

We know little about Joseph Harlow's second son John Harlow. Secondary sources indicate he died in 1817 in Ashbourne and that he traded as a clockmaker at Smith's Yard, Compton, Ashbourne. There is no evidence that he married and/or had children. The Robey article stated that his **son** Thomas Harlow sold his business to John and Thomas Haycock in 1826. Unless we find a record of a marriage for John and the birth of a son Thomas, the above statement is incorrect. As we will see later, the only known (to me) clockmaker Thomas Harlow@, was John Harlow's nephew, a son of Benjamin Harlow@ and father of John Hopkins Harlow@.

BENJAMIN HARLOW@

The third son of Joseph@ and Mary Harlow was **Benjamin Harlow@** born 04 March 1764.

Benjamin also was a well-known clockmaker. He married Hannah Richardson on 05 June 1788 at St. John the Baptist, Mayfield, Staffordshire. We have a copy of their marriage document. She was born about 1764. No date of death found.

Benjamin and Hannah had 7 children. Our **Thomas Harlow@** was the eldest baptized 18 October 1789 in Longton, Stoke on Trent, Staffordshire. It is not known why Benjamin made the move from Ashbourne to Longton. Perhaps he did not want to compete with his brothers Samuel Boulton and John who had shops in Ashbourne. Benjamin Harlow died at the age of 45 on 06 September 1809 in Longton. We have a copy of his will written in 1805. Unlike his grandfather George's will, he did not name his children.

Stoke-on-Trent is a unique area in England. It made up of six distinct towns: Tunstall, Burslem, Hanley, Stoke, Fenton and Longton - collectively known as "THE POTTERIES". Stoke-on-Trent was officially created in 1910. It is located in the north of Staffordshire County. Longton was once known as Lane End.

Benjamin, operated a clockmaker shop at Lower Market, Lane End (Longton). Apprentices who trained under Benjamin were Richard Greatback (1790), Joseph Halden (1793) and William Halden (1796). After Benjamin's death in 1809, his business was run by his widow, Hannah, and later, by Benjamin's second born and namesake, Benjamin Harlow (born in Longton 09 January 1791). This second generation Benjamin is listed in directories as late as 1846 at Market Street, Lane End and on Commerce Street in 1850. In an 1828 directory, he is listed as both a watchmaker and tea dealer at Union Market Place, Lane End.

Benjamin, the son, married Frances Rowley 21 Mar 1814 at St. Peter's Church, Stoke on Trent. She was born 27 Feb 1793 in Leek, Staffordshire and died a widow in the 4th quarter of the year 1866 in St. Asaph, Flintshire, Wales where her married daughter Lucy lived. Between 1851 and 1854 directories lists his shop on Albion Street, Hanley, Staffordshire. The 1851 census lists them living in Shelton, Stoke on Trent, Staffordshire, next door to the clockmaker and dentist, John Massey. Benjamin Harlow, died 04 August 1852, by drowning, in Hanley, Stoke on Trent, Staffordshire.

Benjamin and Frances had two sons among seven known children. Edwin Harlow, born 1821, was listed as a clockmaker while living with his Uncle Thomas Harlow@ in the 1841 census. Edwin married Augustine, the daughter of French clockmaker Pierre Frederick Ingold in 1843. Edwin, wife and two young children with his father in law and brothers in law, sailed to New York City arriving on the Goodwin, out of Le Harve, France, on 12 November 1845. The only record I found was for Pierre Frederick who applied for a US passport, in New York City, in 1852. From that I learned his full name and place of birth in Switzerland (Canton Bern in 1789). Those early passport applications did not ask for name of father or destination. No record of him, his children, father in law and his family, is found in any US census. They may have moved to Canada, but have not been found in any of their censuses as well. Quite the mystery. Since they preceded John Hopkins Harlow to North America, it would be great to know what happened to them. Perhaps they returned to Europe.

In a history of the British Horological Institute, there is a section devoted to Pierre Frederick Ingold. He had moved to London in 1842 and opened up a "watchmaking venture using machine tools for the entire construction of a watch". This did not sit well with the established "artisan watchmakers on the Clerkenwell district of London". They "were convinced of the superiority of their products and dismissive of watches produced on the continent". Pierre "was met