Atkinson Families of Bucks County, Pennsylvania

by Oliver Hough

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Introduction

by Conrad Terrill

These articles by Oliver Hough concern two separate Atkinson family lines in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. I don't know that Oliver Hough himself was descended from these two lines, but it seems likely. There were probably other Atkinsons in Bucks County (I believe Mr. Hough mentioned some) who were not connected to these two lines, and I'm sure it was very difficult to make sense of what records exist, to distinguish between all of these people. Mr. Hough's articles are genealogical—they do not make light reading. His major purpose was to leave a research work to be used by future generations interested in learning about their family origins. He was chiefly concerned with accuracy in his research results, and with conveying enough information to convince the reader of this accuracy. Mr. Hough refered to other previous research works which covered, to some extent, these same Atkinson lines; and he was very critical of some of these works. As he should have been! If errors make their way into publicly available works then they should be reported, to limit as far as possible their propagation. Mr. Hough was not being mean-spirited in his criticism; in fact, some of his criticism was levelled at his own earlier works. He wanted simply to set the record straight, as well as he could. His research appears to be solid, and I believe that it can be accepted as fact, particularly since I wouldn't want to make a strenuous effort to verify it.

My Atkinson grandfather was Conrad Aloysius Atkinson, who was born in 1883 in Ellicott City (formerly called Ellicotts Mills), Maryland. His great-grandfather Joseph Atkinson was born in 1763, in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and moved to Ellicotts Mills in 1791. This Joseph Atkinson was my grandfather's connection to Oliver Hough's work. This Joseph Atkinson was barely mentioned; however six of his Atkinson ancestors were thoroughly treated. My grandfather's older brother Joseph learned of Oliver Hough's articles and brought them to the attention of our Baltimore branch of the Atkinson family. He acquired copies of the volumes of the Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography containing Mr. Hough's articles, and passed these on to his son Eric Atkinson, who later passed them on to his son Philip Atkinson, of Kent Hills, Maryland, who allowed me to copy the articles in 1982.

My immigrant Atkinson ancestors were Thomas Atkinson (d. 1687) and Mary Atkinson (b. 1689). Thomas Atkinson immigrated from Yorkshire, England, in 1681, and was settled in Bucks County, Pennsylvania by 1682, after a brief stay in West Jersey, presumably on the "Yorkshire purchase" on the upper side of Burlington, according to Mr. Hough. Thomas Atkinson was a minister of the Society of Friends in England. He was born in Newby, grew up in Thruscross, it appears, and lived in Sandwick or Sandwith, in Addingham parish in 1678 and 1679. Mr. Hough argues that Newby was most likely a place which later became the site of Newby Hall. Some of these placenames (Thruscross, Newby Hall, and Addingham), can be found today via Google Earth. They are marked with pushpins on the maps on the following pages.

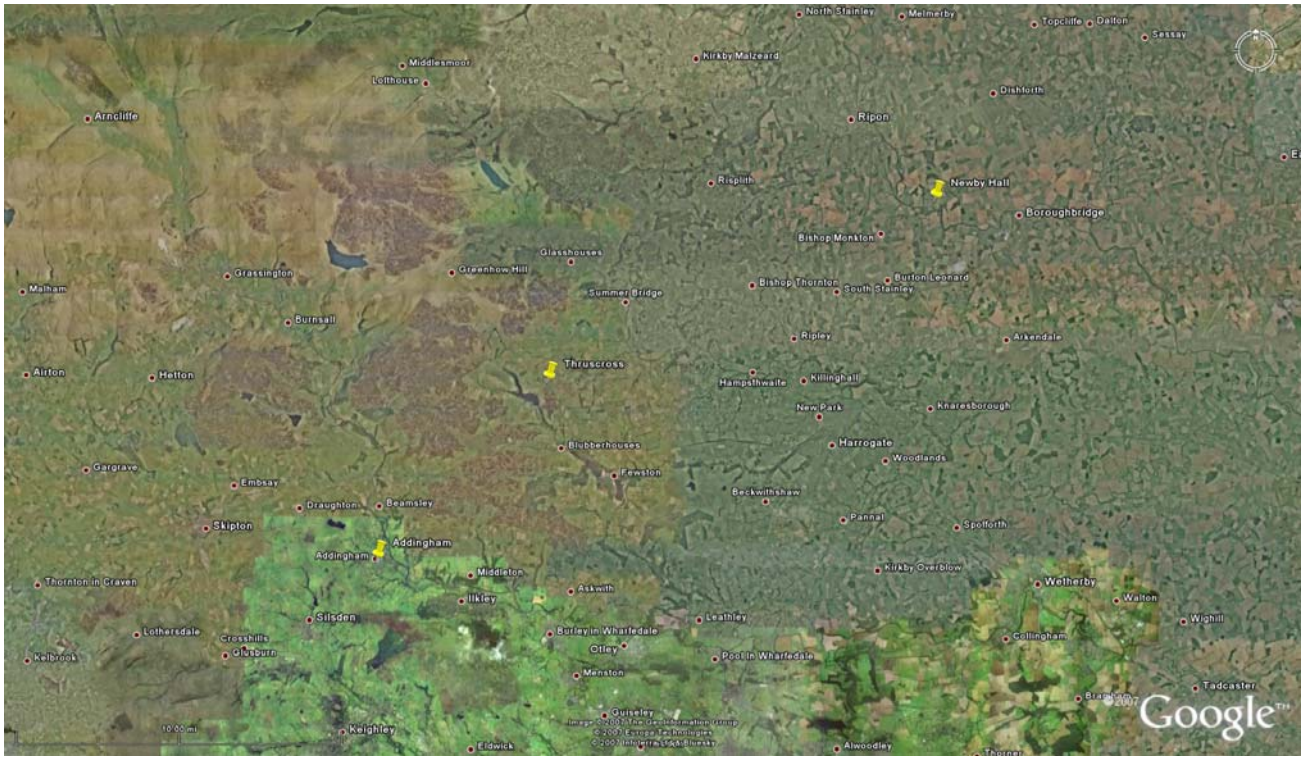
Mary Atkinson (b. 1689) came to America in 1699 with her father, John Atkinson, and his brother Christopher, on the Brittania, from Liverpool. There was an outbreak of sickness on the voyage, from which many passengers died, including both of Mary's parents and her uncle. Christopher's wife and two of John's sisters-in-law survived the voyage, and it was they who took care of Mary and her two brothers in America. Mary was born in Scotforth, Lancashire, in 1689, and this place too is marked on the following maps. In America Mary and her brothers lived for about four years somewhere near Neshamina (Middletown) Monthly Meeting (Neshamina was, I think, a place now

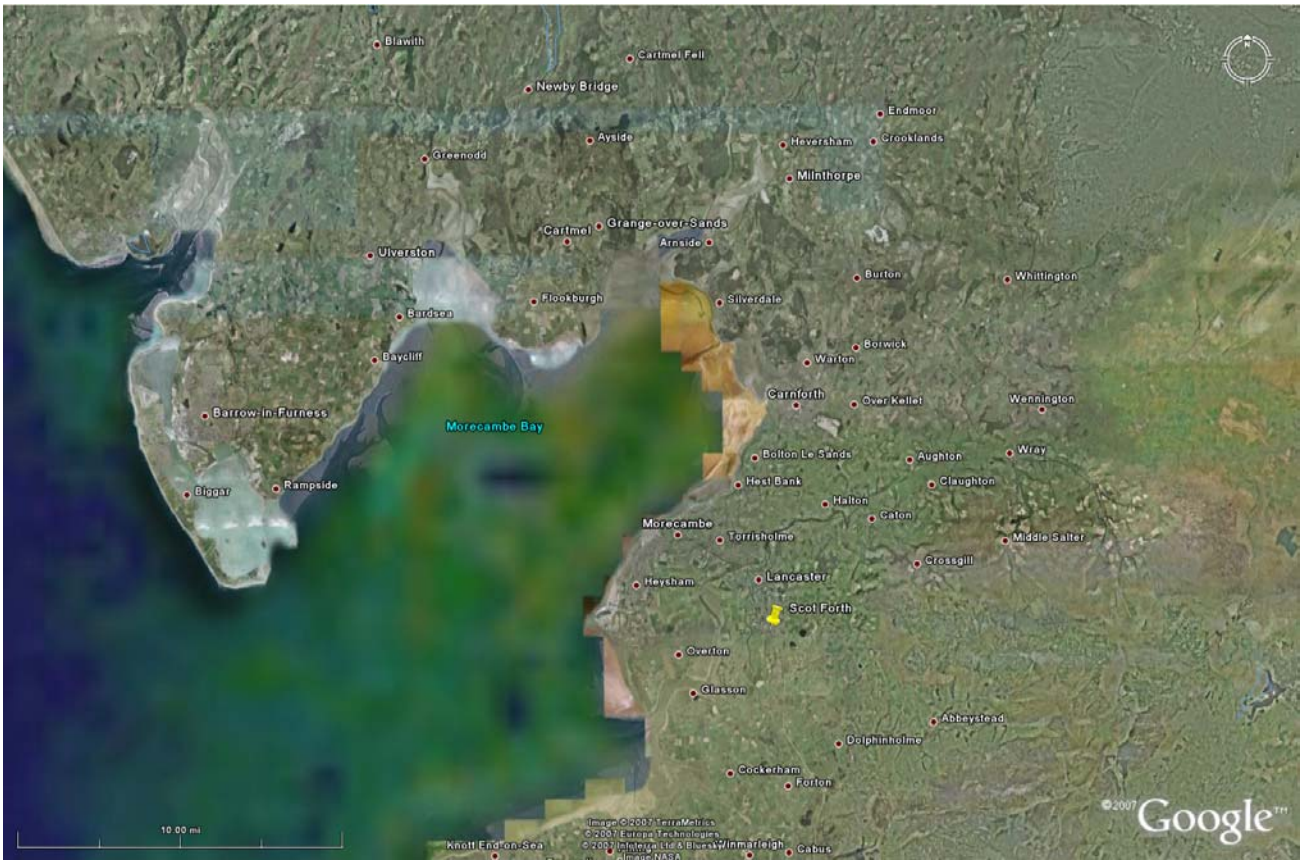
called Neshaminy), and then, when one of her aunts married, they lived with her and her husband on a plantation in Warminster Township.



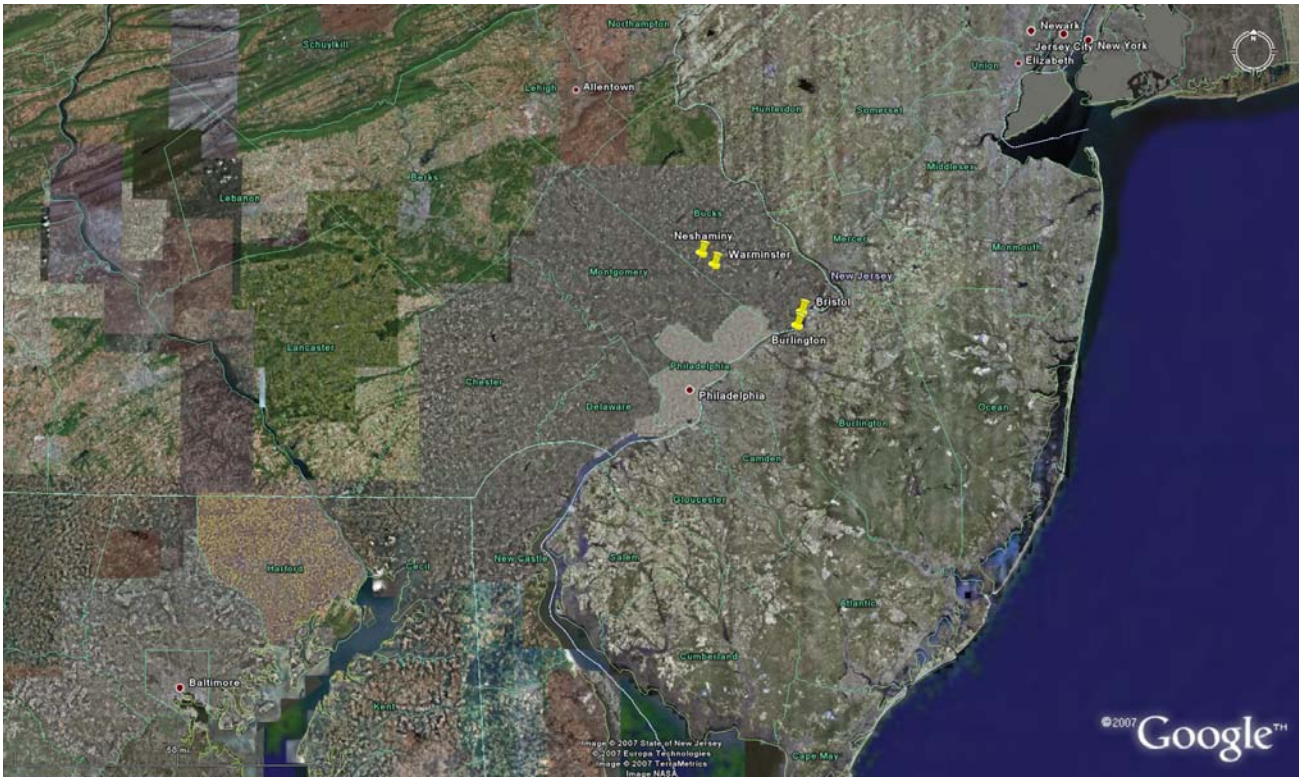
Above: Atkinson family placenames on a present-day Google Earth map.

Below: Place names in Yorkshire associated with Thomas Atkinson (d. 1687).





Scot Forth and vicinity in Lancashire.



Atkinson family placenames in Bucks County, Pennsylvania and vicinity (showing parts of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland).

If you're wondering who the subjects of Oliver Hough's genealogical articles are, and how you might be related to them, the following information may help you. The tree below starts at the left with the children of Charles Hough Atkinson and Elizabeth Ells, and goes back through the paternal (Atkinson) line. In case this is not quite enough help for you, the families of these children are listed below the tree. In the tree, the numbers preceding some of the names are the numbers assigned to these people by Oliver Hough, in either vol. XXX or vol. XXXI of Penna. Mag. Note that Joseph Atkinson (1763-1828) married Rachel Child, who is descended from the other Atkinson line covered in Oliver Hough's articles, in vol. XXX1.

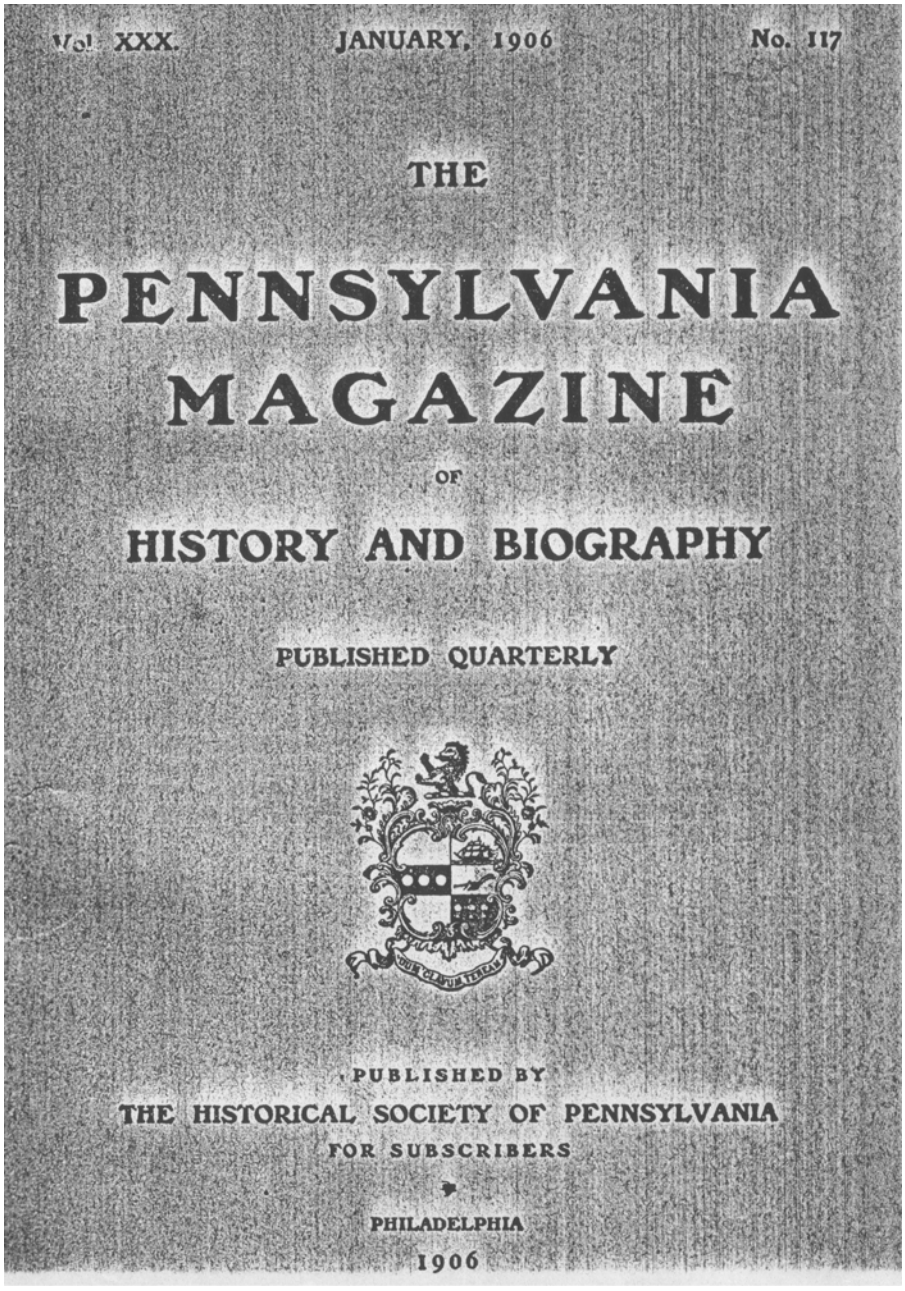
1. **John Atkinson** (?-?) {XXX pp. 59-66}
2. **Thomas Atkinson** (?-1687) {XXX pp. 66-79}
5. **William Atkinson** (1681-1749) {XXX pp. 226-237}
14. **Joseph Atkinson** (1716-1781) {XXX pp. 479-485}
32. **Joseph Atkinson** (1763-1828) {XXX p. 484}
m. **Rachel Child** {XXX p. 484}
Isaac Child (1734-1769) {XXX p. 484}
Cephas Child (?-?) {XXX p. 484}
m. 13. **Mary Atkinson** (1689-?) {XXX1 p. 175, and XXX p. 484}
4. **John Atkinson** (?-1699) {XXXI pp. 170-175}
1. **William Atkinson** (?-1679) {XXXI pp. 157-162}
Amos Gilbert Atkinson (1806-1852)
Charles Hough Atkinson (1847-1918)
Joseph Matthew Atkinson (1876-1956)
Anna Marie (Atkinson) Mathews (1880-1918)
Conrad Aloysius Atkinson (1883-1959)
Mary Elizabeth Atkinson (~1887-1895) (died young)
William Edward Atkinson (1890-?)

Joseph Matthew Atkinson (1876-1956) m. **Blanche Parks**
- **Philip Eric Atkinson** (1903-1973) m.
- **Laura Elizabeth Grace Atkinson** (1909-1916) died young

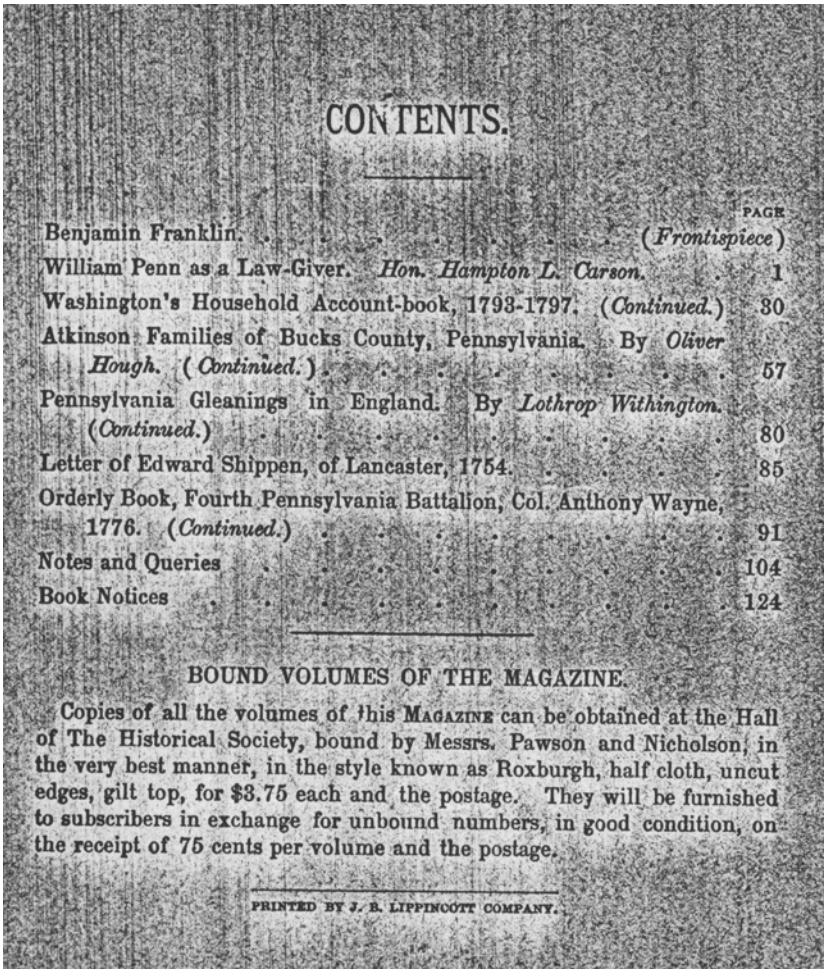
Anna Marie Atkinson (1880-1918) m. **Albert Mathews**
- **Elizabeth Mathews** (?-?) m. **Neal McGinn**

Conrad Aloysius Atkinson (1883-1959) m. **Margaret M. Grindell** (1879-1967)
- **Margaret Lillian Atkinson** (1907-1997) m. **John Ellis Brady**
- **Virginia Marie Atkinson** (1909-1957) m1. **Richard Twilley**, m2. **George Theroux**, m3. **John E. Hauk**
- **Joseph Conrad Atkinson** (1912-1948) m. **Jane Rebecca Thompson**
- **Edward Aloysius Atkinson** (1912-1917) died young
- **Mary Elizabeth Atkinson** (1914-2004) m1. **Harry Richard Clark**, m2. **Ferrin Ward Terrill**
- **Albert Mathews Atkinson** (1916-1979) m. **Winnifred Duggan**
- **Anna Rita Atkinson** (1918-2000) m. **Frank Anderson Brown**

William Edward Mahoney m1. **Alice _____**, m2. **Margaret Mahoney**
- 1 child by 1st marriage



Cover of Vol. XXX, No. 117, reduced to 85% of original size.



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Contents of Vol. XXX, No. 117.

ATKINSON FAMILIES OF BUCKS COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

BY OLIVER HOUGH.

[There were two distinct families of the name of Atkinson, both of considerable note in the annals of Bucks County, but not related to each other in any degree known to their founders; (though it is possible they may have had a common origin many generations back in England). One descended from Thomas Atkinson, a minister of the Society of Friends, who came from Yorkshire, in 1681; and the other from the brothers Christopher and John Atkinson, of Lancashire, who sailed for Pennsylvania in 1699, both dying during the voyage, but whose surviving children (and the wife of Christopher) arrived in the province and settled in Bucks County. As many erroneous statements have been written and printed concerning these families, some writers confusing the two where Christian names were alike, this sketch is designed to give an accurate account of several of the earlier generations of each, and call attention to and correct such errors as have found their way into print or into manuscripts deposited in public places.

In 1890, Mr. John B. Atkinson, of Earlington, Kentucky, published a small book, entitled *The Atkinsons of New Jersey*. This was primarily a sketch of his own family, descended from William Atkinson, who settled in or near Burlington, West New Jersey, about 1683, and married March 9, 1686, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Curtis; and the genealogy of this line is given quite correctly.

But the book also contains more or less brief accounts of other Atkinsons early settled in West Jersey, and the Bucks County, Pennsylvania, Atkinsons as well; and in these accounts, Mr. Atkinson having evidently made little or no personal investigation into their subjects, tradition, and in at least one instance, imagination, have apparently been drawn on. (In justice to Mr. J. B. A., it should be mentioned that his sketches of the Atkinsons not of his own family, were largely made up from some notes hurriedly put together by the late Judge Clement, usually a very careful genealogist, but who, in this instance, accepted a good deal of hearsay information, not having time to properly verify the same). These accounts are biographical, not genealogical, (with one exception, noted below). Their subjects are, (the sequence below is not that of the book):

(A). James and Thomas Atkinson, from Belfast (though said to have been Scotchmen), in ship Antelope, 1681. They are not stated to have been brothers, but that is the inference. Both eventually settled in West Jersey, and James married the widow of Mark Newby, in 1684. J. B. A. gives a fanciful word-picture of their landing and immediately subsequent actions, and attributes to them personal characteristics he could hardly have had any means of knowing. (This is mentioned with all respect to Mr. Atkinson, and only as a necessary step in the correction of error, since it parallels a similar treatment of the progenitors of one or the Bucks County families in his book.)

(B). *Christopher* and *John Atkinson*, founders of one of the Bucks County families; this account is almost totally incorrect; it will be taken up in detail under the proper head below.

(C). Several William and Thomas Atkinsons, of West Jersey, not identified with any of the foregoing; Timothy Atkinson, who settled in Maryland; and a number of other early Atkinsons not known to be related to any of those above. None of these is treated of at any length.

(D). *Samuel Atkinson*, of Chester Township, Burlington County, West Jersey. He was son of *Thomas*, of Bucks County, Penna., though J. B. A. fails to so identify him. This is the one exception mentioned above in which some genealogy is given, (two generations); the said genealogy, as well as the speculations regarding Samuel's parentage, containing some mistakes, which will be corrected under the caption "Samuel Atkinson," in the Thomas Atkinson line, below.

In the book *Isaac and Rachel Collins*, (Phila. 1893), Appendix, pages 149–150, there are some radical errors in the issue of Samuel Atkinson (son of Thomas), as well as in the genealogical sketch of the Stacy family, into which he married; these will be noted below.

In the MSS. Collections of Isaac C. Martindale, in the library of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, vol. 6, the two Bucks County families are greatly confused, and some wrong dates given; these will be noted and corrected in the proper places.

THE PENNA. MAG. HIST. & BIOG., vol. XI, pp. 309–317, has *Records of the Hall Family, of Bristol, Pennsylvania*, copied from the bible originally belonging to John Hall, whose third wife, Hannah, was granddaughter of Thomas Atkinson, the minister. Notes to this record have some errors regarding both Thomas Atkinson and his son William, which will be corrected in their individual sketches; also in the related Radcliffe family, for which see Note E hereafter; and on page 315 occurs the error that Christopher Atkinson settled in Bucks County.]

PART I.

The Thomas Atkinson Family.

I. John Atkinson, (the father of Thomas), by the statement of his daughter-in-law,[1] was of Thrush-Cross, in Yorkshire, England. The identification of this place was somewhat difficult, but it is now known to be a township at present called Thruscross (and sometimes Thurcross), containing a small village of the same name. Samuel Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary of England*, 3rd edition, (London, 1838), thus describes it:

"THURCROSS, a chapelry, in the parish of Fewston, Lower Division of the wapentake of Claro, West Riding of the county of York, 9 miles (w. by s.) from Ripley, containing 601 inhabitants."

The 5th edition of Lewis, (London, 1845), gives the name as Thruscross,[2] and describes it:

"THRUSCROSS, or West-End, a chapelry, in the parish of Fewston, union of Pateley-Bridge, Lower division of the wapentake of Claro, W. riding of York, 10 miles (N. N. W.) from Otley; containing 576 inhabitants. The chapelry comprises the hamlets of Bramley-Head, West-End, Low-Green, Thruscross-Green, and Rockingstone-Hall, and contains about 6340 acres."

The same edition of Lewis, article "Fewston" (parish), states that the parish contains the townships of Blubberhouses, Clifton with Norwood, Fewston, Thurcross and

[1] Jane Atkinson, in her *Testimony* concerning her late husband (1687), published in *A Collection of Memorials*, etc. (Phila., 1787), page 10, and in *The Friend* (Phila., 1854), vol. XXVII, p. 172. These are mentioned more fully in the text further on.

[2] Though the map of Yorkshire accompanying this edition has it Thurcross, being doubtless printed from the same plates as that in the 3rd edition. Also under article "Fewston," in same edition (quoted in text below), it is spelled Thurcross.

Great Timble; that the parish church was St. Lawrence's;[1] and that there was a chapel of ease at Thurcross.

In a gazetteer of Yorkshire, by Edward Baines,[2] published in 1822, Thurcross is given as a township in the parish of Fewston, wapentake of Claro, and liberty of Knaresborough, 5 miles south of Pateleybridge.[3]

From the above it would appear that the township, the civil division of the parish, was identical with the ecclesiastical chapelry; a parish being always a civil, as well as an ecclesiastical, unit of division.[4] This locality was all, in former times, within the Forest of Knaresborough.[5]

[1] The 3rd edition says that the parish church was St. Mary Magdalene's, so the name must have been changed between 1838 and 1845. The earlier one was probably the name in John Atkinson's time. The 3rd edition also mentions the chapel at Thurcross.

[2] *History, Directory and Gazetteer of the County of York;* volume 1, West Riding; by Edward Baines; Leeds, 1822. This is practically a gazetteer only, and must not be confused with the four volume history, *Yorkshire, Past and Present*, by Thomas Baines, (no date, about 1870).

[3] In vol. 14, Yorkshire Arch. & Top. Journal, there is mention of a Thurcroft in Yorkshire, probably in Claro wapentake, which about 1750, was the seat of William Beckwith; this might be our Thurcross, or perhaps only the name of Beckwith's estate. In some of the church registers, etc., of the shire, occasionally occurs the family name of Thriscross, sometimes Thurscrosse; this family no doubt in early times owned land in the township, taking their surname from the place.

[4] For some explanation of these names for divisions and subdivisions of English counties, see the description of Knaresborough, below. Those of Yorkshire are especially difficult of understanding to the uninitiated.

[5] From Thomas Allen's *History of Yorkshire*, (London, 1831), vol. III, p. 396, we glean the following: The forest of Knaresborough extends from East to West, upwards of 20 miles, and in some places is 8 miles in breadth. By the general survey completed in 1086, we find there were then only 4 townships in the forest, viz., Birstwith, Fewston, Beckwith and Rosset. In 1368 there appear to have been 3 principal towns [townships] and 16 hamlets:

1. Thruscross, with its seven hamlets, Hill, Bramley, Padside, Thornthwaite, Menwith, Holme, and Darley;
2. Clint, with its five hamlets, Birstwith, Fellescliffe, Fearnhill, Hampsthwaite, and Rowden;

The village of Thruscross is about 13 miles west from the town of Knaresborough; within about 20 miles around it are the other well-known towns of Ripon, Ripley, Otley, Keighley, Skipton, Settle, Masham and Aldborough, from several of which Friends came to Pennsylvania.

While John Atkinson might have lived in any part of the township, his residence was most likely in the hamlet or village of the same name, called in one place above Thruscross–Green; for had he lived in some other part, his daughter-in-law would probably have used the name of the nearest hamlet, rather than that of the township. This place we must take to be his residence during the time (or most of it) within his daughter-in-law's knowledge, say from her marriage, 1678, till her *Testimony* was written, 1687; but from the fact that his son was born at Newby, he must have lived some time at that place; whether this residence was only temporary, or whether John Atkinson himself was born there, we have no evidence now at hand; the latter supposition seems the most plausible. However, from a date given in Besse's *Sufferings* (see below), he appears to have moved to Thruscross or its vicinity when this son was quite a young child, before 1659; and no doubt continued there till his death.

From our present scanty means of judging, he was seem-

3. Killinghall, with its four hamlets, Beckwith, Rosset, Bilton, and Harrogate.

The names of the townships of 1086 have become those of hamlets in 1368, except Fewston, which disappears; but Fewston as both township and parish appears again later. Baines's *Yorkshire Past and Present*, vol. II, p. 609, says that the Forest was formerly divided into 11 constabularies, of which Thruscross was one. In a list of assessments for 1584, we find Thurscrosse (another spelling), in "Libertat' de Knaresburge," assessed at four shillings. (J. Horsfall Turner's *Yorkshire Notes and Queries*, vol. i, p. 147, year 1888.)

Rev. Francis Hutchinson, D.D., in his *Historical Essay on Witchcraft*, (London, 1718), p. 35, mentions a prosecution in 1622, by "*Edward Fairfax* of *Fuyston*" [Fewston] "in the Forest of *Knasborough*, Esq." This brings us down to about John Atkinson's time.

ingly in fairly comfortable circumstances. A recent writer[1] emphasizes the point that most of the early converts to Quakerism were persons of consideration in their localities, those in the country districts belonging largely to the land-holding or "squire" class; the arrangements of the meetings being "only adapted for those having their time at their own command." Our increasing knowledge of those English Quakers who came early to Pennsylvania strongly corroborates this. While in the absence of any record to such effect, the presumption is against his being a squire himself, he may have been a smaller landowner, or a yeoman a generation or two from gentle blood; though his name does not appear on any of the printed pedigrees of the gentle families of Yorkshire.[2]

[1] C. D. Sturge, in *Journal of Friends' Historical Society*, vol. i, p. 90, (London, 1904).

[2] If he were grandson, or even son, of a younger son, his name would be unlikely to so appear. The pedigrees of Yorkshire Atkinsons to be found in print are, however, very few; those known to the writer are only four: Atkinson of Skelton (Bulmer wapentake, North Riding), in Dugdale's *Visitation of Yorkshire*, 1665–66, Surtees Society's vol. 36, (1859) p. 364; Atkinson of Leeds, in Ralph Thoresby's *Ducatus Leodiensis*, 1st ed. (Lond, 1715), p. 80, 2nd ed. (Leeds, 1816), p. 76; Atkinson of Little Cattall, in St. George's Visitation of 1612, (published by Joseph Foster, Lond. 1875), p. 489; and the family descended from Myles Atkinson, buried 1637/8, in J. Horsfall Turner's *Yorkshire County Magazine*, vol. III (1893), pp. 180–182. Little Cattall, the seat of one of these families, was in the wapentake of Claro, in which John Atkinson lived, but the pedigree ends too early for him, even if he belonged to that family. Joseph Foster's *Yorkshire Pedigrees* has the names of a number of Atkinson's intermarried with other families, though no Atkinson pedigree; from this and many other references we find that there were quite a fair number of Atkinsons among Yorkshire gentry, whose pedigrees have not been published, one of which might have included John Atkinson. There was a gentle family of Atkinsons at Hatfield-Woodhouse, in township and parish of Hatfield, wapentake of Strafforth & Tickhill, whose heads were, about 1700, Richard, Sr., and his son Robert; no pedigree of this is known. In the same wapentake was Wentworth-Woodhouse, the seat of Sir William Wentworth, and his son the celebrated Sir Thomas Wentworth, 1st Earl of Strafford; Sir William's wife was Anne Atkinson, but she was not of a Yorkshire family, being daughter of Robert Atkinson of Stowell, Co. Gloucester.

John Atkinson was among the earliest converts to the Society of Friends in Yorkshire; his daughter-in-law[1] calls him "an honest Friend." The following extract from Besse's *Sufferings of Friends*, is presumed to refer to him, though there were other Friends of the same name in the vicinity:

Vol. II, p. 97, Year 1659. "In the same Month of *November*, *John Atkinson*, *of Finston*, was summoned to appear at a Manour-Court, at the Suit of Several Impropriators, for Tithe: Accordingly he appeared personally, yet his Appearance was not accepted, but he was fined, and had his Goods taken away to the Value of 4 l. About the same time, *Agnes Atkinson*, as she was passing about her Business through a Grave-yard, was met by a Priest, who without Regard either to Law or Equity, under Pretence of Tithes due to him took from her six Yards of Cloth by Force, and kept it."

Agnes may have been John's wife, of whose name we have no other record. The name Finston is probably a slip of the pen (or type) for Fewston (spelled *Fiuston;* compare *Fuyston* above); no such place as Finston having been found. Besse, in volume II, chapter on Yorkshire, mentions a number of Atkinsons, among them a John several times, but it is doubtful if any of these were our subject or his relatives.[2]

[1] In her *Testimony;* see previous footnote.

[2] Page 101. Among the names of 229 persons imprisoned in the West Riding in 11th and 12th months, 1660, for refusing to take oaths, were those of Edward, George, John and Robert Atkinson. Page 110. Among 20 committed to York Castle in 1664, was Edward Atkinson; these were taken from a meeting at Thomas Taylor's in Sedbergh. In the same year, among those fined for not contributing to the charges of the county militia, were: John Atkinson, 6 s., and Edward Atkinson, of Bradley, £2. In 1665, Robert Atkinson suffered distress of tithes, £10. Page 120. In the year 1668, Edward Atkinson of Sedbergh, had goods worth about £1, 1 s. taken for "steeple-house-rates." The places mentioned, though all in the West Riding, were a considerable distance apart, so even those of the same name may not have been the same persons. Sedbergh is 40 miles northwest from Thruscross; Bradley (or Bradleys Both) is 12 miles southwest from Thruscross.

Some years later, when the persecutions died down and meetings were regularly established, John Atkinson belonged to the Knaresborough Monthly Meeting. The meeting house was in the town of that name, which Lewis (3rd ed.) describes:

"KNARESBOROUGH, a borough, market-town, and parish, partly within the liberty of ST. PETER'S, East Riding, and partly in the Lower Division of the wapentake of CLARO, West Riding." Allen's *History of Yorkshire* says: "The parish and borough town of KNARESBOROUGH is situate in the liberties of St. Peter, York and Knaresborough." Baines's gazetteer says the town is in the parish of Knaresborough, wapentake of Claro, and liberty of Knaresborough and St. Peter's in the West Riding. The town which is 18 miles west from the city of York, is situated on the northeast bank of the river Nidd. Knaresborough Forest (mentioned above as including Thruscross), is to the southwest, across the river.

A word as to Yorkshire topography, (to use the English term), may not be amiss, as well as some explanation of the designations of its subdivisions. In England the counties are divided primarily into *hundreds*; in the northern counties, once occupied by the Danes, their term *wapentake* (originally a division for military purposes) survives, and is used instead of *hundred*. Yorkshire, the largest county in England, has first three grand divisions called *ridings* (North Riding, East Riding and West Riding), which in turn are divided into wapentakes. The latter are then subdivided into *parishes*, originally ecclesiastical divisions, but soon falling into place in the civil scheme; parishes however, probably on account of this origin, did not always fall within hundred bounds, some overlapping from one hundred into another. Large wapentakes were sometimes split into divisions, (as that of Claro mentioned above, into the Upper and Lower Divisions); this did not interfere with the parishes, each division containing certain parishes. The parishes were composed of groups of *townships*, which consisted of a small town or village with the surrounding land, including other smaller villages or hamlets contained therein.[1] Besides this com-

[1] In Pennsylvania and other American States, the *township* is the primary subdivision of the county, with well defined boundaries, and not dependent for its existence on the villages within it, being in fact identical with the English *hundred*. In some states, for instance

paratively simple system of division, there were others more complicated. *Liberties* are tracts of land either excluded from parishes or superimposed upon them, and whose limits were frequently uncertain ;[1] they are districts "within which certain privileges are granted, or whose inhabitants have special rights or immunities;" each liberty had its special court, and in this was independent of the parish government, which came under the manor court. The *unions*, (Lewis's 5th edition mentions Thruscross as in the "union of Pateleybridge"), are amalgamations of parishes for administrative purposes ; they were formed early in the 19th century, long after John Atkinson's time.

Some facts concerning Knaresborough may serve to elucidate the above explanations, as well as to present something of its history: The name Knaresborough has covered a (1) manor, (2) honour, (3) castle, (4) forest, (5) parish, (6) liberty, and (7) borough-town. (An *honour* is composed of several manors, or a principal manor exercising jurisdiction over subordinate manors, the honour-court supplanting the several manor-courts. Wills were formerly filed in the honour-courts. The *Yorkshire Archæological & Topographical Journal*, vol. 10, p. 444, states that the wills in the Honour Court of Knaresborough, from 1640 to 1858, have been transferred to the Wakefield District of Her Majesty's Court of Probate). From Allen's History (vol. III, p. 395 et seq.) and

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Delaware, the counties are divided into *hundreds* as in England, and the term *township* not used. In this country we have nothing to correspond with the English township idea. *Parishes* have no status in the civil scheme here; where they exist they are the private limits of jurisdiction of the several churches. But in some states, formerly French territory, as Louisiana, *parishes* take the place of *counties*.

[1] See Lewis's description of Knaresborough, above, which was partly in the liberty of St. Peter's, East Riding, and partly in the wapentake of Claro, West Riding ; and compare Allen, who places the town in three separate liberties, those of St. Peter, York and Knaresborough. Pepys's Diary (April 7, 1669), mentions a case at law as to "whether the Temple be within the liberty of the City or no" (London); inferring uncertainty as to limits.

The term *liberty* is familiar to students of early Philadelphia local history, as applied to lands ("the liberty lands" or "liberties of Philadelphia") laid out immediately surrounding the city proper, but not included in it, nor in the townships composing the rest of the county. The liberties in Yorkshire were somewhat, but not altogether the same, for we have not only the liberty of Knaresborough, a town, and that of York, a city, but the liberty of St. Peter's, a church, and the "Forest liberty."

other sources we learn that at the period of the Conquest Knaresborough was a complete Saxon manor, viz., one township presiding over 10 others; it comprised the town of that name and ten surrounding villages, and was a crown demesne. It was given to Serlo de Burgh, Baron of Tonsburgh (in Normandy), who was succeeded by his brother John, whose son lost it; after which the lordship changed hands many times. Serlo built the castle, which was the residence of the lords of the manor. The manor remained in existence until the Civil War, during which the castle was rendered untenable by order of the Parliament in 1648.

The honour of Knaresborough comprised the borough, the Forest (in which Thruscross was situated) and the Forest liberty. About the time of King John the Forest belonged to the De Sturteville family; (it was then technically not a "forest," but a "chase;" a "forest" must belong to king or sovereign alone; if it fall into the hands of a subject it becomes a "chase.")[1]

The date of John Atkinson's death is not known. He had at least two children:—

2. THOMAS ATKINSON, b. d. 8. 31. 1687.
Founder of the Bucks County family.

3. JOHN ATKINSON, b. d. 3. 2. 1688.

Went to Pennsylvania with his brother Thomas, who left him by will 100 acres of land in Bristol township, Bucks County, but as John died without issue (and apparently unmarried) within a year thereafter, the land reverted to Thomas's children. John's death is on the Middletown Monthly Meeting register.

2. THOMAS ATKINSON, son of John Atkinson, was born at Newby, in Yorkshire, before 1660. In 1838 there were five townships called "Newby" in Yorkshire,[2] (not counting one called "Newby-Wisk," in the North Riding), which all seem to have borne the name from a much earlier period. Three of these, being in the North Riding, may be left out of consideration. The other two are in the West Riding:

(a). Newby, a joint township with Clapham, in parish of

[1] See also description of the manor and forest of Knaresborough in 1608, vol. I, p. 233, *Yorkshire Notes & Queries*, J. Horsfall Turner, 1888.

[2] See Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary*, 3rd edition.

Clapham, Western Division of the wapentake of Staincliffe & Ewcross, 7¼ miles (N. W.) from Settle. This Newby-cum-Clapham was 28½ miles W. by N. from Thruscross and over 40 miles from Knaresborough. It is unlikely that this was the one in which Thomas Atkinson was born.

(b). Newby, a joint township with Mulwith, in that part of the parish of Ripon which is in the liberty of Ripon, Lower Division of the wapentake of Claro; on the river Ure; 3¼ miles (S. E.) from Ripon. This one was 14 miles E.N.E. from Thruscross and about 7¼ miles N. from Knaresborough. Being thus the nearest to both these places, it was almost certainly that one mentioned as Thomas Atkinson's birthplace. It was besides the best known, and was generally called simply "Newby." [1]

Thomas Atkinson must have removed with his parents from Newby to Thruscross when quite a child; by the time of his marriage (1678) he had moved again to Sandwick or Sandwith, in Addingham parish, and was there in 1679, the last we hear of him till his coming to America.[2] This place has not been identified; it was doubtless the name of a hamlet, not of the importance of a township. Lewis (3rd ed., 1838), says of the parish, (the name of the church in parenthesis):

"ADDINGHAM (*St. Peter*), a parish, partly in the

[1] It was not from any large population that it was better known, for Lewis in 1838 speaks of it as "containing with Mulwith, 39 inhabitants," while Allen, seven years earlier, says: "*Newby with Mulwith* has fifty-two inhabitants;" (perhaps there were still more earlier, in Thomas Atkinson's time). But its principal claim to notice was that it contained Newby Hall, built by Sir Edward Blacket, about 1705, long after Thomas Atkinson had left there. For description and engraving of Newby Hall (in 1831, then the seat of Lord Grantham), see Allen, vol. III, p. 376.

[2] A note to *Records of the Hall Family, of Bristol, Pennsylvania*, PENNA. MAG. HIST. AND BIOG., XI, 316, speaks of "Thomas Atkinson of Newby, County York, England;" as we have seen, he was born there, but had moved away long before going to Pennsylvania. I have repeated this inaccuracy in a footnote to *Richard Hough, Provincial Councillor, ibid.* XVIII, 33, stating, even more inaccurately, that he came "to Pennsylvania from Newby." O. H.

Eastern Division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, and partly in the Upper Division of the wapentake of CLARO, West Riding of the County of YORK, containing 2251 inhabitants," . . . "6 miles (E. by S.) from Skipton." Lewis mentions a place of worship of the Society of Friends in the vicinity, but does not name it; no doubt Beamsley Meeting House, in the township of the same name, which possibly also included Sandwick or Sandwith, as Thomas Atkinson attended Beamsley Meeting. Lewis (3rd ed) has:

> "BEAMSLEY, a township, partly in that portion of the parish of ADDINGHAM, but chiefly in that portion of the parish of SKIPTON, which are in the Upper Division of the wapentake of CLARO, West Riding of the county of YORK, 6½ miles (E. by N.) from Skipton."

Thomas Atkinson joined the Society of Friends when quite young, probably at the same time as his father, and was an accepted minister of that body before his marriage in 1678, at what must have still been an early age.[1] Of the details of his ministry we have no record.[2] Sandwick or Sandwith (whatever or wherever it exactly was,) was within the compass of Knaresborough Monthly Meeting, in whose register the entries of Thomas Atkinson's marriage, etc., were made.

In 1681, Thomas Atkinson obtained a certificate from Beamsley Meeting[3] for himself and family, and they

[1] Most of the personal data here and later are from Jane Atkinson's *Testimony;* see previous footnote.

[2] Although the gospel labors and sufferings of a Thomas Atkinson are mentioned a number of times in Friends' writings, all so far published appear to relate to a contemporary, but much older man, Thomas Atkinson, of Lancashire, also presumably a minister. See Note A.

[3] Jane's *Testimony* says the Monthly Meeting, but *The Friend* sketch of Jane herself says Beamsley, which as stated above, was the particular meeting to which Thomas Atkinson belonged, and one of those constituting Knaresborough Monthly Meeting. At this time Friends sometimes obtained certificates from their particular meetings, or meetings for worship; the practice later was for the monthly meeting only to issue them.

removed to West Jersey, in America, persumably on the "Yorkshire purchase" on the upper side of Burlington. Their stay here was only temporary, for in 1682 they were living in Bucks County, in the Province of Pennsylvania, where Thomas bought a plantation in what was afterwards Bristol township.[1]

In the formation of social lines in this new settlement, the Atkinsons naturally gravitated into that class of families which took the lead in the social and political life of the county, and,—most of these being Friends,—in meeting affairs also; this is a strong indication that they were of no mean extraction abroad, for many of these families had solid claims to gentle lineage in England. That his position as a minister of the Society of Friends would have given his family this standing without other qualification, can hardly hold here, for no mention of him as a minister appears on the meeting minutes, and it is likely that ill-health prevented any activity in the ministry, after his arrival in America; and besides there are sufficient instances of persons of obscure origin becoming very worthy in the ministry, but receiving no social recognition. Nor was it wealth that gave Thomas Atkinson a high place among his fellows, for his worldly fortunes were not prosperous, partly because of his poor health after coming here, and partly owing to his temperament being more that of the religious enthusiast than of the business man. He was, indeed, a considerable landowner, but the inventory of his estate[2] shows that he had been unable to pay for all of it before his death; and at the Falls monthly meeting of 5 mo. 4, 1683,

[1] A note to *Records of the Hall Family*, PENNA. MAG., XI, 316, states that he settled in Northampton township; it is true he bought land in that township also, but the land on which he resided was in Bristol township. I have copied this error, in footnote to "Richard Hough," PENNA. MAG., XVIII, 33, O. H. The account of Thomas Atkinson's residences, location of his lands, list of children, etc., on the 54th page (front and back), vol. 6, of Martindale's MSS (at Hist. Soc. of Pa.) is so totally erroneous, that it is useless to mention errors in detail.

[2] Filed with his will, see below.

"William Biles reported that Thomas Atkinson of Neshamine[1] is in want as to his outward concerns, and he and some others hath took his condition into their consideration and have bought him a cow and a calf—the price is five pounds and do desire this meetings assistance toward the payment of the said cow and calf;" on 8 mo. 3 some subscriptions for this purpose were reported.[2] Again, shortly before his death, Thomas Atkinson himself told the same meeting, 7 mo. 27, 1687 that he and his family were very weak, and could thresh no corn, nor had any hay for his cattle, and desired some assistance from Friends.

Thomas Atkinson bought, presumably from the Proprietary and soon after his arrival, three hundred acres of land, but as no patent, warrant nor deed for the same has been found the date and seller's name are not known. This was laid out in what became Bristol township, and was the plantation on which he resided. It is shown on Holme's map in Atkinson's name, but without exact boundary lines. In his will, he left 100 acres of this to his brother, John Atkinson, to revert to Thomas's sons, if John died without issue, which is what happened; and the balance of the tract to his wife, Jane, for life, and then to his three sons, Isaac, William and Samuel Atkinson.

At the Falls monthly meeting 9 mo. 8, 1693, "Jane the wife of William Biles proposed the sale of the Plantation she formerly lived upon . . . and upon a due consideration of the matter it was by this meeting thought most profitable for the children of Thomas Atkinson that it be sold for a valuable consideration and the money its sold for be secured at interest to be paid them with the profits arising by the said interest as they come of age."

[1] The region in early times called Neshamina, on both sides of the creek of that name, (now spelled Neshaminy), included lands afterwards erected into Middletown township, and parts of the adjoining townships of Bristol, Bensalem and Northampton.

[2] This and other quotations from and references to the various meeting minutes, are from the minute books in possession of the clerks or other custodians of the Society of Friends. The Falls minute books are at the Friends' Library, (Orthodox), 142 No. 16th St. (16th & Race), Philadelphia; they are, men's minutes, books A to E, 1683–1827; women's, three books, 1682/3–1852; some of these are copies, the originals being in the Newtown bank. The Middletown minute books are kept in the meeting house at Langhorne.

At a County Court held 1 mo. 18, 1695/6: "Adress being made to this Court by Phinehas Pemberton on behalf and at the request of Jane formerly the wife of Thomas Atkinson but now wife of William Biles requesting the approbation of this Court for the disposing of 300 Acre of land given to her by her husband Thomas Atkinson by will during her natural life and after her decease to his three sons Isaac, William, and Samuel. William Biles declared he quit his claim and interest in right of his wife."[1]

In pursuance of the above William and Jane Biles made a deed[2] to George Biles (son of William) 4 mo. 10, 1696, for this 300 acres, "in New Bristol township, taken up by Thomas Atkinson, but never paid for by him." On the same day William Biles gave his bond, to Phineas Pemberton and Richard Hough in trust to secure the money to the children, and the deed was acknowledged before the court.[3] As these sons came of age they executed releases for this land, Isaac's being 4 mo. 11, 1700, William's 4 mo. 9, 1702, and Samuel's March 9, 1707/8;[4] Isaac's and William's were to George Biles, and Samuel's to William Paxson; (G. Biles had sold to Solomon Warder, and Willoughby Warder to William Biles, Sr., who sold to Paxson.)

At the session of the Board of Property, 12 mo. 23, 1701,[5] George Biles produced this deed of 4 mo. 10, 1696, for 300 acres of land in "New Bristol township, Bucks County," bounded west by John Rowland, north by William Dungan, east by Randal Blackshaw, and south by Charles Brigham, sold by William Biles and wife Jane, relict of Thomas Atkinson; also Isaac Atkinson's release; and requested a resurvey to make title to Solomon Warder to whom he had sold it. The board ordered him a warrant, and a patent to be issued on the return, Biles paying for "overplus," and the alienation from the Proprietary being further inspected.

Thomas Atkinson, in his will, empowered his executrix to sell "that one hundred ackers of land wch I bought of Joseph English." As no deed to Atkinson, nor from his executrix, has been found for this, it is impossible to exactly locate it.

He also bought from the Proprietary a tract in Northampton township, laid out for 500 acres. The date of this purchase is unknown, as the patent has not been found on record, but the deed for its sale says

[1] From Court docket in Quarter Sessions Office, Doylestown.
[2] Bucks County Deed Book 2, p. 81.
[3] Court Docket and Deed Book 2, p. 82.
[4] Bucks County Deed Book 3, pages 20, 104 and 404 respectively. Samuel's was not dated, but was acknowledged on the date given above.
[5] Minute Book G, Board of Property; Penna. Arch., 2 ser., XIX, 277.

the warrant was dated 6 mo. 25, 1684, and that it was laid out by the Surveyor General's order, 8 mo. 20, 1684. It is shown on Holme's Map in Atkinson's name, triangular in shape, bounded southwest by Job Howell's and Arthur Cook's land, northwest by a tract unnamed, and east by a road.

Davis says, (1st ed., p. 355): "Thomas Atkinson owned five hundred acres north of the road leading from Addisville to Newtown, reaching six hundred perches northeast of that village" [i. e. Addisville]. "Adjoining this tract on the north was John Holme, seven hundred acres, which he conveyed to Jeremiah Dungan in 1716."

He sold it to Joseph Kirkbride by deed[1] of 8 mo. 12, 1687, which was acknowledged in the County Court 10 mo. 4, by Robert Dove, attorney for Thomas Atkinson, (who was then deceased).

In a list called "Old Rights" among the papers in the Land Office of Pennsylvania,[2] occur the following:

18. Thomas Atkinson, warrant for 500 acres, dated 5. 26. 1684.
19. " " " " 40 " " 8. 28. 1684.

The first is no doubt for the Northampton tract, the figures here for month and day being only a transposition of those in the deed (*5. 26—6. 25*). The second may be for some allowance, but just what or where is uncertain, as he is not known to have had any tract that size.

In Bucks County Thomas Atkinson joined Neshamina (afterwards Middletown[3]) Monthly Meeting, on the minutes of which body his name first appears at the meeting held at Nicholas Waln's 7 mo. 2, 1684, when he and Nicholas Waln were appointed to attend the Yearly Meeting. He was appointed on committees of Neshamina Mo. Mtg. on 5 mo. 4, 8 mo. 1, and 11 mo. 7, 1685, and 1 mo. 4, 1686 [1685/6] after which he transferred his attendance to Falls, and was on committees of that meeting 12 mo. 2, 1686 [Feb. 1687, N. S.] and 4 mo. 7, 1687. At this time Friends sometimes transferred this way without certificates when the meetings were about equally near their homes, though the meeting losing the member generally protested.

[1] Bucks County Deed Book 1, p. 132; recorded 10 mo. 15, 1687.

[2] Penna. Arch., 3 ser., III, 54.

[3] Neshamina Monthly Meeting was first called Middletown on the minutes of 3 mo. 2, 1700. Ezra Michener, in his *Retrospect of Early Quakerism*, (Phila., 1860), p. 77, says it was first so called in 1706, evidently a slip of the pen or misreading of the manuscript.

He was a member of the Grand Jury on 4 mo. 1, 1685, but held no public office. We have no specimen of his signature; his will and the deed to Kirkbride, of 8 mo. 12, 1687, were signed with his first initial only, T, he being then very ill.

Thomas Atkinson died 8 mo. 31st, 1687,[1] at his residence in Bristol township, and was most likely buried on his own plantation, though possibly in the ground on Slate Pit Hill belonging to Falls Mtg.; Middletown Meeting had no burial ground so early. The Philadelphia Yearly Meeting published a memorial of him, consisting of his wife's testimony concerning him, in a book entitled *A Collection of Memorials concerning Divers deceased Ministers and others*, etc. (Phila. 1787), page 10:

Jane Atkinson's *Testimony concerning her late husband* THOMAS ATKINSON.

He was born at Newby in the County of York, being the son of John Atkinson, of Thrush-Cross, was convinced of the truth and had received a gift of the ministry before I knew him. We were joined in marriage in the year 1678, and lived together in love and unity. He was a zealous man for the truth, and according to the gift which he had received, bore a faithful testimony unto it, of which many were witnesses in that country from whence we came. In 1682 we came into this country, with one consent, and in the unity of our dear friends and brethren, who gave a good testimony for us, by a certificate from their monthly meeting; and my soul hath good cause to bless the Lord, and to prize his mercies, whose presence was with us by sea and land. Since we came into this part of the world, he retained his love and zeal for God and his truth, his treasure not being in this world, and as it often opened in

[1] So stated in Jane's *Testimony*, and in the probate of his will and in the inventory; Middletown Mo. Mtg. register has 9 mo. 1, but the meeting records have in other places been found a day late. The note to *Records of the Hall Family*, quoted above, PENNA. MAG., XI, 316, has October 1682, the last figure of the year being a typographical error.

his heart, did exhort others to stand loose from things which are here below, and diligently seek after those things that are above. He was a tender husband, ready to encourage and strengthen me in that which is good. About the latter end of the fifth month 1687, he was taken with the ague and fever, which much weakened his body, in which he continued a considerable time; being well content with the dealings of the Lord: His heart was often opened in prayer and supplication unto his God, to preserve him in patience unto the end of his days, and that none of us might think hard of any of those exercises that he is pleased to try us withal. At times he would look upon me and say, *my dear wife, the Lord preserve thee and take care of thee, for I must leave thee and go to my rest;* with many more sweet and heavenly expressions and exhortations, in the time of his great weakness, which continued until the 31st of the eighth month, when he once more exhorted me to be content, and that I would desire his brother (who was then absent) to be content also; After which he passed away as one falling into a quiet sleep. And as the Lord hath hitherto been my strength and my stay in the time of my great distress, so the desire of my heart is, that I, with my brethren and sisters, who yet remain behind, may also finish our course in faithfulness, that in the end we may receive the same reward with the righteous that are gone before.

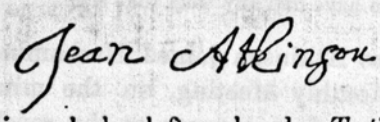
JANE ATKINSON."

An account of him prepared by Nathan Kite, in *The Friend*, vol. XXVII, p. 172, (Phila. 1854), includes the above *Testimony*, worded slightly differently in some parts, making it a little longer, but substantially the same; one additional particular being an account of her own illness before her husband's, (contained more fully in memorial of her to be given below). It is in this version that Jane speaks of her father-in-law, John Atkinson, as "an honest friend." There is an introductory paragraph which speaks of their being in

New Jersey in 1681, while Jane says they came to this country in 1682, though she may have meant Pennsylvania only.

In his will[1], dated 8 mo. 10, 1687, proved 3 mo. 21, 1688, Thomas Atkinson appointed his wife, Jane, executrix, and for the better payment of his debts empowered her to sell the 100 acres that he had bought of Joseph English. To his brother, John Atkinson, he left 100 acres of that "tract on which I now dwell," the same to return to Thomas's children, if John died without issue, (which he did). To his wife, Jane, he left the remainder of his real and personal estate during her life, and afterwards the remaining part of his home plantation (100 acres of which was given to brother John) to his three sons Isaac, William and Samuel. The inventory, dated 12 mo. 11, 1687, mentions the 100 acres which Jane was to sell, and among the debts in Jane's account, dated 2 mo. 10, 1689, are £12 owing to the Governor for land, and £14, 14s. 11d. to Joseph English; the inventory and account are filed with the will.

Thomas Atkinson married 4 mo. 4, 1678 (O. S.) under care of Knaresborough Monthly Meeting, in Yorkshire, Jane Bond[2]. Neither her parentage nor previous residence are known to the writer.



That she was unusually well educated for a woman of her time is proved by some writings she has left, such as her *Testimony* concerning her husband, as well as the cultivated style of her signature.[3] She was

[1] Bucks County Will Book A1, p. 50; registered 5 mo. 5, 1688.

[2] The meeting register is somewhat illegible at this point; some copyists have rendered this name *Boid*, and one *Bord*, but as these names are unknown in the locality, while that of *Bond* occurs frequently, the preference is for the latter. Miles White, Jr., in *William Biles*, PENNA. MAG., XXVI., 353 *n*, has *Boid*. The marriage record gives Thomas's residence as *Sandwick*, while that of the birth of his son Isaac, has it *Sandwith*.

[3] The signature herewith produced is from her bond as executrix, filed with her husband's will.

a minister of the Society of Friends, and "is said to have had an eminent public testimony."[1] On coming to Bucks County, she first attended Neshamina (Middletown) Monthly Meeting; on 10 mo. 3, 1684, she and Mary Hayhurst were appointed to inquire into the "clearness" of Joan Comly, whose marriage was proposed with Joseph English; she served on a similar committee 12 mo. 3, 1685. After that she attended Falls Monthly Meeting and was on committees there 6 mo. 4, and 8 mo. 6, 1686, 5 mo. 6, and 10 mo. 7, 1687, (and numerous others after her second marriage). She attended Middletown Monthly Meeting again, but not as a member, 11 mo. 5, 1687, and offered to accept the meeting's order in settlement of a difference that had been pending between her husband, lately deceased, and Thomas Stackhouse, Jr.; the meeting ordered her to pay Stackhouse 30 shillings. Falls made her a representative to the Yearly Meeting 7 mo. 1, 1686 and 6 mo. 15, 1688.

"In 1687 she was taken very ill, and both she and her husband thought she would die. After a time he told her he believed she would be raised up again and that he should be taken instead. This proved to be true, for that very day he became unwell, and, after lingering for eight or nine weeks, died; while she, by whom much labor in the militant church was yet to be performed, grew stronger and stronger." (White's *William Biles*, condensed from *The Friend's* account of her.)

Thomas and Jane Atkinson had issue:

4. ISAAC ATKINSON, b. 1.2. 1678/9, d. 11.3. 1720/1. Mar. 4.23. 1708, Sarah Hough.

5. WILLIAM ATKINSON, b. ——.——. 1681, d. 8.29. 1749. Mar. 1st, 2.6. 1704, Mary Hough. 2nd, 4.5. 1722, Margaret Baker.

6. SAMUEL ATKINSON; b. 5.17. 1685 O. S., d. 2.21. 1775, N. S. Mar. 7. 12. 1714, Ruth (Stacy) Beakes.

Jane Atkinson, widow of Thomas, married, second, 10

[1] White's *William Biles*, PENNA. MAG., XXVI, 353.

mo. 11, 1688, William Biles, of Falls township; [1]they were married at the latter's house. They had no issue.

William Biles was one of the most noted men in the Province of Pennsylvania, a minister of the Society of Friends, and a large landowner in Bucks County. He was a Provincial Councillor, and many years a member of the Assembly, and a Justice of the Bucks County Court. For an extended sketch of his life, see *William Biles*, by Miles White, Jr., PENNA. MAG. HIST. & BIOG., vol. XXVI, pp. 58–70, 192–206, 348–359. His children, by his first wife, intermarried with the Beakes, Langhorne, Hughes, Blackshaw, Yardley and Janney families, all prominent in Bucks County, and the distinguished Lambert family of New Jersey, and with their connections, constituted a large part of the old Colonial office-holding aristocracy of the county.

After her second marriage, Jane moved, with her children, to her new husband's plantation in Falls township, more directly within the compass of Falls Mo. Mtg., and continued her activity in the affairs of that body.

An account of her life is given in *The Friend*, vol. XXVIII (Phila. 1855), pp. 93, 102. By it she appears to have been an acknowledged minister before they removed to New Jersey (which this account says was in 1682), and it tells some of the particulars given above and below. When she married William Biles, "in her he had a faithful helpmeet, and one well calculated to assist him in his journey heavenward." (White's *William Biles*.) At this time she began to travel in the ministry of the Gospel, and her husband generally accompanied her. In 1st mo., 1689, with the unity of Falls Monthly Meeting and the approbation of the General Meeting of Ministers, she visited Friends in East Jersey and on Long Island.

"When George Keith began his quarrel with Friends in Philadelphia, he worked insidiously amongst country Friends, who had not an opportunity of immediately testing

[1] Register of Middletown Mo. Mtg.

the truth of his assertions, and in some instances got up a prejudice against the friends of truth and sound doctrine in those who were themselves sound in the faith." "So it was with Jane Biles. She thought for a *short* time that George Keith was a sound Friend and an injured man." "She was not long suffered to remain in that delusion. She took to the Select Yearly Meeting, held in the First month, 1693, a testimony against George Keith, which 'was read and approved.'" (*The Friend.*)

On 5 mo. 1st, 1696, she and her husband proposed to Falls Monthly Meeting to visit Friends in New England; they were granted a certificate and visited those Friends to their satisfaction. William and Jane Biles were appointed on a committee, 9 mo. 3, 1697, to draw up a Testimony "concerning Thomas Janney's labors and service amongst us in the Truth."

At a General Meeting ot Ministers in 10 mo. 1699, Jane Biles laid before it a concern that had long rested on her mind to pay a religious visit to England. William Biles opposed her going she being "but weakly in body," but in 7 mo. 1700 the meeting gave its consent, not considering his opposition an obstacle.[1] On 11 mo. 5, 1700 she proposed the same to Falls Monthly Meeting, her husband consenting and offering to go with her; Falls issued certificates for both 1 mo. 5, 1701 [1700/1]. They sailed early in 1701 and went to both England and Ireland. "They returned towards the close of 1702, having been absent from America something under two years. In giving an account of their labors to their Friends at home, they expressed the satisfaction they had had in the performance of their duty in England and Ireland."

"Jane appears to have been strengthened in her bodily health, so as to perform the service assigned her abroad, and after her return, we have evidence that she was for several years able to attend to her religious duties. She frequented

[1] See also White's *William Biles*, p. 353.

her own Yearly Meeting, and we find her at the Yearly Meetings for worship, which were held at divers places. Her concern for the promotion of the cause of Truth, led her to open in the Select Yearly Meeting, in First Month, 1706, the case of a venerable Friend who had gone to a marriage consummated at the house of one who had separated from Friends." After hearing the Friend himhimself in reply to Jane's charge, the meeting decided that he "was condemned therein, and that he was mistaken in the motion that led him thereto."

"The last service I find Jane Biles engaged in, was in the year 1706, but doubtless she continued faithfully labouring as long as strength and health were afforded." (*The Friend.*)

The minutes of Falls Monthly Meeting of 11 mo. 4, 1709 record: "Our dear friend Jane Biles is deceased." She was buried 10 mo. 21, 1709. William Biles died in 1710, and was buried 3 mo. 19.

(To be continued.)

Atkinson Families of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, Part 1
by Oliver Hough

ATKINSON FAMILIES OF BUCKS COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

BY OLIVER HOUGH.

(Continued from page 79.)

4. ISAAC ATKINSON, born at Sandwith, parish of Addingham, West Riding of Yorkshire, England, 1 mo. [March] 2, 1678/9,[1] died in Bristol township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, 11 mo. [Jan.] 3, 1720/1,[2] son of Thomas and Jane Atkinson, came to America with his parents when about a year old, and after the brief sojourn in West Jersey, lived first with them in Bristol township, and after 1688, with his mother on her second husband's plantation in Falls township, until his majority. He belonged to Falls Monthly Meeting of the Society of Friends, having been brought up within its fold from early infancy, but it is uncertain if he continued a member after 1713.

On 4 mo. 11, 1700, being then of age, he executed a release[3] to George Biles, for his interest in his father's land, which his mother had sold to Biles 4 mo. 10, 1696.

He bought of John Guy, 10 mo. 9, 1700,[4] 200 acres in Falls township, next below the plantation of his step-father, William Biles, on the Delaware River. This had been originally part of Samuel Darke's tract, shown on Holme's Map in the latter's name. 10 mo. 9, 1702, he sold this to Jonathan Taylor.[5]

Isaac Atkinson afterwards bought three separate "parcels of land" (two of them contiguous however), in Bristol township. They were all within a tract shown on Holme's Map, adjoining the lower side of

[1] Knaresborough Monthly Meeting register has 1 mo. 2, 1679, meaning March 2, 1678/9, O. S. Although the year did not officially begin until March 25, people frequently began dating the new year on March 1.

[2] Register of Falls Mo. Mtg.

[3] Bucks County Deed Book 3, p. 20.

[4] Bucks County Deed Book 3, p. 32.

[5] Bucks County Deed Book 4, p. 207.

Pennsbury on the Delaware River, inscribed with six names in the following order:

William Dungan.	John Tully.
Mordecai Bowden.	Thos. Dungan.
Clement Dungan.	Rich. Lundy.

Some of these persons never owned any of this land, either because the rights intended to be located here when the map was made, were afterwards laid out elsewhere, or because they sold their warrants before the patents were made out, and the latter issued to the purchasers. But the three Dungans all owned here. The jury of 1692 made the line between this tract and Pennsbury the boundary between Bristol and Falls townships, as it remains to this day, Pennsbury being in Falls and these lands in Bristol. The individual boundary lines of the several owners ran back from the river parallel to the Pennsbury line. (The lots appear to have been too narrow on the scale of the map for each name to appear on a lot, hence the above arrangement.)

The first next the Manor was 400 acres patented to John Sirket 7 mo. 3, 1701, together with 90 acres of the back part of the tract below,[1] and 46 acres 35 perches additional, probably "overplus."

The next was William Dungan's, patented to him 11 mo. 7, 1692, as 200 acres.

Next John Green, 200 acres, patented 1684.

Next Thomas Dungan, 200 acres, patented 8 mo. 1, 1692.

Next Clement Dungan, 200 acres, patented 11 mo. 7, 1692.

John Sirket sold his holding 7 mo. 8, 1703, to William Atkinson, who sometime thereafter[2] sold one half of it to his brother Isaac. Sirket's sale was of 536 acres 35 perches (including the back part of Wm. Dungan's original patent), and it seems to have been William Atkinson's intention to sell Isaac an exact half (268 acres 17 perches) reserving

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[1] Wm. Dungan, whose patent was nine years earlier than Sirket's, appears to have sold 90 acres to the latter before his (Sirket's) patent was issued, though no record of the sale has been found. The only record of Dungan's disposal of any of it is his bequest of the river front half, 100 acres, to his son William (1711); no doubt Sirket really got 100 acres, which accounts for his "overplus" on later survey.

[2] The date is uncertain, as no deed has been found for this sale, but it was between 1703 and 1710; for by deed of March 26, of the latter year, William Atkinson sold John Smith the other half (Deed Book 4, p. 288), and in this deed mention is made of 6 acres 96 perches already sold to Isaac Atkinson, and the bounds given show Isaac to have owned the other portion. For authorities for other deeds and facts mentioned in above paragraph, see under William Atkinson.

an exact half (268 acres and 18 perches,) to himself (which he afterwards sold to John Smith); but Isaac's purchase included a curious wedge-shaped lot of 6 acres 96 perches of meadow right in the heart of the other half and not within 70 perches of the rest of his land; that this was intended to be a fraction of Isaac's half and not of the other, is shown by Smith's deed which states that "The sd lands within ye first mentioned bounds (hereby granted to ye sd John Smith) contains besides ye six acres and ninety-six perches herein excepted, 268 acres and 18 perches, being ye moiety or one-half part," etc. Isaac, however, must have got that much above his half, for when his tract (though no longer his) was sold by the Sheriff in 1727, it contained the full 268 acres 17 perches in the main lot and the 6 acres 96 perches besides.

Isaac's purchase (excluding the small lot) was the river front half of Sirket's plantation, running along the Pennsbury (now the Falls) line. Common Creek, (not shown on Holme's map) flowed from Pennsbury quite across Isaac Atkinson's land, and emptied into the Delaware on the line between him and Dungan, forming their boundary for a few perches from the mouth. This land corresponds to the spot on Holme's Map on which the name of John Tully appears, and while it is easily seen that the six names in one plot, of which his is one, only indicate ownership within those limits and not more exact locations, this has led to some confusion, from the fact that the modern village of Tullytown lies mainly just across the border of and partly extends into this land; Oxford Street of the village, running back from above mentioned creek, being the township line. Davis, in his *History of Bucks County*, (1st ed., p. 115) says that Tullytown "was called after a man named Tully, who owned land there;" and in a footnote: "John Tully was an original settler in Bristol township on the line of Falls." But Tullytown is on the Falls side of the line, while this tract, even if Tully ever owned it, which is doubtful, was on the Bristol side. Again, Tullytown was laid out by Thomas Riche about 1800, and long called Riche-Town. Which puts a gap of nearly 200 years between the John Tully of Holme's Map (who did *not* own its site) and the Tullytown of the 19th century.

Isaac Atkinson no doubt disposed of this plantation before removing from Bucks County in 1713, for when John Smith sold Robert Smith the adjoining land in that year, the land on this side was said to be "John Lanning's formerly Isaac Atkinson's." But no deed from Atkinson has been found. On April 12, 1727, Sheriff Timothy Smith sold the two lots 268 acres 17 perches and 6 acres 96 perches as the property of John Maddox.[1]

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[1] This deed is not recorded, but is recited in deed of John Martin to Timothy Titus, Aug. 20, 1792, Bucks Co. Deed Book 27, p. 245.

On June 10, 1708,[1] Isaac Atkinson bought of Esther Willson, relict of Richard, two tracts in Bristol township, on the Delaware River, one of 100 acres and one of 50 acres. These were adjoining and both within the six-named tract on Holme's Map. The 100 acres was the river front half of Thomas Dungan's original patent of 200 acres. It passed from him to Thomas Dungan Jr., to John Scott, to Tobias Dymock and Sarah, his wife. The other was a quarter of Clement Dungan's patent, taking in half the river front; from him to his brother-in-law, Edward Doyle, and from the latter's widow to Tobias and Sarah Dymock. After her husband's death Sarah Dymock sold both to Richard Willson, whose widow sold to Isaac Atkinson. The latter (and wife) sold them March 18, 1709 [1708/9],[2] to Willoughby Warder and Sarah his wife.[3]

Isaac Atkinson no doubt moved in 1700 from his step-father's plantation[4] to that he bought of John Guy in Falls township. After selling that, he lived in Bristol township on the land he bought there from his brother, until 1713, when he moved to the upper part of Burlington County, West New Jersey. On 1 mo. 4, 1712/3, he requested Falls Monthly Meeting for a certificate to Chesterfield Mo. Mtg. in that county, his wife, Sarah, asking one from the women's side the same day; hers was signed a year later, 1 mo. 7, 1713/4, and his doubtless then or previously, though not on the minutes; they must have then already moved. Just where they located is uncertain; possibly in or near Trenton, which was within the compass of Chesterfield Monthly Meeting, and then in Burlington County, though now in Mercer.

[1] Bucks Co. Deed Book 4, p. 9.

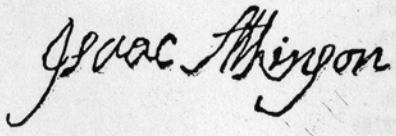
[2] Bucks Co. Deed Book 4, p. 125.

[3] I take this occasion to acknowledge the valuable assistance of Mr. Warren S. Ely, of Doylestown, in searching the Bucks County deed records, enabling me to locate exactly lands once owned by Isaac Atkinson and his brother William; as well as for other help in the preparation of this article. O. H.

[4] It appears that William Biles conveyed his plantation in Falls to his son William in 1698, and removed to one he bought of Henry Baker, either within the Manor of Pennsbury, or adjoining it on the Bristol side; see White's *William Biles*, PENNA. MAG. XXVI, pp. 65, 203 and 354. Isaac most likely lived on the Guy place some time before he was of an age to have the deed made to him.

They stayed about two years, Sarah bringing a certificate back to Falls, 8 mo. 5, 1715.[1] After returning to Bucks Co. they lived again in Bristol township, but not on any of the land mentioned above, as Isaac had disposed of it all before leaving. His brother William, now living in Bristol borough, had bought a plantation in the township in 1717, (on the river, part of the Christopher Taylor tract of Holme's Map; see account under William). It is quite likely that Isaac lived here as manager for his brother, perhaps with a joint interest, for his inventory mentions "corn in the ground," wheat and barley, cows, calves and shoats.

In some deeds Isaac Atkinson is styled "cordwainer." Miss Anne Hollingsworth Wharton, in *Colonial Days and Dames*, remarks (p. 21): "Men who came from families of good position on the other side of the water felt it no dishonor to put their hands to any honest toil that had for its object the work of home-making and nation-building. Hence among the first settlers of Pennsylvania we find many good English names connected with the trades of tailor, hatter, carpenter and the like." But though the inventory of Isaac Atkinson's estate mentions shoemaker's tools, it also indicates that he was engaged in agriculture, and we have seen above that he was, at least temporarily, a landowner; therefore it would appear that, following the custom of his class, he had the shoemaking carried on by servants, and only assumed the style "cordwainer" to conform to Quaker ideas; it is no indication of his station in life.



By his will,[2] dated Dec. 23, 1720, proved Dec. 5, 1721, which states that he was "of the County of Bucks," (but gives no township), he left £20

[1] None for her husband is mentioned in the minutes, but he evidently came too; his name does not appear on the Falls minutes after 4 mo. 3, 1713, when he "gave a paper of condemnation which was read and accepted." Chesterfield Monthly Meeting minutes have no mention of them.

[2] Bucks Co. Will Book 1, p. 59. The inventory was made 11 mo. (Jan.) 30, 1720/1.

each to his three children, John, Jane and Thomas when they came of age; his wife to have the use of the money without interest until the payment, if she remained his widow. No land is mentioned. Residue to his wife Sarah, who was made executrix, with his "loving and trusty friend" Samuel Baker to assist her. The signature to this will (reproduced here) is of a good fashion for that period.

Isaac Atkinson married 4 mo. [June] 23, 1708, at Falls Meeting,[1] Sarah Hough, (b. 4 mo. 7, 1690), daughter of Richard and Margery (Clows) Hough, of Makefield township. For account of Richard Hough, who was a Provincial Councillor, Justice of the County Court, etc., and his wife, and their connections, see PENNA. MAG. vol. XVIII, pp. 20-34, and also Note B. following this article.

Sarah Atkinson was for some years active in religious affairs, and was appointed on committees of Falls Monthly Meeting 12 mo. 3, 1719, 3 mo. 4, 1720 and 3 mo. 3, 1721, but in the latter year some violation of discipline caused her disownment, and a "testimony of disunion" against her was issued 11 mo. 3, 1721, (1721/2, exactly a year after her husband's death).

Isaac and Sarah (Hough) Atkinson had issue:

7. JANE ATKINSON, b. 6. 6. 1709,[2] d. ——.
   Mar. 8. —. 1728, John Wilson.
8. JOHN ATKINSON, b. ——, d ——.
   (? Mar. 1735, Margaret Yates ?)
9. THOMAS ATKINSON, b. ——, d. ——.

Sarah (Hough) Atkinson married, second, in 1724, Leonard Shallcross, of Falls township. They were not married under care of Friends as she was no longer a member; on 6 mo. 5, 1724, Leonard Shallcross brought to the monthly meeting "a paper of condemnation for his marriage out of the unity of Friends." He had previously been in good standing and served on a committee of Falls Monthly Meeting, 10 mo. 5, 1722.

[1] Register of Falls Mo. Mtg.
[2] Register of Falls Mo. Mtg.

Leonard Shallcross had first married 11 mo., 1702, Ann Ellet, daughter of William, and had six children; he had none by Sarah, who survived him, and was mentioned in his will, 1729/30. (See Note C. hereafter.)

5. William Atkinson, born 1681, died in Bristol, Pa., 8 mo. [Oct.] 29, 1749,[1] son of Thomas and Jane Atkinson. He was most likely born while his parents were in Burlington County, West Jersey, then living with them on his father's plantation in Bristol township, Bucks County, until his mother's second marriage (1688), then with her on his step-father's plantation on the Delaware River in Falls, then from about 1698 on William Biles's new home at the northwestern end of Pennsbury, until his marriage,[2] when he moved to his own plantation in Bristol township (bought 1703, see below); he lived there until about 1711, when he moved into the town of Bristol, where he resided the rest of his life.

Shortly after coming of age he executed a release[3] to George Biles, dated 4 mo. 9, 1702, for his interest in his father's land bought by Biles.

On 7 mo. 8, 1703, William Atkinson bought[4] of John Sirket 536 acres, 35 perches in Bristol township, on the Delaware River, and adjoining Pennsbury; it was the upper section of the tract shown on Holme's Map in the names of William Dungan, John Tully, Mordecai Bowden, Thomas Dungan, Clement Dungan and Richard Lundy, but some of whom were not owners, as Sirket bought 400 acres direct from the Proprietary, and had an original patent (though including part of William Dungan's former patent); this has been explained at length under Isaac Atkinson. It ran back from the river the whole length of the Pennsbury line, now the boundary between Falls and Bristol townships. William sold the front half of this, 268 acres, 17 perches, to his brother Isaac;[5] also a lot of meadow land, 6 acres, 96 perches, about

[1] Register of Falls Mo. Mtg.
[2] His marriage record on Falls register calls him of Falls tp.
[3] Bucks Co. Deed Book 3, p. 104.
[4] Bucks Co. Deed Book 3, p. 119.
[5] Date not known, as deed is not on record, but deeds to adjoining lands show it to have been before 1710, and it was probably very soon after William's purchase, say, 1703 or 1704.

the centre of the half William retained, supposed to be included in the above amount, but since shown to have been so much in excess. William held the other half until March 26, 1710, when he sold it to John Smith.[1]

March 25, 1712, he bought of John Borradaile,[2] of Burlington, a lot on the north side of Mill Street in Bristol borough; this was no doubt where he resided the rest of his life; after his death, his executors sold it to his son William,[3] in 1758.

On June 17, 1713, he bought of John Hall,[4] of Bristol (afterwards his son-in-law), 4 acres in Bristol township, part of 116 acres patented to Hall by the Commissioners of Property the same year; and sold it to Benjamin Harris,[5] July 24, 1714.

In 1717, William Atkinson bought of Thomas Rogers, Jr., a piece of land of perhaps 55 acres on the Delaware River, in Bristol township, part of the tract shown on Holme's Map as Christopher Taylor's, between William Haige and Francis Richardson, containing something less than half of Taylor's water front. The exact date and amount are uncertain, as no deed is recorded for the Atkinson purchase. He died seized of it, and his executors sold[6] John De Normandie 48 acres, 65 perches as "part of a larger tract which was conveyed to sd William Atkinson by Thomas Rogers Junr. the seventh day of Anno Domj. 1717;" which is all we know of its purchase by William Atkinson. C. Taylor's heirs had sold his whole tract to John Rowland, who sold it off in several lots, all accounted for but 6 acres 95 perches in a triangle adjoining the back of the 48 acres 65 perches sold by Atkinson's executors, which makes it appear as if that was the balance of the larger tract which he bought, making it 55 acres, but we find no record of the disposal of this portion, either by him or his executors.

He obtained 9 acres in Bristol township by failure of Nathan Watson to pay off a mortgage made July 10, 1744,[7] but as no further record of it as Atkinson's appears, perhaps Watson afterwards redeemed it.

William Atkinson was much occupied with political affairs, and held a number of important public offices; by birth, by the marriages of his mother (to William Biles) and brothers, and his own, he was strongly affiliated with the

[1] Bucks Co. Deed Book 4, p. 288.
[2] Bucks Co. Deed Book 4, p. 194.
[3] Bucks Co. Deed Book 10, p. 55.
[4] Bucks Co. Deed Book 4, p. 295.
[5] Bucks Co. Deed Book 5, p. 49.
[6] Bucks Co. Deed Book 64, p. 272.
[7] Bucks Co. Deed Book 7, p. 139.

group of families that dominated the local government of Colonial Bucks County.

He was Coroner of Bucks County for nine terms (of one year each) in 1721, 1731-35, 1737, 1739 and 1740[1]; and a County Commissioner in 1722.

He was eleven years, from 1738 till his death in 1749, Collector of Excise, a position corresponding to the present Federal office of Collector of Internal Revenue for a District. In this office he was succeeded by his son-in-law, John Hall.

He served two terms as a Common Councilman in Bristol, 1745 and 1746 (and possibly more, as some of the lists about his time are missing.[2]

In his commissions as Coroner, William Atkinson is styled "gentleman," and some deeds call him "taylor." The first correctly indicates his rank, in a period when the term was strictly limited to that sense. The other can be accounted for by the custom of Friends' families of whatever rank, having their children taught trades, who in after life, though not following them, used such designations in accordance with Quaker precepts against ostentation. Many gentlemen also had some business carried on by "servants" (and sometimes by slaves, but William Atkinson does not appear to have been a slave owner), and if they were of the Society of Friends, designated themselves by it for the same reason. But William Atkinson's time was devoted to his landed interests, politics and particularly meeting affairs, and there was no more eminent man in Bristol, during his lifetime than he; not even excepting Thomas Brock and Anthony Burton, its founders. His family and connections were the leaders in the social life of the town, the connections, including the Radcliffes, from

[1] Three of his commissions as Coroner, dated Oct. 3, 1733, Oct. 4, 1734 and Oct. 4, 1737, respectively, have been published in Penna. Arch., 3 ser., vol. viii, pp. 8, 30 and 59.

[2] A note to *Records of the Hall Family*, PENNA. MAG., xi, 316, gives him only one term.

whom Radcliffe Street (then as now, the fashionable residence street) took its name, and the Burtons (the founder's family above mentioned);[1] and after his death, the foremost citizen of Bristol was, without question, his son-ln-law, John Hall.

William Atkinson's concern in Friends' meeting matters began very early in life. He belonged to Falls Monthly Meeting and soon after reaching his majority was appointed Clerk to that body, a position he held until his death forty-seven years later. The term "clerk" (of the meeting) does not occur in his first appointment, but gradually came into use, and he is so called later. The first minute in relation thereto, 4 mo. 3, 1702, reads: "William Atkinson engaged to record the minutes of the Monthly meeting." And again, 7 mo. 2, 1702: "It was ordered that William Atkinson should be paid 16s. 8d. for writing.—This meeting orders William Atkinson to take the book for births, burials, and marriage certificates into his custody, and record the same as they come to his hand."[2] He kept the records of the women's side of the meeting, as well as the men's; their minute of 12 mo. 2, 1703 being: "Agreed that Jane Biles take care to get her son William Atkinson to record all ye minutes of ye meeting from ye beginning

[1] The Burtons were connected through his first wife, Mary Hough, whose niece, also Mary Hough, married Anthony Burton, Jr., son of Anthony mentioned above. The Radcliffe connection was one of several links: William Atkinson's second wife, Margaret Baker, was daughter of Henry Baker, by his second wife, Mary, widow of James Radcliffe; the latter was mother of Edward Radcliffe, who married his step-sister, Phebe Baker, daughter of Henry, by his first wife, Margaret Hardman; Mrs. Atkinson was thus half-sister to both Edward Radcliffe and his wife. (See *Henry Baker and Some of His Descendants*, by Miles White, Jr., *Publications Southern Hist. Assn.*, vol. 5, pp. 388-400, 477-496.) Again Rebecca Radcliffe, sister of Edward, was first wife of John Hall, whose third wife was William Atkinson's daughter, Hannah.

[2] The book for recording certificates of removal presented to Falls Mo. Mtg. appears at that time to have been outside the clerk's province. It was kept by Richard Hough from 12 mo. 6, 1683 until the meeting of 2 mo. 4, 1704, when he turned it over to Joseph Kirkbride.

unto ye day into ye bound book that was bought for that purpose." "Margery Hough and Jane Biles appointed on a Committee to review all ye writings before they be transcribed." At the women's meeting 1 mo. 5, 1707[1]: "The Friends appointed to examine ye book wch is in William Atkinson's hand—give an account they find ye book well and truely recorded." Similar directions for reviewing and recording re-occur a number of times, on both men's and women's minutes; William Atkinson was sometimes on the reviewing committee himself.[2]

The men's minutes have, 9 mo. 2, 1749: "William Atkinson the late clerk of this meeting being deceased William Buckley is therefore desired to undertake that service as also to get the several books and papers belonging to this meeting from the Executors of the said William Atkinson into his care."

William Atkinson was also Clerk to Bucks Quarterly Meeting; the first mention of this in Falls records is in the women's minutes, 1 mo. 3, 1707/8:

"The Quarterly Meeting book that was in William Atkinson's hand is recorded to the satisfaction of Friends." Accounts of payments to him for recording the Quarterly minutes, appear thereafter from time to time in Falls books. The *Friends' Intelligencer* of 2 mo. 13, 1886 (no. 7 of vol. XLIII, p. 108) has:

[1] These dates are all Old Style; this is really March 5, 1706/7; this is a case (such as referred to in a previous footnote, p. 220) of dating the new year in advance of its official beginning (March 25); the preceding minute being correctly dated 12 mo. [Feb.] 5, 1706. Such cases occur frequently in the Falls minutes and are a cause of some confusion.

[2] He was on this committee 1 mo. 4, 1718/9, 7 mo. 3, 1729 and 3 mo. 2, 1739. An entry 4 mo. 1, 1715, is: "William Atkinson having recorded the Minutes, brought them to this meeting." There are other entries to this effect, and ordering his charges paid, or stating amounts that had been paid him. On 1 mo. 5, 1735 [1734/5] he was ordered to get a new minute book, and on 3 mo. 7, it was reported he had done so.

"OLD COPIES OF THE DISCIPLINE.

Editors Intelligencer and Journal:

In 'Letters by the Way,' in the last issue of the paper, P. E. Gibbons mentions 'the first edition of the Discipline, issued in or about 1793.' I have a manuscript edition of the Discipline adopted by Philadelphia Yearly Meeting in 1719. It is in the handwriting of William Atkinson. R. W.

Doylestown, Pa."

Falls minutes (men's) have in regard to this, 5 mo. 6, 1720: "* * * the Quarterly Meeting ordered he" [William Atkinson] "should have 15s. paid him for transcribing the revisal of the Book of Discipline, so much being our proportion which is ordered paid."

The minutes of Bucks Quarterly Meeting (now deposited in the Newtown Bank) show him to have been appointed clerk to that meeting some years before the first mention above. At a Quarterly Meeting held at Falls, 3 mo. 28, 1702: "William Atkinson having entered ye minits of ye q^{tr} meeting y^{t}. was Left unentered by Phinehas Pemberton it is thought fit by this meeting yt he Enter y^{e} Births Burials & Marriage Certificat's y^{t} still remaines unentered in y^{e} quarter meeting Book & y^{t} friends satisfie him for his Care therein." At a Quarterly Meeting held at Neshaminy 6 mo. 27, 1702: "The fr^{ds} Concerned to Collect ye acc^{tt} of w^{t} publick fr^{ds} have died belonging To This meeting have Brought y^{e} s^{d} acc^{tt} into This meeting Therefore it is ordered y^{t} both meeting Lists be Joyned in one & y^{t} Will^{m} Atkinson trancescribe Them against ye yearly meeting.

William Atkinson haveing given y^{e} meeting an acc^{tt} y^{t} all y^{e} Births and Burials are Recorded to this Time * * *."

At a Quarterly Meeting held at Wrightstown 12 mo. 27, 1745 [Feb. 1746]: "This meeting appoints Joseph White, Robert Collison, Joseph Chapman, Samuel Eastburn & Wm. Atkinson to view the Minuits of this Meeting Unrecorded, and when done William Atkinson is Appointed to record them." But he did not record this minute, as it is in a new hand, and was probably entered by the next clerk, after William's death. At a Quarterly Meeting held at Middletown,

9 mo. 30, 1749: "Joseph White is desired to act as Clerk to this Meeting in room of William Atkinson Deceased."

William Atkinson was appointed an Elder of Falls Monthly Meeting 11 mo. 4, 1726, and at his death had acted in that capacity nearly twenty-three years.[1] The above date of appointment is given in the list of Elders in the minutes for 3 mo. 28, 1746, of the Meeting of Ministers and Elders (of Bucks Quarter) (with the other Q. M. records in Newtown Bank), as well as in those of Falls Monthly Meeting. He appears not to have been clerk to the Ministers and Elders meeting.

He was a representative of Falls Monthly in the Quarterly Meeting at least twenty-one times; these were:

[dates of appointment, not of holding the Q. M.] 3 mo. 2, 1711; 3 mo. 5, 1714; 3 mo. 4, 1720; 9 mo. 6, 1723; 3 mo. 6, 1724; 9 mo. 3, 1725; 9 mo. 2, 1726; 6 mo. 5, and 12 mo. 3, 1730; 9 mo. 3, 1731; 6 mo. 6, 1735; 3 mo. 6, and 9 mo. 4, 1741; 3 mo. 5, and 12 mo. 3, 1742; 3 mo. 2, and 12 mo. 6, 1744; 3 mo. 1, 1745; 9 mo. 5, 1746; 12 mo. 1, 1748; 3 mo. 3, 1749.

He served on many special committees of the monthly meeting (over eighty of them, so only the most important can be mentioned here, besides some under appropriate heads elsewhere):

Appointed 1 mo. 5, 1711/2 on committee to settle Treasurer's accounts.

2 mo. 2, 1712, to collect subscriptions from Bristol.

8 mo. 5, 1720, to collect subscriptions from Bristol meeting to assist in rebuilding Chester Meeting House, Burlington County, destroyed by fire.

4 mo. 5, 1723, to receive subscriptions to aid Shrewsbury Friends in building their Meeting House.

William Atkinson was an original member of Bristol particular meeting on its establishment in 1710. Previously the Bristol Friends had attended Falls particular meeting

[1] The note to *Records of the Hall Family*, mentioned above, PENNA. MAG., XI, 316, says erroneously thirty-three years.

(William had naturally done so in early life when living in Falls township); though from about 1704 they had had occasional meetings at Bristol. Samuel Smith, historian of early New Jersey and vicinity says: "Meetings for worship at Bristol were sometimes held at Friends houses till 1710 when a meeting-house was built, and a meeting settled therein." It was one of the constituent members of Falls Monthly Meeting.[1]

He was made an overseer for Bristol Meeting at the monthly meeting of 8 mo. 3, 1711, and was released from that position, 11 mo. 7, 1713.

On 2 mo. 1, and 7 mo. 2, 1713 he was on committees for accounts of Bristol meeting house. Middletown Monthly Meeting, 10 mo. 6, 1722, ordered a subscription for Friends who lost by fire at Bristol, the amount collected to be paid to George Clough and William Atkinson.

William Atkinson was one of the Trustees for lands belonging to Falls Monthly Meeting.

John Rowland, by deed[2] of 1 mo. 8, 1703/4, conveyed to Edmond Lovett, William Atkinson and Nehemiah Blackshaw, trustees, a lot 5 x 5 perches, near the house of Thomas Watson, the elder, laid out for a burying ground. At the monthly meeting 11 mo. 1, 1745/6, it was agreed that, as William Atkinson was the only surviving trustee, the deed should be renewed to others then selected. Accordingly the said survivor by deed[3] of Feb. 1, 1745/6, conveyed the said 5 perches square, in Falls township, to Thomas Watson, Joseph Wharton, Edmond Lovett and Joseph Atkinson, the persons chosen; and reported his action to the meeting 4 mo. 4, 1746.

On Feb. 1, 1706, Joshua Hoopes, survivor of former trustees, conveyed[4] to the new ones, Joseph Kirkbride, Thomas Watson (tanner), Abel Janney, Samuel Baker, Edward Lucas and William Atkinson the burying ground of 72 sq. perches, which Thomas Janney had donated the meeting, and conveyed to the former trustees, 4 mo. 4, 1690; this was

[1] In 1788 it was transferred to Middletown Monthly Meeting, where it now belongs.

[2] Bucks Co. Deed Book 3, p, 157.

[3] Not on record, but fact recited in deed of these new trustees to their successors, 9 mo. 15, 1773, Bucks Co. Deed Book 17, p. 213.

[4] Bucks Co. Deed Book 10, p. 175; it was not recorded until 1760.

the one on Slate-pit Hill, on the road below Yardley in (now Lower) Makefield township. And 10 mo. 10, 1721, Daniel Burgess (devisee of Samuel Burgess) conveyed six acres to the same;[1] it having been discovered that the six acres donated Falls Meeting by Samuel Burgess and conveyed by him to its trustees, 4 mo. 4, 1690, had been laid out in another place. On 12 mo. 7, 1774, Joseph Atkinson, as son and heir of William, last surviving trustee, conveyed these two lots[2] to new trustees; it was stated that at that time the Janney gift was walled in.

At the monthly meeting 5 mo. 7, 1714, the bequest of John Sirket for keeping the grave yard at Falls Meeting House in repair, was placed in care of William Atkinson.

He was appointed a trustee for the Bristol burying yard, by Falls Monthly Meeting, 12 mo. 7, 1710. On June 12, 1711, Samuel Carpenter conveyed[3] to Joseph Kirkbride, Thomas Stevenson, William Croasdale, George Clough, Samuel Burgess and William Atkinson, for use of Bristol Meeting, two lots in that borough, one of 4 acres, and one of 19 perches, the latter at the corner of Market and Wood streets. May 18, 1738, William Atkinson, as survivor of the above, conveyed[4] these two lots to the new trustees, Joseph Kirkbride, William Blakey, Samuel Bunting, John Hutchinson, Jr., Thomas Marriott, Jr., and Joseph Atkinson.

It will be noticed that in two of these trusteeships William Atkinson was succeeded by his son Joseph.

On 1 mo. 6, 1727/8, William Atkinson acquainted the monthly meeting of his intention of going on a voyage to sea, and requested a certificate. This was to Barbadoes; he was gone about seven months; on his return he presented to Falls, 9 mo. 6, 1728, a certificate from Friends at Barbadoes.

William Atkinson in his will[5] dated Sept. 22, 1749, proved Nov. 30, 1749, speaks of himself as of the "Burrough of Bristol" and "ffar advanced in years." He left his daughter Rachel Atkinson furniture and money, and his daughter Mary Banckson and son Samuel Atkinson each a

[1] Fact recited in deed to their successors, 12 mo. 7, 1744, Bucks Co. Deed Book 17, p. 205.
[2] Bucks Co. Deed Book 17, p. 205.
[3] Bucks Co. Deed Book 4, p. 166.
[4] Bucks Co, Deed Book 10, p. 181.
[5] Bucks Co. Will Book 2, p. 168.

small sum, and directed the residue to be equally divided between all his children, "as well them above named as the rest." He also mentioned his son-in-law John Hall, and "cousin" Samuel Bunting (a nephew of his second wife). The executors named were his son Joseph and daughter Rachel. He gave them power to sell all real estate, but did not specify what he possessed; the inventory made Nov. 18, 1749, mentioned some woodland and a house and lot, but not their extent nor location; the house and lot were, of course, his residence on Mill Street, Bristol, which the executors sold in 1758 to William Atkinson, Jr.

William Atkinson married, first, 2 mo. [April] 6, 1704, at Falls meeting,[1] Mary Hough, (b. 6 mo. 1, 1685, d. 9. mo. 11, 1720,)[1] daughter of Richard and Margery (Clows) Hough, of Makefield township, and sister to his brother Isaac's wife. For account of Richard Hough, Provincial Councillor, etc., and Margery Clows, his wife, see PENNA. MAG., Vol. XVIII, pp. 20-34; also Note B. appended to this article.

Mary (Hough) Atkinson was active on the women's side of Falls Monthly Meeting; her particular meeting being Falls before marriage and Bristol after. She was chosen a representative to the Quarterly Meeting 3 mo. 6, 1719; and was named on committees of the monthly meeting 12 mo. 7, 1710/1; 3 mo. 4, and 10 mo. 7, 1715; 3 mo. 2, 1716; 2 mo. 1, 1719; and 5 mo. 6, 1720. She was appointed an overseer (presumably for Bristol meeting) 4 mo. 1, 1720; on 3 mo. 3, 1721 the minutes say: "By reason of the death of our ffriend Mary Atkinson, Jane Chadwick is appointed to be an overseer in her stead."

In a letter in possession of the writer, dated 3 mo. 13, 1721, from William Atkinson to Phebe Radcliffe in Bristol he says in part: "for all my private Retirements and Meditations are intermixed with a Natural Sorrow, for Loss of so many of my most near ffriends, ffirst my Dear Sister (in the nearest Relation) M: W: then of my Dear Brother: W.

[1] Register of Falls Mo. Mtg.

B: and then of my near Dear true Companion and Bosome ffriend, (which is most Direfull to Bear) then of my poor Brother Isaac and mother all which have so succeeded one another, that ever Since that day that I came to Neshaminy quarter meeting when M: W: Lay dying I have waded deep through unexpressable Sorrow * * *" The "Dear true Companion," etc., meant his wife; M. W. and W. B. must have been sister and brother in the religious sense only, as none of his own, nor his wife's, nor his stepfather's family, corresponding to these initials, died at this time; the mother was doubtless his mother-in-law Margery Hough, whose death followed Isaac Atkinson's as the letter states. The Phebe Radcliffe to whom the letter was written was daughter of Henry Baker & widow of Edward Radcliffe; she will be written of in Notes D and E.

William and Mary (Hough) Atkinson had issue:

(Births from register of Falls Mo. Mtg.)

10. Sarah Atkinson, b. 1. 10, 1704/5, d. 10. —, 1706.[1]
11. Hannah Atkinson, b. 11. 25. 1706/7, d. 12. 9. 1760.[2]
    Mar. May —, 1734, John Hall.
12. William Atkinson (Jr.), b. 9. 18. 1709, d. 1794.
    Mar. Sept. 24, 1734, Sarah Pawley.
13. Mary Atkinson, b. 7, 19. 1713, d. ——.
    Mar. July 9, 1745, Daniel Bankson.
14. Joseph Atkinson, b. 10. 5. 1716, d. ——.
    Mar. 1st, Dec. 8, 1743, Jennet Cowgill.
    2nd, April 13, 1762, Sarah Silver.
15. Sarah Atkinson, b. 9. 4. 1719, d. 2. 7. 1726.[1]

William Atkinson married, second, 4 mo. [June] 5, 1722, at Bristol meeting,[3] Margaret Baker, (b. 6 mo. 2, 1693, d. 6 mo. 20, 1748),[4] daughter of Henry and Mary

[1] Register of Falls Mo. Mtg.

[2] Hall Family Bible, the entries in which were printed, with notes, as *Records af the Hall Family, of Bristol, Pennsylvania,* in Penna. Mag., xi, 309–317.

[3] Register of Falls Mo. Mtg.

[4] So in Register of Falls Mo. Mtg.; in White's *Henry Baker*, and *Records of the Hall Family*, her death is given Dec.——, 1748.

Baker, of Makefield township;[1] at this date Henry Baker was deceased, and his widow, with her daughter Margaret, was living in Bristol borough. For an account of Henry Baker, one of the leading men of early Bucks County, see sketch of him by Miles White, Jr., in *Publications of Southern History Ass'n*, vol 5, pp. 388-400, 477-496; also Note D. following this article. Margaret Atkinson's mother, before marrying Henry Baker, was widow of James Radcliffe, an eminent minister of the Society of Friends; the Radcliffe family was connected with the Atkinsons in other ways also; see Note E.

Margaret (Baker) Atkinson served frequently on committees of Falls Monthly Meeting, viz.: 6 mo. 7, 1723; 2 mo. 7, 1724; 8 mo. 2, and 9 mo. 6, 1728; 9 mo. 5, 1729; 1 mo. 3, 1735/6; 8 mo. 5, and 9 mo. 2, 1743; 5 mo. 2, 1746; 4 mo. 3, and 5 mo. 1, 1747.

William and Margaret (Baker) Atkinson had issue:

(Births from register of Falls Mo. Mtg.)

16. Rachel Atkinson, b. 3. 23. 1723, d, 5. 8. 1803.[3]
    Mar. 10. 18. 1750, Thomas Stapler.
17. Rebecca Atkinson, b. 5. 26. 1725, d. 8. 8. 1731.[2]
18. Samuel Atkinson, b. 5. 12. 1729, d. ——.
19. Isaac Atkinson, b. 5. 12. 1729, d. 7. 16. 1747.[3]
20. Thomas Atkinson, b. 11. 19. 1732, d. 5. 7. 1734.[3]

In Martindale's MSS., vol 6, on the 32nd page Rachel's birth is given as 3. 27; on the 56th page her birth is given as 3. 21, her death as 5. 9, and Thomas's birth as 11. 9; as these MSS. have frequently been found inaccurate, we give the preference to the meeting register dates, as copied above. The mistakes on the 56th page as to Rachel's birth & death are repeated on the 61st page.

[1] In Isaac C. Martindale's genealogical MSS. in possession of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, vol. 6 (not paged), on the 32nd page, Margaret Baker's husband is given as William Atkinson, of Middletown, son of John; this William was of the other (Christopher and John) Atkinson family, and the true facts as to him will be found in Part II of this article. The children named by Martindale on that page are actually Margaret's children as given above. On the 56th page her husband is correctly called William Atkinson of Bristol, son of Thomas, and the same list of children reappears.

[2] Register Falls Mo. Mtg.

[3] Martindale's MSS., just mentioned.

(To be continued.)

ATKINSON FAMILIES OF BUCKS COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

BY OLIVER HOUGH.

(Continued from page 237.)

[*Addenda relating to 4. Isaac Atkinson.* On 11 mo. 24, 1712, [Jan., 1713, N. S.) Isaac Atkinson, of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, purchased 160 acres in Nottingham Township, Burlington County, West Jersey, from John Rogers, of that place, (W. J. Deeds, liber P, folio 100). This was about a month before he requested a certificate of removal from Falls Mo. Mtg. to Chesterfield Mo. Mtg. and confirms the supposition advanced on page 223 that he lived near what is now Trenton, for its site was within that township. This Nottingham Township was afterwards subdivided, none of the resulting parts retaining the name ; its original area is now all within Mercer County. On April 16, 1715, Isaac Atkinson, being then of Nottingham Township, re-sold this 160 acres to John Rogers, (W. J. Deeds, liber N, folio 301). Their return to Bucks County must have been between this date and October of the same year, when Sarah presented her certificate to Falls Mo. Mtg.

Corrections to page 237. Footnotes 2 and 3 are there transposed ; the dates of the deaths of William and Margaret's children, Rachel, Isaac and Thomas, should be referred to Falls Mo. Mtg. register, and Rebecca's to Martindale's MSS ; not *vice versa* as it there appears.

On same page line 14, for 1725.]

6. Samuel Atkinson, born July 17, 1685, [1] in Bristol Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, died Feb. 21, 1775, [2] in Chester Township, Burlington County, New Jersey, youngest son of Thomas and Jane Atkinson. [3] He was born on his father's plantation and lived there till about three years old, spending the rest of his minority on one or

[1] Middletown Mo. Mtg. register.

[2] Obituary notice in *Pennsylvania Gazette.*

[3] For much information concerning Samuel Atkinson and his descendants, and references for original sources of the same, I take this opportunity of acknowledging my indebtedness to Miss Helen Kirkbride Morton, of Philadelphia, and Dr. W. S. Long, of Haddonfield, N. J.

other of the plantations of his step-father, William Biles, in Falls Township, first that on the Delaware River and then that which William Penn complained encroached on his Manor of Pennsbury. After coming of age he continued in the same township until his removal to West Jersey, in 1714, in which year he is still spoken of as "of Falls Township," and he no doubt lived with some of his Biles relatives on the same land, as he had none of his own in Bucks County. On 6 mo. 4, 1714, he requested a certificate of removal from Falls Monthly Meeting, and the next day declared his intentions of marriage with Ruth Beakes at Chesterfield Monthly Meeting in West Jersey, to which she belonged. He may have stayed temporarily with his brother Isaac, then living in Nottingham Township, near Ruth's home, but after their marriage the following month, he took up his abode on his wife's property in Nottingham Township, she being a lady of large landed estate.

On 9 mo. 5, 1719, Samuel Atkinson having already removed with his family within the bounds of "New Town" (Newton) Meeting, requested a certificate from Chesterfield Monthly Meeting, which was issued 10 mo. 3. Newton Meeting a constituent of Gloucester Mo. Mtg. (now Haddonfield Mo. Mtg.) was held at Newton in Gloucester County, but included within its compass Chester Township, Burlington County, and it was in the latter township that Samuel Atkinson had located. He presented his certificate to Newton Mo. Mtg. 1 mo. 14, 1719/20.

He had purchased land in (as well as removed to) Chester Township before applying to Chesterfield for the certificate, as will be seen in the account below. (Chesterfield and Chester should not be confused; the two townships were on opposite sides of Burlington County, and there was a Friends meeting in each, the former being also a monthly meeting. Samuel never lived in *Chesterfield* Township, but in *Nottingham* Township, within the compass of *Chesterfield* Monthly Meeting, and from *Nottingham* Township removed to *Chester* Township, within the compass of *Newton* or

Gloucester Monthly Meeting.) The following accounts of Samuel Atkinson's lands are restricted to those in his own right, and such of his wife's as they had made their home; to include all of hers it would be necessary to give a history of the great landed property of her father, Mahlon Stacy, one of the principal proprietors of the Province of West Jersey, and her brother, Mahlon Stacy, Jr.

In 1707/8 he released[1] to William Paxson, all his interest in his father's land which his mother had sold to George Biles, and Paxson afterwards purchased.

By deed[2] of March 13, 1718/9, Samuel Atkinson and Ruth his wife, released to William Trent, of Philadelphia, two tracts in Nottingham Township; one of 100 acres, which William Emley by will April 21, 1704 (it then adjoining Mahlon Stacy's land) gave his daughter Mary wife of John Heywood, who sold Nov. 26 & 27, 1707, to William Beakes, who by will March 24, 1710, devised it to his son Edmund Beakes (it being the plantation William Beakes then dwelt on), who sold it Nov. 2 & 3, 1713 to his step-mother, Ruth Beakes (afterwards Samuel Atkinson's wife); the other also of 100 acres adjoining the north side of the above plantation, originally belonging to Mahlon Stacy, Senior, who on Jan. 28 & 29, 1677 conveyed to Thomas Lambert, Senior, 1/12 part of 1/100 part of West Jersey, whose son and heir Thomas Lambert on July 19 & 20, 1714, confirmed the 100 acres to the same Ruth Beakes, (now Atkinson). These adjoining lands forming one plantation were the residence of Samuel and Ruth until their removal to Chester Township.

On Sept. 20, 1719, Samuel Atkinson, "late of Nottingham Township," bought of Thomas Adams, of Chester Township, 238 acres in the latter township (Adams' late dwelling place), also a meadow of 12 acres in Evesham Township, adjoining Thomas Hooten's dwelling.[3] (Evesham and Chester then adjoined, the modern township of Mt. Laurel, which now separates them, having been laid off from the former

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[1] Bucks Co. Deed Book 3, p. 404; deed not fully dated; it was acknowledged March 9, 1707, [1707/8].

[2] West Jersey Deeds, liber DD, folio 379. Samuel and Ruth's residence is given as Burlington County, no township stated. William Trent was the founder of Trenton, which stood on land originally belonging to Ruth's father, Mahlon Stacy.

[3] W. J. Deeds, liber HH, folio 225. In another deed this is stated to have been 237½ acres.

in 1872; the meadow was most likely in the part now Mt. Laurel Township.)

On Dec. 4, 1722, Samuel Atkinson, then of Chester Township, bought of Robert and Benjamin Field, of Mansfield Township, 200 acres in Chester Twp. adjoining the above, part of 800 acres acquired by the Field's father, also Benjamin.[1]

He had thus a plantation (not counting the meadow in Evesham) of 438 acres. By deed of Dec. 19, 1764, he conveyed to his son Samuel Atkinson, Junior, the greater part of this, 371 acres.[2] Of the 67 acres remaining no record has been found of its disposal; it is most likely he retained it to live on himself, and that it formed part of his residuary estate left to his two daughters, though it is not mentioned in the inventory, nor specifically in his will.

June 2, 1763, Samuel Atkinson, Edward Hollinshead, Samuel Stokes and Benjamin Hollinshead, signed an agreement, fixing lines and corners of their lands, which had become uncertain.[3]

On April 27, 1765, Samuel Atkinson joined Silas Crispin and others, all of Burlington County, in a quit claim to Thomas Wetherill, of Burlington City, to certain lands at Little Egg Harbor, in settlement of disputed lands.[4] What Samuel Atkinson's personal interest was in these lands, is unknown to the writer.

The Atkinsons of New Jersey, (p. 29), says he settled in Chester Township before 1719, when he bought "a large tract of land of Thomas Adams, adjoining his own, and where he then lived." But we have seen above that the purchase from Adams was the first he made here, and that it was the purchase from the Fields that adjoined the land already his. The sale of Ruth's Nottingham plantation in March, 1718/9, and the meeting's certificate, prove that it was within the year 1719 that they moved, some time before November. The book quoted gives quite a good account of Samuel Atkinson, having a few small errors like the one just mentioned, but it fails to identify him as the

[1] W. J. Deeds, liber HH, folio 220.

[2] W. J. Deeds, liber U, folio 528. Matlack MS, p. 929, has a note that Samuel Atkinson sold 66 acres to Nehemiah Haines, but gives no date nor reference to record. This would account for all but the 12 acres of meadow in Evesham.

[3] W. J. Deeds, liber U, folio 110.

[4] W. J. Deeds, liber W, folio 266.

son of Thomas of Bucks County, and has some very wild speculations as to his parentage. It cites the statement in his will (see below) of his father being entitled to a lot in Philadelphia, because he "came to Philadelphia with William Penn, and rendered him some service," and then deduces from accounts quoted by Thomas Shourds in his *History of Fenwick's Colony*, that these services were the furnishing beef and pork to the Proprietary by one James Atkinson, presumably a butcher, and that therefore James was the father of Samuel, confirmed by the name J. Atkinson being found on a plan of the Province (outside the city). But Samuel himself gives the true reason in his will, that is, that it was in right of his father's purchase of 500 acres, and that he saw his father's name on a plan of the city (probably Holme's "Portraiture") not a map of the Province at large. And it is likely that the James Atkinson mentioned in the beef and pork accounts was not really a butcher, but the large landowner of that name both in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, who married the widow of Mark Newbie.

But to quote the authenticated parts of this account: "This tract" [the Adams purchase] "is at the easterly end of Moorestown (then Rodmantown), and lies on both sides of the King's Road, extending from Salem to Burlington, as laid out in 1681." "His dwelling was a stately mansion for the day in which it was built, for Samuel was a man of considerable estate, and his good wife, Ruth, a daughter of Mahlon Stacy, had brought him a large fortune." "He was a man of influence in his neighborhood, as well in the meeting, of which he was a consistent member, as in the political movements of the times then agitating the Colony."

There had been a dwelling already on the Adams tract, but Samuel Atkinson either remodelled it on an extensive scale, or built another. At the time the above was written (1890) part of it was still standing, but no longer in possession of a descendant. The same account says that Stacy Atkinson, who died about 1780, grandson of Samuel, was

son of Thomas of Bucks County, and has some very wild speculations as to his parentage. It cites the statement in his will (see below) of his father being entitled to a lot in Philadelphia, because he "came to Philadelphia with William Penn, and rendered him some service," and then deduces from accounts quoted by Thomas Shourds in his *History of Fenwick's Colony*, that these services were the furnishing beef and pork to the Proprietary by one James Atkinson, presumably a butcher, and that therefore James was the father of Samuel, confirmed by the name J. Atkinson being found on a plan of the Province (outside the city). But Samuel himself gives the true reason in his will, that is, that it was in right of his father's purchase of 500 acres, and that he saw his father's name on a plan of the city (probably Holme's "Portraiture") not a map of the Province at large. And it is likely that the James Atkinson mentioned in the beef and pork accounts was not really a butcher, but the large landowner of that name both in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, who married the widow of Mark Newbie.

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Samuel Atkinson's name appears on the list of freeholders in Chester Township, returned by Thomas Hunloke, Sheriff of Burlington County, April 15, 1745.[1] This does not mean the office of Chosen Freeholder, a township official, usually abbreviated to Freeholder, an office he at one time held, but this list simply shows the owners of land there at that time. Samuel, like his brother William, was active in politics, but while his influence was great in the political affairs of his township and county, the offices he held, though numerous, were only minor ones. Nevertheless, in his day politics was the gentleman's vocation, and the small local positions were frequently filled by men of the highest standing, as they are in England still. After the Revolution many of these offices came to be considered too trivial for men of means or position, and so it has continued, until the present generation has no true conception of the idea of their ancestors in accepting them. Samuel Atkinson was Freeholder of Chester Township 1725, 1726, 1727 and 1728; Overseer of the Poor, 1726, 1727, 1728 and 1729; Assessor, 1722, 1723, 1724, 1735, 1736, 1737 and 1754; Collector (of taxes), 1734; Surveyor of Roads (the modern supervisor[2]) 1738 to 1746, inclusive; Surveyor for Chester Township, elected 1 mo. 7, 1747.[3]

Samuel Atkinson was a birthright member of the Society

[1] PENNA MAG., xxix, 425.

[2] This position recalls the fact that in a few localities there has been an awakening very recently from the state of affairs mentioned above, and that in a few places (notably some townships near Philadelphia) men of great wealth and high social position are, to the benefit of their townships and boroughs, taking such offices as road supervisors, etc.

[3] The above list has been compiled from the Court Book of Records, Burlington County, p. 206; the First Minute Book of Chester Township, commenced 1693; and the Matlack MS, in possession of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, pp. 177, 273, 320, 322. A Samuel Atkinson was Freeholder in 1774 and 1775, who was no doubt the son of this Samuel, as the latter was then nearly 90 years old, and died in the latter year. A Samuel Atkinson was Constable in 1772, who may have been neither, certainly not the father.

of Friends, and grew up under the care ot Falls Monthly Meeting (in Bucks Quarter), attending Falls particular meeting. In 1714 he changed his membership to Chesterfield Monthly Meeting (in Burlington Quarter), and the particular meeting of the same name, there being none nearer to Trenton while he lived there. In 1719 he changed again to Gloucester Monthly Meeting (then in Salem Quarter), and his particular meeting was at first Newton, but within a year after his settlement there, a meeting had been established at Chester, and attached to Gloucester Monthly. Mitchener's *Early Quakerism*, p. 123, has this: "Samuel Smith says, the meeting-house at Chester was built and the meeting settled there in 1721. But the Chesterfield records mention assisting Chester Friends to rebuild their meeting-house, which had been burned in that year. The meeting had probably existed prior to that date." The fire was really the year before; compare the minute of Falls Monthly Meeting (p. 232 above) when William Atkinson, brother of Samuel, was appointed 8 mo. 5, 1720, on a "committee to collect subscriptions from Bristol meeting to assist in rebuilding Chester Meeting House, Burlington County, destroyed by fire." So there must have been a meeting at Chester very shortly after Samuel's arrival, and the first meeting-house burned when quite new, perhaps while unfinished. While he first attended Newton meeting, he no doubt at once commenced to help organize one at Chester, the advent of his family probably being the cause of establishing the new congregation. Newton meeting has since been "laid down" and Chester meeting is now called Moorestown meeting, but not till after Samuel Atkinson's death. Before 1760 Gloucester Mo. Mtg. had come to be called Haddonfield Mo. Mtg., and in that year Evesham Mo. Mtg. was divided from it, including Evesham and Chester particular meetings; so after that date Samuel's membership was in the new monthly meeting of Evesham, provided he continued a Friend till then, which is doubtful as we shall see below, (though he was buried in the Friends' burying ground at Moorestown).

Samuel Atkinson took no active part in the affairs of Chesterfield Mo. Mtg. while a member there, the only mention of him in its minutes being the declaration of his intention of marriage, and the request for and granting of his certificate to "New Town Meeting in Glocester County."

But in Haddonfield (early Gloucester) Mo. Mtg. he served on committees 9 mo. 14, 1720; 6 mo. 13, 1722; 6 mo. 12, 1723; 8 mo. 12, 1730; and 8 mo. 13, 1740. He was made an Overseer of Chester Meeting 1. mo. 12, 1721 [1720/$_1$?] and released from that position at his own request 4 mo. 13, 1726; and a representative to the (Salem) Quarterly Meeting, 6 mo. 12, 1723 and 1 mo. 9, 1729 [1728/$_9$?].

On 8 mo. 12, 1730, he requested a certificate for Stacy Beakes (his step-son) to Falls Mo. Mtg., and on 2 mo. 9, 1739, one for his son Thomas Atkinson to Burlington Mo. Mtg. On 6 mo. 11, 1759, "Samuel Atkinson disunited as a member of this meeting," but whether it was our subject or not is uncertain; there were other Samuel Atkinsons within the compass of Haddonfield Mo. Mtg., besides his son, who is mentioned however as "Samuel Atkinson, Junr." But as he was buried in the Friends' graveyard it is likely this minute refers to another.[1]

Samuel Atkinson died in Chester Township, Burlington County, New Jersey, Feb. 21, 1775, aged nearly 90 years. The following obituary notice of him appeared in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* of March 1, 1775:[2]

"On Tuesday morning, the 21st. ult, departed this life, in Burlington County, New-Jersey, SAMUEL ATKINSON, in the 90th year of his

[1] His name certainly does not occur again in the minutes of Haddonfield Mo. Mtg. but this proves nothing, as shortly after this date Evesham Mo. Mtg. was established, to which his membership if he still retained it, would have been transferred; and the writer has not examined the minutes of that meeting. The above statements are from the several meeting records in custody of their appropriate officials.

[2] In *Index to Obituary Notices Published in the Pennsylvania Gazette*, PENNA. MAG., x, 334, the date of this paper is incorrectly given as Feb. 24.

age, and on the Thursday following his remains were deposited in Friends burying-ground at Moores-Town.

In every period and station in life, he supported the character of an *honest man,* which secured him the esteem of those who were acquainted with his virtues.—With a tender and benevolent heart, he possessed extensive knowledge and good abilities, which he always cheerfully exerted for the benefit of his fellow-creatures. He endured all the infirmities of old age with christian fortitude and resignation, leaving this world with a well-grounded hope of unfading joys, in a kingdom *'not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens.'* ''

His will[1] was dated 4 mo. 13, 1769, and proved at Burlington, April 13, 1775, and the inventory dated 3 mo. 27, 1775. He left his son Thomas five shillings, "having heretofore paid for him more than I could afford." To his son Samuel five shillings, "I having done sufficiently for him already." Also to son Samuel mulatto man Adam. To daughter Rebecca mulatto boy Lott. To daughter Ruth two mulatto boys Noah and Andrew. To son Thomas's two sons William and John mulatto boy Uz. "Whereas Governor William Penn deceased (as I have been very well informed) did promise my deceased Father if he would take up five hundred acres of land within his province he would give him a lott in Philadelphia together with liberty land, and my Father did take up five hundred acres as by the Survey on record may appear and dyed soon after; and the proprietor did honestly and justly lay out a lott accordingly, which I have seen in a plan or map of the City with my Father's name thereon, which said lott and liberty lands which belongeth or appertains to me I give and devise unto my two above said Daughters their heirs and assigns forever to be equally divided between them." (Whether the daughters ever obtained possession of these lots is questionable). He appointed his sons-in-law, Joshua Bispham and Thomas Say, executors. He directed that the persons to whom his slaves were left should teach them to read the holy Scriptures; and that when the slaves reached the age of thirty-five they were to be freed, if they behaved

[1] N. J. Wills, liber 17, folio 153. Burlington files 1773-1777.

well, otherwise to remain in servitude for life. All his residuary estate to be equally divided between his two daughters.

Samuel Atkinson married 7 mo. 12, 1714, at the house of Mahlon Stacy (the bride's brother) under care of Chesterfield Monthly Meeting,[1] Ruth (Stacy) Beakes, (born 1 mo. 30, 1680,[2] died 6 mo 9, 1755,[3] daughter of Mahlon and Rebecca (Ely) Stacy, of "Ballifield," Nottington Township, Burlington County, West Jersey, and widow of William Beakes, also of Nottingham Township. Mahlon Stacy, her father, one of the Lords Proprietors of the Province of West Jersey, (owning one quarter of a tenth), was one of the greatest men of that Province, and through his daughters was ancestor of many of the leading families of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, as Pownall, Kirkbride, Janney, Beakes, etc., as well as of New Jersey. He was of the landed gentry in England, being a Stacy of Ballifield, in Yorkshire, whose pedigree is given in Rev. Joseph Hunter's *History of Hallamshire.* [For further particulars of the Stacy family see Note F.] William Beakes, Ruth Stacy's first husband, was of a Bucks County family quite distinguished in early times; see Note G.

In Woodward & Hageman's History of Burlington & Mercer Counties, facing page 664 is a map of "The Site of Trenton in 1714, copied from Basse's Book of Surveys by

[1] List of marriages in Chesterfield Mo. Mtg. published in PENNA. MAG., ix, 349. It has been claimed that in this list sometimes the date of the second declaration has been taken as the date of marriage; but the minutes of the Mo. Mtg. show that the second declaration in this case was 7 mo. 2, so the 12th is no doubt the date of marriage.

[2] Chesterfield Mo. Mtg. register; Burlington Mo. Mtg. gives 7 mo., but Chesterfield is taken to be correct.

[3] Matlack MS. p. 907. In list of burials in Friends Graveyard at Chester Meeting, Moorestown, p. 232, Matlack MS., hers is recorded as 6 mo. 10, 1754, but evidently should be the next year. Matlack's lists of burials, officials, etc. are generally correct, as taken from official lists; some of his biographical data, however, being from hearsay, are frequently wide of the mark.

Chas. R. Hutchinson." This shows Mahlon Stacy's plantation of 800 acres, on the Delaware River and both sides of Assunpink Creek; this is all now within the city of Trenton. Mahlon Stacy called it "Ballifield" from his ancestral home in England. Adjoining this tract on the south, is shown "Ruth Beaks Plantation," also with a frontage on the Delaware, near the bank of which is indicated "R. Beakes House." This is where Samuel and Ruth dwelt after their marriage; it was the 100 acres bought from her step-son, Edmund Beakes, mentioned above. Ruth also inherited large quantities of land from her father and brother, an account of which more properly belongs to a history of the Stacy family; and as such a work is now in preparation, the reader is referred to it for further particulars. [See Note F.]

Samuel and Ruth (Stacy-Beakes) Atkinson had issue, (no meeting records of their births have been found, so their relative ages are uncertain, though Thomas was eldest son; also there may have been others who died young):

21. THOMAS ATKINSON, b.
    Mar. ——, Susannah Shinn.
22. SAMUEL ATKINSON, b. ——, d. Oct. —, 1781.[1]
    Mar. ——, Ann Coate.
23. REBECCA ATKINSON, b. ——, d. ——.
    Mar. 1st, 1 mo. 12, 1739, Thomas Budd, Jr.
    2nd, 10 mo. 3, 1753, Thomas Say, M. D.[2]
24. RUTH ATKINSON, b. ——, d. ——.
    Mar. Feb. —, 1743, Joshua Bispham.[3]

The Atkinsons of New Jersey, p. 32, gives two more children, John and William, but these are shown by Samuel's will to have been grandchildren, sons of Thomas. It also gives Rebecca's first husband as Joshua Wright instead of Thomas Budd, Jr.; it was really her aunt Rebecca Stacy who married Joshua Wright. In *Isaac & Rachel Collins,*

[1] Evidence of his will.

[2] See *Life and Writings of Thomas Say*, edited by his son, Phila. 1796. He had been married before.

[3] She was his second wife. See *Memoranda Concerning the Family of Bispham*, by William Bispham, N. Y. 1890.

Appendix, p. 150, Samuel and Ruth are given twelve children; the list seems to be composed of a mixture of the children of Samuel and Ruth, and those of their son Samuel, Jr., with some added not known to belong to either. This book also makes Thomas Budd marry Rebecca (Stacy) Wright, instead of her niece Rebecca Atkinson, as he really did. It has some other errors to be noted in Note F.

12. William Atkinson, Jr., born 9 mo. 18, 1709,[1] in Bristol Township, Bucks County, died 1794 in the City of Philadelphia, son of William and Mary (Hough) Atkinson, lived in early life in the Borough of Bristol, but about 1730 (in which year he came of age) removed to the City of Philadelphia, where he in time established himself as a shipbuilder, thus becoming a pioneer in one of Philadelphia's most famous industries. He purchased several pieces of real estate in the city.

By deed of release[2] dated March 4, 1730, William Atkinson, then of the city of Philadelphia, bought of Philip Syng and Elizabeth his wife, a lot on the south side of Gilbert's Alley, 15 feet wide and 51 feet deep, part of a larger lot which Syng had bought of the executors of Arthur Wells. He disposed of this by his will.

By deed[3] of Nov. 8, 1751, he bought of the heirs of Samuel Fisher, deceased, a house and lot on the west side of Delaware Front Street, 20 ft. 4 in wide and 35 ft. 3½ in deep, part of a larger lot originally granted to Richard Bull; this was bounded on the north partly by his lot already mentioned. He disposed of this also by will.

By deed[4] of April 17, 1752 he bought of John Dumer & Elizabeth his wife a lot (including a dwelling house and other buildings) on the north side of Sassafras Street, 33 feet wide and 51 feet deep, part of a larger lot inherited by said Elizabeth Dumer, from her father, John Furnis. This was not mentioned specifically in his will, but was probably included in his residuary estate, as no record of his previous disposal of it has been found.

On Feb. 18, 1758, he bought[5] of his father's executors, Joseph Atkinson and Rachel Stapler (with her husband Thomas Stapler), the lot in Bristol Borough that his father had purchased from John Borrodaile in 1712. He probably re-conveyed this to his brother Joseph.

[1] Register of Falls Mo. Mtg.
[2] Phila. Deed Book H3, page 357.
[3] " " " D59, " 400.
[4] " " " H3, " 337.
[5] Bucks Co. Deed Book 10, p. 55.

The lot on Gilbert's Alley had no house on it at the time he bought it, but he soon erected a brick dwelling which he made his residence the rest of his life. This alley, afterwards called Elfreth's Alley, (from Jeremiah Elfreth who bought the southwest corner of Front Street and the alley), and sometimes Preston's Alley, ran from Front to Second Streets, between and parallel to Mulberry (Arch) and Sassafras (Race) Streets; it is now part of Cherry Street. These small streets or alleys, off Front Street, now entirely given over to warehouses or the poorest class of dwellings, were then all occupied by families in very good circumstances, and with Front Street itself, up to the end of the 18th century, constituted the most exclusive residential locality in the city. William Atkinson was living here when Daniel Stanton and John Pemberton made their visitation to Friends' families in the city, 1757 to 1760;[1] as his son-in-law, Israel Cassell's, name also occurs on their list as living in the same street, he no doubt lived with William Atkinson.

The house on the west side of Front Street (the back of which lot adjoined the back of his home lot), was also, of course, between the present Arch and Race Streets; that and the house on the north side of Sassafras (Race) Street, he apparently purchased for investment only.

By his will[2] dated May 31, 1788, proved Sept. 15, 1794, he left his house and lot on Elfreth's Alley, and the house and lot on Front street, partly adjoining the same, to his grandchildren (the children of his deceased daughter Rebecca Cassell), Sarah, wife of Peter Letelier, Mary, wife of Josiah Paul, Elizabeth, wife of Jeremiah Smith, Lydia Cassell, Arnold Cassell and Rebecca Cassell; and to them also he left all residue of his estate, not specified; James Hartley, of the City of Philadelphia, merchant, was made sole executor.

All his children except Rebecca seem to have died before

[1] See their list of Friends' families visited in PENNA. MAG., vol. xvi.
[2] Phila. Will Book x, p. 112.

him unmarried, or at least without issue. These grandchildren, and their father Israel Cassell, lived with him, the elder ones until marriage, the younger until his death.

William Atkinson, Jr. married 7 mo. 24, 1734, at Phila. Meeting,[1] Sarah Pawley, daughter of George and Mary (Janney) Pawley, of the City of Philadelphia.[2] Mary (Janney) Pawley the mother of Sarah, was Sister of Randle Janney, a wealthy citizen of Philadelphia, connected by his marriage with Frances Righton, of a distinguished Barbadoes family, with many prominent Philadelphia families such as Biddle and Masters (the latter being allied with the Penns); Randle was also a large landholder in Cecil County, Maryland. Another brother, Thomas Janney, was ancestor of a well-known family in Cecil County, and the widow of his son Isaac married Benjamin Hough, nephew of Mary Hough, mother of William Atkinson, Jr. Their father, William Janney, of the parish of Mobberley, Cheshire, England, (whose wife was Deborah Webb, of Inkstrey, Staffordshire), was a first-cousin, of Thomas Janney, Provincial Councillor of Pennsylvania.[3] William and Sarah (Pawley) Atkinson had issue:

(Births from Falls Mo. Mtg. register).

25. Mary Atkinson, b. 10.1. 1735, d. before 1788, probably unm.
26. Rebecca Atkinson, b. 6.16. 1737, d. before 1788.
Mar. 5 mo. 25, 1756, Israel Cassell.[4]

[1] Register of Phila. Mo. Mtg.

[2] The Phila. Mo. Mtg. register has: Mary Pawley died 2 mo. 7, 1718, wife of George; George Pawley buried 10 mo. 1, 1721, "not a Friend."

[3] For further particulars see *The Quaker Janneys of Cheshire*, by Miles White, Jr., in *Publications of the Southern History Association*, vol. viii.

[4] Son of Arnold and Lydia (Fordham) Cassell; Lydia being daughter of Benjamin Fordham, of Annapolis, Md. Arnold Cassell was son of Arnold and Susanna (de la Plaine) Cassell, and grandson of Johannes Cassell, one of the leading men in early Germantown, and one of the councilmen (called "committeemen") named in the borough charter,

27. JOSEPH ATKINSON, b. 5.5. 1739, d. 7.13.1747.[1]

28. WILLIAM ATKINSON, b, 3.16. 1741/2, d. before 1788, probably unm.

In some copies of the Falls register in the Hist. Soc. of Penna. library, Rebecca's birth has been miscopied 1734, and in one of them she has been placed at the head of the list on this account, but in the original she appears in the second place where she belongs.

May 31, 1691. His son Arnold married 9 mo. 2, 1693, Susanna de la Plaine, of a noble Huguenot family settled in New York, whose mother was Susanna Cresson, of a similar family, then of New York, now mostly transplanted into Philadelphia; one of their daughters, Veronica, married Isaac Warner, son of John, and grandson of William Warner (I) of Blockley.

[1] Falls Mo. Mtg. register.

(To be continued.)

ATKINSON FAMILIES OF BUCKS COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

BY OLIVER HOUGH.

(Continued from page 347.)

14. JOSEPH ATKINSON, son of William and Mary (Hough) Atkinson, was born 10 mo. 5, 1716, in the town of Bristol, Bucks County, lived there all his life, and died there in the early part of 1781. He succeeded his father as one of Bristol's leading citizens; besides his activity in public and meeting affairs, he conducted a cooperage business, which in Bristol, as in Philadelphia, has always been a business esteemed fit for well-born men to engage in, and one which has founded the fortunes of many prominent families in both cities. Joseph Atkinson became quite wealthy by it, and purchased considerable real estate in the town.

By deed[1] of Oct. 13, 1747, Joseph Atkinson bought of Samuel Carey of Newtown, and Sarah his wife, a house and lot in Bristol borough (size not mentioned) which had been sold by John Hall and Hannah his wife to Samson Carey and left by him to Samuel Carey.

On 2 mo. (April) 27, 1749, he bought[2] of the executors of Benjamin Harris, the 4 acres in Bristol Township, that his father, William Atkinson, had sold Harris, July 24, 1714. This Joseph sold[3] to John Baldwin on Feb. 6, 1755.

By deed[4] of July 13, 1749, Adam Harker of Middletown Township sold Joseph Atkinson, two lots in Bristol borough, one of 10 acres on Mill Street, the other of 4 acres adjoining, both on the road from Otter's Bridge to Bristol.

As one of his father's executors, Joseph Atkinson joined the other,

[1] Bucks Co. Deed Book 10, page 87.

[2] Bucks Co. Deed Book 9, page 276. This deed is not dated, but the receipt is dated as above.

[3] Bucks County Deed Book 9, page 277.

[4] Bucks County Deed Book 10, page 89.

sister Rachel, and her husband Thomas Stapler, in selling[1] their brother William Atkinson, Jr., Feb. 18, 1758, the lot on the north side of Mill Street, Bristol, that their father had bought from John Borradailein 1712.

On August 17, 1759, Anthony Wilson, of Middletown Township, sold[2] Joseph Atkinson a lot wide on south side of Radcliffe Street, Bristol, going back 48 feet to low water mark in the Delaware River, next to Anthony Burton's lot.

On March 26, 1762, the same Anthony Wilson (then of Bristol borough), and Anne his wife, sold[3] Joseph Atkinson two lots in Bristol borough, devised to said Anne by her father, Henry Nelson of Middletown. One of these was the last mentioned.

Joseph Atkinson was elected a Common Councilman of Bristol in 1749 and served until 1755, in which year he was made Second Burgess, which position he held for three years 1755, 1756 and 1757; at the expiration of this time, in 1758, he resumed his place as a Councilman, holding office until 1775, when the Revolution upset the old corporation. He was in office continuously 27 years.

In the affairs of Falls Monthly Meeting he was quite as prominent as his father, his particular meeting being likewise that of Bristol. During Joseph's time it became customary to send regular representatives from the particular to the monthly meeting, though of course, all members were privileged to attend the latter, as before. He first appeared as representative from Bristol Meeting at the Falls Monthly Meeting of 4 mo. 7, 1756, and very frequently afterwards. He was appointed an overseer for Bristol Meeting 1 mo. 7, 1755/6.

Between 1746 and 1766 he served on about 40 committees of Falls Monthly Meeting, and doubtless on a proportionate number during the rest of his life, (the minutes not having been examined on this point after the latter year). Some of these and similar services were:

At a monthly meeting held 11 mo. 1, 1745/6. William Atkinson being the only surviving trustee of the grave ground, it was agreed

[1] Bucks Co. Deed Book 10, page 55.
[2] Bucks Co. Deed Book 10, page 202.
[3] Bucks Co. Deed Book 11, page 148.

that the deed be renewed again and placed in trust to Joseph Atkinson and others ; see deed below.

2 mo. 2, 1746. Joseph Atkinson appointed one of the trustees for the bequest of John Large.

9 mo. 1, 1756. The subscriptions of Friends of Makefield toward repairs of Bristol Meeting House put in care of Joseph Atkinson.

3 mo. 7, 1764. Rules of Discipline loaned to Joseph Atkinson for one month.

12 mo. 5, 1764. Joseph Atkinson one of a committee on the proposal to build an addition to the Meeting House.

Besides the trusteeships by appointment of the monthly meeting he was custodian of other money for Friends : John Harker of Moreland Township, Philadelphia County, by will (dated March 7, 1755, proved May 5, 1755)[1] left a sum of money to Thomas Stapler and Joseph Atkinson, of Bristol, Bucks County, in trust for the "Quaker Meeting Houses" at Bristol and "Bybary."

As trustee of real estate of Falls Monthly Meeting he took part in the following transfers :

On May 18, 1738, Joseph Kirkbride, William Blakey, Samuel Bunting, John Hutchinson, Jr., Thomas Marriott, Jr., and Joseph Atkinson, were trustees to whom William Atkinson, survivor of former trustees, conveyed[2] two lots in Bristol borough, one of 4 acres and one of 19 perches at the corner of Market and Wood Streets. By deed[3] of 12 mo. 7, 1774, Joseph Atkinson, sole survivor of the above, conveyed the same premises to Phineas Buckley, Richard Hartshorne, William Bidgood, Jr., James Moon, Jr., John Hutchinson and Joseph Balderston, the new trustees. This was Samuel Carpenter's gift.

On Feb. 1, 1745, (by virtue of the meeting's order quoted above) William Atkinson, survivor of former trustees, conveyed[4] a tract 5 perches square in Falls Township, (John Rowland's gift) to the new trustees Thomas Watson, Joseph Wharton, Edmund Lovett and Joseph Atkinson. By deed[5] of 9 mo. 15, 1773, Thomas Watson being deceased, the three last-mentioned, as survivors, conveyed this lot to

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[1] Phila. Co. Will Book K, page 292.

[2] Bucks Co. Deed Book 10, page 181 ; recorded 1760.

[3] Bucks Co. Deed Book 17, page 203.

[4] Deed not found on record, but fact recited in deed of 9 mo. 15, 1773, Bucks Co. Deed Book 17, page 213.

[5] Bucks Co. Deed Book 17, page 213.

Mark Watson, Edward Bayley, Jr., Samuel Brown, John Brown, Jr., and Moses Moon.

Joseph's transfer, 12 mo. 7, 1774, as son and heir of William Atkinson, last surviving trustee, of the Janney and Burgess gifts, to new trustees has been mentioned under William Atkinson.

Joseph Atkinson was chosen as a representative from Falls Monthly to Buck's Quarterly Meeting, 3 mo. 7, 1746; 9 mo. 6, 1751, O. S.; 2 mo. 5, 1752, N. S.; and from that time, on an average of at least one quarterly meeting a year, until his death.

By his will,[1] dated 11 mo. 6, 1780, proved May 4, 1781, he left one-third of his estate to his wife Sarah, and the remainder to his children Mary, Elizabeth, Anne, Joseph, Archibald, James and Abigail.

Joseph Atkinson married first, 10 mo. [Dec.] 8, 1743, at Burlington Meeting,[2] Jennet Cowgill, of the City of Burlington, daughter of Edmund Cowgill, then deceased. Joseph had asked Falls Mo. Mtg. 6 mo. 3, 1743, for a certificate to Burlington Mo. Mtg. to accomplish this marriage; it was granted 7 mo. 3.

There were a number of early settlers named Cowgill in Burlington County and Bucks County whose relationship has not been definitely settled. Ellen Cowgill, widow, and "family" (names not given in record), arrived in the "Welcome" with William Penn, and settled in Bucks County. Ralph Cowgill arrived in the "Friends Adventure," 7 mo. 28, 1682 and settled in Bucks County; later he married, first, Sarah, daughter of Randall Blackshaw, of Bucks County, and second, Sarah Pancoast of the town of Burlington; after which he moved to Burlington County. Jane Cowgill, of Neshamina, Bucks County, married 8 mo. 25, 1685, at the house of Nicholas Waln,[3] Stephen Sands, of the same place; among the witnesses was John Cowgill.

[1] Bucks Co. Will Book 4, page 112.
[2] Register of Burlington Mo. Mtg.
[3] Register of Middletown Mo. Mtg.

Jennett Cowgill, married 12 mo. 2, 1687, at Burlington Meeting House,[1] Bernard Lane, both of Burlington; John and Ralph Cowgill, Stephen and Jane Sands among the witnesses. John Cowgill married first 8 mo. 19, 1693, at Neshamina Meeting,[2] Bridget, daughter of Thomas and Agnes (Hathornthwaite) Croasdale, of Neshamina, also "Welcome" passengers; second, 1703, Rachel, widow of Job Bunting, and daughter of Henry Baker; see note D. Edmund Cowgill, of Newtown Township, Bucks County, married 3 mo. 29, 1702, at Middletown Meeting,[3] Catharine Blaker, of said county; (they had a son, Edmund, b. 1. 10. 1702/3, d. 1. 22. 1702/3)[3]; Catharine died 2 mo. 2, 1703[3] and Edmund then moved to Burlington, where, in 1707, he married Ann Osborne[4]; Jennet, wife of Joseph Atkinson was no doubt daughter by this second marriage. As the dates of the marriages of Jane, Jennet, John and Edmund above show they must have been born abroad, they were most likely the children of Ellen Cowgill, widow, of the "Welcome," whose family is stated to have accompanied her, but whose names are not given in the record of arrival. Ralph was probably an older son. This is borne out to some extent by their signing each other's marriage certificates, as mentioned, and it has been proven that Ralph was brother to Jennet Lane, so similar relationship of the rest is reasonably certain.

At Falls Monthly Meeting 3 mo. 2, 1744, a certificate for Jennet Atkinson from Burlington Monthly Meeting, was read and received. She was appointed on committees of Falls, 3 mo. 7, 1746; 8 mo. 5, and 9 mo. 2, 1748; 7 mo. 4, 1751; and 8 mo. 7, 1754. She was appointed an overseer for Bristol Meeting 11 mo. 7, 1753; and on 1 mo. 2, 1760 Ruth Buckley and Sarah Large were appointed overseers in room of Jennet Atkinson, deceased, and Rachel

[1] Register of Burlington Mo. Mtg.
[2] Register of Middletown Mo. Mtg.
[3] Register of Middletown Mo. Mtg.
[4] Proposed intentions 8 mo. 6, 1707; minutes of Burlington Mo. Mtg.

Stapler, removed. The latter was Joseph Atkinson's sister Rachel, who had married Thomas Stapler.

Joseph Atkinson married second, April 13, 1762, Sarah Silver[1]; though of a Burlington County family she appeared with Joseph at Falls Monthly Meeting and declared intentions of marriage 3 mo. 3 and 4 mo. 7, 1762. The names of her parents are unknown to the present writer[2]; some of her near relatives moved to Harford County, Maryland, where the family has long been prominent. Sarah Atkinson was appointed on committees of Falls Monthly Meeting 10 mo. 5, and 11 mo. 2, 1768; 4 mo. 6, 5 mo. 4 and 11 mo. 2, 1774.

Joseph Atkinson had issue, (the first three by first wife, and the rest by second):

29. MARY ATKINSON, b. ———. Mar. ——— Watson, before 1787.

30. ELIZABETH ATKINSON, b. ———. Unmar. 1787.

31. ANNE ATKINSON, b. ———. Mar. ——— Shaw, before 1787.

Elizabeth and Anne applied to Falls Mo. Mtg. 5 mo. 1, 1771, for a certificate to Burlington Mo. Mtg. which was granted 8 mo. 7.

32. JOSEPH ATKINSON, b. ———

Mar. 5 mo. 22, 1788, at Plumstead Meeting, Rachel Child,[3] daughter of Isaac, of Abington Township, Montgomery County. Isaac Child, a minister of Friends, was son of Cephas and Mary (*Atkinson*) Child; the latter was of the Christopher and John Atkinson family, which see.

33. ARCHIBALD ATKINSON, b. ———

A Revolutionary Soldier.

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[1] Minutes of Falls Mo. Mtg. 5 mo. 5, 1762, when the marriage was reported as accomplished on the 13th of the last month.

[2] She was perhaps a cousin of Joseph's first wife Jennet Cowgill. At Chesterfield Mo. Mtg. (Burlington County) 2 mo. 7, 1720, Archibald Silver and Mary Cowgill, daughter of Ralph and Susan, declared intentions of marriage; these were probably Sarah's parents, as she had a son Archibald.

[3] Register of Buckingham Mo. Mtg.

34. JAMES ATKINSON, b. ———
35. ABIGAIL ATKINSON, b. ———

Miscellaneous Notes. Page 68. It was hoped that before these notes went to press, the discovery of Thomas Atkinson's certificate, or at least a record of it on the books of one of the meetings he belonged to in America, would settle the question as to whether it had been issued by Beamsley particular, or Knaresborough Monthly Meeting; but a thorough search of the records of Burlington, Haddonfield (formerly Gloucester), Middletown and Falls Monthly Meetings, as well as those of Bucks Quarter, has failed to disclose it.

Pages 72 and 76. Some explanation of Thomas and Jane Atkinson's change of membership without certificate from Neshamina to Falls Mo. Mtg. in 1686 is found in the minutes of Bucks Quarterly Meeting, 3 mo. 5, 1686: "It being demanded what monthly meeting the middle lot should belong to Edmund Lovet and Thomas Adkinson two members of the said meeting—— Reported that they Enclined to Joyne to the monthly meeting at the falls to wch this meeting assented and it was accordingly agreed that they shold appertaine and joyne with the said meeting at the falls." The "middle lots," among which Thomas Atkinson's plantation was situated, were those between the lots fronting on the Delaware River in Falls and Bristol, and the lots fronting on Neshaminy Creek in Middletown and Bristol, and included lands in all three townships.

NOTE A.

Thomas Atkinson, of the parish of Cartmel, County Lancaster, England, was born, according to statements in his own writings, in 1604; he was therefore much older than the Thomas Atkinson who went from Yorkshire to America, but he lived until after the latter had emigrated, so there is some danger of his being mistaken for the latter, especially as his gospel labors often extended into Yorkshire and Westmoreland, which adjoined his own county. For instance, among epistles recorded in London Yearly Meeting, are some signed by Thomas Atkinson (and others): one from a meeting of Friends of the northern counties held at Scalehouse, 4 mo. 5, 1658; one from a meeting at Skipton, 4 mo. 29, 1658; and one from a meeting at Kendal (Westmoreland) 1 mo. 9, 1661. This Thomas Atkinson, of Lancashire, became quite prominent among Friends and is supposed to have been a minister of their Society, though the writer has seen no actual statement to that effect

Besse's *Sufferings of Friends* relates several instances of his persecution: Lancashire, 1659. Thomas Atkinson suffered imprisonment for

tithes, 5 months. In the same year, "From *John Barrow, Thomas Atkinson, James Taylor*, and *Richard Fell*, Goods were taken by Distresses for Tithes to the Value of 27 *l.* 13 *s.* 2 *d.*" 1668. Thomas Atkinson and others had cattle and sheep taken from them by distress for tithes. 1672. Thomas Atkinson and others suffered by distress of cattle and goods. 1678. Thomas Atkinson lost cattle and goods to the value of £4. Other instances are told in his own writings (see below). *First Publishers of Truth*, (supplement to the *Journal of Friends' Historical Society*) p. 42, has: "And in the year 1674, the sd John Wilkinson, John Burnyeat, John Grave, John Tiffin, Tho Carleton & Tho: Atkinson all had meets at the sd John Nicholson's house;" this was at Crosfield, a branch of Pardshaw meeting in Cumberland. All such references in Friends' publications seem to refer to the Lancashire Friend, and not to the Yorkshire-Pennsylvania Thomas Atkinson.

He was author of two works mentioned in Joseph Smith's *Catalogue of Friends' Books:*

—The Christian's Testimony against Tythes, In an Account of the great Spoil and Rapine committed by the Bishop of Chester's Tythe-Farmer, at Cartmell, in Lancashire, upon the people there called Quakers, in the years 1677 and 1678. 4 to. Printed in the year 1678.

—An Exhortation to all People. 4 to. No printer's name or place. [1684.] "Writ in the 8th month, in the Year of Christ, 1684. And in the 80th year of my Age. T. Atkinson." A postscript is addressed to "Edward Wilson, *who art a Justice of Peace, within* Westmoreland."

The Christian's Testimony tells that Thomas Preston (the younger), the Bishop of Chester's Tythe-Farmer for the parish of Cartmel, came to a meeting at Height in that parish, 8 mo. 7, 1677, as it was breaking up and called out: "*And where is that* Tho. Atkinson *that old Rogue of all Rogues?* This and such like was the Language he then used against an ancient grave Person of Seventy three Years of Age." Thomas Atkinson himself figures in other episodes in this book, to which the reader is referred for a full account.

Although apparently no relation to the Yorkshire Thomas Atkinson, it seems very likely that the Lancashire Thomas Atkinson was related to Christopher and John the founders of the other Bucks County Atkinson family, for they lived not far apart in the same county and had a common religion, which was not that of the majority of their neighbors. The parish of Cartmel, in which Thomas Atkinson resided, is thus described in Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary* (5th ed): "CARTMEL (*St Mary*), a parish, in the union of Ulverstone, hundred of Lonsdale, north of the sands, N. Division of the county palatine of Lancaster; containing 4924 inhabitants. The town of

Cartmel stands in the townships of Lower Allithwaite and Upper Holker, 14 miles (N. W. by N.) from Lancaster. The parish is bounded on the south by the bay of Morecambe, into which it extends for a considerable distance, where at low water there is a passage over the sands to Bolton: the longer course over these sands is nine miles; the shorter, over that part called the Leven sands, is four miles." Morecambe Bay divides Lancashire into two entirely unconnected parts, the head of the bay running into the County of Westmoreland. Scotforth, in Lancaster parish, where Christopher and John Atkinson lived, though "south of the sands," i. e. across the bay from Cartmel, was still in the same hundred of Lonsdale, and as the described distances indicate, not so far away but that intercourse between the two places was easy and frequent. Also, Christopher Atkinson's wife, Margaret Fell, lived in Cartmel before marriage, and her father, Christopher Fell, is mentioned in *The Christian's Testimony against Tythes.*

NOTE B.

As a sketch of Richard Hough's life has already been published in this magazine (XVIII, 20–34), it will be necessary to give here only some additional matter and a few corrections. In the list of years he was a Member of Assembly on page 24 of that sketch, the year 1699 was omitted, but it is included further on (p. 26) in the detailed account of his participation in the proceedings of that body.

The statement made on page 23 of the same article, viz.: "Before the Falls Meeting-House, the first in the county, was built, in 1690, his house was one of the meeting places," needs some explanation and may be somewhat expanded: Falls was not the first meeting house in the county, for that at Middletown had been built as early as 4 mo. 7, 1688, on which date a monthly meeting was held there. Falls meeting house was begun in 1689, but as will be seen in some minutes quoted below, was still unfinished in 9 mo. 1691, and some interior work was still to be done as late as 9 mo. 1693, which accounts for meetings being held at private houses as late as the winter of 1694. The minutes of Falls Monthly Meeting (either men's or women's), mention 43 monthly meetings held at Richard Hough's house between (and including) that of 1 mo. 4, 1684/5, and that of 11 mo. 2, 1694; perhaps there were some others, when the minutes are silent as to the place of holding. As to the Bucks Quarterly Meeting being held there, we find in Michener's *Early Quakerism,* (p. 75): "Although the meeting houses at the Falls and at Neshaminy (Middletown) had both been built for several years, yet the Quarterly Meeting continued to be held at the houses of William Biles, Nicholas Waln, Richard Hough, Joshua Hoopes, and others, up to the year 1696." The minutes of Bucks

Quarter mention that the meeting was held at Richard Hough's 6 mo. 5, 1685; 3 mo. 5, 1686; 6 mo. 15, 1688; and 9 mo. 20, 1689.[1]

It is to be presumed that Richard Hough was a representative to the Quarterly Meeting (from Falls Mo. Mtg.) whenever the same was held at his house; the other meetings at which the minutes note his presence were the six dates given below when he was sent to the Yearly Meeting; Falls Monthly minutes only mention his appointment as a representative to the Quarterly 12 mo. 3, 1702, and 12 mo. 7, 1704; no doubt he was one oftener.

In early times each monthly meeting sent a representative to the Yearly Meeting, but when the quarterly meetings became fully organized, they alone sent such delegates. Richard Hough was appointed representative to the Yearly Meeting by Falls Monthly, 7 mo. 1, 1686; and by Bucks Quarter, 6 mo. 25, 1698; 6 mo. 31, 1699 (on which occasion he was chosen to take Quarterly's collections to the Yearly); 6 mo. 10, 1701; 6 mo. 27, 1702; 6 mo. 26, 1703; and 6 mo. 31, 1704.

He was made an overseer of Falls Meeting 2 mo. 2, 1701. On 2 mo. 2, 1690, he was made a trustee for the meeting house and graveyard, and on 9 mo. 8, 1693, it was agreed that the deeds for both be given into his sole custody. On 5 mo. 4, 1705, Hough being deceased these were delivered to Joseph Kirkbride. Between 11 mo. 2, 1683, and 7 mo. 6, 1704, he served on over sixty committees of Falls Monthly Meeting, besides a number of special appointments; some of the important ones were (the dates being those of appointment):

12 mo. 6, 1683. "This meeting doth order that Richard Hough doth keep the Book for Records and record therein all foreign certificates." 1 mo. 7, 1687/8. "Ordered that Richard Hough for the burying place on the hill and that end of the meeting take care to give an account of all Births and Burials." He kept this book until his death. At the meeting of 2 mo. 4, 1705, it was delivered to Joseph Kirkbride. Through a copyist's error transcribing the date, the footnote on page 229 of the present article, makes Richard turn over the book himself, 2 mo. 4, 1704, but in reality it was delivered to Kirkbride a year later, after Hough's death. He was on committees for fencing the burying place on Slate-pit Hill, 1 mo. 3, 1685/6, 7 mo. 6, 1688, and 11 mo. 3, 1693.

On 2 mo. 3, 1689, he was on the committee to select a site for Falls Meeting House, and thereafter served on many committees and special

[1] Before 6 mo. 4, 1686, the quarterly meeting was held the same day as that month's monthly meeting; at a combined meeting held that day at William Biles's, it was decided, (it being found inconvenient to transact quarterly and monthly meeting business the same day), in future to hold the quarterly meeting separately on the Fourth-day of the third week in the month.

assignments in relation to its building; one of the latter being 9 mo. 4, 1691, to speak to the carpenter to get it completed, showing it was then still unfinished (see above). And 6 mo. 2, 1699, he was appointed one of a committee to have an addition built.

4 mo. 3, 1702. On committee to collect an account of all public Friends belonging to Falls Mo. Mtg., that had died since its beginning, to send to Friends in England, to be recorded there.

Margery (Clows) Hough, wife of Richard, was also active in the monthly meeting. She was appointed representative to the Quarterly Meeting 6 mo. 6, 1707; 6 mo. 2, 1710; and 9 mo. 3, 1713. She was made an overseer of Falls Meeting 7 mo. 4, 1695, and apparently relieved later, for she was again chosen 9 mo. 2, 1720, holding the position at her death; on 12 mo. 1, 1720, Mary Burroughs was appointed in place of Margery Hough, deceased. She served on 47 committees of the monthly meeting between 7 mo. 6, 1689, and 2 mo. 1, 1719.

Richard and Margery (Clows) Hough had issue (the footnote on page 33 of article *Richard Hough* PENNA. MAG., XVIII, as to births of four of these children, should read Middletown *Monthly* Meeting, not *Quarterly*):

MARY, married WILLIAM ATKINSON; see text.

Richard, married, first, 1711/2, *Hester* (*Baker–Yardley*) *Browne*, daughter of *Henry Baker*; see note D; second, 7 mo. 27, 1717, Deborah Gumley, of Philadelphia, widow of John Gumley, of New Castle County. Richard Hough was a Justice of the Bucks County Court.

SARAH, married ISAAC ATKINSON; see text.

John, born 7 mo. 18, 1693; married 1718, Elizabeth, daughter of Philip and Julianna Taylor, of Oxford Township, Philadelphia. John Hough was a Justice of the Bucks County Court.

Joseph, born 8 mo. 17, 1695, died May 10, 1773; married Elizabeth, daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Dungan) West, and granddaughter of Rev. Thomas Dungan. Joseph and Elizabeth Hough had nine children, of whom their daughter *Sarah*, married *James Radcliffe*, son of *Edward* and *Phebe* (*Baker*) *Radcliffe*. Joseph Hough, son of Joseph and Elizabeth, married Mary Tompkins, and their son *Joseph* married *Rebecca Radcliffe*, daughter of John and Rebecca (West) Radcliffe, and granddaughter of *Edward* and *Phebe*. See Notes D and E.

NOTE C.

Leonard Shallcross, by will[1] dated Feb. 28, 1729/30, proved Nov. 16, 1730, left his house and plantation to his son Leonard; £10 each

[1] Bucks Co. Will Book 1, p. 134.

to his sons William and Joseph; £20 each to his daughters Rebecca and Rachel; and one shilling to his son John; and made his wife Sarah sole executrix. No deed has been found on record to show his purchase of the land mentioned, nor how many acres there were, but a mortgage[1] from John Fisher to Samuel Baker, 9 mo. 8, 1713, secured on land in Makefield Township, mentions Leonard Shallcross's land adjoining, and a deed for the Fisher tract in 1722 shows Shallcross still owned the same place.

Very little is known of Leonard Shallcross, especially his early life and birthplace. John Shallcross, Esq., of Frankford, Philadelphia, wrote an account of the family many years ago, from which Rev. S. F. Hotchkin, in his *Bristol Pike*, (Phila., 1893), drew the following (p. 40): "In 1704, John, Leonard and Joseph, brothers, came to America from Derbyshire, England, and settled in Oxford township. The old homestead, a stone dwelling house, was located upon the southeast side of the Bustleton Turnpike Road about two miles above Frankford. The house is still standing, and is occupied by a descendant of the family. In 1708, John Shallcross, the oldest of the the brothers, purchased from Mary Fletcher two tracts of land, containing together about 377 acres, extending from the Bustleton to the Bristol Road. These tracts were divided into several farms, many of which are still occupied by different branches of the family. Joseph, one of the brothers, removed to Chester County and leaves descendants, some of whom are still residing in Delaware and Chester Counties." But there is a complete absence of any contemporary account of their arrival, whence they came, how they came, or any details of their settlement, until John bought the land in Oxford in 1708. And there is at least some ground for question whether the Joseph who went to Chester County was a brother or nephew of John and Leonard. As to their coming from Derbyshire, there can be little doubt that they were younger sons (or sons of a younger son) of the gentle family of Shallcross of Shallcross, in that part of Derbyshire called 'The Peak,' made familiar to the general reader by Sir Walter Scott's novel, *Peveril of the Peak*. In this family, which held the lordship of Shallcross almost, if not quite, as far back as the Conquest, the given name Leonard was a favorite; one of its bearers was head of the family at the time of the Spanish Armada.

John Shallcross married 3 mo. 29, 1710, Hannah Fletcher.[2] In his will[3] dated 6 mo. 13, 1754, proved Sept. 11, 1758, he mentioned his nephews and nieces, Leonard, Joseph, William, Ann, Ruth, Rebecca and Rachel Shallcross, brother-in-law Edward Brooks, sister-in-law

[1] Bucks Co. Deed Book 4, p. 200.
[2] Register of Abington Mo. Mtg.
[3] Phila. Co. Will Book L, p. 165.

Catharine Wilmarton, widow of Paul, and kinswoman Hannah Robison; executors, wife Hannah and nephew Leonard Shallcross. The Shallcross nephews and nieces were children of his brother Leonard, except Ann and Ruth, who were wives of nephews. He left his real estate (or part of it) in Oxford Township to the nephew Leonard, who was already living there before his uncle's death. Hannah Shallcross, widow of John, by will[1] dated 10 mo. 25, 1758, proved Sept. 5, 1759, left her property to John, Hannah, Mary, Elizabeth, Paul and Rebecca, children of her kinsman John Wilmartin; Elizabeth, Mary and Edward, children of her cousin Hannah Robison, (daughter of Edward Brooks); and Mary, wife of Joseph Shallcross; she made her cousin Hannah Robison, executrix.

NOTE D.

As the account of Henry Baker mentioned in the text has already appeared in print, space here will only permit a few additions and corrections to that sketch, and a recapitulation of Henry Baker's children, with some second marriages of theirs omitted by Mr. White. In the abstract of his will given there a legacy is mentioned to *Samuel* Canby; this should be cousin *Sarah* Canby, £ 5, "which I lent her mother."

Henry Baker's residence and principal tract in Bucks Co. was about 500 acres on the Delaware River, next below Richard Hough's in Makefield (now Upper Makefield) Township. In an account of Falls Meeting and places within its compass in early times, written about 1855 by Wm. J. Buck and E. D. Buckman, contained in a MS. book called *Friends' Monthly Meeting Records, Bucks County*, now in possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, it is stated that Henry Baker's was the first plantation below the present Taylorsville, and that the old mansion was still standing, the land being then owned by Mahlon K. Taylor. But in a later passage the authors said they believed the Baker mansion had stood on the site of the new house built by Janney Dawes on the Taylorsville lane, at the canal bridge. Baker also owned land in Wrightstown, Newtown and Falls Townships, and was one of the original lot holders in the borough of Bristol. The Upper Makefield and Wrightstown tracts are shown on Holme's Map; the others he bought at a later date.

Henry Baker was foreman of the first grand jury of Bucks County in 1685, and a member of the commission appointed September, 1692, to divide the county into townships. He was made a Justice of the Bucks County Court, by order of the Provincial Council of 11 mo. 2, 1689/90. He was also a Member of the Provincial Assembly in 1685, 1687, 1688,

[1] Phila. Co. Will Book L, p. 312.

1690 and 1698. He belonged first to Neshamina (Middletown) and afterwards to Falls Monthly Meeting, and took a very prominent part in their affairs, meetings being sometimes held at his house before the meeting houses were built; he was also a representative in the Quarterly and Yearly Meetings.

Henry Baker had issue by his first wife, Margaret Hardman:

(1). *Rachel*, born in Lancashire, 2 mo. 23, 1669; married first, 4 mo. 27, 1689, at her father's house, Job Bunting of West New Jersey; they were ancestors of the Bucks County branch of the Bunting family. Mr. White's article calls him "Robert," following the Historical Society of Pennsylvania's copy of Middletown Mo. Mtg. register, where the copyist's mistake makes it so; *Penna. Arch.*, 2 ser., vol. IX, pp. 219 & 220, has the same error. Rachel married second, in 1703, John Cowgill, of Middletown Township; see remarks on Cowgill family under 14. JOSEPH ATKINSON. Mr. White's sketch does not mention this second marriage.

(2). *Nathan*, born in Lancashire, 10 mo. 21, 1670; died there 5 mo. 27, 1680, buried 5 mo. 28.

(3). *Sarah*, born in Lancashire, 8 mo. 18, 1672; died in Penna., 2 mo.—, 1715, buried 2 mo. 29. She married first, 8 mo. 13, 1692, Stephen Wilson, of Bucks Co.; their son *John Wilson*, married, 1728, JANE ATKINSON (No. 7 in text), daughter of *Isaac*, (No. 4) and *Sarah* (*Hough*) Atkinson. Sarah (Baker) Wilson married second, 8 mo. 19, 1708, Isaac Milnor, of Bucks Co. She was a minister of Friends and an account of her is given in *The Friend* (Phila.), vol. XXVIII, p. 197.

(4). *Rebecca*, born in Lancashire, 6 mo. 24, 1674, married 1695, John Wilsford, of West New Jersey.

(5). *Samuel*, born in Lancashire, 8 mo. 1, 1676; married in Bucks Co. 9 mo. 4, 1703, Rachel, daughter of Willoughby Warder, of said county. He inherited most of his father's land, including the home plantation on the Delaware River, and made additional purchases. He was a Justice of the Bucks County Court, being first commissioned March 6, 1708; Member of Assembly, 1710 and 1711; and a County Commissioner in 1722. Like his father, he was active in the affairs of Falls Monthly Meeting.

(6). *Phebe*, born in Lancashire, 5 mo. 26, 1678; married first, in Bucks Co., 6 mo. 18, 1703, her step-brother, *Edward Radcliffe*, son of *James* and *Mary*, the latter having married Henry Baker after James Radcliffe's death. It was this Phebe Radcliffe to whom William Atkinson wrote the letter of 1721, quoted from in account of him above. See Note E, where her own and her descendants' connections with the Atkinson, Hough, and other families mentioned in this article, will appear more at length. Phebe married second, in 1722, William Stockdale; he was related by marriage to the other (Christopher and John)

Atkinson family, and some account of him will be given in Part II. Phebe's second marriage is not noted in Mr. White's *Henry Baker*.

(7). *Hester*, born in Lancashire, 6 mo. 28, 1680 ; married first, 1700, Thomas Yardley, son of William and Jane (Heath) Yardley, of Bucks Co. ; second, 1704, William Browne, son of James and Honour Browne, of Chichester, Chester Co. ; third, 1711/2, *Richard Hough*, son of *Richard* and *Margery* (*Clows*) *Hough ;* see Note B.

(8). *Nathan*, born in Lancashire, 1 mo. 8, 1684 (1684/5?); married in Penna., May 15, 1705, Sarah, daughter of Jeremiah Collett, of Chester Co. ; they lived in Chester County, and afterwards removed to Maryland.

(9). *Henry*, born in Bucks Co., 12 mo. 12, 1685, died there 12 mo. 16, 1685.

Margaret (Hardman) Baker, first wife of Henry, died in 1688, and was buried 6 mo. 5. He married second, 8 mo. 13, 1692, under care of Middletown Mo. Mtg., *Mary* (*Rawsthorne*) *Radcliffe*, widow of *James Radcliffe*, of Bucks Co. ; see Note E. They had issue :

(10). MARGARET, born in Bucks County, 6 Mo. 4, 1693, died there 6 mo. 20, 1748 ; married 4 mo. 5, 1722, WILLIAM ATKINSON (No. 5), son of *Thomas* and *Jane*.

NOTE E.

A note to *Records of the Hall Family*, PENN. MAG., XI, 315, says: "James Radcliffe, of Chapel Hill, in Rosendale, County Lancaster, England, (probably brother to John Radcliffe, born in 1657, son of Richard and Alice Radcliffe, of Rosendale), married June 1, 1673, the widow Mary Rawthorpe at her own house in Olden ;" etc. From some authorities quoted below it will be seen that James Radcliffe's father was probably *James* not *Richard*, his mother being Alice as stated ; also that the widow Mary *Rawthorpe* should be *Rawsthorne*, and that *Olden* should be *Holden*.

Rossendale (not *Rosendale*) is the territory which formerly comprised the Forest of Rossendale (and sometimes is still so called, although disforested in the reign of Henry VIII). It includes a number of townships, and is within the parish of Whalley, Blackburn Hundred, Lancashire. Thomas Newbigging in his *History of Rossendale* (2nd ed., Rawtenstall, 1893, p. 32) says : "We must view Rossendale as constituting a portion of the Hundred of Blackburn, or Honour of Clitheroe, parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster." Again : "Previous to and at the time of the Norman Conquest, (A. D. 1066), the four forests Pendle, Trawden, Rossendale, and Accrington were embraced in the general name of the 'Forest of Blackburnshire.'" "The forests at that time were not comprised within the limits of any township or other subdivision of property or estate." The *History of the County Palatine and Duchy of*

Lancaster, by Edward Baines, Esq., M. P., (London, 1836), vol. III, p. 274, has: "The chase[1] of Rossendale, including Brandwood, Chope and Lench, originally members of it, contains not less than 25 square miles, or 15,360 statute acres." "In 4 Edw. II it was divided into eleven vaccaries, or cow-pastures." "In 22 Henry VII the number of vaccaries, now called booths, had increased to nineteen." "These booths were the foundations of townships."

The name of Radcliffe has been connected with this region from very early times. In 17 Edw. III (1343) Richard de Radeclyve [Radcliffe,] Master Forester, had a suit with the Abbot and Convent of Whalley, in which it was shown that Thomas, Earl of Lancaster had granted the office of Forester to Richard Mereclesdene, [Marsden,] who in the reign of Edward III had granted his estate in the office to Richard de Radeclyve, whose right was confirmed by Queen Isabella, to whom her son, King Edward III, had granted the forest for life. The "Compotus of Blackburnshire," by Thomas, Lord Stanley, Master Forester and Chief Steward, [Book] A. Edward IV., (4 to, in the office of the Duchy of Lancaster), shows that Jacobo Radcliff de Radcliff paid a rent of £8,10s. for his holding, the Park of Musbury. Chapel Hill, the residence of James Radcliffe before his removal to Pennsylvania, was near to, if not adjoining, the Park of Musbury, and the records of his arrival in the said province state that he came from "Mousebury" or "Musberry." The recurrence of the names Richard and James (Jacobo) in his family strengthens the presumption that he was descended from the Radcliffes who held the Park of Musbury in the time of Edward IV. That no such line of descent has been yet established is most likely due to a lack of any genealogical investigation into the matter, and a careful search of records would very probably show the supposed connection to be a fact.

Chapel Hill, besides being the name of a real hill, was also the name given the freehold tract of land and dwelling, situated on the same, owned by James Radcliffe, and presumably by some generations of his family before him. For a description of this Radcliffe property, as

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[1] The difference between a forest and a chase has been explained above in the account of the Forest of Knaresborough. Newbigging also says: "A Forest differs from a Chase in three things—in its Laws, its Officers, and in its particular Courts. The king appropriated the Forests for his own special use and pleasure. With Chases and Parks it was otherwise; these could be constructed under a license, and owned and held by any subject." "The Forests of Lancaster, in which was included the Forest of Rossendale, were * * * exceptions; for before they became the property of the Crown, they were under the Forest Laws."

well as some mention of the family, we quote from *Rambles Round Rossendale*, by J. Marshall Mather, (1st series, 1888, pub. by J. J. Riley, *Rossendale Free Press* Office, Rawtenstall, and *News* Office, Darwen), pp. 55 et seq. : "Chapel Hill is rightly named, its ecclesiastical associations reaching back to ante-reformation times. It was originally a retreat for a brotherhood of Roman Catholic recluses, who built and inhabited the old farmstead now adjoining the burial ground ; and the remains of a piscina, recessed within the crumbling walls a little above the porch, are still to be seen. It is generally supposed that the name 'Chapel Hill' was derived from its associations with the Friends' Meeting House ; but this is not so, for amongst the earliest recorded births are those of younger children of James and Alice Radcliff, of 'Chapel Hill.' This at once proves the name as associated with the farmstead prior to the advent of Quakerism." "Quakerism was introduced into Rossendale by William Dewsbury and Thomas Stubbs, about the year 1653." "The first to embrace the message of Dewsbury and Stubbs were Susan Heyworth, widow, and Mary Birtwistle, widow. Following these we find among the earlier names—Henry Birtwistle, Widow Rawsthorne, of Olden (Holden), Jas. Rishton, senr., and Alice Ratcliffe—whose son and daughter, James and Alice Ratcliffe, became prominent members of the sect, Alice being given to much hospitality and entertaining of Friends at her home at Chapel Hill, and her brother James granting the present square of ground on trust to the Society." This ground was that on which the Friends located their meeting-house and burying ground about 1663 ; an account of these is given by Newbigging, page 220, to which the reader is referred as it is somewhat beyond the scope of this sketch. Quoting again from Mather : "It is also worthy of record that in 1684, James Radcliffe, Henry Crook, Henry Hargreaves, Nicholas Rawsthorne, John Rawsthorne, John Hargreaves, Abraham Heyworth, Richard Mather, William Jackson, and Alice Hargreaves, all of Rossendale Meeting House, were committed prisoners by order of the Quarter Sessions, at Manchester, upon an indictment for being at two peaceable meetings in Musbury and Haslingden."

Besse, in *Sufferings of Friends*, vol. 1, chapter on Lancashire, notices the last-mentioned incident, as well as some previous similar ones : Feb. 17, 1660. Richard, James and Isabel Radcliffe, Mary and Alice Roysteron [no doubt Rawsthorne] were among those apprehended at a meeting at Haslenden, "and kept with a Guard all Night." On the 31st of July, 1670, some Friends met at John Ashton's house were taken without a warrant and kept in the Court house all night and next day taken before Lawrence Rawthorn of Newhall, J. P., and sent to the House of Correction in Manchester ; James Radcliffe was one of them. (The Rawsthorne family appears to have been divided on the subject of

religion). On January 19, 1684 [1684/5] James Radcliffe and others, [their names are given above in quotation from Mather, this being the same incident], were in prison for meeting; a few days after, they were indicted at Manchester sessions and recommitted to prison. P. 329. 1684. "Some time before this" [last incident, Jan. 19, 1684/5] "two bold Informers came to the House of *Abraham Hayworth* of *Rosindale*, when the Meeting there was breaking up: They went and made Information that *James Ratcliff* preached there, who was not at that Meeting; however the Justices upon this Evidence fined him 20*l.* for which the Officers broke open five Doors, and took away twelve Kine and an Horse worth 39*l.*" Alice Radcliffe had bedding, pewter, etc. taken, worth 15s.

James Radcliffe, born about 1645,[1] was no doubt the son of the James and Alice Radcliffe, the record of whose younger children's births is mentioned by Mather, as above. He became a minister of the Society of Friends. He married June 1, 1673, at the bride's own house in Holden, Mary Rawsthorne, who was that Widow Rawsthorne, of Holden, mentioned by Mather as one of the earliest converts to Quakerism in Rossendale. The Rawsthornes were a prominent, perhaps the most prominent, gentle family in Rossendale. One of them was Edward Rawsthorne of Newhall, one of the six captains who assisted the Countess of Derby in the defense of Lathom House in 1643, and was afterwards made Colonel of infantry by Prince Rupert, dying about 1646. This Edward's mother was daughter of Robert Holden of Holden, which may account for Widow Rawsthorne having property in Holden; though we do not know at present which of the Rawsthornes was Mary's first husband, nor her maiden name. *Foster's Lancashire Pedigrees* includes one of this family under the name of "Rosthorne, of Penwortham and Hutton," but as it is very incomplete it does not help us on this point. Several of the family joined the Society of Friends.

In 1685, James and Mary Radcliffe, with their four children, removed to Pennsylvania. The *List of Arrivals* kept in that province recorded them as "James Ratclife, Mary Ratclife, Richard Ratclife, Edward Ratclife, Rebecca Ratclife, Rachel Ratclife, free persons from Mousebury in Lancashire." A note in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania's copy of Middletown Monthly Meeting register, apparently taken from the certificate record book, says: "James Radcliffe, of Musberry, in Rosendale, county Lancaster, brought a certificate dated 4 m 18th 1685." Both these names mean the Park of Musbury mentioned above.

[1] His widow's account of him says he was imprisoned when about fifteen years old, which was doubtless the occasion in 1660 mentioned by Besse; which gives us the above date.

They went first to Middletown Township,[1] Bucks County, but very soon removed to Wrightstown (not then organized as a township), where James Radcliffe bought 200 acres of land from James Harrison (though his deed[2] was not made until 12 mo. 10, 1689, and then from Phineas Pemberton, as husband of Phebe, only daughter and heiress of Harrison). This is shown on Holme's Map, on the Neshaminy, between James Harrison's and Herbert Springett's lands. The Minutes of the Board of Property, session 6 mo. 13, 1712, state that a resurvey showed this tract to be 355 acres. Samuel Smith, the historian, writing of Wrightstown Meeting says: "In the year 1686, James Radcliff, a noted public Friend, removed to settle at Wrightstown, near John Chapman's. For the care of these two families, a meeting was held sometimes at their houses, which continued for the most part till about 1690." This statement has been quoted in Michener's *Early Quakerism* (p. 80), and repeated in Davis's *History of Bucks County*, (1st ed., p. 255), and is doubtless correct. Wrightstown Meeting, thus established, was one of the constituents of Middletown Monthly Meeting, to which the Radcliffe's already belonged. James Radcliffe was appointed on committees of Middletown Mo. Mtg. 12 mo. 2, 1687; 1 mo. 1, 1688 [1687/8]; 6 mo. 2, 1688, (two); 11 mo. 2, and 12 mo. 6, 1689.

He died 1 mo. [March] 29, 1690. His widow's "Testimony" concerning him was published by the Yearly Meeting in *A Collection of Memorials*, (Phila., 1787), p. 13. A sketch of his life has also been published in *The Friend*, vol. 27, (Phila., 1854), p. 213. After his death his widow married for her third husband, Henry Baker, as stated in Note D. After Baker's death, about 1701, she seems to have lived awhile in Middletown Township, with her son Edward and daughters Rachel and Rebecca Radcliffe and Margaret Baker, as that is given as Rachel's residence at the time of her marriage, 10 mo. 17, 1702. Very shortly after this she took her two remaining daughters into the town of Bristol to live, and stayed there until her death 3 mo. 13, 1715. On 12 mo. 15, 1704, she joined with her four Radcliffe children in the sale[3] of James Radcliffe's Wrightstown land. James and Mary Radcliffe had issue (all born in England, but births recorded on the Middletown Mo. Mtg. register):

Richard, born 4 mo. [June] 8, 1675; married 1 mo. [March] 31, 1709, in the town of Bristol,[4] Martha Stapler, daughter of Stephen, of

[1] Davis's *History of Bucks County*, 1st ed., p. 163, mentions James and Mary Radcliffe and four children as among the early settlers in Middletown Township.

[2] Bucks Co. Deed Book 1, p. 334.

[3] Bucks Co. Deed Book 3, p. 411.

[4] Register of Falls Mo. Mtg.

Philadelphia. They lived in Falls Township. At the session of the Board of Property, 8 mo. 7, 1713, he was granted a lease for 11 years, on about 100 acres in Pennsbury Manor, between Bridge Creek and George Heathcott's. Richard and Martha are not known to have had any children.

Edward, born 8 mo. [Oct.] 14, 1678, died 8 mo. 27, 1714; married 6 mo. 18, 1703, at Fall's Meeting House,[1] *Phebe Baker*, (his step-sister), daughter of Henry and Margaret (Hardman) Baker; see Note D. He had just previously moved from Middletown to Bristol Township and continued all his life. On 10 mo. 18, 1707, he bought[2] of John Cowgill, of Trevose, in Bensalem Township, and Rachel his wife, 200 acres of land in Bristol Tp., 100 of which had been patented to Thomas Dungan, Sr., Oct. 1, 1692, and the other 100 to Clement Dungan, Jan. 7, 1692; these had been sold by Clement, Thomas, Jr., Jeremiah and John Dungan, to Walter Pumphrey, 2 mo. 2, 1698, and by the latter to Job Bunting, 5 mo. 16, 1702; both these tracts have been described under 4. ISAAC ATKINSON above, who owned other portions of the tracts of which these were originally part. *Rachel Cowgill* who was the real seller, as relict and sole executrix of her former husband, Job Bunting, was daughter of *Henry Baker*, and sister-in-law of Edward Radcliffe; her marriages have been mentioned in Note D. Edward and Phebe had two sons: James, who married *Sarah Hough*, daughter of Joseph, and granddaughter of *Richard Hough*; and John, who married Rebecca West, and had among other children, *Rebecca*, who married *Joseph Hough*, son of Joseph, of Joseph, of *Richard*; see Note B.

Rachel, born 2 mo. [April] 16, 1682; married 10 mo. 17, 1702, at Middletown Meeting,[3] William Hayhurst. She was then living in Middletown Township. William was buried 6 mo. 2, 1713, and Rachel 2 mo. 4, 1715.

Rebecca, born 11 mo. [Jan.] 11, 1684/5, died 8 mo. 11, 1714; married 4 mo. 21, 1708, in the town of Bristol,[4] *John Hall*, of that town. Their issue is given in *Records of the Hall Family, of Bristol, Pennsylvania*, PENNA. MAG., XI, 309. John Hall married second, Sarah Baldwin, and third, HANNAH ATKINSON, (No. 11), daughter of *William* (No. 5) and *Mary* (*Hough*) *Atkinson*.

NOTE F.

The Stacy family history mentioned in the text is being prepared, under the title *An Historical Narrative and Genealogy of the Ely, Stacy*

[1] Register of Falls Mo. Mtg.
[2] Bucks Co. Deed Book 3, p. 406.
[3] Register of Middletown Mo. Mtg.
[4] Register of Falls Mo. Mtg.

and Revell Families, Who Founded Trenton, Province of West Jersey, 1678–1683, by Warren S. Ely, Doylestown, Pa., W. S. Long, M. D., Haddonfield, N. J. and D. B. Ely, Montclair, N. J.

In *Isaac and Rachel Collins*, (Phila., 1893), Appendix, p. 149, a short genealogy of the early generations of the Stacy family is given, the arrangement of which is rather confusing without close study, and in one instance is absolutely incorrect. It begins:

"I.—MAHLON STACY came from England in 1678, and left one son, named Mahlon, who married Sarah Bainbridge.

Issue:

II.—1. Mary Stacy married Reuben Pounal.
II.—2. Sarah Stacy married Joseph Kirkbride."
Etc., etc.

It would at first glance appear that Mary, Sarah, and the other children that follow were issue of Mahlon Stacy, Jr., (who had no children); but the roman numerals indicate correctly they were children of the elder Mahlon. But the third daughter, "II.—3. Rebecca Stacy married Joshua Wright," appears again (p. 150) as "II.—6. Rebecca married Thomas Budd." This is an error; Rebecca (Stacy) Wright married second, Thomas Potts, which marriage is not mentioned; it was her niece Rebecca Atkinson, (III.—5. in the table) who married Thomas Budd. (See list of children of Samuel and Ruth Atkinson in the text above.)

A presumably correct list of Mahlon Stacy's children, with years of their births, is given in some "Stacye Notes," in *The Literary Era*, vol. V, (Phila., 1898), p. 59; the name of the contributor of these notes does not appear, but it was doubtless Thomas Allen Glenn, the editor of the genealogical department of the magazine, who to the present writer's own knowledge, made some researches in England on the Stacy family. These "Stacye Notes" do not give all the marriages of the children; those below have been supplied from authentic sources. This list agrees with that in register of Chesterfield Mo. Mtg. from which the dates of birth below, are taken, except that in the "Stacye Notes" Sarah's birth is given as 1676.

Issue of Mahlon and Rebecca (Ely) Stacy:

1. *John*, b. 9.30. 1671, at Dore-House, Hansworth, Yorkshire, died prior to his father.
2. *Elizabeth*, b. 8.17. 1673, married Abel Janney.
3. *Sarah*, b. 7.4. 1675, married Joseph Kirkbride.
4. *Mary*, b. 4.12. 1677, married Reuben Pownall.
5. RUTH, b. 1.30. 1680, married first, *William Beakes*, see Note G.; second, SAMUEL ATKINSON, (No. 6).
6. *Rebecca*, b. 7.30. 1682, died in infancy.

7. *Rebecca*, b. 4.8. 1684, married first, Joshua Wright; second, Thomas Potts.

8. *Mahlon*, b. 2.7. 1686, married Sarah Bainbridge; died s. p.

The discrepancy in the date of Ruth's birth, between the Chesterfield and Burlington Mo. Mtg. registers, (mentioned in footnote, p. 342), can be accounted for on the supposition that the latter ignored the first Rebecca altogether, but used the month of her birth for her elder sister, Ruth.

NOTE G.[1]

William Beakes, of the parish of Backwell, County Somerset, England, married 3 mo. 12, 1661, at North Somerset Mtg., Mary Wall (or Waln) of Olverstone. (Register of No. Somerset Mo. Mtg.) William was perhaps son of Edmund Beakes, of Portshead in the northern part of Somersetshire, one of the earliest converts to Quakerism in that region, the births (but not William's), marriages and burials of several of whose children appear on the register of North Somerset Monthly Meeting.

William and Mary Beakes, with their son Abraham came to Pennsylvania in the "Bristol Merchant," arriving in the Delaware River, in 12 mo. 1682. Their sons Stephen, Samuel and William also came over, and probably at the same time, but being of age were not included with their parents in the List of Arrivals. William Beakes had by deeds of lease and release, July 26 & 27, 1681, purchased from Wm. Penn 1000 acres of land in Pennsylvania. This land, or part of it, was laid out to him in Bucks County; Holme's Map shows two tracts on the Delaware River, in that part originally considered to be in Falls Township, but after the official division of 1692 in Makefield. A 300 acre plantation "near the Falls," one of the above, was patented to his heirs and executors, by the Commissioners of Property, 11 mo. 9, 1688. In right of his 1000 acres purchase, he had two lots in the city of Philadelphia, one on Delaware Front St., 20 feet wide, going back 396 ft. to 2nd St., and one on High (Market) St., 26 ft. front and 306 feet deep; the warrant for these was dated 5 mo. 22, 1684; surveyed 9 mo. 1, 1691; return 9 mo. 5 & 10, 1692;[2] they may be seen on Holme's "Portraiture" of the city.

William Beakes was a Member of Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania, 1684 and 1685; and a Justice of the Bucks County Court, commissioned April 6, 1685. He died 7 mo. 14, 1687, intestate, and

[1] For much of the material in this note, especially the English records, I am indebted to Mr. Warren S. Ely, of Doylestown, Pa., a descendant of the first William Beakes.—O. H.

[2] Phila. Exemplification Records, Book 7, page 129.

letters of administration were granted his widow, Mary Beakes, 9 mo. 5, 1687.[1] She died 11 mo. 4, 1696, [Jan. 1695/6].[2] They had issue; (births of Stephen and Samuel from register of No. Somerset Mo. Mtg.):

William, b.———; see below.

Stephen, b. 2 mo. 28, 1665; married 8 mo. 31, 1688, Elizabeth, daughter of William Biles. Stephen Beakes was a Member of Assembly, 1697. He bought 203 acres of Lionel Britton,[3] 8 mo. 10, 1688; shown on Holme's Map in Britton's name. He made a deed of trust[4] of his property to Samuel Beakes and Phineas Pemberton, for his own use during life and after his decease to the use of his wife Elizabeth, until his son John attained the age of 21 years. After Stephen's death his widow married Matthew Hughes.

Samuel, b. 1 mo. 14, 1666/7; married (circ. 1694?) Joanna Biles, sister of his brother Stephen's wife. For account of the Biles family, see *William Biles*, by Miles White, Jr., PENNA. MAG,, XXVI, 58–70, 192–206, 348–359. Samuel Beakes was a Member of Assembly, 1705 (*vice* Peter Worrall, dec'd), 1707, 1708, 1709 and 1716/7 (*vice* Thomas Stackhouse, elected 1716, but refused to serve). He was Sheriff of Bucks County 1695–1701. He bought 120 acres of Richard Ridgway,[5] 4 mo. 8, 1691; shown on Holme's Map in Ridgway's name.

Abraham, b.———; married Margaret Hoopes, daughter of Joshua and Isabel, of Makefield Township. Joshua Hoopes was one of the leading men in early Bucks County, being a member of Assembly in 1686, '88, '92, '95, '96, '97, 1700, '01, '03, '05, '08, '09, and 1711, but later he moved to Chester County, with which county his descendants have been prominently identified. Abraham Beakes and wife accompanied her family to Chester County, Abraham dying there in 1703, and his widow afterwards marrying John Todhunter.

William Beakes (II), son of William and Mary (Waln) Beakes, was High Sheriff of Bucks County in 1689. He obtained from the other heirs of his father, viz: Mary, widow and administratrix, and Stephen, Samuel and Abraham, sons of William Beakes, deceased, the 300 acre plantation, which the Commissioners of Property had in 1688 patented

[1] Bucks Co. Adm'n Book A, vol. 7, p. 33.

[2] Middletown Mo. Mtg. register has the date 11 mo. 4, 1696, which would ordinarily mean January, 1696/7, but the probate of her will shows that in this instance the new year has been used, and that it should be 1695/6. Her will was dated 12 mo. 5, 1694/5 and proved 12 mo. 28, 1695/6.

[3] Bucks Co. Deed Book 1, p. 197.

[4] Bucks Co. Deed Book 3, p. 64.

[5] Bucks Co. Deed Book 1, p. 361.

to them all.[1] On 12 mo. 18, 1689, William Beakes (II) made a deed of trust[2] to John Worrilow of Chester and Walter Worrilow of Philadelphia, for this plantation, "in consideration of a marriage shortly (by God's permission) to be held and solemnized between the said William Beakes and Elizabeth Worrilow daughter of Thomas Worrilow of the County of Chester in this Province and for the future good and advancement of ye sd Elizabeth." William and Elizabeth sold this March 20, 1694, to John Snowden.

William Beakes married first, about 1690, Elizabeth Worrilow, daughter of Thomas, of Chester Co. They lived until about 1694 on the 300 acre plantation in Falls (or Makefield) Township, already mentioned, after which they moved to Burlington County, West Jersey. They had probably already moved when they made the deed to Snowden, as two of the witnesses were Burlington County men, Thomas Lambert and William Emley. On Nov. 26 & 27, 1707, Beakes purchased from William Emley, 100 acres in Nottingham Township, adjoining Mahlon Stacy's land; he lived here the rest of his life, his first wife Elizabeth dying here. By his will March 24, 1710, he devised it to his son Edmund. William and Elizabeth (Worrilow) Beakes had issue; (births from register of Middletown Mo. Mtg.):

William, born 8 mo. 3, 1691, died young.

Edmund, born 8 mo. 3, 1692. Inherited his father's plantation of 100 acres in Nottingham Township, and sold it Nov. 2 & 3, 1713, to his step-mother, Ruth Beakes, as stated under 6. SAMUEL ATKINSON above.

Walter, born 11 mo. 25, 1693/4, died 12 mo. 8, 1702, (register Falls Mo. Mtg.).

William Beakes married second, *Ruth Stacy*, daughter of Mahlon and Rebecca (Ely) Stacy; see note F. They had issue:

Sarah, married 8 mo. 29, 1730, Thomas Potts, Jr., of Mansfield Tp., Burlington Co., son by the first wife, of that Thomas Potts, whose second wife was Rebecca (Stacy) Wright, sister to Sarah's mother; see Note F. Their son, Stacy Potts, was sometime Mayor of Trenton.

Stacy, removed to Bucks County, Pa.; on 8 mo. 12, 1730 his stepfather, SAMUEL ATKINSON requested a certificate for him from Haddonfield (Gloucester) Mo. Mtg. to Falls Mo. Mtg. He lived in Makefield Township, and married 2 mo. 19, 1733, at Falls Mtg., Mary Bickerdike, of Falls Tp.

Nathan.

After William Beakes's death, his widow *Ruth*, married 7 mo. 12, 1714, SAMUEL ATKINSON (No. 6), son of *Thomas* and *Jane.*

(To be continued.)

[1] Bucks Co. Deed Books 2, pp. 35 and 40.

[2] Bucks Co. Deed Books 1, p. 312, and 2, p. 38.

ATKINSON FAMILIES OF BUCKS COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.[1]

BY OLIVER HOUGH.

(Continued from volume XXX, page 502.)

PART II.

The Christopher and John Atkinson Family.

[For much of the following, concerning Christopher and John Atkinson themselves, and their father, William Atkinson, I am indebted to Charles Francis Jenkins, Esq., one of their descendants, who very generously put at my disposal material he had collected and arranged; the following extract of his letter to me under date of 9 mo. 29, 1904, on this subject, will explain itself: "I have your letter of September 28th, and will be entirely willing to let you have all my Atkinson matter, which along the lines of John and Christopher is almost complete I had intended publishing it in book form, but seemed never to find time to get it arranged. If you care to have the material and increase it with your investigation, I have no objections and will be glad to let you have it. It is practically ready to put in the printer's hands." I shall quote frequently below from Mr. Jenkins' manuscript. O. H.]

1. William Atkinson, Senior, father of *Christopher* and *John*. Mr. Jenkins begins: "Among the group of listeners to the words of an early Quaker preacher one First day in 1660 was William Atkinson of Scotford. Swarthmore Hall the home of Margaret Fell and of Geo. Fox where this unlawful 'conventicle' was being held is sixteen miles or more from the old town of Lancaster, the county seat of Lancashire. The distance is much less when the tide of the

[1] *Correction to Part I.* On page 482, (vol. xxx), fifth line from bottom, *Sarah* Pancoast, second wife of Ralph Cowgill, should be *Susannah.* Register Burlington Mo. Mtg.

shallow bay is out for then the road stretches across the shining sands with a gently winding course avoiding here and there the deeper depressions which the retreating tide has turned into shallow pools. A few hours later the rushing waters have covered the road and greatly lengthened the path of the traveler from Lancaster to Swarthmore."

On this particular day[1] we know the names of many who were gathered in this earnest company for before they had dispersed they were arrested and carried off to Lancaster castle for 'unlawful conventicle.' Let us hope the tide was out and that the little band of prisoners was able to take the shorter road across the hard and level sands.

How long William Atkinson was confined within the high wall of Lancaster castle Besse's *Sufferings of Friends* does not say. This gray pile was once the 'stronghold of John of Gaunt whose storm-worn effigy still sits grimly over the entrance way." Besides this imprisonment Besse mentions that in 1685 William Atkinson and Nathan Kennedy "for nine weeks absence from the national worship," had goods taken from them to the value of £3,5s.,6d.

Mr. Jenkins continues with a description of the village where William Atkinson lived, called indiscriminately Scotford or Scotforth, but which he says was no doubt anciently Scotford, i. e. the Scot's ford for it is on the high road to Scotland: "Scotforth, the home of William Atkinson is a little cross roads village nearly two miles south of the city of Lancaster, on the high road connecting the northwest of England with the south. The houses are low and small, built of dark gray stone and mostly lacking the setting of flowers and climbing vines and roses which make attractive even the humblest cottage in many parts of rural England. To the east of the village are the rising lands and hills and from the hillside nearby the gray roofs of the hamlet seem to nestle down among the green trees in the valley, while at one side runs a little stream winding its way across the intervening flats and at low tide across the sands to mingle

[1] The day was Jan. 24, 1660/1. (Besse.)

with the waters of Morecambe Bay. To the north the tall, smoking chimney stacks on the outskirts of Lancaster pierce the horizon."

This, of course, is a modern description, and was written by Mr. Jenkins from personal observation, he having made a trip to Scotforth a few years ago when he was collecting his Atkinson notes. Samuel Lewis's *Typographical Dictionary of England*, (3 ed., Lond. 1838) describes it:

"SCOTFORTH, a township, in that part of the parish of LANCASTER which is in the hundred of LONSDALE, south of the sands, county palatine of LANCASTER, 1½ mile (s.) from Lancaster, containing 557 inhabitants." As to the parish Lewis says:

"LANCASTER (*ST. MARY*), a parish, comprising the borough, port and market town of Lancaster, having separate jurisdiction, and several chapelries and townships, partly in the hundred of LONSDALE, south of the sands, and partly in the hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, county palatine of LANCASTER." The *History of the County Palatine and Duchy of Lancaster*, by Edward Baines, Esq., M. P. (London, 1836), says, (vol. iv, p. 474): "The hundred of Lonsdale is formed into two districts, called North and South Lonsdale, the vast expanse of sands, constituting the upper portion of the bay of Morecambe, forming the broad boundary line between the two, and imparting to each the appellation of Lonsdale North of the Sands, and Lonsdale South of the Sands. This hundred is comprehended in twenty-one parishes; of which nine are to the north of the Sands, in the district called Furness, and twelve to the south of the Sands." As we see by Lewis's description above, Lancaster parish is not all in one hundred, (although that part we are concerned with is all in Lonsdale Hundred), nor is it even all contiguous territory. Baines says of it (iv, 482): "The parish of Lancaster comprises so many detached and distant parts, that it is not possible to describe its boundaries." . . . . "The length of the chief trunk of the parish, if it may be so called, is upwards of ten miles, from north ot

south, and the breadth about nine, from west to east. The next considerable portion, consisting of Stalmine with Stainall, and Preesall with Hackensall, in the hundred of Amounderness, is about four miles by one and a half, and in some places two miles. The total number of statute acres in the parish appears to be about 68,084."

Of William Atkinson's station in life it may be said that he was of the upper yeoman class, for he was a freehold landowner, though on too small a scale for him to have claimed gentility; and while we have no knowledge at all of his ancestors, it is safe to assume that their station was the same, for at that time families in this position almost invariable remained in the same state generation after generation. Besides in William's time there were many Atkinsons in exactly similar station in the Hundred of Lonsdale, both in Lancaster parish, and in the neighboring one (that is across Morecambe Bay) of Cartmel. We have given an account of one of these, Thomas Atkinson, the preacher, in Note A, to Part I; in his book there mentioned, *The Christian's Testimony against Tythes*, he speaks of a number of such Atkinsons in Cartmel; while Besse's *Sufferings of Friends*, in the chapter on Lancashire, mentions various others.[1] William Atkinson's freehold landownership is shown by the will of his son William, as will be seen later, as well as by his own, which, Mr. Jenkins says, "you will find in the records of the Archdeanery of Richmond, deposited at Somerset House, London. The inventory of the estate was taken

[1] "There was in Scotforth about this time a Robert Atkinson, who may have been a brother of the elder William Atkinson. His will was dated June 23, 1668. His property was valued at £117, consisting mainly of amounts due him from his neighbors. Included among these was £3.12s. due him by William Atkinson, which Robert in his will gave to William. The will also mentions Ann Sasson a 'sister,' also his nephew Sasson. On February 17, 1660 Robert Atkinson was arrested, with twenty-four others, at the house of John Hartley at Trawden 'where they had assembled to worship God, by the High Constable and soldiers, and for refusing to take the oaths committed to Lancaster gaol, where they lay above five weeks.' *Besse's Sufferings.*" (Jenkins.) The date was Feb. 10, 1660/1. He was again imprisoned in October, 1687. (Besse.)

Sept. 17, 1679," but he gives no further particulars except to say: "His modest estate amounted to but £68 and included a drove of thirty two sheep." Of course, it is needless to remark that this amount, (and those named in the footnote also), had a value then of many times the same sum now.

William Atkinson's wife was named Ann, but her family name is unknown, as the meeting records do not go back to the time of their marriage;[1] it was perhaps Holme, as her son William, in his will mentions his "uncle Thomas Holme," but Holme might have been an uncle by marriage. William Atkinson died in 1679, and was buried 10 mo. [Dec.] 10, of that year, in Lancaster meeting house yard. William and Ann Atkinson had issue:

2. WILLIAM ATKINSON, JUNIOR, of Scotford, eldest son, b. ——, d. unmarried, 1679/80 and was buried 11 mo. [Jan.] 14, in Lancaster meeting house yard.[2] Mr. Jenkins says: "Within a few weeks after the death of William Atkinson his oldest son William to whom he had left the disposition of his estate died also. William Atkinson, the younger, directed in his will that his body should be buried in Friends' burying place belonging to Lancaster meeting and he further gave ten pounds to 'such poor people as are in scorne called Quakers.' The little holdings in Scotford which had come to him from his father were all given to his brother Christopher, the next oldest son. He describes the property as 'those severall p'cells lying and being within the libertyis of Scotford and knowne by the names of Heron's Shreason, Cookstooll, Steell End and Great Acre all contayning by Estimacon six Acres and a halfe' and also the half of one acre 'on the backside of the same' which belonged to Christopher Atkinson but which was evidently not entirely paid for. The house where William lived, which was called Beckside, also in Scotford, was given to his brother John. After making provision for his mother, Ann, and numerous small legacies to relatives[3] and friends and after giving 'twoe of my best sheepe' to 'little John Padgett (sonne of Francis Padgett),' he appointed his brother John his executor." This

[1] "An Anne Atkinson of Scotforth (probably widow of William) married 6 mo. 23, 1681 at Lancaster meeting house John Townson of Radcliffe. *Lancaster Monthly Meeting records.*" (Jenkins.)

[2] Register Lancaster Mo. Mtg.

[3] "The other relatives not already named were, 'My uncle Thomas Holme' and five [ten] shilling apiece to 'All my uncles and aunts.'" (Jenkins.)

will was dated Dec. 22, 1679 and proved Feb. 11, 1679, (1679/80), in the Archdeanery of Richmond.

3. CHRISTOPHER ATKINSON, b. ——, d. July —, 1699.
Mar. 8 mo. 8, 1679, Margaret Fell.

4. JOHN ATKINSON, b. ——, d. 1699.
Mar. 2 mo. 8, 1686, Susannah Hynde.

3. CHRISTOPHER ATKINSON, son of William and Ann, was born no doubt at Scotford, and probably about 1657, but no record of his birth has been found. He lived in Scotford until 1699, in which year, shortly after the middle of May, he, with his wife and children, accompanied by his brother John and family, and some sisters-in-law of John's, embarked on the ship *Britannia*, from Liverpool, for Pennsylvania. There was much sickness on this ship, and in the month of July Christopher Atkinson died. Mr. Jenkins says of this voyage: "The 'Brittania' reached Philadelphia the 24th of Sixth Month (August) 1699, and immediately the Friends of Philadelphia and of the nearby meetings addressed themselves to the nursing of the sick and the care and oversight of the widows and orphans. In many families the sorrowful voyage is still traditionally remembered, and the 'Brittania' is recalled as 'The Sick Ship.' One-fifth of those who had so hopefully set out for the new world had found a grave in the ocean's deep. It would be difficult to fully realize the state of mind of the Widow Margaret, landing in a strange land with so many dependent on her and having undergone so many and so severe trials. Her sorrows however were not yet at an end, for during her stay in Philadelphia, her only son, William, together with Thomas Procter, a servant, was drowned."

Christopher Atkinson was a member of the Society of Friends[1] and had obtained a certificate of removal for himself and family dated 2 mo [April] 3, 1699, from Lancaster Monthly Meeting addressed to Friends in Pennsylvania;[2] this, his widow, Margaret Atkinson, presented to

[1] See Note A for another Christopher Atkinson, a member of the Society of Friends.

[2] See footnote under John Atkinson, below.

Neshamina (afterwards Middletown) Monthly Meeting in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, on 9 mo. [Nov.] 2, 1699. On that date Margaret Atkinson presented three certificates to that meeting, one as above, one for the children of her husband's brother John, (both he and his wife having also died on the voyage), and the third possibly for John Atkinson's sisters-in-law Mary and Alice Hynde though the minutes of the meeting do not specify as to that.

Christopher Atkinson made his will on board the *Britannia;* it was dated July 1, 1699, and proved Sept. 6, 1699, after the vessel's arrival in Philadelphia;[1] in it he described himself as "late of Scotforth in County of Lancashire, husbandman." He left half of his 1000 acres of land to his only son, William, and the remaining 500 to his wife, Margaret, to enable her to bring up their other children, Hannah, Margaret, Isabel and "ye child unborn." He also left her £40 in money, twenty to be paid out of his effects on board the *Britannia*, and twenty out of property, which, he says, "I left in England." All residue of his personal estate in England or elsewhere to be equally divided between his wife and children, William, Margaret, Hannah, Isabel and child unborn. His wife Margaret was made sole executrix. The inventory made in September estimated his personal estate at £209, a considerable sum as estates went in Pennsylvania before 1700. The will shows which of their children were living and accompanied them on the voyage. Besides those named in the will they had three others, Alice, Deborah and Joseph; we have a record of Deborah's death in Lancashire in 1690, long before they started; if Alice and Joseph lived to embark with their parents, they must have both died very early on the voyage, before July 1, the date of the will, but no doubt both had died before 1699. Of the children mentioned in the will, William and Hannah both died in 1699, the former in September and the latter in October, while "ye child unborn" either

[1] Phila. Co. Will Book A, p. 472.

remained unborn or died in infancy, as it does not appear in the settlement of the estate.

By deeds of lease and release dated March 17 & 18, 1698, (1698/9?)[1] William Penn conveyed to Christopher and John Atkinson, of Scotforth, Co. Lancaster, England, 1500 acres, "clear of Indian encumbrances," between the Rivers Susquehanna and Delaware, in the Province of Pennsylvania. Of this 1000 acres was Christopher's and 500 John's. After Christopher's death and his widow's arrival in Pennsylvania, she proceeded to have her husband's land laid out, and obtained a warrant dated 3 mo. 17, 1700, for the 1000 acres to be surveyed in Buckingham Township, Bucks County. In the *List of "Old Rights,"* in Penna. Arch. 3 ser., vol. III, page 54, under Bucks County, occurs: 20. Margaret Atkinson, return for 500 acres, dated 7 mo. 6, 1700.

On 4 mo. 8, 1702,[2] Margaret Atkinson, of "Bellemont," in Bensalem Township widow, relict and executrix of Christopher Atkinson, sold Joseph Gilbert, of "Weskickels," also in Bensalem Township, 500 acres, 73 perches in Buckingham Township, part of 1500 acres granted to Christopher Atkinson,[3] by William Penn, by deeds of lease and release, dated March 17 & 18, 1698, and laid out to Margaret Atkinson by warrant of 3 mo. 17, 1700. At the session of the Board of Property[4] held 2 mo. 3, 1704, it was stated that the Proprietary by warrant dated 3 mo. 17, [1700], had granted Margaret Atkinson in right of her late husband Christopher Atkinson 500 acres which were surveyed 6 mo. 23 following, and that Margaret as executrix of her husband, by deed of 4 mo, 8, 1702, had granted the same to Joseph Gilbert, of Bensalem, who requested a patent. The patent was ordered for him with special restriction to be in right only of Christopher and John Atkinson of 1500 acres, reference being made to the patent to William Atkinson [John's son] dated 8 mo. 12, 1702. Joseph Gilbert, by his will dated April 15, 1707, devised his whole estate after his wife's death, half to his son Thomas, and half to his daughters Sarah and Mary. And by deed[5] of Nov. 22, 1715, Margaret Hillborn, of Newtown, widow, and Isabel Atkinson, of Newtown, spinster, daughters and co-heiresses of Christopher Atkinson, confirmed the said 500 acres, 73 perches to Thomas Gilbert, Sarah Stackhouse, (wife of Benjamin), and Mary Gilbert. This tract is shown on Cutler's survey (1703) map of Buckingham Township,[6] under the name of "Margaret Atkinson now Jos. Gilbert."

By deed[7] of 1 mo. 8, 1702/3, Margaret Atkinson, then of "Bellemont," sold the other 500 acres of her husband's land to William Cooper, of Buckingham Township. The deed states that it was in right

[1] Phila. Co. Deed Book F vol. 6, p. 127.

[2] Bucks Co. Deed Book 3, p. 82.

[3] This should have read "part of 1000 acres, Christopher Atkinson's share in 1500 acres granted to Christopher and John Atkinson," etc.

[4] Penna. Arch., 2 ser., XIX, 422.

[5] Phila. Co. Deed Book G 9, p. 91.

[6] Reprinted in Davis's *History of Bucks Co.*, 1st ed., p. 267.

[7] Bucks Co. Deed Book 3, p. 200.

of Christopher and John Atkinson, purchasers from William Penn, that Christopher had left his wife Margaret 500 acres by will dated July 1, 1699, and that it was laid to the said Cooper 6 mo. 25, 1700, under warrant of 3 mo. 17, 1700 ; (Margaret Atkinson must therefore have sold Cooper the warrant before this deed was made ; a not unusual procedure). This tract is shown on the Cutler survey map of 1703 above mentioned, in Buckingham Township, in the name of "Wm. Couper." William Cooper by will[1] dated 11 mo. 30, 1709. [Jan. 30, 1709/10], proved Feb. 17, 1709/10, left the greater part of this in a somewhat indefinite manner to his son Joseph (who died 7 mo. 14, 1712), and directed some to be sold. Part of it seems to have come back in some manner to the heirs of Christopher Atkinson, for on Sept. 27, 1739, Samuel Hillborn, (son of Margaret, daughter of Christopher Atkinson), and Abigail his wife, conveyed 150 acres of the same tract to David Dawes.[2]

Christopher Atkinson married[3] 8 mo. [Oct.] 8, 1679, at Height, in the parish of Cartmel, Lancashire, Margaret Fell, daughter of Christopher Fell, of Newton in Cartmel.[4] Her father was a member of the Society of Friends, who suffered persecution for his religion, as mentioned in Thomas Atkinson's *The Christian's Testimony against Tythes.* Christopher Fell, of Tarnegreen, died 12 mo. 2, 1705, [Feb. 2, 1705/6], and was buried 12 mo. 6 at Height.[5] Though we have not been able to exactly locate Tarnegreen, it was surely in the same locality as Height and Newton, perhaps the name of a small estate, and there can be little doubt that this Christopher Fell was father of Margaret (Fell) Atkinson. Newton and Height were in the Township of Upper Allithwaite; Baines (*History of the County Palatine and Duchy of Lancaster*, 1836, iv, 735) says: "At a place called Height, above the village of Newton, is a Friend's meeting-house, coeval with the establishment of that body in North Lonsdale." Neither of these places is of sufficient importance to be described in Lewis's *Typographical Dictionary.*

[1] Phila. Co. Will Book C, p. 195.

[2] Recited in deed of 1 mo. 25, 1742, Dawes to Kinsey, Bucks Co. Deed Book 27, p. 296.

[3] Register of Lancaster Mo. Mtg.

[4] For some account of the parish of Cartmel, see Note A to Part I.

[5] Register of Lancaster Mo. Mtg.

Christopher and Margaret (Fell) Atkinson had issue, all born in Lancashire, and probably all at Scotford, (births of 5, 7, 8 and 9 from register of Lancaster Mo. Mtg.):

5. ALICE ATKINSON, b. 4 mo. 28, 1680; probably died young, before her parents started for America, as she is not mentioned in her father's will, July 1, 1699.

6. DEBORAH ATKINSON, b. ———, d. 1690, bur. 9 mo. 24.[1]

7. HANNAH ATKINSON, b. 8 mo. 1, 1685, d. 8 mo, 9, 1699,[2] She survived the voyage which proved fatal to so many of her relatives, only to die shortly after her arrival in Philadelphia, or just after reaching Bucks County.

8. JOSEPH ATKINSON, b. 12 mo. 22, 1687, died young, before his parents embarked for Pennsylvania.

9. MARGARET ATKINSON, b. 5 mo. 7, 1691, d———. She accompanied her parents to Pennsylvania, living there with her mother, first at "Bellemont," in Bensalem Township, Bucks County, and afterwards in Newtown, until her marriage. She and her sister Isabel were the final surviving co-heiresses to their father's estate; their deed of confirmation of the sale of the 500 acres, 73 perches to the Gilbert heirs, on Nov. 22, 1715, has been mentioned above.

She married[3] first, 9 mo. 8, 1711, at the house of Stephen Twining, in Newtown Township, Samuel Hillborn, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Hillborn, of Newtown Township. They had only one child, a son, Samuel Hillborn, (born 6 mo. 13, 1714)[3] who married in 1736, Abigail Twining, daughter of Stephen and Margaret (Mitchell) Twining, of Newtown Township, and granddaughter of the Stephen Twining, at whose house her husband's parents were married. Samuel Hillborn, Sr. died in 1714 and was buried 10 mo. 15[3]. "The death of Margaret Hillborn's husband about this time and the fact that her sister-in-law, Elizabeth Hillborn, had married another Aston settler, Abraham Darlinton, no doubt induced her to follow her sister Isabel to Chester County. In the fall of 1717 Margaret Hillborn, Isabel Carter and Elizabeth Darlington applied for certificates of membership from Middletown Meeting. A committee of the meeting was appointed to assist Margaret in settling her affairs" (Jenkins.)

Margaret (Atkinson) Hillborn, then of Aston Township, Chester (now Delaware) County, married second, 2 mo. 10, 1718, at Gwynedd Meeting-house,[4] John Jones, a widower, of Gwynedd Township, Philadelphia (now Montgomery) County. At the Gwynedd Monthly Meeting held 12 mo. 25, 1717, [Feb. 25, 1717/8], John Jones requested a certificate to Chester [Mo. Mtg.] in order to marry Margaret Hillborn; this was signed for him 1 mo. [March] 25, 1718. At the women's meeting held 4 mo. 24, 1718, "Margaret Jones having Produced a

[1] Register of Lancaster Mo. Mtg.

[2] Register of Middletown Mo. Mtg.

[3] Register of Middletown Mo. Mtg,

[4] Register of Chester Mo. Mtg.; there is no record of this marriage in the register of Gwynedd Mo. Mtg., though it took place at one of the latter's constituent meetings.

Certificate from Province[1] Monthly Meeting relating to her Life and conversation which was Read att this Meeting approved of and order[d] to be recorded." (Minutes of Gwynedd Mo. Mtg.)

10. WILLIAM ATKINSON, b.———, d. 7 mo. [Sept.]—, 1699, buried 7 mo. 30.[2] He was drowned in Philadelphia, about a month after his arrival there; Thomas Procter, a servant, being drowned at the same time. The 500 acres his father had left him, being not then laid out, was inherited by his mother and sisters.

11. ISABEL ATKINSON, b. ———, d. Co-heiress, with her sister Margaret, to her father's estate. Probably born about 1695.[3] Accompanied her parents on the voyage to Pennsylvania, and on arriving there lived with her mother at "Bellemont" and in Newtown, Bucks Co., until her marriage. She married 3 mo. [May] —, 1716,[4] John Carter, of Aston Township, Chester (now Delaware) County, son of Robert and Lydia (Walley) Carter, and grandson of Edward Carter, formerly of Aston, in the parish of Bampton, Oxfordshire, England, who had settled in Aston Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania. Isabel had a certificate from Middletown Mo. Mtg., which she presented to Chester Mo. Mtg., 10 mo. 30, 1717. John Carter died in June, 1760. His father Robert Carter, was a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly 1698, 1699 and 1703, and his grandfather, Edward Carter, 1688. John and Isabel had 6 or 7 children.

The *Britannia* arrived in Philadelphia in August, 1699, and after staying a little over a month in that city, Margaret Atkinson, early in October, took her surviving children, Margaret and Isabel, and perhaps Hannah, (who died Oct.

[1] Providence, one of the particular meetings constituting Chester Mo. Mtg., and which name was sometimes applied to the monthly meeting.

[2] "Records of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting." (Jenkins.)

[3] In view of the fact that she married a Chester Countian in 1716, it is quite a coincidence that an Isabel Atkinson, 21 years old, was baptized Dec. 23, 1716, at Holy Trinity (Old Swedes') Church, in New Castle County, now in the city of Wilmington, Delaware. (*The Records of Holy Trinity (Old Swedes) Church, Wilmington, Delaware*, p. 234; published by the Historical Society of Delaware, Wilm., 1890.) This could hardly be Isabel daughter of Christopher, though the age fits very well, for she had been married the previous May, and in the following year obtained a certificate of membership with Friends from Middletown Monthly Meeting, in Bucks Co. There was, moreover, an Atkinson family in New Castle Co., of which Sampson Atkinson died interstate and letters of administration were granted Ann Atkinson, widow, at Philadelphia; May 6, 1703; also Sarah Atkinson and John Butcher were married Aug. 15, 1722, at Swedes' Ch., Wilmington. (*Records*, as above, p. 270.)

[4] They "passed second meeting" 3 mo. 3, 1716, and on 4 mo. 7, the marriage was reported as having been "orderly accomplished." (Minutes of Middletown Mo. Mtg.)

9, either in Philadelphia or just after their arrival in Bucks County), to Bucks County, and took up her residence on the plantation called "Bellemont" in Bensalem Township. Mr. Jenkins says: "Belmont was the name of a ridge crossing the northern corner of Bensalem township and running down the Neshaminy. It was also given in later years, perhaps even at that date, to a portion of the large estate of 1250 acres covering the northern portion of the township originally belonging to Joseph Growdon." A large part of the Growdon estate as well as that of John Tatham adjoining it, was, about the time Margaret Atkinson settled there, in possession of Thomas Revell, of West Jersey, either as owner himself or as attorney for others. On Jan. 20, 1701/2, Revell sold 1000 acres, and on March 16, 1702/3, 2500 acres, on the south and southwest banks of the Neshaminy, to Thomas Stevenson, Jr., of Long Island. "Bellemont" was included in one, or perhaps partly in each, of these tracts. As Margaret made no purchase of land here, she doubtless rented the plantation, or the house alone, from Revell. Thomas Stackhouse, Sr., a childless widower, who had a plantation on the other side of, and further up Neshaminy Creek, came to board with her. The minutes of Middletown Monthly Meeting in 1701 mention his living at "Widow Atkinson's," and on 3 mo. 1 of that year he appeared and "condemned his actions contrary to truth," beginning as follows: "Whereas there hath been some concern between Margaret Atkinson and I relating to marriage & some reports have passed of my behavior towards her whereby truth might suffer," etc. These reports appear to have been without proper justification and the circumstance is only introduced here on account of its bearing on Margaret's residence. The judgment of the meeting was that he should not "make her house his place of abode to be at constantly;" but on 9 mo. 6, 1701, it was reported to the meeting that he was still living there. They finally declared their intentions of marriage to the meeting 12 mo. [Feb.] 4, 1702/3, committees were appointed to see that

they were "clear" and to secure her children's estate, and they were married in March, 1702/3.[1] They had no issue. For some account of Thomas Stackhouse, Sr., see Note B.

After Thomas Stackhouse's death Margaret married third, March, 1708/9, John Frost, a prominent man of Newtown. They "passed meeting" the second time March, 3, 1708/9, and were married within themonth.[1] John Frost was a member of the Provincial Assembly in 1712 and 1715. He was one of three trustees to whom the "Newtown Common" was patented August 16, 1716, for the use of the inhabitants of the township. Frost Lane, the upper or northeast boundary of the borough of Newtown, was named for him. Margaret Frost (previously wife of Christopher Atkinson), died in 1714, O. S., and was buried 1 mo. 19, [March, 1715, N. S.][2] John Frost died in 1716, and was buried 8 mo. [Oct.] 25, "in Friends' ground at Chester."[2] He was probably on a visit to his stepdaughter, Isabel Carter, at the time, or perhaps had gone to live with her after his wife's death, though in his will made five days before his death he gives his residence as Newtown. By this will,[3] dated 8 mo. 20, 1716, proved Nov. 16, 1716, he left legacies to his "daughters-in-law" (stepdaughters) Margaret Hillborn and Isabel Carter, and directed that if Isabel should die without issue, her share should go to Margaret's son Samuel Hillborn, when he reached the age of 21 years, naming Thomas Hillborn and John Stackhouse trustees for him in the meanwhile. (Isabel, however, did have issue.) He also made bequests to his brothers Joseph, Edmund, Samuel, Isaac and Thomas Frost, and to his sister Elizabeth Francis; these brothers and sister probably did not live in Pennsylvania. To John Carter he left his servant man, John Jones. John Wildman was named as executor.

[1] Minutes of Middletown Mo. Mtg.
[2] Register of Middletown Mo. Mtg.
[3] Bucks Co. Will Book 1, p. 31.

In the introduction to this article, (vol. xxx, p. 58), attention was called to the entirely imaginary description of the landing of some early immigrants given in *The Atkinsons of New Jersey*, and the similar account of the landing of the progenitors of one of the Bucks County Atkinson families. The latter is as follows:

"John and Christopher Atkinson.

On the 3rd day of Second month (April), 1699, there also landed at the same wharf[1] in Philadelphia two other men, of middle age, and the heads of families. They came from the agricultural districts of Lancashire, one of the northern counties of England, and bringing with them all their worldly goods. They were Friends, as shown by their apparel and manner of speech, and were met by some of their relatives on the shore, who had preceded them to this wilderness country." . . . . . "These men were John and Christopher Atkinson, who had landed with their wives and children, seeking a home either in Pennsylvania or New Jersey. Letters sent them from those already here, encouraged their removal, giving florid accounts of the climate, the fertility of the soil, and, above all, the liberality of the government, and tempted them to leave the old hearthstones in their native land." There is more in the same strain.

It is needless to remark that this is almost totally erroneous, except the facts that they had lived in Lancashire and were Friends. The two men and the wife of John never landed at all, for as we have seen above, they all died on the voyage. The *Britannia* arrived in Philadelphia 6 mo. 24, 1699, the date of their landing here given, 2 mo. 3, 1699, being that on which their certificates were signed at Lancaster Monthly Meeting, over a month before their embarkation.

4. John Atkinson, son of William and Ann, of Scotford,

[1] At the mouth of Dock Creek, Philadelphia.

Lancashire, was born about 1660 He was no doubt born at Scotford, and certainly lived there until 1699. He was executor of his brother William, who died in 1679/80; in papers connected with the executorship he is styled "carpenter," but as already explained, among Quakers these terms were no indication of social status, and in his marriage certificate he is styled "husbandman," a more appropriate designation for the son of a freehold landowner, following in his father's footsteps, and a very non-committal Biblical term besides, carrying no suggestion of rank, either high or low.

In the latter half of May, 1699, John Atkinson, with his wife and three children, his wife's sisters Mary and Alice Hynde, and perhaps another, Lydia Hynde, and his own brother, Christopher Atkinson, and family, set sail on the ship *Britannia* from Liverpool, for Philadelphia. He had obtained a certificate from the Lancaster Monthly Meeting of the Society of Friends, addressed to Friends in Pennsylvania, for himself and family.[1] We have already told in the account of John's brother Christopher how sickness, (it seems to have been smallpox), made such terrible havoc among the *Britannia's* passengers. Both John Atkinson and his wife succumbed to it; the exact date of their deaths was not recorded, but they occurred sometime between the middle of May and the 24th of August, probably in July 1699. Neither had made a will, so after the arrival of the *Britannia* in Philadelphia, joint letters of administration on

[1] His brother Christopher's was almost exactly similar, and with two exceptions (and perhaps these are copyist's errors) the names signed to it are the same. John's reads:

DEAR FRIENDS:

The bearer hereof, Jno. Atkinson, having had Inclinations for severall years to remove himself family to Pensylvania, and now having an opportunity, did at our last Moth. Meeting desire a certificate from us to you of his conversation and affairs here when he left us. In order to which wee did appoint some friends to make Inquire into his affairs, who at this Meeting do give us an account yt they find he has settled his affairs to ye satisfaction of his neighbors (or who he was concerned with), and also wee do hereby let you know yt as to his and wife's conversation amongst us have been as becometh truth wch they have made profession of from their youth, and have educated their children therein. Wee have nothing to certifie you of but well, so do recomend them to

both their estates were granted, Sept. 6, 1699, to Mary and Alice Hynde,[1] sisters of the wife.

John Atkinson had a right of 500 acres in the 1500 acres which he and Christopher purchased of William Penn, March 17 & 18, 1698. Mary and Alice Hynde, as administratrixes of his estate, obtained a warrant for this, 7 mo. 12, 1700. At the session of the Board of Property[2] held 4 mo. [June] 15 & 16, 1702, it was stated that the Proprietary by Lease and Release dated March 17 & 18, 1698, granted Christopher and John Atkinson 1500 acres, who coming over to this province on the ship Britannia from Liverpool, both died, and John's wife also, the said John leaving issue, William, Mary and John; and that the Proprietary by warrant dated 7 mo. 12, 1700, granted Mary and Alice Hind, sisters to said John's wife, and administrators on his estate, to take up 500 acres which were laid out in the country of Bucks, and returned by Edward Penington, (Surveyor-General) 4 mo. 24, 1701. The said Mary and Alice requested a patent to the children for the said land, which was granted. This tract was laid out in Buckinham Township, and appears on the map[3] of Cutler's survey of 1703, in the names of "Mary and Alice Hinde."

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you for your advice and assistance in what may be necessary for their settlement amongst you. With our salutation in dear love to you wee rest your friends and bretheren.

From our Month Meeting at Lancaster ye 3: of ye 2: month* 1699.

To our friends in ye province of Pennsylvania, these,

Signed by

Tho. Dockery,	Deborah Lawson,	Mary Waithman,
Tho. Green,	Elizabeth Patchet,	Elizabeth Jenconson,
Robt. Hubershe,	Elizabeth Green,	Agnes Wilde,
Tho. Wither,	Elizabeth Baynes,	Elizabeth Goucon,
Robt. Mayer,	Ellin Coward,	Ellin Godsalm,
Willm. Wylde,	Margret Wither,	Mary Hubershe,
Tho. Dillworth,	Agnes Tomlinson,	Margret Cornthwait.
Willm. Stout,	Jannet Backhouse,	Martha Hodgson.
Willm. Skirrow,		

*April O. S.

[1] Phila. Co. Adm'n Book A, p. 286.

[2] Penna. Arch., 2 ser., XIX, 320.

[3] Some of the maps of the Cutler survey of 1703, are now (1907) in possession of the Bucks County Historical Society, being part of the collections of Dr. John Watson, (author of a history of Buckingham and Solebury Townships), a descendant of John Watson, an early Surveyor-General. These are probably copies made for his own use by Surveyor-General Watson, the originals no doubt being in the Surveyor-General's office, (now part of the Interior Department at Harrisburg). It is certain the latter office had the Cutler maps, whether originals or copies, for Robert Smith, of Bucks County, obtained a certified copy of that of Buckingham and Solebury, from the Surveyor-General's office April 30, 1794. Gen. Davis, in the first edition of his *History of Bucks County*, page 267, reprints a map of these townships, probably from the Smith copy.

By deed[1] of April 1, 1713, William Atkinson, of Warminster Township, his sister Mary Atkinson and brother John Atkinson, heirs to their father, sold the above tract to Christopher Topham. The deed stated that the amount for this land issued to Mary and Alice Hynde was dated March 13, 1700, which do not agree with the statement before the Board of Property, but the land was the same.

At the same time that Margaret Atkinson, widow of Christopher, presented her husband's certificate to Neshamina (Middletown) Monthly Meeting, she presented his brother John's, 9 mo. [Nov.] 2, 1699; this, of course, included the three children. On the same date the meeting passed the following resolution: "It is agreed & concluded upon by this meeting that the meeting take care of all friends children that are left as orphans & unsettled, to inspect & see that all such be taken care of & settled in the best & sutablest maner according to their capacity."[2] Mary and Alice Hynde had brought their sister's children to Bucks County to live, somewhere within the compass of Middletown Monthly Meeting; it is possible that they lived first with Margaret Atkinson at "Bellemont." They continued the care of them under the supervision of the meeting, according to the above resolution, until Alice Hynde married William Stockdale in 1703, when the three children went with her to live on her husband's plantation, in Warminster Township. At the meeting held 1 mo. 6, 1700/1, a request was sent to Mary & Alice Hynde to come to the next monthly meeting and give an account of the children's estate in their possession. They appeared then (2 mo. 3, 1701) and at subsequent meetings, and at that of 4 mo. 5, 1701, the meeting finally adjusted their accounts, settling the allowance for the children's keep, etc. At this last meeting some books sent by the Quarterly Meeting were distributed, Mary Hynde getting two, a very desirable acquisition in those days when reading matter was scarce

[1] Phila. Co. Deed Book F 6, p. 154.

[2] This and the following abstracts from the procedings of Middletown Mo. Mtg. are from the official minutes thereof.

in the colony. At the meeting of 7 mo. 6, 1705, William Stockdale was desired to bring the two younger children, Mary and John, with him to the next monthly meeting, which he did and arrangements were made with him for their care.

John Atkinson married 2 mo. 8, 1686, at Lancaster Mtg.,[1] Susannah Hynde, daughter of Richard Hynde of Scotforth, Lancashire. Richard Hynde of Oreangle or Oveangle (a place not identified), Lancaster, died 9 mo. 24, 1693, buried 9 mo. 25;[2] though his residence is not given as Scotforth, he was doubtless Susannah's father, Lancaster being only a short distance away. Mary Hynde, widow, of Lancaster, most likely Susannah's mother, died 3 mo. 26, 1695, buried 3 mo. 27 at Lancaster[3] (meeting house yard).

Of other members of Susannah's family circle the Roger Hynde who signed her marriage certificate (see footnote) was probably a brother or uncle, most likely the latter. The first Richard Hynde on that document was without doubt her father. The second Richard Hynde probably a brother, and the Elizabeth Hynde following, his wife. John Hynde was doubtless a brother; John Hynde, son of Richard, of Lancaster, died 1689, and was buried 2 mo. 26.[4] Lydia Hynde seems to have been a sister; she started for

[1] Register of Lancaster, Mo. Mtg. Mr. Jenkins gives the text of the certificate: "John Atkinson of Scotford in ye county of Lancaster, Husbandman, and Susannah Hynde daughter of Richard Hynde of Scotford aforesaid did take each other in marriage ye eighth day of ye Second month 1686 in a public assembly of the people of God called Quakers mett together for yt purpose in ye public meeting house at Lancaster ye party's and themselves publishing their names before these witnesses. Roger Hynde, Alice Thornton, Henry Bishersle, Richard Hynde, Tho. Tomlinson, John Ecroyd, Ann Tomlinson, Robert Mayor, Christopher Atkinson, Wm. Gunson, Wm. Wylde, An. Wylde, Thomas Dottery, John Tomlinson, Timothy Taylor, Thomas Skirrow, Margt. Hodshan, Henry Coward, Richard Hynde, Elizabth Hynde, Ann Gunson, Eliz. Midlton, ffrancis Walling, Tho. Davison, Thomas Hadson, Ellon Coward, Lydia Padgot, John Hynde, Isabel Coward, Lydia Hynde, Sarah Davison, Isabel Taylor." This certificate was copied from the original record book in Somerset House, London.

[2] Register of Lancaster Mo. Mtg. [3] Ibid. [4] Ibid.

Pennsylvania[1] with her sister and family in the *Britannia* but as she is not heard of again, no doubt she died on that ill-fated ship. Though they did not sign the marriage certificate, (being perhaps too young), Susannah positively had two other sisters, Mary and Alice Hynde, who accompanied her on the voyage to Pennsylvania, and took care of her orphan children after their arrival in that province. Mary Hynde married Thomas Parsons, 4 mo. 1704, he bringing a certificate from Abington Mo. Mtg.; they passed their second meeting at Middletown 4 mo. 1, 1704, and at the meeting of 5 mo. 6, the overseeing committee reported it had been accomplished. Alice Hynde married 2 mo. [April], 1703, (they passed second meeting at Middletown 2 mo. 1), William Stockdale; for account of him see Note C. Several persons named Hinde, [Hynde] among them a Richard, are mentioned in the Lancashire chapter of Besse's *Sufferings of Friends*.

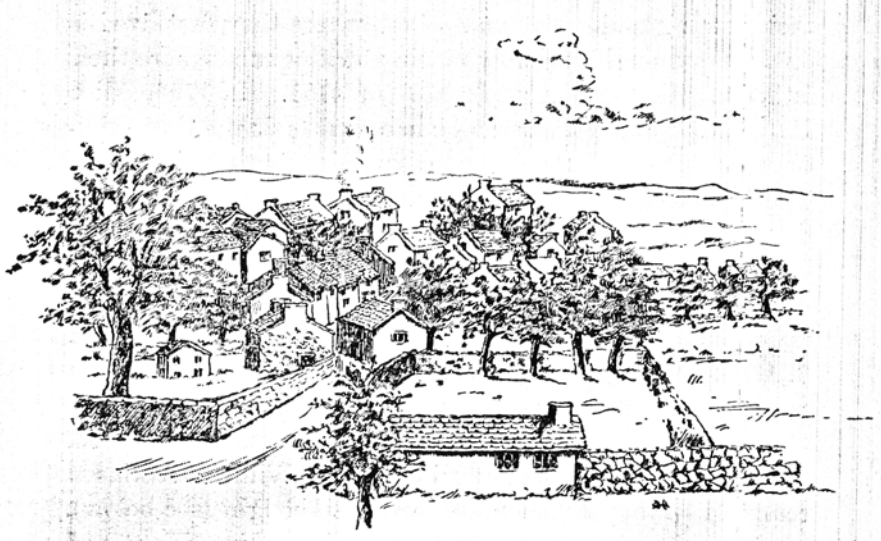
John and Susanna (Hynde) Atkinson had issue, all born at Scotforth, Lancashire; (births from register of Lancaster Mo. Mtg.):

12. William Atkinton, b. 1 mo. 31, 1687, d. — 1755.
    Mar. 1st, June ——, 1716, Phoebe Taylor.
    2nd, Sept. 22, 1728, Mary Hugh.
    3rd, August —— 1730, Lowry Evans.
13. Mary Atkinson, b. 7 mo. 25, 1689, d.
    Mar. 2 mo. 12, 1716, Cephas Child.
14. John Atkinson, b. 8 mo. 25, 1692, d. 9 mo. 6, 1694, buried 9 mo. 7, at Lancaster Friends' burying ground.[2]
15. John Atkinson, b. 9 mo. 25, 1695, d. Jan. ——, 1752.
    Mar. 8 mo. 30, 1717, Mary Smith.

[1] Her name was either included in the certificate with Mary and Alice, or else she had one of the same date. Mr. Jenkins quotes from the minutes of Lancaster Mo. Mtg. of 1 mo. 6, 1698/9: "Its ordered at this meeting that certificates be drawn for Christopher Atkinson, John Atkinson, Thomas Laynfall, Thomas Willson and their families and for Elizabeth Tomlinson, Mary Hynd, Alice Hynd and Lydia Hynd and Jane Cotton in order to their transportion to Pennsylvania to certifie friends there of their Departure from us in Unity with us and of their clearness from Debt," etc. While each man had a separate certificate, there is reason to suppose Mary & Alice and perhaps Lydia Hynde had one between them, or perhaps all five of these women, in which case Elizabeth and Jane were most likely sisters of the others.

[2] Register of Lancaster Mo. Mtg.

(To be continued.)



A MODERN VIEW OF SCOTFORD.

Drawn in 1897 by Sara Atkinson (now Mrs. Engle). The village appeared to have altered little since Christopher and John Atkinson left it nearly 200 years before.

ATKINSON FAMILIES OF BUCKS COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

BY OLIVER HOUGH.

(Continued from page 175.)

12. WILLIAM ATKINSON, born 1 mo. [March] 31, 1687,[1] at Scotforth, Lancashire, England, died 1754,[2] in Upper Dublin Township, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, eldest son of John and Susanna (Hynde) Atkinson, came to Pennsylvania with his parents in the ship *Britannia* in 1699. Their parents having died on the voyage, William and his brother and sister, were taken by their aunts, Alice and Mary Hynde, to live with them in Bucks County, somewhere within the compass of Middletown Monthly Meeting, which (as stated above in the account of their father) took the supervision of

[1] Register of Lancaster Mo. Mtg.
[2] His will proved Jan. 1, 1755.

their rearing and education. Just where they first lived is uncertain, though probably not in Buckingham, where their father's land was laid out in 1700 or 1701. In 1703, Alice Hynde married William Stockdale, and took the three children to live on his plantation in Warminster Township. The latter, under the Meeting, acted as their guardian. At the Middletown Monthly Meeting held 3 mo. 6, 1708, William Atkinson, being of age, requested his share of his patrimony, and his uncle [by marriage], William Stockdale, informed the meeting that the money was ready. On 4 mo. 3, 1708, John Cutler and William Hayhurst, who had been appointed to settle the accounts between William Stockdale and William Atkinson, reported themselves well satisfied. Within a few months of coming of age William Atkinson removed to a plantation he had just bought (see below), adjoining Stockdale's in Warminster Township. He stayed here until 1727, when he removed to Upper Dublin Township, Philadelphia (now Montgomery) County. According to Mr. Jenkins he bought 198 acres in the northeast end of the township, but as the deed or deeds are not just now available, and apparently not of record, it is uncertain if he bought it all at once. He probably purchased several separate adjoining tracts at different periods, for in a list of landholders in Philadelphia County for 1734, made "according to the uncirtaine Returns of the Constables,"[1] he is assessed in Upper Dublin for 50 acres only. It is more probable that he did not own as much as 198 acres, but that his son-in-law, William Walton, having acquired William Atkinson's plantation, made it up to that amount by later purchases; (see footnote below).

On 2 mo. 6, 1727, he being then recently removed, Middletown Mo. Mtg. granted him a certificate which he presented to Abington Mo. Mtg. 8 mo. 30, 1727. On 5 mo. 30, 1739, William Atkinson was appointed a representative from Abington Mo. Mtg. to the Quarterly Mtg. (also named

[1] Publications of the Genealogical Society of Penna., vol. 1, p. 169.

Abington). This seems to have been his sole official service in the meeting.

As mentioned in sketch of his father above, William Atkinson, then of Warminster Tp., joined his sister Mary and brother John, in a deed[1] April 1, 1713, to Christopher Topham, for their father's 500 acres laid out in Buckingham Tp., Bucks Co.

By deed[2] of 4 mo. 15, 1708, he bought of John Swift, of Southampton Tp., 170 acres in Warminster Tp., Bucks Co., adjoining William Stockdale, William Bayley, Peter Chamberlain, John Rush and James Bond; this was part of 500 acres sold by William Penn to William Bingley and conveyed by him to Swift in 1699. On Jan. 22, 1731/2, William Atkinson, then of Upper Dublin Tp., Phila. Co., and "Lora" his wife, sold this to Anthony Skout[3].

As above stated the deed or deeds for the 198 acres in Upper Dublin have not been found on record. The Jenkins MS. continues the history of this tract, which as it also tells something of William Atkinson's descendants (not otherwise within the scope of this article) is quoted as follows: "William Atkinson sold his farm in[4] to his son-in-law

[1] Phila. Co. Deed Book F 6, p. 154. In the mention of this deed above, under 4. JOHN ATKINSON, page 173, line 4, *amount* should read *warrant*.

[2] Bucks Co. Deed Book 4, p. 7; recorded Oct. 16, 1708.

[3] Bucks Co. Deed Book 18 (old book F vol. 3), p. 555.

[4] This date could not be determined. The Philadelphia County deed book index mentions a deed from William Atkinson to William Walton as being recorded in Book D 14, page 284, and as having been copied thereinto from the older Book A vol. 3, but it is not in Book D 14 at all. The A and B series of Phila. Co. deed books were, many years ago, taken by the Provincial Land Office, as they contained the original patents for all the counties, and partial abstracts of them were retained by Philadelphia County as part of the series called Exemplification Records. But these abstracts were of patents only (with some letters of attorney and commissions), it being apparently the intention to copy the ordinary deeds into the current deed books; which, however, was not systematically carried out, so that many of them are no longer of record in this county. The original books, now in Harrisburg, are said to be too dilapidated for general use.

The present owner of the Cherry Lane place has a deed showing that William Walton added at least 78 acres 40 perches to what his father-in-law conveyed him, for he purchased that amount from Richard McCurdy, May 27, 1760. Indeed Walton probably added all there was of the plantation beyond the 50 acres William Atkinson was assessed for on the tax-roll mentioned.

William Walton, but probably continued to live there until his death, which was prior to Jany. 1, 1755. It will be observed that he left no sons, so that with his death another line of the Atkinson name became extinct. It was only through John Atkinson, the youngest brother, that the name of the Scotforth immigrants was perpetuated in Pennsylvania.

William and Phebe (Atkinson) Walton lived at Cherry Lane (the name is of recent origin) the remainder of their lives. They were the parents of nine children, only three of whom, Hannah b. 10, 21, 1745, and Phebe and John, who were much younger, survived. William Walton died in 4th month 1770 leaving the homestead to his only son John, and an adjoining farm to the west which he had bought, to Hannah, while Phebe had a tract of 50 acres off the south corner which had also been added to the original purchase. The son John died unmarried so that a new division was made of the original tract of 198 acres, Phebe getting 78 acres including the homestead.

Hannah Walton married John Cleaver in 1785. He died in 1804 and she in 1807, leaving no issue and the whole estate then passed to the surviving sister Phebe.

Phebe Walton had married 6th mo. 1, 1781, James Shoemaker, the son of Isaac and Hannah Shoemaker, of Upper Dublin. It was not many years after their marriage, that finding the home too small, the east end, an addition larger than the original house, was built. Its date stone bears the inscription:" [blank in MS.[1]] "Nearly the whole west wall was taken up by the massive chimney within the ample space of which a row of modern closets has been built. In 1814, Phebe Shoemaker, then a widow, added the western end. The middle house, with its ceiling but a few inches above the head of a medium sized man and its doorways troublesome for one above average height, betokens its age in its construction and arrangement. Without doubt it was the first stone house built on the property and from the fact that in the seven years that William Atkinson owned the farm it increased in value from £170 to £600, it seems likely that he built it. The next year after making the first addition James Shoemaker built the barn which bears the date of 1794.

James Shoemaker died , his widow surviving him years. In 1814 Phebe Shoemaker gave to the Society of Friends ground for the Upper Dublin Meeting House which stands on the Jarrettown road on the western boundary of the farm. The meeting house was erected in that year. On her death the farm was divided among her four children, John, Hannah, Jesse and Jonathan. Jonathan Shoemaker's share was 78 acres including the homestead. He held it until

[1] It was some arrangement of the letters J, P, S, and date 1793.

1849 when it was bought by Thomas Atkinson of Bucks County, a descendant of John Atkinson, the younger brother of William."

The Cherry Lane property is on the Limekiln Pike, about ¾ mile from the present village of Three Tuns, or about half way between Three Tuns and Jarrettown.

By his will,[1] dated 8 mo. 15, 1754, proved Jan. 1, 1755, William Atkinson, of "uper Dubling" bequeathed £200 to each of his daughters, Susanna wife of Samuel Davis, Phebe wife of William Walton, and Hannah wife of Ellis Hughs, and the residue of his estate equally between them; to his son-in-law Ellis Ellis he left five shillings, he having already received his share. The executors were Samuel David, and Ellis Hughs. He did not bequeath any land.

William Atkinson married first, about June, 1716, Phebe Taylor, daughter of Richard Taylor, of Cheltenham Township, Philadelphia County. At Middletown Mo. Mtg. held 3 mo. 3, 1716, William Atkinson declared his intention of marriage with Phebe Taylor, a member of Abington Mo. Mtg.; but for some unknown reason the marriage was not performed under the care of the meeting and on 5 mo. 5, the overseers reported that William Atkinson and Phebe Taylor had been married contrary to the order of Friends; on 10 mo. 6, 1716, he presented the meeting a written satisfaction for the manner of his marriage and was retained in membership.[2]

Her father, Richard Taylor was a considerable landowner in Cheltenham and nearby townships; having purchased in 1795 from Thomas Fairman 300 acres; in 1697 from Silas Crispin, 519 acres (Lower Dublin); in 1698 from Edward Shippen and wife Rebecca, executors of her former husband Francis Richardson, 200 acres, (in or near Cheltenham); and in 1713 from Robert and Richard Whitton, 250 acres, (Upper Dublin).

Afterwards Taylor lived in the city of Phila. His will[3]

[1] Phila. Co. Will Book K, p. 240.
[2] Minutes of Middletown Mo. Mtg,
[3] Phila. Co. Will Book E, p. 199.

signed Oct. 21, 1732, proved Dec. 12, 1732, mentioned his wife (name not given) and children Martha and Mary; sons-in-law Wm. Morgan, John Riale, of New Britain, Bucks Co., (husb. of Martha) & Wm. Adkinson; grandchildren Hannah Morgan, Susanna, Pheby, Mary & Hannah Adkinson; friend Humphrey Murray; John Riale was made executor.

William and Phebe (Taylor) Atkinson had issue, (and perhaps others who died young, unmarried, as there seems to have been no record made in any meeting of their births, and this list is made up from their father's will and the marriage register of Abington Mo. Mtg.):

16. SUSANNA ATKINSON, b. ——.
    Mar. 1st, ——, 1743, Thomas Hughs.
    2d, ——, ——, Samuel Davis.
17. PHEBE ATKINSON, b. 9 mo. 10, 1720, (Jenkins MS.).
    Mar. ——, 1741, William Walton.
18. MARY ATKINSON, b. ——, d. before 1754.
    Mar. ——, 1746, Ellis Ellis, of Gwynedd.
19. HANNAH ATKINSON, b. ——.
    Mar. ——, 1745, Ellis Hughs.

William Atkinson married second, Sept. 26, 1728, at Christ Church, Philadelphia, Mary Hugh.[1] No particulars of her family connection are at hand; she may have been either spinster or widow. The name was often written Hughes or Hughs, but whether she was a relative of the brothers Thomas and Ellis Hughs, (sons of Rowland Hugh) who married her step-daughters, Susanna and Hannah, is now unknown. As they were not married under care of Friends, William Atkinson sent to Abington Mo. Mtg. 5 mo. 28, 1729, a paper signifying his sorrow at offending Friends by his marriage, and on 7 mo. 29 appeared personally and made acknowledgement for marrying out of unity.

He married third, in August, 1730, Lowry Evans. They "passed second meeting" on 5 mo. 27, 1730, and the marriage was reported as accomplished to the Abington Mo.

[1] Register of Christ Church, Phila.

Mtg. held 6 mo. 31.[1] They had no issue. It has not been ascertained to which of the numerous Evans families living within the compass of Abington Mo. Mtg. she belonged.

On the 32nd page of volume 6 of the Martindale MSS in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, this William Atkinson, born 1687, son of John, is said to be of Middletown, instead of, as he was, of Warminster, and is made to marry Margaret, daughter of Henry Baker, and to die 7 mo, 29, 1749; this marriage and date of death are those of 5. William Atkinson, of Bristol, son of Thomas, of the other family, and the children given on this 32nd page (Martindale), are really those of William, of Bristol, and Margaret (Baker) as noted in Part I of this article.

15. John Atkinson, born 9 mo. [Nov.] 25, 1695,[2] at Scotforth, in Lancashire, came to Pennsylvania in 1699 with his parents, John and Susanna (Hynde) Atkinson, and died in Bucks Co., early in January, 1751/2.[3] His parents having died on the voyage, John, with his brother and sister, was taken by his aunts Mary and Alice Hynde to Bucks County, where, after Alice's marriage in 1703, to William Stockdale, they lived on the latter's plantation in Warminister Township. Middletown Mo. Mtg., which exercised a care over orphaned children of Friends within its compass, supervised the rearing and education of John Atkinson, conducted by his aunts and William Stockdale. At the meeting held 8 mo, 4, 1705, four Friends were appointed to attend to John Atkinson's education, etc., and on 4 mo. 6, 1706 they reported that they had agreed with William Stockdale that he was to take care of John until he was 14 years old. After reaching that age, in 1710 he went to live with his brother William, whose plantation adjoined Stockdale's in Warminster. On 11 mo. 3, 1716, John Stackhouse and John Cutler reported to the meeting that they had seen the accounts settled between William

[1] Minutes of Abington Mo. Mtg.
[2] Register of Lancaster Mo. Mtg.
[3] Probate of his will.

Stockdale and John Atkinson, and that John had received his portion, he being of age. At the time of his marriage, in 1717, he was living temporarily in Newtown Township. The following year, having bought land in the former Manor of Highlands, (see below), he removed to that place, which continued to be his home the rest of his life. These lands within the Manor, which about 1700 had been purchased by the "London Company," and by it sold to settlers, were at that time popularly, though not officially, considered to be part of Wrightstown Township, and the register of Wrightstown Mo. Mtg. in recording the births of John Atkinson's children, designates him as of Wrightstown; but after 1737 they were known to be part of Upper Makefield Township,[1] which he gives as his residence in his will, 1751.[2]

In 1713, though still a minor, he joined his brother and sister in the deed to Christopher Topham, already mentioned twice above.

On Feb. 20, 1718, he bought[3] from Tobias Collett, Daniel Quare and Henry Goldney, of London, (known as "Goldney and Company" or "The London Company"), 200 acres of their tract in the Manor of Highlands. Mr. Jenkins writes of this place as follows: "In 1718 John and Mary Atkinson settled in what is now the extreme northern corner of Upper Makefield township, then called the Manor of Highlands. The farm of 200 acres which John bought of the London company for £50 adjoined on the east the Windy Bush farm where lived his brother-in-law, William Smith. Tradition says that the whole country around was a wilderness and that there were but two white families in the neighborhood, but many Indians. The farm was a parallelogram having 134 rods along what is now the line of Buckingham township, and 240 rods along what is now the public road leading to Buckmanville. The latter village now occupies a portion of the southeast corner of the farm.

Here John Atkinson built his house and barn, planted out an orchard, of which one lone pear tree is still standing." ("Aunt Polly, who was 87

[1] See Davis's *History of Bucks County*, (1st ed., 1876), pages 473–474.

[2] The Martindale MS, vol. 6, 34th page, erroneously styles him "of Middletown" instead of Makefield; the rest of the page is correct, except a slight error in the date of his son Ezekiel's birth, which will be mentioned below.

[3] Phila. Co. Deed Book H 14, p. 382.

years old when she died in 1886, was frequently told when she was a girl going to school that the pear tree was one hundred years old.") "From the site where the original home stood one looks across the intervening farms to the wooded Jericho Hills, while away to the north-east is the sugar loaf Bowman's hill; from the hill top back of the house the eye reaches across to Buckingham mountain. A little water course, now dry except in rainy times ran near the house to the east, while the spring near which our ancestors always sought to build was a hundred yards away."

"Just when the original house that John Atkinson had built was torn down is not known, but William Atkinson, John's son, built the present building using the old stones and axe hewn beams in its construction. The new house was placed nearer the spring and William is said to have planted the buttonwood tree at the corner of the house, which now, 1901, is one of the giants of its race. In the basement kitchen are to be seen the blackened joists, taken from the original John Atkinson's house. Where the latter was built is still to be seen a depression in the ground, now choked with weeds and brambles.

The portion of the farm which fell to William's share has remained in the Atkinson family to this day, the generations being 1st John; 2nd William; 3rd John; 4th John; 5th John L. and since his death his widow."[1]

John Atkinson, by his will,[2] dated 10 mo. 10, 1751, proved January 15, 1752, bequeathed 120 acres of his plantation, including the dwelling-house and barn, to his son William, and the remaining 80 acres to his son Thomas. To William was also given "my black mare Saddle and Bridle and also my great Bible." To the daughter, Mary, the "best bed and furniture thereunto belonging one new chest of drawers, all my Pewter and also my Roan Horse." To son Ezekiel £12 and a loom. The remainder of the personal estate was to be divided betwen Mary, Christopher and Cephas, and to Cephas was also given "one Bay Horse Colt now in possession of my brother William." The sons William and Thomas were appointed executors. In this will he styled himself "weaver," and a note to the will mentioned "looms and gears" which his sons Christopher and

[1] In 1887 over two-thirds of John Atkinson's original 200 acres were still in possession of his descendants.

[2] Bucks Co. Will Book 2, p. 241.

Cephas were to have, besides the loom left to Ezekiel; he also mentioned an apprentice who was to finish his term with Cephas; so it would appear that John Atkinson and sons carried on this industry as extensively as the primitive condition of all manufacturing at this period in Pennsylvania permitted.

John Atkinson married 8 mo. 30, 1717, at the house of Stephen Twining, in Newtown Township, Mary Smith, (b. 2 mo. 9, 1696, d.), daughter of William and Mary (Croasdale) Smith, of Wrightstown Township. Both the Smith and Croasdale families were among the earliest settlers in the vicinity, where their descendants were large landowners, and occupied prominent positions among the county families, but lack of space forbids any detailed account of them here.

John and Mary (Smith) Atkinson had issue; (births from register of Wrightstown Mo. Mtg.[2]):

20. JOHN ATKINSON, b. 6 mo. 18, 1718, died young.

21. WILLIAM ATKINSON, b. 2 mo. 17, 1721, d. ——, 1800.[3] Mar. 7 mo. 1, 1742, Mary Tomlinson.

22. THOMAS ATKINSON, b. 3 mo. 5, 1722, d, ——, 1760. Mar. 8 mo. 18, 1744, Mary Wildman.

23. CHRISTOPHER ATKINSON, b. 12 mo. 18, 1723/4, d. ——, 1795.[18] Mar. 6 mo. 15, 1763, Lydia Canby.

24. MARY ATKINSON, b. 8 mo. 20, 1725, d. 3 mo. 22, 1789.[4] Mar. ——, John Stockdale.

25. EZEKIEL ATKINSON, b. 10 mo. 10, 1728. Mar. ——, Rachel Gilbert.

26. CEPHAS ATKINSON, b. 5 mo. 7, 1730. Mar. ——, Hannah Naylor.

27. ELIZABETH ATKINSON, b. 4 mo. 12, 1732, died young.

[1] Register of Middletown Mo. Mtg.

[2] The copy of the Wrightstown register in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania's library omits Cephas and makes Ezekiel born 5 mo. 7, 1730; but Mr. Jenkins's MS, presumably taken from the original, gives their births as in the text. The Martindale MS, while giving Ezekiel's year as 1728, gives him the same month and day as Cephas, 5 mo. 7.

[3] Martindale MS.

[4] Register of Wrightstown Mo. Mtg.

NOTE A.

There was a Christopher Atkinson, of Kendal, County Westmoreland, more prominent among Friends than Christopher, of Scotforth, and who flourished at a somewhat earlier period. Joseph Smith, in his *Catalogue of Friends' Books*, gives him as author of five pamphlets, three of them in co-laboration with others, all published between 1653 and 1655. Smith indicates him as one who had left Friends and was not known to have returned. These pamphlets were:

—The Standard of the Lord Lifted up Against the Kingdom of Satan, or, An Answer to A BOOK Entituled, "The Quakers Shaken," Written by one *John Gilpin*, with the help of the Priest of *Kendal*: . . . By *Christopher Atkinson*, a friend to the Kingdom of Jesus Christ. London, 1653.

—The Sword of the Lord DRAWN, and furbished against the man of Sin: . . . By one whose Name in the flesh is Christopher Atkinson, who am one that the world doth scornfully call a Quaker. London, 1654.

—David's Enemies discovered. . . . by us who suffer for the Truth, whose names according to the flesh are Christopher Atkinson, George Whitehead. London, 1655.

—The Testimony of the everlasting Gospel witnessed through sufferings, by Christopher Atkinson, Richard Hubberthorne, and James Lancaster. No printer's name, nor date. The part written by Atkinson is entitled: "An Epistle written in the bonds of the Gospel, to be published abroad amongst the inhabitants of England, Rulers, Magistrates and People." Dated "From the Gaol of Norwich, 13th of 10th mo. [1654]."

—ISHMAEL, and his MOTHER, cast out into the WILDERNESS, amongst the Wild Beasts of the same nature: . . . Given forth from the Spirit of the Lord in us that do suffer in Gaol of Norwich for the truth's sake. . . . Whose names in the flesh is, Christopher Atkinson, George Whitehead, James Lancaster, Thomas Simonds. London, 1655.

First Publishers of Truth, (supplement to the *Journal of the Friends' Historical Society*), page 306, in the account of Friends' beginnings at Bolland, a branch of Settle Mo. Mtg. in Yorkshire, says: "In ye year 1653, about ye 6th mo., there came two friends out of ye North, whose names were Thomas Vears and Christopher Atkinson, to a Little Town called Newton, not far from Slaidburne in Bolland, on a 7th Day at night, & was Received by James Bond, a Poor Man, & had a meeting in ye Day following, where severall People were convinced; and ye 2d Day of ye weeke had another meeting, att Cutbert Hayhurst, in Essington, where they were well received."

On page 260 of the same work, under the heading of his own meeting,

Kendal, is an account of him as follows: "Christopher Atkinson, of Kendall, was opened in a liveing Testemony, and laboured zeallously for a time in the service of truth, and suffered Imprisonmt Chearfully for the same in Kendall, and allso travelled into the south & east of England, and for a time had a service in many places.. But in process of time, for want of watchfullness, run out into things Inconsistant with the proffession of truth, and persisting therein was denyed of ffriends. Let this and the like runing out be a Caution to all to keepe in Humillety & watchfullness, under ye Conduct of Gods power, that keeps stable & out of all Satans Temptations."

[Some account of C. A. also appears in "Life and Correspondence of William and Alice Ellis of Airton," by James Backhouse, pp. 315–316.]

NOTE B.

Thomas Stackhouse, Senior, of Bolland, in Yorkshire, was one of those who accompanied William Penn, in the ship *Welcome*, on his first voyage to his Province of Pennsylvania, arriving at New Castle, 10 mo. 27, 1682. Bolland Particular Meeting, to which he belonged, was a constituent of Settle Monthly Meeting, of the Society of Friends, in Yorkshire. A number of members of this monthly meeting obtained a certificate therefrom dated 4 mo. 7, 1682, in order to move to Pennsylvania, which they did on the *Welcome*. "The Settle Certificate" (as this document is familiarly known among Pennsylvania genealogists, by whom it is generally considered to be the most important single certificate issued by any English meeting in connection with the settlement of Pennsylvania) was granted to the following—most or all of them related by blood or marriage: Cuthbert Hayhurst, wife and family; Nicholas Waln, wife and three children; Thomas Wigglesworth and wife Alice; Thomas Walmsley and wife Elizabeth; Thomas Croasdale, wife Agnes and six children; Thomas Stackhouse and wife; Ellin Cowgill (widow), and children; and William Hayhurst. No names of wives, other than the three named, and no names at all of children, are mentioned, nor the number of children other than Waln's and Croasdale's. These families all settled in Buck county.

Thomas Stackhouse had married in the same year, 1682, and probably in the same (4th) month, Margery Hayhurst, their declarations of intention having been made to Settle Mo. Mtg. in 2nd and 3rd months. She was undoubtedly a sister to Cuthbert Hayhurst whose name heads the certificate. Alice, wife of Thomas Wigglesworth, also in the certificate, was another sister; her marriage 7 mo. 2, 1665, is on the register of Settle Mo. Mtg. These were children of Cuthbert (the elder) and Alice Hayhurst, of Essington, Yorkshire. Nicholas Waln was a nephew of Cuthbert Hayhurst's wife, who was Mary Rudd, her sister Jane being

Waln's mother. Cuthbert Hayhurst had a brother William who married his wife's sister, Dorothy Rudd, who died in 1676. This was doubtless the William Hayhurst of the certificate. The relationship, if any, of the Walmsleys and Croasdales (Agnes Croasdale's maiden name being Hathornthwaite, and Elizabeth Walmsley's unknown to the writer) is not so clear, but Ellen (or Ellin) Cowgill's probable relationship will be spoken of below. Margery (Hayhurst) Stackhouse died without issue 11 mo. 5, 1682, [Feb., 1682/3],[1] and was one of the first persons buried in the graveyard of Middletown (then Neshamina) meeting-house.

Thomas Stackhouse on arriving in the Province went to Bucks County and took up a tract of 312 acres in Middletown Township, on Neshaminy Creek, running back to about where Langhorne now is. This is shown on Holme's Map in the name of "Thomas Stackhouse Sr." Here he lived a number of years, but having no wife nor children, (though his nephew John is presumed to have lived with him), and getting well on to 65 years old, he no doubt felt the need of a woman's care, and so, about 1701 went to board with Margaret (Fell) Atkinson, at "Bellemont," as mentioned in the text above; (where their marriage in 1702/3 and her subsequent marriage to John Frost, are fully covered).

Thomas Stackhouse, Sr., had no issue by either wife. He died in 1706, in his 71st year. His will[2] mentioned his wife Margaret, brother John, sisters Jennet and Ellin, nephews Thomas and John, but no children. The nephew John inherited the 312 acre plantation in Middletown. The brother John appears not to have come to America, and whether the sister Jennet did is uncertain, but the sister Ellin was probably the Ellin Cowgill, widow, included in the same certificate from Settle Mo. Mtg. with Thomas Stackhouse and wife; the fact that Ellin Cowgill had a daughter Jennet (no doubt named for her sister) strengthens this theory. (See remarks on Cowgill family in Part I. under 14. JOSEPH ATKINSON, who married another Jennet Cowgill, granddaughter of this Ellen.)

Thomas Stackhouse Senior's brother John is supposed to have been the father of the two nephew's mentioned in the former's will:

Thomas Stackhouse, Jr., came to Pennsylvania as early as 1682 probably with his uncle. He obtained 507 acres of land in Middletown Township (marked "Thomas Stackhouse" on Holme's Map) and lived there all his life. He represented Bucks County in the Provincial Assembly in 1711, 1713 and 1715, and was elected for 1716 but declined to serve. He married first Grace Heaton, second Ann widow of Edward Mayos, and third Dorothy widow of Zebulon Heston.

[1] Register of Middletown Mo. Mtg.
[2] Phila. Co. Will Book C, p. 40.

John Stackhouse, Jr. was in Pennsylvania by 1685 in which year his name is signed to a paper, and probably he came with his uncle in 1682. He was a minister of the Society of Friends. John Fothergill in his *Journal* mentions lodging 12 mo. 23, 1721, at the house of J. Stackhouse, near Neshaminy; this was the 312 acres he had inherited from his uncle. He married Elizabeth Pearson. From these two nephews of Thomas Stackhouse, Sr. descended the well-known Bucks County family of that name, branches of which are now found in Philadelphia, Chester and Delaware Counties, Pennsylvania, Burlington, Camden and Gloucester Counties, New Jersey, and in Maryland.

Note C.

Shortly after the year 1700 there were two William Stockdales in Bucks County, and sometime before that there was another in New Castle County, but who died in Philadelphia. What relation, if any, these three men were to one another, is very uncertain at present. Of the one who was connected by marriage with both the Bucks County Atkinson families we have the following particulars:

The first mention of him found so far appears to be his declaration of intention of marriage with Alice Hynde in 1702/3. The reports to the meeting for a number of years thereafter, as to his care for and accounts with the Atkinson children have been noticed in the text.

By deed[1] of 3 mo. 18, 1707, William Stockdale bought from John Swift, of Southampton Township, 151 acres in Warminster Township, bounded by Abel Noble (on several sides) and by John Rush, part of 500 acres which William Penn by deeds of lease and release dated Sept. 6 & 7, 1681, had conveyed to William Bingley. Stockdale had probably resided on and rented this place from Swift for a number of years before he bought it, as the deed designates him as of Warminster.

By deed dated March 6, 1723, William Stockdale bought[2] from Thomas Chalkley and Martha his wife, 250 acres in Warminster Township, part of 500 acres originally granted to John Jones of London and laid out to his agents or attorneys in 1684. This was on the southwest branch of Neshaminy Creek. On August 16, 1734, William Stockdale and Phebe his wife conveyed[3] 97¾ acres of this (on the branch and adjoining Samuel Gilbert's land) to her sons James and John Radcliffe, of Warminster Tp. The balance, 152¼ acres, William Stockdale by will, May 17, 1738, left to his wife for life and then to his brother Ralph

[1] Bucks Co. Deed Book 3, p. 323.

[2] Deed apparently not on record in Bucks County, but fact recited in deeds recorded in Bucks Co. Deed Books 11, p. 72; 20, p. 39; and 28, p. 410.

[3] Bucks Co. Deed Book 20, p. 39.

Stockdale's son and the children of his sisters Isabel and Ann;[1] on March 7, 1744, these heirs, Thomas Beatham; of Settle, William Stockdale of "Suazom" or "Suazan," and Ralph Dinsdale, of Camm's Houses, all in Yorkshire, England, sold[2] this 152¼ acres to Charles Beatty, of Warminster Township.

William Stockdale's will[3] dated May 17, 1738, proved Oct. 30, 1738, gave to his wife Phebe Stockdale the best bed and all furniture thereunto belonging. She was to have the whole benefit of his land and plantation where he then lived, during her life, and after her death it was to go to the testator's brother Ralph Stockdale's son, and testator's sisters Isabel's and Amy's children, to be equally divided between them. To his "cousins" William Atkinson, John Atkinson and Mary Child, and to his "brother" William Atkinson, £5 each. The residue of his estate to his wife Phebe, she, with his "brother" William Atkinson, being appointed executors. His connection with the two separate Atkinson families is well exemplified by the will: the "cousins" William, John and Mary being nephews and niece of his first wife Alice Hynde, and belonging to the CHRISTOPHER AND JOHN ATKINSON FAMILY; while the "brother" William Atkinson, was the brother-in-law to his second wife Phebe (Baker) Radcliffe, and was of the THOMAS ATKINSON FAMILY.

William Stockdale married first, in 1703, as stated above, Alice Hynde. Middletown Mo. Mtg. register records the death (though not the birth) of one, and probably their only, child:

ISABEL STOCKDALE, b. ——, d. 11 mo. 22, 1720.

Alice (Hynde) Stockdale had died before her daughter, in the same year, 1720, and was buried 10 mo. 20.[4] If she had any other children they must also have died young, or at least without issue, as William Stockdale's will gives evidence of his leaving no direct heirs.

He married second, in 1722, Phebe (Baker) Radcliffe, daughter of Henry Baker, and widow of Edward Radcliffe; see Notes D and E to Part I. William Stockdale at Middletown Mo. Mtg. held 5 mo. 5, 1722, declared his intention of marriage with Phebe Radcliffe, a member of Falls Mo. Mtg., and a certificate was granted him for that purpose 6 mo. 2. On 8 mo. 3, 1728, Middletown Mo. Mtg. gave William Stockdale "and family" a certificate to Abington Mo. Mtg.; he and his wife

[1] Called "Ann" in the deed record, but "Amy" in his will.

[2] Deed recorded May 3, 1796 in Bucks Co. Deed Book 28, p. 410; it had previously been recorded July 11, 1763 in Book 11, p. 72; this first record omitting "County of York" in the heirs' residence, and having some names misspelt.

[3] Bucks Co. Will Book 1, p. 257.

[4] Register of Middletown Mo. Mtg.

Phebe (who was all the "family") presented it there 8 mo. 28. This does not mean a change of residence, but only a transfer of membership for convenience of attending meeting; Horsham, the particular meeting belonging to Abington Mo. Mtg., to which they attached themselves, being readier of access to their Warminster home.

Phebe Stockdale died only a few months after her husband. By her will,[1] dated Dec. 27, 1738, she left £10 to Horsham Meeting for fires in and sweeping out the meeting house, the money to be put at interest and Friends appointed by the meeting to see it employed as directed. To her sister Margaret Atkinson, her side saddle; to son James Radcliffe, a riding horse; and to son John Radcliffe, a mare and colt. Residue to sons James and John Radcliffe, who with her brother-in-law William Atkinson, were named as executors. By a codicil of the same date she divided wearing apparel between her cousin Rebecca Smith and sister Margaret Atkinson, and gave her brother-in-law, William Atkinson, her deceased husband's best riding saddle. The whole was probated Jan. 24, 1738/9.

A William Stockdale was a Member of Assembly from Bucks County in 1713, 1714, 1717 and 1719, but it is uncertain whether this was the above-mentioned or the following.

The other William Stockdale, contemporary in Bucks County with the husband of Alice Hynde, first appears in Middletown Township as a party to a deed[2] of the date of Sept. 11, 1711, by which he bought of Joseph Wildman 60 acres in Middletown Tp., bounded by Thomas Musgrove's, Thomas Constable's, John Croasdale's and other of Joseph Wildman's lands. Either just before or just after this (on Feb. 12, 171–) he bought from Henry Nelson (deed not found on record) 90 acres adjoining and on Neshaminy Creek. On March 6, 1713, William Stockdale and Dorothy his wife sold[3] the whole 150 acres to Thomas Stackhouse, Jr. In this last deed his residence is given as Southampton.

At the date of his will,[4] 3 mo. [May] 12, 1727, he was of Northampton Township. He made his wife Dorothy sole executrix with full power to dispose of all his goods, lands, etc., as she saw fit, but with the advice of the monthly meeting. There were no specific bequests; it was probated Jan. 30, 1732/3. At Middletown Mo, Mtg. 1 mo. 7, 1733/4, William Stockdale, lately deceased, having left all disposing of his effects to his wife, she requested assistance from the meeting in doing the same.

This William Stockdale married first, Grace ———; they had one

[1] Bucks Co. Will Book 1, p. 259.
[2] Bucks Co. Deed Book 4, p. 168.
[3] Bucks Co. Deed Book 5, p. 34.
[4] Bucks Co. Will Book 1, p. 181.

child, whose death, but not her birth, is on the register of Middletown Mo. Mtg.:

GRACE STOCKDALE, b. ——, d. 5 mo. 27, 1722.

He married second, in 1710, Dorothy Iden. He declared his intentions to Middletown Mo. Mtg. 2 mo. 6, and she being a member of Falls Mo. Mtg. he was given a certificate thereto 4 mo. 1. They had certainly the following three children, (births from register Middletown Mo. Mtg):

ROBERT STOCKDALE, born 6 mo. 8, 1711. The will of Robert Stockdale, of Northhampton,[1] dated Jan. 24, 1769, proved Aug. 10, 1772, mentioned his wife Mary, son Robert (who was to have the plantation when 21 years old), sons William, George and David, and "little daughter" Mercy; and made his wife and John Plumly executors.

ELIZABETH STOCKDALE, born 8 mo. 14, 1713, died 6 mo. 23, 1721.[2]

MARY STOCKDALE, born 7 mo. 1, 1716.

William and Dorothy (Iden) Stockdale are supposed to have been also the parents of these:

HANNAH STOCKDALE, of Falls Township, married 9 mo. 19, 1740, at Falls Mtg., Samuel Bunting, of Bristol Township, son of Samuel and Priscilla (Burgess) Bunting.

WILLIAM STOCKDALE, of Middletown Township, married 2 mo. 17, 1746, at Middletown Mtg., Sarah Field, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah, of Middletown Tp. On May 19, 1749, he bought ½ acre, and on May 16, 1750, one acre adjoining, in Middletown Tp.;[3] his executors (widow Sarah and brother John) sold[4] these 1½ acres Jan. 19, 1757. The last deed calls him "late of Wrightstown," but his will has him "of Buckingham." This will[5] dated Jan. 29, 1755, directs his executors to sell his house and lot in Middletown Tp. (the 1½ acres above); leaves one-third of his estate, real and personal, to his wife, and the other two-thirds to his three children, Hannah, William and Thomas; and appoints his wife and his brother, John Stockdale, executors. It was probated July 26, 1755, and letters were granted to Sarah Stockdale and John Stockdale, the executors named.

JOHN STOCKDALE, mentioned in will of his brother, William, 1755. This was probably the John Stockdale who married 24. MARY ATKINSON, daughter of John and Mary (Smith) Atkinson.

Dorothy (Iden) Stockdale, married second, in 5th or 6th month, 1734, Daniel Burgess, widower, of Falls Township.

[1] Bucks Co. Will Book 3, p. 207.
[2] Register of Middletown Mo. Mtg.
[3] Bucks Co. Deed Book 16, pp. 348 and 350.
[4] Bucks Co. Deed Book 16, p. 351.
[5] Bucks Co. Will Book 2, p. 283.

The third William Stockdale mentioned at the beginning of this note, was of somewhat earlier date than either of the above, and not, so far as known, ever a resident of Bucks County. He was an eminent minister of the Society of Friends, came to Pennsylvania from Ireland in 1684/5, and lived in New Castle County (now in Delaware), where he was a Justice of the County Court. In 1689 he became a Provincial Councillor, after which date he appears to have lived in Philadelphia, where he died in 7 mo. 1693. He was a member of Newark Mo. Mtg., the register of which records the deaths of his daughter Ruth 6 mo. 30, 1687 and wife Jane 7 mo. 8, 1688. He married again in 1689, Hannah Druett. No other particulars of his family appear there, nor is there any will or administration of his on record in Philadelphia, where he died. An extended account of him is given in Albert Cook Myers's *Immigration of the Irish Quakers into Pennsylvania* (Swarthmore, 1902), pp. 267–271. As he came from Ireland it is unlikely that he was any near relative of the William Stockdale who married Alice Hynde, for the latter's relatives, as shown by the deed from his heirs, March 7, 1744, lived in England. But he might have been father of the William Stockdale who married Grace ——— and Dorothy Iden, though our lack of knowledge of any children, (except Ruth) leaves this an open question.