



LIVERPOOL LISTS OF EMIGRANTS
TO AMERICA, 1697-1706.

By John Elton.

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I N the end pages of vols. v. and vii. of the *Records* of the Corporation of Liverpool, for the years 1697 to 1707—very indifferently scribbled, as though being mere memoranda and not official records—appear a number of lists of emigrants, sailing from Liverpool for the trans-Atlantic colonies. The interest attached by American and other genealogists to the names and places of abode of the early settlers in the States is well known. Perhaps the most comprehensive published record of them is that issued by Camden Hatton, in 1874; and it is by this work that we may judge of the importance of the lists lying unutilised in the *Liverpool Record Books*.

It is of interest to glance at what Hatton has done, and note the difficulties he experienced in producing anything like the full lists which the subject certainly ought to afford. Under a comprehensive title that would lead us to expect most abundant results, he described the result of his researches—*Original Lists of Persons of Quality, Emigrants, Religious Exiles, Political Rebels, Serving-men sold for terms of years, Apprentices, Children stolen, Maidens pressed and others, who went from Great Britain to the American Plantations, 1600-1700: from MSS. preserved in the Public Record Office*. To these originals he added a few early

lists published in America; but the result for the century proved inadequate to represent the great total in view, and prompted Hatton to urge the desirability of further researches being made in all likely places. He gives, practically, four special lists:—(1) Register of all passengers from London during the year 1635, numbering, as I compute, about 4800 persons; (2) returns of those who embarked from Ipswich and Weymouth, 1634-37, about 320 persons; (3) passengers sailing from Plymouth and Dartmouth, 1631-34, about 135; (4) passengers from Southampton for the month of September, 1637, about 155 persons. "Those whose names are here recorded," he observes, "with many others, of whom no such minute particulars have come down to us, were the seed grains from which the mighty republic has sprung. . . . It is impossible to over-estimate the value of these records, and it is a matter of the deepest regret that, comparatively, so few have survived to the present time."

Therefore it is of some interest, that while all Hatton was able to record was, at most, a total of 5500 persons, we have, in the books of the Liverpool Corporation, lists of no fewer than about 1456 more, a very palpable addition to the basis of the researches of American genealogists. These lists are not actually comprised, seriatim, in the current records of the period, but intermixed with miscellaneous memoranda in the spare pages at the end of each of the volumes mentioned; and are not even arranged in order of date. They thus give one the impression of being the rough notes of the Town Clerk, not lists officially compiled. All the emigrants were bound to serve a certain number of years; and it seems as though the Town Clerk (if it were he who made these notes) drew up the indentures. Many of the early entries are regularly

marked "delivered," which of course refers to the indentures: two or three entries allude to the person who paid for the indentures: an entry in 1705 shews who received the fees—"Memo. That when Mr. Thos. Preeason went in ye ship called ye *Augustine*, "but now called ye *Thomas and Elizabeth*, hee "ow^d me for drawing the 4 Lad Indentures; and "3/6 besides": and another, in 1706 (quoted in full later) mentions that the charges for four indentures were twenty shillings. These trifles may suggest that it will be possibly at the ports, not at the Public Record Office, and among rough day-books, not official records, that future searchers in other parts of the kingdom may be likely to discover further additions.

The Liverpool lists comprise the names of emigrants pure and simple, who were neither political nor religious exiles, but persons leaving their homes to improve their industrial condition. Unlike their predecessors of 1634-35, sailing from London, Ipswich, Plymouth, &c., they did not come here armed with a certificate from their local Minister or Justice of the Peace testifying to their conformity to the government of the Church of England and allegiance to the Sovereign, and to their being "noe subsidy men, but people and servants of "meane condicon." All that was now needed of them was a willingness to cross the Atlantic and bind themselves, in consideration of a certain wage, to serve as "servants" or "apprentices," for a term of years, in one or other of the colonies. The first lists (Oct. 29, 1697) comprise a series of such curt entries as the following:—

Richard Hilton apprentice to Mr. Bryan Blundell for 11 yeares to commence from his first landing in Virginia or Maryland.

Neither ages nor trades are mentioned, nor yet the ships in which the emigrants were to sail.

About 590 names are entered in this fashion in vol. v, and 175 in vol. vii; being records of indentures, not of sailings. The latter commence, but are not uniformly continued, in October, 1698, with the following list—which is a fair sample of the rest, with the exception that the names of the persons to whom the emigrants were bound are not given:—¹

The names of the Servants that goes to Virginea in ye
Loyalty, Captain Henry Browne, Commander—Oct. 19, 1698.

Ralph Kettle of Warmingham in Cheshire, 4 yeares.

Robert Tongue of Haweth neare Manchester, 4 yeares.

John Threlfall of Preston, gardiner, 4 yeares.

Charles Ellis of Macclesfield, 5 yeares.

Alexander Tinkler of Glasgow, 4 yeares.

John Wright of Middlesex, 4 yeares.

William Taylor of Scarbrick, 8 yeares.

James Streete, Tenn yeares.

Thomas Walker of Ashton under Line, 5 yeares.

David Taylor of Mottram in Cheshire, 8 yeares.

John Beecham of Chester, 4 yeares.

John Walker of Ashton under Line, 5 yeares.

George Low of Gawsworth in Cheshire, Tenn yeares.

George Brasfield, Eleaven yeares.

John Carneagee of Aberdeene in Scotland, 4 yeares.

Charles Taylor of Mottram in Cheshire, 7 yeares.

John Harrison of Ashton under Line, 7 yeares.

Robert Bower of Macclesfield in Cheshire, 7 yeares.

James Boulder of Augettree in Shropshire, 4 yeares.

John Dobson of Bolton in Lancashire, 4 yeares.

Edward Thornicroft of Sutton in Cheshire, 5 yeares.

Thomas Marland of Ashton under Line, 7 yeares.

Humphrey Howell of Merionethshire, 4 yeares.

John Davies of Denbighshire, grocer, 4 yeares.

Edward Perry of Denbighshire, 4 yeares.

Thomas Upton, of Presberry in Cheshire, Tenn yeares.

John Wynn of Ruthin in Denbighshire, 5 yeares.

Jonathan Clark of Little Mosse in Lancashire, 7 yeares.

Nathaniel Taylor of Mottram in Cheshire, 9 yeares.

Matthew Martin of Presberry in Cheshire, Eleaven yeares.

Joseph Troughweare of Cresby in Cumberland, Tayler,
4 yeares.

William Kitchen of Erton in Cumberland, Tayler, 4 yeares.

¹ I very much regret that no opportunity has occurred to enable me to copy all the lists in *extenso*, as was originally intended.

Joyce Cooper of Carnarvonshire, 4 years.

Henry Bolt of Carlisle, 4 years.

Thomas Wilding of Litchfield: apprentice to Wm. Bushell,
Meate of ye *Loyalty*, to serve in Virginea Henry Jeane
of 5 years.

Ja: Barton apprentice to James Hawkshaw, to Montserrat,
4 years.

Subsequent sailings, arranged somewhat in order of date, and showing that about 690 persons were taken during this period, were as follows:—

An account of ye Servants that went to Virginea in ye ship *Lamb* of Dublin, Mr. Wm. Burnsides master, Oct. 25, 1698. (12 emigrants.)

The names of all the Servants that goes to Virginea in the ship *Concord*, John Walls commander, Oct. 25, 1698: bound to Ezekiel Parr. (46 emigrants.)

An account of all the Servants that went in the ship *Barbadoes Merchant* and were bound to Mr. Cuthbert Sharples, Oct. 23, 1698. (15 emigrants.)

An account of ye Servants to Virginea that went p ye *Ann and Sarah*, Mr. John Marshall master, for Virginea and bound to himselve, Nov. 11, 1698. (7 emigrants.) [This vessel seems to have been delayed for further passengers. See Dec. 23, 1698.]

An account of ye Servants that went to Virginea in the ship *Submission* of Lpool, Thomas Seacome master, Nov. 23, 1698. (19 emigrants.) [A subsequent entry in Dec. comprises also eight servants bound to John Marsden, merchant, who went in the *Submission*.]

An account of the Servants that went to Virginea in the ship *Formby* [?] of Lpool, Mr. William Livesey master, Dec. 13, 1698. (12 emigrants.)

An account &c. to Virginea in the *Globe*, Mr. Simpson master, Dec. 16, 1698. (6 emigrants.)

An account &c. to Virginea in the *Ann and Sarah*, Mr. John Marshall master, Dec. 23, 1698. (26 emigrants.) [See Nov. 11, 1698.]

An account &c. to Virginea in the good shipp called the *St. John Baptist*, Mr. Nicholas French master, Dec. 31, 1698. (30 emigrants.)

An account of Servants bound to Mr. Wm. Porter of Lpool merchant who went in the shipp *Eleanor* to Virginea or Maryland, Mr. Nicholas Reynolds master, Feb. 19, 1698/9. (19 emigrants.)

An account of Servants bound to Mr. Wm. Middleton master of the *Irish Lawrel* of Leverpoole bound for Newfoundland, Feb. 21, 1698/9. (5 emigrants.)

- An account of Servants bound to Captain Edward Tarleton and went to Newfoundland in the *Yorkshire Lawrell* of Liverpoole, Feb. 27, 1698/9. (7 emigrants.)
- An account of Servants that went to Newfoundland in the *Virginea Merchant*, Edmund Ball master, Mar. 3, 1698/9. (43 emigrants.)
- An account &c. to the West Indies in the *Ann and Mary*, John Dunn master and bound to him, April —, 1699. (2 emigrants.)
- An account of Servants that went to Pensilvania, Virginea or Maryland in the good ship *The Experiment* of Lpool, Cavaliero Christian master: all bound to Mr. John Hughes owner of the said ship, Aug. 16, 1699. (16 emigrants.)
- An account of Servants bound to Mr. Richard Murfey, master of *The Lamb* of Dublin bound to Virginea, Sep. 4, 1699. (6 emigrants.)
- An account of Servants bound to Mr. Peter Atherton and Mr. Richd. Bridgford to go in the good ship *Lamb* to Virginea or Maryland, and shipt on board hir this 8th day of Sep. 1699. (73 emigrants.)
- Servants bound to Mr. John Wales, master of the *Concord* bound for Virginea or Maryland, December 7, 1699. (26 emigrants "but one has runn.")
- Account of Servants bound to Thos. Bowling of Exton in Lancashire, husbandman, and went in the *Elizabeth* for Virginea or Maryland: Gilbert Livesey master, Oct. 14, 1699. (5 emigrants.)
- Servants bound to Mr. Bryan Blundell master of the *Mulberry*, Oct. 24, 1699. (3 emigrants.)
- Servants bound to Mr. Henry Browne master of the *Loyalty* for Virginea or Maryland, Oct. 24, 1699. (8 emigrants.)
- Account of Servants that went to Virginea with Mr. Gilbert Lewsay [Livesey?] in the *Elizabeth* of Lpool, . . . 1699. (78 emigrants.)
- Servants bound to Mr. John Rimmer master of the good ship *Planter* bound for Newfoundland, Mar. 18, 1699/1700. (2 emigrants.)
- Servants bound to Mr. Wm. Benn master of the *Elizabeth and Ann* bound for Montserratte in the West Indies, Apr. 15, 1700. (8 emigrants.)
- Servants bound to Mr. Augustine Woodward to Virginea in the *Virginea Merchant*, Oct. 12, 1700. (24 emigrants.)
- Servants bound to Mr. Wm. Gort to Virginea in the *Elizabeth and Judith*, Nov. 19, 1700. (7 emigrants.)
- An account &c. to Virginea in the ship called the *Eleanor* of Liverpoole, Nicholas Reynolds master, Dec. 9, 1700. (31 emigrants.)

- Servants bound to Daniell Murphy to Virginea in the ship *John Baptist*, Dec. 12, 1700. (19 emigrants.)
 Servants bound to Mr. Thomas Lockerby for Virginea in the shipp *Globe*, Jan. 23, 1701. (14 emigrants.)
 Servants bound to Mr. Henry Smith for Virginea on board the *Anne and Sarah*, Jan. 23, 1701. (11 emigrants.)
 Servants to Virginea on board the *Robert and Elizabeth* to Mr. Ralph Williamson, Jany. 27, 1701. (41 emigrants: four are bracketted "run away.")
 Servants bound to Mr. Wm. Everard on board the ship *Lamb* of Liverpoole, Feb. 11, 1701. (20 emigrants: one has "run." Servants bound to Mr. John Charles also on board the *Lamb*: two emigrants.)
 An account of Servants sent in the *Tabitha and Priscilla*, Captain William Tarleton commander, Jan. 29, 1702:—

	YEARS AGE. TO SERVE
John Harrison of Liverpool: assigned to Mr. James Tildesley	29 - 4
John Humphrey of Denbyshire, to Mr. George Tyrer, and assigned to Mr. Tildesley	12 - 9
Mary ffish of Whittle in ye Wood in Lancashire, spinster, to Mr. Eden, assigned to Mr. Tildesley	29 - 5
Robt. Webb son of Edwd. Webb of London innkeeper, to Mr. George Tyrer, assigned to Mr. Tildesley	16 - 7
Jane Grantham of Orlingham in Cheshire	23 - 4
Ann Tool of ffigall in Ireland, spinster, to Mr. William Tarleton, and by him assigned to Mr. James Tildesley	21 - 4
James Hatton of Boughton in Cheshire.	14 - 7
Elizabeth Valentine of Liverpoole	21 - 5

It will be noticed that the number of passengers in the several vessels varied very considerably. While in 1635 some London vessels took out over 200 emigrants each, the highest totals at Liverpool were 78 by the *Elizabeth*, at the close of 1699; 73 by the *Lamb*, September, 1699; 46 by the *Virginia Merchant*, March, 1698; and 43 by the *Concord*, October, 1698.

The first and last of the lists, copied above in full, serve to illustrate the system upon which emigration was then conducted. Men and women, boys and girls were alike bound to serve in the colony to

which they were carried. Sometimes they were bound to the captain of the ship which took them over; he trading with them either as his own or his owners' venture, and making over their indentures, on the best terms he could, to any colonial planter in want of labour, or any agent or merchant doing business in that line among the planters. Captain John Marshall, of the *Ann and Sarah* (Nov. 11, 1698) traded in this way; the emigrants being "bound to himselfe." John Dunn, captain of the *Ann and Mary* (April, 1699) was another trading in emigrants. In the list of those carried by the *Loyalty* (Oct. 19, 1698) we find the mate of the ship venturing upon a similar speculation in carrying over John Wilding, whose services and indentures he was to transfer in Virginia to Mr. Henry Jeane. But, ordinarily, emigrants were bound to merchants on this side of the water, and assigned, before sailing, to certain colonists for whom these merchants acted. The list of servants who sailed in the *Tabitha and Priscilla*, January 29, 1702 (as given above) is a typical example of this system; the emigrants being bound severally to Tyrer or Eden or Tarleton, and assigned by them to Tildesley, who had apparently commissioned each of the three (one being the captain of the ship) to procure him labour. In Oct., 1699, we find five emigrants bound to a Lancashire husbandman, and presumedly he himself was an emigrant and sailed with them.

The ages of emigrants vary from 8 to 40 years. In 1703 is a girl aged 8 years, bound for 12 years "by her mother's consent," her mother being a widow who is not entered as emigrating herself. Young boys frequently appear in the lists, and run-aways from home were not unknown. An undated note among the lists of sailings (apparently Feb., 1699) contains the careful note:—"Memo. if

“ Peter Atherton of Cuerdly aged about Ten yeares
 “ comes to offer himself he is [already] apprenticed
 “ to Tho. Richardson of the same place, a gray
 “ wastecoat and gray stockings a Jockey capp
 “ flaxen haired” :—the flaxen haired stripling very
 likely being a relative of his namesake Peter Ather-
 ton, who, with his partner Bridgford, despatched in
 the *Lamb*, in September, 1699, the second largest
 consignment of emigrants that had then left the
 Mersey. A perhaps more successful adventurer
 than little Atherton was the sixteen-year old boy,
 probably an orphan, who, on November 17, 1702,
 “ bound himself” :—“ Richard Peling son of George
 “ Peling late of ye city of Chester shoemaker aged
 “ about 16 yeares hath bound himselfe a servant to
 “ Barbadoes or any other of ye Charybbee Islands
 “ for 7 yeares after his arrival at Barbadoes or one
 “ of the said Islands.” We have also charity chil-
 dren exported by the parish :—“ Dec. 16, 1699.
 “ John Woods a poor child of Aughton in Lan-
 “ cashire to be sent by the overseers of Aughton
 “ aforesaid to Capt. Clayton for Seaven yeares at
 “ St. Kitts in the West Indies. Joshua Taylor a
 “ poor child of Aughton in Lancashire to be sent by
 “ the overseers of Aughton aforesaid to Capt. Clay-
 “ ton for Tenn yeares at St. Kitts — Richard Latham
 “ and Thos. Harker overseers.” And in 1706,
 orphans saved from the workhouse, if banished
 from home :—

	AGE.	YEARS TO SERVE.
Roger Ellors of Rochdale, a father and mother- less childe	14	7
John Walker of Cockerham, a ffatherless childe	12	9
John Grove	14	7
Margaret Jones of Holiwell in flintshire	16	7

These 4 servants were bound pr. Alderman John Clievland's
 order to Mr. Thos. Hughes and the charges (being Twenty
 shillings) placed to the said Aldermans account.

The adults, from all portions of the kingdom, are

representative of all classes : the yeoman, the son of a "gent deceased," the silkweaver, the surgeon ; workmen of all trades, spinsters of none ; the poor artizan with his wife and baby-in-arms ; the ne'er-do-well, who anon "falsifies his name," anon calls himself "Lawrence Scotland of Scotland," or "William English of Scotland," and, by the day of sailing, has "runn" ; and faint-hearted women, who abandon the hazardous enterprise, and are docketted in the list "Bound but remained." El Dorado across the seas already lured or terrorised them all.

The cogency of the lists may perhaps be indicated by a momentary glance at the course of immigration affairs in the special colonies to which our emigrants were bound. As to Virginia, though founded in 1584, it was not till 1607 that Jamestown was established : this being the first permanent English settlement across the Atlantic ; and the first place where, in 1619, the Dutch, by a sale of twenty negroes, established African slavery in America. In 1624 Virginia was constituted royal territory, and strong efforts for its colonisation were at once set afoot. Maryland, which was granted to Lord Baltimore in 1632, and constituted the then sole proprietary government established in America, was partly colonised, about 1634, by the grantee, who hoped to make it a Catholic refuge ; but in 1688 it was made a Crown Colony, and a general exodus thither from Britain rapidly developed. Pennsylvania, in 1681, was granted to Penn, who largely proclaimed through Europe his "Free Colony for "all Mankind ;" and last returned from America in 1701, in the midst of the period of the Liverpool lists.

