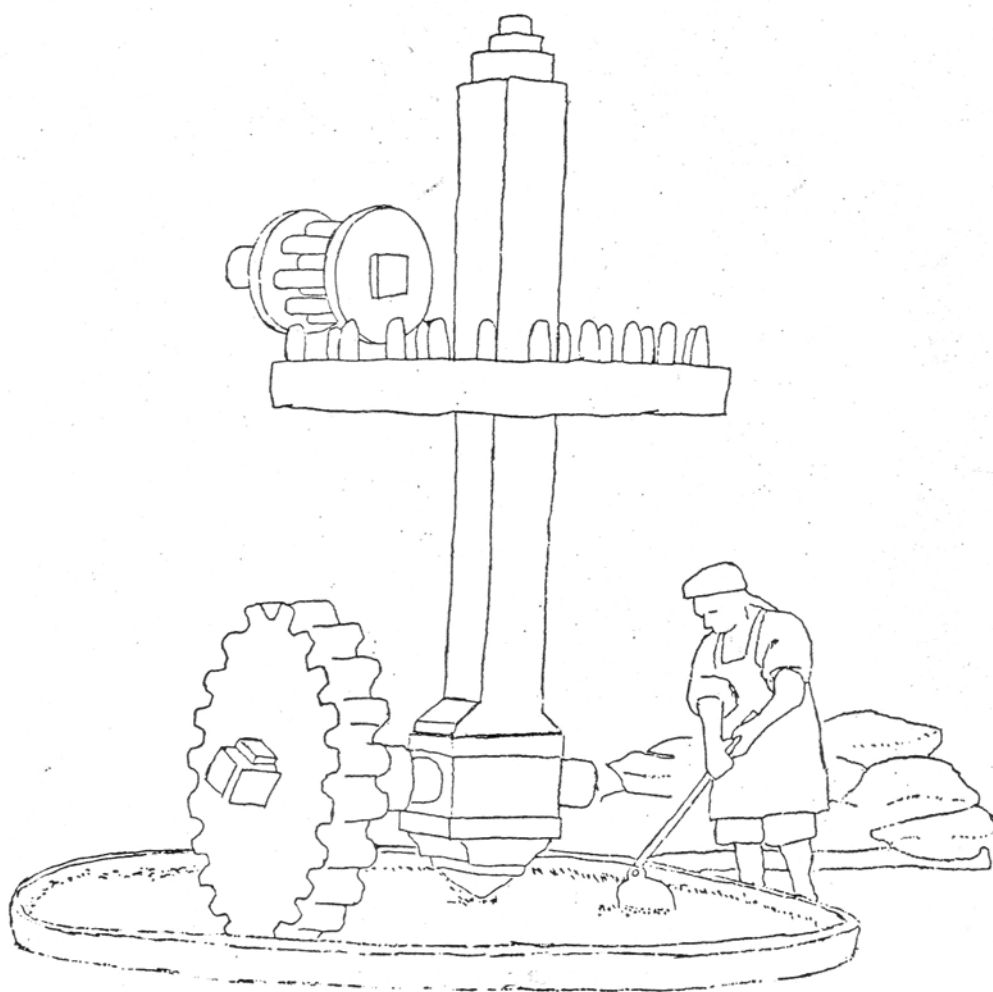


A Joseph Atkinson Family History



Preface

For those of you in the family who do not know who this Joseph Atkinson was:

Joseph Atkinson married Rachel Child, 1788,

Amos Gilbert Atkinson, their son, married Anna Maria Louisa Kirk, 1836,

Charles Hough Atkinson, their son, married Elizabeth Ells, 1871,

and Joseph Matthews Atkinson, Anna Maria Atkinson Mathews, Conrad Aloysius Atkinson, and William Atkinson were their children.

And I think you can take it from there. In the following pages I tell just about everything I know about Joseph and Rachel Atkinson and their family up to the time of Rachel's death. I really know almost nothing about what kind of people they were, but only that they were Quakers, and that they brought our branch of the Atkinson line down to Maryland from Pennsylvania. In this history I have tried only to relate all the known facts so that we all may know them, and also to tie the family in a little bit with some of the major events of their experience, just to add a little historical perspective.

Included in here, among other things, are a transcript of the 1788 marriage certificate, and the sketch on the front cover of a oil miller, which was traced from a wall of the reconstruction of George Washington's Grist Mill, near Mount Vernon, with the permission of the Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority.

I hope someday to rewrite this history, when the facts are more complete, but I think there is a large enough collection now to make the story worth writing.

Merry Christmas!

Conrad Terrill

1983

Conrad Terrill
1983

A Joseph Atkinson Family History

Joseph Atkinson was born on the 8th of September, 1763, to Joseph and Sarah (née Silver) Atkinson in Bristol, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, on the Delaware River just northeast of Philadelphia. His father conducted a cooperage business (making wooden casks) in that town and became quite wealthy by it, and purchased considerable real estate in town. Sarah was Joseph Sr.'s second wife. He had first married in 1743 and had three daughters by that marriage, Mary, Elizabeth, and Anne, when he married Sarah in April of 1762. They were members of the Society of Friends, and Joseph, Sr. was quite active in meeting affairs. He died in 1781. An account of Joseph, Sr. has been written by Oliver Hough and published in the Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, in 1906.

Joseph (Jr.) had two full brothers, Archibald, and James, and one full sister, Abigail. Archibald became a soldier in the Revolutionary War, although his religion forbade this, and was probably among those called the "fighting Quakers."

Joseph served an apprenticeship to a member of the Middletown Monthly Meeting of Friends (which served the town of Bristol, among others), sometime prior to 1785, possibly as a cordwainer (shoemaker), in which occupation he is believed to have been engaged at the turn of the century. He was placed by his master, also prior to 1785, somewhere in the region served by the Buckingham Monthly Meeting, also in Bucks County and north of Bristol. On the 4th of August, 1785, Joseph obtained a Certificate of Removal from the Middletown Monthly Meeting to the Buckingham Monthly Meeting since he had "Arriv'd to Age" (he was 21) and wished to join himself to that Meeting.

Three years later (and five months after Pennsylvania became the second state by ratifying the Constitution), on the 2nd of May, 1788, Joseph married Rachel Child at the Plumstead Meeting House in Bucks County. They had declared their intentions before several Buckingham Monthly Meetings, "according to the good order used amongst" the Friends. The marriage certificate has been passed down in the family and still remains in the hands of Atkinsons, and has on it a list of the witnesses to the marriage ceremony. Rachel Child was the daughter of Isaac Child, who was a minister of Friends in Abington township, in Montgomery County, north of Philadelphia, for five years prior to his death on the 5th of April, 1769, at the age of thirty-five. He had moved to Abington from Buckingham, where he was born in 1734. When about twenty-four years of age, according to a biographical account of him in The Friend (volume 35), he committed himself to the ministry of the Gospel, a field in which he was richly gifted. He had established a reputation of intolerance for wrong-doing, according to this same source, yet would do his best to recover the souls of those who fell into evil ways, especially if he felt that a true spirit remained. Rachel was six years old when he died. Isaac Child's father, Cephas Child, interestingly enough had married a Mary Atkinson, of another Bucks County Atkinson line. This line was not related to Joseph's, or if so, the tie was in their English ancestry.

Among the witnesses at Joseph and Rachel's wedding is listed an Andrew Ellicott, who was likely the Andrew Ellicott who with his brothers Joseph and John established what later became known as Ellicotts' Mills, on the Patapsco River west of Baltimore, Maryland, in 1772. This Andrew Ellicott was thirty years older than Joseph Atkinson and did indeed live in Plumstead at the time of the wedding, or at least, his wife and children did. When Andrew left for Upper Arundel County, Maryland, in 1772, his wife, Esther (also among the witnesses listed on the certificate), would not go along, for she felt that it was no place to bring up their children, and she did not leave Plumstead until 1790, until which time Andrew was forced to make frequent trips on horseback between Plumstead and the mills. In 1790 the Ellicott family moved to Solesbury, near Buckingham, where Andrew had another mill, and they did not live as a family in Ellicotts' Mills until 1797. Joseph's acquaintanceship with the Andrew Ellicott family was undoubtedly the primary reason for his eventual decision to settle in Ellicotts' Mills. He was of the same age group as several of the Ellicott sons -- the Ellicott children, fourteen of them, ten of whom reached adulthood, were born between 1756 and 1780. Many other Quaker families also pulled up roots in Bucks County and replanted them in Ellicotts' Mills.

Joseph and Rachel obtained a Certificate of Removal from Buckingham Monthly Meeting on the 1st of February, 1790, for themselves and daughter Sarah, and presented this to the New Garden Monthly Meeting in Chester County, Pennsylvania, west of Philadelphia, on the 6th of February. On the 8th of July Joseph's mother, Sarah, still living in Bristol, obtained from the Middletown Monthly Meeting a Certificate for Abigail, who was still a Minor at this time (probably under 18, for a woman), and who in fact was already living with her older brother and his family. This was read to the New Garden Monthly Meeting on the 4th of September, recommending Abigail to them "with desires for [their] Religious Care towards her." The first federal census, in 1790, locates Joseph at Londongrove, which is near New Garden. He did not stay there long, and on the 7th of May, 1791, he obtained a Certificate from New Garden Monthly Meeting recommending himself, Rachel, and two minor children, Sarah and Rachel, to Indian Spring Monthly Meeting, in Maryland, which served an area including Ellicotts' Mills. Abigail obtained her Certificate on the 6th of June, being "about to remove with her brother", and still "in Minority." Joseph presented his Certificate to the Indian Spring Monthly Meeting on the 17th of June and Abigail presented hers on the 15th of July.

Sarah joined her son in the latter part of 1792, from Bristol, and the following is an example of the general wording of these certificates:

"Sarah Atkinson being about to Remove from among us to reside with her Son within the limits of your Meeting hath requested our Certificate thereto, these may inform you that on Enquiry we find her Life & Conversation has been in a good degree orderly, a frequent attender of our religious Meetings when in Health; has settled her affairs to Satisfaction, as far as appears, and clear of Marriage Engagements, known to us; we therefore recommend her to your Christian Care & oversight."

And so the Joseph Atkinson family arrived in Ellicotts' Mills, where they and their descendents, to a degree, were to remain for just short of one hundred years. The mills had been built, as mentioned, nineteen years before Joseph's arrival, and were actually named by the Ellicotts the *Patapsco Merchant Mills*. They had survived with some difficulty the Revolutionary War period, but with the onset of peace in 1783 business began to improve. Tobacco planters in the area were persuaded to convert to wheat, which crops Ellicott & Company bought, ground for flour, and exported from Baltimore. The town which developed around the Mills soon had shops and stores, a tavern, and, starting in the mid-1790's, other mills as Ellicott & Company began to sell off mill rights. It was a picturesque town, situated amidst the rocky hills adjacent to the great falls of the river, with well-kept Quaker households clinging to the steep hillsides. The Patapsco River ran swiftly through the town and during periods of rain could become a raging torrent. By the time Joseph arrived, the town was still small but was destined for rapid growth.

For the first few years that his family lived there the Quakers travelled twice a week to Meeting in Elkridge, a town a number of miles down the river. In 1798 Ellicott & Co. donated to the Baltimore Monthly Meeting (they were no longer under the Indian Springs Monthly Meeting) a new meeting house situated on top of a hill in Ellicotts' Mills, along with the title to the property on which it stood. The trip to Elkridge had been inconvenient for the majority of members, especially in Winter, since the Patapsco had to be crossed twice (there was no direct road), and the new meeting house was readily accepted. Although it was in Ellicotts' Mills it was called the "New Elk Ridge Meeting House", and the Particular Meeting continued under the name "Elk Ridge". Ellicotts' Mills was itself sporadically called Elk Ridge also, for a while.

In 1798, in the Federal Direct Tax lists of owners or tenants, and tracts, in Anne Arundel County is listed a Joseph Athenson -- very likely "Atkinson" misspelled since there were no Athensons in the state in the 1790 and 1800 federal censuses. He was a tenant in an 18 by 30 foot one-story stone dwelling on one acre of land on a Mount Unity tract. This property's value was assessed at \$200 and was owned by Ellicott & Company (at this time the sons of the founders.)

At the turn of the century Joseph's family consisted of the following members (all Atkinsons): Joseph (age 36), Rachel (36), Sarah (10), Rachel (9), Ruth (6), Isaac Child (4), Mary (2), Joseph (1), Sarah (67), and Abigail (probably about 26 years old.) According to the federal census of 1800 there was also one free white male between 16 and 26, and one "other" (a free black, most likely.) Another son, Israel, would be born in 1801, and the last son, Amos Gilbert, in 1806. Mary died before the year 1800 was out, at age three, and was the first of the family to be buried in the little cemetery on Quaker Hill. Her tombstone, as well as those of the rest of the family, no longer exists on Quaker Hill, although most of them should certainly be buried there.

The only clue we have of Joseph's occupation at this time is a deed dated 28 October 1801 recording the indenture of an apprentice, Jonathan Randall, of Baltimore County, to a Joseph Atkinson of Anne Arundel County for a period of one year, nine months, and twenty-two days, to

learn "the art, Trade, and Mystery" of a "cordwainer," or shoe- and boot-maker. There was only one head-of-household by the name of Joseph Atkinson listed in the entire state in both the 1800 and 1810 federal censuses. Read the indenture and notice the dearth of rights on the part of the apprentice! Of course, there were some compensations, and only a relatively short hitch til freedom. The practice of craftsmen taking on apprentices was widespread at this time, providing both cheap labor for the master and room, board, and training for the apprentice.

Joseph soon abandoned this trade and in 1804 built an oil-mill, and a carding-mill for wool, on property leased to him by Ellicott & Co. This we learn from Martha Ellicott Tyson's short history, "Settlement of Ellicott's Mills", written around 1865. She also mentions that "it was erected near the intersection of the road to Sandy Spring, with the Baltimore and Frederick turnpike, and was supplied with water from the Wild Cat branch. His business proved to be useful and profitable, and was continued to the time of his death." G. M. Hopkins' 1878 *Atlas, 15 Miles Around Baltimore* remarks parenthetically, of Mrs. Tyson's reference to the "road to Sandy Spring," that it is "now Columbia Turnpike, we presume." These roads are today (1983) called Columbia Road, and Frederick Road (Main Street), and the stream must be that now called "Tiber Creek."

That Joseph Atkinson's mill was built of wood we can conclude from the following story, which appeared in the *Federal Gazette & Baltimore Daily Advertiser* on Wednesday, the 31st of August, 1808.

Distressing Fire. -- about two o'clock on Sunday morning last, the *Oil Mill* of Mr. Joseph Atkinson (10 miles from Baltimore, and near Ellicott's Lower Mills) was discovered on fire. The flame had then spread so far over a building favorable to its rage, that every exertion to save the mill or its contents proved unavailing. In a few hours the unhappy proprietor witnessed the complete destruction of his whole estate -- the entire loss of all present earthly means for the support of an aged mother and a large family.

The mill was probably rebuilt soon after the fire, and this time of stone, but not necessarily at the same place. The new mill was perhaps identical to that described in the *Baltimore American & Commercial Advertiser* on the 20th of August, 1839, when it was sold at auction after Jonathan Ellicott & Sons suffered financial ruin arising from the failure of the Union Bank of Baltimore, in 1834.



No. 14. The STONE MILL formerly known as the "Oil Mill," 33 by 30 feet, two stories and one attic story high. This Mill is situated in Anne Arundel county, within about 100 yards of the depot of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and driven by the water of two small streams, under a head

and fall of about 30 feet. The situation of this property, in the midst of the village, and so convenient to all the facilities of the Railroad, renders it worthy the attention of any one desirous of entering into a mechanical or manufacturing business, where the aid of water power to a limited extent may be required --either in connection with operations in the city or separately, -- There is a set of Wool Carding Machinery, which will be sold with the Mill.

Although the 1830's are two decades past the period in which we are presently concerned, it is only documents and articles from this period, and later, that are as yet available to us, to describe and place the mill. In reading over the material I have already typed I notice that I have neglected to mention what an oil mill is, a fact of which I myself was formerly totally ignorant, and which may not be known to the reader either. The mill produced linseed oil (also known as flaxseed oil). The flax seed was crushed by a heavy toothed stone wheel rolled around on a large circular iron pan. The stone wheel was driven, through a geared mechanism, by water power. Once crushed, the seed still needed to be pressed, to squeeze out the oil, and this was done in a second separate operation. Linseed oil was a marketable product, and was used probably then, as now (albeit it is being replaced by synthetic polymers), in the formulation of paints, varnishes, lacquers, printing ink, and in the making of patent leather and other commodities. Freshly pressed linseed oil has a strong distinctive odor, and only the very aloof could have been in the vicinity of an oil mill without realizing it.

To return to the Atkinson family, the children attended school in a Quaker schoolhouse on "Mount Unity". At this time, in the first decade of the new century, the Baltimore Yearly Meeting was deeply concerned with "the Indian issue". The Indians were being crowded off their homelands by waves of settlers rolling west, and the Quakers attempted to solve the moral dilemma by helping to assimilate the Indian race into the new American culture. This resulted in the placement of several Indian children in the Quaker school. A young Chippaway chief was a schoolmate of the Quaker children in 1806, along with the sons of the two principal chiefs of the Chickasaw nation in 1807.

The eldest Atkinson daughter, Sarah, at the age of eighteen, married Edward Stabler Hough, the son of Samuel and Ann (Stabler) Hough of Loudon County, Virginia, in December of 1807. Their first child, William, was born in 1808, to be followed by Marietta in 1811, and Charles Alexander in 1816.

In the federal census of 1810, the number of family members in the various sex and age brackets is sufficient to account for everybody in the family, with three persons to spare. Daughter Sarah was gone, and mother Sarah and sister Abigail were still with them. Of the three extra persons one was a free white male, 45 years of age or older, another a free white male over 25 but under 44, and the third was an "other" (presumably a free black).

Slavery was another issue on which the Society of Friends had very strong feelings. They considered this hideous practice an abomination, and were a fellow member to violate their principles and purchase a slave, it would be a matter of grave concern. A committee would be appointed by the Monthly Meeting to visit the offender and remonstrate with him. If it appeared that further remonstrance would not persuade him to undo and condemn his deed, then he would be disowned by the Society, in order to preserve their integrity. This disownment happened at least once in the Baltimore Monthly Meeting for the Western District.

Perhaps the most preeminent of the free blacks of his day was Benjamin Banneker, a learned astronomer and publisher of an Almanac, who lived in the vicinity of Ellicotts' Mills at this time, in Oella, on the Baltimore County side of the Patapsco. He was a companion to Andrew Ellicott, the Surveyor, and for a short time aided him in the surveying and planning of the new city of Washington, D.C.

Joseph Atkinson's mother, Sarah, died in September of 1812, at the age of eighty, and was buried at "Elk Ridge", on Quaker Hill. Joseph, Jr. died in September of the following year, nine days shy of his fifteenth birthday, and we are left with no clue, as yet, to the cause.

Ruth married, in June of 1817, to William Wooddy, Jr., who was from Virginia, and they lived in Baltimore where he established a long and successful career as a printer, with a shop near the corner of Market and Calvert streets. William Wooddy printed publications of the Baltimore Yearly Meeting from 1825 to 1850, as well as those of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in addition to handbills, almanacs, etc. Ruth and William Wooddy had at least seven children, of whom four died young, and two of the remaining three sons died as young men, at ages 25 and 32.

In May of 1819, Isaac married Amelia C. Stables, of Baltimore. They had at least two children; Joseph, who may have been born in 1820, and Margaret, born in 1824.

In January of 1820 Joseph Atkinson submitted for publication an article to the *Baltimore Morning Chronicle*, concerning a discovery he had made by accident the previous year. His article was reprinted in the (Washington) *Daily National Intelligencer* on Tuesday, the 1st of February, 1820.

Spontaneous Combustion. -- At my mills there was an iron kettle, used for holding ashes--it had remained with ashes in from the 5th mo. to the 9th mo at which time flaxseed oil was by accident spilled into the ashes; in about 24 hours the ashes were found to be on fire, and wishing to have it fully ascertained, whether it was the oil which occasioned the ashes to take fire, I filled a kettle with cold dry ashes, in which I poured a pint of flaxseed oil, and in 24 hours I examined it, and found that, as far as the oil had penetrated, the ashes were in a state of combustion,

and, on applying some shavings and chips of wood, it immediately caused them to blaze.

From an apprehension that many buildings have been consumed by fires from the foregoing cause, I have been induced to give publicity to the fact.

JOSEPH ATKINSON.

Ellicott's Patapsco Mills,
1 mo. 22d, 1820.

The year 1820 is also that in which the federal census provides us another record of the family status, and we find eight members, four of whom are probably Joseph, Rachel, Rachel, and Amos, (who are 57, 57, 29, and 14 years of age respectively). The four left (all free whites) are; a male, 16 to 25, another under 10, a female, 16 to 25, and a second, 10 to 15. Possibilities are: Isaac (25), with wife Amelia and son Joseph; and Israel (19). The girl of age 10 to 15 is not known. Two of the family members were engaged in a profession, which was "manufactures".

Sarah died in August of 1823 at the age of thirty-four, leaving her husband and apparently three children.

Earlier in 1823, in March, a Baltimore City deed records the transfer of property from Ellicott & Co. (sons of the founders) to another group of four, three of whom are Ellicotts, (and probably grandsons of the founders), which ascertains that Joseph Atkinson had been leasing both the oil mill and his dwelling house in Ellicotts' Mills from Ellicott & Co., and continued to do so under the new owners. Isaac also leased his dwelling house from Ellicott & Co. A Baltimore County deed from 1839, at which time the property finally left the Ellicott family, informs us of the size of the mill property -- "three acres two roods and twenty and one half square perches more or less".

In the late 1820's new excitement was generated in Ellicotts' Mills. Baltimore merchants had become aware that the era of transportation of the wealth of commodities from the West via horse-drawn wagons along the turnpikes and toll-roads was drawing to a close. The Erie Canal had commenced operation in 1825, and New York merchants were prospering. Other canals were under construction in Pennsylvania, and, to the dismay of the Baltimoreans, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company revealed that its canal would terminate not in Baltimore, as these merchants had thought, but instead in Washington. England, at this time, had been experimenting with railroads, and a group of enterprising Baltimore merchants considered this means of retaining their place among important commercial ports. As a result, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company was chartered in February of 1827.

Stock was put on sale and the project captivated the public mind. Nearly every citizen bought stock. On the fourth of July, 1828, an immense celebration on the edge of town launched the construction. On this same day, in Washington, to an equal degree of public mania, the C & O Canal was also started. The race was on!

Joseph Atkinson did not live to see this gala event. He had died on the 26th of February, 1828, at the age of sixty-four. He had lived to witness the American Revolution and the transformation from colony to independent nation, and the emergence to prominence of our country's forefathers. He had lived in Ellicotts' Mills for thirty-six years and had seen it rapidly progress as a mill town, and he presumably now lies there in an unmarked grave somewhere on Quaker Hill.

Before the first leg of the railroad, from Baltimore to Ellicotts' Mills, was put into service (on May 24th, 1830), Joseph and Rachel's daughter, Rachel, and also Edward Hough, died. Edward Hough died at age 43 in September of 1829 at Ellicotts' Two Mile Mills, in Ellicott City (Ellicotts' Mills), and Rachel died at age 39 in March of 1830 at the residence of her late father, in Ellicotts' Mills.

The Oil Mill continued in operation after the death of Joseph, as it was included in a list of mills along the Patapsco River in a travelogue on the Baltimore area by Charles Varle, published in 1833. He wrote, "Opposite the excellent tavern of Mr. M'Laughlin, on a small branch running into the Patapsco, stands *Atkinson's Oil Mill*." There was a James Atkinson in the fifth Election District of Anne Arundel County in 1820 and 1830, who may have been Joseph's brother by that name. He was over 45 years old in 1820 and from 50 to 59 in 1830. It may have been he who was running the mill when the travelogue was written, or it may have been one of Joseph's sons.

There were two Israel Atkinsons in the Baltimore area at this time and the identification of one, rather than the other, as Joseph's son is somewhat shaky. The distinction rests on one having the middle name Silver (Joseph's mother's maiden name), and on a record of Joseph and Rachel's son Israel being disowned, on September 4th, 1845, by the Baltimore Monthly Meeting for the Western District, which initiated action on this case on May 5th after having been informed that Israel had had his marriage accomplished by the assistance of a hireling (paid) minister, contrary to their rules of discipline. An Israel S. Atkinson, who was married to Ann P. Crandall on January 15th, 1845 (by the Reverend Mr. Atkinson), is likely the one with whom the Baltimore Monthly Meeting was concerned. He may be the same Israel Silver Atkinson who married Christiana Auld on January 23rd, 1833. The other Israel Atkinson married Mary Jane Lewis on January 14th, 1837, and was also a member of the Baltimore Monthly Meeting for the Western District. In 1850 this Israel Atkinson was still married to Mary and was living in Harford County. He too was born around 1801, but in Pennsylvania, and was a shoemaker in 1850. In 1860 he and Mary were in Baltimore. Israel, Joseph and Rachel's son, according to the Baltimore Monthly Meeting records, died August 12th, 1866, and was buried in the "Patapsco" burying ground, which I believe is one that lies off Harford Road, in Baltimore. One could, of course, go there and see who lies beside him.

Isaac was appointed Constable for the fifth Election District in Anne Arundel County on the 26th of March, 1834. (Refer to the deed, which is included at the end, for details.) Soon after this appointment Isaac became a subject of concern in the Baltimore Monthly Meeting (Western District). Recorded in the minutes of that Meeting for the four months starting in June are the following entries:

6th of 6th month 1834 - "Elk Ridge Preparative informs that Isaac C. Atkinson is in the habit of drinking spiritous liquors to excess and wholly neglects the attendance of our meetings. Evan Thomas and Ezra Fell are appointed to Treat with him on account and report to next meeting."

11th of 7th month 1834 - "The committee to treat with Isaac C. Atkinson reported that they thought further labour with him would be unavailing -- they were continued to prepare a Testimony against him if they should see no cause to forbear and produce it to our next meeting."

8th of 8th month 1834 - "The committee to prepare a Testimony against Isaac C. Atkinson produced the following which being read and considered was directed to be Signed on behalf of the Meeting. The committee are continued to proceed as our discipline directs and report to our next meeting. viz.

"Isaac C. Atkinson a member of this meeting being in the practice of the intemperate use of spiritous Liquors + of wholly neglecting the attendance of our religious meetings and having been Treated with an account of these deviations from the good order established amongst us without the desired effect, we therefore Disown him from membership with us. Signed by direction and on behalf of the Monthly Meeting of Balt^o for the Western District held the 8th of 8th Month 1834."

Jos Turner. Clk.

5th of 9th month 1834 - "The friends continued to proceed as our discipline directs in the case of Isaac C. Atkinson reported they had performed the service. They were released."

Rachel Atkinson, Joseph's widow, died the following year, on 2nd day (Monday) evening, the 25th of May, 1835, in her 73rd year, at the residence of her son Isaac C., in Ellicotts' Mills. She had died one year too soon to see her youngest son, Amos Gilbert, marry. She was buried in Ellicotts' Mills.

Acknowledgements

My thanks to the following people for their contributions:

John Edward Atkinson, for allowing me to copy the marriage certificate, and to Dorothy Atkinson and Philip Atkinson for their help in obtaining it.

John W. McGrain, who for twenty years has been researching and writing about yesteryear's mills in Baltimore County, for graciously and unhesitatingly donating his file on Atkinson's Oil Mill.

Janet and Gene Albrecht, who now live on Quaker Hill, for permitting me to tromp over their property searching in vain for tombstones.

I must also mention that the people at the following historical societies, among many others, have been most courteous and especially helpful: Friends' Historical Library at Swarthmore College, Howard County Historical Society, Maryland Historical Society, and Maryland Hall of Records.

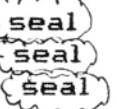
Ex.^d This Indenture, Witnesseth that Jonathan Randall of Baltimore County State of Maryland hath put himself and by these presents, with the consent of his father Johnsey Randall doth voluntarily, and of his own free will and accord put himself apprentice to Joseph Atkinson of Anne Arundel County State aforesaid cordwainer to learn his art, Trade and Mystery and after the manner of an apprentice to serve him the said Atkinson his heirs executors administrators or assigns from the day of the date hereof, for and during, and to the full end and Term of one year and nine months and Twenty two days to be fully compleat and ended which Term the said apprentice, his said master faithfully shall serve, his secrets keep, his lawful commands every where readily obey. He shall do no damage to his said master, nor see it done by others, without letting or giving notice thereof to his master. He shall not waste his said master's goods, nor lend them unlawfully to any. He shall not contract matrimony within the said Term. He shall not play at cards, dice, or any other unlawful game, whereby his said master may have damage. With his own goods, nor the goods of others, without license from his said master, he shall neither buy nor sell. He shall not absent himself day nor night from his said master's service, without his leave: Nor haunt ale houses Taverns of Play houses: but in all things behave himself as a faithful apprentice ought to do, during, the said Term. And the said master shall use the utmost of his endeavor to teach, or cause to be taught or instructed, the said apprentice, in the trade or mystery of making shoes and boots and teach him or cause him to be taught to Cypher through the several rules in arrithmetick as far as the rule of Three and procure and provide for him sufficient meat drink, apparell lodging and washing fitting for an apprentice, during the term of one year and nine months and Twenty two days and at the expiration thereof give unto the said apprentice freedom dues according to the Custom of the County. And for the performance of all and singular the covenants and agreements aforesaid, the said parties bind themselves each unto the other, firmly by these presents. In witness whereof, the said parties have interchangeably set their hands and seals hereunto, dated the Twenty eight day of October anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and one 1801.

signed Sealed and delivered

In the presence of and acknowledged before

D Carroll Justice of the peace for Balt.^e Coty

} Jonathan Randall
Johnsey ^{his} Randall
Joseph Atkinson ^{mark}



On the back of the aforegoing was thus endorsed Niq [?] State of Maryland Baltimore County Js [?] I hereby Certify to all whom it doth or may concern that Daniel Carroll Gentleman before whom the within acknowledgement was taken and who hath thereto subscribed his name was at the time of so doing a Justice of the peace in and for the County aforesaid duly commissioned and sworn and to all whose acts as such due faith and credit is and ought to be given as well in Courts of Justice as these out -



In Testimony whereof I have hereto set my hand and affixed the seal of my Office this Twenty eighth day of October Eighteen hundred and one

W^m Gibson Clk of

Recorded 24th November 1801 -

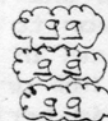
Baltimore County Court

Maryland. Sc. Know all men by these presents, that we Isaac C. Atkinson, James Martin and Elisha D Jones, of Anne Arundel County in the State of Maryland are held and firmly bound unto the State of Maryland, in the full and just sum of Eight hundred dollars current money, to be paid to the said State of Maryland. To the which payment well and truly to be made and done, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals, and dated this twenty-sixth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty four.

The Condition of the above obligation is such, that if the above bounden Isaac C. Atkinson appointed a Constable in the fifth Election District in Anne Arundel County, do and shall well and faithfully execute the same office in all things appertaining thereto, and shall well and faithfully execute all warrants, and other process to him directed and delivered, and shall also well and truly pay and deliver to the person or persons entitled to receive the same, all sum or sums of money, tobacco, goods and chattels or other property by him levied, seized or taken, agreeably to the directions of the said warrant or process under which the same shall have been levied, seized or taken, also shall keep and detain in safe custody, all and every person or persons committed to his custody, or by him taken in Execution, without suffering them, or any of them, to escape or depart from his custody, and shall also well and truly execute and perform the several duties required of or imposed upon him by the laws of this state, then this obligation to be void and of none effect, else to remain in full force and virtue in law.

Signed, sealed and delivered, in
the presence of
Chas Baldwin

Isaac C. Atkinson
James Martin
Elisha ^{his} D Jones
mark



Anne Arundel County, to wit: On this twenty sixth day of March in the year of our Lord one Thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, before the subscriber, one of the State of Maryland's Justices of the peace in and for said County appear Isacc C. Atkinson and makes oath that he will faithfully and honestly serve in the office of Constable for the fifth Election District in Anne Arundel County, and will well and truly according to his power, skill and knowledge, perform and execute the duties belonging to the office of Constable so long as he shall continue in such office, and that he will, to the best of his ability, perform all the duties required of him by the act relating to negroes, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned, and the several supplements thereto, without favour, affection or partiality.

Sworn before

Cha. G. Baldwin

Approved Leonard Inglehart, Prest.

Recorded the 24th day of April 1834.

Joseph Atkinson

- b. 8 Sept. 1763^H, prob. Bristol, Penn.
- d. 24 Feb. 1828, at age 64, prob. at Ellicotts' Mills, Md.^F

m. Rachel Child, 22 July 1788, Plumstead, Penn.^M

- b. 9 Feb. 1763^H, prob. Buckingham, Penn.
- d. 25 May 1835 (died^R and buried^G at Ellicotts' Mills), age 72

Sarah^H

- b. 12 Feb. 1789^H, prob. Plumstead, Penn.
- d. 11 Aug. 1823^G, at age 34, buried at Elk Ridge^I (Ellicotts' Mills)

m. Edward Stabler Hough, 16 Dec. 1807, "at Elkridge"^I

- b. 1784^N, prob. Loudon County, Va.
- d. 1 Sept. 1829, age 43, at Ellicott City^Z

William S., b. 2 Sept. 1808, d. 8 June 1866^N, age 57

Marietta S., b. 11 Oct. 1811^I

Charles Alexander, b. 22 May 1816^I

Any others unknown

Rachel^H

- b. 25 Sept. 1790^H, prob. Londongrove, Penn.
- d. 4 Mar. 1830, Ellicotts' Mills^G, unmarried, age 39

Ruth B.^I

- b. 3 May 1793^H, prob. Ellicotts' Mills
- d.
- m. William^L Woody, Jr.^I, 12 June 1817^W
- b.
- d.

Joseph Atkinson^L, b. 13 Jan. 1819, d. 23 Oct. 1851^O, age 32.

William Wallace A., b. ~1821, d. 24 Dec. 1826^V, age 5.

Emily, b. ~1824, d. 8 Dec. 1826^X, age 2.

Richard Henry, b. 26 Aug. 1826, d. 15 Apr. 1852^O, age 25

William Edward, b. 26 July 1829^O, still living 1850.

Thomas, b. 29 Feb. 1831 (sic), d. 14 Mar. 1831^O, age 14 days?

Mary Anna Lavinia, b. 6 June 1834, d. 30 Mar. 1840^O, age 5

Any others unknown

Isaac Child^M

- b. 1 Mar. 1795^H, prob. Ellicotts' Mills
- d.
- m. Amelia C. Stables, 4 May 1819, of Balto.^V
- Joseph, b. ~1820?, d. 13 June 1887^F, age 67?
- Margaret, b. 3 June 1824, d. 13 Sept. 1891^F, age 67
- Any others unknown

Mary^H

- b. 6 Mar. 1797^H, prob. Ellicotts' Mills
- d. 17 Aug. 1800^N, buried at Elk Ridge^F (Ellicotts Mills), age 2

Joseph^H

- b. 6 Oct. 1798^H, prob. Ellicotts' Mills
- d. 27 Sept. 1813, buried at Elk Ridge^F (Ellicotts Mills), age 14

Israel^H (Silver?)^T

- b. 11 Jan. 1801^H, prob. Ellicotts' Mills
- d. 12 Aug. 1866, buried in Patapsco Burying Ground, Harford Rd., Balto., age 65
- m. (prob.) Christiana Auld, 23 Jan. 1833, of Balto.^T
- m. (prob.) Ann P. Crandall, 15 Jan. 1845^U

Any children by either wife unknown

Amos^H Gilbert

- b. 27 Apr. 1806^H, prob. Ellicotts' Mills
- d. 2 Jan. 1852^F, prob. Ellicotts Mills, age 45
- m. Anna Maria Louisa Kirk, 5 Apr. 1836, prob. in D.C.
- b. ~1810, D.C.
- d. ~1873, 'the 64 year of her age', prob. Ellicott City
- Robert Mitchel, b. 22 June 1837, d.
- George Edward, b. 18 Aug. 1838, d. 2 Sept. 1850, age 12
- Joseph Ellis, b. 24 Aug. 1840, d. 21 Sept. 1841, age 13 months
- Virginia Ellen, b. 14 Apr. 1842, d. 1 Aug. 1843, age 15 months
- (George) Washington, b. 23 Oct. 1844, d. 11 Apr. 1868, age 23
- Charles Hough, b. 12 May 1847, d. 8 Feb. 1918, age 70
- Amos G., b. 21 Feb. 1850, d. 26 Dec. 1884, age 34

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- A. 1790 US Census, London Grove Twp., Chester Co., Pa., p. 67, Joseph Atkinson.
 - B. 1800 US Census, Anne Arundel Co., Md., p. 76, Joseph Atkinson.
 - C. 1810 US Census, Anne Arundel Co., Md., p. 452, Joseph Atkinson.
 - D. 1820 US Census, 5th Dist., Anne Arundel Co., Md., p. 349, Joseph Atkinson.
 - E. 1830 US Census, 5th Dist., Anne Arundel Co., Md., p. 145, Isaac C. Atkinson.
 - F. Balto. Monthly Meeting, Deceased Members, 1647-1890 (Friends Records, Swarthmore College Friends' Hist. Lib.)
 - G. Balto. Monthly Mtg., Births and Burials (membership) 1805-1844 (Swarthmore).
 - H. Book 52, Records of Balto. Mo. Mtg., 1792-1807; East'n Dist. 1807-1812 (Swarthmore).
 - I. Balto. Mo. Mtg. Western Dist. Membership (Book A) 1807-1837 (Swarthmore).
 - J. Records of Balto. Mo. Mtg. for the Western Dist., Membership (Book B) 1837 to 1852 (Swarthmore).
 - K. Death notice, Balto. Sun, 3 Apr. 1840, p. 2.
 - L. Tombstones, Quaker Hill Burying Ground, Ellicott City.
 - M. Marriage cert., Joseph Atkinson-Rachel Child.
 - N. Hough in Loudon County, Virginia 1744-1850, Orville Louis Hough, Denver, Colorado, 1974.
 - O. Balto. Mo. Mtg. Western Dist. Membership (Book B), 1837-1852 (Swarthmore).
 - P. Obit., Balto. American, 27 Feb. 1828.
 - Q. Obit., Federal Gazette, 15 Aug. 1823, ("consort of Edward S. Hough".)
 - R. Obits., Balto. American, 30 May 1835, and Balto. Republican, 1 June 1835.
 - S. Obit., Balto. American, 6 Mar. 1830.
 - T. Marriage announce., Balto. American, 26 Jan. 1833, (Israel Silver Atkinson, & both of Balto.)
 - U. Marriage record, B.M.L., (Israel S. Atkinson.)
 - V. Marriage announces., Fed. Gazette, 18 June 1817 (daught. Of Joseph Atk., of Elk Ridge), & Balto. Amer., 19 June 1817.
 - X. Obit., Balto. American, 12 Dec. 1826.
 - Y. Obit., Balto. American, 25 Dec. 1826.
 - Z. Obit., Balto. American, 2 Sept. 1829, (d. at "Ellicott's Two Mile Mills, Ellicott City.")

Wheras

(now State)

Joseph Atkinson Son of Joseph Atkinson late of the Township of Bristol, County of Bucks and Province[^] of Pennsylvania Deceas'd; and Rachel Child Daughter of Isaac Child late of the Township of Abington, County of Philadelphia^(now Montgomery) and State Aforesaid likewise Deceas'd; Having Declared their Intentions of Marriage with Each Other before several Monthly Meetings of the People called Quakers held at Buckingham, According to the good Order used amongst Them; And no Obstructions appearing, Their said Proposals of Marriage were Allowed of by the said Meeting.

Now These are to Certify all Whom it may Concern, That for the full Accomplishing Their said Intentions this Twenty second Day of the fifth Month in the Year of our Lord one Thousand seven Hundred and eighty Eight, They the said Joseph Atkinson and Rachel Child Appeared in a Public Meeting of the said People met together at their Usual Meeting House in Plumstead in the County of Bucks Aforesaid; And the^{said} Joseph Atkinson taking the said Rachel Child by the Hand, Did in a solemn Manner Openly Declare that He took her the said Rachel Child to be His Wife, Promising Through Divine Assistance to be unto Her a loving and Faithful Husband until Death should separate Them:

(or Words to that Purpose) And Then and There in the Same Assembly, the said Rachel Child Did in like Manner Declare, that She took the said Joseph Atkinson to be Her Husband, Promising Through Divine Assistance to be unto Him a loving and a Faithful Wife until Death should separate Them: (or Words to that Effect.) **And—**

Moreover They the said Joseph Atkinson and Rachel Child, She According to the Custom of Marriage Assuming the Name of Her Husband, as a Further Confirmation Thereof, Did Then and there Set Their Hands.

And We whose Names are hereunder also Subscribed, being Present at the Solemnization of the said Marriage and Superscription, have as Witnesses Thereunto set our Hands the Day and Year above Written.

Lord

Joseph Pickering

Tacy Ellicott

Hannah Evans

Esther Ellicott

Joseph Atkinson

John Shaw

Jonathan Shaw

Margaret Shepherd

Amos Brown

Rachel Atkinson

Joseph Wright

Robert Kirkbride

Martha Brown

Martha Fenton

Rachel Brown

Johnathan Fell

Hannah Kirkbride

Cornelias Shepherd

Grace Fell

John Brown

Joseph Rich Jr.

Daniel Stradling

Mary Child

James Evans

Ruth Child

Johnathan Shaw Junr

John Townsend

Hannah Child

Rebecca Shaw

Jonathan Child

Joseph Shaw

Sarah Shaw

Sarah Shaw

Isaac Child

Thomas Shaw

Mary Goode

Sarah Shaw

Mathias Brown

Joseph White

Rachel Michener

Sarah Michener

Margaret Brown

Andrew Ellicott

William Bradshaw

Martha Michener

Israel Child

Rebecca Wilson

Jonathan Shepherd

Margaret Good

Jonathan Brown

Mary Plumley

Deborah Michener