

Our Clarkson Family in England

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Text originally written in 1994

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Table of Contents

Title Page	
Table of Contents	
Introduction	1
Finding James in America	3
James Before the American Revolution	7
Blackley Parish, Lancashire	11
A Humorous Tale	17
Stepping Back from Blackley to Garstang	19
Garstang Parish, Lancashire	23
Plans for Further Searching	31
Appendix A: Reynolds Paper	33
Appendix B: Sullivan Journal	39
Appendix C: Weaving	52
Appendix D: Blackley Parish Register	56

Chapter 1: Introduction

My father, Albert Luther Clarkson, and his younger brother Samuel Edwin Clarkson Jr. were the most thoughtful and courteous gentlemen I ever knew. Somewhere in their heritage and upbringing these characteristics were dominant. How I wish they were still alive to enjoy with us the new bits of family history we are finding, for clues they passed along have led to many fascinating discoveries.

These two brothers, Ab and Ed as they were called, only children of SE (Ed) and Aubin Fry Clarkson, actually knew a bit more about some of their mother's family lines. This has led to exciting finds on Fry, Anderson, Bolling, Markham, Cole, Rolfe, Fleming, Champe, Slaughter, Walker, Micou, Hutchins, Brooks, Winthrop, Pintard, and even our honored bloodline to the Princess Pocahontas and her powerful father Powhatan! These families were early in Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, and Virginia. But the intent of this article is to commit to paper the few CLARKSON connections we've been able to document while attempting to stretch that family back into England with accuracy. Again, we have Ab and Ed to thank for our only beginning information.

During the time period 1960-1980 Ab and Ed both thoughtfully kept in touch with a maiden "aunt" (actually a cousin several times removed) in Charlottesville, Virginia. They helped her financially as she seemingly had no other close family to count on, and her health was very poor. Her name was Annie Munday and she was a collector of family history. We have a few of her letters, but the very important thing she shared with the brothers was a research paper compiled by Arnold Motley, Clerk of Essex County, Virginia. It happens that both the Munday family and the Motley family married into our Clarkson line.

It is a remarkable paper (undated) which provides extensive information on descendants of James Clarkson and Mary Adams in the United States. Using it we have uncovered data in several Virginia counties on connected families including Jeffries, Bramham, Fisher, etc, and then on into Missouri and Arkansas where, by marriage, other lines joined into the Clarkson family tree. Using only the initial statement of the Motley paper, I searched English records in May 1993 while working at LDS Library in Salt Lake City. Motley states he compiled his paper using Essex County, Virginia court records and data supplied him by Annie Munday and Fred L Garrett Sr. of Center Cross, Virginia.

Initially I checked the IGI (International Genealogical Index) and was amazed to find listed the marriage of James Clarkson to Margaret Anderton and that of Peter Clarkson to Ann Consterdine. The Motley Paper says these were the grandparents and parents of our James Clarkson, a British soldier, who deserted during the American Revolution, settled in Essex County, Virginia and married Mary Adams. IGI records are largely taken from parish records photocopied world-wide by the Mormon Church. Since Motley's report mentioned Carstang (sic), and Garstung (sic), Lancashire, England, I began my search for those

records and was most fortunate to find them even published in book form. Motley also mentioned that Ann Consterdine was the daughter of Benjamin Consterdine of Blakeley (sic), England. Again I found information published on that parish (Blackley), now a suburb of Manchester. More searching is needed to give this data the color it deserves.

Our treasured Motley Paper gives us a few options in spelling of surnames and locations. I'm choosing to use what I have found to be correct, hoping my choice to be the right one. Beginning with our James Clarkson, the British Army deserter, Motley says he was born 16 March 1749 in England, son of Peter Clarkson and Anne Consterdine who were married in 1748. Anne, born 1726, was the daughter of Benjamin Consterdine of Blackley. Motley names the eleven children of Peter and Anne, giving their birth year and saying all were born in England. Peter died in 1784 and Anne in 1814. These names and dates coincide very closely with two other sources we can fortunately refer to.

A Clarkson Family Genealogy, by Arnold Motley, is available on this website.

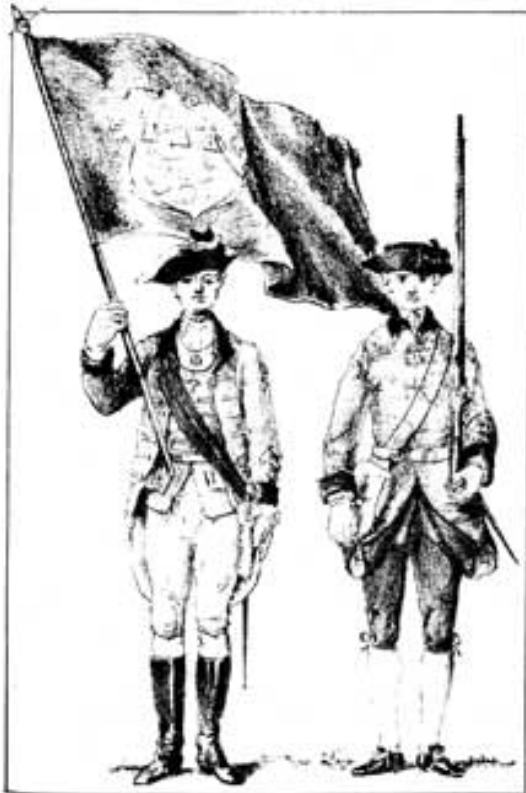
In October 1988 a cousin, Norman Reynolds, kindly allowed me to copy some papers from a valise of his deceased mother, Elizabeth Boyd Reynolds, daughter of Annie Clarkson Boyd. One handwritten document, author unknown, gives exact dates for the birth of the above eleven children and additionally continues the valuable listing of their marriages, locations and descendants, with one serious exception, the descendants of James and Mary. This might not seem strange since James (eldest son) was the one who took off for America and then deserted the army to live in the new republic. The listing in this document seems fully intact, except that page two is left blank. We have no clue to the source of the Reynolds Paper but it gives us invaluable information. The thoroughness of details on the ten children who remained in England might indicate that a genealogist, or family member resident in England, compiled the data.

[See Appendix A: Reynolds Paper](#)

The other source we can compare with Motley and Reynolds is the IGI. As mentioned above, submissions to the IGI most often come from parish records. Many of the children of Peter and Anne are listed in the 1988 edition and several varying parishes are given as the source of christening dates. Clearly the IGI lists information for more than one Peter Clarkson. Later I'll draw some conclusions about the children of Peter and Anne by comparing Motley, Reynolds and the IGI.

Chapter 2: Finding James in America

Motley tells us that James, our Revolutionary soldier, came to America with the British to fight the colonists and decided to desert his Majesty's forces. He quotes the following: "Headquarters, Rawlings Mill, September 29, 1777. Permit JAMES CLARKSON a deserter from the British army to pass from hence to Reading to find employment. He is by trade a weaver. James Pickering, Agent." Sources Motley gives would indicate this "pass" was at one time in the possession of Fred L Garrett or Annie Munday. I've made efforts to locate information on Rawling's Mill and the agent, James Pickering. It seems clear James Clarkson deserted in the SE corner of Pennsylvania and that he was possibly a British participant in the Battle of Brandywine as Colonials tried to keep them from reaching Philadelphia. Brits took Philadelphia on 30 September 1777. An LDS genealogist at Salt Lake, familiar with Pennsylvania, suggests the above Rawling's Mill was probably Rawlinsville. In any event, Reading is close by the area. Whether James Clarkson ever made it to Reading is questionable. In regard to James Pickering, the agent signing the pass, he was likely a brother of Col. Timothy Pickering (born in Massachusetts but a resident of Essex County, Virginia) who was engaged in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown as Adjutant General under Washington. We might speculate if James Pickering may have suggested Essex County, Virginia as a likely settlement prospect for James Clarkson.



The drawing at left comes from Williamson's book "The Late RJT History of the Old County Regiment of Lancashire Militia: Late 1st Royal Lancashire (The Duke of Lancaster's Own); Now 3^d and 4th Battalions The King's Own (Royal Lancaster) Regiment. From 1689 to 1856. With a Continuation to 1888, by J Lawson Whalley." Published by Simpkin, Marshall and Co, 1888.

The drawing caption reads, "Ensign and Private Man, 1760. This plate is presented by Lieut. Colonel Aspinall."

The remarkable journal of Thomas Sullivan, another British deserter, is published in "From Redcoat to Rebel" (ed: Joseph Lee Boyle). My notes include a comparative analysis of possible time lines for James and Thomas.

[See Appendix B: Sullivan Notes](#)

Another continuing mystery shortly after James' desertion is his marriage to Mary Adams on 14 June 1778, the Rev. Jesse Carter, officiant. James was at this time 28 years old. The Rev. Carter apparently was resident only briefly in Essex County, Virginia. I found him as witness to a deed in June Court of 1777 in Tappahannock, county seat of Essex, and the township in which James and Mary lived and raised their six children. Sketches of early Tappahannock found in "Settlers, Southerners, Americans" (James B. Slaughter, 1984) show four possible Episcopal churches: St John's, St Paul's, Grace Episcopal, and Vauter's. In "Colonial Clergy of Virginia to 1776" (Weis) we learn the Rev. Jesse Carter was licensed for the Episcopal church of Southampton Parish, Virginia on 21 October 1772. He applied for St. James Southam Parish Virginia, Powhatan County, in 1773, but was not chosen. He was minister of Drysdale Parish, King and Queen and Caroline Counties 1778-1785. He was visitor priest in 1791 and on Bishop Madison's lists as late as 1804 for Drysdale.

Few, but significant, court records are available on James in Essex County at the Tappahannock Court House. James (d.14Sept1824) and Mary (d.17Aug1830) both died in Essex County. James' obituary is available in the Essex Enquirer on 8 October 1824. It states he was age 76, died in Essex County on 24th last, native of Manchester, England and a weaver. He was 50 years in Essex. Additionally one is found for their son Thomas in the Essex Whig on 30 April 1833. James did not leave a will but the inventory of his estate is most interesting as it indicates his small library of books and many articles dealing with his trade as weaver, one that served him well for years, a heritage from his English forbears of Garstang and Blackley.

The Revolution (1776-1783) brought serious inflation that even rich landowners in Essex County were angry about, and the poor, including slaves, suffered severely. Many blacks were tempted by British offers and joined their forces to escape slavery. A few won their freedom by performing services for the American forces. Slaughter's book details the following: "Essex men in the Continental Line fought their first battle in September of 1777, about nine months after their brigade (Woodford's) joined Washington's army. British armies were hounding the Americans that summer. Washington committed most of his men to defending Philadelphia, the new nation's capital.

On 11 September 1777, the 11,000 man British army collided with the American force of about equal size. The battle occurred at Brandywine Creek, about twenty miles west of Philadelphia. The well disciplined British professionals maneuvered rapidly and struck Washington's army in several places. By late

afternoon, Woodford's Brigade found itself opposing a British advance across the creek near Brenington Meeting House. Essex soldier Thomas Lee described the action: The enemy's drums and fifes struck up the finest piece of music I ever heard. Their light horse made the attack and was soon reinforced with their grenadiers and light infantry in heavy columns. After three or four warm volleys we repulsed them, but they soon came up again with double vigor, fired a volley and advanced with charged bayonet. Our right wing gave way which occasioned a general retreat. They followed us very closely for two miles . . . at times within 30 or 40 yards."

We must wonder what sort of emotions and reconsiderations tormented James Clarkson as the Revolution continued. This winter of 1777-78 saw the legendary ordeal of Washington's troops at Valley Forge just north of Philadelphia. "American patriotism faced its greatest test. Poor farmers in the area sold their crops to the British army for cash rather than accept the inflated American currency . . . The year 1778 brought a diplomatic breakthrough with France's entry into the war on the American side, but the reverses on the battlefield continued. Washington failed to block the British move from Philadelphia to New York and the American's assumed defensive positions on the outskirts of New York. The Virginia Line of the Continental Army was operating at only half-strength after being repulsed at Monmouth, New Jersey. Washington consolidated some of the Virginia Line, and the Seventh Virginia Regiment was renamed the Fifth." In 1779 the British focus turned south. Washington sent his discouraged and diminished Virginia and North Carolina troops to defend Charleston. Many deserted as they passed thru their home state and "only 737 battle-ready soldiers were in the Virginia Line by the time it reached Charleston" in April 1780. "To save themselves from destruction, the Americans surrendered in May 1780. The entire Virginia Line became prisoners in America's greatest defeat of the Revolution.

The Revolution in Virginia reached its low-point in 1780-81 as British troops seemed to harass the state at will. Redcoats landed on the James River in 1780 and launched raids throughout the lower Tidewater. Traitor Benedict Arnold commanded these troops, making Virginians angrier. By the spring of 1781, the bulk of the British army under Cornwallis occupied the lower James River Valley. Virginia militias chose not to challenge the British . . . Essex did its part in this gloomy period to support the faltering war effort. The General Assembly ordered each of the counties to make uniforms for the threadbare troops. Essex County's quota was fifty-two uniforms, each consisting of 2 shirts of linen or cotton, one pair of overalls, two pair of stockings, one pair of shoes, one wool, fur or felt hat, or leather cap. This seemingly small request probably drained the county of clothing material".

The morale of Essex was low as it was across the entire state and Tories became bolder. The Governor ordered several prominent Essex and Middlesex county men arrested for Tory sympathies and British prisoners kept in

Tappahannock were ordered removed because “hob’s hole (on the Rappahannock River) is such a sink of Toriism.” I would suppose James and Mary had to walk a tight line in order to keep from offending anybody! It seems likely with his weaving talents he must have supplied uniform fabric, but what must the Tory sympathizers have thought of him? It would also seem likely that in these times they were quite poor and kept a very low profile. In 1780 the Essex electorate sent Robert Beverley, an avowed neutralist, to the House of Delegates instead of several well-qualified patriots. The majority was tired of war and considered independence not worth more suffering and bloodshed. Such tumultuous times must have kept the Clarkson family in a state of wariness.

One last tantalizing Motley clue is that James wrote a treatise on weaving which he (Motley) would have been grateful to locate. This encourages us to think James was enthusiastic and knowledgeable in a trade he pursued with pride. He was no doubt an experienced weaver, a talent he likely developed from early childhood. My as yet brief searches in books and records of Lancaster County (Lancashire), England have been full of implications of the dominance of the weaving industry there in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. In this brief chapter I’m unable to relate these interesting details, but remain eager to explore the topic, recommending the subject to all searchers of our Clarkson line in England. Many forms of employment were provided by the yarn and fabric industry and I’ve been fortunate to find Clarkson (and other of our intermarried lines) mentioned as weavers, fullers, putter-outers, fustians, bleachers, etc. I’m not able to clarify the full duties of these persons, but all were related to yarn and fabric.

[See Appendix C: Weaving in Lancashire, England](#)

Chapter 3: James Before the American Revolution



Map of England, 1824 from "Gray's Book of Roads" by George Carrington Gray. Lancashire is highlighted.

Much of the following information on Clarkson and related lines is found in the excellent book "History and Annals of Blackley and Neighborhood (Phillip Wentworth, 1892). Blackley Parish, then but three miles from Manchester, has now been swallowed up by the huge city. Recall that the Motley Paper says the father of our Revolutionary James was Peter Clarkson who married Anne Consterdine in 1748 in Manchester, England. She was the daughter of Benjamin Consterdine of Blackley Parish. Additionally, the Reynolds handwritten list indicates that upon their marriage Peter and Anne resided in Blackley parish. The History by Wentworth is so fascinating that I photocopied more than half of it. He implies that there are many early histories and sources of historic information for Manchester and in particular for Blackley parish.

Wentworth jumps randomly thru his centuries, and from subject to subject, making it hard to pin things down. But in a chapter partly titled . . . Distinguished Handloom Weavers, he discusses the French Revolution of 1789, the inherited dislike of Lancashire folk for the French, albeit their sympathies were with the murdered French Monarchy and against the revolutionists! In this manner he expresses their loyalty and obedience to the British crown system. However, they deplored and censured strongly in many private letters the strangely unwise policy of the British Government which led to the separation of the American colonies from the mother country. In the entire book I only recall two mentions of the American Revolution. I wonder that something of extreme importance in our heritage was of such small consequence to these "died-in-the-wool" Britishers?

Finally getting on to the subject of weaving, Wentworth takes issue with an earlier author (Booker) who claimed about 1852 that there was not much manufacturing prosperity in Blackley compared to other suburban districts outlying Manchester. Keeping in mind that Wentworth wrote almost 125 years after our James went to America, he explains the matter as follows: "In Blackley land is cheap and water abundant; neither is there any dearth of good coal, the only drawback being the want of cheap and rapid communication and transit for raw material and manufactured goods. Moreover, many misfortunes have overtaken the firms who have ventured to invest their capital in the Irk Valley – misfortunes that were traceable to causes other than local disadvantages. It is not necessary to mention names, for the fact is notorious. And if we add to these causes of non-prosperity the changes which had to be made to meet modern requirements, everything is easy of comprehension and explanation. It was necessary, for example, to turn Blackley Old Mill, which Joseph Consterdine acquired for himself, his heirs, and assigns, and which at that time ground corn, into a logwood mill. But the change did not take place till the family of Consterdines had carried on the trade of corn millers for upwards of a century. In the same way, as I have elsewhere pointed out, the fulling mills were gradually displaced by the popularity of fustians, or were at least very considerably interfered with. Then came the popularity of yarn and tenter crofts; and these, in their turn, had to yield to the inevitable, and then for a time, hand-loom weaving became once more the mainstay of the poorer villagers. The date generally fixed upon was the year 1776. And the same year there was a striking improvement in the trade of cotton hand-loom weaving, which continued till about the year 1806. At that time the hand-loom weavers of Blackley were engaged chiefly in weaving strong goods."

How exciting it is to see this name of Joseph Consterdine for I am fully confident that this is a connection of ours via Anne, daughter of Benjamin. This is not an idle speculation for Blackley parish records bear witness to a multitude of the Consterdine clan stretching back to a Joseph in the 1600's! And a large number of these Consterdine men were weavers. We should not regard these men nor this occupation as pacific. Even cottage hand-loom weavers were subject to labor uprisings, mobs, riots, tyrannous and unscrupulous masters, burnouts, loom-breakings, and calling out of troops which often resulted in injury and death. Wentworth also points out that often the daughters of a family were the weavers. Industrial weaving was, of course, subject to the greatest danger.

In a chapter on servitude Wentworth says, "If a stranger had visited Blackley one hundred and fifty years ago (c. 1742) he would have seen the fields spread over with linen yarns almost everywhere, which were being bleached, as no chemicals could bleach it, with the unpolluted airs, and unclouded suns of those stern times. The large farmers employed, for this damp unskilled occupation, parish apprentices, who in addition to their first misfortunes, inherited a hard life without freedom and wages . . . In 1754 Mr John Rider was well established as a bleacher at Crab-lane, where his works were very extensive, and in this year he

bound John Thorpe an apprentice to himself as a bleacher at the age of seven years, to serve until he attained the age of twenty one. The terms were primitive and stingy." Be reminded that our James, eldest son of Peter and Anne, was born 3 March 1740 and was christened 16 April 1749 in Blackley Parish, Lancashire.



The drawing above, of Blackley Old Road, is found in Wentworth's "History and Annals of Blackley and Neighborhood". It was drawn by George Chandler Perkins in 1891. In 2008 there is an interesting website that includes information on this artist and highlights a collection of Perkins' drawings of Blackley Parish. See: <http://www.fjohnson.co.uk/contents.html>

Wentworth's introduction makes some interesting remarks. "On no side of the great city (Manchester) can anything like its (Blackley) scenery and its picturesque country mansions be found; but the approach to it from the center of the city is exceedingly forbidding. Moreover the village proper of Blackley is not touched by any railway and no omnibus or tram-car enters its still primitive streets." I'm hopeful these remarks, written over 100 years ago, have fallen on ears eager to preserve our historic past.

Continuing into his chapter on Early History of Blackley, there is a brief genealogical comment I found interesting. After a few remarks on families recorded far back into the 1200's, he concludes with the Byron family that remained in possession of Blackley until the commencement of the 17th Century. At that time the younger Sir John Byron was forced to sacrifice a portion of the family estates to save the rest. He was the illegitimate but recognized son of Sir John Byron of Clayton and Elizabeth Halgh, formerly Consterdine, of Blackley, with whom the elder Sir John lived in open adultery during a considerable part of her own husband's lifetime.

A brief chapter on Blackley Hall follows, describing it thoroughly, for an excellent picture has been preserved. No connection between the Byron family and this structure is at first implied though it could be considered. It was situated near the junction of the Manchester/Rochdale road with the road that leads to Blackley Church, and what was formerly a part of the old road from Middleton to Manchester. Records have not been found of the original builder and date of construction. It is thought the older part was built at the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII, and it was enlarged either by Richard Assheton before 1617 or by Francis Leigh who purchased it from Ralph Assheton in 1636. Wentworth says it stood "opposite the present New White Lion Inn, a little distance from the road, toward which its frontage looked." In concluding remarks about old Blackley Hall he says, "This ancient home of the second Sir John Byron . . . was removed in the year when Wellington conquered Napoleon at Waterloo and a print shop (was) erected on its site." Mr Wm Grant, the purchaser of the property, caused the print shop to be built which was operated the first few years by Mr Edmund Taylor. This Mr Taylor was far too late to be the father of Alice Taylor (mother of Anne Consterdine). But I have marked innumerable Taylor references in this History of Blackley and in parish records.

[See Appendix D: Blackley Parish Register, extracts](#)

Chapter 4: Blackley Parish, Lancashire



The drawing above, Blackley Old Chapel, is found in Wentworth's "History and Annals of Blackley and Neighborhood". It was drawn by George Chandler Perkins in 1891. In 2008 there is an interesting website that includes information on this artist and highlights a collection of Perkins' drawings of Blackley Parish. See: <http://www.fjohnson.co.uk/contents.html>

Wentworth's chapter titled Episcopal Chapel and Church of St Peter is of much interest in our search. This is the same Blackley Parish Church where records of some of our ancestors are found. Blackley Episcopal Chapel had existed as a chapel of ease to the ancient parish church of Manchester for upwards of 300 years before Booker wrote his history of Blackley Parish in 1852. The date he gives is 1858 but another authority gives it as before 1545. Both agree it was then a private oratory of the Byron family, erected probably under license granted by Thomas Lord de la Warre in 1511. An indenture dated 16 May 1611 conveyed from six knights and gentleman (Byron, Byron, Leigh, Ashton, Holt, Ashton) for (to) the use of the inhabitants, being tenants, farmers, or owners of land in Blackley, to have and to enjoy the said chapel, chapel yard, chamber, and garden, and all other premises with the appurtenances, as well for the saying and hearing divine service as the other necessary and convenient purposes at the wills and pleasures of such inhabitants, tenants or farmers, their heirs and assigns. It is important to note that the farmers and inhabitants paid "a certaine sume of good and lawfull money of England" for this property, making trustees of those to whom it was conveyed. In 1763 this fine point of law figured in a serious dispute between Blackley Chapel and the wardens and fellows of the Collegiate Church, Manchester, over patronage rights following the death of Rev. Edward Hulton. Hulton may have been the officiant at Peter and Anne's marriage (see below).

In 1603, seven years before the above mentioned conveyance of the Chapel to Blackley trustees, a ground plan of the place was made. This most interesting information has been preserved and includes the names of those who rented the pews or benches "as well as the amount of rent they paid for the privilege . . .

The two double pews, nearest the chancel and opposite the pulpit, were occupied, respectively by Joseph Costerdine (sic), the miller, and Mr William Rawlinson; and by Mr Ashton, of Middleton.” The full list of 65 names is given by Wentworth.

Again, time doesn't allow an adequate summary of Wentworth's chapter on early times of Blackley Chapel. It's important to know that many early ministers there leaned in great sincerity toward Nonconformity and Puritanism and often ignored higher doctrines of the Church of England as by law established. Early Puritans were the products of Saxon seriousness “but as strong as it was in Blackley in King James' time, it was kept in check by the robust commonsense, and even harmless wickedness, of the peasantry, whose love of cakes and ale overcame their admiration for living examples of heroic self-denial.” While the monarchy reprimanded and censured, the cause of the Non-Conformists gained strength. The Directory for Publique Prayer issued in 1644 gives evidence of Puritan power by stripping away almost all customary religious ceremony such as that of burial. “. . . at any rate, when the King was no more, and the Commonwealth had superseded the monarchy, the Episcopal order was abolished and the Presbyterian form of church government adopted.” But with their customary independence the worshippers of Blackley supported their appointed minister Mr James Walton when he refused to keep the days of humiliation and thanksgiving appointed by Parliament. His appointment to Blackley in 1648 had been encouraged and influenced by Mr Samuel Taylor, an elder of the Chapel.

The spirit of parishioners rose and fell during these hard times of government turmoil and frequent change of ministers with ever changing credos. But one significant date to remember is 1736 when Blackley Chapel was rebuilt under the direction of the Rev. Edward Hulton. He was their minister for 46 years, beginning his Blackley service in 1716. The congregation was very desirous of his appointment as witnessed by a petition of ninety-seven of the residents, but the Warden and Fellows of the Collegiate Church of Manchester continued to assert their rights of patronage upon the income of the Chapel and his appointment was not without difficulties which spanned the first ten years of his service there. The people never repented their determination to stand by him, “for no sooner had he become firmly established in the cure than he set his mind upon the re-building of the old chapel . . . more picturesque than comfortable, and not sufficiently large to accommodate an increasing population.” However, it took twenty years for this to come to pass. The chapel was soon filled, the debt defrayed, and the need for more space became immediately evident.

“The chapel of 1736 is still well remembered” and Wentworth says there are those of miserly nature who have drawings of the area they are loath to share. Alterations and enlargements continued over the next several years and on completion of this second chapel it was dedicated to St Peter. “The total number of sittings was 574” according to historian Booker, alluding to the fact that all of these were “paid for” reserved seats. He indicates that those who stayed way

gave room to the poor who could not afford a space. A 1741 grant provided for erecting galleries on the west end and south side, and even a third gallery was added, all of them approached from the outside of the structure by a double flight of stone steps. Mr Hulton continued to labor there for more than twenty years after all this work was completed. He died 16 April 1763 at age 70. Be reminded that Peter Clarkson and Anne Consterdine were married here in 1748.

As Wentworth concludes his chapter on the history of Blackley Old Chapel he briefly introduces the fact that a new church structure was deemed necessary about 80 years after the death of the Rev Hulton and on 29 April 1844 the foundation stone was laid by Captain Taylor, better known as Colonel Taylor. This time it was rapidly accomplished as much advance preparation had been done, and the structure was consecrated on 29 November of that same year. The decision to make a higher ground area on the property to serve the church as foundation caused much disruption of the graves in the old chapel and the old chapelyard. An appeal to graveowners for funds to put the churchyard in decent repair was well received. Among subscriptions received were those of Mr James Consterdine, Mr John Consterdine, and Mr G Consterdine, each for five shillings.



The drawing above, Blackley Church, is found in Wentworth's "History and Annals of Blackley and Neighborhood". It was drawn by George Chandler Perkins in 1891. In 2008 there is an interesting website that includes information on this artist and highlights a collection of Perkins' drawings of Blackley Parish. See: <http://www.fjohnson.co.uk/contents.html>

When he again takes up the subject of the New Church of St Peter's, Blackley (1844) it is devoted almost entirely to listings of assorted tombstone epitaphs in the graveyard which must be very large. Most that he mentions are dated in the mid 1800's though some reference is made to earlier stones. He mentions a few with the surname Taylor and Consterdine. One "new" stone, in an old part of the cemetery, memorializes three women who are said to have brought more children into the world than any other three women either living or dead. They are Nancy Rowlinson, her daughter Martha Costerdine (died 1855, age 80), and her granddaughter Esther Heywood. He does give a fine description of the new church which must be lovely and is said to have been suggested by the more elaborate details of Salisbury Cathedral, which was erected between the years 1220 and 1260. Six tablets removed from the old Chapel and installed now in the new one are inscribed with the names of the principal neighborhood families. One is erected to the memory of Thomas Taylor Esq who died 1801, age 57. Wentworth mentions a painting of the lovely graveyard "now being executed by a local artist." Another interesting remark indicates there are old Manchester directories available giving residents and their occupations, and particular mention is made of one in 1788. It would be of interest to see these directories.

Wentworth presents his transcription of the Blackley Parish Registers about which he says: "The registers of Old Blackley Episcopal Chapel begin in the year 1655, that is to say, during the protectorate of Cromwell, when the chapel was under the control of the Classis, or Presbyterian authorities." This parish is now known as St Peter's Church, Blackley. I photocopied 134 pages (includes index) of these published registers at LDS Salt Lake in May 1992. (942.72 D29pr, v.39) I have made register extracts of possible interest in our family search.

[See Appendix D: Blackley Parish Register, extracts](#)

It's important to remark here that our three sources have some varying information on the marriage of Peter Clarkson and Anne Consterdine. One says they were married by The Rev Edward Hulton. Does that imply at Blackley Chapel? Another says they were married at Manchester, Lancashire, England. Could that indicate the Collegiate Church of Manchester to which Blackley Chapel was closely tied and from where Blackley clergy frequently were supplied? And another simply says they lived in Blackley Parish after their 1748 marriage. In any event their marriage is not listed in the Blackley Parish records. Most of Anne's siblings married at Manchester Cathedral (Collegiate Church?). Considering the number of baptism and burial records, the number of marriages registered at Blackley is very small with only three listed for 1748. I hope to locate an official source for this marriage but during these troubled times many marriages were performed by other than clergymen.

In the 1988 edition IGI many baptismal records are given for children of a Peter Clarkson with no mother's name listed. In records of this early date seldom was the mother mentioned. By comparing the many listed in our time frame with the

ones listed in the Reynolds paper we can eliminate some who were likely born to another Peter Clarkson in various parishes in Lancashire. The Reynolds dates appear to be actual date of birth, which leads me to think they are from a family record, possibly a Bible. The IGI dates are a baptismal record and generally follow by a few days or weeks the actual birth date. The only child of our Peter and Anne that appears not to be in the Blackley Baptismal record is Hannah.

Children of Peter Clarkson and Anne Consterdine of Blackley, Lancashire, England:

	Reynolds (birth)	IGI (baptism)	Motley
James Clarkson	16 Mar 1749	16 Apr 1749	1749
John Clarkson	18 Aug 1750	09 Sep 1750	1750
Thomas Clarkson	21 May 1752	17 Jun 1752	1752
Esther Clarkson	14 Jun 1754	23 Jun 1754	1754
Richard Clarkson	16 Aug 1756	22 Aug 1756	1756
Ann Clarkson	15 Mar 1759	08 Apr 1759	1759
Leonard Clarkson	18 Apr 1761	19 Apr 1761	1761
Hannah Clarkson	26 Sep 1763		1763
Joseph Clarkson	10 Aug 1765	18 Aug 1765	1765
Joannah Clarkson	18 Aug 1768	11 Aug 1768	1768
Alice Clarkson	17 Nov 1770	09 Dec 1770	1770

Blackley Parish Baptisms only include the first three children, James, John and Thomas as the Baptismal records available to me only went thru 1753. Notice that the date of baptism for James Clarkson shown in the published parish register read at LDS Salt Lake is 16 April 1748. I have made no corrections in recording these dates as published in this source. But because at this time the British were still starting their new year in mid-late April there is need to actually rename the year for the first few months as being the next coming year to coincide with our present international manner of dating. That is probably why the Reynolds paper gives the year of James' birth as 1749. That is technically correct. I don't know if the dates for Ann and Leonard have been corrected.

Below is a listing of Peter and Anne's children as found in the Reynolds Paper. It is given here to show comparative information for our James and his siblings.

[See Appendix A: Reynolds Paper](#)

1. James Clarkson, born 16 March 1749 (eldest son, and our ancestor)
2. John Clarkson, born 18 August 1750, married Betty Ashton of Chatterton in 1776. She died in 1823.
3. Thomas Clarkson, born 21 May 1752, married Anne Brooks in 1773.
4. Esther Clarkson, born 14 June 1754, married first John Buerdsell of Blackley. After his death she was secondly married to James Ramsbothum of Blackley in 1792.
5. Richard Clarkson, born 16 August 1756, married Frances Stanfield of Blackley in 1781.
6. Ann Clarkson, born 15 March 1759, married William Ward of Blackley.

7. Leonard Clarkson, born 1761.
8. Hannah Clarkson, born 1763.
9. Joseph Clarkson, born 10 August 1765, married Alice Stones of Blackley in 1789.
10. Johannah Clarkson, born 18 August 1768, married Peter Worsely of Blackley in 1790.
11. Alice Clarkson, born 12 November 1770, married first Joseph Scholes of Blackley. After his death she was secondly married to Samuel Worsley of Blackley.

Finding the name Consterdine so prominently recorded in Blackley Parish led to a few more preliminary search efforts which need to be pursued at first opportunity. To briefly summarize, I found the following in the IGI British Isles:

Benjamin Consterdine, born 1683, married first Alice Taylor on 6 September 1708 in Lancashire, England. He married secondly Hannah Anderton in 1759.

Alice Taylor, born 1687 in Blackley, Lancashire England and died 29 December 1766 in Blackley, Lancashire, England. She was buried 29 December 1766.

This information was submitted by Janet Cragun Woodfield of 40 S 300 E, Springville, Utah, 84663 and Floyd J Woodfield of 2445 N Mountain Rd, North Ogden, Utah.

*I can only comment that there are several Benjamin Consterdines and several Alice Taylors listed in the Blackley Registers.

Peter Clarkson, born 1721 and christened 8 October 1721 at St Michael on Wyre, Lancashire, England. He married Ann Consterdine 1748 in Manchester, Lancashire, England. He died in 1784. Ann Consterdine was the daughter of Benjamin Consterdine and Alice Taylor.

Another great Consterdine find at LDS Salt Lake was in the Ancestral File, version 4.10, on computer. Benjamin Consterdine, father of Anne, has an extensive Decendancy Chart and a full Family Group Record, verifiable from Blackley Parish records listing eleven children born to Benjamin Consterdine and Alice Taylor, including Anne, their 9th child, baptized 26 June 1726. Benjamin Consterdine (born 1683 Blackley, died 3 August 1761 Blackley) and Alice Taylor (born 1687 Blackley, died 29 December 1766 Blackley) were married 6 September 1708 at Manchester Cathedral, Lancashire, England. This record causes us to question the record above implying that our Benjamin made a second marriage to Hannah Anderton in 1759.

Chapter 5: A Humorous Tale

It is presumptuous to try to connect us up with every TAYLOR found in Blackley Parish simply because the wife of our Benjamin Consterdine (who was definitely of Blackley Parish) was named Alice Taylor. But, if for no other reason than the color it adds to our picture of Blackley, I can't resist quoting another Wentworth tale in full.

"Another character of old Blackley, who is still remembered and talked about, was John Taylor, alias Lord North. Fielding has given a detailed history of him, but there are many circumstances left unrecorded, which it would have been gratifying to know. Some of Taylor's relatives are still living who, if they were disposed, might satisfy the curious chronicler. But here is the story so far as Fielding and tradition have reported it. In the year 1790 John Taylor came into possession of Nut Bank estate by the death of his father. He had been brought up as a handloom weaver, and at the time of his father's death was forty-six years of age. Nut Bank is a name suggestive of a period when Blackley was a village as beautiful as it was rustic, when it wore a brighter and less dingy aspect than now. It is still a place of beauty in summer time, and is distant from the village about a mile. It will be referred to on a future occasion.

At the time John Taylor came into possession of the paternal estate it was worth but some fifty pounds a year free of everything. Yet to him it appeared a vast fortune. Instead of sticking to his loom, and thus adding to his pleasure as well as his income, he chose to lead an indolent life. He was one of those men, as the villagers say, who could do with a great deal of rest. But indolence was not his worst fault, bad as that may be; he had a spark in his throat which required a great deal of moisture to quench it. And even a worse fault still dominated him; he was an incontinent politician, and loved to hear himself talk. Everybody knew him, and old politicians, when their day's work was over, would seek his company to wrangle with him. He could always be found in the Golden Lion Hotel, public house, Market Place, Blackley.

There for twenty years he took his seat like the Lord Chancellor, on the village woolsack, and wrangled from morning to night. Being a fierce Jacobin he never wanted auditors or opponents. He did indeed quit his seat once a day to partake of a meal, and sleep off his overdoses, but back he came to his old place in the evening. There was one seat assigned to him which bore the name of "the seat of Lord North," and it was little less than high treason for anybody else to occupy it. Here the wisdom of Blackley was concentrated and the world knew it. A heated life like this does not conduce to happiness; but habit dragged him against all his resolves to the old spot, and year by year went on very rapidly indeed.

The honest disputants loaded him with reproaches, and humiliated him with arguments, but the insincere took sides with him, to obtain the reward of a glass

or two, for Lord North loved flattery. How strange it seems that a man should be so zealous in governing his country, and so negligent in governing his own house. To take a thoughtful and judicious interest in public affairs is the duty of every citizen, but it surely should not engross, much less embitter a man's life. This pot-house politician found his income too little to maintain his expensive and indolent life, and at last encumbered his estate. Yet he managed to ward off for a while the inevitable fate which awaited him. He kept up this kind of life for twenty years, but at last was obliged to part with his estate, and was left penniless. He was now nearly 66 years of age without money, and (as he soon found) without a single friend.

Oh that age had the things youth need not. It is but fair to say that everybody admits, that up to this time he had kept himself respectable so far as cleanliness and choice of company were concerned, but his coming poverty was anticipated. Everybody had marked the downward progress, and like rats leaving a sinking ship, all were ready to shun him. He was famed far and near, and known to all the country side for miles. There was then special interest attaching to the American and French wars, and John Taylor's opinion was courted by many who were sick for the tardy news of victory or defeat.

There was much excuse for the old man, and when the severest form of poverty comes to one who had known better days, the past may well be forgotten. He was reduced to poverty, says Fielding, and one day after his estate had been sold, he went to the public-house, intending as usual to occupy his chair. Things, however, had taken a different course. Taylor was now without money, and he was summarily ejected from the place where he had controlled the debates and discussions of the village senate for so many years.

Fielding might have added "where he had spent the greater part of his money, and caused others to spend for twenty years." Melancholy as this story is, it is not all told. Lord North was now not only without friends, but without money, and without home. None but the poor gave to him out of their poverty; and every door was shut against him. For many years he lived in a miserable condition, taking up his abode in barns, outhouses, and coalpit cots, spending the greater part of the day in roaming about in search of a temporary friend, and fixing his place for the night's shelter. He died in his son's house at Lower Tonge, in the 72nd year of his age, on the 18th April 1826. Many works of fiction have been written in the cause of temperance and prudence, which have for their heroes less striking characters than this, but truth has always been stranger than fiction."

Chapter 6: Stepping Back from Blackley to Garstang

Be reminded that the Motley, Reynolds and IGI information roughly tell us that our James Clarkson, British soldier of the Revolution, was born 3 March 1749, the son of Peter Clarkson and Ann Consterdine. James was christened at Blackley, Lancashire on 16 April 1749. His mother Anne, daughter of Benjamin Consterdine and Alice Taylor, was christened 26 June 1726 at Blackley. James' father Peter, son of an older James Clarkson and Margaret Anderton, was christened 8 October 1721 at St Michael on Wyre, Lancashire, England. Of the older James Clarkson all we have is this: he was christened 16 October 1687 at Garstang, Lancashire, England, the son of (another) Peter Clarkson, mother's name not given. Garstang is eleven miles south of the city of Lancaster, about six miles SE of Morcambe Bay on the Irish Sea, and about thirty-five miles NW of the city of Manchester.

Before stepping back a generation and more to Garstang Parish to search on the childhood of Peter Clarkson (baptized 8 October 1721 at St Michael on Wyre), we could consider that his parents, (another) James Clarkson and Margaret Anderton, may have also moved from Garstang to Blackley. I recently purchased Phillimore's Atlas and Index of Parish Registers, a valuable guide locating all available parish records and their time span. St Michael on Wyre borders Garstang Parish on the southwest. Records begin 1659, some marriages 1652.



St Michaels Church, 1891. From "The History of the Parish of St Michaels on Wyre in the County of Lancaster." Fishwick, 1891.

Our interest in Garstang Parish of Lancashire, England is fueled by the Motley paper statement that James Clarkson (the father of our Peter, and grandfather of our Revolutionary War James Clarkson) married Margaret Anderton. Their son Peter was born at Garstang. Preliminary searching at LDS Salt Lake turned up a James Clarkson baptized 16 October 1687 at Garstang, Lancashire, England. He married Margaret Anderson(?). The baptismal record gives his father as Peter Clarkson, no mother listed. The exciting probability of working even farther back on this family in Garstang is high because in this IGI entry, 1988 edition, there are listed at least nine children of this Peter and his unnamed wife. This is part of the same computer print-out listing the children of Peter Clarkson and Anne Consterdine in Blackley Parish. As stated above, Peter who married Anne Consterdine was born at Garstang, but baptized at St Michael on Wyre, an adjoining parish, on 8 October 1721. Now we find that his father James Clarkson was baptized at Garstang on 16 October 1687 and that HIS father's name was Peter.

The nine, all baptized at Garstang, who are listed as children of "old" Peter and his unnamed wife are:

Ellen Clarkson	1 June 1684
Joan Clarkson	18 October 1685
*James Clarkson	16 October 1687
Richard Clarkson	29 December 1688
Ellen Clarkson	15 February 1691
Jane Clarkson	15 February 1691
John Clarkson	17 July 1692
Christopher Clarkson	24 September 1693
John Clarkson	23 September 1694

The printout page begins with Ellen Clarkson and possibly there could have been others on the previous page that I missed.

Searching through records and history for Garstang has been fascinating though I've just barely scratched the surface. It has also been quite confusing. Parish lines are not as precise as we'd like, even shires seem to not always be consistent in their parameters, archdeaconries are another jurisdictional hurdle, and records, if they have had the good fortune to be preserved, may end up in any one of several places in any one of an assortment of record holdings! So it is important to understand that searching done so far has not been exhaustive nor even thorough. There is much more opportunity out there to make some great, new finds. For example, when searching for some wills which I'll mention only briefly later, I looked up an abundance of different localities on film and was seldom confident I was in the right place. Consequently I feel I must begin again on that phase of our search.

A quote from an excellent old book, *New Lancashire Gazeteer* (1820) will help set the scene of where we are now to be concentrating. This was read at LDS Salt Lake, 942.72 E5cla.

“GARSTANG, a market town, parish, and township in the Hundred of Amounderness, 11 miles south from Lancaster, 228 (miles) from London. Inhabitants 936. A vicarage in the archdeaconry of Richmond, value F14 3s 4d. Patron Rev John Pedder. Market Thursday. Fairs Holy Thursday for cattle and pedlary, July 9th for cattle, cloth, wool, and pedlary, November 21st for cattle, horses, cloth, onions, and pedlary. From a charter of Charles II the town is governed by a bailiff and seven capital burgesses, who have the power of trying misdemeanours committed in the liberty. Garstang is supposed to derive its name from one of its ancient Saxon proprietors.

It is an irregularly built town, situated on the east banks of the Wyre, which abounds with trout, chub, gudgeon, and smelts. The Lancaster Canal in its progress crosses the river near this place, and it has conferred considerable benefit on the trade of the neighbourhood. The river was so swollen by incessant rains, in the year 1746, that it overflowed the church yard and damaged the church, which is an ancient and specious edifice; south of the nave is a chantry built in the year 1522. What is remarkable this church is situated a mile and a half distant from the town, in the township of Kirkland, at a place called Garstang Church Town, which makes it probable that, subsequent to its erection, the market town arose on the line of the road between Lancaster and Preston. In the town are a chapel of ease, two or three places of worship for dissenters, various schools, and a town hall. Here also is a manufactory for hats; and scattered through the parish are some establishments in the linen and cotton branches.

The country about Garstang is fertile and pleasant, though somewhat deficient in wood; it produces a peculiar breed of cattle of a smaller size than the Lancashire, but of elegant shape, beautifully curled hair, with wide horns and straight backs. The parish of Garstang includes the following townships:

	inhabitants
Barnacre with Bonds	548
Bilsborough	209
Cabus	277
Catteral	704
Claughton	943
Cleveley	148
Forton	587
Garstang	936
Holleth	43
Kirkland	511
Nateby	406

Pilling	1043
Winmarley	248
Wyersdale, Nether	<u>800</u>
entire population	7403 “

At the time that our Revolutionary ancestor James Clarkson (born 1749) went into the British Army he was likely a young man of Blackley Parish near Manchester where he and his siblings were baptized. According to our sources his father Peter was born in Garstang though baptized 3 October 1721 at St Michael on Wyre parish bordering Garstang. The areas are in close proximity. Apparently some families moved about for various reasons, most likely employment. An ancient Roman road passed in this locale and relics have been unearthed. However, connections to Saxons and Danes are even more obviously recognized by place names, some still in use. The earliest known reference to a church at Garstang is in the Lancaster Pipe Rolls. In the period from 1180 to 1199 there is mentioned a Robert parson of Garstang.

This information is given in the Parish Registers of Garstang on film #0547513 at LDS Salt Lake. This film of a printed volume includes the three earliest registers. The original text is in excellent preservation and now in a good binding. A top priority is to study this film which I've lacked opportunity to do adequately.

Chapter 7: Garstang Parish, Lancashire

“The History of the Parish of Garstang in the County of Lancaster” (Lt. Col. Henry Fishwick, 1876) is the primary source of my Garstang information. It is a history in two parts, both of which I have photocopied almost in their entirety. They are of great interest to anyone searching on our Clarkson line but there are only a few mentions of our surname as the scope of the coverage of Col. Fishwick is very large. Records of the 1200’s mention William de Lancastre, steward of Henry II, as possessor of the manor of Garstang. He made a grant of land to the abbots of Cockersand Abbey to hold as of their church of St Helen’s. Records are available regarding knights, homage, heiresses, minor lords, fealty and service, messuages, tenements, livery and seisin, and a multitude of other terms we recall dimly from English history.

By 1440 or earlier, the abbot and convent of Cockersand probably owned the greatest part of Garstang manor and were owed fealty and service by the minor lords of the area. A bursar’s Rent Roll, 1451, is given for Garstang which includes among some twenty-four residents a Joh Clerkson, and it lists what he owes along with some other figures. This is only a sampling of what could be available to us. Listed for Wymly (Winmarleigh) is another Jon Clerkson. In the Bursar Rent Roll, 1501, is Jamys Clerkson of Wymnlegh (Winmarleigh). All reverted to the crown with the dissolution of the monasteries in the mid-1500’s. Mentioning these tempting “connections” is, of course, not “cricket” for a genealogy, but this is all that the Fishwick history supplies to us for this time period. It is clear that Garstang is the right place for us to search diligently.

Later Fishwick gives a few very early Garstang Parish records, none of which are particularly helpful to us. Our approach here must be to read transcriptions of the records in full and hopefully make our connections. But we can confidently place the following three in Garstang at some time in their life: Peter Clarkson (wife unknown), their son James Clarkson (baptized Garstang 16 October 1687) who married Margaret Anderton, and their son Peter Clarkson (baptized St Michael on Wyre 8 October 1721) who married Anne Consterdine, lived later in Blackley Parish and had for eldest son James Clarkson, our Revolutionary ancestor.

Townships of Garstang Parish

Comments of interest from the section on townships of Garstang Parish:

Barnacre-with-Bonds

Here are the ruins of Greenhalgh Castle, built in 1490. It was garrisoned on behalf of the king during the civil wars and placed under governorship of Christopher Anderton, papist and son of Sir Christopher Anderton of Lostock. He held out stoutly during the winter of 1664-5, but died there, a victim of Parliamentary forces.

Claughton (Clactune)

A list to be accepted as complete, of inhabitants (60) who in 1689 held rateable property includes Francis Clarkson, 00L 02s 00d.

Kirkland (Churchtown)

"In this township stands the parish church which is a mile and a half from the town of Garstang. The cluster of houses near the church is known as Garstang Churchtown." (My interpretation is that this may be the early location of the Church of St. Helen, a likely source of some Clarkson records.)

Nether Wyresdale

Garstang town stands near the Wyre River, as do Over and Nether Wyresdale, and probably St Michael le Wyre. Nether Wyresdale, in the time of William de Lancastre formed part of the parish of Garstang. A 1604-5 tenant schedule for Barnacre township is listed under Nether Wyresdale and includes James Anderton, esq. Continuing here under Wyresdale Quarter is listed William Anderton. Under Oxbroad Twp is listed Nicholas Clarkson. Under Longe More (or Pilling Moss) is listed William Anderton.

Garstang, Town of

Garstang was granted by the crown to be a market town, though in very early times there was some legal controversy over this. On 13 January 1597 Queen Elizabeth granted "to the Inhabitants of the Towne of Garstange for the relief of the poore of the same Towne a weekly Market to be kept . . . " Interesting documents are quoted in regard to its being a "market town" which was quite a plum for a community, and many hands were in the pocket for financial benefit. A century after Elizabeth a similar order further provides for the election of seven Burgesses, with one Bailiff to be selected from among them yearly. A list of Bailiffs for 1680 to 1800 is quoted by Fishwick. There is not a Clarkson or Anderton, but a search of the Burgess lists might provide one. A good bit of town business and various controversies are provided, and some diary quotes that would indicate we have other early personal sources to search. Particularly interesting are several pages regarding the rebellion of 1715 when not all inhabitants of Garstang were true to the king. Reading of these troubled political times, especially in Lancaster County, would give insight into the situation of our Clarksons.

Churches near Garstang

Continuing in Volume I Fishwick gives an Ecclesiastical History of Garstang, elaborating on earlier statements. I can only touch at random on a few of his more interesting remarks. In 1402-3 King Henry IV ordered foresters to deliver to the parishioners of Garstang four timber oaks for the reparation of their parish church. In 1443-4 vicars of Lancaster and Garstang were admonished for non-residence. In 1552 an inventory of "Jowells, vestyments, ornaments, plate, bells, and other gudds belonging to ye parish Church of Garstang, taken in the towne of Preston before Sir Rych Houghton Knight, George Browne and Thomas Barton by thauctoryte of the Kyngs Commyssyon. . . "

The Abbey (of nearby Cockersand) had been dissolved in 1540, and a connection is made between that dissolution and the passing of the "advowson" to Christopher Anderton of Lostock, Esq, son of Laurence, a descendant of the Andertons of Anderton. Christopher Anderton presented a vicar in 1559, and in 1569 granted a 21 year vicarage lease to Thomas Anderton of Chorley who was to pay yearly to Hugh Anderton the vicar. All this is not clear to those of us who don't comprehend church politics. But remarks are made about the following Anderton men:

James Anderton, 1607 (son of Christopher Anderton)

Christopher Anderton, 1650, Papist Delinquent

Francis Anderton 1674 (eldest son of Christopher Anderton)

John Anderton of Wigan, gentleman 1674

Sir Charles Anderton of Lostock hall, bart (eldest son of Sir Francis Anderton)

Christopher Anderton, who died 35 Elizabeth, was succeeded by his son James Anderton, who died. The estates of James Anderton passed to his brother Christopher Anderton of Lostock, whose son Christopher Anderton is here named as the rector. A MSS in possession of Richard Pedder of Preston, Esq is the source. Francis Anderton was created a baronet 8 October 1677. This Anderton information may surely not connect but definitely bears checking since James Clarkson (baptized Garstang Parish 1687) married Margaret Anderton about 1710-1720.

Regarding Garstang Church itself, Fishwick says: "The date of the erection of the present venerable looking church is unknown, but a great portion of it is very old, and altogether it is a noble specimen of a well-preserved parish church. In 1746 an inundation of the River Wyre overflowed the churchyard, doing considerable damage to the church, which in consequence narrowly escaped being handed over to the 'restorers.' In 1811 the church was reroofed, and the walls raised at the joint expense of the parish and Thomas Strickland Standish, Esq, the lay rector. In 1868 it was again repaired, the roofs were opened, the galleries and pews cleared away, and the chancel walls restored to their ancient

pattern. The church now consists of a tower (containing a fine peal of bells), a nave, north and south aisles, chancel, chancel aisles, south aisle, chapel and vestry." He goes into great detail in his description and how I hope it is still as he describes for it must be lovely. The pulpit bears the date of 1646, and many parish notables are buried in the church and churchyard. An inventory of burials might be a great help to us!

Concluding his remarks on ecclesiastical history he speaks of Garstang Chapel (St Thomas Church), actually built as a chapel in the town of Garstang. This probably is not of interest to us in our Clarkson search. A discussion of other chapels in the area concludes with those of other denominations. The last fifteen pages of his Volume I he devotes to a brief coverage of Garstang Church Wardens and Parish Registers. It is not clear if this is all the information available nor if the following few records are only for St Helen's Church which we assume to be the same as Garstang Church. The oldest vestry book is 1734 and he names one Warden and six Gentlemen Sidesmen for each of the four quarters for that year (Garstang, Wiersdale, Barnaker, Claughton). A few miscellaneous names are given for other dates and then he comments on the Registers, the oldest beginning in 1567. Saying that Registers are almost complete with very few exceptions, it is surprising that for each year from 1567 thru 1679 (where he stops) he usually gives but three or four entries for an entire year, including baptisms, marriages, and burials. I am anxious to see a true transcript of St Helen's registers for I think he is likely just listing a few representative entries. The only Clarkson entry in the 112 years shown above is Grace Clarkson marries Henri Bee in May 1569. There are no Anderton entries.

Vicars of Garstang

In the second book of Fishwick's history he begins with a list of the Vicars of Garstang beginning at the end of the 12th century and ending in 1859. Included are James Anderton, 18 January 1559, and Hugh Anderton, 28 July 1562. No Clarkson is listed. The following has been alluded to, but bears repeating.

James Anderton was instituted 18 January 1558-9 on the nomination of Christopher Anderton, son of Lawrence Anderton of Lostock, who was descended from the third son, Anderton of Anderton. (see Dugdale's VISITATION, 1664-5.) On the bishop of Chester's visitation at the parish church of Lancaster, 10 July 1562, for Garstang the call was answered by "Magister James Anderton, vicar,:" and "Dominus Thomas Parkinson." James Anderton died in 1562.

Hugh Anderton of Euxton, instituted 28 July 1562, was descended from a second son of Anderton of Anderton who died about 1552. It is not unlikely that this vicar of Garstang was his son, although his name is not recorded by Dugdale. In 1569

Hugh Anderton still held the living, and joined Christopher Anderton, the patron, in granting a lease of the vicarage for 21 years to Thomas Anderton of Chorley.

When George Mitton was presented as vicar of Garstang on 2 February 1609, his presentor was a James Anderton. And in a letter dated 17 October 1625 from one Nicholas Bray to the Bishop of Chester, recusants (Roman Catholic sympathizers) were reported as meeting in the forest on 17 August. Included was a James Anderton of Clayton. There was opportunity for religious persecution from many directions in these times and a study of the period would be helpful to us. Fishwick states that upon the establishment of Presbyterianism in Lancashire in 1646, the county was divided into nine Classis. Classis groups were also mentioned frequently in the readings I covered on Blackley Parish.

A significant person, likely an acquaintance of some of our Anderton/Clarkson ancestors, was Isaac Ambrose, appointed King's preacher and stationed at Garstang prior to 4 February 1633-4. He was a graduate of both Oxford and Cambridge. By 1642 he had sided with the Puritans and was a faithful adherent thru the remainder of his life. He had remained in Garstang thru 1641, having married there and having his first child baptized there. By August 1642 he was vicar in nearby Preston. In 1641 he had begun keeping a diary, unfortunately lost, but parts of it appear in some of his works, the most famous of which is *Looking Unto Jesus*.

A diary entry on 9 February 1643 states: Preston was taken by the Parliamentary Forces; several Papists slain . . . Ambrose, of course was not a Papist, but nevertheless was taken prisoner by the "Commissioners of Array in the said County" for a period of time during these tumultuous days. During his residence and ministration as King's preacher in Garstang he had so endeared himself to the people there that they were finally successful in their appeal to have him return. This was in 1656 and he was only 52 years old, though in failing health. It is likely that his two sons, who are not mentioned in his *Letters of Administration*, went to America like so many of the sons of Puritans, as all trace of them has been lost.

Moving to the 1700's we find Thomas Waring, vicar of Garstang, giving communion on Easter Day to "betwixt 500 and 600 communicants" in 1722, "though the sacrament was administered three times at that season. . . . We have not one Presbyterian conventicle in our parish." Clearly religious persuasions in the parish were changeable from generation to generation and a popular (loving) priest or leader was the key.

Thomas Hunter was vicar of Garstang from 1750-1755. In 1737 he had been appointed Head Master of Blackburn Grammar School and the following notice from Nichols' *"Literary Anecdotes"* describes him as a schoolmaster: "In the year 1745, when the northern counties were greatly terrified and alarmed with the invasion of the Scottish rebels, I was put under the care of the Rev. Mr Thomas Hunter, who had the best school at Blackburn of any gentleman in the county.

This most worthy preceptor began and concluded every his school with some select part of the liturgy. This most learned and worth clergyman, in the year 1749, wished to place me at Queen's College, Oxford, to which he belonged, but my father, who was a stiff Presbyterian, I believe would have died if he had seen me in a surplice." Hunter later was vicar of Weaverham, Cheshire, and in 1771 was conferred his MA from Oxford. He died in 1777.

I have picked these few clergy comments at random to help us form a picture of Garstang around the time that Peter Clarkson, father of James Clarkson (of the Revolution) was likely growing to manhood in the area. We should also include in our mental picture the elder Peter Clarkson and James Clarkson as they were definitely in Garstang Parish, and are our direct ancestors in the two generations previous. Reading those parish registers should hopefully help round out our picture of them.

Public Charities at Garstang

In a brief chapter on The Public Charities we learn primarily of a dominant interest in education by Garstang families from very early times. The Churchtown Free School (where St Helen's Church was already located) was founded at least by 1602, when Thomas Cottam, public notary, in his will gave 5L toward its erection. To that was added 100 marks by Walter Rigmayden (descendant of an ancient family) and 5L by Mary Corleye. Many others made gifts of land and money thru the years and the same was done for various other schools established in Garstang Parish. Often these gifts stipulated that a certain number of scholars were to be appointed by the bailiff to be taught free. Many charitable gifts were made to aid the poor on an annual basis, usually by means of a will bequest. Fishwick describes one known as Sturzaker's Gift as follows: From a bond dated 21 November 1792 whereby William Clarkson became bound to Robert Roe at Stalmine, and others of Winmarleigh, to pay 50: with interest at 4% described as "the legacy of Gregory Sturzaker of York, left by him for the use of the poor of Winmarleigh, to be distributed amongst the poor labouring men in the Christmas holidays, yearly." This money is still paid.

Old Halls, Old Families of Garstang

In a chapter titled Old Halls and Old Families we find no exciting help on our Clarkson/Anderton search. Clearly the Anderton line was in the area for several centuries but we find no Anderton Hall or Anderton Manor. However, reference has been shown earlier to Anderton of Anderton, so we might search for a location of that name. It's possible that our particular Clarkson people migrated to the Garstang area from elsewhere, but as earlier mentioned, there were definitely Clarksons there in the 1400's. It's doubtful that they were among the privileged and landed knights and families who early controlled the area, but

rather among those who served them on their lands. The Anderton family seems to be much involved with the Church though as politics and religion evolved through the centuries they were generally more aligned with the Papists. All families no doubt suffered persecution in various degrees from one side or another if they took any active part in their society at all.

Fishwick tells us that Wyresdale (one of the quarters of Garstang) in the 12th century was probably an unbroken forest, and that its first clearing was likely called Widacre (Wedacre, Woodacre) and gave its name as a surname to a family. Roger de Wedacre was a viridar or forest officer in a forest court document in 1286. Thirty six years later (1322-23) John de Rigmaiden held the land by service of a fourth part of a knight's fee. Recall that mentioned above is the generous charitable donation made in 1602 by Walter Rigmaiden, a descendant of this family. Many interesting details are given by Fishwick that tie the centuries and families together and encourage one to think there is more to be searched in the area than one might suspect.

The Rigmaiden line is dealt with at length, finally discussing Walter (a recusant, like his father) who having apparently lost all four of his children, being the last male of his fine old Lancashire line, rich in land though poor in goods and persecuted for his religion, became a lunatic. In 1598 report was made by the sheriff to the bishop of Chester, that he had apprehended four recusants, viz: Edw Landrie, Wm Anderton, John Ashton, and Elizabeth Tyldesley, widow, and had taken their bonds. The sheriff adds that "Walter Rigmaiden of Weddetar is a Lunatic and has been these ten years. I think Mr Anderton of Lostock, who has the government of his living, will take orders for his payment of such sums as have been imposed upon him."

Another family and hall discussed at length is that of Kirkland. The holdings of this manor came about thru the marriage of Alice, heiress of William de Kirkland to John le Botiler (Butler). Some generations later in 1482 a William Butler of this line married a daughter of John Rigmaiden of Wedacre. John, a son of this William Butler, on 23 August 1538, granted certain other tenements, etc, in Kirkland to James Anderton of Euxton, and others, with the intent of having them distributed back to Butler descendents when of age. It seems likely that this James Anderton may have been a lawyer, but in any event he was trusted by the family. Much later, Mary, (baptized 1615), and daughter of John Butler, married a James Anderton.

While searching some Lancashire wills randomly I recall Clarksons in nearby Pilling. The following remarks about Pilling Hall from Fishwick may enlarge our impression of the area. "Pilling Hall stands on the site of the ancient Grange belonging to Cockersand Abbey, from which it was only a little over two miles distant, and was always accessible by boat at high water; whilst it was cut off from the surrounding country by an impenetrable morass. This position would probably induce the monks to make their Grange into a kind of Peel-tower, and in

the 14th century, they may have used it as a safe repository for their valuables against the not unfrequent Scottish invasions. In 30 Henry VIII (1538-39), it is described as the Grange lately occupied by the monastery, with the lands, meadows, etc, thereunto belonging, and now occupied by John Kitchen.”

Among the interesting data on Old Halls and Old Families we learn of families attainted of high treason, estates forfeited to the crown, and many requirements, customs, and persecutions we would not agree with. But thru it all is a surprising current of lawfulness that is our British heritage. The big surprise is that our ancestors having begun this so long ago, we should surely have made great strides in the implementation of justice worldwide by now!

Garstang – The Protestation of 1641-42

In a final chapter titled Miscellany, Fishwick includes the following valuable information indicative of continuing efforts to control religious behavior of the people. The House of Commons having ordered a Protestation to be taken, a warrant was issued to that effect in 1641-42, whereby all the male inhabitants above eighteen years of age were to bind themselves to maintain the true Protestant religion of the Church of England against all Popery and popish innovation. In this document we have practically a nominal roll of the parishioners. The MSS is in the House of Lords Library. I only include Clarkson and Anderton entries.

Garstang Quarter, Thomas Whiteheads division

Hath taken the Protestation:	Hath NOT taken the Protestation:
Thomas Clarkson	
Thomas Clarkson	
James Clarkson	
James Clarkson	
John Clarkson	

Wiesdall Quarter of Garstang Parish, Edmond Heulme, Churchwarden

Hath taken the Protestation:	Hath NOT taken the Protestation:
John Clarson	Gabriell Clarson

Barnaker Quarter of Garstang Parish

Hath taken the Protestation:	Hath NOT taken the Protestation:
none	none

Claughton

Hath taken the Protestation:	Hath NOT taken the Protestation:
Thomas Clarkson	John Anderton
Thomas Clarkson	
William Clarkson	

Bilsborow

Hath taken the Protestation:	Hath NOT taken the Protestation:
none	John Anderton

Chapter 8: Plans for Further Searching

Having finished this paper by summarizing, as best I could, helpful information on our Clarkson/Anderton quest from Fishwick's two volumes, I have but to add a few comments regarding further search opportunities. There are many sources available to us that I have never encountered. At LDS Salt Lake I photocopied a few pages from the extensive Guide to the Lancashire, England Records Office (1985) (Brit Ref 942.72 A3f). They include a brief explanation of Parochial Records (PR) on page 95, and a list, accurate to 1976, of records available for Garstang. The list is extensive, but only a few would interest us. In particular we should see:

- Garstang Registers 1567-81
- Register of burial in woolen 1678-91
- Banns Register 1780-1872
- memo of christenings and burials 1819-25; 1835-52
- draft registers 1768-83
- church wardens' accounts 1734-1800, 1807-63
- surrogates' accounts 1763-67
- miscellanea 1784-1880
- advowson deeds and papers 1569-1862
- parish accounts and papers 1657-1939
- terriers 1716-1825
- Garstang chapel papers 1753-1822
- Claughton tithe papers 1723-1846

Not having the opportunity to read Garstang Registers yet, I at least have photocopied the following index pages at LDS Salt Lake:

Registers of Garstang Parish 1567-1658 (942.72 K29 pr, v.63)
Anderton, 45 entries indexed on page 268-9
Clarkson, 283 entries indexed on page 283

Registers of Garstang Parish 1660-1734 (942.72 K29 pr, v.68)
Anderton, 51 entries indexed on page 280
Clarkson, 355 entries indexed on page 294-5

Clearly these records have been searched on the Clarkson line in order for us to find Clarkson entries from Garstang on the International Genealogical Register (IGI). But a complete search of the filmed original is essential.

Following are some LDS films of original Garstang Parish Registers:

1278942; #14-24
baptism, burial 1567-1780
marriage 1567-1754

1278886

baptism, burial 1780-1862
marriage 1754-1856
burial in woolen 1678-1691
banns 1780-1872
baptism memo 1819-1825
burial and baptism draft 1768-1783

1278890; #1-4

marriage 1856-1900
banns 1873-1900
confirm 1838-1900

One final suggestion requiring serious attention is a comprehensive search of Lancashire Wills. Earlier in this paper I alluded to the fact that I had done some brief random searching at LDS Salt Lake, using various indexes that cover wills held in the Archdeaconry of Richmond. Some of the originals are housed in Lancashire, some in Cheshire, some in Somerset House, London, and some in the British Museum. We must first compile a comprehensive list and then search from it systematically. There are hundreds of Clarksons. I've not bothered to photocopy any index pages for Anderton wills yet. It would indeed help if we could pin down our direct line of Clarkson men (and women) to avoid looking up so many wills/administrations. LDS Salt Lake does have most or many of the original court filed wills and administrations on film. Some of those that I read were, first, extremely hard to locate, and second, extremely hard to read. But it would be well worth the effort.

I am unable to put my hands on one I transcribed that I thought might possibly be that of our James Clarkson, the father of Peter Clarkson who married Anne Consterdine of Blackley Parish. But I do have it. This James Clarkson was of Garstang. It was not a will, but an administration, dated 1729. His brother Richard Clarkson was to administer. I found it on LDS Brit film 98682. It is also possible that a Peter Clarkson of Barniker, whose estate was administered in 1695, could be the father of the James Clarkson mentioned above. James Clarkson (above) who married Margaret Anderton, was baptized in Garstang Parish in 1687. Such speculation is premature, but we have a lot of leads and a long way to go.

Blanche Aubin Clarkson Hutchison
Descendant of Peter Clarkson of Garstang, Lancashire, England

Appendix A: Reynolds Paper

This outline genealogy of the Clarkson family was prepared by Blanche Aubin Clarkson Hutchison in October 1998. It is based on a genealogy that was given to her by her “cousin” Norman Reynolds in 1983. Norman Reynolds located this genealogy in an old suitcase belonging to his mother Elizabeth Boyd Reynolds. This outline should prove helpful to Clarkson researchers who would like to learn more about our Clarkson family around Blackley, Lancaster county England.

Pam Garrett, October 2008

JAMES CLARKSON
1749-1824
Siblings & their Descendants

Peter Clarkson married Ann Consterdine in Blackley, Lancashire, England north of Manchester in 1748. Their children were:

James	b. 1749	m. Mary Adams, 1778
John	1750	Betty Ashton
Thomas	1752	Ann Brooks, 1773
Esther	1754	John Birdsell, 1776
		James Ramsbothum, 1792
Richard	1756	Francis Stanfield, 1781
Ann	1759	William Ward
Leonard	1761	
Hannah	1763	
Joseph	1765	Alice Stone, 1789
Johannah	1768	Peter Worsley, 1790
Alice	1770	Joseph Scholes
		Samuel Worsley

SIBLINGS OF JAMES CLARKSON
1749 - 1824

1. John Clarkson b. Blackley 12 Aug 1750. m. 1778 to Betty Ashton of Chatterton
- a. John b. 1777 m. 1824
- b. James b. 1779 m. 1800 Ann Sudthen of Northwick, Cheshire
- aa. Thomas b. 1801 m. 1822 to Sarah Greaves of Heaton
- bb. Samuel b. 1803
- cc. Joseph b. 1805
- dd. Peter b. 1807
- ee. Sarah b. 1809
- ff. Elizabeth
- gg. John
- hh. Mary
- c. Thomas b. 1781-1810
- d. William b. 1783 m. 1823 to Hannah Hale of Blackley
- e. Robert b. 1785 m. Alice Oldham of Little Heaton
- aa. Thomas b. 1806
- bb. John b. 1808
- cc. Alice b. 1811
- dd. James b. 1814
- ee. William b. 1816
- ff. Robert b. 1820
- gg. Adam b. 1824
- f. Hannah b. 1788 m. 1810 to Samuel Ireland of Blackley
- aa. Elizabeth b. 1811
- bb. James b. 1812
- cc. Frances b. 1813
- dd. Alice b. 1814
- ee. Sarah b. 1817
- ff. Elijah b. 1819
- gg. Anne b. 1821
- hh. Jane b. 1823
- g. Alice b. 1792 m. 1810 to Edmund Thornhill of Middleton

siblings of James Clarkson continued --

- 2. Thomas Clarkson b. 21 May 1752 m. 1773 Anne Brooks
 - a. James b. 1773-1796 m. 1795 Mary Holt of Blackley
 - aa. Mary Anne b. 1797 m. 1817 to James Booth of Blackley
 - aaa. Mary Booth b. 1818
 - bbb. Henry Booth b. 1820
 - ccc. James Booth b. 1821
 - b. Hannah b. 1775-1776
 - c. Anne b. 1777-1791
 - d. Betty b. 1780 m. 1803 _____ Wroe of Mastin
 - aa. James b. 1804
 - bb. Thomas b. 1807-1810
 - cc. Anne b. 1810-1811
 - dd. Joseph b. 1812
 - ee. Thomas b. 1815
 - ff. John b. 1817
 - gg. Samuel b. 1820
 - e. John b. 1783-1785
 - f. Thomas b. 1785 m. Mary Booth of Blackley
 - aa. William b. 1806
 - bb. Anne b. 1808
 - cc. Estheer b. 1810
 - dd. Joseph b. 1812
 - ee. James b. 1815
 - ff. Thomas b. 1818
 - gg. John b. 1819
 - hh. Samuel b. 1822
 - g. Esther b. 1787
 - h. Peter b. 1790-1793
 - i. Joseph b. 1793-1812 died in Salamanca, Spain
 - j. Alice b. 1795-1812
 - k. Elijah b. 1797-1798
 - l. Frances b. 1800

siblings of James Clarkson continued --

3. Esther Clarkson b. 14 Jun 1764 m. 1776 John Birdsell of Blackley
 a. John b. 1777-1778
 b. James b. 1779-1780
 c. Thomas b. 1783 m. 1805 Betty Howard
 aa. John b. 1806
 bb. Roger b. 1807
 cc. Susanna b. 1809-1811 (drowned)
 dd. Esther b. 1811
 ee. Elizabeth b. 1813-1817 (burned to death)
 ff. Thomas b. 1815
 gg. Mary b. 1817
 hh. James b. 1820
 ii. Joseph b. 1822
 d. Susannah b. 1785-1803
 Esther Clarkson m. (2nd) 1792 James Ramsbothem of Blackley
 a. Joseph b. 1793 m. 1818 Sarah Ryder of Blackley
 aa. Benjamin b. 1818
 bb. James b. 1820
 cc. Jonah b. 1823
 b. Benjamin b. 1794
 c. Jacob b. 1797 m. 1824 Mary J Gartside of Blackley
 aa. Edwin b. 1822
-
4. Richard Clarkson b. 16 Aug 1756 m. 1781 Frances Stanfield of Blackley
 a. John b. 1781 m. 1807 Mary Blair of Scotland
 aa. Mary b. 1808
 bb. Martha b. 1811-1823
 cc. Jacob b. 1814-1823
 dd. Elizabeth b. 1821-1823
 ee. Anne b. 1823
 b. Anne b. m. John Dawson of Blackley
 m. (2nd) 1815 Isaac Jackson of Blackley
 aa. Esther b. 1815
 bb. Alice b. 1820
 cc. Mary Ann b. 1823
 c. Elizabeth b. 1787-1787
 d. Sukey b. 1789-1789
 e. Leonard b. 1790-1792
 f. Jacob b. 1793
 h. James b. 1795
 i. Caleb b. 1798-1799
 j. Peter b. 1800-1802

siblings of James Clarkson continued --

5. Anne Clarkson b. 15 Mar 1759 m. William Ward of Blackley
 a. Esther b. 1781 m. 1798 George Radford of Harper Key
 aa. Mary b. 1799
 bb. John b. 1802
 cc. Sarah b. 1803
 dd. Elizabeth b. 1806
 ee. Susannah b. 1808
 ff. Ann b. 1810-1811
 gg. Alice b. 1812
 hh. Charlotte b. 1815
 ii. William b. 1817
 jj. Ann b. 1819-1822
 kk. Robert b. 1820-1822
 ll. Elijah b. 1822
 b. William b. 1785
 c. Robert b. 1791 m. 1813 Mary Haywood of Crumpsal
 aa. John b. 1814
 bb. James b. 1816
 cc. George b. 1818-1821
 dd. Joseph b. 1821
6. Leonard Clarkson b. 1761
7. Hannah Clarkson b. 1763
8. Joseph Clarkson b. 10 Aug 1765 m. 1789 Alice Stones of Blackley
 a. James b. 1790-1791
 b. Anne b. 1792
 c. Joseph b. 1795 m. 1814 Anne Temperdy of Blackley
 aa. Alice b. 1814
 bb. Mary Ann b. 1817
 cc. Hannah b. 1819
 dd. Elizabeth b. 1824
 ee. Sarah b. 1825
 d. Charles b. 1797-1798
 e. Enoch b. 1797
 f. Mary b. 1802
 g. Hannah b. 1805
 h. Amos b. 1808
 i. John b. 1811

siblings of James Clarkson continued --

9. Johannah Clarkson b. 18 Aug 1768 m. 1790 Peter Worsley of Blackley
 a. Daniel b. 1791 m. 1812 Mary A Hyde of Crumpsal
 aa. Hannah b. 1814
 bb. Alice b. 1816-1820
 cc. Joannah b. 1817
 dd. James b. 1821-died before 1825
 b. Anne b. 1792-1794
 c. Peter b. 1795-1807 (killed)
 d. Enoch b. 1797-1803
 e. Mary b. 1800 m. Joseph _____ of Middleton
 aa. Robert b. 1821
 bb. Peter b. 1823
 f. Thomas b. 1803-1809
 g. Hannah b. 1805
 h. Peter b. 1808
 i. Samuel b. 1810

10. Alice Clarkson b. 12 Nov 1770 m. Joseph Scholes of Blackley
 a. Anne b. 1789 m. 1811 James Smithurst of Blackley
 aa. Alice b. 1811
 bb. Esther b. 1815
 cc. Richard b. 1818
 dd. Sarah b. 1821
 b. Joseph b. 1794 m. 1815 Hannah Howarth of Blackley
 aa. James b. 1815
 bb. Adam b. 1819

- Alice Clarkson m.(2nd) Samuel Worsley of Blackley
 a. Esther b. m. James Siddel of Blackley
 aa. Mary b. 1816
 bb. Samuel b. 1819
 cc. Alice b. 1821
 b. Alice b. 1798 m. 1825 John Siddel of Blackley

Appendix B: Sullivan Journal

FROM REDCOAT TO REBEL, The Thomas Sullivan Journal

edited by Joseph Lee Boyle

These notes and the comparative Chronology were prepared by Aubin Clarkson Hutchison in April 1999.

Thomas Sullivan was a British soldier who kept an excellent journal during the American Revolution outlining all the military actions of which he was aware. He enlisted in Dublin, Ireland at age 20, in the 49th Regiment of Foot, on 5 Feb 1775, and appears to have deserted the British near the PA/NJ border on 25 June, 1778. He had first tried to desert on the evening of 12 Sept 1775 near Boston, but was foiled in the attempt, being unable to swim the river at high tide. Thomas was chiefly employed in writing reports for his regiment. He more or less made copies and was able to hang on to them. Thorough as his journal is, it is not exactly chronological, and sometimes a bit confusing. Unfortunately he seldom mentions any of his ordinary companions. But he does reveal that while his regiment was in Philadelphia he married on 13 Dec 1777, an American girl named Sarah Stoneman, age 20. She was born in Bucks Co, PA, and a resident of Philadelphia, her father from Wales, being a man of great learning in the book-binding business, and her mother being born in the north of Ireland. (The deserter pass of our James Clarkson was dated 29 Sept 1777).

Sarah was with Thomas SE of present Trenton, New Jersey at Embleton near Crosswicks when he and a group of companions decided to desert. When his battallion was ordered to march at 4:15 a.m. on the morning of 25 June 1778, they held back and took to the woods, the troop going on without them. They struck off across country and after a difficult march were within 2 miles of Allentown, New Jersey by 4 p.m. when they met up with Col. Morgan's riflemen and two troops of American Light Dragoons. In route they had encountered an old man who warned them of a "set of people called Tories" and informed him which route to take to avoid danger. They arrived in Philadelphia on 28 June "where upwards of eight hundred deserters arrived before us, the most part of which, having received three days provisions and passes, went towards Reading." A week later, on 4 July 1778, he was leaving Philadelphia again, having agreed with Col. John Cox to serve as "Stewart" to Maj. Gen. Green's Family, he being the Quarter Master General of the Continental Army.

Sarah, wife of Thomas, was engaged as housekeeper to the same family, but he temporarily left her in Philadelphia while he spent the month of July accompanying Gen. Green traveling NW from Philadelphia to New York, sometimes stopping and sometimes passing thru Bristol, Trenton, Princeton, Brunswick, Scotch Plains, Springfield, Newark, Peramus, New Antrim, and then crossing the Hudson to arrive at Peek's Kill, and White Plains. Thomas here reports that Gen. Green, who had been ill, was allowed leave to return home to his private affairs, but a final footnote says Washington sent Gen. Green to his home state of Rhode Island, with orders to assist the effort to expell the British from Newport. Thomas got two letters off to Sarah and she did arrive in White Plains, which any married man would know the "joy and pleasure I felt!" A happy ending for Thomas and Sarah we hope, but unfortunately here he ends his journal and we know no more of their life. This may set a picture for us of a similar experience for our JAMES CLARKSON, no doubt without the good fortune of joining an American general's staff. (Recall that James deserted a year earlier than Thomas.)

Since the Thomas Sullivan Journal relates almost entirely military actions, it is tedious to read. But it is extremely well done, with almost perfect spelling and grammar. Quite a few of his statements, which I summarize below, could be helpful in our search to learn the possible challenges

our James Clarkson met during his similar Revolutionary War experience. Sullivan's preface, which is remarkable and delightful in itself, was written in Philadelphia on 22 Apr 1778. He tells us that he set about writing this report so he would not be lost in oblivion, and because being encouraged to learn and always pursue any interest by his father, he chose to enlist in order to travel, and found himself with plenty of time to write.

The early part of Sullivan's Journal coincides somewhat in time and place with some of the locations and activities of James. John Marsden, a British genealogist employed by Mary Clarkson Buchholz (HCR 62, Box 7, Belle Fourche, SD 57717), has determined that our James was with the British 54th Regiment of Foot. He encountered several other British soldiers named James Clarkson but was able to eliminate them as possibilities. The following chronology combines some activities of Thomas Sullivan with those of James Clarkson and other Revolutionary actions of note. It's important to realize that I am only listing some of the actions he records, and that he only recorded actions he saw or was apprised of, therefore omitting many British actions unknown to him.

CHRONOLOGY (interpretive) of JAMES CLARKSON

- 1748Apr16 James Clarkson, eldest son of Peter Clarkson and Anne Consterdine, baptized at Blackley Parish, Manchester, Lancashire, England.
(Blackley Parish, St. Peter's Church Register)
- 1762Jan2 A British soldier named James Clarkson appears on the muster of John DeButt's Co, 54th Regiment of Foot, stationed at the British garrison at Gibraltar just off the southern coast of Spain from at least 1760 to 1768. If he is our James, he was only 13 years old, assuming he was baptized soon after his birth. There were soldiers as young as 12, but rarely. He is in the same company in July 1762 and Jan 1763.
(WO12/6398)
- 1763Jun29 James Clarkson on muster of Edmond Eyre's Co, 54th Reg of Foot. He is in the same company at Gibraltar in Jan 1764 and July 1764.
(WO12/6398)
- 1765Jan5 James Clarkson on muster of George Ridsdale's Co, 54th Reg of Foot. He is in the same company at Gibraltar in Jul 1765, Jan 1766, July 1766, Jan 1767, Jul 1767 and Jan 1768.
(WO12/6398)
- 1770Jul30 George Ridsdale's Co, 54th Reg of Foot, was in Granard, Ireland by this time, but almost all musters are missing from this date to 1774. James is not in surviving musters. This time gap could allow one James to leave service and another to join, or rejoin. Our James would now be 22. We know he had time to be trained as a weaver by his father Peter (d. Dec 1784), and that our James wrote a Treatise on Weaving.
(WO12/6398)

- 1774Aug5 James Clarkson in George Ridsdale's Co, 54th Reg of Foot, at Cork, Ireland. He is in the same company in Oct 1774 and Apr 1775, still at Cork.
(WO12/6398)
- 1775Feb5 Thomas Sullivan, age 20, enlists on Sunday with 20 other recruits in the 49th Reg of Foot at Dublin, Ireland, under Maj. Gen. Alexander Maitland. On 20 Feb they completed their march to Cork.
(Sullivan's Journal, p.7)
- 1775Mar8 Their brief training continued in Cork and on this day his 49th Reg paraded on the South-mall, and marched to the Barracks in which the 54th Reg of Foot then lay, where they were inspected. James Clarkson was serving at this time in the 54th. The Barrack-yard of the 54th was probably used regularly for inspections.
(Sullivan's Journal, p.8)
- 1775Mar25 Transports arrived at the Cove, Cork's harbour at the mouth of the River Lee.
(Sullivan's Journal, p.9)
- 1775Apr28 Bad weather held them up, but their fleet of 23 sails finally successfully weighed anchor, Thomas being on the Diana. Their route cleared off from land NE of Kinsale.
(Sullivan's Journal, p.11-12)
- 1775Jun17 Thomas Sullivan arrives with his British Regiment in Boston and he thoroughly describes the Battle of Bunker Hill which met them at their disembarcation.
(Sullivan's Journal, p.14-20)
- 1775Jul17 James Clarkson still in George Ridsdale's Co, 54th Reg of Foot, but they are now at Dingle, Ireland.
(WO12/6398)
- 1775Oct16 James Clarkson is now in John Gordon's Co, 54th Reg of Foot, and they are at Carrick on Shannon, Ireland.
(WO12/6398)
- 1776Jan9 Thomas Sullivan is appointed clerk to his 49th Reg of Foot and so was writing all the time they remained in Boston, doing no other duty. The transactions or Orders of the Regiment, together with all general Orders are kept in a large Folio Book, procured for that purpose, as also all Letters received from the War Office, all Monthly Returns and Courts-martial are wrote in Books, and kept with ye. Regiment.

The winter weather was extreme, causing much suffering. The battles continued with the Rebels all around Boston and the British became very vicious, burning everything. Sullivan makes a list of all Regiments serving in Boston; the 54th was not shown.
(Sullivan's Journal, p. 32-35)

- 1776Jan10 James Clarkson is now in John Breese's Co, 54th Reg of Foot, and they are on board the "Lord North" a transport ship in Cork Harbour, Ireland. Muster, taken on board, was their last before arriving in America. He was in Ireland almost a year and a half. (WO12/6398)
- 1776May In the 44th Foot another James Clarkson appears in a May 1776 muster, and again in Jan 1777, although he has moved to a different company. His name again appears among casualties in a 7 Jan 1778 Philadelphia muster, saying he died 7 Jan 1778. Apparently this was not our James. (WO12/5637)
- 1776Jun10 After seeing hard duty in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Sullivan's 49th regiment in a fleet of 150 sail weighed anchor from Halifax bound for New York, arriving 3 July. (Sullivan's Journal, p.44))
- 1776Jul3 Gen. Howe's fleet (49th included) sailed from the Light-house to Prince's Bay above the Narras, and landed on Staten Island; ye Rebels were firing at the transports during the time they were passing the Narras, from the shore of Long Island. Gen. Howe strongly forbid any plundering (under pain of death) when he learned many inhabitants were loyal to the British. Sullivan describes Staten Island as 18 miles long by 12 miles wide, very fertile land with mostly Dutch and French settlers, but no town of any note. (Sullivan's Journal, p.45)
- 1776Aug1 Lieut. Gen. Clinton, having with him Lt. Gen. Earl Cornwallis, arrived with a large fleet of transports from South Carolina. He had under his command the 15th, 28th, 33rd, 37th, 46th, 54th, and 47th Regiments. (James Clarkson was in the 54th). Sullivan records that each of these Regiments was "put into" a specific Brigade, and the 54th Reg of Foot was put into the 5th Brigade. He lists thousands of other troops that arrived to support the British around this time. Apparently most were joining them on Staten Island. (Sullivan's Journal, p.46-47)
- 1776Aug11 James Clarkson a private in Capt. John Breese's Co, 54th Reg of Foot, at Staten Island. (WO12/6398)
- 1776Aug20 The whole army marched from Cantonments to the landing place at Prince's Bay where they all embarked. Each Regiment (except the Highlanders and Guards) had but one transport, on board of which was all their camp equipage & other necessaries. The Light Infantry and Grenadiers of the 7 Regiments arriving from South Carolina were made into two battallions, which made a third battallion of Light Infantry and a third battallion of Grenadiers. Each British regiment had one company of Grenadiers, tall, strong men, originally picked for throwing grenades. They were elite troops and were used for service requiring experience and courage. (Sullivan's Journal, p.47)

- 1776Aug22 When the weather cleared this day, the whole army were ready together in flat-boats to land on Long Island, which they did without opposition at the SE end, at a place called Gravesend, near the Narras, the sight “very beautiful and delightful to any English soldier or subject, to see near 24,000 men ready to land in a moment.” (Sullivan’s Journal, p.48)
- 1776Aug27 At 8 in the evening the whole army formed a line of march from Graves end and Utrick. Sullivan gives an extensive account of actions following this date, giving evidence that the superior force of the British overwhelmed the poor Rebels. (Sullivan’s Journal, p.49-52)
- 1776Sep15 On this day, the Rebels having evacuated New York soon after the British landed, the 5th Brigade (into which the 54th Reg of James had been put) took possession of the works in the evening. The 5th was now one of the four Brigades in the Second Division, under command of Lt. Gen Percy, and under him Maj Gen Pigot, Maj Gen Jones, Brig Gen Smith, and Brig Gen Matthews. Their four brigades were: the 2nd, which the 49 Reg Foot of Thomas was now in, the 3rd, the 5th, and the Guards. This day Lord Dunmore (John Murray, the last Royal Governor of Virginia), went ashore and hoisted ye Royal Standard of Great Britain there. (Sullivan’s Journal, p.53-58)
- 1776Oct13 British Capt. Thomas Pringle defeats the American fleet under Benedict Arnold on Lake Champlain. After two days the rebels retired to Ft. Ticonderoga. (Sullivan’s Journal, p.87-90)
- 1776Oct20 Actually Marsden shows this as 1778, but refers to it as the “following muster,” so I feel there must be a typo somewhere along the line. James Clarkson is in the muster of John Breese’ Co. Strangely the name James Clarkson also appears (first time) in the muster of Capt. Robt Rannie’s Co, but it is on the casualty list as shown below @ 1777Jul18. This confusion of dates needs to be figured out. (WO12/6398)
- 1776Oct27 The regiment of Thomas Sullivan is marched out toward King’s Bridge, returning successful that evening from their task to discover the Rebel’s situation. Giving no different date, he says that Gen. Percy at the head of the 3rd and 5th Brigades (James’) advanced from the Heights of Haerlem, and attacking the enemy with cannon and howitzers, repulsed them to the borders of Ft. Washington. Haerlem Heights was a rocky ridge that ran several miles along the Hudson at the north end of Manhattan Isle.
- Chasseurs were also under the command of Percy defending the Heights of Haerlem. “The Chasseurs which are excellent good marksmen, and have all raffle barrels, were in the front and killed or wounded no less than 7 or 8 of ye Rebels a day across the Gut (rivulet). They are sure if any man came within shot of them to hit him, if he was not under cover. They were always upon the Flanks of the Army, on the march; and in the front when they were encamped. They hit a Crown Piece at 100 yards distance; and that for a dozen times together. The men serve 7 years, as to a trade, before they

are admitted into those Companies, and are so expert in shooting, that if an Officer sees them miss the object he fires upon, they oblige them immediately to serve among the Hessian Regiments, in the ranks, which they deem to be a very great punishment. The Chausseurs in camp seldom drew any provisions except Rum, they being always upon the Flanks or in front, and having the plundering of everything, which they do without scruple, occasioned their foraging for themselves.
(Sullivan's Journal, p.61-66)

- 1776Nov16 When Rebel forces abandoned White Plains their communication with Fort Washington was cut off. Ft. Washington, on the east bank of the Hudson and 14 miles from New York, and considered almost impregnable, was opposite Ft. Lee on the New Jersey shore. Thus Rebels commanded navigation of the upper Hudson. But the British planned a four-pronged attack which they implemented when a demand for surrender was rebuffed. The first prong was commanded by Lt. Gen Knyphausen, the second under Gen Matthews, the third was a feint by the 42nd Regiment, and the 4th was led by Gen. Lord Percy. James Clarkson may have been in the force led by Percy. In spite of some troops in one action being led to a wrong ferry, the British were successful, and the Rebels were forced to surrender Ft. Washington, giving up arms and stores, and prisoners of war, amounting to 2700 men.
(Sullivan's Journal, p.76-83)
- 1776Nov20 Four days later British forces took Ft. Lee with a large number of troops mostly under command of Lieut Gen. Earl Cornwallis, having gone undiscovered up the Hudson the night before. They would have surrounded 2000 men at Ft. Lee, NJ, had they not been alerted by a countryman. They took part of Mr. Washington's Baggage and he himself but narrowly escaped thru Hackinsack. (Sullivan's Journal. p.83-86)
- 1776Nov28 Embarked at New York: A Detachment of the 17th Light Dragoons Royal Artillery; the 3rd Battallion of Grenadiers of the 3rd Battallion Light-Infantry; the 3rd and 5th Brigades British; and two Hessian Brigades (Lossbergs and Schmidts). All were under command of Lt. Gen Clinton and Lt. Gen Percy; part sailed round Sandy Hook and part sailed up East River. The whole fleet was under command of Sir Peter Parker. Upon arrival in Rhode Island Harbour, the inhabitants of Newport (chief town of the province) burned American vessels in the harbor and fled. British troops landed and took the town without opposition. On 30 Nov Gen. Wm. Howe put out a proclamation, he being charged with restoring Peace to His Majesties Colonies. James Clarkson was probably with the above mentioned 5th Brigade British while in Newport. If so, we must determine how and when he got to the area of Rawling's Mill, PA by Sept 1777.
(Sullivan's Journal, p.90-92)
- 1776Dec1 Lord Cornwallis's Corp marched toward Brunswick (NJ), the Rebels fleeing hurriedly toward Princeton, preventing passage of the British over the Raritan by breaking up the Brunswick Bridge. By 7 Dec the Rebels abandoned Princeton. Meanwhile Lt. Gen Knyphausen and his troops took post at the recently captured Ft. Washington, renamed in honor of Knyphausen. They maintained that fort up the Hudson the ensuing winter.
(Sullivan's Journal, p.92-93)

- 1776Dec8 Washington's troops had escaped across the Delaware on the 7th and 8th. Lord Cornwallis took half his force 13 miles above Trenton to Corriel's Ferry, hoping to secure boats, only to discover the Rebels had destroyed or secured them all to the other side. The other part of his army he had sent straight to Trenton in pursuit of the Rebels. Since Sullivan also reports on battles in which he is not engaged, it is sometimes hard to determine where he is. But for several weeks he remained in the area of Amboy, Elizabethtown, Brunswick and Princeton.
(Sullivan's Journal, p.93-97)
- 1776Dec14 Lord Cornwallis, seeing his passage of the Delaware impracticable, took post at Pennington (a few miles SW of Princeton), while the other half of his troops stayed at Trenton until this day. Seeing the weather extremely severe, too harsh to keep the field, they went into Winter Cantonments in the area, and Cornwallis having desired to return to Britain, the Jersey command was given to Major-general Grant. They found plenty of provisions left by the hasty retreat of the Rebels across New Jersey.
(Sullivan's Journal, p.94-95)
- 1776Dec25 Washington re-crosses the Delaware to surprise the British (Hessian) troops wassailing at Trenton, NJ on Christmas Night. Washington and his army, being chased down from New York, had crossed the river into Bucks County where they took refuge. While in Bucks County, Washington stayed at the Keith house on the slope of Jericho Mountain just above McKonkey's Ferry. His officers, Greene, Sullivan, Knox and Hamilton, were quartered at nearby farmhouses. This Christmas night was the first move that Washington made towards returning to New Jersey where he eventually succeeded in chasing the British back up to New York again.
(Charlotte S. Pervy, Bucks County Scrapbook)
- The report of Washington's famous success given by Sullivan is brief and described as a "misfortune," caused by Col. Rall (in command of three Battallions of Hessians, 50 Chasseurs, and 20 Light Dragoons) having quit his post at Trenton to advance against the enemy instead of defending the village. Most retreated to Bordentown and Princeton, which town was 45 miles from New York and 40 miles from Philadelphia. He describes Princetown as compact though small, having a good college built of stone and sufficient to hold 400 students. But he admits that the British army while there "spoiled and plundered a good library that was in it. There is a sett of organs, and a nice Chappel....it is built in a plentiful but woody country and seen at a great distance."
(Sullivan's Journal, p.96-97)
- 1777Jan2-3 Lord Cornwallis, deferring his departure to England, advanced on the Rebels being posted at Trenton. The Rebels had been largely reinforced with troops from Virginia, Maryland, and the militia of Pennsylvania. With this attack, the Rebels in the night quitted Trenton and circled by Allentown (NJ) up to Princeton. They were very superior to Col. Mawhood in charge there, and abandoning Princeton the British made the best of their way back to Brunswick. When the British re-attacked Princeton, the

Rebels retreated northward toward Kingstown. Gen. Mercer of VA was killed in the Battle of Princeton. Cornwallis, declining to pursue further, returned to Brunswick. (Sullivan's Journal, p.98-102)

- 1777Jan4 The whole army and baggage arrived early morning at Brunswick Landing, where they lay during the winter on either side of the Raritan, convenient enough in case of enemy attack from either side. The British departure from Trenton and Princeton greatly animated the Rebels so that they crowded from all parts of the country. During winter foraging out of Brunswick, British troops were often attacked but with little success. (Sullivan's Journal, p.101)
- 1777Feb10 A Detachment of 170 men of the 26th Reg. under Maj. Gordon, marched from Richmond to Staten Island and embarked for Sandy Hook to cut off a party of Rebels stationed at Neversink (NJ). Taken prisoner were 72 men, many having Oath of Allegiance Certificates, to which they had subscribed to cover their Rebel deceptions. (Sullivan's Journal, p.104-105)
- 1777Feb21 A foraging party went out towards Bound Brook and returned having defeated a large body of Rebels, taking all their stores, 200 head of cattle, some sheep, and forage. (Sullivan's Journal, p.105-106)
- 1777Mar15 Sir William Howe, one of His Majesties Commissioners for restoring Peace to the Colonies, General and Commander-in-Chief of all forces, puts out a Proclamation from his New York headquarters that all who surrender on or before 1 May next will be pardoned, their estates returned, and other very liberal guarantees are made. A good number of Rebels from the area of Brunswick took advantage of the offer. (Sullivan's Journal, p.106-107)
- 1777Mar27 A large storage depot of the Rebels is destroyed at Peek's Kill high up the Hudson. Included were 150 new wagons, immense quantities of food, arms and boats. (Sullivan's Journal, p.108-109)
- 1777Apr In the 35th Foot muster in April 1777 is another James Clarkson. He reappears in the June 1778 muster, and the 19 Aug 1780 muster taken at St. Lucia saying casualty, died 15 July 1780. Obviously this was not our James. (WO12/4949)
- 1777Apr12 Generals Cornwallis, Grant, Matthews and Leslie march from Brunswick and surprise a large enemy force at Bound Brook commanded by Gen. Lincoln. Thomas Sullivan's 49th Reg Foot of the 2nd Brigade was with the British force. They killed 100 and took 73 prisoners, among them Lincoln's Aid-de-Camps. (Sullivan's Journal, p.109-110)
- 1777Apr27 Proclamation issued that every man who enlisted in the Provincial Corps, then raising, would receive 200 acres of land. This might be indicative that the British were experiencing more desertions than Sullivan knew of, or was willing to record. Instead he indicates that Rebels were deserting daily to the army at Brunswick and other posts.

Following an interesting description of Brunswick, where many British quartered during the winter past, Sullivan mentions (without giving a date) that there arrived at Brunswick from Newport, Rhode Island, the 3rd Battallion of Light Infantry and the 3rd Battallion of Grenadiers. In a confused statement he explains they were each divided into two parts, making 2 infantry and 2 grenadier battallions. Having heard nothing more of James Clarkson's 54th Reg Foot in the 5th Brigade, who we think went off to Rhode Island on Nov 28 with Genl's Clinton and Percy, this may be a clue that troops sent to Rhode Island earlier were being used elsewhere. (Sullivan's Journal, p.110-115)

1777May15 The whole Army at Brunswick and the suburbs is encamped on both sides of the River. (Sullivan's Journal, p.114)

1777Jun11 Gen. Sir William Howe, and some British and Hessian Corps join the Army under the command of Lt.Gen.Cornwallis at Brunswick. Crossing the Delaware River at Trenton again being possible, battallions are again put into the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Brigades (no 5th Brigade is mentioned), 1st and 3rd under Gen. Vaughn, 2nd and 4th under Gen. Grant. Those remaining at Brunswick were under Gen. Matthews. (Sullivan's Journal, p.115-116)

1777Jun14 In a five-day effort from June 14-19, as the large British force moved toward the Delaware, they were so harrassed by the Rebels who secreted themselves in the woods, that Cornwallis (was he possibly influenced by Howe) quickly decided to withdraw from New Jersey, and returned to their camp at Brunswick. (Sullivan's Journal, p.116-117)

1777Jun22 British Troops struck camp at Brunswick to march toward Amboy, being slightly annoyed at the rear by Rebels who were quickly repulsed. Sullivan implies that they camped that evening at Amboy, intending to cross over to Staten Island and from there to embark. The chronology of his Journal seems confused here, or else they got to Amboy (a 10 to 12 mi. march from Brunswick), but being harrassed by Rebels quickly left and didn't get back there until June 28. He indicates that they were slightly re-grouped before crossing over to Staten Island and this time mention is made of a 5th Brigade under Brig. Gen. Leslie. It's possible, but not sure, that this Brigade included James Clarkson. (Sullivan's Journal, p.118-120)

1777Jun26 Being harrassed by the Rebels, it was judged advisable to make a movement that might lead to an attack, which was done at 3 a.m. The right column, led by generals Cornwallis, Grant, Matthews, Leslie, and Col. Donop, took the route by Woodbridge towards Scotch Plains. The left column under Stirne, Vaughan, Grey, Cleaveland and Agnew marched by Metuchin Meeting House to join the rear of the right column in the road to Scotch Plains. Cornwallis discovered the enemy, led by Lord Sterling, was superior in number and advantageously posted in a thick wood with artillery well disposed. Nevertheless Sullivan reports that they "chased" the Rebels as far north as Westfield where they spent the night. (Sullivan's Journal, p.122-123)

1777Jun28 They marched from Westfield on the 27th, spent that night at Raway, and arriving at Amboy on the 28th “took up our former encampment, where we built wigwams, for we had no tents.”
(Sullivan’s Journal, p. 122)

1777Jun30 The troops landed in Staten Island at Amboy Ferry that morning, Cornwallis in the rear guard at 3 p.m. The main body camped in and about Richmond, that being Headquarters at that time.
(Sullivan’s Journal, p.123)

1777Jul8 The troops embarked on board their different transports at Prince’s Bay, except the Light Infantry, Grenadiers, Riflemen Corps, Chausseurs and Yaughers, which embarked next day.
(Sullivan’s Journal, p.123)

*It is clear that the British are pulling out to take a new approach, and indeed the war does go on for a considerable time, with this major part of their force circling down to Chesapeake Bay and eventually approaching Pennsylvania again from the south. But as the following record shows, James Clarkson had definitely deserted by 18 July, and we know that on 29 Sept he was at Rawlings Mill, PA, not far from Reading. Our challenge is to discover when, where and how he deserted, and where and how he remained hidden until he got his pass as a deserter.

1777Jul18 James Clarkson appears in a muster (date unclear) of Capt. Robt Ranney’s Co, 54th Foot, but is shown on a “Casualty List Since 25 Jan 1777” with the notation that he DESERTED 18 July 1777. This IS our James Clarkson. In the immense confusion of the British Army in New Jersey this July, company musters were probably not very regularly taken, and he may have been missing a while before 18 July.
(WO12/6398)

Marsden makes the following helpful assumption, though it too contains a typo: “It would appear that James Clarkson transferred from Breese’s company to Rannie’s some time between the August 1766 (he means 1776) and October 1778 (does he mean 1776?) musters. It is suspected that for some reason this fact was not properly noted by Breese’s company and so his name appeared in the 1778 muster in error. His appearance for the first time in Rannie’s muster, even as a deserter, makes it clear that they believed he was a member of their company. This may reflect the difficulties in maintaining an effective administration under the pressures of warfare.”

We must determine under whose command Capt. Breese and Capt. Rannie served, and the location of their respective companies in 1777 from Jan thru Sept.

1777Jul20 The Fleet dropped down the Narras to Sandy Hook, and it took the whole day and part of the next morning before the whole were at anchor near the lighthouse, the wind being contrary. (Sullivan’s Journal, p.123)

- 1777Jul23 All things being in readines, the Admiral weighed anchor at 8 o'clock in ye morning at Sandy Hook, and the whole Fleet after him. It was 12 o'clock before they were all under sail, the first being obliged to lie to, until the last part cleared out the Hook. The Fleet consisted of seven Men of War of the Line, several Frigates, Sloops of War, Armed Vessels and Scooners, with upwards of two hundred sail of Transports. We steered our course to the southward, keeping in with ye land.
(Sullivan's Journal, p.123)
- 1777Aug25 After a difficult voyage the Fleet made the mouth of Chesapeake Bay 14 Aug. They passed Annapolis and Baltimore and landed at Elk (River) Ferry on 25 Aug in two columns, the first under Cornwallis at Elk Ferry, the second under Knyphausen at Cecil Courthouse (Maryland). Marching to a small town called Head of Elk (at the head of the river), they learned that the inhabitants had fled, and that Gen. Washington had dined there the day before under a strong guard of Light Dragoons.
(Sullivan's Journal, p.126)
- 1777Sep11 The British fought skirmishes with Rebel troops as they marched into Pennsylvania, trailing Washington and finally being only four miles apart. On the night of 8 Sept Washington left Wilmington by the Lancaster Road and at 2 o'clock the next morning crossed Brandywine Creek at Chad's-ford, taking post on the heights on the east side. The British began their march on 9 Sept towards New Garden and Hokessen Meeting House, joined their two forces near Kennett Square, and marched on to Brandywine. At daybreak on the 11th the Battle of Brandywine began. Sullivan gives a lengthy, detailed account of this devastating battle that cost many lives on both sides, ending by saying "in the morning there was not a man of the enemy to be seen."
(Sullivan's Journal, p.129-136)
- 1777Sep14 Lt. Col. Loos, with the combined Battalion of Rhall's Brigade, escorted the wounded and sick to Wilmington, being joined two days after by the battallion of Mirbach. This same day Sullivan was sent to receive General Orders from the 23rd Battallion and on his return was called upon by Lt. Col. Calder to know who was the owner of some mutton that was roasting at the company fire. When he could not tell him, Sullivan was reduced to serve as a private, and Calder also abused him very grossly. After that time he did not write or act as clerk to the Battallion.
(Sullivan's Journal, p.136)
- 1777Sep18 The British Army joined in the Lancaster Road at the White Horse, 25 miles from Philadelphia, and marched to Truduffin, where many Rebels deserted to them.
(Sullivan's Journal, p.137)
- 1777Sep20 A British troop under Maj. Gen. Grey attacks by surprise the troop of American Gen. Wayne at Whiteland Twp, killing and wounding not less than 300 in their huts.
(Sullivan's Journal, p.138)
- 1777Sep25 The Rebels retreated Lancaster and Reading roads to Skippack Creek about 20 miles, and left a clear passage for the British, which marched in two columns to

Germantown, within six miles of Philadelphia.
(Sullivan's Journal, p.139)

1777Sep26 Lord Cornwallis with the British Grenadiers, and two Battallions of Hessian Grenadiers, two troops of Light Dragoons, and a Detachment of the heavy Artillery, took possession of Philadelphia.
(Sullivan's Journal, p.139)

* * *

Thomas Sullivan's Journal continues thru July 1778 with many more details of the Revolution. But the purpose of this paper is to uncover some possibilities for the experiences of our ancestor James Clarkson from the time he entered the British Army until he deserted during the Revolution, and we have arrived at that time. It would be a great bonus to discover how he made his way to Essex County, Virginia. The following few chronological entries bring this comparison to an end, hoping that all will lead to some interesting discoveries.

* * *

1777Sep29 James Clarkson receives a pass from the American Army as follows: Headquarters, Rawling's Mills, September 29, 1777. Permit James Clarkson, a deserter from the British Army, to pass from hence to Reading to find Employment. He is by trade a weaver. James Pickering, agent
(Clarkson Family Record)

Having searched extensively to locate Rawling's Mills, where Pickering issued this passport, my best judgement leads to the property of a large Quaker family named Rawlings in Buck's County PA. In the 1790 census was a Joseph Rawlings, a Quaker weaver, who lived in Richland Twp, and also had land in Milford Twp on a watercourse. Other Rawlings were in the area which is 30 miles NE of Reading. I romantically decide that James hid with this Quaker weaving family until he could surrender safely to American Forces. We need to locate James Pickering, agent, on 29 Sept 1777. He was probably a brother or relative of Gen. Timothy Pickering. We also must find where the 54th Foot was serving on 18 July 1777.

1777Dec 13 Thomas Sullivan marries Sarah Stoneman in Philadelphia.
(Sullivan's Journal, p.162)

1778Jun14 James Clarkson marries Mary Adams in Essex Co, VA. There is still the slight possibility that James found Mary in Pennsylvania and married her after they got to Virginia. But their marriage is shown in an Essex Co Court record, signed by Jesse Carter, the resident (but transient) Episcopal minister in Essex at the time.
(Essex Co, VA Court Rec)

- 1778Jun25 Thomas Sullivan and other companions desert the British army near Crosswicks, New Jersey and make their way to Philadelphia. Thomas' wife Sarah is with him.
(Sullivan's Journal, p.221-224)
- 1778Jun28 Thomas and companions arrive at Philadelphia "where upwards of 800 deserters arrived before us, the most part of which, having received three days provisions and passes, went towards Reading.
(Sullivan's Journal, p.224)
- 1778July4 Thomas, now employed as steward to Maj. Gen Green's family, Quarter-Master General of the American Army, leaves Philadelphia to spend the month of July with Gen. Green, moving thru Pennsylvania and New Jersey, toward New York.
(Sullivan's Journal, p.229-231)
- 1778July25 Thomas, with the army force of Maj. Gen. Green, arrives at White Plains, NY, and a short time later his wife Sarah arrives from Philadelphia.
(Sullivan's Journal, p.231-232)

* * * * *

The original Thomas Sullivan Journal is at the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia and consists of over 400 hand printed pages. It came to the attention of the editor, Joseph Lee Boyle of Birdsboro, PA, who published the volume I am using (paper-back) in 1997, under the title "From Redcoat to Rebel, the Thomas Sullivan Journal." Boyle says:

Sullivan's printing was frequently so precise that the pages resemble typescript of an archaic form. The many italics are as written in the manuscript. The journal has been transcribed from the original as accurately as possible. All spellings are Sullivan's. Questionable words and letters are shown in brackets. Notes have been kept to a minimum.

Appendix C: Weaving

Lancashire in the Eighteenth Century: Towns, Trade and Society Lancashire Inventions and the Human Being

As has already been shown, Lancashire life was becoming more and more inseparable from the textile industries. Yet the changes of the eighteenth century hardly seemed to indicate that a new world was to arise in the rather dank fields and valleys in the south and east of the county. By 1750, the English cotton industry was mainly concentrated in Lancashire, although there was a cotton-linen industry in Scotland. The most commonly produced fabric was fustian, which has a linen warp and cotton weft; the warp-thread is that which is laid away from the weaver in the process of cloth-making on the handloom. As the alternating threads are open and shut to make the 'shed', and as the shuttle is passed through this space, so the warp-threads are subjected to extra strain. Accordingly, strong threads are needed, and so linen was employed in the fustian industry. Meanwhile, Lancashire inventors sought to make a cotton thread which was strong enough for the same purpose.

Despite a series of experiments in machine-spinning, not all of them in Lancashire, the yarn was spun on the domestic spinning-wheel before 1750 in homes scattered throughout the countryside. Fustian-weaving was well established in central Lancashire, and Manchester had an important velvet industry. The rather weak, lumpy weft thread of the old-style spinner could be used to make velvet with its 'furred' surface, and almost any diligent person could spin yarn of that kind. But the weaving of east Lancashire, then engaged in using both woollen and cotton yarn, was becoming more skilled and more varied.

It was in this territory, in the small town of Bury that John Kay, expert technician and reedmaker (the reed is a comb-like device for spacing out the warp-threads), found a way of making the handloom more efficient. Hitherto, the broad type of handloom had been a clumsy object, requiring two men to throw the shuttle from one side to the other. Kay's flying shuttle was a mechanically propelled shuttle on small wheels, 'fired' from one side to the other by 'pickers' (strikers) worked by a lanyard which the weaver held in one hand. Hence one man could work a broad loom on his own at a much greater speed. Though the invention was made in 1733, it was nearly a generation later that it became fully established in central Lancashire cotton-weaving.

Thanks partially to Kay's invention, the shortage of good weft became acute, especially during the Seven Years War (1756-63), and stimulated by a Royal Society of Arts award scheme, skilful contrivers were at work to solve the problem. In this way James Hargreaves, a former weaver of Standhill near Blackburn, an inventor with more than one achievement to his name, produced the jenny (1764). This was in essence a framework with a hand-cranked device that fed a row of bobbins with yarn, and hence simulated a row of hand-spinners. A carriage imitated the walking to and fro of the spinners, and a lifting wire or bar enabled the machine to impart the twist to each thread as it was fed to the top of each bobbin.

The first jennies (the word means 'engine') were small; later ones were too large for the room of a cottage, and so this machine tended to be moved into small workshops or even factories, where it remained a hand-operated device. Although it survived the first generation of cotton mills, it also

aided the destruction of the fireside spinner, with his or her addition to family earnings. For a time, it greatly increased such earnings and, vastly, the output of weft yarn. By the 1780's somewhere between 5,000 and 10,000 families in Lancashire were dependent upon it, although the American War of Independence, with the first factories, had brought a severe crisis.

These inventions, then, affected the lives of thousands, and were to influence the destinies of millions more indirectly. The problem of strong warp yarn, preferably of cotton, remained a serious one, and was solved by the development of the water-frame and the mule. The first of these was early installed in the factory or cotton 'mill', a form of productive organisation even more potent than the inventions themselves. Yet the factory machinery was based on two simple concepts, both directed to the making of strong warp. One of these, the use of frictional rollers to draw out the fibres of cotton before spinning, had already been developed by Lewis Paul in 1738; the other was a long-used spinning device known as the flier, which spun the thread as it was wound on to a bobbin. Richard Arkwright, the Preston-born barber, used other men's ideas to combine these two concepts and to make the water-frame, so called because it could be driven by water power in a factory. The frame produced the strong thread which was needed.

After building mills in Derbyshire, Arkwright erected one at Birkacre near Chorley in 1777. Collinson and Watson started a mill in Preston in the same year, and Robert Peel, of the famous family, had opened a mill at Bury in 1774. Small mills were at first common, many of them converted from other uses.

The domestic worker, scattered through the Lancashire folds and lanes, was feeling the pressure of workshop and factory-produced yarn during the years of the American War of Independence, and the stoppage of cotton supplies from America in 1779, resulting in unemployment and misery, brought bitter feelings into the open. Rioters in central Lancashire attacked Arkwright's factory at Birkacre, but they also directed their anger at jenny workshops at Aspull, Leigh, Golborne, Bolton, Blackburn and Balderstone. It is interesting to note that jennies below twenty-four spindles in capacity were spared; the attackers were protesting at the stealing of work by the larger machines and by the richer employers who owned them. Thus began an age of industrial tension and conflict, in which domestic workers took a leading part. It is quite untrue that factories were seats of class warfare at this stage, but they were a part-cause of it.

Meanwhile, the factory system grew apace, but not before yet another inventor had profoundly influenced local events. Very few of Lancashire's textile inventors were armchair men, and the need for strong but fine warp yarn, still in short supply, brought Samuel Crompton of Bolton, another southern Lancastrian with years of textile experience, into the field with his spinning mule (1779). This combined the form and operation of the jenny with Arkwright-type rollers, and the device is easily recognised by the moving wheeled carriage. Its impact was so great that Bolton became the centre of fine cotton spinning, and its operators could extract fantastic lengths of thread from a pound of cotton. In the meantime it remained a hand-powered machine, used in small workshops in Bolton yards, and spinning the fine yarn used in muslin weaving. (Only in early 1973 were the last Lancashire mules removed from a factory in Farnworth, after the machine, power-driven in huge mills, had made the international reputation of the Bolton area.)

But there was no sudden transition from the small workshop to the large factory; small mills were common, and the relatively few large mills, which tended to stand in detached situations, were financed by the merchant capital of the great dealers in fustian and calico like Peter Drinkwater and Joseph Thackeray at Manchester, or William Douglas and the Peels, each of whom had a mill in the southern or Manchester area. By 1800 there was a visible concentration of mills in the latter district, but there were many 'country' mills also.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE FACTORY

The factory or mill has rightly been seen as representing a totally new way of industrial life, with its insistence on rules and discipline, and its strict time-keeping, together with the dictation of work speeds enforced by powered machinery. The elegant little belfries of the old mills represented a strait-jacket on a generation which had kept its own inner time and worked by the sun and the seasons. However, the adult male factory hand was in a clear minority. Sometimes whole families were recruited in order to provide supplies of child or female labour, as in the case of the Peels at Bury. Many mill-owners used 'apprentice' children from distant poor law authorities, and the treatment of these unfortunates varied according to situation and motive on the part of owner or overlooker. There has been some controversy over the general treatment of mill children; the implied or direct condemnations by Sir Robert Peel the elder, or Robert Owen, make much of it otiose (to be in vain).

The factories' effect on the home and the family was for the time being more momentous. Carding and spinning had been transferred to the factory almost completely by the 1790's, and the women and children who would have worked at those jobs applied themselves to the loom instead. The cotton weaver, whose machine remained hand-operated, multiplied in thousands, whether making muslins or coarser fabrics like calico, and the cotton weaving began to creep into the former woollen and worsted areas like Rossendale, calico taking over in Colne.

THE WEAVERS

The weaver enjoyed a nominal freedom that the factory worker did not, but the raw material was not his, he was often dependent upon a master for warps and wages, and he was tied to an exhausting and often unhealthy job. There were, however, many different types of weaver, and much of the work was done in rural conditions. Town weavers in Bolton and Blackburn often occupied cellars, and among these would be the weavers of fancy goods, the skilled men whose work earned them high wages in the 1790's. The trade was booming until the end of that decade, and migrants flooded into the towns from the abandoned lead mines of Derbyshire, from unemployed woollen looms in east Lancashire, from sailcloth looms in Warrington, or the fields and farms of the northwest. It was stated that if a woman's husband (in eg Wigan) enlisted in the Napoleonic Wars, and she then turned weaver and instructed her children in the art, then the family might 'live better since the husband enlisted than before'. (1799). But the trade was exposed to the most violent fluctuations, and the steady growth of the weaving element through the whole of south and east Lancashire compounded a vulnerable population.

By 1830, the weavers in Lancashire alone had reached an estimated 100,000, and most of these were in Bolton and Preston districts, and in the eastern towns and valleys. Many of these must have been part-timers working in the countryside. Between one in six and one in seven of the population of Lancashire seems to have been dependent upon handloom weaving at the peak of the industry, although it should be borne in mind that many families had between two and three looms. These people were to be exposed to grim privation in the generation following the Napoleonic Wars. Another major invention, that of powerloom weaving, was to have vast repercussions, in that the handloom weaver was to be threatened by factory machinery and was to be inexorably destroyed as a member of an occupational group.

FACTORY WORKERS AND MASTERS

What of the factory workers? Although the statistics of the age are unreliable, we know that the Manchester 'area', including presumably Bolton and Bury, contained at the end of the wars between 43 and 70 cotton mills with an average of just over 300 persons to a mill (1815-16). The total labour force, then, cannot have exceeded 23,000 people, chiefly women and children. Since the population of the same area, Salford Hundred, was then about 400,000, the factory worker was as yet hardly typical.

The employing class of mill-owners was made up of a varied and remarkable group of men, many of whom had arisen not from the poorest circumstances, but from other branches of the textile industry, like merchanting and putting-out. Some, like the Eccles family of Darwen and Blackburn, or the Sudells of the latter town, or the already mentioned and famous Peels, were of yeoman origin, and each of these families had risen far by the early 1800's. Some employers started their careers as grocers or drapers, and a good many commenced with little education. Climbing the social ladder (social mobility) there often was, but it could be spread over two or three generations.

Even in 1831, Lancashire owed a great deal of its individually accumulated wealth to commerce rather than to factory production. In that year, Liverpool had more 'capitalists, bankers, professional and other educated men' in its immediate area than any place in Lancashire, and more than twice as many pro rata as Manchester. Nevertheless, a solid group of industrialists was appearing in the latter place, and there were 186 spinning-mill owners in Manchester in 1824, and 354 silk and cotton 'manufacturers'. These were accompanied by a mass of small masters in the textile finishing trades, or in putting-out, and by an almost equally numerous group of rich merchants. It is not surprising that the new owning class did not make itself felt politically and administratively until the 1840's. After 1835, more industrialists became magistrates; until then the smell of industry had been a positive disqualification for many.

*This report on the weaving industry in Lancashire, England is from LDSSL 942.72 H2mj. It was copied and retyped by Blanche Aubin Clarkson Hutchison in October 1998.

Appendix D: Blackley Parish Register
 Blackley Parish Register of Lancaster County England
 presently known as St Peter's Church, Blackley

Entries for surnames: Taylor, Consterdine, Anderton, Clarkson were extracted in 1993, by Blanche Aubin Clarkson Hutchison from films at the Family History Library in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Taylor

1664	28 Feb	Burial	Mary Taylor of Moston
1666	22 Nov	Burial	May dau of William Taylor of Moston
1667	1 Dec	Baptism	Samuell son of Nathaniell Tayler
1668	27 Sep	Baptism	Anna dau of John Taylor of Alkrinton
1669	14 Mar	Baptism	Saere dau of Nethenel Talor of Moston
1671	13 Feb	Baptism	Ellin dau of Thomas Telier of Harper Hey
1691	6 Apr	Baptism	Rebecca dau of Edm Taylor
1692	9 Jan	Baptism	Abigal dau of ... Taylor of Moston, illegitimate
1693	21 Mar	Burial	stillborn child of Edm: Taylor Blakely, Affi:
1695	27 Feb	Baptism	James son of Hannah Taylor of Moston, illegitimate
1695	15 Mar	Baptism	Jeremia son of ... Taylor at Smeathurst Hall, illeg
1697	21 Feb	Baptism	John son of Alice Taylor of Moston, illegitimate
1697	30 May	Burial	Ralph Taylour of Blakely, Affi:
1698	4 Aug	Marriage	at Prestwige, Joseph Costerdine of Blakely and Sarah Taylour of Cheetam hill by a Certificate p me John Morton Curat de Blakely
1698	1 Nov	Baptism	Edm son of Edm Taylor of Blakely
1699	14 Apr	Baptism	Joh: son of Edm: Taylor of Joh: Kenyons Moston
1699	17 Apr	Baptism	Joh: son of Joh: Taylor of Tho: Taylor of Harperhey
1699	18 Jun	Baptism	James son of Rbt Taylor of Birtle nere Ashworth
1700	30 Jan	Marriage	at Manchr, John Burdsill of Ousleford Yate and Martha Taylor of Moston by Certificate, p Magistru Bolton Chplange
1701	25 Nov	Baptism	Raphe son of Edm: Taylor of Blakely
1701	29 Nov	Marriage	Richard Ogden of Blakely and Ann Taylor at Manchr by Lycence by one of the Chaplains
1701	7 Dec	Baptism	Israel son of Joh: Taylor and Ann in Brooton
1701	3 Jan	Baptism	Ellen dau of Joh: Taylor of Harp'hey
1704	5 Jun	Baptism	Mary dau of Edmond Taylor
1704	12 Dec	Burial	Rebecka wife to Edmond Tayler of Blackley
1709	23 Apr	Burial	Elisabeth Taylor of Moston
1713	12 Jun	Burial	James son of Great James Taylor
1722	13 Aug	Burial	Elizabeth dau of Heseekiah Taylor of Blakeley
1722	30 Aug	Burial	Otho son of Heseekiah Taylor of Blakeley
1723	15 Mar	Baptism	Otho son of Heseekiah Taylor of Blakeley
1726	20 Aug	Burial	Edmund Taylor of Blakeley
1726	11 Dec	Baptism	Holland son of Heseekiah Taylor of Blakeley
1727	18 Feb	Baptism	Thomas son of John Taylor living in Crumpsall
1729	27 May	Burial	Heseekiah Taylor of Blakeley, weaver

1729	9 Nov	Baptism	Hesekiah son of ye late Hesekiah Taylor of Blakeley, weaver
1730	24 Sep	Burial	Holland son of ye late Hesekiah Taylor of Blakeley
1732	28 Jan	Baptism	Mary dau of Edmund Taylor of Blakeley, weaver
1733	22 Apr	Baptism	John son of Joshua Taylor of Moston, weaver
1733	21 Oct	Baptism	William son of William Taylor late of Crowsall
1735	22 Apr	Baptism	Hannah dau of Catherine Taylor of Blakeley
1735	20 Jun	Baptism	Thomas son of Edmund Taylor of Blakeley, weaver
1740	25 Aug	Burial	Betty dau of George Taylor of Blackley, weaver
1741	29 Nov	Baptism	Samuel son of George Taylor in Blakeley, weaver
1742	19 Sept	Baptism	Samuel son of Samuel Taylor of Moston, weaver
1743	3 Feb	Baptism	Anne dau of M John Taylor of Crumpsal, chapman
1744	13 Jan	Baptism	Mary dau of Samuel Taylor of Moston, weaver
1745	25 Jul	Baptism	Mary dau of Thomas Taylor of Blackley, weaver
1746	3 Mar	Baptism	Sarah dau of Thomas Taylor of Blackley, weaver
1746	11 Mar	Burial	Sarah dau of Thomas Taylor of Blackley, weaver
1747	13 Dec	Baptism	James son of James Taylor of Moston, farmer
1747	3 Jan	Baptism	Samuel son of Samuel Taylor of Moston, weaver
1747	18 Feb	Baptism	Hannah dau of M John Taylor of Crumpsal, chapman
1748	14 Apr	Baptism	James son of Thomas Taylor of Blackley, weaver
1748	27 Nov	Baptism	Alice dau of James Taylor of Moston, farmer
1749	3 Sep	Baptism	Thomas son of Thomas Taylor of Blackley, weaver
1749	11 Feb	Baptism	John son of John Taylor of Crumpsal, chapman
1750	9 Sep	Baptism	James son of Samuel Taylor of Blackley, weaver
1750	17 Feb	Baptism	Martha dau of James Taylor of Moston, farmer
1752	23 Apr	Burial	Samuel Taylor of Moston, weaver
1752	26 Apr	Baptism	Elisabeth dau of Thomas Taylor of Blackley, weaver
1753	11 Feb	Baptism	Alice dau of Samuel Taylor of Blackley, weaver

Consterdine

1675	7 Nov	Burial	May dau of Joseph Costerdine of Blackely
1678	12 May	Baptism	Ann dau of Joseph Costerdine of Blackely
1698	4 Aug	Marriage	at Prestwige, Joseph Costerdine of Blakely and Sarah Taylour of Cheetam hill by a Certificate p me John Morton Curat de Blakely
1697	28 Jul	Baptism	Rbt son of Joseph Costerdine of Blakely
1700	31 Mar	Baptism	Debora dau of Josph Costerdine sen: Blakly
1700	23 Feb	Baptism	Rbt son of Joseph Costerdine jr: Blakly
1702	17 Jun	Baptism	Wll son of Joseph Costerdine of Blakely
1705	22 Jan	Baptism	Thomas son of Joseph Chosterdine
1705	23 Jan	Baptism	Sarah dau of Joseph Chosterdine of Blackely
1705	29 Jan	Burial	Thomas son of Joseph Costerdine
1705	8 Feb	Burial	Sarah late dau of Joseph Chosterdine
1707	8 Jun	Burial	Elisebeth dau of Joseph Costerdine of Blackley
1709	22 May	Baptism	Thomas son of Benjamin Costerdine of Blackley
1710	13 Aug	Baptism	Mary dau of Benjamin Costerdine
1711	23 Mar	Baptism	Samuel son of Benjamin Costerdine of Blackley

1711	18 Jun	Burial	Thomas son of Benjamin Costerdine of Blackley
1714	27 June	Baptism	Thomas Costerdine
1716	23 Dec	Burial	Esther dau of Job Costerdine of Blakeley
1717	1 June	Baptism	Robert Consterdine
1718	11 May	Baptism	Ann dau of Job Consterdine of Blakeley
1719	23 Aug	Baptism	Betty dau of Benjamin Consterdine of Blakeley
1720	8 Sep	Baptism	William son of Benjamin Consterdine of Blakeley
1720	15 Jan	Baptism	Sarah dau of Job Consterdine of Blakeley
1721	9 Feb	Burial	William son of Benjamin Consterdine of Blakeley
1721	18 Feb	Baptism	Joseph son of Benjamin Consterdine of Blakeley
1723	23 Mar	Baptism	... Richd Consterdine
1723	7 Feb	Baptism	Thomas son of William Consterdine of Blakeley
1723	3 May	Burial	Joseph son of William Consterdine of Blakeley
1724	8 May	Burial	... son of Robert Consterdine of Blakeley
1724	18 Oct	Baptism	George son of Benjamin Consterdine of Blakeley
1724	28 Feb	Baptism	Robert son of Robert Consterdine of Blakeley
1725	28 Jan	Burial	George son of Benjamin Consterdine of Blakeley
1725	27 Jun	Baptism	Ann dau of Thomas Consterdine of Blakeley
1725	2 Jan	Baptism	James son of William Consterdine of Blakeley
1726	26 Jun	Baptism	Ann dau of Benjn Consterdine and Alice of Blakeley
1726	5 Sep	Burial	Ann dau of Tho: Consterdine of Blakeley
1726	25 Dec	Baptism	Mary dau of Tho: Consterdine of Blakeley
1727	26 Nov	Baptism	Alice dau of Robert Consterdine of Blackley
1727	29 Nov	Burial	Samuel son of Benjamin Consterdine of Blakeley
1727	10 Dec	Burial	Alice dau of Robert Consterdine of Blakeley
1727	21 Jan	Burial	Richard son of Benjamin Consterdine of Blakeley
1727	18 Feb	Baptism	Job son of William Consterdine of Blackley
1728	28 Jul	Baptism	Thomas son of Thomas Consterdine of Blakeley
1728	9 Mar	Baptism	Ann dau of Robert Consterdine of Blakeley
1728	2 Oct	Burial	Mary dau of Robert Consterdine of Blakeley
1729	31 Jan	Burial	Thomas Consterdine of Crompsal, weaver
1729	18 May	Baptism	Esther dau of Benjamin Consterdine of Blakeley
1730	10 May	Baptism	Ann dau of William Consterdine of Blakeley
1731	13 Feb	Baptism	Sarah dau of Robert Consterdine of Blakeley, weaver
1732	1 Mar	Baptism	William son of William Consterdine of Blakeley, weaver
1732	1 Mar	Baptism	Luke son of William Consterdine of Blakeley, weaver
1732	3 Mar	Baptism	John son of William Consterdine of Blakeley, weaver
1732	4 Mar	Burial	Luke son of William Consterdine of Blakeley, weaver
1732	8 Mar	Burial	Ann wife of William Consterdine of Blakeley, weaver
1733	2 May	Burial	John son of William Consterdine of Blakeley, weaver
1734	21 Jul	Baptism	Betty dau of William Consterdine of Blakeley, weaver
1735	30 Oct	Burial	Ann dau of William Consterdine of Blakeley, weaver
1735	7 Dec	Baptism	Joanna dau of Robert Consterdine of Blakeley, weaver
1736	12 Dec	Baptism	Samuel son of William Consterdine of Blakeley, weaver
1738	11 Jun	Baptism	Mary dau of Robert Consterdine weaver in Blakeley
1738	31 Dec	Baptism	Job son of Thomas Consterdine of Blakeley, weaver
1738	14 Jan	Baptism	Martha dau of William Consterdine, weaver
1740	23 Oct	Baptism	John son of Robert Consterdine of Blakeley, weaver
1740	15 Mar	Baptism	Mary dau of William Consterdine of Blakeley, weaver

1742	17 Aug	Marriage	Jacob Radcliffe of Blakeley, schoolmaster and Sarah Consterdine of same place, spinster, license by James Bankes Rector of Bury
1743	9 Oct	Baptism	Mary dau of Thomas Consterdine of Blackley, weaver
1743	11 Dec	Baptism	Thomas son of Robert Consterdine of Blakeley, weaver
1744	9 Sep	Burial	Job Consterdine of Blackley, miller
1744	25 Dec	Baptism	Mary dau of Robt Consterdine jun of Blackley, weaver
1746	10 Aug	Baptism	Sarah dau of Thomas Consterdine of Blackley, weaver
1746	22 Mar	Baptism	Thomas son of Joseph Consterdine, Blackley, whitster
1747	14 May	Burial	Robert Consterdine of Blackley, weaver
1748	1 Apr	Burial	Mary dau of the late Thomas Consterdine of Blackley
1748	2 Oct	Baptism	Sarah dau of Joseph Consterdine, Blackley, whitster
1749	13 Aug	Baptism	Hannah dau of Thomas Consterdine of Blackley, weaver
1750	21 Apr	Burial	Samuel Consterdine of Blackley, weaver
1750	21 Nov	Burial	Hannah dau of Thomas Consterdine of Blackley, weaver
1751	5 May	Baptism	Hannah dau of Joseph Consterdine, Blackley, whitster
1751	1 Dec	Baptism	Elisabeth dau of Thomas Consterdine, Blackley, weaver
1753	21 Jan	Baptism	Eve dau of William Consterdine of Blackley, weaver
1753	30 Sep	Baptism	Phebe dau of William Consterdine Junr, Blackley

Anderton

1696	11 Jun	Baptism	Wll son of Ric: Anderton in ye Rodes
1717	8 Oct	Baptism	Daniel son of Robert Anderton of Harperhey
1726	8 Jan	Baptism	Margret dau of Robert Anderton of Harperhey
1728	27 Jan	Burial	Robert Anderton of Harperhey
1738	22 May	Marriage	Samuel Anderton and Elizabeth Heywood of Pilkington in ye parish of Prestwich, license Adam Banks
1739	1 Feb	Burial	Grace Anderton of Harpurhey, widow
1742	1 May	Burial	Elizabeth wife of Tho Anderton, Chadderton, carpenter
1743	25 Dec	Burial	Anne Anderton of Heaton, spinster
1748	27 Nov	Baptism	Anne dau of Alice Anderton of Moston, singlewoman

Clarkson

1746	30 Dec	Marriage	John Wainwright in the County and Diocess of Chester and Town of Stockport, Musician and Anne Clarkson of the same place spinster, License by Adam Bankes.
1748	16 Apr	Baptism	James son of Peter Clarkson of Blackley, weaver
1749	6 Mar	Burial	John Clarkson of Blackley, weaver
1750	9 Sep	Baptism	John son of Peter Clarkson of Blackley, weaver
1752	17 Jun	Baptism	Thomas son of Peter Clarkson of Blackley, weaver