged 23; w. of Mr. Mark Normington, late of Miland Lower Edge (Halifax Courier, 8 Mar. 1856; Halifax Guardian, 8 Mar. 1856).

NORTH: (Miss) Sarah Jane, m. Clinton, Iowa, U.S. (St. John's Church), "Recently" (1871), eldest dau. of Mr. North, Eske Hall, nr. Beverley, to Andrew Whiting, 2nd s. of Mr. Whiting, postmaster, Beverley, Yorks. (Hull News, 10 Jun. 1871).

NORTH: (Mrs.) Anne Elizabeth, d. Eden, nr. Lowmoor, Clinton Co., Iowa, U.S.; 5 Aug. 1872; aged 46; w. of Thomas North, late of Eske, Beverley; only surviving dau. of James and Frances Clarke, of Killerby Hall, Scarborough, Yorkshire (Hull News, 7 Sep. 1872).

NORTH: Frederick, d. Camp Denison, Ohio, U.S.; 14 May 1862; aged 22; private in Company K, 14th Regt. Ill.; s. of Mr. William North, cabinet maker, West Street (Sheffield) (Sheffield Independent, 21 Jun. 1862 (Supp.)).

NORTH: George, d. Montreal, Canada, 3 Aug. 1832; aged 22; s. of Robert and Ann North, late of Ulran, E. Yorkshire (Parish Church of All Saints, Skipton, E. Yks. (gravestone)).


NUTT: James, d. Brooklyn, N.Y.; 7 Aug. 1844; aged 41; s. of Mr. Hassell Nutt, formerly of Hull (Hull News, 8 Oct. 1844).

NUTT: (Miss) Henrietta, d. Brooklyn, N.Y., 10 Feb. 1874, aged 9, youngest dau. of Mr. R.H. Nutt, (Hull News, 26 Feb. 1874).


OLDHAM: Joshua, m. Montreal, Canada (at residence of bride's father), 31 Dec. 1868, of New York, late of Montreal, eldest s. of Mr. Daniel Oldham, Sheffield, to Mary Moore, eldest dau. of Mr. Edward Moore, Montreal (Sheffield Telegraph 14 Jan. 1869).
OLDRIDGE: John, d. at sea, on passage, N.Y. - Liverpool, 29 Jul. 1832, aged 61, formerly of Keighley, peppermint grower and distiller (Leeds Mercury, 15 Sep. 1832).


OUTRAM: (Mrs.) Elizabeth Sarah, d. New York, U.S., 20 Jan. 1857, aged 29, w. of Mr. Robert Outram; dau.of Mr. John Turnell, of Tickhill (Sheffield Independent, 21 Feb. 1857).

OVEREND: Joseph, d. New York, U.S., 7 Dec. 1829, aged 23 or 24, of consumption, eldest s. of Mr. Overend, of Morley, merchant (Bradford & Huddersfield Courier & General West Riding Advertiser, 10 Jan. 1828).


OWEN: William, d. "In the Gulf of California, on the coast of Mexico", 26 Apr. 1860, aged 32, s. of late Mr. Wm. Owen, of Hull (E.C.R., 15 Nov. 1860).
OWSTON:

PADGETT:

PALLISER:

PARK:

PARKER:
(Mrs.) Elizabeth, d. Fort Clinton, Ohio, U.S., 11 May 1867, aged 61, formerly of Hull, eldest dau. of late Mr. Francis Jackson, of North Cave (Hull News, 15 Jun. 1867).

PARKER:
Ezra, d. Crookes (Sheffield), 17 Sep. 1847, aged 27, merchant, eldest s. of Mr. Joseph Parker; "lately returned from the United States" (Sheffield Iris, 23 Sep. 1847).

PARKER:
(Mrs.) Jane, d. Burgetts's-Town, Washington County, N. Am. (at son's residence), 19 Feb. 1837, aged 38, w. of late Mr. William Parker, of Tollerton; s. of late Francis Theakston, of York (Yorkshire Gazette, 22 Apr. 1837).

PARKER:
(Mrs.) Jane Ann Richmond, d. America, U.S., 11 Oct. 1857, aged 36, w. of Mr. John Thomas Parker; younger dau. of late Mr. William Acomb, of Rothwell (Leeds Mercury, 12 Nov. 1857).

PARKER:

PARKER:

PARKER:
Thomas, d. New York, U.S., 4 Jan. 1836, aged 22, eldest s. of Mr. W. Parker, merchant, South Street, Sheffield (Doncaster Gazette, 5 Feb. 1836).
"Having been absent from his family forty
years, he felt great interest in seeing his
nephew, Mr. Thomas Parker, jun., in America,
and being in a delicate state of health,
when he heard of his sudden and unexpected
death, he sickened and died in a few days".
"Had been for many years an active, useful,
and highly esteemed elder of Mr. Duncon's
church, Baltimore"; formerly of Sheffield
(Doncaster Gazette, 3 Jun. 1836).

PARKIN:  (Mrs.) Elizabeth Ann, d., West Meriden, Conn.,
U.S., 7 Jun. 1865, "fever, after two days' illness";
w. of Mr. Edmund George Parkin,
silver plate manager, late of Sheffield
(Sheffield Telegraph, 29 Jun. 1865).

PARKIN:  Gillis, d., Mitchell, Dakots, U.S., 9 Mar. 1888,
aged 27, s. of Allen and Martha (died 25
Feb. 1889, aged 55) Parkin, of Netherton,
nr. Huddersfield (Netherton Parish Church,
near Huddersfield (gravestone).

PARKIN:  John, d. (mr.) Wilmington, Del., U.S.,
17 Apr. 1826, aged 51 (formerly of Lowthorp,
Yorks.) (Hull Rockingham, 3, Jun. 1826;
Hull Advertiser, 2 Jun. 1826).

PARKIN:  William, d. (mr.) Wilmington, Del., U.S.,
24 Apr. 1826 (one wk. after brother John's
death), aged 45, (formerly cornfactor at
Foston + Nafferton Mills, Yorkshire)
(Hull Rockingham, 17 Jun. 1826;
Hull Advertiser, 16 Jun. 1826).

PARKIN:  (Mrs.) Mary, d., Montrose, nr. Nauvoo, Illinois,
3 Nov. 1845, aged 53, w. of Mr. Henry Parkin,

PARKINSON:  John, d., Union Ave., Green Point, Brooklyn,
N.Y., 8 Sep. 1871, aged 40, of hydrophobia,
mechanic, late a resident of Leeds; for many
years with Messrs. Fairbairn's, Wellington
Foundry, Leeds (Richmond & Ripon Chronicle,
30 Sep. 1871).

PARRY:  John, d., Manyunk, U.S., 13 Dec. 1838, aged
39, flax dresser, formerly of Leeds
(Leeds Mercury, 2 Feb. 1839).

PASS:  John, d., Detroit, U.S., 22 Feb. 1836, aged 27
s. of late Mr. Joseph Pass, surgeon, of
Howden. (Hull, E.R. & N. Lincs. Observer, 19 Apr
1836; Hull Rockingham, 16 Apr. 1836;
Hull Advertiser, 15 Apr. 1836; Doncaster
Gazette, 15 Apr. 1836; Yorkshire Gazette,
16 Apr. 1836).


PATCHETT: (Miss) Betsey, m. Hull; St. James' Church, 22 Aug. 1846, 2nd dau. of the late Mr. John Patchett, farmer, Ludbro', Dinca., to Joseph Clarkson Smith, of U.S.A. (E.C.H., 27 Aug. 1846).


PATON: (Mrs.) Harriet, d. Yonkers, N.Y., U.S., 22 Feb. 1887, aged 40, w. of David Peton; dau. of Mrs. Midgley, of Fern Cottage, Halifax (Halifax Guardian, 26 Feb. 1887).

PATTERSON: John, m. Hazel Green, Wisconsin, U.S., 8 Oct. 1857, engineer, formerly of Newcastle upon Tyne, to Mary Ann Wilson, 2nd dau. of the late Mr. John Wilson, bricklayer, formerly of Newcastle upon Tyne (Newcastle Courant, 13 Nov. 1857).

PEACE: Charles, m. Southington, Connecticut, U.S., 31 Aug. 1870, of Middletown, N.Y., eldest of the late Mr. Peace, to Annie Josephine Heathcote, 2nd dau. of the late Mr. Heathcote, of Southington, Conn. (Sheffield Telegraph, 17 Sep. 1870).

PEACE: (Mrs.) Hannah, d. Williamsburg, U.S., 2 Feb. 1862, aged 50/51, w. of the late Mr. William Peace, a native of Weddleton Bridge, nr. Sheffield (Sheffield Independent, 1 Mar. 1862 (Suppl)).


PEAKER:

PEARS:
Edward, d. Thornhill, m. Toronto, Canada, 24 Mar. 1858, aged 40, s. of Mr. Edward Pears, of Easington, Holderness (E.C.H., 6 May 1858; Hull News, 8 May 1858).

PEARSON:

PEARSON:

PEARSON:

PEARSON:
Thomas, d. Philadelphia, U.S., 27 Sep. 1837, aged 32, "suddenly, in a fit of apoplexy", commercial traveller, eldest s. of Mr. Pearson, of the Wicker, Sheffield; only br. of Mr. James Pearson, West Grove Terrace, Bradford (Doncaster Gazette, 24 Nov. 1837; Leeds Mercury, 18 Nov. 1837; Bradford Observer, 9 Nov. 1837).

PEARSON:

PEARSON:

PECK:

PEEL:

PEEL:
(Mrs.) Martha, d. Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S., 23 Jun. 1850, aged 32, "after fourteen hours’ sickness", w. of Mr. John H. Peel, of Cincinnati; Mrs. Peel was formerly of Leeds, had been resident of Cincinnati 14 yrs.; member of Baptist Church (Leeds Mercury, 27 Jul. 1850).

PEEL:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Details</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PENTITH</td>
<td>(Mrs.) Eliza, d. Toronto, U.C., 4 Apr. 1860, w. of Mr. Richard Pentith, miller, 1st of Hull (E.C.H., 28 Jun. 1860).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PETERS</td>
<td>(Mrs.) Sarah, d. New Orleans, U.S., 17 Aug. 1853, w. of Mr. H.F. Peters, youngest dau. of Mr. George Warris, grocer, Sheffield.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PETTIGELL</td>
<td>(Mrs.) Sarah, d. Patrington (at house of Mr. Edw. Wright), 27 Jan. 1865, w. of late Mr. Chas. Pettigell, 1st of Brooklyn, N.Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PICKARD</td>
<td>Abraham, d. Toledo, Ohio, U.S., 14 Nov. 1872 (buried Forest Cemetery), aged 67, formerly of Shipley, Yorkshire, husband of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>late Ann Pickard, father of Edmund Harper Pickard (died 28 May 1911, aged 78). (Parish Church of St. Paul, Shipley (gravestone)).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PICKARD</td>
<td>(Mrs.) Alice, d. Hamilton, C.W., 24 Feb. 1858, w. of Mr. Thomas Pickard, ss. of Mr. Spencer, grocer, of Hull Green, Halifax.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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PICKLES: (Mrs.) Mary (? Whiteley), d. ? Luddendenfoot, 24 Jun. 1928, aged 75, wd. of late Johnson Pickles, lste of U.S.A. (Private Cemetery, Luddendenfoot (gravestone)).


PICKLES: (Rev.) Michael, d. Halifax, Yorkshire, 9 Apr. 1877, aged 79, Wesleyan Minister; born Haworth, 29 Mar. 1798; was minister in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia for nearly 50 years; had returned for short visit to his native land (Francis Street Cemetery, Halifax, Yorkshire (gravestone)).


PINDER: Jonathan, d. Canada, (1832), (formerly grocer), formerly Whitby, Yorks. (Hull Advertiser, 31 Aug. 1832; Yorkshire Gazette, 1 Sep. 1832).


PLASKITT: John, m. Baltimore, U.S., 8 Apr. 1830, s. of Mr. Joshua Plaskitt, of Great Grimsby, Lincs., to Catherine Ann Amos, dau. of late Mr. Isaac Amos, of Baltimore Co., U.S. (Hull Rockingham, 3 Jul. 1830; Doncaster Gazette, 9 Jul. 1830).


PLATT: Thomas, m. Hollyhouse (Huddersfield), 7 Apr. 1850, aged 47, delirium tremens, late of America (Huddersfield Chronicle, 20 Apr. 1850).


POOLE: James, d. (river) near Frankfort, U.S., 1 Sep. 1846, drowned while bathing, s. of late Thomas Poole, of Lascelles Hall, nr. Huddersfield (Leeds Mercury, 7 Nov. 1846).


PORTER: (Miss) Jane, m. Zanesville (Ohio), U.S., 1 Aug. 1854, dau. of Mr. G. Porter, fellmonger, of Hull, to Henry Abbey, late of Driffield, Yorks, s. of Mr. P. Abbey, of York (E.C.H., 7 Sep. 1854; Hull Advertiser, 9 Sep. 1854; Yorkshire Gazette, 9 Sep. 1854).


PORTER: (Mrs.) Mary, d. Philadelphia, U.S. (at Thomas Bond's residence), 19 Sep. 1879, aged 72 or 73, formerly Miss Mary Filling, of Huddersfield (Halifax Guardian, 11 Oct. 1879).

PORTER: (Mrs.) Sarah, d. King, U.C., 5 Feb. 1847, w. of Mr. Thomas Porter, dau. of late Mr. Empson, of Bishopthorpe, m. York (E.C.H., 29 Apr. 1847; Yorkshire Gazette, 24 Apr. 1847).


POTT: George, m. Doncaster (St. George's Church), 6 Nov. 1857, compositor, Doncaster, to Sarah Elizabeth Smith, eldest dau. of Wm. Smith, merchant, Morgan County, Illinois, U.S., niece of Thomas Smith, Besover Hall, Beraneley (Sheffield Times, 14 Nov. 1857).


POWELL: Henry Cottrill, d. Fort Union, New Mexico, (1859), aged 26/27, eldest s. of Henry Folliott Powell, of Brandlesholme Hall, Lancashire, and Ashbourne, Derbyshire (Sheffield Independent, 9 Apr. 1859).


PRESTON: (Mrs.) Abigail Jane, d. Wisconsin, U.S., 28 Mar. 1888, aged 41, dau. of William (died 19 Sep. 1890) and Abigail (died 7 Mar. 1890) Heseltine, of Askrigg; as. of late William Thomas, late Tirzah, late Isabel, late Bunice and late William Thomas (Parish Church of St. Oswald, Askrigg (gravestone)).
Preston:

Price:
(Mrs.) Elizabeth, d. Brooklyn, New York, U.S., aged 80, w. of Mr. John Price, late of Pontefract (E.C.H., 7 Jun. 1849).

Preston:
William, d. Mischalch, N.B., (prob. late 1837), aged 28, only s. of Mr. Francis Preston, heir-dresser, of Bridlington Quay (Hull Packet, 26 Jan. 1838; Hull Advertiser, 26 Jan. 1838).

Price:
John, d. Millsends (Sheffield), st mother's residence, 27 Mar. 1858, aged 45, case maker, formerly of Sheffield: "He had arrived from America only sixteen days previous to his death". (Sheffield Independent, 10 Apr. 1858).

Price:

Price:

Price:

Price:

Price:

Price:

Price:
Thomas, d. Montreal, 6 Mar. 1852, of apoplexy, late of Leeds (Leeds Mercury, 3 Apr. 1852).

Price:

PULLAN: (Mrs.) Elizabeth, d. Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S., 7 Dec. 1843, aged 62, relict of late Mr. Wm. Pullen, formerly of Bradford, and many years resident at Addingham Low Mill (nr. Ilkley), Yorkshire (Leeds Mercury, 3 Feb. 1844).


PUNSHON: (Mrs.) Fanny, d. Toronto, Canada, 23 Sep. 1870, w. of Rev. W. Morley Punshon (Hull News, 1 Oct. 1870).


QUARTON: (Mrs.), m. Hemingbrough (nr. Selby), 26 Mar. 1840, late of Gogodby (nr. Selby), but now of Lynn Ville, Illinois, U.S., to Mary Ann Turner, 3rd dau. of Mr. Thomas Turner, farmer, of Belfby (near Selby) (Doncaster Gazette, 3 Apr. 1840).


QUINSEY: George (jun.), d. Montgomery, Alabama, U.S., 17 Oct. 1853, "after a few days' illness", aged 20, bookbinder..."and for some months previous to his death had been employed in the office of the Montgomery Advertiser and Gazette"; 2nd s. of Mr. George Quinsey, of Bradford (Leeds Mercury, 19 Nov. 1853; Halifax Guardian, 19 Nov. 1853).

RADCLIFFE: James, d. Philadelphia, U.S., 7 Sep. 1893, aged 23, s. of late Charles and late Mary Radcliffe, of Warley Town, nr. Halifax; uncle of late Eli, son of William and Hannah Radcliffe (Warley Cemetery, nr. Halifax (gravestone)).

RAE: (Mrs.) Hannah, d. New York, U.S., 28 Feb. 1849, "after a long and severe illness", w. of Mr. James Rae, late of York, stonemason (Yorkshire Gazette, 7 Apr. 1849).

RAISTRICK: (Miss) Eden, m., Fulneck, nr. Leeds,
(Moreavian Chapel), 11 Oct. 1859, dau. of
late Mr. George Raistrick, of Pudsey, cloth
manufacturer, to Samuel Johnson, of
Ellenville, Ulster County, N.Y., U.S.
(Bradford Observer, 12 Oct. 1869).

RAMSBOTTOM: (Miss) Mary, m., Monmouth, Warren Co.,
Illinois, U.S., 5 May 1843, formerly of
Todmorden, to John Rodgers, of Monmouth,

RAMSDEN: Daniel, d., Sandusky, U.S., 3 Sep. 1857,
machine maker, formerly of Huddersfield (or
Halifax) (Leeds Mercury, 10 Oct. 1857;
Halifax Courier, 10 Oct. 1857; Halifax

RAMSDEN: David, d., Toronto, C.W., 29 Jul. 1861, "at
an advanced age", formerly of Three Tuns
Inn, Holbeck, Leeds; h. of late Mrs.
Ramden; father of Mr. James Ramden,
1861).

RAMSDEN: (Mrs.), d., King, U.C., 13 Feb. 1854, "at an
advanced age", formerly of Marshall Street,
Holbeck, Leeds; w. of Mr. David Ramden;
om. of James Ramden, letter-printer, Leeds
(Leeds Mercury, 8 Jul. 1854).

RAMSDEN: Wright, d., Brooklyn, N.Y., 30 Jun. 1865,
age 62, s. of late Mr. James Ramden, of
Wellhouse, Golcar (Huddersfield Examiner,
11 Nov. 1865).

RAMSDEN: James, m., Columbus, Ohio, (at residence
of P.W. Taylor), 8 Feb. 1855, of Philadelphia,
to M. Ann Taylor, dau. of late A.W. Taylor,
Woodlawn (Leeds Mercury, 10 Mar. 1855).

RAMSHAY: John Bell, d., Bowmenville, C.W., 31 Dec.
1855, aged 22, eldest s. of late
Christopher Ramshay, solicitor, Exelby, nr.
Bedale, N. Yorkshire (Doncaster Gazette,

RALEY: William, d., Philadelphia, Pa., 30 Aug. 1819,
age 79, late of Newbald, apothecary, where
had lived many years; emigrated by Venus
Jun. 1819, from Hull (Full Rockingham,
4 Dec. 1819; Hull Advertiser, 4 Dec. 1819).

1854, aged 74, of cholera, formerly of
Auckworth, nr. Pontefract (Doncaster Gazette,
27 Oct. 1854; Yorkshire Gazette, 28 Oct.
1854).
RAPER:  
(Mrs.) Lydia Ann, d. Halifax, 15 Hopwood Lane, 5 Jun. 1882, w. of Mr. Christopher Raper; only dau. of late Christopher Tinkler, of Philadelphia, U.S. (Halifax Guardian, 10 Jun. 1882).

RASTALL:  
H., d. Toronto, U.C., 14 Mar. 1841, solicitor, formerly of Newark; eldest s. of Rev. William Rastall, A.M., of the Priory, Newark, and rector of Wintrope (Doncaster Gazette, 21 May 1841).

RATCLIFF:  

RAVEN:  
(Miss) Mary, m. Brooklyn, U.S. (St. Luke's Church), 30 Jul. 1857; youngest dau. of late Mr. William Raven, watchmaker, of Sheffield, to Alfred Jackson, s. of William Jackson, surgeon, of Sheffield (Sheffield Times, 22 Aug. 1857; Sheffield Independent, 15 Aug. 1857).

RAWLINS:  
George E., m. Brooklyn, N.Y., (Methodist Episcopal Church), 2 Jan. 1845, of Sheffield, to Eliza M. Thomas of Brooklyn, N.Y. (Sheffield Iris, 6 Feb. 1845).

RAWLINS:  

RAWLINS:  
(Mrs.) Helen Grandin, d. Stockbridge, Mass., U.S., 26 Sep. 1866, w. of Mr. William Rawlins, of Brooklyn, N.Y. (formerly of Sheffield) (Sheffield Telegraph, 16 Oct. 1866).

RAWSON:  

RAYNARD:  
John, d. (mr.) Brentford, U.C., early Apr. 1834, formerly of Keighley, Yorkshire; emigrated from there Sep. 1833 (Leeds Mercury, 21 Jun. 1834).

READ:  
John, d. Fee Fee, America, 20 Jul. 1842, congestive fever (after short illness); tailor, formerly of Hull (Hull Advertiser, 28 Oct. 1842).

REANEY:  

REDMAN:  
(Mrs.) Emily, d. Lawrence, Mass., U.S., 15 Jan. 1890, aged 36 or 37, w. of Cockcroft Redman, formerly of Todmorden (Halifax Guardian, 1 Feb. 1890).
REED: (Miss) Martha, m., New York, U.S., 12 Apr., 1842, 2nd dau. of Mr. James Reed, cloth dresser, of Leeds, to John Jones, 2nd s. of Mr. John Jones, Smeaton, nr. Market Harborough, Leics. (Leeds Mercury, 28 May 1842).

REED: Samuel, d., New Orleans, U.S., "Lately" (1821), s. of late Mr. Samuel Reed, of Doncaster (Yorkshire Gazette, 1 Sep. 1821).


REEVES: (Mrs.) Ann, d., Wisconsin, U.S., 16 Sep. 1855, aged 58, w. of Mr. William Reeves, formerly licensed victualler, of Leeds (Leeds Mercury, 13 Oct. 1855).


RENNARDS: William, d., "on his passage to Norfolk, Virginia", Apr. 1815; youngest s. of late Richard Rennards, of Hull (Hull Rockingham, 7 Dec. 1816; Hull Advertiser, 7 Dec. 1816).

RENNY: (Mrs.) Ann, m., Hull; Holy Trinity Church (by licence), 5 Nov. 1870; of Hull, to Henry Taylor, of Racine, Wisconsin, U.S. (Hull News, 12 Nov. 1870).

RENTON: Alexander, d., Illinois, U.S., 22 Jan. 1845; aged 41; whitesmith, formerly of Grindlegate, Sheffield (Sheffield Iris, 3 Apr. 1845).


RHODES: (Mrs.); born Woodvale, Johnstown, Pa., U.S., on 25 Mar. 1885, to Mrs. Rhodes, a son - wife of Mr. Herbert R. Rhodes, late tobacconist of Halifax (Halifax Guardian, 2 May 1885).


RHODES: James, d. Lawrence, Mass., U.S., 14 Oct. 1910, aged 54, s. of late William and late Eden Rhodes, of Knaighley (Public Cemetery, Skipton Road, Knaighley (gravestone)).


RHODES: Samuel, d. Sports, N.Y., 1 Sep. 1818, aged 37, s. of late Mr. Josiah Rhodes, Sports, N.Y. (Hull Rockingham, 6 Feb. 1819; Hull Advertiser, 6 Feb. 1819).


RICHARDSON: (Mrs.) Ann, d. Hull, Yorks, 20 Mar. 1859, aged 41, wd. of late George Richardson (Trumansburg), formerly of Hull; dau. of Mr. Wm. Balfour, coachman, Hull (Hull News, 16 Apr. 1859).

RICHARDSON: (Mrs.) Sarah, d. New York, U.S., 27 Aug. 1851 w. of Mr. Joseph Richardson, late of York (Yorkshire Gazette, 13 Sep. 1851).


- 1855 -

RICHMOND: George, d. Manhattanville, N.Y., 2 May 1858, aged 74, formerly resident of Hull (E.C.H., 3 Jun., 1858; Hull Advertiser, 5 Jun., 1858; Hull News, 29 May 1858).  


RIDER: (Mrs.) Ann, d. Aurora, Indiana, U.S., 6 Mar., 1857, aged 31, w. of Mr. James Rider (late of Shipley, Yorkshire); youngest dau. of late Mr. Benjamin Rungdale of Shipley (Leeds Mercury, 4 Apr., 1857).  

RIDER: James Wood, d. Philadelphia, U.S., 22 May 1848, aged 9, s. of Mr. Francis Rider; grandson of late Mr. James Wood, shopkeeper, Holbeck. (Leeds Mercury, 1 Jul., 1848).  


RIDGWAY: Thomas, d. Center County, Pa., U.S., 14 Apr., 1924, aged 77, s. of John (died Mar., 1870) and Hannah (died Feb., 1871) Ridgway; bro. of late John Ridgway (buried at Eaton); bro. of Charles Ridgway (buried at Guiseley); bro. of Mrs. Hannah Stoff (buried Lackawanna County, Pa., U.S.); bro. of William Ridgway (died 2 Jun., 1929 - aged 81) (Holy Trinity Church, DAGRE (gravestone)).  

RIDLER: (Miss) Mary Alice, m. Manayunk, Philadelphia, (St. David's Church), (1887), formerly of Halifax, to A.K. Meriden, formerly of Bradford (Bradford Observer, 5 Dec., 1887).  


RILEY: (Mrs.) Hannah Mary, d. Saylesville, R.I., U.S., 22 Jan., 1890, aged 39, w. of Abram Riley; eldest dau. of late Samuel Boxendale, of Halifax (Halifax Guardian, 3 Feb., 1890).  

RILEY: John, d. New Albany, Indiana, U.S., 3 Jul., 1886, "knocked down by cow while milking and died in a few hours", aged 81, formerly of Cressley Hall, Allerton (Bradford Observer, 24 Jul., 1886).
RIPLEY: (Mrs.) Dorothy, d. Hecklenburgh Co., Va., U.S., 23 Dec. 1831, (after 5 days' illness), aged 62 (or 45, in Yorkshire Gazette): "This singular woman" spent many of latter years of her life touring extensively through various parts of G.B. & America, as itinerant preacher. Belonged to no particular sect, but in appearance and manners, similar to Quakers; 2nd dau. of late Mr. William Ripley, of Whitby. (Hull Advertiser, 4 May 1832; Yorkshire Gazette, 5 May 1832).

RIPON: (Mrs.) Ann, d. Springfield, Ill., U.S., 14 Aug. 1854, aged 50, w. of Mr. John Ripon, formerly of Beverley, Yorks. (Hull Advertiser, 9 Sep. 1854).


ROBERTSHAW: Jones, d. Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, 24 Apr. 1874, aged 2, (infant) son of Reuben and Frances Robertshaw, formerly of Bradford (Bradford Observer, 12 May 1874).


ROBINSON: Edmund, d. Auburn, California, U.S., 26 Aug. 1886, aged 21, s. of Joseph and Mary Robinson, late of Valley Road, Shipley (Bradford Observer, 16 Oct. 1886).

ROBINSON: (Mrs.) Fanny, d. Aurora, U.S., 7 Mar. 1862, aged 88, w. of Mr. John Robinson, of Armley, nr. Leeds (Bradford Observer, 1 May 1862; Leeds Mercury, 26 Apr. 1862).

ROBINSON: (Miss) Jane, d. King, near Bond Head, Simcoe County, U.C., 4 Apr. 1854, aged 30, 2nd dau. of Mr. Joel F. Robinson, coroner, formerly of Bradford, grocer (Bradford Observer, 25 May 1854; Leeds Mercury, 27 May 1854).


ROBINSON: John, d. Lloyd Town, King Township, Toronto, C.W., 26 Aug. 1859, aged 32, of diphtheria, 2nd s. of Mr. James Robinson, of Beech Grove, Leeds (Leeds Mercury, 24 Sep. 1859).


ROBINSON: (Miss) Louise, m. Scalby, nr.Scarborough (Parish Church), 10 May 1859, dau. of Mr. John Robinson, of Scalby, nr. Scarborough, to William Vassey, of Lynnville, Morgan County, Illinois, U.S. (Leeds Mercury, 14 May 1859; Scarborough Gazette, 12 May 1859).

ROBINSON: (Mrs.) Mary, d. Yorkville, C.W., 4 Aug. 1854, of Asiatic cholera, w. of Mr. Thomas Robinson, snr., hairdresser, formerly of the River Head, Great Grimsby, Lincs.; mo. of 16 children, 14 of whom survived her (Hull Advertiser, 26 Aug. 1854; Hull News, 26 Aug. 1854).

ROBINSON: (Miss) Mary Goodwin, m. Utica, N.Y., 26 Dec. 1854, youngest dau. of late Mr. Edward Robinson, farmer, of Gosberton (nr. Spalding, Lincs.), to Henry Green, 2nd s. of late Mr. T. Green, merchant, of Boston, Lincs. (Doncaster Gazette, 2 Feb. 1855).


ROBINSON: Thomas, m. Bowden, Yorks., 6 May 1851, farmer (late of Buffalo, U.S.), to Sarah Ann Kirk, eldest dau. of Mr. William Kirk (farmer + grazier), New Village, nr. Hull (Hull Advertiser, 23 May 1851; Doncaster Gazette, 16 May 1851).

ROBINSON: Thomas, d. Brooklyn, N.Y., 5 Jul. 1854, "suddenly, of apoplexy", aged 40, late landlord of the Fleur-de-lis inn, Angel Street, Sheffield (Sheffield Times, 22 Jul. 1854).

ROBSON: (Mrs.) Hannah Foster, d. Grafton, N.Am., 8 Mar. 1864, aged 37, w. of Mr. David Robson, late of Stoneferry; eldest dau. of Mr. Wm. Matcham, Hull (Hull News, 30 Apr. 1864).

ROBSON: James, d. Brooklyn, N.Y., 8 Aug. 1873, aged 52, 3rd s. of late Mr. Thomas Robson, tailor, Arrom, Beverley (Hull News, 6 Sep. 1873).


ROEBUCK: (Mrs.) Ellen, d. Brooklyn, N.Y., 20 Sep. 1866, w. of Mr. Samuel Roebeck, dau. of Mr. Jarvis Kay, of Norton Lees, nr. Sheffield (Sheffield Telegraph, 12 Oct. 1866).


ROSS: Benjamin, d. Innisfil, Toronto, U.C., 23 Apr. 1876, aged 86, postmaster and treasurer of Innisfil Township, formerly wine merchant of Hull (Hull News, 10 Jun. 1876).

ROSS: Charles, d. Petersburg, Va., 13 Jan. 1844, aged 29, drowned on dark night in dock between vessel and shore, mariner, eldest s. of Mr. Charles Ross, of Beverley, wine and spirit merchant (E.G.H., 21 Mar. 1844).


ROSS: (Miss) Mary, d. Brockville, U.C., 14 Nov. 1832, aged 16, 4th dau. of Mr. John Ross, butcher, of Brockville, U.C., late of Cottageham, nr. Hull (Hull Buckingham, 22 Dec. 1832; Hull Advertiser, 21 Dec. 1832).
ROSS: (Mrs.) Hannah, d. Brockville, C.W., 16 Jan. 1846, aged 55, w. of Mr. John Ross; only dau. of late Mr. John Todd, farmer, Cottingham, E. Yorkshire (Hull Advertiser, 27 Mar. 1846; E.C.H., 26 Mar. 1846; Halifax Guardian, 28 Mar. 1846).


ROTHERY: James, d. Matteawan, Dutchess County, N.Y. State, U.S., 1 Apr. 1858, aged 58; "Suddenly, of disease of the heart," manufacturer, native of Sheffield; survived by large family (Sheffield Independent, 24 Apr. 1858).


RUCastle: John, d. New York, U.S., 18 Apr. 1855, proprietor of Franklin Square Hotel, 328 Pearl Street, formerly of Newcastle (Newcastle Courant, 11 May 1855).

Rudd: (Mrs.) Ann, d. Newark, Illinois, U.S., 10 Jan. 1865, "after an illness of a few hours only", w. of Rev. Robert Rudd; native of Bradford, Yorkshire (Bradford Observer, 2 Feb. 1865).


RUDD: John (jun.) m. Bradford (Parish Church), 4 Dec. 1879, of Horton (Bradford), to Julia Annie Barber, eldest dau. of Mr. Wright Barber, Fernville, Virginia, U.S. (Bradford Observer, 5 Dec. 1879).


RUSSELL:
George, m. Dubuque, Iowa, U.S., "lately" (1862), eldest s. of Mr. Russell of Tynemouth, to Maria Louisa Sullivan (Mrs.) widow of Dr. Sullivan, of Dubuque (Newcastle Courant, 26 Sep. 1862).

RUTHERFORD:

RUTHERFORD:
(Miss) Sarah, d. St. Louis, Missouri, U.S., 21 Aug. 1859, eldest dau. of late Mr. Thomas Rutherford, merchant, of Sheffield (Sheffield Independent, 10 Sep. 1859).

RUTTER:

RYMER:
(Miss) Matilda, m. Devenport, Iowa, U.S., 13 Aug. 1853, dau. of Mr. Thomas Rymer, of Hull, to John Britain, late of Hull (Hull News, 12 Nov. 1853).

RYMER:

SADDLER:
Joseph, d. Canandsigua, Ontario County, N.Y. State, 7 Jan. 1844, aged 80, "for many years one of the most successful master mariners in the whale fishery from (Hull)" (Hull Advertiser, 7 Jun. 1844; E.C.R., 6 Jun. 1844).

SAGGERSON:

SALT:

SALTER:

SAMPSON:
John, d. California, 22 Sep. 1850, 2nd s. of late Rev. George Sampson, rector of Leven, Yorks. (Hull Advertiser, 10 Jan. 1851).

SAMPSON:

SAMPSON:
- 1861 -

SANDERSON: (Miss) Ann, m. Brooklyn, U.S., 23 Mar. 1858, eldest dau. of Mr. George Sanderson, late of Steelbank, Sheffield, to A. Bradshaw, merchant, late of Sheffield (Sheffield Independent, 17 Aug. 1858).

SANDERSON: George, d. Stockton, California, late of Hull (Hull News, 2 May 1868).


SANDS: Joseph, d. New York, U.S., 15 Aug. 1861, aged 64, formerly of Leeds, but merchant in N.Y. for more than 40 years; bro. of Thomas Sands, eminent merchant, and at one time Mayor of Liverpool (Leeds Mercury, 31 Aug. 1861).

SANDS: (Miss) Mary, m. "Kingston (? U.C.), America" 12 Jun. 1847, only dau. of Robert Sands, Royal Engineers Department, Quebec, late of Hull, to W.J. Logie (E.C.H., 22 Jul. 1847).

SAUNDERS: (Mrs.) Mary, d. Hastings-upon-Hudson, Chester County, N.Y., U.S., 19 Mar. 1870, aged 79/80, wd. of late W.H. Saunders, formerly of Sheffield; eldest dau. of late William Hoole, formerly of White House (Sheffield Telegraph, 9 Apr. 1870).


SAUNDERSON:


Savage:

C. H., m. Okolono, North America (at bride’s father’s residence), 22 Apr. 1869, s. of Mr. William Savage, of Wakefield Road, Bradford, to Addie Madry, of Okolono (Bradford Observer, 22 May 1869).

Savage:

Henry Franklin, d. ?, New York, U.S., 28 Oct. 1862, of cholera, late Lieut.-Col., 25th N.Y. Infantry, U.S.; eldest s. of John Savage, of New York; nephew of Mrs. Matthews, Cemetery Road, Sheffield (Sheffield Independent, 15 Nov. 1862 (Supp.).

Savage:

Thomas, d. Westfield, N.Y. State, U.S., 9 Aug. 1856, aged 40/41, of bilious fever, 3rd s. of Mr. George Savage, manufacturer, Sheffield (Sheffield Times, 30 Aug. 1856).

Sawdon:


Sawdon:

George, d. Toronto, Canada, 19 Aug. 1868, aged 69, formerly of Hull (but for previous 34 years, a resident of Toronto) - (Hull News, 5 Sep. 1868).

Sawyer:


Sawyer:

(Hrs.) Maria B., d. Brooklyn, N.Y., 10 Apr. 1864, “suddenly”, w. of Mr. John Sawyer, formerly of Sheffield; eldest dau. of late Dr. Kennaday, of Brooklyn (Sheffield Telegraph, 27, 30 Apr. 1864).

Sawyer:


Sawyer:

Mary, d. Elizabeth, New Jersey, U.S., 23 Jul. 1868, infant dau. of Mr. John Sawyer, formerly of Sheffield (Sheffield Telegraph, 10 Aug. 1868).

Saxton:

SAYERS: (Mrs.) Martha, d. North Ridgville, Lorraine County, Ohio, U.S., "Recently" (1868), w. of Mr. Watson Sayers, formerly of Hedon; eldest dau. of Mr. Jas. (±mes) Tindale, of Peull (Hull News, 26 Dec. 1868).

SCANTLEBURY: Joseph, d. Auburn, Cayuga County, N.Y. State, U.S., 7 Feb. 1863, a native of Sheffield (Sheffield Independent, 21 Mar. 1863 (Suppl)).


SCARTH: John Edward, d. Philadelphia, U.S., 27 Jul. 1867, aged 21, s. of Thomas Crowshay (born 13 Feb. 1818; died 20 Nov. 1884), and Sarah Ann (died 3 Nov. 1878, aged 58) Scarth, of Armitage Bridge; bro. of late Jane Ann and Sarah and Fanny (Parish Church, Armitage Bridge, nr. Huddersfield (gravestone)).


SCHOFIELD: George Robertshaw, d. Brooklyn, N.Y., (on his return from England), (1857), aged 36, s. of late Mr. Wm. George Schofield, of Leeds (Leeds Mercury, 5 Dec. 1857).


SCOTT: (Miss) Eliza Jane, d. Coaticook, C.E. (Stanstead Co., S. Quebec), 27 Nov. 1863, aged 5, of diphtheria, dau. of Mr. Robert Scott, butcher, formerly of Leeds (Leeds Mercury, 20 Feb. 1864).


SCOTT: James, d. Hollister, California, 18 Dec. 1872, aged 62, son-in-law of late Mrs. Lambert, of Hull (Hull News, 8 Feb. 1873).


SCOTT: William Stephenson, m. Black Rock, N.Y., late 1854-Jan. 1855, youngest s. of Mr. Scott, formerly a wine merchant at Horncastle, Linca., to Mary Hogg, 2nd dau. of Mr. J. Hogg, of Toronto (Doncaster Gazette, 9 Feb. 1855).


SEGSWORTH: John (sen.), d. Toronto, Canada (at his residence: 9 Richmond Street West), (1871), aged 64, formerly of Fitling, Holderness (Hull News, 19 Aug. 1871).

SELLER: (Mrs.) Annie, d. Chatham, C.W., 25 Mar. 1854, aged 39, only dau. of late William Fligg, shipowner, of Scarborough; w. of Mr. Thomas Seller, formerly of York, tea-dealer, etc.; daughter-in-law of Mrs. Seller, spirit-merchant of Fossgate, York (Yorkshire Gazette, 22 Apr. 1854).


SHARP: John, d. Hamilton, C.W., 6 Apr. 1859, aged 79, builder, formerly of Besington Street, Leeds (Leeds Mercury, 7 May 1859).

SHARP: (Miss) Martha Alice, d. Lawrence, Mass., U.S., 11 Feb. 1885, "after ten days' severe illness of typhoid pneumonia", 20 yrs. 5 mths. 11 dys., formerly of Stone Chalet, Shelf (Halifax Guardian, 7 Mar. 1885).

SHARP: (Miss) Sarah Ann, m. Columbus, Ohio, U.S., 28 Dec. 1852, only dau. of Mr. William Sharp, carpenter, formerly of Sheffield, to William Worral (Sheffield Times, 5 Feb. 1853).

SHAW: (Rev.) Benjamin, m. Gagetown, N.B.: St. John's Church, 7 Jun. 1866, rector of Cambridge, Queen's County, New Brunswick, s. of late Benjamin Shaw, worsted spinner, of Bradford, to Emily Louise De Veber, dau. of Isaac De Veber, of Gagetown, N.B. (Bradford Observer, 19 Jul. 1866).


SHEARDOWN: (Mrs.) Esther, d. Pine Woods, Elmira, N.Y., 20 Jul. 1854, aged 61, w. of Rev. T.S. Sheardown; ss. of Mrs. Cooper, of Grimsby, Linco. (Hull Advertiser, 19 Aug. 1854 (from N.Y. Baptist Herald); Doncaster Gazette, 1 Sep. 1854).


SHEENHAN: Cornelius H., d. Brooklyn, N.Y., (at his residence, Hicks Street), 26 Apr. 1869 (Sheffield Telegraph, 11 May 1869).


SHEPHERD: (Miss) Elizabeth, d. Quebec, 13 Feb. 1828, 2nd dau. of late Mr. James Shepherd, ship-builder, of Hull (Hull Rockingham, 12 Apr. 1828; Hull Advertiser, 11 Apr. 1828).

SHEPHERD: John, d. Philadelphia, Pa., 14 Apr. 1866, aged 44, late Registrar of Births and Deaths for Howden District (Hull News, 3 Nov. 1866).

SHEPPARD: (Mrs.) Grace, d. Hamilton, C.W., 13 Jun. 1854, w. of Mr. George Sheppard, formerly editor of Eastern Counties Herald, and previously of Newcastle Courant (E.C.H., 6 Jul. 1854; Hull Advertiser, 8 Jul. 1854; Hull News, 8 Jul. 1854; Yorkshire Gazette, 3 Jul. 1854; Newcastle Courant, 7 Jul. 1854; Leeds Mercury, 8 Jul. 1854).


SHEPHERD: (Mrs.) Sarah, d. West Toghtenico, U.S., 11 Jul. 1864, aged 20, w. of Mr. John Shepherd, jun., paper maker, formerly of Rishworth (Halifax Guardian, 13 Aug. 1864).


SHIPLEY: Ruth, m. Bridlington Quay, Yorks. (Christ Church), 12 May 1856, second dau. of late Mr. John Shipley, of Bridlington, to Thomas Skelton Brown, cabinet-maker, of Toronto, Canada W. (Hull Advertiser, 17 May 1856).

SHIRTCLIFF: Edward, d. Linville, Morgan County, Illinois, U.S., 20 Nov. 1841, aged 37, only s. of late Mr. Shirkcliff, draper, of Pontefract; bro. of Mrs. James Spink, of Pontefract (Yorkshire Gazette, 22 Jan. 1842).


SIDWELL: (Mrs.) Elizabeth Ann, d. Newport, America, 5 Jan. 1875, aged 23, w. of Mr. John Sidwell, formerly of Tickhill (Hull News, 20 Feb. 1875).


SILVERWOOD: (Mrs.) Elizabeth, d. Columbus, Ohio, U.S., 13 Jul. 1861, aged 61, w. of late Mr. Thomas Silverwood, of Leeds (Leeds Mercury, 10 Aug. 1861).

SIMPKIN: Thomas, d. Old Melton, Yorkshire (at residence of Mr. Robson, of Rose Villas, where staying for benefit of his health), 30 Apr. 1861, aged 55, farmer, of Griggsville, Illinois, U.S. (Yorkshire Gazette, 4 May 1861).

SIMPSON: (Mrs.) Ellen, d. Pittsburgh, U.S., 23 Jul. 1877, aged 44, w. of Andrew Simpson; dau. of late Rev. Sutcliffe, blacksmith, Poor End, Cowenden (Halifax Guardian, 16 Aug. 1877).

SIMPSON: (Mrs.) Elydia, d. Walden, Orange County, N.Y., U.S., 20 May 1861, aged 28, "after a short illness", w. of Mr. Alfred Simpson; 2nd dau. of late Mr. George Barker, formerly of Edward Street, Sheffield (Sheffield Independent, 29 Jun. 1861).

SIMPSON: (Miss) Jane, m. London, C.W., 25 Sep. 1856, late of Coatham, Mr. Redcay, Yorkshire, to John Lew, brass founder (Leeds Mercury, 15 Nov. 1856).

SIMPSON: John, d. Brooklyn, N.Y., 10 Apr. 1860, aged 46, s. of Mr. Ralph Simpson, of Darlington (Darlington Telegraph, 19 May 1860).


SIMPSON: (Mrs.) Sarah, d. Preston, Pennsylvania, U.S., 6 Jan. 1856, aged 73, dau. of late Mr. James Stockdale, mariner, of Hull, who was lost in ship Prosperity, on the Stoney Binks, 23 Mar. 1808 (C.C.H., 14 Feb. 1856; Hull News, 16 Feb. 1856).


SIMPSON: (Mrs.) Grace, d. St. John's, Mr. Montreal, 13 Apr. 1866, aged 80, wd. of late Mr. Wm. Simpson, eldest dau. of late Mr. Wm. Foster, formerly of Goxhill, in Holderness, farmer (Hull News, 19 May 1866).


SKELTON: William, d. Deansboro County, N. Am. (or Dillsborough, Indiana), 26 Feb. 1850 (or 23 Feb.), aged 64 (or 63), farmer, formerly of Outwood, Wakefield (Wakefield & W.R. Herald, 26 Apr. 1850; Leeds Mercury, 6 Apr. 1850).

SKIRTCLIFFE:
Edward, d. Lynville, Morgan County, U.S., 20 Nov. 1841, aged 37, only s. of late Mr. Skirtcliffe, of Pentefract; bro. of Mrs. James Spink, of Pentefract (Leeds Mercury, 15 Jan. 1842).

SLACK:

SLATER:
Thomas Marsland, d. Dewerville, California, 9 Jul. 1852, aged 28, youngest s. of Mr. Jon. Slater, of Elland (Halifax Guardian, 11 Sep. 1852).

SLATER:

SMALLWOOD:

SMITH:
Alfred Anderson, d. New York, U.S., 1 May 1863, aged 34, only s. of late Mr. John Tuplin Smith, surgeon, North Newbald (Hull News, 23 May 1863).

SMITH:

SMITH:

SMITH:
(Miss) Elizabeth, m. Fallstone, Beaver County, U.S., 7 Nov. 1849, 2nd dau. of Mr. Ephraim Smith, cloth manufacturer, formerly of Eccleshill, nr. Bradford (Leeds Mercury, 26 Jan. 1850).

SMITH:
(Mrs.) Elizabeth, m. Alymer, Canada East, (1856), wd. of Samuel Smith, accountant, only dau. of late Mr. William Bexendale, of Halifax, to William Cox, 3rd s. of Deputy Commissioner General Clarke of Montreal (Halifax Guardian, 7 Jun. 1856; Halifax Courier, 7 Jun. 1856).

SMITH:
(Mrs.) Elizabeth, d. St. Mary's, Blanshard, U.C., 15 Mar. 1858, w. of Mr. David Smith, formerly of West Bull's Farm, Cottingham, nr. Hull (E.C.H., 22 Jul. 1858).
SMITH: (Mrs.) Emma, d. Saylesville, R.I., U.S., 4 Feb 1883, w. of Mr. Isaac Smith, late of 6, Green Lane, Halifax; 5th dau. of Mr. James Harrison, Claremont, Halifax (Halifax Guardian, 10 Feb. 1883).

SMITH: Frederic, d. Montreal, Canada, 6 Apr. 1865, aged 25, s. of Mr. John Smith, Keelby, Lincol. (Hull News, 13 May 1865).


SMITH: Frederick J. (Mrs.): Born at El Verde, Pomona (Los Angeles Co.), Calif., 1 Dec. 1885, to wife of Fredk. J. Smith, formerly of Bradford, a son (Bradford Observer, 22 Dec. 1885).


SMITH: James, d. "Michegan (? Michigan), N. America", 1 Sep. 1848, aged 61, of typhus fever, formerly of the Logwood Mill, Halifax; h. of late Mrs. Mary Smith; br. of Mr. W. Smith, tea dealer, Northgate, Halifax (Halifax Guardian, 27 Jan. 1849).


SMITH: Joseph, d. Newark, N.J., U.S., "Lately" (1849), aged 79, scissor smith, formerly of Sheffield; br. of Mr. John Smith, poet, of Sheffield (Sheffield Times, 5 May 1849).

SMITH: (Mrs.) Martha, d. Amsterdam, Montgomery Co., N.Y., (buried at), 19 Jan. 1876, aged 29 or 30, of consumption, w. of Elijah Smith, dau. of Mr. John Swift, Woodman Inn, Silver Street, Halifax (Halifax Guardian, 12 Feb. 1876).
SMITH:


SMITH: (Mrs.) (Miles), d. "In America", 11 Sep. 1795, lady of Miles Smith, late of Sandelandwick, E. of Yorks. (Hull Packet, 10 Nov. 1795).


SMITH: (Miss) Sarah Elizabeth, m. Doncaster (St. George's Church), 6 Nov. 1857, eldest dau. of Mr. Smith, merchant, Morgan County, Illinois, U.S., niece of Thomas Smith, Beevor Hall, Barnsley, to George Pott, composer, of Doncaster (Sheffield Times, 14 Nov. 1857).


SMITH: (Mrs.), d. York (Toronto), U.C., 27 Nov. 1832, "after four days' confinement of childbirth", aged 28, w. of Mr. J.A. Smith (merchant) at York, U.C., late of Göttingen, nr. Hull (Hull Packet, 18 Jan. 1833; Hull Rockingham, 19 Jan. 1833; Hull Advertiser, 18 Jan. 1833).

SMITH:  

SMITH:  

SMITSON:  

SMURTHWAITE:  
(Miss) Margaret, m. Great Ayton, Yorks., (Independent Church), 19 Jul. 1870, dau. of John Smurthwaite, of Guisborough, Yorks., to John Prest, of Bavaria, U.S.A. (Northern Echo (Darlington), 22 Jul. 1870).

SNAREY:  

SNAREY:  

SNOWBALL:  

SNOWDON:  

SORBY:  
Joseph, d. on board Tonawanda, on passage Herbert, home from Philadelphia, 21 Sep. 1859, aged 26, s. of late James Sorby, solicitor, Sheffield (Sheffield Times, 1 Oct. 1859).

SOUTTER:  

SOWDEN:  

SOWDEN:  

SOWDEN:  


SPEAK: (Mrs.) Ann, d. Darby, Delaware, U.S., 2 Dec. 1883, w. of Mr. Edwin Speck; dau. of Mr. Henry Simpson, formerly of Manningham, Bradford (Bradford Observer, 15 Dec. 1883).


SPENCER: (Miss) Agnes, m. Leeds, Yorkshire (Superintendent Registrar's Office, East Parade), 30 Oct. 1862, only dau. of late Mr. Richard Spencer, farmer, Kirk Syke, nr. Skipton-in-Craven, to Wilmott Tag, of Battle Creek, Michigan, U.S. (Bradford Observer, 6 Nov. 1862).


SPENCELEY: Thomas, m. Grinton (nr. Reeth-in-Swaledale), 1 Apr. 1844, of Reeth, to Miss Milner, dau. of Mr. Ralph Milner, of Marske, nr. Richmond (Newcastle Chronicle, 6 Apr. 1844).
SPINK: (Mrs.) Anne, d. Elyria, Lorain County, Ohio, U.S., 22 Apr. 1870, aged 40, w. of Mr. John Spink, formerly of Ryhill, Holderness; dau. of late Mr. Francis Hyde, of Keyingham (Hull News, 29 May 1870).


SPRING: Thomas, d. Washington, Pa., 1 Aug. 1820, "disorder which had long afflicted him in Eng."; former & nurseryman, late resid. in Sheffield neighbourhood; survived by family; "was journeying towards the Western States" (Hull Rockingham, 7 Oct. 1820).


STAFF: (Mrs.) Hannah, d. Lackawanna County, Pa., U.S., 8 Jan. 1908, aged 53, dau. of late John and late Hannah Ridgway; ss. of John Ridgway (died 1884); ss. of Charles and Thomas Ridgway; ss. of William Ridgway (Holy Trinity Church, DACRE (gravestone)).


STAMPER: Richard, d. Lisbon, Illinois, U.S., (1868), aged 38, br. of Mr. Wm. Stamper; ss. stationmaster, Pershing Street (Hull) - (Hull News, 4 Jul. 1868).
STANSFIELD: Abraham, d. On passage, Savannah, N.Y., 18 Jun. 1856, aged 38, exposure, after explosion and wrecking of Fuliski steamer: of Wood, Mr. Todmorden. "Mr. Stansfield was on his way home, intending to leave New York by the Great Western." (Hull Advertiser, 3 Aug. 1856; Yorkshire Gazette, 4 Aug. 1856; Wakefield & W.R. Herald, 3 Aug. 1856).


STATHER: (Mrs.) Hannah, d. Constantine, N.Am., 24 Jul. 1879, aged 58, w. of William B. Stather, formerly of Hull; youngest dau. of late Thomas Boothby, Cottingham (Hull News, 23 Aug. 6 Sep. 1879).

STATTERS: Edwin, m. Ingersoll, C.W. ("At the W.M. Parsonsage"), 23 Dec. 1869, s. of late Mr. Edward Statters, of Cottingham, Mr. Hull, to Jane Facey, of Ingersoll, C.W. (Hull News, 29 Jan. 1870).


STEAD: Edward, d. Ticonderoga, N.Y. State, 28 Feb. 1846, s. of late John Stead, Ockbrook, formerly of Gomersal, Yorkshire (Leeds Mercury, 30 May 1846).

STEAD: (Mrs.) Hannah, m. New York, U.S., "Lately", (1826), dau. of Mr. Jones Stead, maltster, of Farnley, nr. Leeds, to R. Milner, of St. John's, West Indies (Wakefield & Halifax Journal, 22 Sep. 1826).


STEEL: (Miss) Jane, m. "Renojoa, North America", (prob. Kenosha, Wis.) 21 Nov. 1852, 4th dau. of late Mr. Charles Steel, of Sheffield (Sheffield Times, 1 Jan. 1853).


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**STEPHENSON:**


Henry J., m. Brooklyn, N.Y., Church of the Saviour, 12 Jan. 1869, 3rd s. of late Mr. Joseph Stevenson, of Lowfield, to Jane C. Jessop, only dau. of late Mr. Henry Jessop, of firm of Messers. Wm. Jessop and Sons, Sheffield (Sheffield Telegraph, 30 Jan. 1869).


I., d. Otley, Yorkshire, 4 Jan. 1854, aged 41, timber and brazier, late of America (Bradford Observer, 12 Jan. 1854).


(Mrs.) Martha, d. Cascade, Dubuque County, Iowa, U.S., 5 Jul. 1858, aged 38, w. of Mr. Simeon Stocks; youngest dau. of late W.M. Westerby, Beverley, Yorkshire (E.C.H., 12 Aug. 1858; Hull Advertiser, 14 Aug. 1858; Hull News, 7 Aug. 1858; Yorkshire Gazette, 14 Aug. 1858).
STONER: (Mrs.) Hannah Maria, d. Detroit, Pike Co., Ill., 24 Aug. 1861, aged 65, w. of Mr. Thomas Stoner, late of Barwick-in-Esmet; dau. of late Mr. James Waide, of Nethley, Yorkshire. (Leeds Mercury, 21 Sep. 1861).

STONER: (Mrs.) Mary Ann, d. Detroit, Pike Co., Ill., U.S., 30 Sep. 1864, aged 27, w. of Mr. James Waide Stoner; eldest dau. of Rev. George Croft (Leeds Mercury, 11 Nov. 1864).


STOREY: (Mrs.) Ann, d. Freeport, Illinois, U.S., 23 Feb. 1868, w. of Mr. Henry Storey, late of Bedale, N. Yorks. (Richmond & Ripon Chronicle, 4 Apr. 1868).

STOTHARD: (Miss) Eliza, d. New York, U.S., 19 Oct. 1839, aged 84 yrs. youngest dau. of Mr. Jas. Stothard, formerly of Hull; ss. of Mr. T. Stothard, painter, of Hull (Hull Advertiser, 23 Nov. 1839; Hull Advertiser, 22 Nov. 1839).

STOTHARD: (Mrs.) Mary, d. New York, U.S., 8 Jan. 1849, aged 59, w. of Mr. James Stothard, formerly of Hull, now of N.Y.; mo. of Mr. Thomas Stothard, painter, plumber & glazier, of Hull (E.C.H., 1 Feb. 1849; Doncaster Gazette, 2 Feb. 1849).


SUDDABY: William, d. Fellow Hall, N. America, 13 Sep. 1857, aged 46, s. of Mr. Wm. Suddaby, bro. of Mr. John Suddaby, grocer, Hull (Hull Advertiser, 7 Nov. 1857; Hull News, 7 Nov. 1857).

SUMMERSCALES: Thomas, d. Washington, U.S. (buried Glenwood Cemetery), 11 Jan. 1887, aged 61, bro. of late John and brother-in-law of John's late wife, Elizabeth Summerscales, of Keighley (Public Cemetery, Skipton Road, Keighley, (gravestone)).


SWALE: (Mrs.) Eleanor, d. New York, U.S., 20 Mar. 1842, aged 42, w. of Mr. Thomas Swale; 2nd dau. of late Mr. Matthew Pickering, of Appleton Robbuck, nr. York (Wakefield & W.R. Herald, 13 May 1842; Leeds Mercury, 7 May 1842).
SWALE: John, d. America, 5 Sep. 1870, aged 33, s. of John and Grace Swale, of Pellebeck; br. of Elijah Swales (Parish Church of St. Cutbert, Pateley Bridge (gravestone)).


SWAN: William, d. Pittsburgh, U.S., 30 Dec. 1869, aged 41, only s. of Mr. Swan, of Grimesthorpe (Sheffield Telegraph, 5 Feb. 1870).


SWITHENBANK: Robert, m. Whiting's Ville Massachusetts, U.S., 8 May 1851, of Leeds, to Mary Claybourn, eldest d. of Mr. Thomas Claybourn, mariner, Scarborough (Scarboro' Gazette, 29 May 1851).


SYKES: (Mrs.) Annie Sophia, m. Onawa, Iowa, U.S., 18 Mar. 1887, aged 28, w. of Mr. Harry Sykes, d. of Mr. William Howarth, of Bradford (Bradford Observer, 9 Apr. 1887).


TAIT: (Miss) Mary, m. Nankin, Michigan, U.S., (prob.) late 1852, 3rd d. of Mr. Alexander Tait, of Thornaby, Yorkshire, to Wm. Sanderson, late of Stockton-on-Tees (Newcastle Courant, 7 Jan. 1853).

TASKER: (Mrs.) Mary, d. Cleveland, Ohio, U.S., 30 Mar. 1876, w. of Mr. William Tasker, 3rd dau. of late John Wydell, of Spilsbury, Lincs. (Hull News, 22 Apr. 1876).


TATE: (Miss) Elizabeth, m. Hull; Holy Trinity Church, 25 Jan. 1843, 3rd dau. of Mr. Tate, hair dresser, of Hull, to Thos. Stephens, (of Boston, U.S.) (Hull Advertiser, 10 Feb. 1843).

TATE: (Mrs.) Elizabeth, d. Bedford, nr. Cleveland, Ohio, U.S., 31 Aug. 1852, aged 49, late of New Parks, m. Easingwold, Yorkshire (Yorkshire Gazette, 14 May 1853).

TATE: James, d. Beetown (Grant Co., Wis.), U.S., 13 Jun. 1859, aged 33, eldest s. of Mr. James Tate, merchant tailor, of Darlington (Darlington Telegraph, 16 Jul. 1859).


TATHAM: Thomas, d. San Francisco, California (shortly after landing), "Lately" (1849), of dysentery, formerly of Settle, Yorkshire, and lately of Birkenhead; 2nd s. of late Mr. John Tatham, of Settle (Leeds Mercury, 3 Nov. 1849; Halifax Guardian, 10 Nov. 1849).

TATTERSHELL: John, born Wetherby (Spofforth Parish), Yorkshire; bro. of William, George, Elizabeth and Thomas Tattershall; h. of Mrs. Margaret (née Benton) Tattershall, m. 26 May 1798; father of 10 children; John and Margaret Tattershall lived in England until 1818, when, after strong disagreement with John's father, emigrated to U.S., settling in Philadelphia, Pa. (Edward S. Tattershall, 21 Olney Street, Malone, N.Y. to The Dolesman)
TATTershall: Thomas, born Wetherby (Spofforth Parish, Yorkshire; bro. of William, George, Elizabeth and John Tattershall; emigrated to Fairfax County, Virginia, 1803; had family there, and then moved to Cincinnati, Ohio (Edward S. Tattershall, 21 Clay Street, Malone, N.Y.; to The Dealemen).

TAYLor: (Miss) Ann, d. Hothkicksville (Woodbury), Conn., U.S., 2 Mar. 1863, "suddenly", youngest dau. of Mr. James Taylor, late of Bath Street, Sheffield (Sheffield Independent, 28 Mar. 1863).

TAYLor: (Mrs.) Hannah, d. Hotchkissville, Woodbury, Connecticut, U.S., 28 Mar. 1867, aged 32, "after a long and painful illness", w. of Mr. George Taylor, formerly of Bath Street, Sheffield (Sheffield Telegraph, 27 Apr. 1867).

TAYLor: George, d. Pequabuck, Litchfield County, Connecticut, U.S., 4 Apr. 1868, aged 36, of "hemorrhage of the lungs", and typhoid fever, shear grinder, formerly of Bath Street, Sheffield (Sheffield Telegraph, 2 May 1868).

TAYLor: Henry, d. Sheboygan, Wisconsin, U.S., 18 Sep. 1852, aged 54, bro. of Mr. James Taylor, of the Castle Bets, Newark (Doxcaster Gazette, 26 Nov. 1852).


TAYLor: (Mrs.), d. Cleveland, Ohio, U.S., 30 Oct. 1866, wd. of late Issac Taylor, Racine, Wisconsin (Hull News, 8 Dec. 1866).

TAYLor: Henry, m. Hull: Holy Trinity Church (by licence), 5 Nov. 1870, of Racine, Wisconsin, U.S., to Ann Renney, of Hull (Hull News, 12 Nov. 1870).


TAYLor: John, d. Toronto, C.W., 3 Oct. 1871, aged 28, (accidentally drowned), butcher, late of Pogate, York (Hull News, 18 Nov. 1871; Richmond & Ripon Chronicle, 18 Nov. 1871).


Thomtes Charles, d. Bayou Sara, Louisiana, aboard U.S. gunboat Lafayette, of pneumonia, 13 Nov. 1863, aged 19, youngest s. of Mr. Thomas Tempest, of New York, formerly of Leeds (Leeds Mercury, 7 May 1864).
TENNANT: Christopher, d. Philadelphia, U.S., 16 Dec. 1840, aged 66, s. of late John and late Elizabeth Tennant, of Rawend; bro. of late John, jun. and late Thomas (Parish Church of St. Oswald, Horton in Ribblesdale (gravestone)).

TENNANT: (Mrs.) Margaret, d. Dunkirk, U.S., 24 Apr. 1859, w. of Mr. John A. Tennant, formerly of Manchester; dau. of Mr. Magson, of Stanley, Yorkshire (Leeds Mercury, 24 May 1859).


THACKWRAY: (Miss) Elizabeth, m. Winksley, Mr. Ripon, (Chapel of SS. Cuthbert and Oswald), 25 Jul. 1865, only dau. of Mr. David Thackwray, of Winksley, to Richard Taylor, of Kalamazoo, Michigan (Ripon & Richmond Chronicle, 29 Jul. 1865).

THICKITT: Henry, d. Oil City, Venango County, Pennsylvania, U.S., 11 Sep. 1866, aged 21, accidentally killed, s. of late Mr. John ThickITT, of Carlton, Mr. Worksop (Sheffield Telegraph, 13 Oct. 1866).

THOMAS: H.W., m. Bradford (Horton Congregational Church), "Letely" (1864), printer, of Sheffield, to Clara Woodhouse, eldest dau. of late Mr. W.H. Woodhouse, of New York, U.S., and formerly of Sheffield (Sheffield Telegraph, 20 Jun. 1864).


Edward William, d., Jersey City, N.Y., 11 May 1876, aged 72, formerly butcher of Hull (Hull News, 10 Jun. 1876).

(Mrs.) Elizabeth, d., New Diggings, Wisconsin, U.S., 11 Jun. 1850, aged 31, w. of Mr. Joseph Thompson, dau. of late Mr. Thomas Wade, of Doncaster (Doncaster Gazette, 19 Jul. 1850).


Francis, d., New York, U.S., 10 Jul. 1832, aged 50, of bilious choler, "one of the original proprietors of the first Liverpool Packet line..."; belonged to Society of Friends (Doncaster Gazette, 17 Aug. 1832).

J., m., Rawdon, Yorks. (Friends' Meeting House), 12 Jan. 1825, merchant of Rawdon, to Ann Grimshaw, 2nd dau. of late Mr. John Grimshaw, of Rawdon (Yorkshire Gazette, 22 Jan. 1825).

(Mrs.) Mary Wright, d., Duntocher House, Dumbartonshire, 31 May 1864, aged 78, wd. of Francis Thompson, merchant, of New York, U.S., and formerly of Rawdon, nr. Leeds (Bradford Observer, 23 Jun. 1864).

Francis, d., Williamston, Michigan, U.S., 4 Aug. 1869, aged 47, s. of late Henry Thompson, of Rawdon, nr. Leeds (Bradford Observer, 26 Aug. 1869).


John, d., Cincinnati, Ohio, about 30, native of Sheffield (Doncaster Gazette, 6 Sep. 1833).

John George, d., Brooklyn, N.Y., 10 Apr. 1860, aged 40, of Darlington (Darlington & Stockton Times, 12 May 1860; Darlington Telegraph, 12 May 1860).
THOMPSON:  
(Bradford Observer, 5 Oct. 1887).

THOMPSON:  
(Mrs.) Sarah, d. Thorah, C.W., 26 May 1858, aged 55, w. of Mr. M. Thompson, dau. of late Jonah Thompson, corn factor, of Beverley, E.Yorks.  
(Yorkshire Gazette, 26 Jun. 1858).

THOMPSON:  
(Mrs.), d. Ohio, U.S., 16 Sep. 1849, aged 66, late of Clifford (nr. Tedchester)  
(Leeds Mercury, 3 Nov. 1849).

THORNBER:  
Charles Henry, d. Pennaylvania, U.S., 12 Apr. 1881, aged 34, of typhoid fever, 2nd s. of late William Thornber  

THORNEY:  
(Mrs.) Jens, d. Baltimore, U.S., 6 Mar. 1861, aged 37, w. of Mr. I. Thorney, machinist, late of Hull (E.C.H., 4 Apr. 1861).

THORNTON:  
Hast(e)well, d. New Richmond, Bay Ocean, Canada East, 20 Jun. 1858, aged 29, surgeon, 3rd s. of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Thornton, of Great Horton Road, Bradford  
(Bradford Observer, 15 Jul. 1858).

THORNTON:  
(Mrs. Annie), d. Montreal, Canada, 31 May 1879, w. of late Hastwell Thornton, formerly of Bradford  

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TIFFANY: (Mrs.) Mary, d. Brooklyn, U.S., 31 Oct. 1854, wd. of Mr. Henry Tiffany; formerly of Halifax (Halifax Guardian, 18 Nov. 1854).

TIMBERLAKE: (Mrs.) Hannah, d. Goble's Ferry, (drowned in crossing the) Cedar River, Iowa, U.S., 26 Nov. 1861, aged 21, w. of Mr. George Timberlake; only dau. of Mr. Edward Brook Wales, formerly of Berwick-in-Elmet, nr. Leeds; ss. of Mr. Thomas Corev Wales (Leeds Mercury, 11 Jan. 1862).


TISSIMAN: (Mrs.) Edith, d. Chatham, C.W., 13 May 1855, aged 48, wd. of late Mr. Josh. Tissiman, formerly of Scarborough; dau. of late Mr. Charles Seller, of York, wine and spirit merchant (Yorkshire Gazette, 23 Jun. 1855).


TURNBELL: (Mrs.) Martha, d. Brooklyn, N.Y., 12 Jul. 1858, aged 46, w. of Mr. T. Turnbull; oldest dau. of Mr. Meshack Mann, Prospect Street, Hull (Hull News, 22 Aug. 1868).
TURNELL: (Miss) E.S., m. Tickhill, Yorkshire, 14 Aug. 1855, of Northgate, Tickhill, to R. Outram, mercer, of New York, U.S. (Sheffield Times, 18 Aug. 1855)

TURNER: (Mrs.) Barber, d. Clark, U.S., 20 May 1851, aged 32, w. of Mr. James Turner, farmer; eldest dau. of Mr. George Cooper, Spring Bank, Hull (Hull Advertiser, 20 Jun. 1851; E.C.H., 19 Jun. 1851).


TURNER: (Miss) Mary Ann, m. Hemingbrough (nr. Selby), 26 Mar. 1840, 3rd dau. of Mr. Thomas Turner, farmer, of Barby (nr. Selby), to Mr. Quarton, late of Osgoodby (nr. Selby), but now of Lynn Villa, Illinois, U.S. (Doncaster Gazette, 3 Apr. 1840).

TURNER: Thomas, d. Crawford's Ville, Campbell County, Kentucky, U.S. (nr. Cincinnati, Ohio), 3 Dec. 1858, aged 67, "He was for 20 years teacher and superintendent at the Redhill Sunday School, Sheffield" (Sheffield Independent, 1 Jan. 1859).


TUTIN: (Mrs.) William, born Esk Grove, Lafayette County, Wisconsin, U.S., to wife of Mr. William Tutin, late of Whitby, 17 Feb. 1858, s. son (Whitby Gazette, 20 Mar. 1858).


TYAS: (Mrs.) Maria, d. Albany, N.Y., U.S., 9 Aug. 1861, w. of Mr. Thomas Tyas, formerly of Leeds (Leeds Mercury, 27 Aug. 1861).


VAN WORT:  (Mrs.) Susan Ann, d. Mobile Bay, U.S., "on board ship Junior", 18 Mar. 1836, w. of Mr. Irving Van Wort, lste of Broom Cross House, nr. Sheffield (Doncaster Gazette, 29 Apr. 1836).


VERITY:  (Mrs.) Alice, d. Horsforth Wood Side, nr. Leeds, 24 Oct. 1835, after lingering illness, aged 58, w. of Mr. Christopher Verity, formerly of Fudsey, but at present innkeeper in New York, U.S. (Leeds Mercury, 31 Oct. 1835).


WADESON:  (Miss) Bertha, m. Brooklyn, N.Y., at her sister's residence, 102 High Street, 31 Aug. 1870, youngest dau. of late Mr. James Wadeson, of Hull, to Edward Percy Dickson, 3rd s. of Mr. Dickson, Old Kent Road, London (Hull News, 29 Oct. 1870).


WAHY: (Mrs.) Mary, d. Samlos, N.Am., 30 Mar. 1860, aged 53, w. of Mr. J.H. Wahly, late of Hull (E.C.H., 17 May 1860).


WAINMAN: Christina, d. New Hartford, Oneida Co., N.Y., 6 Sep. 1852, aged 74, w. of late Mr. Thomas Wainman, boot and shoe maker, Gargrave, Yorkshire (Leeds Mercury, 4 Oct. 1862).


WAKEFIELD: James, m. Charles-Town, South Carolina, 12 Dec. 1771, s. of Mr. Alderman Wakefield, of York, to Betty Comman, "a fine young lady with a fortune of 50,000 l. sterl." (Newcastle Journal, 15-22 Feb. 1772).


(Mrs.) Harriet, d. Utica, N.Y. State, U.S., 23 May 1851, aged 25, w. of Mr. Wm. Metcalf, Walker, late of Leeds (Leeds Mercury, 28 Jun. 1851).


Henry Stephen, m. Cobourg, C.W.: All Saints Church (or St. Peter’s Church), 12 Oct. 1870, s. of Sir James Walker, of Sand Hutton, Yorks., to Emma Mason, eldest dau. of Henry Mason, of Cobourg, C.W., formerly of Hull; granddaughter of Mrs. Mason, 65, Wright Street. (Hull News, 19 Nov. 1870; Sheffield Telegraph, 17 Nov. 1870).


Joshua, d. Utica, N.Y., U.S., 5 May 1864, aged 68, native of Pudsey; younger bro. of Mr. George Walker, manufacturer, formerly of Grove Hill, Headingley, Mr. Leeds (Leeds Mercury, 26 May 1864).

(Mrs.) Maria, d. Aberdeen, Ohio, U.S., 16 Oct. 1860, w. of Mr. Charles Walker, fellmonger, of Aberdeen, Ohio; formerly of Grove Hill, Headingley, Leeds (Leeds Mercury, 10 Nov. 1860).


WALLER: Thomas, d. Upper Canada, (later noted as "California"), (prob.) early 1833, aged 46, of fever, s. of Mr. Joseph Marriott Waller, of Littleton (Leeds Mercury, 5, 12 Mar. 1833).


WALLIS: (Mrs.) Mary, d. Jersey City, U.S. (at son's residence), 7 Nov. 1882, aged 59, wd. of late Matthew Henry Wallis (Bradford Observer, 23 Nov. 1882).

WALSH: Richard Harwood, m. Hull; Thornton Street Chapel, 20 Sep. 1876, fireman, Boston, N. America, to (Mrs.) (William) Hodgson, of Carlton Street, Dairycootes (Hull News, 23 Sep. 1876).


WALTON: (Miss) Ellen, m. Lake St. Joseph, Ontario, Canada (at bride's brother's residence), 14 Dec. 1870, 2nd dau. of Mr. J. Walton, collector of inland revenue, Ripon, to Mr. Richard Chapman, jnr., farmer, Racebridge (Richmond & Ripon Chronicle, 21 Jan. 1871).
WALTON:


WALTON:

Thomas, d. Toronto, Canada, 29 Feb. 1852, aged 49, formerly of Alston Moor, Cumberland (Newcastle Courant, 2 Apr. 1852).

WARD:


WARD:


WARD:

(Mrs.) Mary, d. Brentford, C.W., 9 Nov. 1860, aged 38, w. of Mr. Adam Ward; eldest dau. of late Mr. Benjamin Powell, of Brook Hill (Sheffield), builder (Sheffield Independent, 12 Jan. 1861).

WARD:


WARNES:

(Mrs.) Mary Ann, d. Yorkville, Toronto, Canada, 18 Dec. 1860, aged 30, w. of Mr. Claxton Warnes, hay and corn dealer, Wellington Street, Leeds (Leeds Mercury, 12 Jan. 1861).

WARTON:


WARTON:

(Mrs.) Ann, d. Griggsville, Illinois, U.S., "Lately" (1840), "at advanced age"; w. of (? late) Mr. Thomas Warton, late of Egton Banks, nr. Whitby, Yorkshire (Yorkshire Gazette, 26 Dec. 1840).

WARWICK:


WASHINGTON:

WASNIDGE:

WATERHOUSE:
John, m. Denholme Gate Parish Church (nr. Bradford), 12 Aug. 1874, only s. of late Samuel Fielden Waterhouse, of Dyson Lane, Ripponden, to Emily Bottomley, only dau. of John Bottomley, of North Billerica, Mass., U.S., formerly of Elland (Halifax Guardian, 15 Aug. 1874).

WATERHOUSE:
Joseph Samuel, d. Dalhousie, N.B., 27 Oct. 1855, aged 37, doctor (M.R.C.S.), born in Sheffield; left England about 7 yrs. previously to practise profession in New Brunswick (Doncaster Gazette, 9 Nov. 1855; Leeds Mercury, 1 Nov. 1855; Bradford Observer, 1 Nov. 1855).

WATERS:
Croyser, d. Detroit, Michigan, U.S., 15 Sep. 1855, aged 55, shoemaker, formerly of Bridlington Quay; s. of late John Waters, comptroller of H.M. Customs, Bridlington Quay (Hull Advertiser, 3 Nov. 1855; Leeds Mercury, 3 Nov. 1855; Malton Messenger, 10 Nov. 1855).

WATERS:
John Davies, d. Buffalo, Erie County, N.Y., 19 Sep. 1864, aged 72, formerly of Bridlington and Hull (Hull News, 5 Nov. 1864).

WATKINSON:

WATKINSON:

WATSON:
(Miss) Ellen, m. Barnsley (Salem Chapel), 17 Jan. 1866, 6th dau. of late Mr. Jas. Watson, formerly of Wadworth, to Mr. McCracken, railway, of Brooklyn, Long Island contractor U.S. (Sheffield Times, 26 Jan. 1856).

WATSON:
WATSON: (Rev.) George, d. Mobile, W. Florida, 28 Mar. 1815, aged 27, Chaplain to Brit. Forces, in America, br. of Mrs. Hicks, of Beverley (Hull Advertiser, 27 May 1815).

WATSON: (Mrs.) Hannah, d. Tecia, Michigan, U.S., 2 Sep. 1849, aged 66, late of Baildon, Shipley, Yorkshire; many years member of Wesleyan Society (Leeds Mercury, 24 Nov. 1849).

WATSON: (Mrs.) Hannah, d. Shawville, Lorain County, Ohio, U.S., 4 Jun. 1874, w. of Mr. William Watson, formerly of Keyingham, Holderness; ss. of Mrs. Fawcett, Preston, Holderness (Hull News, 17 Jul. 1875).

WATSON: (Mrs.) Jane, d. Cedar Hill, Robinson County, Tennessee, U.S., 7 Mar. 1870, aged 69, wd. of late Mr. Joseph Watson, formerly of Harum, nr. Helmsley; dau. of late Mr. William Wood, farmer, Easty Bank, Helmsley, Yorkshire (Richmond & Ripon Chronicle, 16 Apr. 1870).

WATSON: John, d. Granger, N. Am., 28 Aug. 1850, aged 57 or 58, hat manufacturer, native of Tickhill, Yorks (Doncaster Gazette, 9 May 1851; Sheffield Times, 10 May 1851 (notes only "North America").


WATSON: (Mrs.) Mary, d. Baron Planes, Tennessee, U.S., 27 Sep. 1854, w. of Mr. Robert Watson, Miller, late of Osmotherley, Yorkshire; eldest dau. of late Mr. George Sherwood, of Nunmington (nr. Helmsley) (Leeds Mercury, 11 Nov. 1854).

WATSON: William, d. Toronto, C.W., 30 Mar. 1856, aged 73, rope maker and farmer; "brother-in-law of Mr. Youle, who emigrated from Louth in 1820" (Hull Advertiser, 20 Sep. 1856).


WAHN: (Mrs.) d. Frampton, nr. Quebec, Canada, 3 Nov. 1843, aged 82, late of Hull (E.S.H., 7 Dec. 1843).
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WEATHERHEAD: John, d. U.S.A., s. of John Weatherhead (died Feb. 1870, aged 52); grandson of late John and Ann Weatherhead, of Keighley; nephew of late Emma and Joseph (Parish Church of St. John, Ingrow, Keighley, (gravestone)).

WEATHERHEAD: (Miss/Mrs.) Mary Ann, d. U.S.A., dau. (or daughter-in-law) of John Weatherhead (died Feb. 1870, aged 52), of Keighley (Parish Church of St. John, Ingrow, Keighley (gravestone)).

WEATHERILL: (Dr.) Lawrence, d. Aurora, Illinois, U.S., 14 Aug. 1864, aged 55, "suddenly", formerly of Stokesley, druggist; brother-in-law of Mr. Robert A. Duck, formerly of Stokesley (Leeds Mercury, 13 Sep. 1864).


WEBSTER: G., d. "on his passage to America", "Lately" (1819), gardener, late of Lincoln (Hull Advertiser, 16 Oct. 1819.)


WEBSTER: (Miss) Mary Ann, d. New York, U.S., 10 Jul. 1847, aged 17, "after a protracted illness", eldest dau. of Mr. Jonathan A. Webster; a few years ago of Damflask, nr. Bradfield (Sheffield Mercury, 7 Aug. 1847; Sheffield Iris, 5 Aug. 1847).

WEBSTER: Robert, m. Hull; Holy Trinity Church, 30 Apr. 1840, builder, of Hull, to Lydia Burn, lately of Saint John, N.B., niece of Mr. Patch, France Str., Soulcestes (Hull)
WESTER:

WEBSTER:

WEBDELL:
(Miss) m. Yarm, N. Yorkshire, 6 Feb. or 13 Feb. 1772, of Yarm, "an amiable and accomplished young lady", to T. Place, of Maryland, N. America (Newcastle Journal, 15-22 Feb. 1772).

WEIGHTMAN:

WEIGHTMAN:
Hugh (baby), d. Cincinnati, Ohio, "lately", aged 2, youngest s. of Mr. William Weightman (butcher), Grimsby (Hull Advertiser, 6 Dec. 1850).

WELBY:
(Mrs.) Amelia B., d. Louisville, Kentucky, U.S., 3 May 1852, aged 31, formerly of Newark, Notte.; w. of George Welby (Doncaster Gazette, 28 May 1852).

WELBERRY:

WELLS:
(Mrs.) Catherine, d. New York City, 16 Feb. 1874, w. of Mr. Charles E. Wells; youngest dau. of late Mr. William Batty, currier, formerly of Hull (Hull News, 7 Mar. 1874).

WELLS:
Thomas E., d. Philadelphia, U.S., 3 Aug. 1853 (or 2 Aug.), aged 42 (or 40), of dysentery, joiners' tool manufacturer, of the Union Works, Philadelphia, U.S.; emigrated from Sheffield to U.S. in Jan. 1848, previous to which was for many years active and useful member of the society worshipping in Surrey Street Chapel, Sheffield (Doncaster Gazette, 26 Aug. 1853; Sheffield Times, 20 Aug. 1853.)

WELSH:

WEST: Thomas, d. Thornhill, C.W., 2 May 1867, aged 78, formerly of Hull, builder; bro. of Mrs. F. Hobson, of Francis Street, Hull (Hull News, 1 Jun. 1867).


WESTOBY: (Mrs. ) Eleanor, born to w. of Mr. Richard Westoby, at Benicia, California, 5 Jan. 1856, a daughter (Hull News, 8 Mar. 1856). (Mrs. ) Eleanor Miles, d. Benicia, Calif., 13 Feb. 1876, beloved w. of Richard Westoby of Benicia; 2nd dau. of late Mr. J.T. Reper, master mariner, of Hull (Hull News, 11 Mar. 1876).


WHARTON: (Mrs. ) Ann, d. "in the United States", 10 Sep. 1834, "long protracted illness"; w. of Thos. Wharton, formerly merchant in Hull; survived by large family (Hull Packet, 7 Nov. 1834; Hull Rockingham, 8 Nov. 1834).


WHEADLEY: (Miss) Margaret, m. New Orleans, U.S., 17 Mar. 1855, 4th dau. of Mr. Charles Wheadley, of Scarborough, Yorks., to Arthur Herbertson, of New Orleans (Hull Advertiser, 28 Apr. 1855; Leeds Mercury, 28 Apr. 1855).

WHEATLEY: John, d. New York, U.S., 21 Feb. 1855, aged 63 or 64, "suddenly...of disease of the heart", merchant, of Rotherham; bro. of Mr. Wheatley, veterinary surgeon, of Halifax (Sheffield Times, 17 Mar. 1855; Halifax Guardian, 24 Mar. 1855).
WHEELER: Daniel, d. New York, U.S., 12 Jun. 1840, aged 65, member of Society of Friends; on religious mission to America, whither was returning after short visit to Eng., when seized with illness which ended fatally soon after arrival at N.Y.; formerly of Sheffield, and late of St. Petersburg, Russia (Doncaster Gazette, 24 Jul. 1840; Leeds Mercury, 25 Jul. 1840).


WHITAKER: (Mrs.) Hannah, d. Trenton, U.S., 9 Dec. 1835, aged 27, of consumption, w. of Mr. James Whitaker (? formerly of Leeds); eldest dau. of late Mr. Joshua King, corn-dealer, Blackburn (Leeds Mercury, 23 Jan. 1836).


WHITAKER: Richard, d. Hempenstead, Texas, U.S., 30 May 1860, aged 26, "suddenly, of brain fever", of firm of Alfred Whitaker & Co., merchants, Houston, Texas; 2nd s. of John and Sarah Whitaker, of Main Street, Bingley, Yorkshire; br. of late Christopher Henry, Mrina, Edward, Septimus, Charles, Christopher (5th s.) and John (Bradford Observer, 5 Jul. 1860; Parish Church of All Saints, Bingley (gravestone).

WHITAKER: Christopher, d. Houston, Texas, U.S., 20 Aug. 1862, aged 23, 5th s. of John and Sarah Whitaker, of Main Street, Bingley, Yorkshire (Parish Church of All Saints, Bingley (gravestone)).

WHITAKER: John (jun.) d. Houston, Texas, U.S., 20 Sep. 1866, aged 25, of congestive fever, 6th s. of late John and Sarah Whitaker, of Main Street, Bingley, Yorkshire; married only 2 months (Bradford Observer, 18 Oct. 1866; Parish Church of All Saints, Bingley (gravestone).

WHITAKER: Squire, d. Liverpool, 16 May 1841; was on board emigrant ship Brooklyn, which in collision with Mary Scott, off Liverpool; in panic, deceased jumped overboard, and though saved from drowning, immediately attacked by inflammation. Illness ended fatally, late of Bradford (Wakefield & W.R. Herald, 4 Jun. 1841).
WHITAKER:  (Mr.) William, d. New York, U.S. (at his residence), 26 Mar. 1833, aged 41, eldest s. of Simeon Whitaker, and father of Annie Whitaker, of No. 289 Rock Terrace, Manningham, (Bradford Observer, 9 Apr. 1883).  

WHITE:  David, d. Yorkville, Toronto, Canada, 30 May 1860, aged 29, of scarlet fever, s. of late Mr. John White, R.M., of Gt. Driffield; husband of Mrs. Catherine White, died 20 Jun. 1860, of scarlet fever; father of at least 3 children; eldest dau., Elizabeth, died 1 Jun. 1860, of scarlet fever (Leeds Mercury, 14 Jul. 1860).  


WHITESHEAD:  Ann Elizabeth, d. Lawrence, Mass., U.S., 17 Jun. 1875, aged 6, dau. of late John Fletcher and Isabella Whiteshead (prob. formerly) of Bradford; s. of Martha (died 1890); granddaughter of late Martha Whiteshead (Scholemore Cemetery, Bradford (gravestone).  

WHITESHEAD:  Christopher, d. America, "Lately" (1849); aged 80, farmer, formerly of Gargrave, nr. Skipton (Leeds Mercury, 25 Aug. 1849).  

WHITESHEAD:  George, d. Fulton, nr. Cincinnati, Hamilton Co. Ohio, U.S. (at his residence), 16 Nov. 1856, aged 36, native of Hull; emigrated to America about 15 yrs. prev., and for last 8 yrs. had been resident of above county; during most of 8 yrs. had been in employ of Little Miami Railway Co. (E.C.H., 11 Dec. 1856; Hull News, 13 Dec. 1856).  


WHITESHEAD:  William Thomas, m. Montreal, Canada, 8 Mar. 1834, of Saddleworth, to Isabella Ross, only dau. of Mr. Thomas Ross, of Montreal (Leeds Mercury, 26 Apr. 1834).  

WHITEING:  Andrew, m. Clinton, Iowa, U.S. (St. John's Church), "Recently" (1871), 2nd s. of Mr. Whiteing, postmaster, Beverley, Yorks., to Sarah Jane North, eldest dau. of Mr. North, Eske Hall, nr. Beverley (Hull News, 10 Jun. 1871).

WHITELEY: W., m. Retford, 10 May 1855, formerly of Wemseley, mr. Doncaster, now of Sobra, River St. Clair, County Lembton, G.W., to Jane Thickett, of West Retford (Sheffield Times, 12 May 1855).


WHITFIELD: Joseph, d. Maquoketa (Iowa), U.S., 31 Jan. 1886, aged 79, formerly of Idle, Bradford; husband of late Margaret Whitfield; s. of late John and late Mary Whitfield, of Idle, Bradford; bro. of late Martha and late Esther Whitfield (Holy Trinity Church, Idle, Bradford (gravestone)).


WHITTAKER: (Mrs.), d. Sullivan County, N.Y., U.S., (1851), aged 68, mo. of Mrs. Thomas Whitaker, of the Temperance Hotel, Scarsborough. (Scarsborough Gazette, 26 Jun. 1851).


WILBY: David, d. "In America", (1822), "received a hurt on his passage, which terminated in a mortification". Died shortly after arrival; clothier, formerly of Ossett (Hull Advertiser, 29 Nov. 1822).


WILD: (Mrs.) Annis, d. Bronxville, N.Y., U.S., 3 Feb. 1863, aged 25, w. of Mr. William Wild, cutler, late of Sheffield; eldest dau. of Mr. Charles Platts, Cobden Cottage, Crookes, nr. Sheffield (Sheffield Independent, 21 Feb. 1863).


WILKINSON: (Miss) Elizabeth Anne, m. Toronto, C.W., 10 Mar. 1857, seventh dau. of late Mr. W. Wilkinson, of Toronto, formerly of Hull, to Jonathan Hickling, youngest s. of Mr. W. Hickling, of Crowland (Hull Advertiser, 13 Apr. 1857).
WILKINSON: George, d. Potsdam, N.Y., State, U.S.,
4 Jun. 1842, aged 62/63, sil√ver plater,
formerly of Sheffield (Sheffield Mercury, 10 Sep. 1842).

WILKINSON: James, d. Janesville, Wisc., U.S.,
11 Aug. 1865, aged 39, of dysentery,
formerly of Brighouse. (Halifax Guardian, 16 Sep. 1865).

WILKINSON: William James, d. Janesville, Wisc., U.S.,
23 Aug. 1865, aged 29, of late
James Wilkinson, formerly of Brighouse
(Halifax Guardian, 16 Sep. 1865).

WILKINSON: John, d. Wisc., U.S., 7 Aug. 1858,
"after a painful illness", formerly of
Sheffield (Sheffield Independent, 11 Sep.
1858).

WILKINSON: Matthew, d. New York, U.S.; in
hospital, 25 Apr. 1872, aged 28, model-
maker, of Wakefield, Yorkshire (Hull
News, 18 May 1872).

WILKINSON: Reuben, d. New Jersey, U.S. (at Marin R.
Neeck), 22 Apr. 1855, by "accident from
a threshing machine", aged 26, farmer,
5th s. of Mr. James Wilkinson, farmer,
Gringley-on-the-Hill (Doncaster Gazette,
25 May 1855).

WILKINSON: Reuben (y. child), d. Gringley-on-the-Hill,
9 Apr. 1857, only s. of late R.
Wilkinson, "who died in the United States
about two years ago (1855)" (Doncaster Gazette, 17 Apr. 1857).

WILKINSON: Richard, d. Greenfield, Mass., U.S.,
2 Oct. 1848, (3rd day after lending in
N.Y.), aged 74, cloth-dresser, late of
Leeds (S.C.H., 2 Nov. 1848; Leeds Mercury,
28 Oct. 1848).

WILKINSON: Thomas, d. On Ohio River, opposite
Evansville, on his way to Cincinnati,
Ohio, 18 Feb. 1848, aged 27, youngest s.
of George Wilkinson, Hall Carr Terrace
(Sheffield) (Doncaster Gazette, 28 Apr. 1842;
Sheffield Mercury, 29 Apr. 1848;
Sheffield Iris, 27 Apr. 1848).

WILKINSON: Harriet (infant), d. Cincinnati, Ohio,
26 Feb. 1848, aged 7 mths., dau. of late
Thomas Wilkinson; granddaughter of George
Wilkinson, Hall Carr Tet, Sheffield
(Doncaster Gazette, 28 Apr. 1848;
Sheffield Mercury, 29 Apr. 1848;
Sheffield Iris, 27 Apr. 1848).

WILKINSON: Walter, d. North Williamsburg, America,
10 Feb. 1854, aged 42, schoolmaster,
formerly of Bridlington Quay, Yorks.
1854; Yorkshire Gazette, 25 Mar. 1854).


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WILSON: (Miss) Jane, d. Toronto, U.C., "Lately" (1844), aged 19, oldest dau. of late Mr. John Wilson, farmer and cattle jobber, Bolton, nr. Pocklington (Yorkshire Gazette, 20 Jul. 1844).

WILSON: John, d. Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S., 5 Nov. 1862, eldest s. of Mrs. White, formerly of Meadow Lane, Leeds (Leeds Mercury, 29 Nov. 1862).

WILSON: John, m. Lennoxville, Canada East (S. Quebec, 3m. S.E. of Sherbrooke), 18 Sep. 1861, 4th s. of late William Wilson, M.D. of Ascot, C.B., (formerly of Ripon, Yorkshire), to Katherine Elizabeth Charnock, 2nd surviving dau. of John H. Charnock, of Huntingville, C.B., formerly of Monkton Hall, near Ripon, and of Wakefield, Yorkshire (Bradford Observer, 5 Dec. 1861; Richmond & Ripon Chronicle and General North Riding Advertiser, 7 Dec. 1861; Leeds Mercury, 30 Nov. 1861).

WILSON: Mary Ann, d. Brick House, Montague, New Jersey, U.S., 8 Feb. 1852, only child of Mr. Charles Wilson, late of Soverby Bridge (Halifax Guardian, 6 Mar. 1852).


WILSON: (Miss) Mary Ann, m. Hazel Green, Wisconsin, U.S., 8 Oct. 1857, 2nd dau. of Mr. John Wilson, bricklayer, formerly of Newcastle upon Tyne, to John Patterson, engineer, formerly of Newcastle upon Tyne (Newcastle Courant, 13 Nov. 1857).

WILSON: (Miss) Lydia, m. California, 15 Feb. 1857, 3rd dau. of Mr. Richard Wilson, hairdresser, late of Doncaster, to John Foster, cabinetmaker, late of Hull (Hull News, 31 Oct. 1857).

WILSON: Reeves, d. Canada, (1832), (formerly butcher), formerly of Whitby, Yorks. (Hull Advertiser, 31 Aug. 1832; Yorkshire Gazette, 1 Sep. 1832).

WILSON: (Miss) Sarah Ann, d. Mount Carbon, West Virginia, U.S., 16 Dec. 1884, aged 17 (death noted on same gravestone as Hannah Ward of Castleton, N. Yorks., died 9 Apr. 1877)-(Parish Church of St. Hilda, Danby, N. Yorks. (gravestone)). 


WILSON: (Mrs.) Ann, d. Rochester (N.Y.), U.S., 5 Apr. 1865, aged 72, wd. of Mr. William Wilson, late of Atwick; 2nd dau. of Mr. William Foster, Goxhill, E.R. of Yorks. (Hull News, 13 Jun. 1863). 


WILSON: William, d. "In the American army, in the late (U.S. Civil) war", (prob. 1865), eldest s. of Mr. Joseph Wilson, late of the Victoria Foundry, Draypool (Hull News, 7 Apr. 1866). 


WITTY: (Mrs.) Hartha, d. Toronto, U.C., 12 Mar. 1839, aged 40, "after a lingering illness", w. of Mr. Charles Witty (late of Hull); dau. of Mr. Abraham Stickney, of Hull (Hull Rockingham, 4 May 1839). 

WOMERSLEY: (Dr.) Henry, d. South Main, Meadville, Pa., U.S. (at his residence), 7 Jan. 1875, aged 54, (?) medical practitioner, formerly of Roos, Patrington, Yorkshire (Hull News, 13 Feb. 1875). 

WOOD: (Mrs.) Alice, d. New York, U.S., 11 May 1849, aged 42, w. of Mr. Samuel Wood, formerly of Hull; ss. of late Mr. John Flint, of Liverpool (Hull Advertiser, 1 Jun. 1849; E.C.H., 31 May 1849). 

WOOD: (Mrs.) Ann, d. Bradford (poorhouse), Yorkshire, 29 Nov. 1848, aged 41, w. of Mr. Thomas Wood, woolcomber, who lately emigrated to U.S.A. (Bradford Observer, 7 Dec. 1848).

WOOD: (Mrs.) Betsy, d. Boston, U.S., 31 Dec. 1851, aged 53, w. of Mr. Joseph Wood, formerly of Huddersfield; 3rd dau. of Mr. Miles Dyson, formerly of Huddersfield (Halifax Guardian, 31 Jan. 1852).


WOOD: James, m. Pulaski Township, nr. Beaver Falls, Penn., U.S., 21 May 1881, late of Manningham (Bfd.), to Susannah Hudson, late of Bradford (Bradford Observer, 16 Jun. 1881).

WOOD: James Smith, d. Woodstock, C.W., 7 Apr. 1858, aged 33, hairdresser and perfumer, formerly of Kirbymoorside, Yorkshire (Leeds Mercury, 11 May 1858).

WOOD: (Mrs.) Jane, d. Vinton, America, 13 Sep. 1857, aged 35, w. of Mr. James Wood, formerly manager for Messrs. Pigott & Co. of Barnsley (Leeds Mercury, 13 Oct. 1857).


WOOD:
(Miss) Mary Ann, d. Mount Pleasant, Jefferson Co., Ohio, U.S. (at father's residence), Recently (1858), aged 14 (or 13) dau. of Mr. Joseph Wood; niece of Mr. Benjamin Wood, druggist, of Halifax (Halifax Guardian, 16 Oct. 1858).

WOO D:

WOOD:

WOOD:
W., d. on passage to New York, 27 Nov. 1851, "after a week's illness, having in a fit of insanity fallen overboard", aged 22, eldest s. of Mrs. Woodburn, Monkgate, York, and the (late) Mr. Wm. Wood, merchant, Leeds (Yorkshire Gazette, 3 Mar. 1832; Leeds Mercury, 3 Mar. 1832).

WOODHEAD:

WOODHOUSE:

WOODHOUSE:
(Miss) Clara, m. Bradford (Horton Congregational Chapel), "Letely" (1854), eldest dau. of late Mr. W. H. Woodhouse, of New York, U.S., and formerly of Sheffield, to H. W. Thomas, printer, of Sheffield (Sheffield Telegraph, 20 Jun. 1864).

WOODWARK:
William, m. Montreal, Canada (St. Stephen's Church), 27 Sep. 1859, of St. Rose, Level County, (I.C.), formerly of Glazendale, (nr. Whitby), to Miss Agnes Watson, late of Weddington, St. Lawrence County, N.Y. (Whitby Gazette, 12 Nov. 1859).

WOODWORTH:

WOOLHOUSE:
(Mrs.) Augusta, d. New York, U.S., 2 Nov. 1838, "a brain fever", aged 25, w. of Mr. Henry Woolhouse, youngest s. of late G. Woolhouse, of Sheffield (Doncaster Gazette, 14 Dec. 1838).

WOOLHOUSE:
WORRALL:
Henry, d. New York, U.S., 29 Apr. 1849, aged 77 or 78, "after a lingering illness", "a native of Sheffield, (but) for more than 50 years a resident of the city of New York, during the greater part of which time he was engaged in successful business" (Sheffield Times, 19 Mar. 1849).

WORRELL:
George, d. Illinois, (U.S.), 5 May 1843, bricklayer, formerly of Sheffield (Sheffield Iris, 6 Jul. 1843).

WRAY:

WRIGLEY:

WREAKS:

WREAKS:
Henry, m. New York, U.S., 16 Mar. 1832, merchant of N.Y., U.S., eldest s. of Mr. Wreaks (postmaster), of Sheffield, to E.L. Fitzwilliam, only dau. of late G. Fitzwilliam, of Island of Trinidad, W.I. (Hull Advertiser, 4 May 1832; Yorkshire Gazette, 28 Apr. 1832; Sheffield Mercury, 28 Apr. 1832).

WREAKS:

WREAKS:

WREAKS:
Charles F., m. Newark, N.J., U.S., 30 Apr. 1860, only s. of late Mr. Henry Wreaks, (formerly of Sheffield), to Mary K. Boorse, dau. of late Hendrick Boorse (Sheffield Independent, 19 May 1860).

WREAKS:
Elizabeth (Miss), m. Jersey City, New Jersey, U.S., 7 Nov. 1867, youngest dau. of late Henry Wreaks, of Sheffield, to John Van Voriot Boorse (Sheffield Telegraph, 26 Nov. 1867).

WREGHITT:
John, d. Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S., "Recently" (1871), aged 60, late of Waterhouse Lane, Hull (Hull News, 27 May 1871).
WRIGHT:


WRIGHT:

(Mrs.) Anne, d. New York, U.S., aged 75, formerly resident of Idle (n.r. Bradford); ss. of Mr. Samuel Ramsbottom, of Shipley (Wakefield & W.R. Herald, 16 Oct. 1840; Leeds Mercury, 10 Oct. 1840; Bradford Observer, 15 Oct. 1840).

WRIGHT:


WRIGHT:

Charles, d. Montreal, Canada, 24 Jul. 1854, aged 29, of asthetic choler (became ill Sun. p.m., 23 Jul.); lately reporter at Independent Office, Sheffield; joined brothers in Canada only few months previously (Doncaster Gazette, 18 Aug. 1854; Sheffield Times, 12 Aug. 1854).

WRIGHT:


WRIGHT:

Issac, d. Kip's Bay, N.Y. (at his residence), 8 Aug. 1832, aged 72: "this venerable and highly respectable merchant belonged to Society of Friends; he and late son-in-law, Francis Thompnon were the fathers of the first line of Liverpool packets" (Leeds Mercury, 15 Sep. 1832).

WRIGHT:


WRIGHT:

Joseph Edwin, d. Philadelphia, U.S., 16 May 1885, aged 10 months, born 28 Jun. 1884, infant s. of Philip and Elizabeth Wright, formerly of Cullingworth; grandson of late Joseph and late Mary Jowett, of Keighley (Parish Church of St. John, Cullingworth, (gravestone)).

WRIGHT:


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WRIGHT:

(Mrs.) Sarah, d. Pennsylvania, U.S. "Lately" (1836), w. of Mr. Wm. Wright, late of Holbeck, nr. Leeds (Leeds Mercury, 2 Apr. 1836).

WRIGHTSON:

(Mrs.) Amelia, d. Swan Creek, U.S. "Recently" (1873), aged 28, w. of Mr. Charles Wrightson, late of Hull (Hull News, 1 Nov. 1873).

WRIGHTSON:

George, m. Racine, Wisconsin, U.S., 14 Apr. 1850, youngest s. of late Mr. John Wrightson, of Hull, to Elizabeth Robertson, late of Little Falls (Hull Advertiser, 17 May 1850).

WRIGHTSON:

Thomas, d. New York, U.S., 30 Jul. 1854, aged 25, s. of Richard (died 5 Jul. 1856, aged 66) and (late) Ann (died 3 May 1835, aged 40) Wrightson (prob. of Kirkmoss-side); br. of late Mary (died 17 Aug. 1835, aged 7 mths.) (Parish Church of All Saints, Kirkmoss-side [gravestone]).

YATES:


YEOMAN:

John, d. New Orleans, U.S., 6 Sep. 1837, aged 50, s. of Mr. Thomas Yeoman, (druggist), Whitby (one of 'eldest sons') (Hull Rockingham, 13 Jan. 1838; Leeds Mercury, 15 Jan. 1838).

YOUDAN: Robert, d. Lindsay, C.W., 17 Mar. 1864, aged 52/53, builder, formerly of Sheffield (Sheffield Telegraph, 23 Apr. 1864).

YOUDAN: (Mrs.) Sarah, d. Lindsay, C.W., 26 Nov. 1866, wd. of late Mr. Robert Youdan, builder; dau. of late Mr. Jonathan Badger, builder, of Sheffield (Sheffield Telegraph, 29 Dec. 1866).


YOUNG: Robert, d. "on his passage from New York to South Carolina", Nov. 1831, aged 29, late of York (Yorkshire Gazette, 7 Jan. 1832).

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(e) Order for payment of Clerk's fees, 1772 (QST, 82).  
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Plate XLI, "The Environs of Beverley, Market Weighton, Pocklington, Howden and South Cave".


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Boothtown, Halifax: Akroydon Cemetery.
Bradford: Norman Lane Cemetery, Eccleshill.
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Denby, N. Yorkshire: Parish Church of St. Hilda.
Denholme (Keighley Road), nr. Bradford: Nonconformist Chapel
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Dobcross, Saddleworth: Parish Church of Holy Trinity.
Halifax: Francis Street Cemetery.
----------: King Cross Cemetery.
Haworth: Hall Green Baptist Church;
----------: Parish Church of St. Michael and All Angels.
Helsley: Parish Church of All Saints.
Horton in Ribblesdale, nr. Settle: Parish Church of St. Oswald.
Idle, Bradford: Holy Trinity Church.
Ingrow, Keighley: Parish Church of St. John.
Keighley (Skipton Road): Public Cemetery.
Kirbymoorside: Parish Church of All Saints.
Latherbydale, nr. Skipton: Christ Church.
Low Row, Swaledale: Methodist Church.
Mucker-in-Swaledale: Parish Church of St. Mary.
Northallerton, N. Yorkshire: Romanby Cemetery.
Ogden, nr. Halifax: Mount Zion Methodist Church.
Otley: Parish Church of All Saints.
Oxenden, nr. Halifax: Providence Congregational Church.
Pateley Bridge: Parish Church of St. Cuthbert.
Pickering: Parish Church of St. Peter and St. Paul (tablet inside Church).
Richmond, N. Yorkshire: Parish Church of St. Mary.
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VIII. Personal Correspondents.

Yorkshire.

Adams, Cyril, Bingley; Armstrong, Thomas, Low Row, Swaledale; Bentley, (Dr.) Phyllis, Warley, Halifax; Bird, Ruby M.; Ferrensby, Knaresborough; Blake, Mr. Jorie M., Ruddersfield; Fairfax-Blakeborough, J., Guisborough; Hartley, Marie, Askrigg; Humble, Philip A., Pudsey; Jawett, (Mrs.) E., Clayton, Bradford; Kitson, Helen, Calverley, Pudsey; Rowan, (Mrs.) E., Elloughton, Brough; Raistrick, (Dr.) Arthur, Linton-in-Wharfedale; Stell, (Mrs.) Morton, nr. Keighley; Thornton, Ethel, Elland; Todd, Doris M., Northallerton; Walker, Doris M., Sandsend, Whitby.

Elsewhere in England and Wales.

Alexander, Marion, Chesterfield, Derbys.; Buxton, George, Feltham, Middx.; Erickson, (Dr.) Charlotte, L.S.E.; Harker, Joseph, High Wycombe, Bucks.; Matthews, Elizabeth, Kirkby Lonsdale, by Carnforth, Lancs.; Routledge, (Mrs.) W., Abergavenny, Mon.; Smith, Emily, Kenilworth, Warwicks.; Waterworth, Dorothy, Clitheroe, Lancs.

Eire.

Fingan, (Mrs.) F.W., Raheny, Dublin.

United States and Canada.

Alderson, Kate, Oshkosh, Wis.; Anderson, (Mrs.) Robert E.; Madison, Wis.; Armin, Harry C., Amagansett, L.I., N.Y.; Bailey, Elizabeth A., Lawrence, Mass.; Bainton, Eleanor I., Providence, R.I.; Baldwin, James, Pawtucket, R.I.; Barnes, Grady, Marion, O.; Bellamy, Nelson, H., Unionville, Conn.; Best, George E., Andover, Mass.; Bird, (Dr.) Will R., Halifax, N.S.; Bottoms, (Mrs.) W.C., Dubuque, Ia.; Bradley, Helen A., Cranston, R.I.; Bradshaw, Ruth A., Thomaston, Conn.; Brunskill, George, Coshocton, O.; Butler, (Mrs.) Ellis G., Dubuque, Ia.; Cerver, (Mrs.) Ivy S., Chelan, Wash.; Cooper, Homer C., Athens, Ga.; Corder, (Mrs.) Estelle D., Dallas, Tex.; Cousins, Leno B., Halifax, N.S.; Cross, (Mrs.) John E., Atlanta, Ga.; Daykin, (Mrs.) W., Dubuque, Ia.; Devolve, (Mrs.) William, Providence, R.I.; Duncan, Neil, La Grange Park, Ill.; Emmett, Elizabeth, Pesce Dale, R.I.; Fieldhouse, Gerald E., Dodgeville, Wis.; Firth, (Mrs.) Arthur R., Methuen, Mass.; Fowler, (Mrs.) Clifford T., Plymouth, Conn.;