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*H. F. Andrews*





# HISTORY

OF THE

# HAMLIN FAMILY

WITH

GENEALOGIES OF EARLY SETTLERS OF  
THE NAME IN AMERICA.

1639—1894.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME. EARLY ACCOUNT OF THE FAMILY  
IN ENGLAND. COATS OF ARMS, CRESTS, ETC. FIRST SET-  
TLEMENTS IN AMERICA. SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF  
THE REVOLUTION, WAR OF 1812, MEXICAN WAR  
AND OF THE REBELLION. STATESMEN, LAW-  
YERS, CLERGYMEN, PHYSICIANS, MER-  
CHANTS, BANKERS, EDUCATORS,  
ETC., ETC.

*TO BE PUBLISHED PERIODICALLY.*

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## PART ONE.

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COMMENCING THE GENEALOGY OF JAMES HAMBLEN, OF BARN-  
STABLE, MASSACHUSETTS, 1639, WITH FIRST FOUR GEN-  
ERATIONS IN AMERICA, WITH COPIES OF WILLS, ETC.,  
AND COLLATERAL PEDIGREES.

BY

H. FRANKLIN ANDREWS.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
AUDUBON, IOWA.

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EXIRA, IOWA,  
GEORGE W. GUERNSEY,  
1894.

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## PREFACE.

“It has been asserted that ‘he who careth not whence he came, careth little whither he goeth.’” \* \* \* “Indifference as to the origin of their family is really felt by few; for the pride of ancestry seems to be innate in nearly every one; those only affect to despise it who are ignorant of their descent, and can lay claim to no hereditary insignia of honor—practically expressing the sentiment of Montaigne: ‘If we cannot attain to greatness ourselves, let us have our revenge by railing at it in others.’”

“Gibbon in his autobiography, very justly remarks: ‘A lively desire of knowing and recording our ancestors, so generally prevails, that it must depend on the influence of some common principle in the minds of men. We seem to have lived in the persons of our forefathers; it is the labor and reward of vanity, to extend the term of this ideal longevity. The satirist may laugh, the philosopher may preach; but Reason herself will respect the prejudices and the habits which have been consecrated by the experience of mankind. Few there are who can seriously despise in others an advantage of which they are secretly ambitious to partake. The knowledge of our own family from a remote period will always be esteemed as an abstract pre-eminence, since it can never be promiscuously enjoyed. If we read of some illustrious line, so ancient that it has no beginning, so worthy that it ought to have no end, we sympathize in its various fortunes; nor can we blame the generous enthusiasm, or the harmless vanity, of those who are allied to the honours of its name.’”

“Throughout the struggle with the Royalists, Oliver Cromwell and his adherents affected to ridicule that dignity which a long and unbroken line of ancestry undoubtedly confers; but no sooner was the Protector firmly established in his position, than he assumed almost every kingly function. \* \* \* It appears that an expense of nearly 1,600 l. was incurred for the banners, standards, pennons, badges, etc., displayed at his funeral. So too, at the period of the great Revolution in France, all distinctions of rank and title were abrogated—even that of ‘Monsieur;’ but in a short time a new *noblesse* arose—not constructed

out of the old aristocratic party, but as Madam de Stael observes, of the partisans of equality. And this process of spontaneous creation of superior rank has always existed, and must continue to exist, amongst all people, and in all ages, as long as the power which wealth or ability naturally exercises, is acknowledged." [Cussan's Handbook of Heraldry.]

The desire to perpetuate the history of the race is as old as civilization, and is an instinct implanted in the human mind. Genealogy may be said to be the insignia of civilization. Moses, the Jewish writer, ruler, statesman and law giver; the great landmark in civilization, wisely recorded the pedigrees of his people; the idea is ennobling. A proper regard for ancestors, and desire to perpetuate their memories and good acts, tends to the elevation of mankind. It is a line of demarkation between barbarism and enlightenment.

Various methods have been devised, for preserving such records; from the earliest periods of known history the monument has been erected in memory of the dead; the arts of the sculptor and the painter, and the pen of the historian and the poet, have vied to record and transmit the achievements of mankind.

The people from whom we descend in Europe; in Germany, France, the British Islands and elsewhere, have compiled volumes of records in recording the lives and acts of our ancestors in ages past; not in the systematic form of the histories and biographies of to-day, but in the records of government and business affairs. The thirst for more particulars, concerning our individual progenitors is never fully satisfied.

To the Christian Church of those countries we are indebted for much of their particular records, which have been preserved, and may still be found; three principal events in their lives; births, marriages and deaths, were subjects of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, belonging to the duties of the Church, rather than to the State department of government. Church and State in those days were united, married, so to speak.

These laws, rules and regulations of society were brought from the mother countries to this country by the first settlers, and were generally retained and observed here until after the Revolution. That period seems to have marked a change in our public affairs to a large degree; as following it occurred the divorce of Church from State in this country; materially changing and affecting our legislation and customs touching the laws of marriage, estates, descent and kindred subjects; duties which before were performed by the Church, as matters of law, were taken cognizance of by the civil magistrates, officers and the courts of law. It is safe to say that the present American system of preserving the genealogies or pedigrees of the people, by our public rec-

ords, is far from perfect: not so good as it could be, and as it should be made. Subsequent to the Revolution, our people were hostile to the mother country; the name of anything "British" was repugnant; there was a spirit of Americanizing everything in this country; and perhaps our institutions, derived from English sources, may have, to some extent, unwisely suffered by the attempts at reform.

This period also marks large emigrations from the old colonies to the new territories in the west; families frequently were literally dismembered, broken up, and the members lost to each other; the people of today in the west, descendants of the old Puritan stock, from the highest to the lowest stations in society, have vague traditions that their ancestors came from Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, etc.; but very few can tell even the name or nativity of their ancestors beyond their grandfathers, which is as far back as most can go. A noted individual recently remarked, that he did not know so much about his pedigree, as he did that of his horses. This is a remarkable condition of society, and is not much improvement in this intellectual age in which we live, of schools, colleges, etc., over the custom of our ancestors hundreds of years ago, and not nearly equal to the records of the old Jews in this respect.

This may be accounted for when we reflect that our people in many instances have been too poor in new settlements to give proper attention to the subject of family history; the struggle was first to secure homes and the necessary comforts of life, government, schools, churches, manufactories, commerce, transportation, roads, etc.

It is encouraging however to note of later years that considerable attention has been devoted to the study and compilation of the history and genealogies of the early settlers of America, especially of that portion within the limits of the United States.

One of the great sources from which data for this purpose is derived, is found in the fact that, England kept accurate records at their custom houses during the first settlement of this country, of all people who departed from their ports, with their rank or station in society; to enable the government to claim and exercise dominion over the new countries, where their subjects settled. A fierce rivalry existed at that period, for power and dominion in the new continent, especially between England, France and Spain. An American of today who can trace his lineage to one of the early settlers of that period, may with hope of success consult the records of departures from England, which have been compiled in various forms, to find the name of the ship and date of passage, in which his ancestor emigrated to America,—for we are all foreigners. When this is found it may be the source of discovering the residence in England of the progenitor, as well as of other facts concerning the family history.

Many attempts, with greater or less degrees of success, have been made to collect and compile the history of the Hamlins in America, and some have sought their history in England; to name even, all who have devoted attention to the subject would require more space than I shall attempt to devote.

Two individuals in particular, require more than a passing notice. The late David Hamblen, a Boston merchant, was perhaps the first to make an extended research for the family history, commencing about 1845, and continuing until his death in 1855; he collected and compiled a manuscript of many families, down to his time, promiscuously arranged; some of his work was published in the *New England Gen. Hist. Register*, Boston. It is said that he undertook this labor, hoping to assist in recovering a large estate in abeyance in England, which belonged to the Hamlins in this country. His manuscripts were kindly placed in possession of the writer for use in this work by his son, David Hamblen, Jr., Esq., of Boston.

The late Amos Otis, genealogist of the early Barnstable, Mass., families, compiled a record of the early generations of the descendants of James Hamblen, of Barnstable, who settled there in 1639.

Great credit is due to these gentlemen for their labors, which have been of invaluable assistance in collecting and compiling this work.

The labors of the writer have been to collect, and systematically arrange by generations, chronologically, as nearly as convenient, the descendants of the several individuals bearing the family name of Hamlin, (with its various spellings,) who settled in the territory now embraced in the United States, during the period of its early settlement.

From its nature such a work can never be finished. It is ever continuing; but the present work has reached such proportions as warrants its publication, to insure its preservation and to place it before those interested in the subject.

Aside from the sources mentioned, the data for this work has been secured by years of laborious, patient correspondence by letter to all parts of this, and to other countries. Histories, biographies, genealogies, public records of the United States, of the several states, of counties, cities and towns; monuments, gravestones, private records and writings, family bibles, old wills, deeds and other documents, traditions and every source of information which thought and study could devise, have been consulted and forced to yield their evidence to this object. The amount of labor required to collect and compile a work of this character and extent is simply stupendous. It must not be supposed for a moment that the records contained in this work were discovered in their present form, especially the earlier records; but the facts consti-

tuting the sketch of an individual or family have been, in many instances, secured or ascertained from widely different sources, a fragment here and another there; many of the articles have been repeatedly re-written, as new facts were discovered.

While the work is believed to be generally correct; no one is more sensible of the fact than the author, that a work collected and compiled as this has been, must contain many unavoidable errors, especially as to dates, etc. It will be a favor, if errors of any kind are pointed out, that they may be corrected in future.

It is a special subject of regret, that the records of many families have not been supplied for this work, and that there are still so many indifferent to the importance of making a complete record, as far as it can be done; it is earnestly hoped that before the whole work passes through the press, that the missing family records, as far as possible, will be placed in possession of the author, that they may occupy their proper places in the history.

This record has not been prepared so much for the information of the public, as for the use of the members of this numerous and widely separated family, and to furnish proof of the relationship existing between them. We have endeavored to describe our kinsmen as we have found them, in their every day lives, rather than distort their true character by presenting them in the guise of fulsome praise. That personal sketches have been too meagre in many instances, is due to the sole fact that the writer has been absolutely unable to obtain facts upon which to base them. Many of the kinsmen have been over modest in declining to supply this information.

During the progress of this work many delightful acquaintances have been formed; with few exception, the requests for records and sketches have uniformly met with kind and courteous treatment, where responses have been received; the kinsmen everywhere have our kindest wishes, for which we again thank one and all for favors received; space forbids us to mention each individually. This number will bring the descendants of James Haublen, of Barnstable, down to about the period of the Revolution, or to the fifth generation. The introductory chapter should not fail to interest every Haubin in America of English descent, without regard to which branch of the family he may descend.

Believing that this work, if completed, will be the means of reviving the acquaintance between remote branches of a great family, and of presenting to the present generation and to those unborn, correct information concerning their ancestors; their characters, customs, religion, politics, etc., I submit for their respectful consideration this first number, or part of the history, believing it to contain all that has been

claimed for it, trusting that it may be received in the friendly spirit in which it is given. My greatest desire is to see the work creditably completed. Whether the publication shall be continued, must rest entirely upon the patronage with which the present number is received. If it shall prove satisfactory, a second number, embracing the fifth and sixth generations of the descendants of James Hamblen, of Barnstable, can be issued in the near future.

With kind regards to all, I am very truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "H. F. Andrews". The signature is written in dark ink and is underlined with a single, long, sweeping horizontal stroke.

Audubon, Iowa, December, 1894.



## THE HAMLIN FAMILY

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This is one of the great representative families of the United States; as well as of England, for the last eight hundred years; they are said to be numerous in France; and descendants of French and English origin are found in Canada.

Their origin, far back in the past, is obscure; but evidences point to German ancestry.

One of the earliest records of the name is found in "The Roll of Battel Abbey."

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### "THE ROLL OF BATTEL ABBEY."

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Lower, in his work on English Surnames, says: \* \* "I cannot better introduce it to the reader than by citing the Rev. Mark Noble's curious and valuable 'Dissertation on the Various Changes in the Families of England Since the Conquest,' prefixed to his History of the College of Arms:"

"Those who had fought under the ducal banners (at Hastings) took every possible means to have their names well known and remembered by future ages, not only because they and their descendants would by it be enabled to plead for favours from the reigning family, and an assuring to themselves the estates they had gained, but also from the pride inherent in human nature as founders of families in a country they had won by their prowess. For these reasons the name of every person of any consideration was written upon a Roll, and hung up in the Abbey of Battel."\*

"As the persons there mentioned were the patriarchs of most of the English gentry for many ages, and of many of our chief nobility at the present day, it will not be improper to examine into the authenticity of this roll of names; for different authors have given some a

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\* "William ordered the erection of a monastery on the very spot where he had gained that decided victory which gave him the crown of England, from which circumstance it was called BATTEL ABBEY."

greater and some a less number. As to the orthography, it is of little consequence; the spelling of names was not at that time, nor for many ages afterwards fixed; every one writing them as he pleased.' "

"Grafton, in his Chronicle, has given very many names, which he received from Clarenceux, king at arms, and out of John Harding's Chronicles, with others. Holinshed mentions upwards of six hundred; Stow, in his Chronicle, only four hundred and seven; Thomas Scriven, Esq., still fewer. Fuller, in his Church History, has copied them, but does not mention who Mr. Scriven was, nor from whence that gentleman took them. Foxe, in his Acts and Monuments, has also given in a list of the names of William's officers and great men; but these, Fuller thinks, were not collected by Foxe. This catalogue of names is valuable, however, because the initials of the Christian names are given. The great difference made in these collections naturally leads us to suspect that many omissions are made in some, and that numbers of names have been put in others to please individuals. Sir William Dugdale openly accuses the monks of Battel of flattery, from having inserted the names of persons whose ancestors were never at the Conquest. Guilliam Tayleur, a Norman historian, who could not have had any communication with the monks of Battel, has also published the muster-roll, which was called over after the battle of Hastings.' "

"In the foregoing enumeration of the copies of this famous Roll, the writer does not mention Leland's copy, nor that of Dugdale. It is remarkable that although many, perhaps the majority of the names occur in all the copies, others occur in one or two only; and the difference between the copies is such as to render all attempts at collation useless. As my object is to give names said to have been introduced into this country by the Norman Conquest, rather than a critical inquiry into the authenticity of the several lists, I shall lay before the reader three of the latter, namely, those of Leland, Holinshed and Foxe, adding *en passant*, such notes and observations as may seem useful in illustration of the subject.' "

"The original Roll, compiled by the monks of Battel, was hung up in their monastery, beneath the following Latin verses: ' "

"Dicitur a bello, Bellum locus hic, quia bello  
 Angligenar victi, sunt hic in morte relict;  
 Martyris in Christi festo cecidere Calixti;  
 Sexagenus erat sextus millesimus annus  
 Cum pereunt Angli stella monstrante Cometa.' "

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\* "The day after the battell, very early in the morning, O. lo, Bishop of Bai-oux, sung masse for those that were departed. The duke, after that, desirous to know the estate of his battell, and what people he had therein lost and were slaine, he caused to come unto him a clerk, that had written their names when they had embarked at S. Valeries, and commanded him to call them all by their names, who called them that had bin at the batell, and passed the seas with Duke William.' (John Foxe, Acts and Mon.) "

*Id est*

“ ‘This place is called Battel, because the  
English, slain in war, were here left dead.  
They fell on the day of the feast of Christ’s martyr, Calixtus.  
It was the year one thousand and sixty-six  
When the English perished, a great comet being visible at the  
time(?)’ ”

“ ‘A metrical English version of these verses was formerly inscribed on a tablet in the parish church of Battel:’ ”

“ ‘This place of war is battle called, because in battle here,  
Quite conquered and overthrown, the English nation were;  
This slaughter happened to them upon St. Celict’s day,  
The year whereof (1066) this number doth array.’ ”

“ ‘Of the history of the Roll subsequently to the dissolution of the monastery, nothing certain is known. Three months after the surrender of the abbey, the site and lands were given by Henry VIII, to Sir Anthony Brown, ancestor of the Viscounts Montagne. The family sold the mansion, with its appurtenances, to Sir Thomas Webster, Bart., (whose descendants still possess it), and resided afterwards at their other seat, Cowdray House near Midhurst, and thither this famous document was probably carried. Cowdray was destroyed by fire in 1793, when the Roll is presumed to have perished, with everything else of value which that lordly edifice contained.’ ”

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“LELAND’S COPY.”

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“ ‘The preference ought unquestionably to be conceded to this copy. John Leland saw and transcribed the original; and in the notes to his transcript he notices some particular points marked upon the Roll, which he also transfers to his copy. There seems to be an attempt to arrange the names in such a manner as to make the last syllable of the second pair rhyme with that of the first, and also to produce alliteration in the pairs, e. g.

‘Feters et Foleville,  
Briaunson et Baskeville.’

‘Aumarille et Deyncourt,	Camoyes et Cameville,
Bertrem et Buttencourt,	Hautein et Hanville,
Baird et Biford,	Warennet et Wauney,
Bardolf et Basset,	Chaunt et Chauney,
Deyville et Darcy,	Loveyne et Lasey,
Pygot et Percy,	Graunson et Tracy.’

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1 Some families bearing this name are unquestionably of ENGLISH origin: from the first persons bearing the name having resided near a rabbit-WARREN.

'Gurney et Greilly,	Mohand et Mooun.
Tregos et Trylly,	Bigot, <sup>1</sup> et Brown, <sup>2</sup>
Marney et Maundeville,	Soucheville Coudrey et Colleville,
Vipont et Umfreville,	
Mauley et Meneville,	Ferers et Foleville,
Burnel et Buttevillain,	Briaunson et Baskeville,
Malebuche et Malenuayn,	Neners et Nereville,
Morteyne et Mortimer,	Chamberlayne et Chamberoum,
Comeyn et Columber,	
St. Cloyis et St. Clere, <sup>3</sup>	Fitz-Walter et Werdoun,
Otinel et St. Thomer,	Argenteyn et Aveneale,
• • • <sup>4</sup>	Ros et Ridel,
Gorgeise et Gower,	Hasting <sup>5</sup> et Haulley,
Bruys et Dispenser,	Merkenfell et Mourreis,
Lymesey et Latymer,	Fitz-Phillip et Filiot,
Boys et Boteler,	Takel et Talbot,
Fenes et Filebert,	Lenias et Levecot,
Fitz Roger et Fitz Robert,	Tourbeville et Tiptot,
Martine et Muse,	Saumzauer et Saundford,
St. Ligiere et Ouyney,	Mountagne et Mountford,
Crichetot et Crevecuer,	Forneux et Furnivaus,
Morley et Moundeville,	Vatence et Vaux,
Baillof et Boundeville,	Clerevals et Clarel,
Estraunge et Estoteville,	Dodingle et Darel,
Mowbray et Morville,	Mantelet et Maudiet,
Viez et Vinoum,	Chapes et Chaudut,
Audele et Aungeloun,	Cauntelow et Coubray,
Vausteneys et Wauille,	Saint Tesc et Saunay,
Braund et Baybof,	Fovecourt et Feniers,
Fitz-Alayne et Gilebof,	Vesay et Verders,
Maunys et Maulos,	Brabason et Bevers,
Poweret Panel alias Paignel,	Challouns et Chaleys,
Tuchet et Trusselle,	Maihermer et Muschet,
Peeche et Peverelle,	• <sup>6</sup>
Daubenay et Deverelle,	Baus et Bluet,'

1 According to Camden the name of BIGOD was a sobriquet given to the Normans for their profanity, 'because at every other word they would swear, BY GOD.' (Remains, p. 106,) and hence our word, BIGOT.

2 This name occurs in most copies of the ROLL, but it would seem to be an interpolation, unless, indeed, it be an English spelling of the French BRUN.

3 Some of the Normans 'affecting religion took the name of some Saint.' (Noble, pp. 6, 7.)

4 Sic cum duobus punctis.

5 The name would seem to be of the local kind, and was probably borrowed from Hastings in Sussex. This, however, is no argument against the Norman origin of this celebrated family, as some Norman grandees took the names of the Seignories given them by the Conqueror.

6 Sic cum puncto sub posteriore parte literæ. m.

'Sainct Amande et Adryelle,  
 Ryvers et Ryvel,  
 Loveday et Lovel,  
 Denyas et Druel,  
 Mountburgh et Monnsorel,  
 Maleville et Malet,  
 Newmarch et Newbet,  
 Corby et Corbet,  
 Mounfey et Mountfiehet,  
 Gaunt et Garre,  
 Maleberge et Marre,  
 Geneville et Gifard,  
 Someray et Howarde,  
 Perot et Pykard,  
 Choundoys et Chaward,  
 De la Hay et Hounsard,  
 Mussegros et Musard,  
 Maingun et Mountravers  
 Cresey et Courtney,  
 St. Leo et Lasecy,  
 Bavent et Bassecy,  
 Lascel et Lovein,  
 Thays et Tony,  
 Hurel et Husec,  
 Longville et Longespe  
 De Wake et De la War,  
 De la Marche et De la Mare,  
 Constable et Tally,  
 • 5  
 Poynee et Paveley,  
 Tuk et Taney,  
 Mallop et Marny,  
 Paifrer et Plukenet,  
 Bretoune et Blundet,  
 Myriet et Morley,  
 Tyriet et Turley,  
 Fryville et Fressell,

Beke et Biroune,  
 Saunz Peur et Fitz Simoun,  
 Gaugy<sup>1</sup> et Gobande,  
 Rugetius et Fitz-Bohaut,  
 Peverel et Fitz-Payne,  
 —ger,  
 Fitz-Robert et Fitz Aleyne,  
 • • • 2  
 Souley et Soules,  
 Bruys et Burgh,  
 Neville et Newburgh,  
 Fitz-William et Wateville,<sup>3</sup>  
 De la Launde et Del Isle,  
 Sorel et Somery,  
 St. John et St. Iory,  
 Wavile et Warley,  
 De la Pole et Pinkeney,  
 Mortivous et Mounthensey,  
 Maneovenount et Mounpinson,

Pikard et Pinkadown,  
 Gray et Graunson,  
 Diseny et Dabernoun,  
 Maoun et Mainard,  
 Banestre et Bekard,  
 Bealum et Beauchamp,  
 • 4  
 Loverak et Longechamp,  
 Baudin et Bray,  
 Saluayn et Say,  
 Ry et Rokel,  
 Fitz- Rafe et Rosel,  
 Fitz-Bryan et Bracey,  
 Place et Placey,  
 Damary ot Deveroys,  
 Vavasar et Worroys,<sup>6</sup>  
 Perpounte et Fitz-Peris,<sup>7</sup>

1 Gage.

2 Sic cum tribus pnnctis.

3 The termination VILLE (equivalent to our own TON) was the prevalent one among the Normans. Noble gives the following general rule for ascertaining the district to which any particular name in the Roll should be assigned: 'The Norman names end chiefly in VILLE; those of Anjon in LERE; those of Guienne and the bank of the Garonne in AC; and those of Picardy in COER.'

4 Sic cum puncto sub posteriore. l.

5 Sic cum puncto sub posteriore parte literæ. m.

6 The names that contain the letters w and k are thought to be Flemish—those let-  
not to be found in Norman-French.

' De la River et Rivell,  
 Destranges, et Delatoun,  
 Perrers et Pavilloun,  
 Vallonis et Vernoun,  
 Grynward et Gernoun,  
 Herey et Heroun,  
 Verdour et Veroun,  
 Dalseny et Dautre,  
 Mengle et Maufe,  
 Galofer et Gubioun,  
 Burdet et Baroun,  
 Davarenge et Duylly,  
 Soverenge et Snylly,  
 Kymarays et Kyriel,  
 Lisours et Longvale,  
 Glauncourt et Chamont,  
 Bawdewn et Beaumont,  
 Graundyn et Gerdoun,  
 Blundel et Burdoun,  
 Fitz-Rauf<sup>2</sup> et Filiol,  
 Fitz-Thomas et Tybot,  
 Onatule et Cheyni,  
 Maulicerer et Mouncey,  
 Querru et Coigners,  
 Mauclerk et Maners,  
 Warde et Werlay,  
 Nusetys et Merlay,  
 Baray et Breteville,  
 Tolimer et Treville,  
 Blounte et Boseville,  
 Liffard et Oseville,  
 Benny et Boyville,  
 Courson et Courtville,  
 Fitz-Morice et St. More,  
 Broth et Barbedor,  
 Fitz-Hugh et Fitz-Henry,  
 Surdevale et Sengryn,  
 Baseel et Bevery,  
 Durant et Doreny,  
 Disart et Dorynell,  
 Male-Kake et Mauncel,  
 Burneville et Bretville,

Sescé et Solers,  
 Navimere et Fitz-Nele,  
 Wayloys et Levele,  
 Caumpencys en Chaunceus,  
 Malebys et Monceus.  
 Thorney et Thornille,  
 Wace et Wyville,  
 Velroys et Wacely,  
 Pugoys et Paiteny,  
 Fitz Aviz et Esturmy,  
 Watangay et Fitz-Warin,  
 Fitz-Raynold et Roselin,  
 Baret et Bourt,  
 Heryce et Harecourt,  
 Venables et Venour,  
 Hayward<sup>1</sup> et Henour,  
 Dulce et De la Laund,  
 De la Valet et Veylaund,  
 De la Plaunce et Puterel,  
 Loring et Loterel,  
 Fitz-Marnaduk et Montrivel,  
 Tinel et Travile,  
 Byngard et Bernevale,  
 La-Muile et Lownay,  
 Damont et Damay,

• •<sup>3</sup>

Bonet et Barry,  
 Avonel et St. Amary,  
 Jardyn et Jay,  
 Fourys et Tay,  
 Aimeris et Avereris,  
 Vilain et Valeris,  
 Fitz-Eustace et Eustacy,  
 Mauches et Massey,  
 Brian et Bidin,  
 Movet et St. Martine,  
 Vernoun et Waterville,  
 Wernely et Wamerville,  
 u.  
 Broy et Bromville,  
 • •<sup>4</sup>  
 Bley et Briccourt,<sup>7</sup>

1 This is evidently an English name.

2 Verstegan is of opinion that the prefix FITZ originated in Flanders. It is remarkable that it does not occur in the ancient chronicles of that country. (Noble.)

3 Sic cum duobus punctis.

4 Sic cum duobus punctis.

'HAMELINE et Hareville,	Tarteray et Chercourt,
De la Huse et Howel,	Oysel et Oliford,
Fingez et Coruyle,	Maulovel et Maureward,
Chartres et Chenil,	Kanoes et Keveters,
Belew et Bertine,	Loif et Lymers,
Mrugysir et Mauveysin,	Rysers et Reyneville,
Angers et Angewyne,	Busard et Belevile,
Tolet et Tisoun,	Rivers et Ripers,
Fernbaud et Frisoun,	Perechay et Perers,
• • 1	Fichent et Trivent,

St. Barbe et Sageville.'''

In Halinshed's copy of the Battel Abbey Roll, which is in English, appears the name of HAMELIN.

A companion record is found in France in the roll in the church in Dives, a copy of which is found in "The Driver Family," page 497:

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"THE ROLL IN THE CHURCH OF DIVES, NORMANDY."

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*Of the Companions of William in the Conquest of England, in 1066 by*  
M. LEOPOLD DELISLE, *Member of the French Society of Archæology,*  
*as found in Burke's "Vicissitudes of Families," Vol. III, p. 423.*

DIVES, a small town close to the sea-coast, in the Department of Calvados, in Normandy. This town of Dives is of high note in French and English history, for it was nigh to it, at the mouth of the Dive, that William the Conqueror and his companions in arms met for the subjugation of England. Dives, in the eleventh century, was one of the chief ports of the Duchy of Normandy. A *acte* was here given, in August, 1862, to affix in the old church there a new and carefully compiled list of the companions of William the Conqueror, in his conquest of England, in 1066,—a companion record to that of Battle Abbey, with this difference: the latter being the roll of those who actually fought at Hastings, while the one at Dives is that of those who actually fought at Hastings, while the one at Dives is that of those who assembled for the expedition, and were otherwise engaged in furthering the Conquest. This Roll was erected by the French Society of Archæology in August, 1862, with permission of Mgr. Didiot, Bishop of Bayeux, M. de Caumont being Director of the Society, M. the Abbe Renier, Vicar of Dives, and M. le Comte Foucher de Cariel, Member of the Conseil-General for the Canton."

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1 Sic cum duobus punctis.

‘ Achard d’Ivri.	Eude Comte de Champagne.
Aroul d’Ivri.	Eude, eveque de Bayeux.
Aitard de Vaux.	“ Cul-de-Loup.
Alam Le Roux.	“ le Flamand.
Amauri de Dreux.	“ de Fourneaux.
Anquetil de Cherbourg.	“ Le Senechal.
“ de Grai.	Eustace, Comite de Boulogne.
“ de Ros.	Foucher de Paris.
Ansecol de Picquigne.	Fouque de Lisors.
Ansroi de Corneilles.	Gautier d’Appeville.
“ de Vaubadon.	“ Le Bourguignon.
Ansger de Montaign.	“ de Caen.
“ de Senarpont.	“ de Claville.
Ansgot.	“ de Douai.
Ansgot de Ros.	“ Giffard.
Arnoul d’Ardre.	“ de Grancourt.
“ de Perci.	“ Hachet.
“ de Hesdin.	“ Heuse.
Aubert Greslet.	“ d’Incourt.
Aubri de Couci.	“ de Laci.
“ de Ver.	“ de Mucedent.
Auvrai Le Breton.	“ d’Omontville.
Auvrai d’Espagne.	“ de Risbou.
“ Merteberge.	“ de Saint-Valeri.
“ de Tanie.	“ Tirel.
Azor.	“ de Vernon.
Baudouin de Colombieres.	Geoffroi Alselin.
“ Le Flamand.	“ Bainard.
“ de Meules.	“ du Bec.
Berenger Giffard.	“ de Cambrai.
“ de Toeni.	“ de la Guierche.
Bernard d’Alencon.	“ Le Marechal.
“ du Neufmarche.	“ de Mandeville.
“ Pancevolt.	“ Martel.
“ de Saint-Owen.	“ Maurouard.
Bertran de Verdu.	“ de Montbrai.
Beuselin de Dive.	“ Comte du Perche.
Bigot de Loges.	“ de Pierrepont.
Carbonnel.	“ de Ros.
David d’Argentan.	“ de Runneville.
Dren de la Beuvriere.	“ Talbot.
“ de Montaigu.	“ de Tournai.
Durand Malet.	“ de Trelli.
Ecouland.	Gerbourd Le Flamand.
Engenouf de L’Aigle.	Gilbert Le Blond.
Enguerrand de Raimbeaucourt.	“ de Blossville.
Erneis de Buron.	“ de Bretteville.
Etienne de Fontenai.	“ de Budi.’



'Gilbert de Colleville.	Guillaume de Paumerai.
" de Gand.	" Le Despensier.
" Gibard.	" de Durville.
" Malet.	" d'Ecoutis.
" Maminot.	" Espec.
" Tison.	" d'Eu.
" de Venables.	" Comte d'Evreux.
" de Wissant.	" de Falaise.
Gonfroi de Cioches.	" de Fecamp.
" Maudit.	" Folet.
Goscelin de Cormeilles.	" de la Foret.
" de Douai.	" de Fougères.
" de La Riviere.	" Froissart.
Goubert d'Aufai.	" Goulaffre.
" de Beauvais.	" de Letre.
Guernon de Peis.	" de Loucelles.
Gui de Craon.	" Louvet.
" de Raimbeaucourt.	" Malet.
" de Rainecourt.	" de Malleville.
Guillaume Alis.	" de la Mare.
" d'Ansleville.	" Maubene.
" L'Archer.	" Maudit.
" d'Arques.	" de Moion.
" de Audrieu.	" de Monceaux.
" de L'Aune.	" de Noyers.
" Basset.	" fils d'Osberne.
" Belet.	" Pantoul.
" de Beaufou.	" de Parthenai.
" Bertram.	" Peche.
" de Biville.	" de Perei.
" Le Blond.	" Pevrel.
" Bonvalet.	" de Picquigni.
" du Bose.	" Poignant.
" du Bose-Roard.	" de Poillei.
" de Bourneville.	" Le Poitevin.
" de Bral.	" de Pont-de-L'Arche.
" de Briouse.	" Quesnel.
" de Bursigni.	" de Reviers.
" de Cahaignes.	" de Sept-Moules.
" de Cailli.	" Taillebois.
" de Cairon.	" de Toeni.
" de Cardon.	" de Vatteville.
" de Carnet.	" de Vauville.
" de Castillon.	" de Ver.
" de Ceauce.	" de Vesli.
" La Chevre.	" Warenne.
" de Colleville.	Guimond de Blangi.
" de Corbon.	" de Tessel.

' Guineboud de Balon.	Hugue de Montgommeri.
Guinemar Le Flamand.	" Musard.
HAMELIN DE BALON.	" de Port.
Hamon Le Senechal.	" de Rennes.
Hardouin d'Ecalles.	" de Saint-Quentin.
Hascouf Musard.	" Silvestre.
Henri de Beaumont.	" de Vesli.
" de Ferrieres.	" de Viville.
Herman de Dreux.	Ilbert de Laci.
Herve Le Berruier.	" de Toeni.
" d'Espagne.	Ive Taillebois.
" d'Helion.	" de Vesci.
Honfroi d'Ansleville.	Josec Le Flamand.
" de Biville.	Juhel de Toen.
" de Bohon.	Lanfranc.
" de Carteret.	Mathieu de Mortagne.
" de Culai.	Mauger de Carteret.
" de L'He.	Maurin de Caen.
" du Tillieul.	Mill Crespin.
" Vis-de-Loup.	Murdac.
Huard de Vernon.	Neel d'Aubigni.
Hubert de Mont Canisi.	" de Berville.
" de Port.	" Fossard.
Hugue L'Anc.	" de Gournai.
" d'Avranches.	" de Munneville.
" de Beauchamp.	Normand d'Adreci.
" de Bernieres.	Osberne d'Arques.
" du Bois Hebert.	" du Breuil.
" de Bolbec.	" d'Eu.
" Bourdet.	" Giffard.
" de Brebeuf.	" Pastforceire.
" de Corbon.	" du Quesnai.
" de Dol.	" du Saussai.
" le Flamand.	" de Wanci.
" de Gournai.	Osmond.
" de Grantemesnil.	Osmont de Vaubadon.
" de Guideville.	Ours d'Abbetot.
" de Hodene.	" de Bercheres.
" de Hotot.	Picot.
" d'Ivri.	Pierre de Valognes.
" de Laci.	Rahier d'Avre.
" de Maci.	Raoul d'Annou.
" Maminot.	" Baignard.
" de Manneville.	" de Baus.
" de La Mare.	" de Bapaumes.
" Mautravers.	" Basset.
" de Mobece.	" de Beaufou.
" de Montfort.	" de Bernai.'

'Raoul Blouet.	Richard de Beaumais.
“ Botin.	“ de Bienfaite.
“ de La Bruiere.	“ de Bondeville.
“ de Chartres.	“ de Courci.
“ de Colombieres.	“ d'Engague.
“ de Conteville.	“ L'Estourmi.
“ de Courbepine.	“ Fresle.
“ Le Estourmi.	“ de Meri.
“ de Fougeres.	“ de Neuville.
“ Framan.	“ Poignant.
“ de Gael.	“ de Riviers.
“ de Hauville.	“ de Sacquenville.
“ de L'le.	“ de Saint Clair.
“ de Languetot.	“ de Sourdeval.
“ de Linesi.	“ Talbot.
“ de Marci.	“ de Vatteville.
“ de Mortemer.	“ de Vernon.
“ de Noron.	Richer d'Andeli.
“ d'Ouilli.	Robert d'Armentieres.
“ Painel.	“ d'Auberville.
“ Pinel.	“ d'Aumale.
“ Pipin.	“ de Barbes.
“ de La Pommerraie.	“ Le Bastard.
“ du Quesnai.	“ de Beaumont.
“ de Saint-Sanson.	“ Le Blond.
“ du Saussai.	“ Blouet.
“ de Savigni.	“ Bourdet.
“ Taillebois.	“ de Brix.
“ du Theil.	“ de Buc.
“ de Toeni.	“ de Chandos.
“ de Tournalville.	“ Corbet.
“ de Tourneville.	“ de Courcon.
“ Tranchard.	“ Cruel.
“ fils d'Uspac.	“ Le Despensier.
“ Vis-de-loup.	“ Comte d'Eu.
Ravenot.	“ Fromentin.
Renaud de Bailleul.	“ fils de Geroud.
“ Croc.	“ de Glauville.
“ de Pierrepont.	“ Guernon.
“ de Sainte-Helene.	“ de Harcourt.
“ de Torteval.	“ de Lorz.
Renier de Brimou.	“ Malet.
Renouf de Colombelles.	“ Comte de Meulan.
“ Flambar.	“ de Montbrai.
“ Pevrel.	“ de Montfort.
“ de Saint Waleri.	“ Comte de Mortain.
“ de Vaubadon.	“ des Moutiers.
Richard Basset.	“ Murdae.'

Robert d'Guilli.	Serlon de Ros.
“ de Pierrepont.	Sigar de Cioches.
“ de Pontehardon.	Simon de Senlis.
“ de Rhuddlan.	Thierry Pointel.
“ de Romenel.	Tihel de Herion.
“ de Saint-Leger.	Toustein.
“ de Thaon.	Turold.
“ de Toeni.	“ de Gienteville.
“ de Vatteville.	“ de Papelion.
“ des Vaux.	Turstin de Gueron.
“ de Veci.	“ Mantel.
“ de Vesli.	“ de Sainte-Helene.
“ de Villon.	“ fils de Rou.
Roger d'Abernon.	“ Finel.
“ Arundel.	Vauquelin de Rosai.
“ d'Auberville.	Vital.
“ de Beaumont.	Wadard.
“ Bigot,	
“ Boissel.	
“ de Bose-Normand.	D'Auvrecher d'Angerville.
“ de Bose Roard.	De Bailleul.
“ de Breteuil.	De Briqueville.
“ de Bulli.	Daniel.
“ de Carteret.	Bavent.
“ de Chandos.	De Clinchamps.
“ Corbet.	De Courcy.
“ de Courcelles.	De Vicomte.
“ d'Evreux.	De Tournebut.
“ d'Ivri.	De Tilly.
“ de Laci.	Danneville.
“ de Lisieux.	D'Argouges.
“ de Menles.	D'Auvay.
“ de Montgommeri.	De Canonville.
“ de Moyaux.	De Cussy.
“ de Mussegros.	De Fribois.
“ de Oistreham.	D'Hericy.
“ d'Orbee.	D'Houdetot.
“ Picot.	De Mathan.
“ de Pistres.	De Montfiquet.
“ Le Poitevin.	D'Orglaude.
“ de Rames.	Du Merle.
“ de Saint-Germain.	De Touchet.
“ de Sommeri.	De Venois.
Ruand l'Adoube.	De Saint-Germain.
Seri d'Auberville.	De Saint-Marie.
Serlon de Burei.	D'Aignaux.' ”

Another early record of the name is to be found in the "Domesday Book" of England. This great work was ordered to be compiled by William the Conqueror, and was completed about 1086. It consisted of the surveys of the lands of England, which he had conquered from the Saxons; and their distribution to his followers. It was written in Norman French. Translations of this work are to be found in some of the large libraries of this country.

In a History of the Suburbs of Exeter, England, published in London in 1892, by Charles Worthy, Esquire, is found a chapter on the Hamlyn Family, containing many references to ancient family records and other matters of great interest, which is here produced at length:

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"THE HAMLYN FAMILY."

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"Certain lands in Holcombe Burnell were purchased with money given for that purpose by Roger Hamlyn, John Bliss, Roger Bliss and Ann Lambshead and Fidelis Stoylo, between the years 1628 and 1673; the said lands to be 'for the use of the parish for ever.' At one time the rent of these lands seems to have been devoted to the repair of the church, but the Commissioners were of opinion that they should be applied for the benefit of the poor.

A branch of the Hamlyn family were long resident in this parish, and also in the neighboring ones of St. Thomas and St. Leonard; in the latter, they were settled at Larkbeare from a very early date.

James Hamlin, of Alphington, died in 1625, and, three years later, Roger Hamlyn as shown above, was a benefactor to the poor of his parish. They were cadets of the ancient house of Hamlyn, the history of which is coeval with all that is actually authentic in the history of this county, and the earliest documentary evidence in existence bears record to the high social position of the Hamlyns, not only in Devonshire, but in many other English counties as well, although it is possible, and very probable, that the only connection between the Hamlyns of the west and those of other parts of England consisted in identity of name.

This, like many other English surnames, was evidently derived from their habitation in a watered valley; 'ham' and 'lyna,' being both Saxon terms expressive of the home by the pool or water; and thus we get the German 'Hamelin,' or the town on the river Hamel.

It has been thought that the earliest record of 'Hamelin' in this county occurs in a Saxon deed, quoted by Risdon; but, from the occurrence in it of such names as 'Veteripont' and 'Launcels,' this deed was evidently executed after the Norman Conquest, and there can be no doubt as to the identity of the particular 'Hamelin' who witnessed it, as I shall be able presently to show.

The name of 'Hamelin' occurs in several copies of the 'Battel Abbey Roll,' and so does that of 'Baylon' or 'Balun;' and it is

well known that the Conqueror's army was made up of Continental adventurers, and was by no means restricted to his Norman subjects. Amongst his followers were many Germans, and it would seem certain, therefore, that the Hamelins themselves were of the latter race and were nourished upon the banks of the river Hamel, and were subsequently known as 'The Hamlins,' just as we should speak now of 'The Scotch' and 'The Irish,' in reference to the constituent parts of a modern army.

The town of Hamlin, in Lower Saxony, is seated at the confluence of the Hamel and Weser, and is twenty-two miles distant from Hanover; and it is only thus that the numerous Hamlins or Hamlyns, who settled in England and became simultaneously possessed of land immediately after the Conquest, in this and other counties, can be supposed to have originated.

We find them settled at very early dates in Leicestershire, Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Gloucestershire and Rutland; and that they founded families, henceforth known as 'Hamlyn,' and transmitted to them their lands and houses, through long succeeding ages, is abundantly evident from our public records; an enormous mass of which have been carefully examined for the purpose of this short history of the Hamlyn family. Thus in 1-74, William Hamlin was appointed to the custody of Leicestershire and Warwick. John Hamlyn was paymaster and leader of the levies in Shropshire and at Stafford, in 1314. Soon after Geoffrey Hamlin had a commission to protect the Price of Wales (The Black Prince), in Gascony.

The two most important Hamlyns of the Eleventh century, were the two whose names are mentioned in the Battel Abbey Roll, who were quite possibly brothers, were known respectively as 'Hameline,' and 'Hameline de Balun.' The latter, known usually as 'The Sire de Bayloun,' had doubtless been a man of some importance in the diocese of Mons, where the French town of Ballan is situated, and had most probably migrated there from Germany at some period anterior to the Conquest. King William gave him the territory of Ober-Went, in Monmouthshire, and he built the Castle of Bergavenny by his royal master's orders. He lived until the latter end of the reign of William Rufus, but died childless. He left the whole of his property to his nephew Brian, son of his sister Lucy, whose two sons were leapers. Therefore this Brian settled his lands upon his cousin, 'Walter of Gloucester,' then High Constable of England.

The son of the latter was created Earl of Hereford, but his male line failed, and one of his three daughters became the wife of Sir William Braose. Their descendant Eva Braose, married William de Cantilupe, who had then succeeded the other 'Hamelin,' mentioned in the Battel Abbey Roll, in the Lordship of Broadhempston, which was a rather singular coincidence.

And it is now time to return to this 'other Hamelin,' for with his namesake elsewhere we have really nothing whatever to do, although

it has seemed to me necessary to refer to them, in order to account for the frequent recurrence of the name in Ancient records.

'Hamelin,' of Devonshire and Cornwall, called in Domesday, 'Hamelinus,' was the ancestor of our Devonshire Hamlyns. He most probably came to Cornwall in the immediate train of Robert, Earl of Mortaigne, the half-brother of William I. This Robert was created Earl of Cornwall, and it was in Cornwall that by far the greater portion of Hamelin's property was situated.

In that county, either under the king or under the earl, he held twenty-two important manors in 1086. Some of his posterity remained in Cornwall, whilst others settled in Devonshire. Of the former it will be enough to say that, like their Devonshire kinsmen, they always occupied good social positions, as shown by patent and subsidy rolls, parliamentary writs and similar undeniable evidences. Thus, Hamelin was Reeve of Launceston in 1207. Albert and Richard Hamlyn both occur more than a hundred years later in Cornish records.

But I must still confine myself to Devonshire. In this county, 'Hamelinus' is shown by 'Domesday' to have held his land entirely under the Earl of Mortaigne, and it consisted of Manors of Broadhempston and of Alwington, which latter is the property referred to in the 'Saxon deed,' I have cited above.

The entry in the Exchequer copy of the Survey proves that 'Hamelinus' held Broadhempston—'Hamistone,' as it was then called, 'under the Earl,' and that it was taxed for two hides of land, which could be worked by ten ploughs, and that he himself farmed for two ploughs.

He had on this property three serfs, ten villeins or small farmers, nine cottagers. The manor consisted of four acres of meadow, ten of pasture and twelve of wood. In the reign of Edward the Confessor, when Ordulf the Saxon owned it, it was worth forty shillings per annum; it had increased in value, under Norman rule to sixty shillings.

Upon the Manor of Alwington, Hamelin had ten serfs, fifteen villeins and fifteen cottagers. This latter estate, however, soon passed to the Coffins, whose representatives, in the female line, are still settled at Portledge.

But although the Hamlyns (I shall henceforth adopt the modern spelling of their name) soon disappeared from both their original settlements in this county, yet they simultaneously acquired other possessions in the immediate neighborhood and that this was effected by exchange of land is certain, from the fact that, in their fresh acquisitions, they continued to hold under the same lord paramount.

Thus, the Hamlyns of Widecombe who may be considered the heads of the family, obtained their first property in that parish by barter with Richard, the son of Turolf, who held the Widecombe Manor of Natsworthy under the Earl, as did Erchenbold, the Manor of Brutton, near Alwington, which, at about the same period (1187-1200) also passed to Hamlyn.

The descendants of the first Hamlyn of Widecombe and Bratton were very numerous, and spread consequently into numerous branches. One of the most important of these settled in the hundred of Wonford, and the fifth in descent from 'Hamelinus,' of Domesday was Richard Hamlyn, of Wonford, who flourished between the years 1166-1216. He was the father of 'Hamlyn of Wonford' who resided at Larkbeare, as shown by the 'Fines,' 3d Henry III, and also of Hamlyn, surnamed the 'Harper,' of Hill, in the parish of Holne. Hamlyn of Larkbeare was the ancestor of the Hamlyns of Exeter, St Thomas and Alphington. Those of Exeter, in the course of years prospered in mercantile pursuits, and gave mayors to that city, and filled other municipal offices, and from them is descended the present 'Squire' of Paschoe, in Colebrook, and of Lee Wood, in the parish of Bridestow.

It is shown by the subsidy rolls of 14th Henry VIII, that Henry Hamlyn of Exeter, Thomas Hamlyn of Totnes, and Richard Hamlyn of Widecombe, all held lands at that time of over 40 per annum rental.

Hamlyn, surnamed the 'Harper,' is shown to have been the son of Richard Hamlyn, of Wonford, by the Fine rolls; and Hill, the estate upon which he was settled, remained in the hands of his descendants until a few years ago, when it was sold by the father of Mrs. William Hamlyn, of Buckfastleigh, the present owner of Littlecombe. He was the grandfather of Sir William 'Hamlyn de Deandon,' called by Pole the son of 'William (Hamlyn) de Deandon,' who was certainly his heir, and also of Walter Hamlyn, of Widecombe, who, with Alice his wife, is mentioned in a legal agreement of the 32d Henry III.

Sir William Hamlyn de Deandon, an estate in Widecombe, which had been purchased of the Pomeroy's, was also the owner of Bratton. He was one of the knights appointed to make a return of the great assize for Devon, 34th Henry III. He had no male issue, but his brother, William Hamlyn, already mentioned, carried on the line, and was the father of William Hamlyn, of Dunstone (Assize Rolls, 34th Edward I); of John Hamlyn, of Chittleford (Coinage Rolls, 31st Edward I); of Hugh Hamlyn and Roger Hamlyn, both of Corndon, all estates in Widecombe Parish; and of Robert Hamlyn, M. P., for Totnes in 1311. Sir William Hamlyn of Deandon had another brother, who was ancestor of the Hennock branch of the family.

I should here remark that Hamlyn of Larkbeare, brother of Hamlyn the 'Harper,' of Holne, was the father of Sir John Hamlyn, whose son, Sir Osbert Hamlyn, Knight, of Larkbeare, married Matilda, daughter and co-heir of Sir William Pipard, of Llakdon Pipard, in Widecombe Parish, and who was attainted for high treason in 1370.

William Hamlyn, of Dunstone, failed to answer the plea of Jeffry Pomeroy in 1305, whose ancestor, William de Pomeroy, had held Dunstone at the period of the Domesday survey.

He left a son, John Hamlyn, also of Dunstone, whose descendant, also called John of Dunstone, is mentioned in the coinage Rolls of 1412,



and was the grandfather of John Hamlyn, mentioned in the same Rolls of 1442. His son, Robert, of Dunstone, 6th Henry VII, was the father of Richard Hamlyn, of Dunstone, who succeeded to his inheritance in 1506 and died in 1522.

He had four sons, Robert, Richard, Thomas and John. Of these Richard Hamlyn was the ancestor of those of his name, long settled at Southeombe, in Widecome. Thomas was of Spitchwick, in Widecombe and of Littlecombe, in Holne. He was buried at Widecombe in 1574 and from him descended the Hamlyns of Higher Ash, Lower Ash, and Lake. To him I shall have to refer again.

Robert Hamlyn was eldest son and heir of Richard. He recovered Dunstone in 1522, 14th Henry VIII, on his father's death and is shown by the inquisition, taken after his own death, 3d and 4th Philip and Mary, to have owned Chittleford, Seobeter, Venton and Dunstone, in Widecombe; Dawnton, in Buckfastleigh, as well as land in Doddiscombeleigh. He died on the 6th of April, 1556.

His third son, Richard, settled at Dawnton, in Buckfastleigh. His grandson, Walter Hamlyn, of Buckfastleigh, was the direct ancestor of Walter Hamlyn, of Wooder, in Widecombe, whose will, proved 1760, is sealed with the ancient arms of the Hamlyn family.

Robert Hamlyn, of Chittleford, eldest son and heir of Robert, was ancestor of William, posthumous son of William Hamlyn, of Dunstone, who died in 1736. He sold that ancient family property, and died in 1782.

His uncle, Hugh Hamlyn, was settled on the Manor of Blackslade. The second son of Hugh, John Hamlyn, born at Widecombe, 1738, sold his property in that parish, and removed to Brent. His son, Joseph Hamlyn, purchased land in Buckfastleigh, and died in 1866.

He founded the woolen manufactory there, afterwards carried on by his sons, Joseph, John and William, and which has since developed into the great firm known as Hamlyn Brothers, the affairs of which are now conducted by James, Joseph and William Hamlyn.

These gentlemen, with their brothers, John, Thomas and Hugh, are the sons of the aforesaid William Hamlyn, by his marriage with Mary, daughter of his kinsman, James Hamlyn, of Shuttaford, Hill and Littlecombe, in the parish of Holne, and the direct descendant of Thomas Hamlyn, son of Richard who died in 1522, and brother of Robert Hamlyn, of Dunstone.

It will be seen that from the period of the Norman Conquest to the present time, the main branch of the Hamlyn family have always been large landowners in this district, and that it is moreover in a great degree due to their energy, that the woolen trade, the old staple industry of the county, and especially of the city of Exeter, and which was originally introduced and fostered by the Cistercian monks, still flourished in the valley of the Dart.

Of their ancient property at Widecombe, Lower Ash yet belongs to the family, although it has very recently passed to an heir female.

Littlecombe is still the property of Mrs. William Hamlyn, the elder, as I have remarked already.

Sir John Hamlyn, of Larkbeare, father of Sir Osbert, was at Bouroughbridge in 1322, and his arms are duly recorded upon the roll of the Knights present at that historic contest: 'Gules, a lion rampant, ermine, crowned, or.'

This short sketch of the Hamlyns would be incomplete without some reference to the branch of the family which long flourished in much repute in Woolfardisworthy. They seem to have descended from John, fourth son of Richard Hamlyn, of Widecombe, and brother to Robert and Thomas, paternal and maternal ancestors of the present family of Buckfastleigh.

The first Hamlyn of this parish, William Hamlyn, was of Mershwell, and his arms as previously blazoned, were on two shields in painted glass in one of the windows at Mershwell, with the date 1540. William Hamlyn was born in 1540, and buried at Woolfardisworthy in 1597. By his wife, Agnes Yeo, of Stratton, he had a son, William, whose son William, of Mershwell, was baptized at Woolfardisworthy, on the 21st day of October, 1579. His son, William Hamlyn, married Gertrude Cary, and was buried in 1708. He had issue by her fourteen children, and at his death his son Zachary Hamlyn, of whom there was a fine painting by Highmore, engraved by Ardell, succeeded to Mershwell.

He was admitted a member of Lincoln Inn, but never married. Before his death he had realized a large fortune, and he purchased the Clovelly Estate of the Cary family in 1729. This, with other property, he settled by will in 1758, on his grand-nephew, James Hammett, eldest son of his nephew, Richard Hammett, whose mother had been his sister, Thomazin Hamlyn. The picture of Zachary Hamlyn was destroyed by fire at Clovelly House in 1789. He recorded his pedigree at Herald's College but did not carry it further back than the William Hamlyn I have mentioned as buried at Woolfardisworthy in 1597.

Richard Hammett's eldest son, James Hammett, upon whom the property was settled, took the name of Hamlyn by act of Parliament, in 1760, and was created a Baronet in 1795. He died in 1811. He married Arabella, daughter and heir of Thomas Williams, of London, and had issue, James, who in 1798 assumed the additional surname of Williams. He was succeeded in 1829 by his son, James Hamlyn-Williams, as third Baronet, who married Lady Mary, fourth daughter of Hugh, first Earl Fortesque.

They had no male issue, and the eldest daughter, Susan Hester, succeeded to the Clovelly property. She married Lieut. Col. Fane, who took the additional name of Hamlyn, and had one son, Neville Batson Hamlyn-Fane, born 1858, and three daughters.

As might naturally be expected, there are frequent mention of the Hamlyns in old parochial and municipal records, apart from the public documents, which I have already said have been thoroughly

examined for the purposes of this history. I may add that William Hamlyn was M. P. for Totnes as far back as 1260; and that the ancient family of Monk, anciently Le Moyne, of Potheridge, quartered the Hamlyn arms in right of marriage of their ancestor, Adam Le Moyne, with the daughter and heir of Hamlyn, of Cockington. Adam Le Moyne was the great grandson, of Hugh Le Moyne, of Potheridge, *temp.* Henry I. The great grandson of Adam, also called Hugh, lived 3d Edward I, and was the direct ancestor of General Monk, born at Potheridge on the 6th of December, 1608, and subsequently Duke of Albemarle.

The pedigree of Hamlyne, of Widecombe and Buckfastleigh, from the Richard Hamlyn who died, 1522, appears in Colonel Vivian's edition of the Herald's Visitations of Devon."

The foregoing records are proof that the family have been continuous in England, from the time of William the Conqueror to the present time; other records and information corroborate it.

Mr. H. G. Somerby, London, about 1849, made some researches in England for the late David Hamblen, of Boston, which will be found instructive and interesting.

From Nichol's History of Leicestershire:

"In the year 1240 Ralph Hamelin had some ploughlands at Wymondham which paid 32d to the Sheriff's aid.

By an undated French deed (about 1285) Robert Paynell confirms to John Hamelin of Wyndham, and his heirs a virgate and half of land.

In 1286 Hugh Hamelin was rector of the church at Wyndham; died 1316.

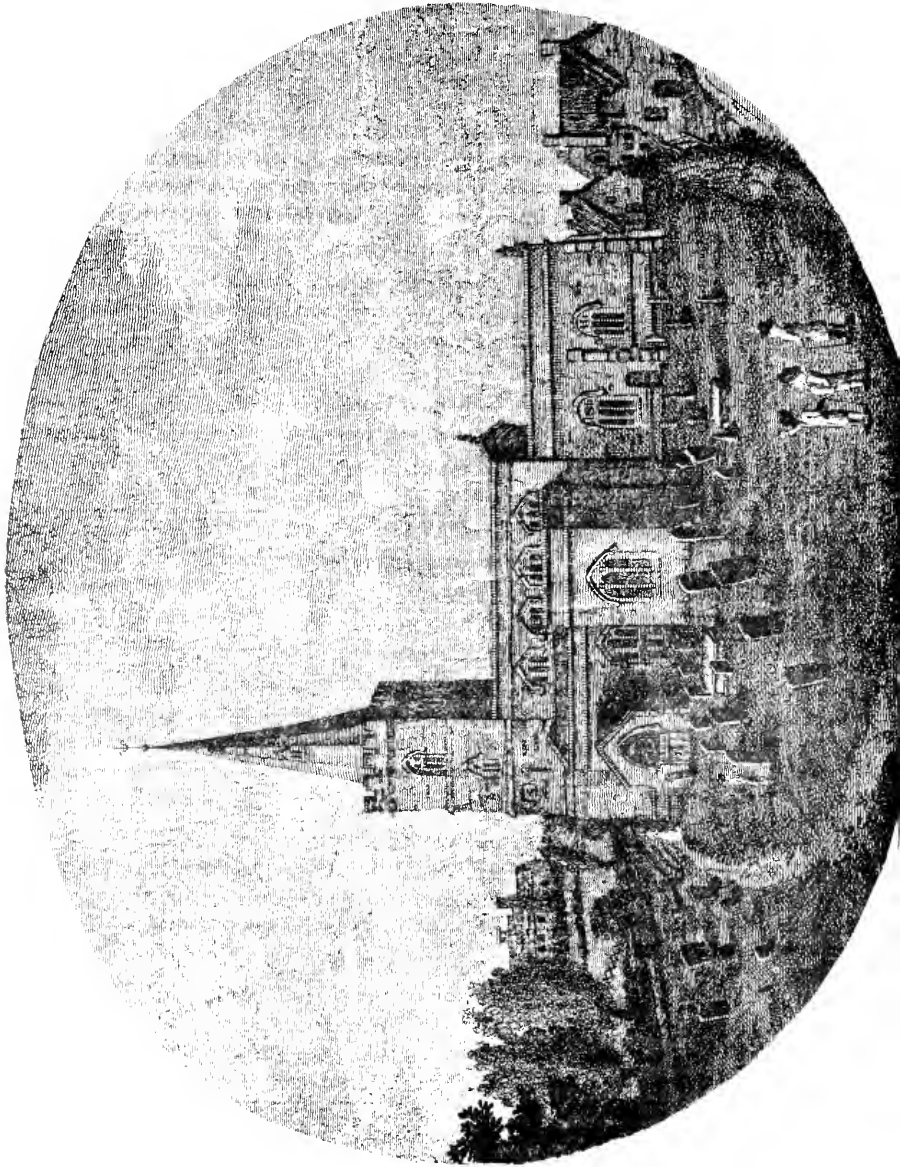
In 1290 William Hamelin held lands in Saxelby (Saxeby?) Wyndham and Thorpe.

In 1297 John Hamelin held half a Knight's fee and the tenth part of one other Knight's fee in Wymondham, of Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, the King's brother, deceased, by homage and suit of court; also, that Sir William de Hamelin held half a Knight's fee in Wymondham aforesaid, of the said earl, by homage and suit of court.

In 1303, John de Hamelin and John de Tateshall held the third part of one Knight's fee, with the appurtenances in Somerby, Bury, Dalby, Parva and Boston St. Lazarus, of Robert de Tateshall, deceased, and it was worth 60s.

Feb. 12, 1303, King Edward I granted to John Hamelin and his heirs a weekly market on tuesdays, and a yearly fair on the eve and day of St. Peter and St. Paul, to be held at the manor of Wymondham, in the county of Leicester.

In 4th Edward I William Hamelin was sheriff of the Counties of Leicester and Lincoln.



A Chantry was founded in 1328, in St. Peter's chapel, at Querden by Sir John Hamelin, who endowed it with lands at Wymondham.

In 1309 Sir John Hamelin of Wymondham impleaded Roger de Derle and others of Stapleford, for breaking down a wall at Wymond-



EFFIGY OF SIR JOHN HAMELIN, IN CHURCH  
AT WYMONDHAM, ENG.

ham, which Sir John Hamelin declared was built upon his own freehold; but was asserted by Roger de Derle to be upon the waste ground of Thomas, Earl of Leicester, to whom Derle was the steward.

In 1297 John de Hamlin and Nicholas de Grendale held the tenth part of a Knight's fee in Saxby, by homage and 12d a year rent."

Mr. Somerby wrote: "The south cross of the church at Wymondham was the appropriate burial place of the Hamelins. At the south end of the cross aisle, was the tomb of an old Knight, in a coat of mail and cross legged, for one of the Hamelins, but the tomb which is in the form of a wedge, broader at the shoulders than at the feet, had in 1768 neither escutcheon of arms nor inscription. This cross legged figure of Sir John Hamelin, which had long lain neglected on the floor, has, on a late repair of the church, by the laudable attention of the Earl of Harborough, been effectually preserved; and is now fixed upright against one of the walls, secure from further injury.

I found at the prerogation office in London, wills of Edward and John Hamblin.

That of Edward proved May, 1620. His wife was Anne;—his sons: John, married Elizabeth; William, and Edward, called an undutiful son; and daughters, Agnes and Mary. He is styled Yeoman, of Reading, County Berks.

Roger Hamlyn, Yeoman, of Alphington, Co. Devon, will proved September 1628. His wife was E—. He mentions no children of his own. He names his brother John's sons: Daniel, Francis and Thomas, not of age; also his brother Thomas' sons: Roger and John, and daughters Mary and Alice, not of age; his brother Daniel's son, Daniel. His brother Daniel was one of the Executors."

Mr. Somerby also states: "I accidentally met with an old engraving of Wymondham Church, and of Sir John Hamelin's effigy, which I purchased and will send to you at some convenient opportunity." (See illustrations pp. 28, 29.)

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Extract from a will deposited at Norwich in Norfolk, England:

Thomas Hamblin of Hinderby, Yeoman. Will proved in Sept., 1587. To be buried in churchyard at Hinderby; wife Margaret, executrix. Mentions daughters Alise and Elizabeth, wife of William Deakes, and Thomas, son of John Symonds, and John, son of John Baterby.

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From the Register Salisbury Cathedral, Eng.:

#### MARRIAGES.

Hamlin Richard & Elizabeth Beake, Jan 14, 1611.

“ Mark & Sybil Thompson, Jan 6, 1614.

From Register of Winterbourne, England:

## BAPTISMS.

Hamlin John, son of Thomas, Dec 26, 1579.  
 " Gregory " " " Feb 17, 1581.

## BURIED.

Hamlin, Joan, daughter of Thomas Feb 9, 1579.

John Hamelyn was rector of the Church of Barnham Broom, in Norfolk, 1493.

Miscellaneous extracts from the parish register of St. Lawrence in Reading, Berkshire:

## BAPTISMS.

Hamlin Peter, son of John, Aug 16, 1607.  
 Hamblen Sarah dau " " Dec 2, 1608.  
 Hamlyn Hannah " " " May 23, 1610.  
 Hamlyn Cicely " " Michael, Mar 12, 1616.  
 Hamblen Michael son " " July 12, 1620.  
 " " " " Henry, Aug 7, 1617.  
 " Susannah dau " Edward, Oct 15, 1620.  
 " John son " Michael, Mar 27, 1623.  
 Hamlin Michael " " " Dec 23, 1625.  
 " James\* " " James, Oct 31, 1630.  
 " George " " Michael, Dec 1, 1631.  
 Hamblin Joan dau " John, May 23, 1632.  
 " Sarah\* " " James, Sep 6, 1632.  
 Hamlin Elizabeth " " Henry, March 22, 1633.  
 " John son " Michael, May 28, 1634.  
 " Mary\* dau " James, July 27, 1634.  
 " Edward son " John, Oct 6, 1634.  
 " William " " William, Jan 15, 1636.  
 " James\* " " James, April 10, 1636.

## MARRIED.

Hamlin Henry & Mary Wagstaff, July 29, 1616.

## BURIALS.

Hamlin Michael April 13, 1615.  
 " Edward " 15, 1620.  
 " John March 28, 1623.  
 " Michael Feb 20, 1625.  
 " John March 27, 1627.  
 " Michael Oct 23, 1628.  
 " James\* " 24, 1633.

\* The writer supposes these were the children of James Hamlin, the settler in Barnstable, Mass., 1639.

In a letter written in 1871 by Mr. Thomas Hamlin, Barister, residing at Redhill House, Warrington, near Bristol, England, among other things he says: "The family of Hamlin were Normans, and came over with William the Conqueror, and their names are recorded in the Battle Abbey Roll.

They settled down in Monmouth-shire, Somerset-shire and Devon-shire. Some years ago I had the curiosity to examine the family pedigree at the Herald's office in London; it was very long and brought down to the last generation in the person of Mr. Hamlin, a Barrister. I had an introduction to one of the Chiefs of the Herald's office, who said the out-of-pocket cost for copying the pedigree would be £5.

I hardly know who is entitled to the Baronetcy at present; it is in abeyance. The Cloddy property is a splendid estate, near Hfracomb, in Devonshire.

"Subjoined are extracts from English works.

From Prince's Worthies of Devon (1810): From the issue of Sir William Carey's third marriage sprung the Clovelly Family—which is the residence of Sir James Hamlyn, Baronet; whose great grandfather, William Hamlyn, of Mershwell, married Gertrude, daughter of Thomas Cary, M. A.

In Lieut. Peterson's Roads, 1808, Sir James Hamlin, Baronet, of Clovelly Court, is noticed.

From Coxe's Monmouthshire: Soon after the Conquest, Hameline, son of Deu-de-Baladun or Balure, a great Norman Chieftain, subdued Overwent and built a fortress at Abergavenny, dying without issue in 1090. He left the castle to his Nephew, Brien-de-in-Wallingford or de-l'Isle.

In the history and antiquities of Somerset, by the Revd John Cullison, F. A. S. (1791), among the gentlemen and Sheriffs of this county is: John Hamlyn 1373.

Names of the Lords and Squires and gentlemen within the county of Somerset, resident in the time of Henry VII: Alexander Hamlyn.

The following is an extract from Burke's Landed Gentry of Great Britain: Hamlyn of Leawood and Paschoe. Hamlyn-Calmady Pollexfen, Esquire of Leawood and Paschoe, County Devon, b. 18 July 1775—m. 27 June 1805, Fanny Bedford, only dau. of Richard Cross, Esq. of Duryards, near Exeter, and has issue: I. Shilston Calmady, m. 25 March 1841, Sarah Carter, of Neston, Co. Chester. I. Francis Elizabeth II. Ellen Mary.

Mr. Hamlyn is a magistrate and deputy Lieutenant for Devon and Cornwall.

#### LINEAGE.

This family which has resided in Exeter so early as the middle of the 15th Century, settled at Paschoe in 1611. The heiress of an elder branch named Harris.



The late Christopher Hamlyn, Esq., of Paschoe, son of Robert Paschoe Hamlyn, Esq., by Gertrude Mills, his wife—m. 1st Elizabeth Mary, dau. (by Elizabeth, his wife, dau. and eventual heiress of John Pollexfen, Esq.,) of Vincent Calmady, Esq., and sister and co-heiress (with her sister, Pollexfen, who m. Admiral, Charles Holmes Everett, who took the name of Calmady, and was father of the present Charles Begges Calmady, Esq., of Langdon-Hall; see Calmady) of her brother Francis Calmady, Esq., of Langdon-Hall; Co. Devon, and by her had an only son and heir, the present Calmady Pollexfen Hamlyn, Esq., of Paschoe and Leawood.

Mr. Hamlyn 2ndly m. Frances Marshall, but had no further issue."

Jenkin's History of Exeter, England, gives a list of the mayors and bailiffs of that city from an early period; they seem to have been chosen annually; the bailiffs, four in number, equivalent to aldermen, were assistants to the mayor. The Hamlyns named by Jenkins as sharing in the city government are as follows:

1444,	Nicholas Hamlyn,	4th Bailiff.
1447,	" "	4th "
1458,	John "	3d "
1461,	" "	1st "
1468,	" "	Mayor.
1485,	Nicholas "	4 Bailiff.
1491,	" "	1 "
1499,	" "	Mayor.
1511,	Henry "	4th Bailiff.
1524,	" "	1st "
1526,	" "	Mayor.
1538,	" "	"

In 1882 Prof. Charles E. Hamlin, late of Harvard College, formerly professor of natural sciences in Waterville College, now Colby University, visited Exeter, England, and there found many of the name of Hamlin. Also, an old family, then represented by Shilston Calmady Hamlyn, Esquire, one of the largest landed proprietors in West Devonshire.

Respecting the name, many theories have been advanced as to its origin.

In a treatise of Charles Waring Bardsley, M. A., London, 1875, on English surnames, it is stated that the name, Hamlyn, is derived from Homo, or Hamon, but no authority is given for the statement.

The work of Mark Anthony Lower, London, 1843, on English surnames, offers much interesting information on the subject, of a general character, from which we extract:

"It is not sufficient for a person of inquisitive mind that he bears such and such a surname because his father and grandfather bore it; he

will naturally feel desirous of knowing why and when their ancestors acquired it." \* \* \*

"The ancient Britons generally used one name only; sometimes, but very rarely they added another." \* \* \*

"No precise date can be assigned to the introduction of hereditary surnames into England." \* \* \*

"Surnames were taken up in a gradual manner by the great, during the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth centuries. By the middle of the twelfth, however, it appears they were necessary appendages to families of rank, to distinguish them from meaner extraction.

"Surnames can scarcely be said to be *permanently* settled before the era of the Reformation. The keeping of parish registers was probably more instrumental than anything else in settling them; for if a person was entered under one surname at baptism, it is not likely that he would be married under another, and buried under a third.

"We have already seen that some second names were borrowed from places in ancient times. These, however, were not hereditary, like those of modern date. The latter originated, in all probability, in Normandy and the contiguous parts of France, about the close of the tenth century, or the commencement of the eleventh. Possessors of land, in the first instance, borrowed them from their own estates, a practice in which the Normans were soon imitated by the English, particularly after the Conquest. Chiefly of this kind are the names occurring in that far-famed document, the GREAT ROLL, of Battel Abbey,—a list of the principal commanders and companions in arms of William the Conqueror. Camden remarks, that there is not a single village in Normandy that has not surnamed some family in England.

"Many persons who bear names of French origin jump, without any evidence of the fact from historical records, to the conclusion that they must needs be descended from some stalwart Norman, who hacked his way to eminence and fortune through the serried ranks of the Saxons at Hastings. Such ambitious individuals ought to be reminded that, in the eight centuries that have elapsed since the Conquest, there have been numerous settlements of the French in our nation (England).

"Surname.—*Nomen patris additum proprio.* Surname.—*Nomen supra nomen additum.* Surname differed originally from Surname. Surname, the name one has over and above the Christian name. They were at first written, *not* in a direct line *after* the Christian name, but *above* it, *between* the lines, hence called in Latin, *Supranomia*, and in French, *Sur-noms*. From the last the English term is immediately derived. A surname is, therefore, a name superadded to the first or Christian name, to indicate the family to which the individual bearing it belongs. Hence, although every surname is a surname, every surname is not a surname, a distinction now scarcely recognized; but the words are used indiscriminately.

Mr. Lower states that the name Hamlin, is derived from the Sire-name, Hammeline, now obsolete, but found in Doomsday Book, and other ancient English records.

In his book is given a list of surnames, derived from Christian names, in which occurs the name Hamlin, as derived from Hammeline.

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Camden, (one of the earliest writers on English names—1623) says: "About the year of our Lord 1000, surnames began to be taken up in France, and in England about the time of the Conquest."—1066.

Cussans in his Handbook of Heraldry, says: "Of the many Nobles who accompanied the Conqueror to England, but few, if any, were distinguished by surnames; they were described simply by their Christian names, followed by the locality from whence they came. \* \* \* Even the Conqueror's sons, William and Henry, were distinguished by such names as Rufus and Beaulere. Hereditary surnames were not generally adopted in England, even amongst the Nobility, until the fourteenth century; yet long anterior to that period, we find Nobles designated by the name of the Charge which they bore upon their shields, which names and bearings have descended to their posterity."

On the theory that the name is of German origin, it has been suggested that it is derived from Haem, home; and lien, body; or homebody, the explanation being, that when all but one of the male members of the family were absent in war, the one at home was called Haemlien, or homebody. One of the coat of arms of the family is in harmony with this idea; the three bulls suggesting husbandry, or home pursuits; and the crest, a hand plucking a rose, suggesting a peaceful or home pursuit. But this could not have been appropriately applied to Hameline, the follower of William; who was a soldier; the lion rampant, or the crossed swords, would have been more appropriate insignias.

Upon similar theories, a variety of derivations of the name could be constructed from its syllables. Ham was an old English and Saxon word, and, like hame, hama and hauma, has similar meaning; a house or dwelling, a home, a home close or little meadow, a piece of land; it also had a meaning kindred to hamel and handet, a collection of houses, a village or town. Lin, and its antecedents linn, linne and llyn; meaning a pool, pond or lake, and hlyнна, a Saxon word, a brook or torrent,—defined as a pool or collection of water, particularly above or below a fall of water; a waterfall or cataract. From these we could have, a home, house, dwelling, village, hamlet, etc., by the pool, lake, river, brook, cataract, waterfall, etc. Hence the derivation suggested by Mr. Worthy, "The home by the pool."

Ham is the name of a small town and fortress situated on the river of the same name in the department of Somme, in France, of ancient origin. Coins were struck here in the reign of Charles the Bold, 840-877.

As stated by Mr. Worthy, Hameln, at the junction of the river of the same name with the river Weser, is in Hanover. It is an ancient town and a former fortress.

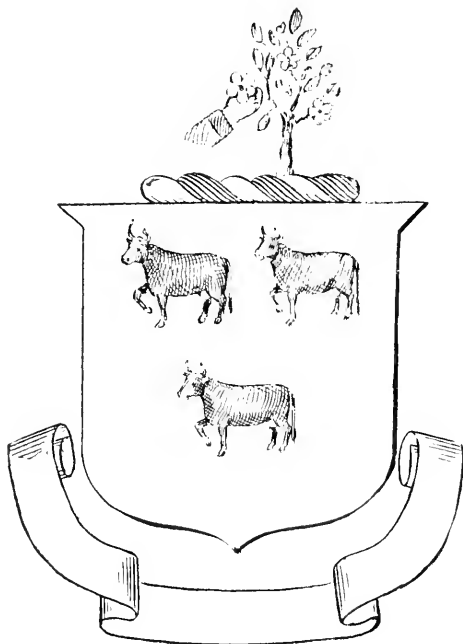
Hamburg, Germany, founded by Charlemagne, 804, may have a similar meaning.

Hamme is also the name of a town in the Netherlands; as is Hamu, the name of a town of Prussia.

It is an established fact that the name of the follower of William was variously written Hameline, Hamelin and Hamelinus.

It is a further fact that it was a custom in England following the Conquest, for individuals to assume the names of the city, town or province from whence they came, in France or elsewhere, and in return to confer the same or similar ones on their new homes in England.

From these premises it is not improbable to infer that the founder of the name in England, may have taken it from his home in France or Germany. But these are speculations, not conclusive proof of the facts; they are at best presumptions.



HAMELIN COAT OF ARMS.

Several coats of arms of the family have been found, viz.:

In the roll of Arms, of Edward III, 1337. Monsier Hamlyn: Port Gules, une lion d'or gonte sable.

Another is that of the Hamlyns of Exeter, England:

Arms: Sable, two swords crossed in saltier, hilted and pommeed, the points upward, or; Quarterings; Calmady and Pollexfen; Cal-

mady quartering, 1st and 4th, argent, a lion rampant, gules; Pollexfen, 2d and 3d azure, a chevron between three pears, or. Motto: *Caute sed Strenue*. Crest: A griffin passant guardant. Seats: Paschoe, Colebrook, Leawood, Bridestowe; County Devon.

Another; Arms of the family Hamelin: Argent, three Bulls passant sable. Crest: A hand plucking a Rose from a bush of the proper colors. (See illustration p. 36.)

Burke, in his *Encyclopaedia of Heraldry*, gives the following Coats of Arms:

Hamlin—Arms: Gules, a lion rampant, ermine, crowned with an antique crown, or. Crest: seven arrows, points upward, proper.

Hamlin—(Hamlinston; Reg. Ulster's office.) Arms: A chevron between three Spaniels sejant, gules.

Hamlin—(County Leicester.) Arms: Gules, a lion rampant, ermine, ducally crowned, or.



COAT OF ARMS OF JOHN DE HAMELINE,  
KNIGHT OF LEICESTER, SERVED UNDER  
EDWARD I., A. D. 1272 TO 1307.

Hamline—(Impalement f. ent. of Roland St. Lawrence, Alderman of Drogheda, d. July 9, 1633. Married Alson, dau. of Alderman Thomas Hamline, same place.) Arms: A chevron between three lions sejant, gules.

Hamlyn—(Paschoe and Leawood, County Devon.) Arms: Sable, two swords, in saltier, the points upward, hilted and pommeled, or; Quarterings: Calmady and Pollexfen. Crest: A griffin guardant. Motto: *Caute sed Strenue*.

Hamlyn—(Clovelly—Court, County Devon, Bart.) Arms: Or, a falcon, sable, billed, gules; between three roses, leaved, vert. Crest: A swan, argent; collared, gules; wings endorsed; beaked and legged, or; holding in the beak a birdbolt, sable.

Other Crests.—Hamlyn, Crest: A demi swan, wings expanded, bezant.

Hamlyn, Crest: A swan close; in its mouth a baton.

The greater number of Hamlins found in America descend from James Hamblen, who settled in Barnstable, Massachusetts, in 1639.

The writer has found no one of the name in this country earlier than him. His descendants are numerous, and extended early to other parts of the country, and are now found in most, if not all the states and territories, in Canada, and other foreign countries. This family spells the name variously, thus: Hamlin, Hamlen, Hamline, Hamblin and Hamblen.

The descendants of Captain, or Honorable Giles Hamlin, who settled in Middletown, Conn., 1650-4, though not so numerous as those of James Hamblen, of Barnstable, are found similarly distributed.

There are traditions and frequent statements to be found in various local histories, biographies, genealogies, etc., that James Hamblen, the settler in Barnstable, and Hon. Giles Hamlin, of Middletown, were related. These statements are far from being uniform. After diligent research, the writer has been unable to ascertain any conclusive evidence of the fact of any relationship between these two men. The best evidence, aside from mere assertion, is found in the statement of the Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Vice President, who wrote in a letter in 1890 as follows:

"I think the early Hamlins at Cape Cod in Mass., and at Middletown, Conn., were related, but have no correct idea how. My eldest brother Elijah, from investigation, was satisfied that the descendants of James and Giles Hamlin, were connected. I have not the data of his investigation.

Besides, an aged aunt of mine told me some twenty years ago, that when she was a young girl, her father, my grandfather, Eleazer Hamlin, was in the habit of visiting with his wife, the Hamlins in Middletown as his relatives, but just what the relation was she could not tell. \* \* \* So I am satisfied that the Hamlins of Cape Cod and Middletown were of the same stock."

While it is not improbable that these men may have been relatives, in view of other ascertained facts, the statement of the Vice President, which is undoubtedly true, admits of a different and probably more correct conclusion. Hannibal Hamlin was deeply interested in the study of his ancestry, and owing to his eminent position was frequently applied to for information concerning the subject, which was cheerfully given to every one; but the fact is, that he was in error as to his own ancestors, a question about which different genealogists, best advised on the subject, differed. The writer has labored under the same difficulty, with more evidence perhaps than was examined by any other person, and was compelled to change his opinion several times, as new evidence was produced. In the first place it is possible and probable that in the communication of facts, which occurred seventy years before, there may have been some inaccuracy of statement, although made with the best intention. Capt. Eleazer Hamlin, the

grandfather of the Vice President, was an officer in the Revolutionary army in which several of his sons also served, his son Africa being an officer and a member of the Society of Cincinnati. Some of the Barnstable Hamlins, their relatives, had settled in Sharon, Conn., in Berkshire county, Mass., and in Eastern New York, as early as 1740, and in other places in Connecticut. Many of these Hamlins are known to have been Revolutionary soldiers, among whom were Capt. Nathaniel, also Cornelius, Thomas, Asa and David, of Sharon; John Hamlin, of Cummington, Mass.; Ebenezer Hamlin and his son Mark, of Burlington, Connecticut; Seth Hamlin and Jabez Hamlin, of Alford, Massachusetts, and many others. Some of these are said to have been on the staff of Gen. Washington; and Africa Hamlin kept a voluminous diary of everything he knew or heard about Washington.

It is very probable that Capt. Eleazer and his sons made the acquaintance of their own relatives, who had served in the army with them. It is true also, that many of the descendands of Capt. Giles Hamlin served in the old French wars, and in the Revolution, some of whom were prominent officers, whose acquaintance, it is more than probable, was made by Capt. Eleazer, during his service. Now, the conclusion is, that his daughter may have *inferred* that those visited by her father in Connecticut, were *all* relatives from the circumstances here related. It is fair to state that the Vice President was not advised of all the facts here related.

Hon. Elijah L. Hamlin, an elder brother of the Vice President, appears to have given some critical investigation of his ancestors, and was interested in the subject. In a memoranda prepared by him in 1867, occurs these statements concerning his grandfather: "Lydia, his daughter, who died only two years ago, could give no knowledge of her father's origin: only, that when they lived at Harvard, two aunts, Richards and Holmes, frequently came from the west on horseback to visit their brother (Capt. Eleazer). Asia (his son) who is still living, knows nothing about it." Elijah also expresses the opinion that his grandfather may have come from Connecticut, but also states that he supposes he originated in the vicinity of Cape Cod. Showing very conclusively that the ancestry of his grandfather was not then established to his satisfaction.

From personal letters received by myself from the Vice-President in the year 1888, it is apparent that he was then in doubt as to his ancestors, supposing correctly that he descended from James of Barnstable, but in error, as I have since ascertained as to the line of descent. My conclusions will be found in the Genealogy.

Discovering these various statements of relationship between James Hamblen and Giles Hamlin, and believing the evidence upon which they are founded, to be erroneous, I have felt it my duty to point them out, that they may not be accepted as settled. I do not say they were not related; only that I do not know, and have seen no conclusive evidence of the fact. It would afford me pleasure to know that they were relatives and to discover proof of it.

Another grave error has arrested my attention; the statement that James Hamblen was of Huguenot descent. Nothing in the record of his life or pedigree, has come to my notice, to warrant such statement; but the reverse is true. The *Edict of Nantes* was promulgated by *Henri Quatre*, then King of France in 1598, under which the Protestants were granted religious tolerance. This continued until the *Revocation of the Edict of Nantes*, by Louis XIV, in 1685. James Hamblen came from London, and had then been in Barnstable nearly fifty years, and had grandchildren there. While not conclusively proven, it is probable that his eldest child was born in England in 1630, and that his ancestors had resided there a century, at least.

Several individuals of the name have been discovered in New Jersey, Virginia, Maryland, North and South Carolina, prior to the Revolution, with numerous descendants. It is desired that the relationship, if any, existing between these families, may be discerned and their genealogies better established, before publication of those branches of the family.

Several others of the name have been discovered, who settled in the United States, coming from England at later periods.

In 1871, a gentleman, an attache of the General Hospital at Quebec, Canada, named J. R. L. Hamelin, wrote, in French, which translated, reads: "The first Hamelin who came to Canada was called Louis. He is found mentioned for the first time at the date of 1650 by M. L'Abbe Tanguay. He came from France. \* \* \* The Seigniorship of Grandines in the Bos— was granted him the 25th of April, 1711, and his descendants until about 1800, at which time it was sold. That was the branch of the Hamelins from which I am descended. A Hamelin, also named Louis, son of the first, was married the 24th of February, 1718, to Catherine Neporn, at Detroit."

Some members of this family probably settled in the United States, as the name is frequently found all over the United States. It is probable that some of the name, Hamelin, came direct from France.

It is a singular fact that out of many requests to people of the name Hamelin, sent to individuals in different places, not one reply has been received, except that above mentioned.

A common error obtains, that there is no relationship between those whose names are spelled differently. Like many other old English names the orthography has been corrupted, and there are various terminations to be found, thus: Hamlin, Hamlen, Hamelin, Hamline, Hameline, Hamling, Hamlyn, Hamblin, Hamblen, Hambllyn, etc. As found spelled in Norman-French in the Doomsday Book it was Hamelinus; in Leland's copy of the Roll of Battel Abbey, Hameline; in Hollinshed's copy, Hamelin. Later the name in England at an early period, was spelled Hamlyn, which is still retained; but many, at the present time there, spell it Hamlin, Hamblin, Hamblen and perhaps in other ways. The *h* is evidently an interloper, and a corruption of the name; and many families have, in comparatively recent years,



dropped it. Prof. Charles E. Hamlin, 'ate of Harvard College, whose family dropped the *b* from the name, was of the opinion that Hamlin was the most consonant with the general pronunciation of the name, and its proper Anglicized form. Antiquarians give little heed to the mere spelling of the name, as found in records or as practiced by living individuals, as evidence of relationship; it is common to find known relatives who spell the name differently. Two-hundred years ago and prior, there was no standard for English orthography, people spelled anyway and everyway to suit the fancy. Many were then unable to read or write, and trusted such matters to public officials and scribes. One clerk would spell in his peculiar manner, while the clerk in another place spelled differently. Long continuance in the same place by the same family, tended to the adoption of a given form of name; while the separation of relatives, exhibited frequently, a marked difference. In such ways the forms of names multiplied. It is remarkable that the continued form of names has been so well preserved.

## EXPLANATION.

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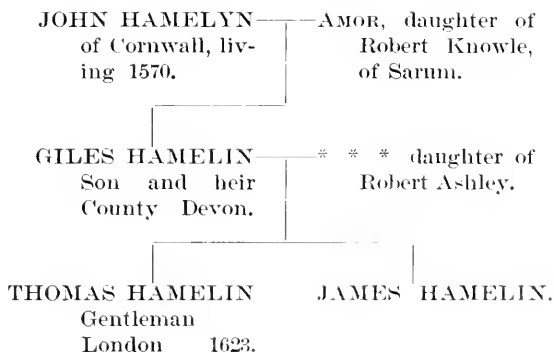
The Genealogy will be found arranged by generations, by families, in chronological order, as nearly as practicable. The name of the head of a family is given in full. The Christian name only, of the children of a family are given, to avoid repetitions of the surname. The names of individuals are all consecutively numbered, and some names appear twice; first as a *child*, second as *the head of a family*; in such cases, when the name appears a *second time*, as the head of a family, the number first given is repeated in brackets. To find the line of descent, take any name and trace the ancestors backward by the numbers given. Following the name of a head of a family, the line of ancestors is given in italics, with the number of each generation expressed, by figures, thus: H. F. ANDREWS,<sup>8</sup> (*Martha*,<sup>7</sup> *Ichabod*,<sup>6</sup> *Gershom*,<sup>5</sup> *Gershom*,<sup>4</sup> *Ebenezer*,<sup>3</sup> *John*,<sup>2</sup> *James*.<sup>1</sup>) The abbreviations used will be readily understood, thus: b., born; m., married; d., died, etc.

GENEALOGY OF JAMES HAMBLEN AND HIS DESCENDENTS.

FIRST GENERATION.

1. JAMES HAMBLEN,<sup>1</sup> so far as has been ascertained, was the first of the name who settled in America. He came from London and settled in Barnstable, Massachusetts, in the Spring of 1639. Of his earlier life very little has been learned; records exist, however, from which some traces of him are supposed to have been discovered.

The late David Hamblen, Esq., of Boston, the first to investigate his history about 1849, caused research to be made in England for the pedigree, which without citing the place where the record was found, he gives as follows:



From which it is understood that he was brother of Thomas, gentleman, of London, living in 1623; sons of Giles, of Devonshire; son of John, of Cornwall, England, who was living in 1570.

The records of the baptisms and burials of some of his children are supposed to have been found in the parish register of St. Lawrence, in Reading, Berkshire, England; extracts from which are taken:

## BAPTISMS.

Hamlin James,	son of James,	Oct. 31,	1630.
Hanablin Sarah,	dau " "	Sept 6,	1632.
Hamlin Mary,	" " "	July 27,	1634.
" James,	son " "	April 10,	1636.

## BURIALS.

Hamlin James, Oct. 24, 1633.

From these records it is apparent that the eldest child, James, died in England before the birth of the second James. It will be subsequently noticed that it was the custom of the family to baptize the children on the day of birth, if possible; so that the dates of baptisms are supposed to be about the dates of births. Mr. Otis, the genealogist of the first settlers of Barnstable, says: that the baptism of his children, James and *Hannah* do not appear on the records of Barnstable, that it is probable they were born in England and that neither they nor their mother came over so early as the father, a common occurrence in those early times; the record of the birth or baptism of Hannah has not been found in England; perhaps owing to the troubles to be related, no public record of it was made there. It will be observed that their first child born in America, was Bartholomew, born April 20, 1642. Hannah may have been born about 1638.

An approximate idea of the time when the members of the family left England may be ascertained from these dates. Mr. Otis does not appear to have any knowledge of the English records referred to, and does not mention the children, Sarah and Mary; as they had another Sarah born in Barnstable in 1647 it is supposed the Sarah born 1632 had died before they came to America. An account of Mary will be given in its proper order later.

While no express record of the fact has been discovered, it is not improbable that James Hamblen may have been obliged to leave his family and fly from England on account of religious persecution; he was a Puritan and a member of Mr. Lothrop's church *after* the latter came to Barnstable.

An account of the troubles of the congregation of Mr. Lothrop in England will be of interest, and may in future lead to information concerning our ancestor.

Rev. John Lothrop was pastor of an Independent or Congregationalist Society, at Southwalk, London. April 29, 1632, forty-five members of this church were apprehended for unlawful meeting, eighteen of whom escaped. Some were confined in the Clink, New Prison, and the Gate House, for about two years, and then released on bail; except Mr. Lothrop, for whom no favor could at first be obtained. There is some question as to the terms of his release, but the fact remains that these people caused the English government no little trouble; religion was regulated by law

at that period; and this society were non-conformists. That they believed they were right *does not alter the fact*. The exact date of their release is not given, but on Sept. 18, 1634 the Griffin and another ship arrived in Boston with passengers, among whom were Mr. Lothrop and thirty of his followers. It is not supposed Hamblen was with them. Soon after Mr. Lothrop and most, if not all those who came with him, went to Scituate, Massachusetts, where there was a small settlement of his old friends, whom he had known in England, and who invited him to become their pastor. There were nine of these families then at Scituate who had previously come from England, settling first at Plymouth; and Mr. Lothrop gives a list of "The Houses in ye plantation of Scituate att my Comeing hither, onely these wch was aboute the end of Sept. 1634,—all wch small plaine pallizadoe Houses." The name of James Hamblen is not in the list, nor does it appear there down to the date of removal of Mr. Lothrop and his church to Barnstable hereafter related.†

†. Otis states: "Mr. Lothrop found nine families at Scituate, friends that he had known in England. They had, Sept. 30, 1634, built nine 'Pallizado houses,' as temporary residences. \* \* \* From the time Mr. Lothrop came, to October, a period of two years, there were thirty-one houses built, and in 1637, nine, making the whole number of dwelling houses fifty six. \* \* \* To Mr. Lothrop's list of the houses, I add the dates, if known, when the builders came over and the dates of their joining his church. The serial numbers indicate the order in which the houses were built; the date next following each name, the time when the party came over; and the last, the time when he joined Mr. Lothrop's church. \* \* \* The following abbreviations are used: K. signifies Kent, or county of Kent; L. London; S. Scituate; B. Barnstable; Gd. Goodman; an interrogation point means doubtful."

"The houses in ye plantation of Scituate att my Comeing hither, onely these, wch was aboute the ende of Sept. 1634,—all wch small plaine pallizadoe Houses.

1. Mr. Hatherleys, 1623 & 1632, L., Jan 11, 1634-5, S.
2. Mr. Cudworthes, a 1632, L. Jan 18, 1634-5, B. S.  
Sold (1636) to Gd. Ensigne, — — — S.
3. Mr. Gillsons, a 1632, K. ? Jan 8, 1634-5, S.
4. Gd. Anniballs, 1623, — Jan 8, 1634-5, B.
5. Gd. Rowlyes, 1632, K. ? Jan 8, 1634-5, B.  
See No. 23. (No record of Sale.)
6. Gd. Turners, 1628, K. ? Jan 8, 1634-5, S.  
Sold (1636) to Gd. Jackson, a 1634, K. ? Feb 25, 1637-8, B.
7. Gd. Cobbs (see 32), 1632, K. Jan 8, 1634-5, B.  
Sold 1st, Gd. Rowlye; 2d, Wid. Vinal.
8. Gd. Hewes, 1632, Wales, — S.  
Sold (1636) Gd. Cooper, a 1632, K. ? — B.
9. Edward Foster, 1632, L. ? Jan 8, 1634-5, S.  
"Since my coming to Octo. 1636."
10. My House, Sept. 18, 1634, L. Jan 8, 1634-5, B.
11. Gd. Foxwells, (see 50) 1630, — Jan 8, 1634-5, B.  
Sold (1636) to Henry Bourne, a 1631, Jan 25, 1634-5, B.
12. Sammel House, Sept 18, 1634, L., Jan 8, 1634-5, B. & S.
13. Gd. Chittenden's, 1635, K. Feb 12, 1636-7, S.
14. Gd. Lumber's, (see 27), 1630, L. ? Ap 19, 1635, B.  
Sold (1636) Gd. Winter, a 1534, L. Apr 9, 1634, S.
15. My Sonns, son-in-law Saml Fuller, 1620.  
Leyden Nov 7, 1636, B.
16. Gd. Haites, 1635, K. Ap. 19, 1635, S.  
Sold (1636) to Mr. Bower.
17. Gd. Hatches, 1635, K. — S.
18. Gd. Lewice, Senior, a 1634, B. Sold to Gd Dorkins ? a 1634.  
— Probably Thomas Dimick, B.

Returning to the settlement of Barnstable: The date of the first grant is not given, but was in the latter part of 1637 or beginning of 1638; soon after Mr. Callicut and some associates came to Mattekese (Barnstable), surveyed certain lands, and appropriated some to their

19. Goody Hincley, 1635. K. — B.
20. Mr. Tilden, a 1628, K. — S.
21. \* \* \* The Smiths, Gd. Hoit's brother, — S.
22. Gd. Lewice, Junior, a 1635, K. — S.
23. Gd. Rowleyes new house, on his lot, — See No 5.
24. Mr. Vassels, 1630, L. Nov. 28, 1636, S.
25. Gd. Stockbridge, ye wheeler, 1635, L. — S.
26. Gd. Stedmans, 1635, L. July 17, 1636, S.
27. Gd. Lumber's, upon his lot, 1630. See No 14.
28. Meeting House. See above.
29. Isaac Robinson's. 1629, Leyden Nov 7, 1636, B.  
Sold (1637) to Gd. Twisden.
30. Mr. Cudworth's house, on his lott, L. ? See No. 2.
31. Brother Turners, on his lott, 1628. See No 6.
32. Brother Cobb's, on his lott, 1632. See No. 7.
33. Gd. Hewes, on his lott, 1634. See No. 8.
34. Gd. Lewice, on his lott, 1632. See No. 18.  
Sold to Gd. Williams, 1632, K. ? — S.
35. Gd. Lewice, Junior, his new house, 1635. See No 18.
36. Gd. Kenrick's, a 1634, K. Ap. 9, 1637, S.
37. Mr. Besbetch, 1635, K. Ap. 30, 1637, S.
38. The young master, Edward Fitsrandolphs, a 1634, K. ? May 14, 1637, B.  
Sold to Gd. Syllice, a 1634, K. ? Dec 24. 1637, S.
39. Robert Shelleyes, 1632, K. ? May 14. 1637, B.
40. John Hammers, — S. Sold to Gid. H—.
41. Henry Ewells, 1635, K. Ap. 3. 1636, B.  
Sold to Gd. Merritt, 1628, S.
42. Mr. Hatches new house.
43. George Suttens.
44. Brother Crocker, Jr., a 1634, L. Dec 25, 1636, B.
45. John Emmersons, a 1634, L. ? — S.
46. Gd. Holmes, S.
47. John Hammers, on the cliffe.
48. Gd. Bird, 1628, S. 1637.
49. Isaac Robinson's new house, 1629, Leyden. See No 29.
50. Gd. Foxwell's on his lot, 1630. See No 11.
51. My house on the lott, erected Sept. 27. See No. 10.
52. Thomas Lapham's, K. ? Apr 24, 1636, S.
53. Gd. Edenton's, S.
54. Gd. Hylands, K. S.
55. Gd. Rawlings, 1630, S.
56. William Parkers, S.
47. Gd. Lewice, Senior.'

To these I add church members :

- Robert Linnell, 1638, L. Sept. 16, 1638, B.  
 William Betts, Oct. 25, 1635, B.  
 Thomas Lothrop, Sept. 8, 1624, May 14, 1637, B.  
 Christopher Winter, Dec. 24, 1637, S.  
 Thomas King, L. 1635, Feb 25, 1637-S, S.  
 Thomas Boiden, Ipswitch, 1634, May 17, 1635, S.

Whole number that joined Mr. Lothrop's church in Scituate, 63	
Of these 26 were females,	26
Males, or heads of families,	37
Removed to Barnstable in 1639,	20
Leaving,	17 "

From this evidence it very conclusively appears that James Hamblen did not come to Barnstable with Mr. Lothrop's church.

particular use, but he never became an inhabitant of the town; and failing to comply with the terms of the grant, it was forfeited, except as to vested rights. Some who came with him remained and became permanent residents; their names unfortunately are omitted. April 1, 1639, the court ordered that only such persons as were then at Mattekese should remain, and make use of some land; but should not divide any, either to themselves or others; nor receive into the plantation any other persons excepting those to whom the original grant was made, without special license and approval of the government. In the spring of 1639, Rev. Joseph Hull and several families from Weymouth and Hingham, decided to move to Barnstable, with the company to be organized by Mr. Callient, of Dorechester; Mr. Hull came to Barnstable in May, 1639. Elder Thomas Dimmock was there in the preceding March. Elder Thomas Dimmock and Rev. Joseph Hull, are the parties named in the grant made in 1639 of the lands in the town of Barnstable, as a committee for themselves and associates. It was incorporated June 4, 1639,<sup>2</sup> Old Style. They were the founders of the town and Mr. Hull being the minister, on him devolved the greater responsibility. At that time the woodman's ax had seldom resounded through the forests; the country, except a few fields which had been cleared by the Indians, was a vast wilderness; the old common field, which still retains its name, had only a few scattering trees, and the new common field, which extended from the old, to the bounds of Yarmouth, contained little forest. In 1639 the Indian population probably did not exceed five hundred, a quiet, inoffensive race, with whom our ancestors lived in peace.

Mr. Lothrop and his church came Oct. 21, 1639, New Style. The town had been incorporated, many houses built and a civilized community were dwelling among the Indians. Mr. Hull and the other settlers welcomed them to their homes, assigned them lands and assisted them in putting up their first rude cabins. It turned out that Mr. Lothrop's church constituted a majority of the people, who preferred their own pastor, with whom they had suffered persecution in England. Mr. Dimmock and others of the first settlers preferred to sit under his preaching, rather than Mr. Hull, in consequence of which the latter left the town. The dwellings are thus described: "The walls were made of poles filled between with stones and clay, the roof thatched, the chimney to the mantle of rough stone, and above of cob work, the windows of oiled paper and the floors of hand sawed

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<sup>2</sup>. Barnstable was incorporated June 14, 1639, N. S., (or June 4, Old Style). Thirteen families had then settled in the town, namely: Rev. Joseph Hull, his son Tristram, and his son-in-law John Bursley, making one family; Thomas Shaw, Austin Bearse, Henry Coggin, JAMES HAMBLIN, William Tilly, Thomas Allyn, Lawrence Litchfield, Thomas Huckins, John Smith, Roger Goodspeed, John Scudder and Nathaniel Bacon. Mr. John Mayo and his son Samuel were early inhabitants, Mr. Mayo having a house when Mr. Lothrop came. Smith, Bacon, Bursley, T. Hull and S. Mayo were not householders June 1639. If to the above be added Abram Blush, Dolar Davis, Thomas Hatch and John Hall, who came in afterwards, it completes the list of townsmen as recorded Jan. 1643.— [Otis Papers.]

planks." Mr. Lothrop called such structures "booths," and says: "They were open and cold, and in winter a high piled fire was constantly to be kept burning. All the houses in the village were alike—there was no opening for pride to claim a supremacy." Mr. Otis says there had thirteen settled in the town when it was incorporated June 4, 1639, among whom was James Hamblen.

In a list of the inhabitants of Barnstable made on January 5, 1643-4, the sixteenth name is "James Hamblin, London, of B(arnstable) spring of 1639."<sup>3</sup> These accounts show conclusively that he settled in Barnstable independently from Mr. Lothrop and his church. There is no proof that he was or was not a member of Mr. Lothrop's church in London, or that he suffered any persecution; but the facts that he was a puritan; the unrecorded birth and baptism of his daughter Hannah; that he came from London without his family; and united with the church in Barnstable, whose members had suffered persecution; leads

**3.** On the 5th day of January, 1643-4, Thomas Hinkley, Henry Cobb, Isaac Robinson and Thomas Lothrop drew up a list of those who were then inhabitants of Barnstable, and I infer from the order annexed to the same that the forty-five named were householders. \* \* \*

1. Anthony Annable, from Scituate, 1640.
2. Abraham Blush, Duxbury, 1640.
3. Thomas Shaw, Hingham, 1639.
4. John Crocker, Scituate, 1639.
5. Dolar Davis, Duxbury, 1641-2.
6. Henry Ewell, Scituate, 1639.
7. William Betts, Scituate, 1639.
- William Pearse, of Yarmouth, 1643.
8. Robert Shelley, Scituate, 1639.
9. Thomas Hatch, Yarmouth, 1642.
10. John Cooper, Scituate, 1639.
11. Austin Bearse, came over 1638, of B. 1639.
12. William Crocker, Scituate, 1639.
13. Henry Bourne, Scituate, 1639.
14. Henry Coggin, Boston, spring 1639.
15. Lawrence Litchfield, of B. spring 1639.
16. JAMES HAMLIN, London, of B. spring 1639.
17. James Cudworth, Scituate, 1640.
18. Thomas Hinkley, Scituate, 1639.
19. Samuel Hinkley, Scituate, 8th July 1640.
- William Tilly, spring 1639, removed to Boston 1643.
20. Isaac Robinson, Scituate, 1639.
21. Samuel Jackson, Scituate, 1639.
22. Thomas Allyn. — spring 1639.
- Mr. Joseph Hull, Weymouth, May, 1639.
23. Mr. John Bursley, Weymouth, May 1639.
24. Mr. John Mayo, came over 1638, of Barnstable 1639.
25. John Casley, Scituate, spring of 1639.
26. William Caseley, Scituate, of B. spring of 1639.
27. Robert Linnett, Scituate, 1639.
28. Thomas Lothrop, Scituate, 1639.
29. Thomas Lombard, Scituate, 1639.
30. Mr. John Lothrop, Scituate, Oct 20, 1639.
31. John Hall, Charleston, 1641.
32. Henry Rowley, Scituate, 1639.
33. Isaac Wells, Scituate, 1639.
34. John Smith, of Barnstable, 1639.
35. George Lewis, Scituate, 1639.
36. Edward Fitzrandolph, Scituate, 1639.
37. Bernard Lombard, Scituate, 1639.
38. Roger Goodspeed, Barnstable, 1639.
39. Henry Cobb, Scituate, October 21, 1639.
40. Thomas Huckins, Boston, 1639.
41. John Scudder, Boston, 1639.
42. Samuel Mayo, of Barnstable, 1639.
43. Nathaniel Bacon, of Barnstable, 1639.
44. Richard Foxwell, from Scituate, 1639.
45. Thomas Dimmock, Hingham, 1639.—[Otis Papers.]



to the inquiry whether he might not have been a member of that church in London, which suffered persecution as related.

His house lot, containing eight acres, was at Coggin's Pond, and was one of those presumably laid out under the authority of Mr. Callicut. It was bounded northerly by the lot of Gov. Hineckley; easterly by the Commons, (now the ancient graveyard); southerly by the Commons; and westerly by the highway, which at that time, after crossing the hill on the west, turned to the north on the borders of the pond, to Gov. Hineckley's old house, which stood near the pond; and thence turned easterly, joining the present road at the head of Calve's Pasture Lane. In 1686 the present road was laid out through Hamblen's lot, and leaving a triangular shaped portion of it on the north of the road; afterwards, in 1693, the location of the road having been changed, the Hamblens were allowed to enclose that part of the old road situated between their land and the pond, adjoining Gov. Hineckley's. The westerly portion of the road which was discontinued, opposite the south end of the pond, was reserved as a watering-place, and is so occupied to this day.

His other lands were six shares, and six acres of upland in the Calve's Pasture; twenty acres of upland, and the meadow on the north, bounded easterly by the land of Henry Bourne, and westerly by the land of Dea. John Cooper; his great lot of fifty acres was bounded southwesterly by the Great Indian Pond; southerly by the lot of Thomas Lothrop; and northerly by the Indian Pond lots, on which his son John built a house. The Hamblens were among the first settlers in that part of town; and that region of country is now known as "Hamblin's Plains." In 1686 his house was described as standing on his twenty-acre lot, on the north side of the highway, between the houses of Mr. Russell, (known in modern times as Brick John Hineckley's,) and Dea. John Cooper, owned by William Hineckley and others.

Mr. Otis further says: "Mr. Allyn's house lots, Nos. 1 to 6, and with the lots numbered 7 to 12, constituted the central portion of the village as originally laid out; on the west, probably in the order named, were the lots of Gov. Hineckley, Samuel Hineckley, Gen. Cudworth, James Hamblen, etc. The record of the laying out of the lands of Barnstable in 1639 is lost. The entries made of the lands of Mr. Allyn, furnish the best information we have on the subject. The house lots contained from six to twelve acres, and were all laid out on the north side of the highway, west of Rendezvous Lane. In 1654 Mr. Allyn owned six of the original house lots." In 1894 Mr. Gustavus Hineckley, who resides in Barnstable, said: "While the precise spot of the location of the house of James Hamlin, Senior, cannot be identified, yet is reduced to very narrow limits, in the recorded bounds of our country road, laid out in 1686; and the house of Dea. John Cooper is still standing in good condition; and the exact location of Mr. Russell's house is well known, it having been taken down in recent time."

The name of Mr. Hamblen appears frequently in the records of Plymouth Colony. The first mention is "March 1, 1741-2. James Hamblen was propounded for Freeman."

"At the Genrall Court of our Soueraigne Lord, Charles, by the Grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France, Ireland, Defender of the Fayth &c, holden at Plym aforesd the VIJth of March, in the XVIJth yeare of his Mats now Raigne &c.

Before Willm Bradford, gent. Gou. (and other members of the court named) James Hamlen (was appointed) Constable for Barnstable."

List of Freemen in Barnstable in 1643, taken from Plymouth Colony Records, Vol. 8, 176-7. Those marked  $\perp$  have been erased on the *original record*.

$\perp$ Mr. Joseph Hull $\perp$	William Caseley
" Lothrope	Mr. Robte Linnett
" Thomas Dommock	" John Mayo
Anthony Annable	Samuel Hincley
$\perp$ James Cudworth $\perp$	Edward Fitzrandle
Isaack Robinson	Georg Lewes
Henry Rowley	Samuel Jackson
John Cooper	JAMES HAMLENE
Henry Cobb	Thomas Hincley
Bernard Lambert	Nathaniel Bacon
Henry Bourne	Dolar Davis.

March 15, 1657, James Hamblen served on inquest on the body of a child, Simcon Davis.

June 3, 1657, James Hamblen was sick and could not serve on the Grand Enquest.

The name of James Hamblen appears in the list of Freemen of Barnstable in 1658.

June 7, 1670, James Hamblen served on Grand Enquest; same day he was member of a trial jury.

May 29, 1670, James Hamblen, Juni, and James Hamblen, Seni, in list of Freemen.

March 6, 1671, James Hamblen served on a jury.

June 3, 1679, James Hamblen served on a jury in the case between Capt. John Williams and Edward Jenkins.

July 7, 1681, James Hamblen served on juries.

July 6, 1682, James Hamblen summoned to serve on a jury, and served.

In the list of Freemen of Barnstable for 1689, among others appear the names of James Hamblen, James Hamblen, Jr., John Hamblen, Eleazar Hamblen.

Mr. Lothrop taught that Baptism was an ordinance of primary importance, and published a work on the subject, urging that the parent, being a member of the church, who unnecessarily delayed the per-

formance of this service, thereby periled the salvation of the child. The practice in Mr. Lothrop's church was to baptize children on the Sabbath next following their birth. Instances are given of children born on Sabbath morning, and carried two miles the same day at an inclement season of the year to be baptized.

It would seem that James Hamblen conformed to this custom. It will be observed that his three youngest children were baptized on the day of birth. Mr. Otis says: "He was never dignified with the title of 'Mr.' and was, all his life, called 'Goodman.'" Speaking of this custom, he says: "In the Plymouth Colony, the Governor, deputy governor, the magistrates and assistants, the ministers of the gospel, elders of the church, school masters, officers in the militia, men of great wealth or connected with the gentry or nobility alone, were entitled to be called, *Mister*, and their wives, *Mistress*; this rule was rigidly enforced in earlier colonial times; and in all lists of names, it was almost the invariable custom, to commence with those who stood highest in rank, and follow that order to the end."

"Goodman Hamblen was not much in public life. He was an honest man, a good neighbor and a sincere Christian; he was industrious and prudent in his habits and brought up his children to walk in his footsteps. His descendants have, with few exceptions, inherited the good qualities of the ancestor."

The correct spelling of his name is a question of doubt. As a matter of fact people in those times were not particular, and the same individual did not spell his own name uniformly, in many instances; there was no standard of English orthography then. In the foregoing pedigree the name is spelled Hamelyn and Hamelin, in the record of baptisms, Hamblin and Hamlin; in the colonial records, Hamlene, Hamlen and Hamblen. His pastor, Rev. Mr. Lothrop wrote the name uniformly, Hamling. Rev. Mr. Russell, a successor of Mr. Lothrop, wrote it Hamblin. His sons and descendants for the first four generations, generally wrote it Hamblen; but as signed to his will, it is spelled *Hamlin*. The descendants spell the name variously: Hamlin, Hamlen, Hamline, Hamblin and Hamblen.

There is a tradition that four brothers, who were his descendants, agreed, upon their separation, each to spell the termination of the name differently. The time and place where this occurred, or the individuals are not known; but in matters of this kind traditions are not of much value until established by positive evidence.

David Hamblen was of the opinion that James Hamblen and his wife Anne, were both born in London.

He died in Barnstable in 1690. His personal estate was appraised at £19.17.3. He was probably over eighty years old, and had probably distributed some of his personal estate before his death, as indicated in the will.

## WILL OF JAMES HAMBLEN.

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RECORDED VOL 1, PAGE 37. BARNSTABLE CO., MASS., JULY 21, 1888. A  
TRUE COPY FROM THE RECORDS—ATTEST FREEMAN H.  
LOTHROP, REG. OF PROBATE COURT.

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The last Will and Testament of James Hamlin Senr. of Barnstable.

I being weake in body but throu ye merey of God of good and disposing mind and memory, and calling to mind ye uncertainty of this transitory life, and being willing to sett things in order as there may be peace and good agreement between my children after my decease, I do make and delare this my last will and testament in manner and forme hereafter mentioned viz:—

Imprimis: I will and bequeath my soul to God who gave it through Jesus Christ, my deare and only Saviour and Redeemer and my body to decent burial as to my Executrix hereafter named shall seeme meete and convenient, and as for my outward estate which God hath been pleased to lend me, my will is that all my debts which are in right or conscience due to any person shall be first duly satisfied and contented. And then my will is that Anne, my loving wife shall have and enjoy all the rest of my estate in whatsoever it be during her natural life for her supporte and livelyhood, and my will is that after her decease in as much as my son James hath had ten pounds already of me, and my son Bartholemew five pounds, and my daughter Hannah, five pounds (according to ye desire of my mother) so my will is that ye rest of my children shall have each of them five pounds apeace made up to them out of my estate, viz: to my son John five pounds my little feather bed bolster and rugg belonging to it, to be in part or whole thereof as it shall be appraised; and to my daughter Sarah five pounds in ye great fether bed I lye on with ye bolster and rugg belonging thereunto as it shall be appraised; And to my son Eliazer four pounds and five shillings out of my estate which with ye fifteen shillings he owes me on account makes up five pounds to him, And to my son Israel three pounds and eighteen shillings to make up ye bed and coverlett he hath five pounds to him.

Item. My will is that my daughter Sarah shall have two of my platters which shee shall chuse. And my will is that Israel shall have one of my pewter platters as my sons and daughter already married have had each of them one. And my will is that whatsoever of my estate shall remaine after my foresd legacies shall be paid shall after my wifes decease be equally divided amongst all my children unless my wife shall see cause to will any part or parts unto any of my sdd children as shee shall see fit to those that are most dutyful unto her, unto whose liberty my will is it shall be left.

As also to nominate an executor to take place after her decease to see this my last will performed, And here in case shee make any will to dispose of ye overplus as aforesd.

Item. It is my will that Anne my wife be sole Executrix of this my last will and testament so long as shee lives.

In witness whereof I have hereunto sett my hand and seal this 23 of January Anno Dom' 1683.

JAMES HAMLIN [SEAL.]

In presence of

THOS. HINCKLEY, Gov.

JONATHAN RUSSELL.

Gove. Hinckley and Jonathan Russell witnesses to this will, made oath in Court October ye 22<sup>th</sup>. 1690, that they saw ye above sd James Hamlin deceased signe seal and declare this to be his last will and testament as attest.

JOSEPH LOTHROP, Clerk.

The name of his wife, except as given in his will, has not been found.

Children:—

2. James, probably born in England, baptized October 21, 1630, died October 24, 1633.
3. Sarah, probably born in England, baptized September 6, 1632, probably died in England.
4. Mary, probably born in England, baptized July 27, 1634.
5. James, probably born in England, baptized April 10, 1636.
6. Hannah, probably born in England.
7. Bartholemew, born April 11, 1642, Barnstable, baptized April 24, 1642.
8. John, born June 26, 1644, Barnstable, baptized June 30, 1644.
9. Sarah, born November 7, 1647, Barnstable, baptized same day.
10. Eleazar, born March 17, 1649, Barnstable, baptized same day.
11. Israel, born June 25, 1652, Barnstable, baptized same day.

## SECOND GENERATION.

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[4] MARY HAMBLEN,<sup>2</sup> (*James*,<sup>1</sup>) baptized in St. Lawrence, Reading, Berkshire, England, July 27, 1634.

About this member of the family there is much uncertainty; as has been stated James Hamblen probably had such a daughter, no further trace of whom has been discovered, unless she was one of those mentioned in this sketch. Mr. Otis does not appear to have any knowledge of this child, nor of the St. Lawrence records of baptisms, but gives the marriages of two in Barnstable named Mary Hamblen,—one for whose ancestry he does not attempt to account. One married Benjamin Hatch,<sup>4</sup> Jan. 17, 1678, his first wife, who died before 1682; and

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<sup>4</sup> The progenitor of Benjamin Hatch, who married Mary Hamblen, was Thomas, who was in Barnstable as early as 1641. Very little is known of him, and he died in 1661. He had a wife named Grace, and Otis says: "She must have been a second wife, for if Jonathan and Lydia had been her children, she would not have allowed them in youth to have been aliens from their father's house." His children were probably born in England—Jonathan born about 1624 and Lydia about 1626; and there may have been others. He was probably not a young man as stated by Mr. Savage—Jonathan, son of Thomas, at the age of fourteen, was bound as an apprentice to Lieut. Richard Davenport, of Salem; his father, mother and sister had removed to Yarmouth, leaving him among strangers; after remaining two years, he deserted and came to Boston; September 2, 1640, he was arrested as a fugitive from service, and sentenced to be severely whipped and committed as a slave to Lieut. Davenport; but he escaped to his father's house in Yarmouth; March 1, 1642 he was taken as a vagabond, to be whipped and sent from constable to constable, to Lieut. Davenport, at Salem. This sentence was reconsidered by the court, as it had no authority over a party residing in another jurisdiction, and he was appointed to dwell with Mr. Stephen Hopkins. In 1645 he was one of the quota of Barnstable to go on an expedition against the Narraganset Indians. His parents appears to have taken no interest in his welfare. This can be accounted for on the theory that Grace was a second wife of his father. The boy was exposed to temptation on every hand; he had no friends upon whom to rely; a bond servant, a slave, which his proud spirit could not brook; he resisted and escaped from servitude, and for which he was punished. We cannot but admire his bold and manly resistance of the intolerant spirit of the age, and of the law, which banished him from his father's house, and deprived him of his liberty. He married Sarah, daughter of Henry Rowley, and resided several years in West Barnstable, and removed to South Sea, Barnstable. In 1661 he removed to Falmouth, but returned again to Barnstable later. He was admitted a freeman of Barnstable June 24, 1690. Time had tempered the fire of his impetuosity, and he had become a sober, religious man. He died December, 1710. His will is dated September 15, 1705, proved January 4, 1710-11. He had eleven children from 1647 to 1669, among whom was Benjamin, the fifth child; there are discrepancies

had Abigail born August 4, 1679, and Mary born March 3, 1681. Hatch was twenty-three years old at the time of this marriage. Another Mary married John Davis,<sup>5</sup> Jr., February 22, 1692, his second wife, who died November, 1698; and had Shobal, born July 10, 1694; James, born March 24, 1696, and Ebenezer, born May 13, 1697. Davis was forty-two years old at the time of this marriage. The records so far disclose the names of but two named Mary Hamblen in Barnstable, eligible to these marriages: Mary,<sup>2</sup> daughter of James,<sup>1</sup> and Mary,<sup>3</sup> daughter of James,<sup>2</sup> born July 24, 1664. Mr. Otis states, that the latter married Hatch as above stated; if true she was then less than sixteen years of age. It seems hardly probable that Mr. Hatch, a youth of twenty-three years, married the elder Mary, a lady forty-four years of age, or that she was the mother of children after that age. On the other hand it seems improbable that the elder Mary married Mr. Davis and became the mother of children at the age of fifty-eight years. There may have been others in Barnstable, at these periods, named Mary Hamblen. It is more probable that Mr. Davis, at the age of forty-two years married Mary, daughter of James,<sup>2</sup> at the age of thirty-eight years as his second wife. It is worthy of notice that James Hamblen<sup>1</sup> does not mention a daughter Mary in his will, dated January 23, 1683, and that there were other Hamblens and Hamblens residing at Boston about this period. The facts are stated as found and left for investigation.

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between the Barnstable and Falmouth records, respecting the ages of the children. According to the former Benjamin was born September 7, 1655; the latter gives the date June 6, 1656. He was a farmer; married three times, first to Mary Hamblen, as stated; she died early, and he married second, March 16, 1682, Elizabeth Eddy; third, Experience, widow of Jabez Davis, daughter of David Linnell, February 13, 1711-12. He removed to Mansfield, Connecticut, in 1729, and died there, or at Tolland before the year 1736.—[Otis Papers.]

5 The progenitor of John Davis, Jr., who married Mary Hamblen as his second wife, was Dolar Davis, who appears in Barnstable as early as 1643: probably a native of Benefield, Northamptonshire, England; married as early as 1618, Margery, daughter of Richard Willard, of Horsemonden, County Kent, England, and came over in 1634 in company with his brother-in-law, Major Simon Willard, a man of note, and stopped first at Cambridge, where he was one of the first settlers in 1635, but removed in 1636. He was one of the proprietors of land in Concord. In 1638 he was in Duxbury, and had lands granted to him at North Hill, April 6 1640. In May, 1641 he was called, "of Scituate." In August, 1643, he and his sons were included among those able to bear arms in Barnstable. He probably came to Barnstable in 1639 with the first settlers, but did not make it a permanent residence until 1642 or 3. He was a carpenter, a master builder. In 1655 he removed to Concord, Mass. Married second, Joanna, daughter of Rev. Joseph Hull, widow of John Bursley. He died in 1673, will dated September 12, 1672. His eldest son, John, was born in England. Married by Mr. Prince, at Eastham, March 15 1648, Hannah, daughter of Robert Linnell, of Barnstable. He was a house carpenter, and resided in Barnstable; died 1701; will dated May 10, 1701. proved April 9, 1703; twelve children, the eldest, John, born in Barnstable January 15, 1649-50. He was a carpenter and resided in Barnstable; married first, February 2, 1674, Ruth Goodspeed; second, Mary Hamblen, as stated in the text; third, Hannah, widow of Nathaniel Bacon. He removed to Falmouth in 1710, and died 1720, naming in his will ten sons and two daughters.—[Otis Papers.]

[5] JAMES HAMBLEN,<sup>2</sup> (*James*.<sup>1</sup>) It is supposed that he was born in England and baptized in the parish of St. Lawrence, Reading, Berkshire, England, April 10, 1636; that he came over with his mother prior to 1642, and resided at Barnstable, first, at his Coggin's Pond lot, until 1702; when he removed to Hamblin's Plains, West Barnstable; where his son Ebenezer occupied the old homestead, which he afterwards sold to Col. John Gorham.

Mr. Gustavus Hinkley, of Barnstable, writes in 1894, that the site of his house on his father's Coggin's Pond lot is well known; it having been owned and occupied by three generations of Gorham; a modern house was built about forty years ago over the old cellar. Mr. Otis says, that he lived all his life in Barnstable; but David Hamblen says, he died in Tisbury, May 3, 1718. He was a farmer, an exemplary member of the church and a good citizen. He married Mary Dunham, November 20, 1662. She was born 1642. Otis says, she was probably the daughter of Dea. John, of Plymouth; but Prof. Charles E. Hamlin, who gave considerable attention to this branch of the family, and from which he descended, says: she was daughter of John, of Martha's Vinyard. Perhaps Otis and Prof. Hamlin referred to the same individual. Mr. Hinkley says, her grave is about sixty rods distant from the site of the house, on their Coggin's Pond lot, and the slate headstone bears the inscription: "Mary, wife of James Hamlin, died April ye 19th 1715, in ye 73d year of her age."

James Hamblen is expressly named in his father's will, dated January 23, 1683. David Hamblen states that his children, Mary, Eleazar and Experience, are expressly referred to in his will, as being then deceased in 1717; and infers that his children Elisha; John and Benjamin were also dead, from the fact that neither of them, nor any child of theirs is mentioned in the will.

His name frequently appears in the Colonial records: May 29, 1670, James Hamblen, Juni., in list of Freemen. June 5, 1671, James Hamblen, Juni., app. to inspect the Ordinaries (Taverns) in Barnstable. June 6, 1682, James Hamblen, Junir., Member of Grand Enquest.

Children, born in Barnstable:—

12. Mary, born July 24, 1664.
13. Elizabeth, born February 14, 1665-6.
14. Eleazar, born April 12, 1668.
15. Experience, born April 12, 1668.
16. James, born August 26, 1669.
17. Jonathan, born March 6, 1670-1.
18. A son, born March 28, 1672; died April 7, 1672.
19. Ebenezer, born July 29, 1674.
20. Elisha, born March 5, 1676-7; died December 20, 1677.
21. Hope, born March 13, 1679-80.
22. Job, born January 15, 1681.
23. John, born January 12, 1683.
24. Benjamin, baptized March 16; 1684-5.
25. Elkanah, baptized 1685.



[7] BARTHOLOMEW HAMBLIN,<sup>2</sup> (*James*,<sup>1</sup>) born in Barnstable, April 24, 1642; married January 20, 1673, Susannah Dunham, perhaps a sister of Mary, wife of his brother James. He resided on his father's twenty-acre lot, adjoining Dea. Cooper's and Mr. Russell's home lots; was a farmer, a worthy and a respectable man.

His name and that of his brother, Eleazer, appear as soldiers in the company of Capt. John Gorham, in King Phillip's, or the Narragansett War, 1675; and they are both expressly named in the list of grantees in the Narragansett grants of land in Maine,<sup>6</sup> years after their death, supposed to have been claimed by their heirs. This sanguinary Indian battle, the hardships and casualties of which have few parallels, was fought December 10, 1675, Old Style; the place was in South Kington, R. I., on an island of about five acres in a swamp called Pat-tyswamscott, where the Indians had a fortified town. The white forces actually mustered 1,127 men, composed of six companies from Massachusetts Bay, two from Plymouth and five from Connecticut Colonies. The previous day had been extremely cold; the snow fell

#### 6 NARRAGANSETT GRANTEES, GORHAM, MAINE.

##### BARNSTABLE.

Mary Dovenour.	John Phinney.
Jacob Hincly.	Joseph Bearce.
John Carmon.	Samuel Hincley.
Geo. Lewis.	Samuel Allyn.
John Hathaway.	Samuel Davis.
Joseph Higgins.	John Lewis' heirs.
Samuel Bryant.	Caleb Lombard.
Richard Ellingham.	Joseph Gorham.
Samuel Childs.	Josiah Davis.
Samuel Barman.	Ebenezer Goodspeed.
Samuel Linnell.	Ebenezer Clap.
Dr. Matthew Fuller.	Lot Conant.
Samuel Fuller.	Jedediah Lombard.
Thos. Fuller.	Samuel Cops.
Increase Clap.	Joseph Blush (or Blish).
Joseph Taylor.	John Howland.
John Duncan.	John Clark.
BARTHOLOMEW HAMBLIN.	Shubael Gorham, Jr.
ELEAZER HAMBLIN.	Joseph Crocker.
Thomas Huckins.	John Goodspeed.

##### YARMOUTH.

Samuel Barker (or Baker).	Jonathan Smith.
Richard Taylor.	Samuel Jones.
William Gray.	Richard Taylor.
William Chase.	Thomas Felton.
Capt. John Gorham.	John Gage.
Thomas Baxter.	William Fallen.
John Thatcher.	William Gage.
John Hallett.	Annaias Wing.
John Matthews.	John Crowell.
Thomas Thorton.	John Chase.
William Gray.	Henry Golds.

fast and deep; the soldiers had marched the preceding night through tangled, pathless woods, wading through snow until nearly noon; four hundred of the men were so badly frozen as to be completely unfit for duty. The Indians had formed a wooden fortress, the entrance to which was narrow and reached by crossing on a fallen tree. The fight lasted six hours; six of the captains of the companies were killed; of the company of Capt. Gorham, thirty were killed and forty-one wounded; but the victory was complete, and the power of the Narragansetts forever broken. It is estimated that 700 Indian warriors were slain, besides 300 that afterwards died of wounds; not more than 300 escaped; the town was burned and the aged men and women and children were killed, perished in the flames, or starved from cold and hunger. After the battle the army waded through the snow eighteen miles before their wounds could be dressed, or refreshments obtained. A grant of lands was made by the General Court of Massachusetts May 27, 1685, for the benefit of the soldiers in this war, which does not appear

Samuel Hall.  
James Maker.  
James Claghorn.  
Joseph Hall.  
Samuel Hedge.  
Nathaniel Hall.  
Joseph Whilden.  
Samuel Thomas.  
William Baker.

Richard Lake.  
Jabez Gorham.  
Henry Gage.  
Yelverton Crowell.  
John Pugsley.  
Daniel Baker.  
Jonathan White.  
Samuel Baker.

## EASTHAM.

Timothy Cole.  
Jeremiah Smith.  
Jonathan Green.  
Joseph and Samuel Doane.  
Thomas Paine.  
Jedediah Higgins.  
Eliakim Higgins.  
Joseph Downings.  
Benjamin Downings.  
John Freeman.  
Jonathan Sparrow.

John Knowles.  
Samuel Atkins.  
John Doane.  
Thomas Mulford.  
Daniel Doane.  
John Walker.  
John Myrick.  
Nathaniel Williams.  
Josiah Cook.  
Joseph Harding.  
George Brown.

## SANDWICH.

Jonathan Morrey.  
Samuel Toby, for his uncle.  
Nathaniel Wing.  
Jehosaphat Eldridge.

Samuel Gibbs.  
John Lewis.  
James Atkins.

## PLYMOUTH.

William Ring.  
Thomas Savery.

Peter Tinkman.

## DUXBURY.

Robert Barker.  
Robert Sanford.  
Thomas Bonney.

Stephen Sampson.  
Thomas Hunt.  
Thomas Standish.

TISBURY, Jonathan Lombard.

ABINGTON, William Harrage.

SCITUATE, Timothy White,

—[Pierce's History of Gorham, Maine.]

to have been located; similar grants and legislation on the subject were made December 14, 1727; June 15, 1728; June 9, 1732; April 26, 1733; February 2, 1736, and July 5, 1736. The final result was that seven townships of land were granted to the surviving soldiers of King Philip's war, and to the heirs of those deceased, 120 proprietors to each town, 840 proprietors in all. These towns were called Narragansett grants, numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7; Gorhamtown being number 7, in which several of the Hamblen families afterwards settled, now being the town of Gorham, Maine. Some of the conditions in these grants were, that the proprietors should reserve a portion of the land for the support of schools and the minister, and settle sixty families, and a learned orthodox minister in each town, within seven years from January 1, 1734. The minister's tax in Maine, resulting from this legislation, caused no little disturbance, and the questions were unsettled until the divorce of church and state, after the admission of Maine into the Union in 1820. It does not appear that Bartholomew or Eleazar Hamblen or their descendants ever settled in Gorham, nor that any of the Hamblens who did settle there, did so as proprietors. Their shares were probably sold, as there seems to have been quite a trade in that class of property in the early days of the town. Col. Shubael Gorham, a grandson of Capt. John, was a heavy dealer in Gorham property, from which he suffered financial embarrassment. Bartholomew was expressly mentioned in the will of his father, dated January 23, 1683. He died in Barnstable April 24, 1704, and the following documents relate to the settlement of his estate:

BOOK 2, PAGE 166. (SEALE)

Barnabas Lothrop Esqr. Commissionated by the Governor and Councill for the granting of Probate of Wills and Letters of Administration within the County of Barnstable In the Province of Massachusetts Bay in New England. To Susannah Hamblen widow and relict of Bartholomew Hamlin late of Barnstable in the County of Barnstable in the Province of aforesd now deceased. Trusting in your fidelity, discession and faithfulness I do by these presents comitt unto you full power to administer on all and singular the goods, chattels, rights and credits of the sd Bartholomew Hamblen your deceased husband who died intestate and well and faithfully to dispose of the same according to law and to render a plaine and true account of your sd administration upon oath when lawfully called thereunto. And I do by these presents ordain constitute and appoint you Administratrix of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights and credits of the sd Bartholomew Hamblin.

In testimony whereof I have heréunto sett my hand and scale of sd office.

Dated at Barnstable this 31<sup>th</sup> day of May in the third year of our Majties Reign Annoque Domini 1704.

BARNABAS LOTHROP.

## BOOK 2, PAGE 167.

Articles of Agreement had made and concluded on by and between Susanna Hamblin widow and relict of Bartholomew Hamblin late of the Town and County of Barnestable in New England now deceased and Administratrix to the estate of the sd deceased on the one party, and Mercy Hamblen, Patience Hamblen, Susanna Hamblen and Experience Hamblen al children of the sd deceased of the other party of about and concerning the settlement and division of the sd estate or so much thereof as may or doth belong to them the said foure children and daughters of the sd desd which is as followeth that is to say that the sd Susanna Hamblen Administratrix aforesd doth covenant and promis to pay or cause to be paid unto them ye sd Mercy Hamblen Patience Hamblen, Susanna Hamblin & Experience, her daughters their heirs, executors administrators or assigns the full sum of fifteen pounds a piece to each of them and to be paid in some convenient time as soon as shee the sd Susanna Hamblin Administratrix aforesd can conveniently pay the same for and in consideration of sd sum of fifteen pounds a piece to be well and truly paid as aforesd they the sd Mercy Hamblin, Patience Hamblin, Susanna Hamblen and Experience Hamblen for themselves ye heirs executors and Administrators do by these presents quitt claim unto her the sd Susanna Hamblin their mother and Administratrix aforesd of and in all the estate both real and personal yt belonged to and left by the sd Bartholomew Hamblen their deceased father.

In testimony whereof the parties to these presents have hereunto sett their hands and seals this one and thirtyeth day of May Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and foure.

In presence of

WM. BASSETT.  
THO. FULLER.

SUSANNA HAMBLIN (Seale)  
MERCY HAMBLIN (Seale)  
PATEENCE HAMBLIN (Seale)  
SUSANNA HAMBLEN (Seale)  
EXPERIENCE HAMBLEN, (Seale)

On the same 31<sup>th</sup> day of May then the above named Susanna Hamblen the mother of Mercy Hamblen, Patience Hamblen, Susanna Hamblen & Experience Hamblen the daughters all personally appeared before Barnabas Lothrop Esqr. Judge of Probate &c. for this County of Barnestable & acknowledged the above written instrumt. to be their act and deed.

BARNABAS LOTHROP.

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 BOOK 2, PAGE 168.

June the 5<sup>th</sup>, 1704, then the estate of Bartholomew Hamblen late of the Town of Barnestable who died intestate settled by Barnabas Lothrop Esqr. Judge of Probate &c for the County of Barnestable as follow-

eth: first that Susanna Hamblen widow and relict of the deceased have after debts and funerall charges be paid, the one-third part of all the personall estate to be att her own disposing forever. And that she have the use and improvement of the one-third part of the real estate during her natural life. And secondly, that Samuel Hamblen the eldest son have the lands at the ponds and the meadow at Bearses Island and brode sound bank and ten shares of Comons he paying out fifty pounds to the sd Susanna his mother now Administratrix to sd estate. In order to enable her the better to pay out to the rest of the children what is hereby ordered to them as they shall come of age or as she is to pay the same and then the rest and remaining part of all the estate both real and personall to be equally divided to and amongst all the rest of the children that is to say to Mercy Hamblen, Patience Hamblin, Susanna Hamblen Experience Hamblin, John Hamblin, Ebenezer Hamblin, Mary Hamblin, Bethyah Hamblin, Relyance Hamblin each of them to have an equall part thereof and that the third part of the real estate sett out to the widow for her dower during life shall be alike divided in equall proportion to and amongst them the sd Mercy Hamblen, Patience Hamblen, Susanna Hamblin, Experience Hamblin, John Hamblin, Ebenezer Hamblin, Mary Hamblin, Bethyah Hamblin and Reliance Hamblin children of the sd deceased, only excepting which any of the sd children have or shall as they come of age otherwise agree with the sd Susanna their mother.

BARNABAS LOTHROP.

BOOK 2, PAGE 170.

A true Invintory of the Lands, Goods, Chattels and estate of Bartholomew Hamblen of Barnestable deceased as it was prized by Job Crocker, Thos. Sturges and John Hineckley, Junr, the 23 of May, 1704.

£ s. d.

Imprimis, his homestead with the meadow at the end of it	
and an Islond of sedge upon the flatts against brode sound	
point with his thirty-seven shares and halfe of comons to	
it all - - - - -	45.00.00
It. In land at the pond and meadow att Bearses Island	
and brode sound banks with 10 shares of Comons to it -	80 00 00
It. His purse and apparell - - - - -	05 01 00
It. in pillows and feathers belonging to a bead - - -	01 14 00
It. in pillion and pillion cloth & spinning wheel and cover-	
lid - - - - -	01 01 00
It. in indian corn - - - - -	02 00 00
It. in a razor wooden dishes, a easke trays piggin & earthen	
ware - - - - -	00 05 06
It. in iron kittle and iron pot - - - - -	00 10 00
It. in a hoe heating iron baskett and seed corn - - -	00 04 00
It. in earth dish bottles and jug - - - - -	00 01 02

It. in books	00_04_00
It. in a neb and yoak and shovel	00_01_00
It. in heifers	06_00_00
It. in cows and calves	06_14_00
It. in young cattle	02_12_00
It. in horse kind in the woods and at home	05_10_00
It. in pillow biers and lining	01_18_00
It. in bed bedstead and furniture curtaines and valienes	06_03_00
It. in bed bedsted and furniture	02_10_00
It. in two trundle beds with their furniture	03_00_00
It. in table lining	00_13_06
It. in yarn flex and midlings	01_01_06
It. in baskets and lumber	00_09_02
It. in looms and tackling belong to it	02_00_80
It. in corn and beans	01_00_06
It. in corn upon the ground	00_17_00
It. in cart plow and yoak	02_03_00
It. in tools and other impliments	00_19_00
It. in chains and axes	00_16_00
It. in books	00_14_06
It. in cotton yarn and blankets sythes and sneath	00_18_00
It. in horse gears, cart rope and saddle and sheard sheep & combs	04_18_00
It. in swine flex and broke	02_01_00
It. in brass bel mettle	01_04_00
It. in pewter, tinn and candlesticks	02_08_06
It. in earthen plates and platters knitting needles knives scissors and all so small ware	00_12_00
It. in earthern and stone juggs earthen pans and pots	00_06_03
It. in wooden dishes earthen pots box iron and pans	00_09_03
It. in pales and morters, iron pott and kittle needing trough barrils and sives	02_03_00
It. in trenches and spoons basket corn and bags bole and tray	00_14_00
It. in clairs tables and spinning wheels	02_02_06
It. in stone jugs little bottles and boxes thred pins and small chest and box	00_18_10
It. in chests and box guns sword and pistol powder bullets horn and cartouch box	03_15_00
It. in pot hangers fire slice and tongs and frying pan	00_16_06
It. in — a ladder and 20 <sup>th</sup> tobaco	01_14_00
	<hr/>
	309_06_10

More one yearling sheep come to knowledge since this Invin-  
tory was taken.

It. in debts due the the estate	03_14_06
more due the estate	00_07_06
It. in debts due from the estate	16_14_02

Susanna Hamblen widow and relict of Bartholomew Hamblen late of Barnstable now deceased appeared before Barnabas Lothrop Esqr. Judge of Probate &c. for this County of Barnstable and made oath that the above written is a true Inventory of the estate of the sd Bartholomew Hamblin her deceased husband so far as she knows and if anything that is materiall shall yet further come to her knowledge she will bring it to this Inventory.

Attest: WM. BASSETT, Regtr.

Children, born in Barnstable:

26. Samuel, born December 25, 1674.
27. Mercy, born June 1, 1677.
28. Patience, born April 15, 1680.
29. Susannah, born March 16, 1682.
30. Experience, born February 13, 1684.
31. John, born June 19, 1686; died April 26, 1705.
32. Ebenezer, born March 23, 1689.
33. Mary, born May 23, 1691.
34. Bethia, born November 26, 1693.
35. Reliance, born November 30, 1696.

[8] JOHN HAMBLEN,<sup>2</sup> (*James*,<sup>1</sup>) born in Barnstable June 26, 1644, baptized June 30, 1644.

Married August, 1667, Sarah, daughter of Austin or Augustine Bearse,<sup>7</sup> born in Barnstable March 28, 1646. He resided at Hamblin's Plains, and was a farmer. It appears that he had a large landed estate, and owned three houses or tenements; that at the Indian Pond he did not occupy himself; but his dwelling was further north on the plain. He is expressly named in the will of his father, dated January 23, 1683. The will of his son, John, who died unmarried in 1734, furnishes many particulars respecting this family.

His wife was an early member of the church; he did not join until late in life. He survived his wife, and died in 1718. His personal estate was appraised at £168.0.8.

<sup>7</sup> Austin, or Augustine Bearse, father of Sarah, who married John Hamblen; progenitor of the Barnstable family of that name; came from Southampton, England, in ship, Confidence, of London, April 24, 1638; and was then twenty years of age. He came to Barnstable with the first company in 1639; was admitted a freeman May 3, 1653; became a member of Mr. Lothrop's church April 29, 1643. The record of this marriage has not been found: was living in 1686, but died before 1697. Otis says: "He was one of the very few against whom no complaint was ever made; a fact which speaks well for his character as a man and citizen; a farmer; lived on the products of his land; and brought up his large family to be like himself, useful members of society. *Goodman* Bearce did what he honestly believed to be his duty." Eleven children. [Otis Papers.]

## COPY OF THE WILL OF JOHN HAMBLIN.

In the name of God Amen. I John Hamblin Senr of the Town and County of Barnstable in New England being aged and infirm of body and sensible of the frailty of this life and the certainty of death, and yet being of sound memory and disposing mind (blessed be God) am willing to sett my house in order before I go hence and be no more here, do therefore make this my last Will and Testament in manner & form following viz:

First, I give my soul to Almighty God that gave it me and my body to the earth from whence it was taken to be buried in such Christian & decent manner as to my Exceutor hereafter named shall be thought best believing ye resurrection of the dead and in the mercy of God thro ye Lord Jesus Christ my glorious Redeemer and that I shall stand before him at the last day; And as to that portion of the good things that God in his free bounty hath graeciously lent unto me my will and meaning is that it shall be disposed as followeth; that is after all my just debts and funeral charges be paid.—

Imprs.—I give and bequeath to my son John the one half of my tenement att the Indian Pond with my dwelling house and half the barn: That is to say, half the land as followeth viz: all the neck (only reserving some wood there for Benjamin as hereafter expressed) and the land adjoining to the neck to a tree marked by the corner of the Pond next to Joseph Hamblin; from thence setts west 36 degrees north to a stake in the field a little to the northwest of ye barn and from sd stake setts easterly straight to the southeast corner of ye new lott to the northard of the lane or way that goeth through it leaving the way to be south of sd line and from the old lott is bounded by sd way or lane to a stake in ye hollow or valey and from said stake along sd valey to the gulle and so to ye Pond, only reserving free egress and regress for Benjamin to the barn and about ye barn, so long as it shall stand there, and also the southermost part of ye new lot to the north of ye sd way as it is now found in; only reserving a convenient way over the S. W. corner of the 'ast mentioned piece for Benjamin to goe to the land within; to have and to hold the premises to him the sd John his heirs and assigns forever.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my son Benjamin the other half of my tenement at the Ponds and the one half of the barn and necessary ways with free egress and regress to and about the barn as excepted and reserved in what I have given to John to him his heirs and assigns forever. Also I give to my said son Benjamin the wood that is now growing on about five acres of land in the neck not given to John it being in two pieces, the one being at ye N. W. corner of the sd neck beginning at a white oak marked on four sides, Thence setts W. N. W. about 60 rods by marked trees to the Pond; and also S. S. W. by marked trees about 29 rods to a white oak pole marked at the S. E. corner, Thence setts againe W. N. W. to the pond, and then bounded by





Signed sealed and declared to be my last Will and Testament in presence of

SAMUEL BACON  
EBENEZER HAMBLIN  
REBECKAH PARKER.

Children, born in Barnstable:

36. Melatiah, born July 1, 1668, living unmarried in 1734.
37. Priscilla, born April 30, 1670.
38. Sarah, born July 1, 1671.
39. Martha, born February 16, 1672-3.
40. Experience, born April 16, 1674.
41. Hannah, born February 16, 1675-6.
42. Esther, born March 17, 1677, married her cousin Jonathan (17).
43. Thankful, born October 16, 1679.
44. John, born March 10, 1680-1.
45. Ebenezer, born May 12, 1683.
46. Abigail, born April 24, 1685, married her cousin Elkannah (25).
47. Benjamin, born February 11, 1686.

[10] ELEAZAR HAMBLEN,<sup>2</sup> (*James*,<sup>1</sup>) born in Barnstable, March 17, 1649-50; baptized the same day; married October 16, 1675, Mehitabel, daughter of John and Mary (Ewer) Jenkins, <sup>8</sup> born in Barnstable March 2, 1654-5. She was an early member of the church, and he joined in 1686. Otis supposes that he resided at Hamblin's Plains; but says he knew but little of his history. He was a soldier in Capt. Gorham's company (see sketch of his brother Bartholomew); named in the will of his father, dated January 23, 1683.

The following documents relate to the probate of his estate:

VOL. 2, PAGE 74.

Barnabas Lothrop Esqr. commissioned by ye Gouvenour and counceill for ye granting of Probate of Wills and Letters of Administration within ye County of Barnstable within ye Province of ye Massachusetts Bay in New England. To Lydia Hamlin vid, Relict of Eliazer Hamlin late of Yarmouth, deceased, intestate, Trusting in your care and fidelity I do by these presents, comitt unto you full power to

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<sup>8</sup> John Jenkins was in Barnstable as early as 1652; his previous history is uncertain, as two of the name came over early, and settled in Plymouth, one in 1635; he married the widow of a young man—John Ewer—who died early in 1652. Whether this was the first marriage of John Jenkins, the record affords no evidence; his seven children, of whom Thomas was the sixth, are recorded as born in West Barnstable. Probably he first resided on the Ewer farm; tradition says she resided in Barnstable, but of this there is no actual proof. Thomas Jenkins resided at West Barnstable, and died in his eightieth year; his will is dated November 9, 1737, was signed by mark; proved February 15, 1745-6; in which he names his wife, Mercy, probably a second wife; his estate was appraised at £3,849.16.10, including a negro at £100.—[Otis Papers.]

administer all and singular ye goods chattels rights and credits of ye sd deceased and well and faithfully to dispose of ye same according to law also to aske gather levy recover and receive all and whatsoever credits of ye sd deceased which to him while he lived and at ye time of his death did appertaine. And to pay all debts in which ye deceased stood bound so far as his goods, chattels, rights and credits can extend according to ye value thereof. And to make a true and perfect Inventory of all and singular ye good, chattels rights and credits of ye sd deceased and to exhibit ye same into ye Registers office of ye aforesd county fourth with. And to render a plaine and true account of your sd administration upon oath when lawfully called thereunto. And I do by these presents ordaine, constitute and appoint you Administratrix of all and singular ye goods, chattels, rights and credits aforesd.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and ye seal of ye sd office. Dated at Barnstable the twentieth day of May, 1698.

## VOL. 2, PAGE 73.

An Inventory of ye estate of Eliazer Hamlin late of Yarmouth, deceased as followeth :

Inprimis.	To a sett of curtains	01 00 00
Itm.	To beding	08 00 00
	To wearing clothes	06 02 00
	To sheets and other linin	02 05 00
	To pewter and other things	02 08 06
	To wool and flax and other things	01 04 00
	To Iron work and other things	02 11 00
	To Iron potts and wheels	01 03 00
	To a saddle and other things	01 04 00
	To oxen and cows	16 10 00
	To a horse and a plow	02 00 00
	To swine	01 06 00
	To three acres of meadow	09 00 00
	To boxes for cart wheels	00 05 00

The estate indebted nere ten pound.

Praised by JOHN CROWELL, SEN<sup>R</sup>.  
JAMES HAMLIN, JUN<sup>R</sup>.

Lydia Hamlin vid. relict of Eliazer Hamlin late of Yarmouth deceased, made oath to ye truth of this Inventorie before Barnabas Lothrop Esqr. Judge of Probate and granting Administration in ye County of Barnstable and is recorded in page 73; of ye second Book of Wills and Inventories may ye 20th 1698.

Attest: JOSEPH LOTHROP, Regist.

Children, born in Barnstable:

48. Isaac, born August 20, 1676.
49. Joseph, born November 20, 1680.
50. Mehitable, born March 28, 1682; m. John Sanderson, Nov. 8, 1714.

51. Elisha, born July 30, 1685; probably died young.
52. Ichabod, born May 30, 1687; probably died young.
53. Shobal, born September 16, 1690.

[11] ISRAEL HAMBLEN,<sup>2</sup> (*James*,<sup>1</sup>) born in Barnstable, June 25, 1652; baptized same day; married first, Abigail, who died about the year 1700; second, Jemima. The records do not give their surnames.

He lived in a solitary spot, and farming could not have been his principal occupation; and is called "Mr." on the record, which shows that he was a man of some prominence. The site of his home was in a small cleared space in the forest, now covered by trees, in the east parish, on Dinmock's Lane, by the side of Israel's Pond,—named after his son,—about a mile and a half south of the county road; his nearest neighbor was more than half a mile distant. His occupation is not known. It has been suggested that as he did not come to the distinction of being called "Mr." from any civil employment or office; that he may have been employed as Master or Captain of some of the numerous fishing and whaling vessels employed on the coast in summers, and in trading voyages to the West Indies, in winter. His first wife was perhaps a daughter of Joshua Lombard. He is named in the will of his father, January 23, 1683.

Inventory of his estate:

BOOK 3, PAGE 651.

Barnstable, July 2 day, 1729. A true inventory of the estate of Israel Hamblen deceased taken by John Crocker, Thomas Huckins and William Basett.

To apparel	05 14 06
To a bed and bedstead and furniture	11 06 00
To 3 bags and wool	00 14 00
To eight pounds of yarn	11 04 00
To middings and too yarn	00 12 00
To trawls and tongs and a spade	00 14 00
To a warming pan and a fring pan	00 18 00
To won iron ceatel	01 00 00
To a littel ceatel and seilet	00 12 00
To two whels and a reel	00 12 00
To a tool and runlet	00 03 00
To earthenware and a quart pot	00 10 00
To a puter plater and bacen poringers spoans	00 18 00
To trays and trenchers tow sefs	00 08 06
To a atbell and four chears	00 16 00
To a chist and cobord and trunk	01 00 00
To a bibel and other boks	00 00 00
To a bedsted and baskets and chist	00 07 00

To three cows and two calfs	16 10 00
To barels and pals and old things	00 05 06
	<hr/>
	45 14 00
Allowed to ye widdow one cow she now milks	6 10 00

John Crocker, Thomas Huckins, William Bassett, Barnstable ss,  
 July 3. this inventory exhibited and since sworn to by Abigail Ham-  
 blin now Barlow Administratrix to the estat of her late husband Israel  
 Hamblen decead that the above invintory is true so far as she knows &  
 if anything meterel shall come to light hereafter she will bring it to  
 this invintory

Coram N. BOWEN J. Pt.  
 SILVANUS BOWEN Regtr.

Children, born in Barnstable, by first wife:

54. A child, born and died 1687.
55. Thankful, born August 24, 1689; married her cousin Ebenezer (45).
56. Prudence, born October, 1692; married Joseph Gates, of Preston.
57. Israel, born March 15, 1694.
58. Joseph, born September 12, 1697.
59. Jemima, born August 15, 1699.

By second wife:

60. Jacob, born May 28, 1702.
61. Anne, born April 10, 1706; married Mr. Tilson, 1750.

## THIRD GENERATION.

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[12] MARY HAMBLEN,<sup>3</sup> (*James,<sup>2</sup> *James,<sup>1</sup>) born in Barnstable, July 24, 1664. Otis says: she married June 17, 1678, Benjamin, son of Jonathan and Sarah (Rawley) Hatch, of Barnstable; and had Abigail, born August 4, 1679, and Mary, born March 3, 1681; and that she died early. He married second, March 16, 1682, Elizabeth Eddy. She was admitted to the Barnstable church July 14, 1710, and was dismissed to the church in Falmouth the following October, and died soon after. He married third, February 13, 1711-12, Experience, widow of Jabez Davis, of Barnstable. Mr. Hatch was a farmer and removed to Mansfield, Connecticut, in 1729, and died either there or in Tolland prior to 1736. To say the least, this record is doubtful. See Mary,<sup>2</sup> (4).**

[13] ELIZABETH HAMBLEN,<sup>3</sup> (*Sister of Mary,*) born in Barnstable February 14, 1665-6; married July 31, 1689, John, son of John and Hannah Scudder,<sup>9</sup> of Barnstable; the date of his birth is not known; both died at Chatham, she January, 1743; he "very aged."

### Children:

62. John, born May 23, 1690.
63. Experience, born April 28, 1692.
64. James, baptized January 13, 1695.
65. Ebenezer, baptized April 26, 1696.
66. Reliance, born December 10, 1700.
67. Hannah, born June 7, 1706.

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<sup>9</sup> John Scudder, ancestor of this family, was born in England, 1619, and came from London in 1635 and located in Charlestown where he was admitted a freeman 1639. The next year he moved to Barnstable, where he was again admitted freeman 1654, and resided there until his death in 1689; his widow, Hannah, survived him. His sister, Elizabeth, removed from Boston to Barnstable in 1644, and married the same year, Samuel, son of Rev. John Lothrop; his house was near that of the late Joshua Thayer. Children: Elizabeth and Sarah, baptized May 10, 1646; Mary, buried December 3, 1649; Hannah, baptized October 5, 1651; John, no date. The Scudder family has been one of the most distinguished in Barnstable.—[Otis Papers.]

- [14] ELEAZAR HAMBLEN,<sup>3</sup> (*Brother of Mary*.) born in Barnstable, April 12, 1668; removed to Harwich, and married Lydia, daughter of Paul and Deborah (Willard) Sears,<sup>10</sup> born in Yarmouth, October 24, 1666; he died in 1698, and his widow administered on his estate, and afterwards married September 30, 1706, Thomas Snow.

Mr. Otis gives his date of birth as above, and but one child, Elisha. David Hamblen calls him Eleazar of Eastham, born February 13, 1665, and says that he mentions in his will four children, as given below. The discrepancy in the date of his birth evidently occurred in making up the record or his father's children, in which there were twins, thus:

Elizabeth, born February 13, 1665.

Eleazar.

Experience, born April 12, 1668.

David Hamblen calls Elizabeth and Eleazar twins. While Mr. Otis calls Eleazar and Experience the twins.

Children:

68. Benjamin, born 1692.
69. Lydia, born 1694.
70. Mary, born 1696; married Shedrack Logan about 1725.
71. Elisha, born January 26, 1697-8.

- [15] EXPERIENCE HAMBLEN,<sup>3</sup> (*Sister of Mary*.) born in Barnstable, April 12, 1668; married August 24, 1687, Thomas, son of John and Mary (Ewer) Jenkins.<sup>11</sup>

Children, born in Barnstable:

72. Thankful, born May 19, 1691; married Isaac Taylor.
73. Experience, born March 28, 1693; married John Pope October 3, 1717.
74. Mercy, born January 5, 1695-6; married John White Dec. 23, 1718.
75. Ebenezer, born December 5, 1697.
76. Samuel, born January 7, 1699-1700.
77. Josiah, born April 16, 1702.
78. Hope, born July 5, 1704; married White.
79. Sarah, born December 1, 1706; married Lemuel Nye, 1727.

<sup>10</sup> Richard Sares (Sears). his parentage, place and date of birth are unknown; his name is in the tax list of Plymouth Colony, March 25, 1633; soon after he went to Marblehead and was taxed in Salem January 1, 1637-8; in 1639 he went to Yarmouth where he built a house near the sea shore; at a later date he built another, still in existence; in 1643 his name appears on the tax list of Yarmouth; made freeman June 7, 1653; was chosen representative to the General Court of Plymouth June 3, 1662. The author of the Sears Genealogy supposes he may have been a native of the island of Guernsey or Jersey. He died in Yarmouth; buried August 26, 1676; will dated 10, 3 mo., 1667, in which he mentions his widow Dorothy, and children Paul, Silas and Deborah. Capt. Paul, born 1637-8, married Deborah Willard, and had fourteen children, of whom the eighth was Lydia (?) who married Eleazer Hamblen.—[Sears Genealogy.]

<sup>11</sup> See Note 8.

[16] JAMES HAMLIN,<sup>3</sup> (*Brother of Mary,*) born in Barnstable, August 26, 1669; married October 8, 1690, Ruth Lewes.<sup>12</sup> He united with the West Church March 10, 1727-8; his wife June 3, 1729.

The following inscriptions are found upon the gravestones of his children:

"Here lyes ye body of Benjamin Hamlin, who deceased Jan'y ye 23d 1732 3 in ye 31st year of his age."

"Here lyes ye body of David Hamlen, who decd Novbr ye 4th 1732, in ye 25th year of his age."

"Here lyes ye body of Job Hamlen, who dec<sup>d</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup> ye 28th 1732 in ye 22d year of his age."

"Here lyes ye body of Hannah Hamilen, who died Novbr ye 7th 1735, in ye 26th year of her age."

It appears from the church records that she was admitted to the West Church and baptized November 25, 1735, being then confined to her bed with consumption. Hence there is a mistake in the record of her baptism or death.

#### COPY OF THE WILL OF JAMES HAMLIN.

In the Name of God, Amen. I, James Hamlin of Barnstable in the County of Barnstable, Yeoman being grown into years and under bodily infirmities but of sound memory (Blessed be God for it) and knowing that it is appointed for all men once to dye & being minded to set my house in order before my death, do this 18<sup>th</sup> day of August Anno Domini 1743 make and publish this my last will and testament in manner following that is to say.

Imprimis. I commend my soul unto the hands of Almighty God and my body to the earth from whence it came to be decently buried at

<sup>12</sup> George Lewes, ancestor of the Lewis family of Barnstable, came from East Greenwich, County Kent, England; a clothier; he probably resided for a time in London, where he was a member of Mr. Lothrop's Church in 1632; married about 1626, Sarah, sister of Edward Jenkins, who was a resident of Scituate. Lewes probably did not come over until after the church in London was broken up, and the imprisonment of Mr. Lothrop in 1632; but was in Plymouth the following year; and a member of the church there in 1633-4. He was one of those dismissed from the church in Plymouth in 1634. "in case they join in a body at Scituate;" and became a member at Scituate Sept. 30 1635; he moved to Barnstable in 1639. Otis says: "He was an honest *Goodman*, and got his living by his labor; a sincere Christian, and his constant purpose seems to have been to live in peace with all men; to avoid suits at law; to yield rather than contend with his neighbor; he was not a shrewd business man, and not perhaps so careful a manager as many; he did not hold 'that the chief end of man is to gather up riches,' but to do good; to train up his children in the way they should go, to be useful citizens, honest and industrious men. His son, James, was a man of more energy of character, of more business tact, and became a distinguished man; Thomas was in some respect like him; the other sons were like the father, good, honest men; quiet and respectable citizens; and their descendants to this day inherit the same good qualities." He died in Barnstable in 1662-3. 8 children.—[Otis Papers.]



the discretion of my Executors hereafter named in hopes of a joyful Resurrection and as for that worldly estate wherewith it has pleased God to bless me I dispose thereof as followeth:

Item. My will is that my just debts and funeral charges be first paid out of my personal estate by my Executors to this will.

Item. I give and bequeath all the rest of my estate both real and personal to by loving wife Ruth and to my daughter Mary to use and improve as long as they or either of them live unless my said wife should marry again then she is to have only her dower in the real estate (& except my wearing apparel of all sorts and my eain.)

Item. My mind and will is that after the decease or widowhood of my said wife and the death of my said daughter Mary that all my personal estate except wearing apparel and eain as abovesd be equally divided between my two daughters namely Ruth Crocker and Deliverance Childs or to their several heirs (viz the heirs of one the one moiety and the heirs of the other the other moiety.)

Item. I give and bequeath to my son James Hamblin all my real estate both upland and meadows or of any kind whatsoever or wheresoever yt I have or ought to have to hold to him his heirs and assigns forever. Together with my wearing apparel and eain above mentioned reserving the use of the said real estate to my wife and daughter Mary as above said.

Last. I nominate and appoint my said loving wife Ruth and my friend James Otis Esq to be my executors to this my last will and testament hereby revoking all former will and wills by me heretofore made.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year first above written.

JAMES HAMLIN. (SEAL.)

Signed, Sealed, pronounced and declared by the said James Hamlin to be his last will and testament in presence of

JAMES OTIS, JUN<sup>r</sup>.  
MARY OTIS.  
TEMPERANCE OTIS.

Children, born in Barnstable:

80. Mary, born June 24, 1691; united with Church December 21, 1718.
81. Ruth, born January 24, 1692-3.
82. James, born July 17, 1696.
83. Benjamin, born November 8, 1702.
84. David, born June, 1708.
85. Hannah, born June 17, 1709.
86. Job, born June 25, 1711.
87. Deliverance, married Joseph Childs of Barnstable, April 23, 1724.

[17] JONATHAN HAMLIN,<sup>3</sup> (*Brother of Mary,*) born in Barnstable March 6, 1670-1; married by Rev. Mr. Russell, March 6, 1705, his cousin Esther, daughter of John Hamblen,<sup>2</sup> (8).

The following inscriptions are on their gravestones:

“Here lies ye body of Mr. Jonathan Hamblen, who decd June ye 22<sup>d</sup> 1743, in ye 74<sup>th</sup> year of his age.”

“Here lies the body of Mrs. Esther Hamlin wife of Mr. Jonathan Hamlen dyed Sepbr ye 1<sup>st</sup> in ye 69 year of her age, 1746.”

#### COPY OF WILL OF JONATHAN HAMLIN.

In the name of God, Amen.

Jonathan Hamlen being of sound mind and memory and in mindfull of my mortality that I may put my house in order before my Departure out of this world do make this my last will and testament hereby willing and making all former wills and testaments by me made void. I give and bequeath my soul to God my faithful creator to be by him redeemed and saved and my boddy to the earth to be decently buried in hope of a blessed Resurrection through the merits of Jesus Christ my Redeemer and all my debts and funeral charges being paid by my Executor hereafter named I dispose of my worldly goods and real estate as followeth.

Imprimis, Item. I give & bequeath my loving wife Easter for her dower the use and improvement of all my real estate and movable after debts & legacy paid during her widowhood and in case she see cause to mary again my will is my said wife shall have her choice of my beds with what belongs to it and ten pounds in money as it then passes.

It. I give to my two sons towit. Jonathan and Josiah all the remainder of my Real and personal estate, that shall be left after my debts and funeral charges is paid and my wifes widowhood to them and their heirs and assigns on condition they pay to my other children the respective sunns hereafter mentioned to wit.

Item. To my son Solomon five pounds as money that pass at payment.

Item. To my son Jabez twenty pounds, In like manner.

Item. To my daughter Content five pounds in like manner.

Item. To my daughter Priscilla three pounds in like manner.

Item. To my daughter Sarah five pounds in like manner, and in case either of my children should dye before the time of payment then to those that shall legally represent them or their children lawfully begotten. Lastly I do appoint my loving wife to be my sole Executrix of this my Last Will and being sensible that my movable estate wont pay my funeral charge and just debts my will is that she my wife sell off my real estate of such as can be best spaired to pay said debts and funeral charge and give conveyance accordingly pursuant to Law.

In testimony to this my Last Will, I, Jonathan Hamlin have hereunto set my hand and seal this 11<sup>th</sup> day of June, Annoque Domini one thousand seven hundred and forty two.

JONATHAN HAMLIN, (L. S.)

Signed sealed & declared to  
be my will in presence of

JOSEPH LOTHROP

SHOBLE LEWIS

his  
JN<sup>o</sup> ○ BUMPOS  
mark

Children, born in Barnstable:

88. Solomon, born December 5, 1705.
89. Content, born December 12, 1707.
90. Pricilla, born July 13, 1709.
91. Zaccheus, born June 17, 1711.
92. Jabez, baptized July 13, 1718.
93. Jonathan, baptized July 13, 1718.
94. Sarah, baptized July 13, 1718.
95. Josiah, born October 15, 1720.

- [19] DEACON, EBENEZER HAMBLEN,<sup>3</sup> (*Brother of Mary*.) was born in Barnstable, Massachusetts, July 29, 1674; married Sarah Lewis,<sup>13</sup> April 4, 1698. Mr. David Hamblen says, he probably married second, at Rochester, Massachusetts, September 20, 1729, Elizabeth, widow of Samuel Arnold, of that place.

He was a prominent man, and occupied the homestead of his father at Hamblin's Plains, West Barnstable, which he sold to Col. Gorham. The date when he removed from Barnstable is unknown, and he may have resided afterwards at Rochester, Massachusetts. He removed to Sharon, Connecticut, where he died in 1755. The date of his settlement in Sharon is unknown, but it is traditional that he was one of the proprietors as early as 1730. His descendants are numerous, embracing many eminent men.

Children, born in Barnstable:

96. Ebenezer, born March 18, 1698-9; baptized September 7, 1701.
97. Marcy, born September 10, 1700; baptized September 7, 1701.
98. Hopestill, born July 23, 1702; baptized July 30, 1702.
99. Cornelius, June 13, 1705; baptized June 17, 1705.
100. Thomas, born May 6, 1710.
101. Isaac, born January 1, 1714; died 1805.
102. Lewis, January 31, 1718.

- [21] HOPE HAMBLEN,<sup>3</sup> (*Sister of Mary*.) born in Barnstable, March 13, 1679-80. Married May 9, 1712, Williana Case of Tisbury, Massachusetts.

<sup>13</sup> See Note 12.

- [24] BENJAMIN HAMBLEN,<sup>3</sup> (*Brother of Mary*.) born in Barnstable, baptized March 16, 1684-5. Otis was of opinion that he removed to Eastham and engaged in the whale fishery, and married Anne Mayo. I am of opinion that he has confounded this man with his nephew, Benjamin,<sup>4</sup> son of Eleazer,<sup>3</sup> of whom he seemed to have had no knowledge. David Hamblen late of Boston, who spent many years in research for history of the family, supposed that he descended from Benjamin,<sup>4</sup> and that Benjamin<sup>3</sup> died unmarried, prior to 1717, from the fact that neither he, nor any descendant of his was mentioned in the will of his father, James,<sup>2</sup> dated 1717. I concur in the conclusion of David Hamblen.
- [25] ELKANAH HAMBLEN,<sup>3</sup> (*Brother of Mary*.) born in Barnstable, date not given, baptized 1685. Married April 14, 1711, his cousin Abigail, daughter of John Hamblen,<sup>2</sup> (8); she died May 29, 1733; and he married second, August 11, 1734, Margaret Bates, of Plymouth. He died 1764.

#### COPY OF WILL OF ELKANAH HAMBLEN.

In the Name of God, Amen. I Elkanah Hamblen of Barnstable, in ye County of Barnstable, Yeo being advanced in years tho by God's goodness of sound and disposing mind and memory do this 26th day of March 1754 make & ordain this my Last Will & Testament Knowing that it is appointed for man once to die, and first I commit my soul to God in Jesus Christ & my body I comit to the earth and touching the worldly estate wherewith God hath blessed me I give, demise & dispose of the same in the following manner and form & first my will is that my just debts & funeral charges shall be paid out of my personal estate by my executors.

Imprimis, I give and bequeath to my loving wife Margaret in lieu of her dower the use and improvement of a fire, room, cellar & chamber in my dwelling house the profit of a cow six sheep and of a swine pastured four loads of wood at the door per annum a sixth of the produce of lands tilled a sixth part of the fruit of the orchard a privilege of being carried to meeting and of having her grain carried to mill & the meal brought home. These articles to be done & performed by my son Reuben Hamblen for his mother during her widowhood yearly & every year in consideration of what is hereafter given & it is to be understood said Reuben is to find and keep said cow & sheep for his mother's profit and of all the land hereafter given him to render a sixth of the produce to his mother of what is planted or sown also I give my said wife one half of my personal estate not hereafter particularly disposed off.

Item. I give and bequeath to the heirs of my son Silvanus Hamblen deceased to their heirs and assigns forever, one lot of land at the Long Pond & four pounds lawful money to be paid by my son Reuben in two years after my decease.

Item. I give and bequeath to my son Reuben Hamblen his heirs and assigns forever all and singular my real estate saving said lot at the Long Pond & saving ye improvement to his mother as above reserved said real estate being my house, barn, homestead, meadow, woodland and whatever else is denominated real estate further I give my sd son half my apparel all my live stock moneys, credits, husbandry utensils to him his heirs on condition he or they pay my debts & perform ye articles above enjoyed & pay the legacies hereafter and heretofore mentioned.

Item. I give and bequeath to my son John Hamblen his heirs three pounds six shillings and eight pence and haif my apparel said money to be paid by my son Reuben in twelve months after my decease.

Item. I give and bequeath to my nephew Seth Fish five shillings.

Item. I give and bequeath to my daughter Tabitha Saunderson half of my indoors personal estate not particularly already disposed off and five shillings in twelve months to be paid by my son Reuben I likewise constitute make and appoint my two sons Reuben and John Hamblen Executors of this my last will and testament revoking former wills & testaments & confirming this to be my last will and testament.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, the day and date above. Signed sealed pronounced published and declared by the said Elkanah Hamblen to be his last will and testament.

ELKANAH HAMBLEN (L. S.)

In the presence of the subscribers,

JOSEPH CHILDS.

WILLIAM CROCKER.

DAVID CROCKER.

Children, born in Barnstable, by first wife:

103. Sylvanus, born July 20, 1712.
104. Reuben, born March 13, 1714.
105. Abigail, born October 7, 1715; died young.
106. John, born November 2, 1717.
107. Rachel, born September 7, 1720; died 1722.
108. Patience, born June 12, 1721; married Seth Fish, of Sandwich.
109. Tabitha, born April 14, 1723; married John Sanderson.

[26] SAMUEL HAMBLEN,<sup>3</sup> (*Bartholomew*,<sup>2</sup> *James*,<sup>1</sup>) born in Barnstable, Massachusetts, December 25, 1674. He is supposed to have died unmarried, from the fact that he does not mention any wife or child in his will; but does mention his sisters Bethiah and Relyance.

#### COPY OF WILL OF SAMUEL HAMBLEN.

In the Name of God, Amen. I Samuel Hamblen of Barnstable, in the County of Barnstable, yeoman, being advanced in years and calling to mind the mortality of my body and knowing it is appointed for all men

to dye and being by God's goodness of sound and disposing mind and memory do this sixth day of August Anno Domini 1759 make and ordain this my last will and testament and principally and first of all I comit my soul unto the hands of God in and through Jesus Christ hoping through him for acceptance with God, and my body I comit to the earth in decent Christian burial att the discretion of my executrix hereafter named and touching the worldly estate that God hath blessed me with I give and dispose of the same in the following manner and form.

First. My will is that all my debts and funeral expenses be paid out of my personal estate by my executrix hereafter named.

Item. My will is and by these presents I give and bequeath all and singular my real estate and what remains of my personal estate (if any there be) after my debts and funeral charges are first paid, equally to my two sisters Bethiah & Relyance, and to either of them that shall or may survive me the whole thereof to them or either of them their heirs and assigns forever.

Furthermore I appoint my said two sisters Bethiah and Relyance executrix to this my will revoking all other former wills and bequests by me heretofore made or done ratifying this to be my Last Will and Testament. In witness whereof I the said Samuel Hamblen have hereunto set my hand & seal the day and date abovesaid.

Signed, sealed, pronounced published and declared by the said Samuel Hamblen to be his Last Will & Testament in presence of the subscribers.

SAMUEL HAMBLEN. (L. S.)

ISAAC HINKLEY, JR.

JAMES DAVIS, JR.

THANKFUL DAVIS.

- [27] MERCY HAMBLEN,<sup>3</sup> (*Sister of Samuel*), born in Barnstable, June 1, 1677; married November 10, 1709, Edward Milton. She is mentioned in the settlement of her father's estate 1704; joined church August 17, 1707.
- [28] PATIENCE HAMBLEN,<sup>3</sup> (*Sister of Samuel*), born in Barnstable April 15, 1680; is mentioned in the settlement of his father's estate 1704.
- [29] SUSANNAH HAMBLEN,<sup>3</sup> (*Sister of Samuel*), born in Barnstable March 16, 1682; mentioned in settlement of her father's estate 1704; unmarried July 13, 1718, when she joined church.
- [30] EXPERIENCE HAMBLEN,<sup>3</sup> (*Sister of Samuel*), born in Barnstable February 13, 1684; mentioned in settlement of her father's estate 1704; admitted to church May 5, 1728; married September 13, 1732, Isaac Lewis,<sup>14</sup> born in Barnstable. She died July 24, 1749. He died January 25, 1761, aged 70.

<sup>14</sup> See Note 12. Isaac Lewis descended from George Lewes, ancestor of the Lewis family of Barnstable, whose son, Edward, probably born in England, married May 9,

- [32] EBENEZER HAMBLEN,<sup>3</sup> (*Brother of Samuel*,) born in Barnstable March 23, 1689; married October 25, 1722, Thankful Childs,<sup>15</sup> born in Barnstable August 18, 1702. She was admitted to the West Church in 1720, and afterwards dismissed to Middleboro. It is suggested that he may have removed there, but it appears that one of his children, Hopedill, was born in Rochester, Massachusetts, indicating that he resided there in 1726. He is named as legatee and executor in the will of his sister Bethia, dated January 16, 1769, showing that he was then living, but does not give his place of residence.

Children:

- II0. Elizabeth, born October 1, 1723.  
 III. Hopedill, born April 22, 1726, Rochester.

- [34] BETHIA HAMBLEN,<sup>3</sup> (*Sister of Samuel*,) born in Barnstable November 26, 1693, is named in the will of her brother Samuel, dated August 6, 1759, as legatee. From her own will dated January 16, 1769, it appears that she was unmarried.

#### COPY OF WILL OF BETHIA HAMBLEN.

In the name of God, Amen, I Bethiah Hamblen of Barnstable in the county of Barnstable, spinster, being advanced in years and calling to mind the mortality of my body and being of sound and disposing mind and memory do this sixteenth day of January A D 1769 make and ordain this my last Will and Testament, and first of all I commit my soul to God in Jesus Christ my body I commit to the earth to be buried in decent Christian burial at the discretion of my executors hereafter named and as touching such worldly estate with which it pleased — — to bless me in this life I dispose of the same in the following way and manner that is to say, firstly my will is that all my just debts and funeral charges be first paid out of my personal estate by my executor hereafter named.

Item. My will is and by these presents I give and bequeath all and singular my real estate and what remains of my personal estate after my debts and funeral charges are paid to my brother Ebenezer Hamblen to him his heirs and assigns forever, and Lastly my will is and I do by these presents constitute make and ordain the said Ebenezer

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1661, Hannah, daughter of Elder Henry Cobb, of Barnstable; and died March 29, 1703; he resided in Barnstable; had seven children, the youngest of whom, Isaac, was the husband of Experience Hamblen.—[Otis Papers.]

<sup>15</sup> Mr. Otis says that it is recorded in Mr. Lothrop's Church Record that: "Richard Childe and Mary Linnett married the 15th day of October, 1649, by Mr. Collier, at my Brother Linnett's house." The record of his family has not been discovered, but it appears that his son, Samuel was killed at Rehobeth battle, March 25, 1675. It is supposed that Dea. Richard Child, ancestor of the Barnstable family, was another son. He married first Elizabeth, daughter of John Crocker, of Barnstable, 1678, and they had ten children, and resided in Barnstable. The name on the record is written Childe, Child, Chiles and Childs.—[Otis Papers.]

Hamblen Executor of this my last Will and Testament and do hereby wholly revoke and utterly disallow all other and former Wills and Testaments and Executors by me named, ratifying & confirming this and no other to be my last will and testament.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand & seal the day and year above written.

Signed, sealed, pronounced and declared by the said Bethia Hamblen to be her last Will and Testament.

her mark

BETHIA  HAMBLÉN (L. S.)

& seal

In presence of us,

BENJAMIN CROCKER.

NYMPHAS MARSTON.

TIMOTHY CROCKER.

- [35] RELIANCE HAMBLEN,<sup>3</sup> (*Sister of Samuel,*) born in Barnstable November 30, 1696; was unmarried when she joined church, November 26, 1727; is named in the will of her brother Samuel, dated August 6, 1759, as legatee.
- [37] PRISCILLA HAMBLEN,<sup>3</sup> (*John,<sup>2</sup> James,<sup>1</sup>*) born in Barnstable, April 30, 1670. Married April 22, 1696, John Rogers of Eastham. In the will of her brother John, dated April 10, 1734, he says: "I give to the children of my sister Prissilla deceased, ten pounds." Otis says, she left two children surviving her.
- [38] SARAH HAMBLEN,<sup>3</sup> (*Sister of Priscilla,*) born in Barnstable, July 1, 1671. Otis says, she was married and left three children surviving her. In the will of her brother John, 1734, he says: "I give to the children of my sister Sarah ten pounds."
- [39] MARTHA HAMBLEN,<sup>3</sup> (*Sister of Priscilla,*) born in Barnstable, February 16, 1672-3. Married December 30, 1696, Samuel Doane, of Eastham. In the will of her brother, John, 1734, he says: "I give to my sister Martha ten pounds." Otis says she then had four children.
- [40] EXPERIENCE HAMBLEN,<sup>3</sup> (*Sister of Priscilla,*) born in Barnstable April 16, 1674; married February 20, 1695, Jabez Lewes;<sup>16</sup> he was born in Barnstable, June 10, 1670; in 1702 he removed to West Yarmouth; some of his children were baptized in the church in Barnstable, of which his wife continued to be a member all her long life.

<sup>16</sup> See Note 12. Jabez Lewis descended from George, ancestor of the Lewis family of Barnstable. His son George, born in England; married December 1, 1654, Mary, daughter of Barnard Lombard and resided in Barnstable where he died March 20, 1709-10, aged about 50; had twelve children, the seventh of whom was Jabez, who married Experience Hamblen. — [Otis Papers.]



In his will dated January 19, 1737-8, proved 1738, he names his wife; Experience, eldest son John, sons Elnathan and Antipas, and daughter Eleanor Robbins. Jabez, of Harwich, died April 6, 1732, and for that reason probably was not mentioned. Jabez, the elder, was not a prominent man, though on the Probate record she is called "Mr.," a mark of distinction in those days. He died in 1738, and she July 26, 1766. Her brother John in his will says she had five children living in 1734. The Lewis family of Yarmouth are her descendants.

(Children:

- 112. John, born in Barnstable August 27, 1696.
- 113. Jabez; died April 6, 1732.
- 114. Eleanor, married — Robbins.
- 115. Elnathan, born in Yarmouth August 27, 1702.
- 116. Antipas, born in Yarmouth February 3, 1704-5.
- 117. Naomi, born in Yarmouth July 1, 1708; married March 8, 1731-2, Jesse Lewes.<sup>17</sup> No. children.

[41] HANNAH HAMBLEN,<sup>3</sup> (*Sister of Priscilla.*) born in Barnstable February 16, 1675-6; married September 7, 1714, John King, of Harwich, probably his third or fourth wife. In the will of her brother John, 1734, he says, "I give to my sister Hannah twelve pounds." Otis says, that she then had six children.

[44] JOHN HAMBLEN,<sup>3</sup> (*Brother of Priscilla.*) born in Barnstable March 10, 1680-1. He was a wealthy man for his time and locality and left a large estate in lands, and had much due him on mortgages. He resided in the dwelling which was his father's at Hamblin's Plains, given equally to his brother Benjamin and himself. He died unmarried in 1734, and his will gives much information about his relatives.

#### COPY OF WILL OF JOHN HAMBLEN.

Barnstable, April 10, 1734. In the name of God Amen. I, John Hamblen of Barnstable in the County of Barnstable, in New England being sickly & having been a long time under infirmity of body and sensible of the uncertainty of life and that its appointed for man once to dye & yet being sound in memory & of disposing mind blessed be God for it, do make this my last will and testament in manner and form following.

First of all I commit my soul to God that gave it me and my body to ye earth from whence it was taken to be buried in such decent manner as my executors hereafter named shall think fit, believing in the Resurrection of ye dead an in ye mercy of God thro ye Lord Jesus Christ the Redeemer of poor sinners and as for ye portion of good that God of his free bounty hath given me. My mind and will is that it shall be disposed of as followeth. After my just debts and funeral charges are first paid.

<sup>17</sup> Jesse Lewis,<sup>1</sup> son of Thomas,<sup>3</sup> Edward,<sup>2</sup> George.<sup>1</sup>

It. I give to my three deaf cousins (children of my brother Ebenezer viz: Nathan, Samuel & Darcas Hamblen) my neck of land at a place called ye Indian pond & ye land adjoining to it as followeth viz: all my neck so far as ye fence on ye Southward side of ye neck or orchard and then beginning at sd fence two rods from the pond & thence running soth a straight line to the westermost end of ye barn as also away out to ye highway. Also my part of corn lot, in partnership with Job Hamblin, as also all my meadow lying below that belonging to ye heirs of my brother Benjamin deceased by ye Spring Creek as also one half of my right at ye dock to land & dry & carry away hay to each of them in equal proportions and their heirs forever.

It. I give to my cousin John Hamblyn son of Elkanah Hamblyn all the rest of my land lying below the barn or lane that leads to ye barn on ye Southeast of ye abovesd line and all my land as it is now fenced lying to ye northward of ye abovsd way or lane that leads to the barn and my half lott viz wood lot lying in the timber land & my quarter of a lott of marsh lying at the slough & my piece of marsh lying on the northward side of Spring Creek & one half of my right at the dock to him ye sd John Hamblin his heirs and assigns forever and my will is that he pay out in legacies as followeth viz:—to his brother Silvanus Hamblyn five pounds and to his brother Ruben Hamblin five pounds & to each of his sisters viz: Abigail, Patience & Tabitha five pounds apeace.

It. I give to my loving cousin Benjamin son of my brother Benjamin Hamblin deceased all my piece of land lying a litle to the southeast of his dwelling house he paying to his three sisters five pounds apiece, viz to Rebecca Crocker, Hannah Crosby & Hope Hamblin each five pounds also all my land lying att Skonkonet not disposed of, also all my land & meadow lying at Scoton to him his heirs and assigns forever.

It. I give to my sister Melatiah Ten pounds.

It. I give to the children of my sister Prissilla deceased ten pounds.

It. I give to the children of my sister Sarah ten pounds.

It. I give to my sister Martha ten pounds.

It. I give to my sister Hannah twelve pounds.

It. I give to my sister Experience fifteen pounds.

It. I give to my sister Ester fiveteen pounds.

It. I give to my cousin Gershom, Thankful, Ebenezer, Timothy & Elizabeth Hamblin, children of my brother Ebenezer to each of them five pounds apeace.

It. I give to Mr. Jonathan Russell three pounds.

It. I give to ye west church in Barnstable four pounds.

It. I give all my remaining part of my estate to the children of my brother Ebenezer & to the children of my brother Benjamin Hamblin deceased to be equally divided between them.

It. I appoint my loving brother Ebenezer Hamblin & my loving friend Deacon John Crocker to be executors to this my last will & testament. In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand and seal.

JOHN HAMLEN (S)

Signed, sealed & dd.

in presence of

JONATHAN RUSSEL

EBENEZER CHILDS

<sup>mark of</sup>  
PATIENCE X JENKINS

<sup>mark of</sup>  
RHODA X PHINNEY.

Barnstable ss. The foregoing will being presented for probate by ye executors therein named Rhoda Finney, Ebenezer Childs & Patience Jenkins witnesses to the will made oath that they saw JOHN Hamlin the subscriber to this instrument signe and seale and heard him publish and declare the same to be his last will & testament & that he was of sound disposing mind & memory according to these deponents best discerning & that they set to their hands as witnesses thereof in ye presence of ye testator. Dated the 3 day of July 1734.

Coram N. BOWEN, Jud. Probate.

[45] EBENEZER HAMBLIN,<sup>3</sup> (*Brother of Priscilla,*) born in Barnstable May 12, 1683; he resided on the estate which was his father's, at Great or Nine Mile Pond, called in early times, Cooper's Pond; married, May 11, 1710, his cousin, Thankfull,<sup>3</sup> daughter of Israel Hamblen<sup>2</sup> (11), by Rev. Mr. Russell; she joined the church October, 1713, and was a member of the East Church at the time of her death; he died in 1736, she January 15, 1768.

#### COPY OF THE WILL OF EBENEZER HAMBLIN:

In the name of God, Amen the 25th day of October, 1735: I Ebenezer Hamblin of the Town and County of Barnstable in New England being sick & weak in body, but of perfect mind and memory, therefore calling unto mind the mortality of my body, & knowing that it is appointed for all men once to dye do make and ordain this my last will and Testament, that is to say, principally and first of all, I give and recommend my soul unto ye hands of God that gave it, & my body I recommend to the earth to be buried in decent Christian burial at the discretion of my Executors nothing doubting but at ye general resurrection I shall receive the same again by the mighty power of God & as touching such worldly estate wherewith it hath pleased God to bless me in this life after my just debts and funeral charges are paid, I give and dispose of ye same in the following manner & form. —

Imprimis. I give and bequeath to Thankfull my beloved wife ye use of one third part of all my Real Estate except that piece of land I bought of Joseph Childs, together with one third of my husbandry

tackling during her widowhood & also one third of all the rest of my Personal Estate within and without (except my husbandry tackling and armor) to be at her own dispose; also I give my sd wife all the rest of my Real Estate (except that bought of Childs above sd.) in manner following, viz: the one half thereof for the Tirme of five years after the date hereof & the other half until my son Daniel shall arrive at the age of fourteen years, ye use of sd land is for the bringing up my children. the half to be improved by my wife five years is Ebenezers.-

Item. I give and bequeath to my son Gershom his heirs and assigns all that my peace of upland bought of Joseph Childs & also that piece of meddow at Broad Sound I bought of Thonias Phinney with ye privilege of landing and drying hay on ye marsh I bought of Nathaniel Ewer not exceeding one third; Also I give my sd son as above sd the one half of my lot of land which I bought of Nathaniel Ewer.

Item. I give & bequeath to my son Ebenezer his heirs & assigns. (reserving the improvement as abovesd) all that lands on which my dwelling house now stands together with my sd house barn & out-housing thereon viz: all my land to ye westward of ye fence that leads from my cowyard down to ye cranberry hole & then by the cranberry hole down to pond, and also that piece of land on which my barn stands from ye southwest corner of my cowyard ranging easterly over the top of a gravelly hill to the fence and then setts northerly as said fence stands to ye north end.

Item. I give and bequeath to my son Timothy his heirs and assigns all the rest of my homestead which I have not given to my son Ebenezer.

Item. I give & bequeath to my two sons Ebenezer & Timothy all ye rest of my Real Estate both upland & meadow (except my right in ye dock) which I have not disposed of before, to be equally between them reserving the improvement to my wife of what I have given to them as abovesd. My will is that my two sons Ebenezer & Timothy pay out to the rest of my children the sum of Two hundred & eighty pounds as I shall hereafter order in one year after they shall respectively come into ye improvement of their lands. I give and bequeath to my two sons Ebenezer & Timothy all my husbandry tacklen & armor equally between them.

Item. I give and bequeath to my son Nathan Fifty pounds to be paid to him by my son Ebenezer. I also give to my son Samuel Fifty pound to be paid by my sd son Ebenezer. I also give & bequeath to my daughter Elizabeth forty pounds to be paid by my son Ebenezer. I also give and bequeath to my daughter Dorkas forty pounds to be paid by my two sons Ebenezer and Timothy equally between them.

Item. I give & bequeath to my son Daniel One hundred pounds to be paid by my son Timothy.

Item. I give to my daughter Thankful Bangs the sum of ninety pounds with what she hath already had to be paid out of my personall estate. I give also to my two sons Nathan and Samuel equally be-

tween them all my right in my dock in partnership with James Hamblen & others, my will also is that my sd wife have the use and improvement of ye other two thirds of my personal estate untill my son Daniel comes to the age of fourteen years, my will further is that my three sons Gershom, Nathan and Samuel have all the remaining part of my personal estate equally between them after the use of it as abovesd.

My will is that my two sons Timothy & Daniel are put out to learn some trade & ordain Thankfull my beloved wife Executrix & my son Gershom Executor, to this my last Will and Testament & I do hereby utterly disallow and revoke all and every other and former wills and testaments by me made, ratifying and confirming this & no other to be my last will and testament.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year above written.

The mark of EBENEZER  (SEAL)  
HAMBLEN.

Signed, sealed pronounced & declared by the sd Ebenezer Hamblen to be his last Will and Testament in the presence of us

JOHN CROCKER  
ANN HAMBLEN  
JON BAKER.

Barnstable ss. The Executors within named exhibiting the foregoing will for Probate, John Baker & John Crocker witnesses to ye will made oath that they saw Ebenezer Hamblen sign seal pronounce & declare the foregoing to be his last Will & Testament & that he was of sound & disposing mind and memory when he so did in their best discerning and that they together with Ann Hamblen signed as witnesses at the same time, In presents of the Testator.

Coram M. BOURN

Judge of Probate.

Dated ye seventh day of July 1736 on ye same 7th day of July 1733 this Will approved.

Per M. BOURN, Jud: Probt:

Children, born in Barnstable:

118. Isaac, born February, 1711, died April, 1711.
119. Gershom, born July 19, 1713.
120. Thankful, born August 6, 1715.
121. Nathan, born June 29, 1717.
122. Ebenezer, born November 26, 1719.
123. A daughter, born September 20, 1720; died same day.
124. Samuel, born January 7, 1722.
125. Dorkas, born June 5, 1727.
126. Timothy, born September 3, 1728.
127. Elizabeth, born November 20, 1730.
128. Daniel, born April 2, 1735.

[47] BENJAMIN HAMBLEN,<sup>3</sup> (*Brother of Priscilla*.) born in Barnstable, February 11, 1686-7. Married May 29, 1709, Hope, daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Chipman)<sup>18</sup> Huckins,<sup>19</sup> born in Barnstable September 21, 1689. He settled in West Barnstable in a two story house with a lean-to; both joined the church July 19, 1714. He died in 1718, and his widow married, 1719, Ebenezer Child. His estate was settled April 6, 1724, where all his children are named, and Joseph Hamblen appointed their Guardian. His personal estate was appraised at £230.16.9, not an inconsiderable sum for a young man in those early days.

Children, born in Barnstable:

- 129. Rebecca, born May 17, 1711.
- 130. Hannah, baptized July, 1714.
- 131. Benjamin, November 18, 1716.
- 132. Hope, baptized August 31, 1718.

<sup>18</sup> Elder John Chipman, probably ancestor of all of the name in the United States, was the only son of Mr. Thomas Chipman, and was born near Dorchester, England, about 1621; his father died early and he resided with his uncle, Mr. Christopher Derby; in May, 1637, he came to New England with Mr. Richard Derby, son of Christopher, as a servant, and resided some years in Plymouth where he was probably apprenticed, and learned the carpenter's trade; it appears in his will that he was such. In 1646 he married Hope, daughter of Mr. John Howland. In 1649 he was in Barnstable. His connection with the church there was most happy; his wife joined August 7, 1650, and he July 30, 1652-3. Henry Cobb and John Chipman were chosen and ordained to be ruling elders of this church, and were solemnly invested with office upon ye 14th day of April, Anno Dom. 1670. His will is dated at Sandwich November 12, 1702, proved May 17, 1708. His wife Ruth died in Barnstable January 8, 1683, and he married second, Widow Ruth Bourne, who died in 1713. He died in Sandwich April 7, 1708. Eleven children, the fifth of whom was Hannah, who married Thomas Huckins.—[Otis Papers.]

<sup>19</sup> Thomas Huckins, ancestor of the Barnstable family of that name; was born 1617; but little is known of his early history; he came over before he was 21 years of age and was a resident of Boston and vicinity. There is some evidence that he was at Dorchester. His lot at Barnstable was one of those laid out by Mr. Callicut, to whom the lands were first granted, and Callicut was a Dorchester man. Huckins was one of the twenty-three original members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, chartered in 1638, and bore its standard in 1639. To have been the ensign of that company was a mark of honor. The organization is still in existence in Boston. At that time aristocratic notions had far more influence than at present, it was rare indeed that a young man of twenty-two years was elected to an office of honor, except he belonged to an influential family in the old country. His name is written Hutchins, Huckins, Hutchens and Huggins, the latter being the pronunciation in early times. Among the wealthy and influential promoters in England of the settlement of Massachusetts was Mr. Thomas Hutchins, an assistant of the Governor, while the administration of the affairs of the company were conducted in England. His name appears in all the records prior to 1630, but ceases after the removal. He did not come over. It is probable that those of the name who did come, belonged to or were connected with his family. Thomas Huckins was an exemplary member of Mr. Lothrop's church. As a business man he perhaps had no superior in the Colony. He had a wharf near his house where he discharged and received freights; was one of the partners that hired the Cape Cod Fisheries. In 1675 he was appointed Commissary General of the Colony, and had the management in procuring and forwarding supplies for the soldiers engaged in the Indian War. He held numerous town and Colonial offices, and was a man in whom the people placed the utmost confidence for integrity and ability. Hope Huckins, wife of Benjamin Hamblin, was daughter of Thomas,<sup>2</sup> Thomas.<sup>1</sup>—[Otis Papers.]

- [48] ISAAC HAMBLEN,<sup>3</sup> (*Eleazar*,<sup>2</sup> *James*,<sup>1</sup>) born in Barnstable August 20, 1676; married September 14, 1698, Elizabeth Howland;<sup>20</sup> he died in 1710, and his widow married Timothy Cannon November 9, 1711; his brother Joseph was guardian of his children, and the final settlement and distribution was made February 20, 1737-8.

## ESTATE OF ISAAC HAMBLEN. BOOK 3, PAGE 675.

Know all men by these Presents, that we, Eleazer Hamblen, late of Barnstable now of Harwich, yeoman, Joseph Hamblen of Yarmouth, blacksmith, and Elizabeth Hamlin of Barnstable, seamstress, all in the County of Barnstable the three children of James<sup>21</sup> Hamblin late of Barnstable aforesd deceased in consideration of fifty-two pounds shillings and six pence to each of us in hand payed by our uncel Joseph Hamblen our garden the recete whereof we acknoledg to be in full and ourselves therewith fully sattisfied and contented and payd our respective part and portion of our late father's estat both real and personal and thereof and of every part and parcel thereof we do for ourselves our ares exutors & administrators freely and full acquit exonerate and discharge him the sd Joseph Hamblin our sd gardien his heirs executors and administrate forever by these presents.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hand seal this 20 day of February in the first year of his Magestys reign Annoque Domini 1737 8.

ELEAZER HAMBLIN (Seal)

her  
ELIZABETH X HAMLEN (Seal)  
mark

JOSEPH HAMLIN (Seal)

Signed, sealed and  
Delivered in presence

BARNABAS CHIPMAN.

SETH HAMLEN.

DAVID SMITH.

S. BOURN Reg'r

Children, born in Barnstable:

133. Eleazer, born August 22, 1699.  
134. Isaac, baptized July 20, 1701; died young.  
135. Joseph, born June 4, 1702.  
136. Elizabeth, born October, 1705.

<sup>20</sup> John Howland, ancestor of the family of that name in Barnstable, came over in the Mayflower as a servant of Gov. Carver. His name is thirteenth in the Covenant made at Cape Cod, November 11, 1620. Married Elizabeth, daughter of John Tilley, also a Pilgrim, who died the first winter as did his wife. Howland was a representative and assistant to the Governor in 1633-4-5. A prominent man.

<sup>21</sup> I believe this was a clerical error in the original record and that these were the children of Isaac,<sup>2</sup> son of Eleazer,<sup>2</sup> who had a brother Joseph. James Hamblen<sup>3</sup> had no brother Joseph, nor children corresponding with those named above.— Author. }

- [49] JOSEPH HAMBLEN,<sup>3</sup> (*Brother of Isaac*.) born in Barnstable, November 20, 1680. Married first by Rev. Mr. Russell, May 27, 1704, Mercy Howland.<sup>22</sup> Married second, September 5, 1751, widow Hopestill Davis, daughter of Joshua Lombard. She was born 1686, and died October, 1756.

He resided in Barnstable, was a prominent man of good business capacity. The following inscription is upon his grave stone:

“In memory of Mr. Joseph Hamlen, Augst ye 27th 1763, in ye 86th year of his age.”

Children, born in Barnstable:

137. Alice, born February 4, 1705.  
 138. Seth, born March 4, 1708.  
 139. Sarah, born April 4, 1711.  
 140. Joseph, born March 10, 1715.  
 141. Southward, born May 21, 1721.

- [53] SHUBAEL HAMBLEN,<sup>3</sup> (*Brother of Isaac*) born in Barnstable September 16, 1690. Married, March 25, 1719, Eleanor Wilson, (David Hamblen calls her Winslow) of Harwich. In his will dated October 5, 1758, he calls Shobal his only son, and names his wife and children, Jerush, Shobal, Eleanor, Mehitable and Eleanor. It is supposed that his children, Joshua and Lydia were then dead.

#### COPY OF WILL OF SHUBAEL HAMBLEN.

In the Name of God, Amen. I Shoball Hamblen, of Barnstable in the said county, Yeoman, being advanced in years but of sound mind and disposing memory and calling to mind the mortality of my body and being minded to set my house in order before I die do this 5th day of October 1758 make and ordain this my last will and testament that is to say I commit my soul to God in Jesus Christ and my body to the earth to be buried in a decent Christian manner at the discreession of my Executor hereafter named.

And touching such worldly estate that God hath blessed me with I give and demise and dispose of the same in the following manner and form.

Imprimis: I order my just debts and funeral charges to be first paid by my executor herein named out of the estate that I herein give him. Item. I give and bequeath to my loving wife Eleanor, in lieu of her dower and power of thirds of my estate during her widowhood the use and improvement of one-third of my real estate and also the improvement of one third of my personal estate within doers except my wearing apparel armory, looms and tackling thereto belongng, provisions and money I also give her the use and improvement of one cow so long as she remains my widow. Also I give her a competency

<sup>22</sup> See Note 20.



of provisions to bring about the year whenever I leave it and my mind is that in the division of said third of my indore moveables that she dont t ke my best feather bed four pair of sheets and four cover lids with the other necessary furniture to sd bed and my best chest of draws and that she my sd wife improve said indoers moveables during her natural life. Item. I give and bequeath to my two daughters namely Jerusha Hamblen and Mehitable Childs and to their heirs and assigns forever equally to be divided to them and their heirs and the one half the fifty fifth lot of the late Comon marsh lying at Sandy Neck in Barnstable aforesaid and the whole lot is bounded westerly by the fiftieth lot northerly up against the head of Wells Creek partly and partly against the marsh lately Samuel Wing's Marsh, easterly by a range of stakes one near the Thach or Bank marked 51 and southerly by a range of stakes on northwest passage Islands or however the same is bounded.

Item. I give and bequeath to my daughter Eleanor two thirds of my indoers moveables including the best feather bed four pairs of sheets four coverlids and the other necessary furnitures to sd beds & my best chest of draws excepting out of this devise my apparel armory looms and their tackling provisions of all sorts and moneys and credits. I also give to the said Eleanor the sum of nine pounds lawful money to be paid her in the following manner by my son Shobal viz. three pounds By the year reconing the first payment to be made in one year after my decease. I also give to the said Eleanor the use and improvement of the great room and chamber over it, and the use of the entry way to the chamber, and priveledge of sitting things in the cellar to be improved so long as she lives unmarried and no longer and my mind is that my wife take her thirds of the house in that part so she and Eleanor may improve together as long as my wife remains my widow and Eleanor lives unmarried as aforesaid. I also give to the said Eleanor the liberty to cart her firewood of from my land so long as she lives unmarried as afore to cut both oak and pine as usual and at the lands lie handy and at a distance in proportion. Furthermore I give to the said Eleanor the other third of my indore moveables that I have given her mother the improvement off during her natural life after her mother leaves it.

Item. I give and bequeath to my only son Shobal and to his heirs and assigns forever all and singular my real estate of every sort yt have not heretofore disposed of with all my live stock moneys credits apparel looms & their tackling husbandry tools and utensils of all sorts horse tackling and corn on the ground of all sorts also the cow that his mother has the use of when she is done with it in condition of which gift I hereby enjoin him his heirs &c to pay my just debts and funeral charges and in case what provisions I have made in this will be not sufficient to support his mother that he take care yt she be suitably and comfitably supported with all necessarys both in sickness and in health during her being my widow. I also enjoin him to keep the buildings in repair without any charge to his mother and sister Eleanor so long as they improve them agreeable to my will as aforesd, and also to pay to sd Eleanor the said sum of nine pounds in manner as before expressed to be paid.

Lastly I nominate and appoint my son Shobal Hamblen sole executor of this my last will and testament hereby revoking all other and former wills and testaments by me made ratifying and confirming this and this only to be my Last Will and Testament as witness my hand and seal the 5th day of October, 1758. Signed sealed pronounced and declared by the said Shobal Hamblen to be his Last Will and Testament.

SHOBAL HAMBLEN. (L. S.)

In presence of

FRANCIS WOOD.

MARY OTIS.

ABIGAIL OTIS.

JAMES OTIS.

Children, born in Barnstable:

- 142. Jerusha, born May 4, 1722. Married John Hamblen<sup>4</sup>.
- 143. Shubael, born September 20, 1724.
- 144. Eleanor, born October 18, 1726; died young.
- 145. Joshua, born August 21, 1728.
- 146. Mehitabel, born December 4, 1730.
- 147. Eleanor, born April 15, 1733.
- 148. Lydia, born November 15, 1735.

[57] ISRAEL HAMBLEN,<sup>3</sup> *Israel*,<sup>2</sup> *James*,<sup>1</sup>) born in Barnstable March 15, 1694. Married first, March 29, 1721, Dorcas Godfrey, of Yarmouth; married second, June 17, 1738-9, Bathsheba Baker. His name appears on the Yarmouth records. David Hamblen says he died 1814.

Children, born in Yarmouth, by first wife:

- 149. Israel, born February 13, 1725; probably died young.

By second wife:

- 150. Thankful, born December 29, 1739.
- 151. Israel, born June 4, 1741.

[58] JOSEPH HAMBLEN,<sup>3</sup> (*Brother of Israel*,) born in Barnstable, Massachusetts, September 12, 1697. Married April 8, 1717, Abigail,<sup>23</sup> daughter of Jabez Davis, born April 6, 1698.

Child:

- 152. Lois, baptized Barnstable, May 26, 1723.

[60] JACOB HAMBLEN,<sup>3</sup> (*Half-brother of Israel*,) born in Barnstable, May 28, 1702. Married August 18, 1731, probably at that place, his cousin Content Hamblen<sup>4</sup> (88).

They were among the early settlers of Gorham, Maine. Otis says: "He and his wife were dismissed from the East Church (Barnstable) to the church in Gorham, Maine, October, 28, 1750, to which town they had previously moved." Pierce's History of Gorham furnishes accounts of the early settlement of that town; and the late Col. Hugh

<sup>23</sup> Abigail Davis,<sup>4</sup> daughter of Jabez,<sup>3</sup> John,<sup>2</sup> Dolar.<sup>1</sup> See Note 4.

McLellan, about 1872, published in the *Portland Transcript* a series of articles giving a very full history of the Hamblens who first settled there.

Jacob Hamblen was the first of the name at Gorham, several of his relatives settled there later, cotemporaneous with the Phinneys, Mc Lellans, Mosiers, Cloutmans and others, in the early settlement of Narragansett No. 7, or Gorhamtown, as then called. His name disappears from the records of Barnstable about 1733, and it was said he removed to the "Eastern Country;" his name is not on the Barnstable tax bill for 1737; he could not have moved directly to Gorham for there was no settlement there in 1733; it is supposed that he remained in Falmouth (now Portland), or some other adjoining town a few years, for the first we find him as a proprietor and resident of Gorham was about the year 1743. The number of his first right, or lot in Gorham, has not been ascertained; but his final settlement was on lots Nos. 16 and 25; these were not obtained by his right as a proprietor of the town, but were purchased at a tax sale, July 2, 1752, for the sum of five pounds, eighteen shillings; being three shillings, four pence less than the tax. The purchase of these lots would indicate him to be the owner of at least four hundred acres of land. The first actual white settler in Gorham was Capt. John Phinney, in May, 1736, who came also from Barnstable, to Falmouth in 1732. The fact that both came from the same place about the same time, and finally settled together in that wild country, warrants the inference, that they kept close company. He was in Gorham certainly as early as 1743, his children literally had the Indian children for playmates.

The privations and hardships of the early settlers of Gorham seem almost incredible; at that period the neighboring towns along the coast had been settled, for a century. This was the commencement of settlement further inland; and the settlers were greatly harassed by the Indians, as they encroach upon their lands and settlements, until the French power passed away, by Conquest of Quebec by Wolfe in 1759, which closed the Indian depredations in that portion of Maine.

The wars between France and England had always drawn into conflict the colonies of these nations in America; hence the inhabitants of Maine were in constant state of warlike preparation, and frequently engaged in military expeditions against the French and Indians.

It is said that from 1703 to 1713 Maine lost one-third of all its population; in 1724 the Norridgewocks were broken up; in 1725 the company of Capt. Lovell killed and dispersed the Pequawkets at Fryebury; the whole population of Maine in 1736 was estimated at only 7,000. In 1735-6-7, the scarlet fever, or throat distemper raged through the colony, causing the death of over 500 persons, in some towns it was peculiarly fatal. In Scarborough no one recovered who was attacked. In the new towns the inhabitants suffered greatly for want of food, clothing and comfortable habitations, while danger from Indian attacks were constant and pressing.

It required men like the Puritans to undertake and carry through these new settlements among savage beasts and men. At this period

the towns of Maine were obliged to erect and maintain garrisons as places of refuge against Indian attacks, constructed of hewn timbers, with palisades of large posts set deep in the earth, closely together, outside of the fort or blockhouse, ten or twelve feet high. Watch boxes were built on top of the walls, the whole bullet proof. That in Gorham was on the 30 acre lot, No. 2, near the old burying ground, on what is still called "Fort Hill," the most elevated land in the town. It had two six pounder swivels placed at diagonal corners, for the purpose of defence and to alarm the neighboring towns of the approach of danger. In 1745 the fifth Indian war broke out; at this time several families moved into the fort, viz: Capt. John Phinney, JACOB HAMBLEN, Daniel Mosier, Hugh McLellan, Clement Harvey, John Reed, Edward Cloutman, Jeremiah Hodgdon, Eliphalet Watson and Mr. Bryant.

These distresses disheartened some of the settlers, who abandoned their homes and removed to Falmouth, or returned to Massachusetts; those who left were: William Pote, James Irish, John Eayr (Ayer), Caleb Cromwell, Ebenezer Hall, William Cotton, Benjamin Skillings and Benjamin Stevens. Nearly all returned to Gorham after the war. For nearly seven years the settlers were confined to the fort, as a place of residence, where they suffered great privation and hardship; they had not only the Indians, and at times nearly famine to contend with, but a dreadful disease broke out, said to have been caused by want of proper food, called *putrid sore throat* or *black tongue*, from which many of the children died; and every dweller in the fort was afflicted with it.

At one time, although there were eleven soldiers furnished by the government of Massachusetts—Maine then being a province of Massachusetts—there were not enough well men to stand guard, and the women had to lend their aid in performing guard duty.

Upon the return of spring in 1746, Bryant, Reed, Cloutman and McLellan neglected to come into the fort as directed, and were attacked by Indians: Bryant and his four children were killed: his wife, with Reed and Cloutman were captured and taken to Canada.<sup>24</sup>

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<sup>24</sup> On April 19, 1746, O. S., a party of ten Indian warriors entered Gorham unknown to the inhabitants. Some of the Indians had previously resided there and knew the people and where they lived. All the families except Bryant, Cloutman and McLellan had removed to the Fort, who remained on their lands hoping to get their plowing and sowing done that they might raise some crops. Capt. Phinney was urgent to have all in the garrison, feeling certain the Indians would be upon them as soon as the ground was bare of snow. As the spring opened he exhorted the settlers to make no delay about moving into the fort, the forwardness of the season increased his anxiety. Hugh McLellan's family had been alarmed the previous night by the unusual action of their dog, barricaded their dwelling and stood at arms all night, but seeing no Indians concluded the following morning that their alarm was without cause, and decided to finish their work that day and remove to the garrison. They yoked their oxen and Mr. McLellan and his son William went to the field, charging the wife to be watchful, to keep the dog at home and on any alarm to blow the horn. Before they left the house a neighbor, Mr. John Reed, came to borrow a chain; to him they made known their apprehension; he had seen nothing unusual and did not think the Indians in the vicinity, and returned home; but on his return at the brook was set upon by two Indians secreted in the

Most of the early settlers of Gorham were from Cape Cod;<sup>25</sup> nearly every town of which furnished one or more settlers; who partook largely of the characters of their ancestors, a hardy, enterprising, virtuous race, of indomitable courage, unbending firmness, uncompromising in-

bushes; he was unarmed, was overpowered, taken captive and bound. Mr. — Bryant and his son went to the field to repair the fence, the Indians came upon them, they tried to escape to the fort, the Indians shot and broke Mr. Bryant's arm, he reached the brook hard pressed by the savages; seeing Mr. Daniel Mosier with a gun, called to him to fire on the Indians, but Mosier, being at a distance and not fully apprehending the condition, delayed, when immediately an Indian sprung upon Bryant and dispatched him with a tomahawk before Mosier was fully aware of what was taking place, or could offer assistance. The place where Mr. Bryant was killed is on the low ground south of where Nathaniel Hamlin resided in 1862. Mosier escaped to the fort and gave the alarm. The Indians proceeded to the house of Bryant where they murdered and scalped four of their children, dashing out the brains of an infant against the stone fire place. The agonized and frantic mother, feeble and powerless, had to witness the destruction of all that was dear to her heart; to leave her husband dead, and the mangled bodies of her children; and with feelings of anguish, impossible to describe, go captive with her destroyers through pathless forests, tangled swamps and over rugged mountains to a people whose language she could not understand; the enemies of her people and of herself. Mrs. McLellan, hearing the gun fired at Bryant's, directed her daughter, Abigail, about twelve years old, to go to Bryant's place and learn the cause; but the child was afraid and secreted herself; when the mother discovered her and again ordered her to go. The distance being short, she soon arrived at the house and entered; the sight nearly paralyzed her. On the floor lay the four children in their blood; all except the babe fell under the ruthless tomahawk. The eldest daughter was still alive, she called Abigail by name, and asked for water, but Abigail, horror stricken, fled in terror and on reaching home fell prostrated. Her mother laid her on a bed and immediately blew the horn. McLellan hearing it hastily ran home, leaving the oxen in the yoke, Abigail, recovering, related what she had seen at Bryant's house. They prepared to resist an attack, not knowing the extent of the Indians' success, or the safety of the fort. Edward Cloutman, had gone to finish sowing his grain, was discovered by the Indians who were desirous of capturing him. He was a powerful man, in the prime of life, unarmed; there were eight Indians in the party. As soon as his back was turned toward them the savages ran toward him; he saw them and ran toward Bryant's house; coming to a fence he tried to leap it but became entangled in the brush and fell back, when two of the Indians sprang toward him. Cloutman knocked them down, as well as the third one; two more came up with guns leveled at his heart, when he surrendered. He was a man over six feet tall and weighed 220 pounds. By his neighbors he was called the giant. After arriving in Canada he wrote a letter to his wife which she received the following September, relating the particulars of his capture. He informed her that the Indians took him and Reed and Mrs. Bryant, she being feeble, he carried her on his back across all the streams, and many miles besides when the traveling was bad. They followed the Saco river and passed through the notch of the White Mountains to Canada. Cloutman and Reed were confined and compelled to work on the French fortifications. Mrs. Bryant was sold for a domestic in a French family. About November Cloutman and another captive, named Dunbar, escaped on a stormy night, but were never afterwards seen alive. It is supposed they drowned in attempting to swim a bay of Lake Champlain, as the next spring the skeletons of two men were found on the shore of the lake with their clothes tied to the back of their heads, and in one garment was found a pocket compass identified as one had by Cloutman. After the peace was made an Indian came to Gorham where he told that he was one of the party who captured Cloutman, and the names of his captors. He said: "Strong man, Cloutman. He beat two Indians so they died before they got to Canada." During the war Colonel Edmund Plimney, then a young man, was fired upon and wounded by Indians in Gorham. A young man named Bartholomew Thorn was captured and carried to Canada and sold to a French gentleman. After seven years he escaped and returned to Gorham. He was a noted hunter and trapper, well known to the Indians. There is a tradition that he had once shot and killed an

<sup>25</sup> See Note 6.

tegrity; sober, industrious, frugal and temperate in all things; they were distinguished for enduring fortitude, and open handed hospitality; but not eminent for literary attainments or sciences; not deficient in talents, but had not leisure or opportunity for the cultivation of letters, or the study of books, had they possessed them; they were incessantly occupied in devising ways to obtain sustenance and clothing, and in providing means for defence against their foes; exhausted with labors and worn with cares, they could not be expected to attend to the elegancies of older and wealthier communities.

At this day they might be called intolerant in their religious views and practices, but in this were like others of that age.

They were zealous for what they considered the truth; a stern and severe morality prevailed among them; they felt that religion, virtue, and knowledge were essential to good government and the permanent welfare of the community, and spared no pains to support the gospel, inculcate morality in the minds of their children, and provide means for their education. At the first Proprietors' Meeting, one of their first votes was to provide for preaching and religious instruction. The wives and daughters of the first settlers shared in the toils of their husbands and fathers; to labor in the fields and forests, carry burdens, go to mill, gather the harvest and assist in the defense of their homes.

The ardor and patriotism of the people of Gorham, during the period of the War for Independence, is forcibly portrayed in Pierce's History of Gorham.<sup>26</sup>

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Indian who accused him of robbing the traps of the latter. It is said that during the Indian War five Indians were killed near the brook where Nathaniel Hamlin resided in 1862, three of whom fell by the gun of William McLellen. At one time when the men were absent from the fort at work an alarm was started by the barking of a dog, the women hastily closed the gates and Mrs. McLellen ascended to the watch tower where she discovered an Indian behind a bush. She got a loaded musket and watched at the port-hole. The Indian arose in full view and she fired at him. The men, hearing the gun, ran to the fort to learn the cause. When told they examined the spot where the Indian had stood and found a pool of blood and a trail following into the woods. Probably his companions bore the wounded Indian away. Mrs. McLellen lived to a great age and always asserted that she killed or severely wounded the savage.—[Colonel Hugh McLellen in Pierce's History of Gorham.]

26 "Preamble and resolves of the Freemen of Gorham, adopted in meeting Jan. 7, 1773: We find it is esteemed an argument of terror to a set of the basest of men who are attempting to enslave us, and who desire to wallow in luxury upon the expense of our earnings, that this country was purchased by the blood of our renowned forefathers, who, flying from the unrelenting rage of civil and religious tyranny in their native land, settled themselves in this desolate, howling wilderness. But the people of this town of Gorham have an argument still nearer at hand; not only may we say that we enjoy an inheritance purchased by the blood of our forefathers, but this town was settled at the expense of *our own blood*. We have those among us whose blood, streaming from their own wounds, watered the soil from which we earn our bread! *Our ears* have heard the infernal yell of the savage, native murderers! *Our eyes* have seen our young children weltering in their gore in our own houses, and our dearest friends carried into captivity by men more savage than the savage beasts themselves! Many of us have been used to earn our daily bread with our weapons in our hands! We cannot be supposed to be fully acquainted with the mysteries of Court policy, but we look upon ourselves able to judge so far concerning our rights as men, as Christians, and as subjects of the

In preparation of this sketch of Jacob Hamblen, copious extracts are taken from Pierce's history of Gorham, and the sketches of Col. Mc Lellan, concerning the first settlers of Gorham, as the Hamblens were numerous there, as well as their descendants in other places in Maine

British Government, as to declare that we apprehend those rights as settled of the good people of Boston, do belong to us; and that we look with horror and indignation on their violation. We only add that our old Captain (John Phinney) is still living, who for many years has been our chief officer to rally the inhabitants of this town from the plough and sickle, to defend their wives, their children and all that was dear to them, from the savages. Many of us have been inured to the fatigue and danger of flying to garrison. Many of our watch boxes are still in being, the timber of our Fort is still to be seen; some of our women have been used to handle the cartridge or load the musket, and the swords we sharpened and brightened for our enemies are not yet grown rusty; Therefore:

*Resolved*, That the people of the town of Gorham are as loyal as any of his Majesty's subjects in Great Britain or the Plantations, and hold themselves always in readiness to assist his Majesty with their lives and fortunes in defense of the rights and privileges of his subjects.

*Resolved*, We apprehend that the grievances of which we justly complain, are owing to the corruptions of the late Ministry, in not suffering the repeated petitions and remonstrances from this Province to reach the Royal ear.

*Resolved*, It is clearly the opinion of the town that it is better to risk our lives and fortunes in the defense of our rights, civil and religious, than to die by piece meals in slavery.

*Resolved*, It is clearly the opinion of this town that the Parliament of Great Britain has no more right to take money from us, without our consent, than they have to take money without consent from the inhabitants of France or Spain.

*Resolved*, That the foregoing Resolves and Proceedings be registered in the Town Clerk's office, as a *standing memorial* of the value that the inhabitants of this town put upon their rights and privileges.

At a town meeting, January 25, 1774, the following spirited proceedings were had:

1. *Resolved*, That our small possessions, dearly purchased by the hand of labor and the industry of ourselves and our dear ancestors, with the loss of many lives, by a barbarous and cruel enemy, are by the laws of God, nature and the British Constitution, *our own*, exclusive of any other claim under heaven.

2. *Resolved*, That all and every part and parcel of the profits arising therefrom are also our own, and that none can of right take away any part or share thereof, without our free consent.

3. *Resolved*, That for any Legislative body of men under the British Constitution to take or grant liberty, to take any part of our property or profits, without our consent, is state robbery, and ought to be opposed.

4. *Resolved*, That the British Parliament laying a tax on Americans for the purpose of raising a revenue, is a violation of the laws of religion and sound policy inconsistent with the principles of freedom, that has distinguished the British Empire from its earliest ages.

5. *Resolved*, That the appropriating this Revenue in support of a set of the vilest of the human race, in rioting and luxury on our spoils is an unprecedented step of Administration and appears to us most odious.

6. *Resolved*, That the Tea Act, in favor of the East India Company to export the same to America, is a deep laid scheme to betray the unwary and careless into the snare laid to catch and enslave them, and requires the joint vigilance, fortitude and courage of the thoughtful and the brave to oppose in every constitutional way.

7. *Resolved*, That petitioning the throne carries a very gloomy prospect, so long as his Majesty is under the same influence that he has been for many years past.

8. *Resolved*, That other methods besides petitioning are now become necessary for the obtaining and securing our just rights and privileges.

9. *Resolved*, That the measures taken by the town of Boston in their several meetings to consult, debate and advise with regard to the tea arrived there, merits the

and elsewhere, who have frequently intermarried with the descendants of other early Gorham families, mentioned by these learned writers.

Mr. Hamblen was a good business man, and a useful citizen, one in whom his fellow settlers had confidence. His name is prominent on the old proprietor's records; he was always at their meetings: often on important committees, for surveying lands, running lines, fixing boundaries, making roads, supplying ministers and the general business of the proprietary or town.

His homestead consisted of the two thirty-acre lots, Nos. 16 and 25. By the old plan of the thirty-acre lots, they were bounded northerly by Hamblen Street and easterly by King Street (now High and School Streets) extending southerly from the corner now occupied by Ridlon

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esteem and regard of all who esteem their rights worth preserving, and will transmit their memory to unborn ages with Honor.

10. *Resolved*, That the unfeigned thanks of the town of Gorham wait on the Committee of Correspondence of the metropolis, and all the good People that shew their zeal for Liberty in their late Town meetings, and may our indignation fall on all who are enemies to our happy Constitution!

11. *Resolved*, That we of this town have such a high relish for Liberty, that we, all with one heart, stand ready sword in hand, with the Italians in the Roman Republick, to defend and maintain our rights against all attempts to enslave us, and join our brethren, opposing force to force, if drove to the last extremity, which God forbid."

After these high-toned resolutions were passed, the aged Capt. Phinney made a motion, which was voted: "That if any person of Gorham shall hereafter contemn, despise or reproach the former or the present Resolves, or endeavor to prevent the force or effect of the same among this people, he shall be deemed, held and adjudged an enemy to his Country, unworthy the company or regard of all those who are the professed sons of freedom, and shall be treated as infamous."

It was voted that the following be accepted as a preface to the foregoing Resolves:

"When we contemplate the days of old, the years of ancient times, when the candle of the Lord shown around our Tabernacle, and the Benign rays from the throne beamed through the whole of our American atmosphere, which placed a smile upon every face and joy in every heart, and each individual sitting under his own vine and fig tree, having none to annoy or make him afraid, enjoying the fruits of his own industry. In this golden age mutual Love subsisted between the mother States and her Colonies. The mother extended her powerful arm to Skreen and Protect her Children from insult and ruin, from their and her natural enemies, who would have attacked them on their watry frontier; in return, the children have ever been obedient to the requisition of their mother in raising men and money to the enlargement of the British Empire to an amazing extent, and this without complaint or even a single murmur, although they thereby endangered their own bankruptcy. But how are circumstances changed! *'O tempora! O mores!'* the mother lost to her first love! her maternal affection degenerated into a cold indifferency if not a fixed hatred of her children, as is too evident by the repetition of one revenue act upon another, and appointing Egyptian task-masters, if not worse, or cruelly to extort from us our property, without so much as to say, by your leave, that they may wallow in luxury on our spoils, against every principal of justice, Human or Divine. And the tools of the Administration, among ourselves, have used every measure in their power to weaken our hands and subject us easily to be dragooned in chains and slavery, not by dint of argument, but by the mere force of the power placed in their hands by the Mother County. These things bearing heavy on our minds, and not altogether sunk below all human feelings, We, *una voce*, come to these resolves:"

Then followed a letter to the Committee of Correspondence of Boston, in which they close:

"We hope and trust that the inhabitants of this town will not be induced to part with their privelages for a little paltry herb drink."—[Pierce's History of Gorham.]



& Card's store to the line of the railroad, and westerly to Harding's Hill. His dwelling house was on No. 16, where the store of R. G. Harding stood in 1872. Here he kept a "House of Entertainment" from 1757 to the time of his death. The meetings of the old proprietors were often held at his house. A Mr. Elwell kept a tavern in the same house in 1775. A part of this old tavern house was moved, and with some additions, used by Major Simeon Farnham as a dwelling house, where he lived before he built the brick house (now burned), recently known as the Gorham House. The old house of late years has been known as the Gammon House, and stood near where Mr. Stephen Hinkley's house stood in 1872.

A short time before his death, Mr. Hamblen emancipated his negro man servant, "Ceasor," in consideration of his having faithfully served him, and in further consideration of five shillings paid by the said Ceasor. The discharge was signed, sealed and delivered in presence of Austin Alden and Stephen Phinney, May 2d, 1774, and recorded by Enoch Freeman, October 18, same year.

In the year 1770 he made a present to the town of the burial ground at Gorham Village, which has since become the quiet resting place of so many of the worthy old proprietors. Near the northwesterly corner of this lot stands a time worn and broken monument of slate stone, bearing the following inscription:

In memory of  
MR. JACOB HAMBLIN  
who died June 3d  
1774  
Aged 72 years.

Mrs. Hamblin, in her day was a famous comber of wool for the purpose of making worsted; few of the present generation have ever seen this operation of combing wool on the old fashioned ketchel or flax comb, laying the fibers all one way, straight and smooth and winding it into balls, to spin it on the small flax wheel, into very fine thread. In an old account book we find Mrs. Hamblen has credit for combing worsted, five shillings, and for one hundred cabbage plants, two shillings. At that time there were no factories, and imported cloth was rare and expensive; every household was expected to manufacture its own clothing, and the lady who came to the possession of a worsted gown, colored with dye made from the bark of trees, or roots of the forest, and manufactured by her own hand had a treasure of which she was deservedly proud, and was thought quite well dressed.

In those days matters of neglect and dereliction of religious duties were subject to penalties of the civil law, and we fear sometimes, conscience had but little to do in those matters. But in speaking of Mrs. Content Hamblen, from what we have heard, we are inclined to believe her conscientious. She made it strictly the rule of her house, for herself and every member of her family, to attend all the meetings on the Sabbath day, or keep close within doors.

Fast and Feast days were rigidly observed according to law, and the ordinances of the church.

No person within her house was allowed to eat a morsel of food on fast day between early morning and evening, if she could prevent it; even the cattle within her barn had to come under the rule; they were fed the night before, and allowed no more till the day had passed, and consequently were allowed an abundance of food on Thanksgiving day. Whether she was one of those who believed that all dumb animals would be found on their knees at twelve o'clock on Christmas Eve in thanksgiving for the birth of the Saviour, we cannot say; but nevertheless it was once the current belief, and some there be at this time who are unwilling to give it up.

Mrs. Content Hamblen, widow of Jacob, married Mr. James Miller, from Cape Elizabeth March 1, 1780. In an old record kept by Rev. Caleb Jewett, we find that he died May 16, 1787; she lived with her husband, Miller, in a house which stood in the Alexander McLellan garden, directly back of the Ridlon & Card store. Here she lived alone for several years; and was held as a fortune teller, as she was often visited by the young to learn their future destiny.

Of her decease there is no record, but we conclude that she died about the year 1790, certainly before 1800.

No complete record of their children has been discovered, and perhaps some may have died during the sickness, in the Indian war above mentioned.

Children:

153. Joseph, born May 10, 173-, perhaps in Barnstable.

154. Daniel.

## FOURTH GENERATION.

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[65] EBENEZER SCUDDER,<sup>1</sup> (*Elizabeth*,<sup>3</sup> *James*,<sup>2</sup> *James*,<sup>4</sup>) was baptized April 26, 1696

He had descendants named Eleazar Scudder and Josiah Scudder.

David Scudder, who descended from Eleazar, was born January 5, 1763, he was an eminent citizen, and many years Clerk of Courts for Barnstable county. Married Desire Gage, and had a son Charles, born June 5, 1789, who settled in Boston, and died January 21, 1861, after a long life of usefulness and distinction as a merchant.

Frederick Scudder, a younger brother of Charles, was for several years County Treasurer and Recorder of Deeds for Barnstable county.

Hon. Zeno Scudder descended from Josiah above, son of Ebenezer, and wife Rose Delap,<sup>27</sup> born in Osterville, Barnstable in 1807. In early life he followed the sea, and afterwards engaged in mercantile pursuits; before he attained his majority he was induced from paralysis to prosecute the study of medicine; but finding his infirmity an impediment to the practice of his profession, he applied himself to the study of law. He took a course at the Cambridge Law School and was admitted to the bar in 1836, opened a law office in Falmouth, but shortly changed his location to Barnstable, where he soon acquired a lucrative practice, and was regarded as an accurate, learned and diligent lawyer. He was elected to the State Senate from Barnstable in 1846, and twice re-elected; in his third term he was chosen President of the Senate, the duties of which office he performed with dignity and ability. He was elected member of 32d Congress of the United States, and on August 12, 1852, delivered a speech on the subject of American Fisheries, evincing great

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<sup>27</sup> James Delap, ancestor of the family of that name in Barnstable, was a native of Ireland. Mr. Otis gives an account of his passage to America: "Charles Clinton, an Irishman, chartered the ship, George & Ann, Capt. Rymer to transport his friends and neighbors to America, the whole number of men, women and children were 114. He was unfortunate in the selection of a ship. Rymer was a cold blooded villain. The ship sailed from Dublin for Philadelphia May 20, 1729, poorly supplied with stores, the voyage was protracted by the infamy of the master to 125 days. The passengers consisted of families who had converted their estates, except such articles as they could take with them, into gold, to purchase land in Philadelphia and build a town where they could enjoy the civil and religious liberties denied in their native land. They selected the mild season for their passage, and expected to arrive in Philadelphia in July, in time to select their place of residence and put up dwellings before winter; and did not dream

research on the subject. He was re-elected to the 33d Congress, but a fall, fracturing a limb, caused him to resign his seat. He was never married. His younger brother, Henry A. Scudder, was born at the same place; graduated at Yale College in 1842, studied law at Cambridge,

that half their number would find a watery grave before reaching America. Several besides Mr. Clinton had considerable sums of gold, which was known to the Captain and excited his cupidity; he prolonged the voyage and kept his ship at sea, until his provisions were exhausted, that the passengers might die of famine and disease, and then seize and appropriate their property; such is charged was his diabolical plan. The ship had not been long at sea until the passengers began to mistrust the evil designs of the Captain. He was tyrannical in the exercise of his authority; his officers and men were in constant fear of him; the ship was making slow progress; the passengers had been put on short allowance; some had died of disease, engendered by the small quantity and bad quality of the provisions served out; starvation and death seemed inevitable, if no change could be effected; and the passengers, after consultation, resolved to assume command if a change could not be made. There were two on board having some knowledge of navigation, who were appointed to watch, night and day, the movements of Captain Rymer; and they discovered one night, though the wind was fair, that the ship was sailing in an opposite direction from her true course. They inquired of the helmsman, why he steered so; and were told it was by the Captain's orders. This fact was communicated to other passengers: several had then died of starvation and many were so weak and emaciated by want of food and nourishment they could scarcely stand. They resolved to make an effort to compel the Captain to keep his ship on the true course; one of the passengers had a brace of pistols; these were loaded and put in the hands of two men, and all who had sufficient strength followed to the quarter deck. They charged the Captain with treachery, &c. He said that the voyage had been prolonged by head winds, and not by any fault of himself. He made fair promises only to break them; he obstinately kept his vessel at sea, though his passengers were daily perishing for want of food. He had wit enough to perceive that if he made for Philadelphia he would be arrested, and his only safety was to keep his ship at sea, avoid speaking any vessel, and persist in his diabolical purpose. Capt. Lothrop, in his passage from Boston to Martha's Vinyard, espied the vessel and boarded her, and took them into a place now called Orleans. Less than half those who embarked at Dublin, from 114 to 190, were then living. Among the passengers of this ill fated ship, were the father and mother of James Delap, and his sisters, Rose, Jean and Sarah. They were from Cavan, Ireland. Of the Delap family, the father and sisters had been buried in the ocean; the mother was living when Capt. Lothrop came on board—emaciated and very weak; when food was distributed she took a biscuit, and in attempting to swallow, a piece lodged in her throat, and before relief could be afforded, expired. Her body was taken ashore and buried. James, when taken from the boat, was so weak he could not stand, and crawled to the shore. Capt. Rymer was arrested, sent to England in irons, tried and condemned, and was hung and quartered in Dublin. James Delap came to Barnstable, and Nov. 5, 1729, chose John Bacon, Jr., his guardian, and was apprenticed to learn the blacksmith trade. June 22, 1738, he was married by Rev. Mr. Green to Mary daughter of Benjamin O'Kelley, of Yarmouth. She was born April 8, 1720, and at the time of her marriage had been residing in the family of Dea. Isaac Hamblen, of Yarmouth. In the summers he sailed in the Barnstable and Boston packet, at first with Capt. Solomon Otis, afterwards as Master, in winter he worked in the blacksmith shop. He removed to Granville, Nova Scotia, in 1775, where he died of apoplexy in 1789, aged 74 years. He had ten children, all of whom except Thomas, married and had children.

Their children, born in Barnstable:

1. Rose, born February 25, 1739; married Ebenezer Scudder.
2. Abigail, born November 6, 1741; married John Coleman.
3. Catherine, born September 3, 1743; married Amos Otis, grandfather of the author of the Amos Otis Papers, and had two children, Amos and Solomon.
4. Thomas, born April 14, 1745. He was master of a ship in the King's service, and on December 6, 1771, while on a voyage from Philadelphia to Halifax, during a storm,

was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1844, and entered upon practice of the profession in Boston, where his abilities were soon recognized. He was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature of 1861-2-3; was a member of the National Convention, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for re-election, and supported him with ardor.

In 1869 he was appointed a Justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, in which position he acquired a high reputation, which bid fair to lead to early advancement in the Judiciary. But ill health in 1872 compelled his resignation, and a prolonged absence in Europe followed. In 1882 the office of Judge of Probate and Insolvency was tendered him and declined for the same reasons.

He married Nancy B., daughter of Charles B. Tobey, of Nantucket.

The children of Josiah Scudder were:

1. Josiah, born December 3, 1800; died December 29, 1877; a merchant.
2. Freeman, born March 16, 1805; died December 3, 1852; a merchant.
3. Hon. Zeno, born 1807; a lawyer.
4. Persis, born August 14, 1810; married Joseph W. Crocker; died April 24, 1844.
5. Edwin, born September 23, 1815; died May 25, 1872; a merchant.
6. Hon. Henry A., born November 25, 1819; a lawyer.

[68] BENJAMIN HAMBLEN,<sup>4</sup> (*Eleazer*,<sup>3</sup> *James*,<sup>2</sup> *James*,<sup>1</sup>) The late David Hamblen, of Boston, says, that Eleazer<sup>3</sup> resided in Eastham; that his son, Benjamin, was born there in 1692, and was mentioned in his father's will, which the writer has never seen. David Hamblen supposed this man was his ancestor; and that it was him and not his uncle Benjamin,<sup>3</sup> who married, October 25, 1716, Anne, daughter of Samuel Mayo,<sup>28</sup> of

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was cast ashore on Great Point, Nantucket, where himself and Mr. Amos Otis, and others perished after they landed. It is said none would have been lost, if they had remained on board the ship.

5. Mary, born November 3, 1747.
6. Sarah, born April 11, 1750; married Capt. James Farnsworth.
7. Jane or Jean, born August 13, 1752; married Jonas Farnsworth, a cousin of Capt. James, who married her sister Sarah. Their oldest daughter, Nancy, born at Machias, Maine, in 1773, was the mother of Amos Otis, the author. The vessel on which she took passage from Nova Scotia to Boston, was captured by a British war ship and taken to Halifax. She afterwards took passage in another ship which was captured, and she was finally landed at Newburyport. When captured several shots were fired and at the suggestion of the Captain she and her infant child laid down on the cabin floor, below the water line, a place of comparative safety.
8. Hannah, born July 14, 1755; married Samuel Street, a Captain in the British Navy.
9. Temperance, born in 1757. One of her sons was for many years a member of the Queen's Council.
10. James, born March, 1759.—[Otis Papers.]

<sup>28</sup> Rev. John Mayo, the ancestor of that family in Cape Cod, was born in England, and graduated from an English university; he came over about 1638, and was in Barnstable in 1639, where he was ordained as teaching elder with Mr. Lothrop; was made freeman 1640; in 1646 he removed to Eastham, and subsequently took charge of the church in that town until 1655, when he was settled over the second, or North Church in

Eastham. She is supposed to be a great grand daughter of Governor Prince. The Boston News Letter of August 25, 1737, notices the death of a Benjamin Hamblin, whom we suppose to be this man: "We hear that some time in the beginning of July, (Captain Atherton Hough, master of a whaling vessel being in the Streights, killed a large whale and brought her to the vessel's side as usual to cut her up; and as the hands were hoisting the blubber into the hold, the runner of the block gave way, and fell with great force, on the head of a man, who stood underneath—Benjamin Hamblin, of Eastham—and instantly killed him." Otis does not seem to have known of this man, but mistakes his Uncle Benjamin for him, and also omits the names of the children, Joshua, Isaac, Mary and Elizabeth.

Children, supposed to have been born in Eastham:

155. Cornelius, born 1719.
156. Benjamin.
157. Joshua.
158. Lydia; married, August 30, 1741, John Wolcott, of Hingham.
159. Isaac, born 1728.
160. Mary; married, 1742, Joseph Richards, of Pembroke.
161. Eleazer, born 1732.
162. Elizabeth; married, 1750, William Holmes, of Pembroke.

[71] ELISHA HAMBLEN,<sup>4</sup> (*Brother of Benjamin.*) born January 26, 1697-8, probably in Eastham. Married, January 25, 1721, Elizabeth Mayo,<sup>29</sup> of Eastham.

Children:

163. Elijah, born March 22, 1722-3.
  164. Elisha.
- Probably others.

[75] EBENEZER JENKINS,<sup>4</sup> (*Experience,<sup>3</sup> James,<sup>2</sup> James,<sup>1</sup>*) born in Barnstable December 5, 1697. Married first, November 9, 1721, Judith White; she died April 25, 1729, leaving an only child, Thomas. Married second, July 25, 1732, Elizabeth Tupper, who survived him. He resided at West Barnstable in a part of his father's house, on the estate owned about 1861 by Chipman W. Whelden. He died in June 1750; will dated June

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Boston; in 1673, in consequence of age and infirmities he went to Barnstable, and at that place, Eastham and Yarmouth passed the remainder of his life with his children, dying at the home of his daughter, Elizabeth, who married Joseph Howes, in Yarmouth, May, 1676. His wife was named Tamosin, and died in Yarmouth, 1682. His children were born in England: Hannah, married 1640, Nathaniel Bacon; Samuel, John, Nathaniel and Elizabeth. The son of Nathaniel married Hannah, daughter of Gov. Thomas Prince, and had Thomas, born December 7, 1651; Nathaniel, November 16, 1652; Samuel, October 12, 1655; Hannah, October 17, 1657; Theophilus, December 17, 1659; Bathsheba, 1662.—[Otis Papers.]

19, 1750; proved July 5, following. His estate was appraised at £357.19.4, in lawful money.

Children, born in Barnstable:

- 165. Thomas, born March 8, 1725-6; married, April 23, 1752, Thankful Wing, of Harwich.
- 166. Nathan, born October 21, 1734.
- 167. Ebenezer, born July 6, 1736.
- 168. Martha, born November 4, 1737.
- 169. Elizabeth, born May 9, 1740.

[76] SAMUEL JENKINS,<sup>4</sup> (*Brother of Ebenezer*.) born in Barnstable January 7, 1699-1700; married, November 9, 1721, Mary, daughter of Ensign John and Mary (Goodspeed) Hinckley,<sup>30</sup> of Barnstable; no record of the date of her birth. He first resided at Skonkonet, Barnstable, on the estate given him by his father, owned about 1861 by Lemuel Lumbard; he afterwards purchased the farm from Ichabod Hinckley, his wife's half brother, owned about 1861 by Dea. Braley Jenkins.

Children, born in Barnstable:

- 170. Experience, born December 4, 1722.
- 171. Mary, born September 7, 1725; died June 7, 1727.
- 172. Samuel, born October 20, 1727.
- 173. Nathaniel, born December 6, 1728.
- 174. Simeon, born September 8, 1733.
- 175. Lot, born March 13, 1737-8.

[77] JOSIAH JENKINS,<sup>4</sup> (*Brother of Ebenezer*.) born in Barnstable April 16, 1702. Married Mary Ellis, of Middleboro, and resided at West Barnstable. His will is dated December 29, 1749, and proved the following February.

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<sup>30</sup> Samuel Hinckley was the ancestor of this family. In March, 1635, he with others from Tenterden, Kent, England, making a company of 102, sailed in the *Hercules*, from Sandwich for New England; he brought with him his wife, Sarah, and four children. Soon after his arrival in Boston he went to Scituate, and built a house, which Mr. Lothrop calls No. 19; three of his fellow passengers also built houses there in 1635, viz: William Hatch No. 17; John Lewis No. 18; and Nathaniel Tilden No. 20. The street on which they built was called Kent Street. In 1640 he sold in Scituate and removed to Barnstable. His first wife died August 18, 1656, and he married second, December 15, 1657, Bridget, widow of Robert Bodfish, of Sandwich. He died October 31, 1662. He was probably a member of Mr. Lothrop's church, but from the fact that he was twice indicted for "entertaining strangers" (Quakers). It would appear that he belonged to the liberal and not to the intolerant party of the church. His children, by first wife, were: Thomas; Susannah, married John Smith; Sarah, married Elder Henry Cobb; Mary; Elizabeth, married Elisha Parker; Samuel, died young; three infants, died young. His youngest child, Ensign John Hinckley, born in Barnstable May 24, 1644, resided at West Barnstable, was a prominent man in business affairs; married first, July, 1667, Bethia Lothrop, who died July 10, 1697, and he married second, November 21, 1697, Mary Goodspeed. Children by first wife: Sarah, Samuel, Bethia, Hannah, Jonathan, Ichabod, Gershom. By second wife: Mary, who married Samuel Jenkins; Abigail and Mercy. He died December 7, 1709.—[Otis Papers.]

The principal part of his estate he gave to his brothers, Ebenezer and Samuel, and legacies to his sisters, Thankful Taylor, Mercy White, Hope White, Sarah Nye, and his cousin, Nathan Jenkins. He had a splendid wardrobe, and appears to have been a fashionable man.

No children.

[81] RUTH HAMBLEN,<sup>4</sup> (*James,<sup>3</sup> James,<sup>2</sup> James,<sup>1</sup>*) born in Barnstable January 25, 1692-3. Married, November 25, 1723, Samuel, son of Samuel and Sarah (Parker) Crocker;<sup>31</sup> born in Barnstable, December 12, 1697.

Children, born in Barnstable:

176. Noah, born September 12, 1724.
177. Sarah, born January 5, 1726.
178. Hannah, born May 16, 1729; married, January 29, 1758, Abel Cushing, of Hingham.
179. Anna, born May 8, 1731; married, Dec. 15, 1747, Jabez Bursley.
180. Joanna, born June 4, 1735; died August 7, 1735.
181. Joanna.

[82] JAMES HAMBLEN,<sup>4</sup> (*Brother of Ruth,*) born in Barnstable July 17, 1696; and married Mary C—.

His children were:

182. Silas, born April 15, 1722.
183. Caleb, born February 8, 1723-4.
184. Deborah, January 19, 1726-7. Not married.
185. Benjamin, born January 1, 1730; died, Lee, Massachusetts, 1798.
186. David, born January 11, 1732; died at sea, 1750.
187. Hannah, born August 3<sup>o</sup>, 1735. Not married.
188. Job, born 1736.
189. Mary; married Joseph Hatch, of Falmouth.

<sup>31</sup> John and William Crocker, brothers, were among the early settlers of Barnstable. William came with Mr. Lothrop October 31, 1639, and John the following spring. The latter left no family, except his widow. Dea. William Crocker joined Mr. Lothrop's church in Scituate December 25, 1636; was one of the leading men; married first, Alice, who was the mother of his children, and living in 1683; married second, Patience, widow of Robert Parker, and daughter of Elder Henry Cobb. He died in the fall of 1692, aged about eighty years, will dated September 6, 1692, proved October 19, 1692. He descended from an old English family; an old distich records that, "Crocker, Crews and Copplestone, when the Conqueror came, were at home." The family seat was in Devon. It is claimed that John and William Crocker came over in 1634, and stopped a short time in Roxbury, before going to Scituate. Children of William: John, Elizabeth, Samuel, Job, Joshua, Eleazer and Joseph. Dea. Job Crocker,<sup>2</sup> son of William, born March 9, 1644-5; married first, November, 1668, Mary, daughter of Rev. Thomas Walley; born in London, August 18, 1644, and died 1676; he married second, July 19, 1680, Hannah, daughter of Richard Taylor, of Yarmouth; he died March, 1718-9; his children: Samuel, Thomas, Mary, John, Hannah, Elizabeth, Sarah, Job, David, Thankful. Samuel Crocker,<sup>3</sup> son of Dea. Job,<sup>2</sup> born May 15, 1671. Married, December 10, 1696, Sarah, daughter of Robert Parker. She died 1718; he married second, April 12, 1719, Judith Leavit; by his first wife, he had thirteen children, the first of whom, Samuel, married Ruth Hamblen, as stated.—[Otis Papers.]



- [88] SOLOMON HAMBLEN<sup>4</sup> (*Jonathan*,<sup>3</sup> *James*,<sup>2</sup> *James*,<sup>1</sup>) born in Barnstable, Massachusetts, December 5, 1705; married, October, 1735, Rebecca Taylor, of Yarmouth.

Child:

190. Hannah, born July 31, 1737.

- [90] PRISCILLA HAMBLEN,<sup>4</sup> (*Sister of Solomon*,) born in Barnstable July 13, 1709; married June 5, 1740, Captain Simeon, son of Joseph and Mary (Claghorn) Davis,<sup>32</sup> born in Barnstable, January 19, 1683, his second wife. He was a prominent man, a militia officer. She died April, 1751.

Children:

191. Mary, born February 28, 1741-2.  
 192. Content, born March 23, 1743-4.  
 193. Priscilla, born February 17, 1745-6.  
 194. Joseph, baptized July 17, 1748.

- [91] ZACCHEUS HAMBLEN,<sup>4</sup> (*Brother of Solomon*,) born in Barnstable, June 17, 1711; married, July 29, 1736, Mary Lombard,<sup>33</sup> He was lost at sea.

Children:

195. Timothy.  
 196. Jabez.  
 197. Solomon.  
 198. Josiah.  
 199. Priscilla.  
 200. Esther. Married Jacob Howes.  
 201. Joanna.  
 202. Martha. Married Hallett.  
 203. Sarah.

- [92] JABEZ HAMBLEN,<sup>4</sup> (*Brother of Solomon*,) born in Barnstable, baptized July 13, 1718; resided in Barnstable.

Children, probably born in Barnstable.

204. Timothy, born 1738.  
 205. James, born 1741.

Perhaps others.

- [93] JONATHAN HAMBLEN,<sup>4</sup> (*Brother of Solomon*,) born in Barnstable, Massachusetts; baptized July 13, 1718; married, December 12, 1744, Thankful Bumpas.<sup>34</sup>

<sup>32</sup> Son of John Davis,<sup>2</sup> Dolar,<sup>1</sup> See Note 5.

<sup>33</sup> Thomas and Bernard Lombard came from Tenterden, Kent, England, to Dorchester, 1630. thence to Scituate, and were in Barnstable 1639. The name is spelled variously: Lombard, Lumbard, Lambard, Lambert, Lumbert and Lumber.—[Otis Papers,<sup>1</sup>

<sup>34</sup> Edward Bompasse came over in the Fortune, arrived at Plymouth November 20, 1621. The name is probably of French origin, similar to the English name Good-

Children, probably born in Barnstable:

206. Thankful, born April 18, 1747; married, February 28, 1781, James West, of Barnstable.  
 207. Jonathan, born March 22, 1749.  
 208. Tabitha, born January 14, 1751.  
 209. Content, born May 6, 1753; died February 22, 1776.

[94] SARAH HAMBLIN,<sup>4</sup> (*Sister of Solomon.*) born in Barnstable, and baptized July 13, 1718. It is supposed she married, April 8, 1736, David Smith, but there were two named Sarah Hamblen married in Barnstable in 1736. (See Sarah,<sup>4</sup> Joseph,<sup>3</sup> Eleazer,<sup>2</sup> James.<sup>1</sup>)

[95] CAPTAIN JOSIAH HAMBLIN,<sup>4</sup> (*Brother of Solomon.*) born in Barnstable, October 15, 1720. Married November 27, 1746, Deborah Parker, born 1720. This notice of him appears in Freeman's History of Cape Cod: "It was voted that a committee for every town be appointed to desire the military officers, that they will no longer hold commissions under the present Captain General, who is appointed to reduce us to obedience, &c. \* \* \* Among those who resigned early were \* \* \* Captain Josiah Hamblen."

Both died in Barnstable; he March 1, 1789, she November 10, 1786.

#### COPY OF WILL OF JOSIAH HAMBLIN.

In the name of God, Amen, the twenty sixth day of September one thousand seven hundred & eighty seven. I, Josiah Hamblen of Barnstable in the county of Barnstable being advanced in years but of sound & disposing mind & memory, calling to mind the mortality of my body and knowing it is appointed for all men once to die, do make & ordain this my last Will & Testament. first of all I give & recommend my soul into the hands of God that gave it, and my body I commit to the earth to be decently buried at the discretion of my executors hereafter named, and as to my worldly estate I give, devise and dispose of the same as followeth.

Imprimis. I give, devise & bequeath to my son Isaac Hamblen and to his heirs & assigns forever my dwelling house in which my said son now dwells. I also give to my said son Isaac the whole of my armour with the appurtenances and my silver watch.

Item. I give, devise and bequeath to my son David Hamblen and to his heirs and assigns forever, my dwelling house in which I now dwell. I also give to my said son David one bed & furniture and my desk.

Item. I give to my daughter Ruth Bearse, one quarter part of my indoor household furniture not before given away.

Item. I give to my daughter Deborah Merchant one other quarter part of indoor household furniture in like manner as to my daughter Ruth.

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speed. The Barnstable family are supposed to descend from Thomas, youngest son of the Pilgrim, who is supposed to be the father of Thankful, who married Jonathan Hamblen.—[Otis Papers.]

Item. I give to my daughter Mercy Hamblen the remaining half of my indoor household furniture and a privilege to live in my now dwelling house so long as she shall live single & unmarried and firewood sufficient for her own use during her single state. I also give to my said daughter Mercy one cow.

Item. I give, devise and bequeath to my two sons Isaac Hamblen & David Hamblen and to their heirs and assigns forever all the remainder of my estate both real & personal of every sort and kind not before given away to be equally divided between them, they paying all my just debts funeral charge and the charge of settling my estate.

Lastly, I do hereby appoint my two sons Isaac Hamblen and David Hamblin my executors to this my last will & testament and I do hereby revoke and disanul all other wills be me heretofore made ratifying & confirming this & this only to be my last will & testament.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand & seal the day & year first above written.

JOSIAH HAMBLIN (Seal)

Signed sealed published and declared by the said Josiah Hamblin to be his last Will & Testament in presence of us witnesses.

JOSEPH COBB,

JABEZ HINCKLEY.

ISAAC LOTHROP.

Children, probably born in Barnstable:

210. Isaac, born October 4, 1750.

211. David.

212. Ruth. Married Levi Bearce.

213. Deborah. Married H. Nish Merchant.

214. Mercy, born 1754, died August 4, 1789.

[96] EBENEZER HAMBLIN,<sup>4</sup> (*Ebenezer*,<sup>3</sup> *James*,<sup>2</sup> *James*,<sup>1</sup>) born in Barnstable, March 18, 1698-9.

We have but little account of his wife and children. One Ebenezer whose wife was named Prudence had children, John and Israel, baptized in Barnstable, September 3, 1721. His father and some of his brothers we have seen removed to Sharon, Connecticut, about 1740, and some of the children of his brothers Thomas and Isaac, are known to have settled in Berkshire county, Massachusetts. The earliest record of the family in Alford is in the Shamenon purchase in 1756, when certain Stockbridge Indians conveyed their lands to certain persons, among whom were Ebenezer and John Hamlin,<sup>35</sup> who we suppose were Ebenezer,<sup>4</sup> above, and perhaps his son John. Ebenezer

<sup>35</sup> COPY OF DEED—Know all men by these presents that we John Poph-mehon-muknook, Peter Poph-fun-nan-pect, Johoiakim Youkin, Gaac We-naun-pect, (Indians); all of Stockbridge in consideration of £20 to us in hand paid have given granted and conveyed and do hereby give grant and convey to the persons hereafter mentioned a certain tract of land lying and situated in the County of Hampshire; bounded

Hamlin resided at Alford Village where the site of his house is still known, in the fork of the road, a little south of the Union Meeting-house. A road beginning at his house leading to West Stockbridge Center, was laid out in 1763. A more recent house erected by the Hamlins over a century ago on the same site was taken down September, 1893, by Frank Kline, who purchased it of its owner, John H. Tuttle, and set up the frame for a dwelling two lots south of its old location.

April 20, 1762, Ebenezer Hamlin sold to Phineas Nash sixty-two acres of the Shamenon purchase; and on the same day sold to Jacob Newcomb for 80 pounds, one half of lot 23, beginning at the west end of the lot and extending eastward to the middle of Long Pond.

September 18, 1762, John Hamlin sold to Obidiah Scott sixty-three acres north of the Green River and west of Sheffield.

November 5, 1763, Ebenezer Hamlin sold to John two and one-half acres of land at the west end of lot 23.

June 27, 1763, Ebenezer Hamlin, Jr., sold to Noah and Anthony Haskins 150 acres of land in the Shamenon purchase northeast of John Hamlin's land, and on April 25, 1765, Ebenezer Hamlin, Jr., of Farmington, Connecticut, sold to Philip Case, the westerly part of lot 23, beginning at the middle of Long Pond to the west end of the lot; also a house and barn on said lot. The name of Ebenezer Hamlin, Sr., and Ebenezer Hamlin, Jr., appear frequently in the Alford records. Ebenezer,<sup>4</sup> was son of Dea. Ebenezer, and could have been called Junior; but we inclined to the theory that he had a son Ebenezer,<sup>5</sup> who removed to Farmington, Connecticut.

#### Children:

215. John, baptized September 3, 1721, Barnstable.
216. Israel, baptized September 3, 1721, Barnstable.
217. Ebenezer.

Probably others.

as follows: East on Sheffield, South on Indian land, where John Van Guilder and Andrew Kamer now live; West on land lately to Robert Noble and others called Nobletown, and to extend north as far as the northwest corner of said Nobletown; to run east over to the Stockbridge west line. And we John, Peter and the rest do by this instrument hereby sell and convey said land to Ebenezer Baldwin, Aaron Loomis, Josiah Phelps, Jr., Benjamin Tremain, Samuel Colver, Samuel Welch, David Winchell, Samuel Younglove, Mary Shaw, William Webb, Noah Blandin, Timothy Hopkins, Jonathau Welch, Robert Jaynes, Samuel Winchell, Jonathan Willard, William Jaynes, Gideon Chubb, Ebenezer Smith, Aaron Sheldon, Philip Smith, Israel Taylor, Andrew Van Guilder, Joseph Van Guilder, Jacob Van Guilder, Hezekiah Winchell, Timothy Woodbridge, Stephen Kelsey, Ebenezer Hamlin, John Hamlin, Ebenezer Warner, Eliatha Rew, Elnathan Bronson, Robert Watson, Anthony Haskins, Micha Haskins, Abel Kelsey, Stephen Kelsey, Jr., Jonah Fortin, Simon Cook.—Given under our hands and seal at Stockbridge this Twenty Ninth day of October in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty Six.

Received and recorded in the Proprietors Records of the Shamenon purchase.

NOTE—This land was partially in the present towns of Egremont and Alford. The land of the last mentioned thirteen persons is now in Alford. At a meeting of the Proprietors September 13, 1757. John Hamlin, Elnathan Bronson and Daniel Kelsey were appointed a committee to prosecute any person found trespassing on said land. John Hamlin and Elnathan Bronson were appointed a committee to pay the Indians and take security for the proprietors.

- [97] MARCY HAMLIN,<sup>4</sup> (*Brother of Ebenezer.*) born in Barnstable, Massachusetts, September 10, 1700; baptized September 7, 1701. Married, April 18, 1728, Experience Johnson, of Rochester, Massachusetts.

Children:

218. William, born August 26, 1729.  
 219. Thomas, born November 13, 1733.  
 Probably others.

- [98] HOPESTILL HAMLIN,<sup>4</sup> (*Sister of Ebenezer.*) born in Barnstable, Massachusetts, July 23, 1702; baptized July 30, 1702. Married first, November 27, 1729, Jonathan Hunter, at Rochester, Massachusetts; second, John Pardee, of Sharon, Connecticut.

- [99] CORNELIUS HAMLIN,<sup>4</sup> (*Brother of Ebenezer.*) born in Barnstable, Massachusetts, June 13, 1705. Married, 1730, at Colchester, Connecticut, Mary Mudge. He afterwards resided in Sharon, Connecticut.

Children:

220. Cornelius, born 1731, Colchester.  
 221. Cornelius, born September 25, 1733, Sharon.  
 222. Mary, born February 25, 1735; m., March 13, 1755, Richard Treat.  
 223. Ruth, born December 2, 1736; m., March 13, 1755, Timothy Treat.  
 224. Abigail, born October 8, 1738.

- [100] THOMAS HAMLIN,<sup>4</sup> (*Brother of Ebenezer.*) born in Barnstable May 6, 1710. Married first, December 10, 1734, Ruth Gibbs, of Agawam; second, May 21, 1755, Mary Crowell, of Albany, New York.

The date of his removal from Barnstable, and the places of his residence are not well known. The fact that he married a wife of Agawam, and another of Albany, shows that he did not remain always in the same place. It is known that his father sold his farm at Hamblin's Plains to Col. Gorham, and that he afterwards married a second wife in Rochester, Massachusetts, in 1729, that his brother Isaac was in Wareham in 1640, in Sharon, Connecticut in 1742 and that his father died in Sharon in 1755. John, son of Thomas, died in Sharon, in 1750. It is supposed that Dea. Ebenezer Hamblen,<sup>3</sup> and his sons Thomas and Isaac were in Sharon about 1700, perhaps earlier, where they all resided, and it is believed, died there. The places of birth of his children is not positively known, but it is probable that he left Barnstable before his marriage, and resided in some other place, where his elder children were born, prior to settling in Sharon. The dates of deaths of himself and wives have not been ascertained. One record indicates that his daughter, Zilpha, may have married a Mr. Swift, but it is not positive. Mrs. Hazen, living in 1894, says, that her grandfather, Jabez Hamlin,<sup>5</sup> had a sister who married Dr. Hulburt, of Alford, Massachu-

setts. It is known that Dr. John Hulburt was the first physician in Alford, and that his wife was named Marcia Hamlin. From these facts we suppose that the fifth child of Thomas Hamlin was named Marcia, not Mary. The fact that his youngest daughter was named Polly—equivalent of Mary, corroborates this theory.

One record gives the name of his tenth child as James, not Jonah.

Children, by first wife:

225. Jabez, born July 17, 1735. *see m<sup>e</sup> 70*  
 226. Amasa, born July 21, 1737.  
 227. Nathaniel, born January 7, 1739.  
 228. Zilpha, born July 22, 1741; died February 20, 1750.  
 229. Marcia or Mary, born July 17, 1743.  
 230. Ruth, born July 3, 1745.  
 231. Thomas, born July 24, 1747, Sharon.  
 232. John, born June 25, 1749; died February 13, 1750, Sharon, Conn.  
 233. Asa, born January 14, 1754.

Children, by second wife:

234. Jonah,<sup>36</sup> born October 12, 1757. Called James in one record.  
 235. Lewis, born July 31, 1759.  
 236. Polly.

[101] ISAAC HAMLIN,<sup>4</sup> (*Brother of Ebenezer*), born in Barnstable, July 1, 1714. Married Mary Gibbs, born in Plymouth, January 12, 1718, published to be married, September 24, 1737.

It is not known when he removed from Barnstable, but his eldest child was born in Wareham, Massachusetts, and the others in Sharon Connecticut; and he died in Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1805, which gives some knowledge of his several places of residence.

Children:

237. Seth, born September 9, 1740.  
 238. Isaac, born January 10, 1742.  
 239. Perez, born February 3, 1748.  
 240. John, born March 21, 1750.  
 241. Jehial, October 2, 1751.  
 242. Jesse, born December 17, 1753.  
 243. Cyreneus, born August 5, 1755.  
 244. Mercy, born September 8, 1757; m. Raphael Porter, Paris, N. Y.  
 245. Asa, born September 23, 1759.

<sup>36</sup> There were many cases of discipline at Sharon, and the church was convened to settle many curious questions. For example, on February 16, 1781, the "Chh" was legally convened to vote whether y<sup>e</sup> four shillings which Jonah Hamlen, who paid four shillings in order to procure an evidence in a case depending in y<sup>e</sup> Chh, was in our opinion fully compensated by y<sup>e</sup> use of an horse which he had of John Everett. Voted in the affirmative." But this decision gave trouble. Mary Hamlen (her relationship to Jonah does not appear), being called to account for non-attendance on ordinances, gave as a reason her dissatisfaction with this matter of the four shillings; and the church does not seem to have had sufficient confidence in its own award to prosecute her further. People seem to have stayed away from church a century ago for quite as trivial reasons as avail to-day,—conscience, again, no doubt.

[102] LEWIS HAMLEN,<sup>4</sup> (*Brother of Ebenezer*.) born in Barnstable, January 31, 1718-19; married April 12, 1739, Experience (170), daughter of Samuel and Mary (Hinekley) Jenkins, born in Barnstable December 4, 1722.

From the dates and places of births of their children we have a good idea of their several places of residence. Aroused in the night by the great earthquake of November, 1755, he arose and went about in his night clothes, and contracted a severe cold, and died from quick consumption at Barnstable, December, 1755. About 1763 his widow and younger children transferred their residence to Wellfleet, where her sons, Nathaniel, Lewis and Perez, were for some years boat builders. She died in Wellfleet, November 24, 1794.

Children:

- 246. Sarah, born January 3, 1741, Barnstable; probably died young.
- 247. Nathaniel, born November 20, 1741, Lebanon, Connecticut.
- 248. Lewis, born December 19, 1743, Lebanon, Connecticut.
- 249. Sarah, born December 17, 1745, Barnstable.
- 250. Mary, born December 16, 1747, Barnstable; probably died young.
- 251. Philemon, born April 2, 1751, Barnstable; probably died young.
- 252. Mercy, born March 25, 1753, Barnstable; probably died young.
- 253. Perez, born September 26, 1755, Barnstable.

[103] SYLVANUS HAMBLEN,<sup>4</sup> (*Elkanah*,<sup>3</sup> *James*,<sup>2</sup> *James*,<sup>1</sup>) born in Barnstable, July 20, 1712; married April 24, 1741, Dorcas Fish, of Falmouth.

Children:

- 254. Sylvanus, baptized October 11, 1741.
- 255. Simeon, baptized June 17, 1744.
- 256. Patience, baptized October 25, 1745.
- 257. Barnabas, baptized April 26, 1747.
- 258. Rachael, baptized June 2, 1751.

[104] REUBEN HAMBLEN,<sup>4</sup> (*Brother of Sylvanus*.) born in Barnstable March 13, 1714; married May 20, 1739, his cousin Hope Hamblen (131). Both died in Barnstable; he 1754, she 1762. The following inscription is upon the gravestone of their eldest child: "Elkahah Hamblen, son of Mr. Reuben Hamblen, died April ye 19th 1750 in ye tenth year of his age."

COPY OF WILL OF REUBEN HAMBLEN.

In the Name of God, Amen. I Reuben Hamblen, of Barnstable in the County of Barnstable, Yeoman, being weak of body and apprehension of death approaching I think it good to sett my house in order. I do this 22d day of April make and ordain this my last will and testament and first I give and bequeath my soul to God that gave it hoping to find mercy with God through Jesus Christ and as to the worldly good things that God hath graciously bestowed upon me my will is

that they shall be disposed off in the following manner. First my will is that all my just debts and my funeral charges be paid by my Executors hereafter named out of my personal estate.

Item. I give and bequeath to my loving wife Hope all my real and personal estate excepting was in possession and improvement of my father to be improved by my wife during the time she shall remain my widow and if she marry then to have only two thirds of the household stuff and utensils within doers and but one third of the silver spoons.

Item. I give to my son Benjamin all my estate real and personal that is in my father's possession or improvement of every kind whatsoever he paying the Legacies that will become due and payable within about a year after my father's death. And also to pay to my daughter Abigail eight pounds in lawful money within three years after he shall come into the possession of the estate given to him which is in my father's possession and also to pay to my daughter Hannah eight pounds lawful money within seven years after he shall come into possession of said estate he to hold the estate as above to him his heirs and assigns forever.

Item. I give to my two sons Samuel and Thomas all my real estate which is given to my wife to improve until marriage or death, they to possess it after her and to hold it to them their heirs and assigns forever, and also I give them the said Samuel and Thomas all the personal estate that my wife shall leave when she shall quit the real estate, That is to say the out doers personal estate.

Item. I give and bequeath to my daughter Abigail eight pounds lawful money to be paid to her by my son Benjamin as is expressed above.

Item. I give and bequeath to my daughter Hannah eight pounds lawful money to be paid her by my son Benjamin as is expressed above.

Item. I give to my two daughters Abigail and Hannah four silver spoons and also one third of the indoor household stuff in case my wife shall marry and leave it.

Item. I appoint constitute and ordain my beloved wife Hope and my true and faithful friend Thomas Crocker my Executors to this my last will and testament revoking all other wills and confirming this.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set to my hand and seal this twenty second day of April Annoque Domini 1754.

Signed sealed pronounced and declared by the said Reuben Hamblen to be my last will and testament.

REUBEN HAMBLIN. L. S.

In presence of

BENJAMIN HAMBLIN  
MEHETABLE HAMBLIN  
DAVID PARKER



## WILL OF HOPE, WIDOW OF REUBEN HAMBLEN.

In the Name of God, Amen. I Hope Hamblen, of Barnstable in the County of Barnstable, widow, being sensible of my own mortality being by goodness of sound and disposing mind and memory do this 10th day of June A D 1762 make and ordain this my last will and testament and first of all I commit my soul to God in Jesus Christ my body I commit to the earth to be buried in decent Christian burial at the discretion of my executor hereafter named and as touching such worldly estate with which it hath pleased God to bless me in this life I dispose of the same in the following way and manner that is to say firstly my will is that all my just debts and funeral charges be paid out of my out doors moveables by my Executor hereafter named.

Item. I give and bequeath to my son Benjamin Hamblen the great coat that was my late husband's.

Item. I give my two other sons Elemuel Hamblen and Thomas Hamblen all my out doors moveables after the debts and funeral charges are paid as above ordered, and also a gun and a coat to be equally divided between them.

Item. I give to my daughter Abigail Hamblen all my flax wool and yarn.

Item. I give to my said daughter Abigail Hamblen and my daughter Hannah Hamblen all the rest of my estate of what kind soever, to be equally divided between them and

Lastly my will is and I do by these presents constitute make and ordain Mr. Benjamin Crocker of Barnstable afores<sup>d</sup> Executor of this my Last will and testament, and I do hereby wholly revoke and utterly disallow all other and former wills and testament and executors by me named, ratifying and confirming this and no other to be my last will and testament.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year above mentioned. Signed sealed pronounced published and declared by the said Hope Hamblen to be her last will and testament in presence of

JOHN HAMBLEN  
MEHITABLE HAMBLEN  
NYMPHAS MARSTON

HOPE HAMBLEN. L. S.

Children, born in Barnstable:

- 259. Elkanah, born June 1, 1740; died April 19, 1750.
- 260. Benjamin, born May 7, 1742; unmarried; went to England.
- 261. Abigail, born February 23, 1743; m., December 11, 1765, Lemuel Howland, of Sandwich.
- 262. Lemuel, born April 4, 1746.
- 263. Thomas, born September 26, 1748.
- 264. Hannah, born August 4, 1753.

- [106] JOHN HAMBLEN,<sup>4</sup> (*Brother of Sylvanus*.) born in Barnstable, November 2, 1717; married, January 23, 1740, Jerusha Hamblen,<sup>4</sup> (142). He is mentioned in the will of his uncle John Hamblen,<sup>3</sup> (44), dated April 10, 1734.

Children:

265. John, born June 16, 1743.  
 266. Lydia, born October 21, 1746.  
 267. Tabitha, baptized December 15, 1750.  
 268. Reuben, baptized October, 1756.

- [113] JABEZ LEWES,<sup>4</sup> (*Esperience*,<sup>3</sup> *John*,<sup>2</sup> *James*,<sup>1</sup>) born in Barnstable about 1698; married, February 27, 1723-4, Sarah Lincoln, of Harwich; he joined the church in Harwich, January 23, 1727; died April 6, 1732.

Children, born in Harwich:

269. Thomas, born December 22, 1724.  
 270. Sarah, born March 4, 1727-8.  
 271. Jabez, baptized June 23, 1730.

- [115] ELNATHAN LEWES,<sup>4</sup> (*Brother of Jabez*.) born in Yarmouth, August 27, 1702; married October 16, 1735, Priscilla, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Cobb) Bearse,<sup>37</sup> born in Barnstable June 5, 1713; he resided at West Yarmouth; died June 19, 1782.

Children:

272. Benjamin, born September 19, 1737.  
 273. Mary, born July 30, 1739.  
 274. Thankful, born April 16, 1741.  
 275. Priscilla, born April 16, 1742.  
 276. David, born July 16, 1744.  
 277. Elnathan, born June 3, 1746.  
 278. Antipas, born December 25, 1751.  
 279. Naomi, born February 27, 1754.  
 280. John, born July 23, 1756.

- [116] ANTIPAS LEWES,<sup>4</sup> (*Brother of Jabez*.) born in Yarmouth February 3, 1704-5; married, October 15, 1730, Martha, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Cobb) Bearse,<sup>38</sup> born in Barnstable November 9, 1702. He resided at West Yarmouth; will dated April 17, 1740; proved June 11, 1746.

<sup>37</sup> Benjamin Bears,<sup>3</sup> Joseph,<sup>2</sup> Austin,<sup>1</sup> born in Barnstable, June 21, 1682; married first, February 4, 1701-2, Sarah, daughter of Samuel Cobb; she died January 14, 1742. Married second, 1747, Anna Nickerson, of Chatham; he died May 15, 1748; 13 children, of whom Priscilla was the seventh; he resided in Hyannis and was engaged in the fisheries.

<sup>38</sup> She was sister of Priscilla, who married Elnathan Lewis (115).

## Children:

281. Timothy, born September 6, 1731.  
 282. Martha, born June 1, 1733.  
 283. Naomi, born August 6, 1734.  
 284. Sarah, born June 24, 1736.  
 285. Elizabeth, born June 28, 1739.  
 286. Ruth, born April 24, 1741.  
 287. Jabez, born July 8, 1743.  
 288. Sarah, born August 25, 1746.

[119] GERSHOM HAMBLEN,<sup>4</sup> (*Ebenezer*,<sup>3</sup> *John*,<sup>2</sup> *James*,<sup>1</sup>) born in Barnstable July 19, 1713; married, by Rev. Mr. Green, August 9, 1739, to Hannah Almony.

Mr. Otis says, that he had not met this name before, which was not a Barnstable name. David Hamblen says she came from Eastham. McLellan, the Gorham genealogist, suggests that the name was Almony, and that her grandson, Alмеры Hamlin, was probably named in honor of her maiden name. There has been a tradition, no small source of family pride, that Gershom Hamblen served under General Wolfe, and was killed at Quebec in 1759; but the date of his death, although not accurately known, forbids. The probate of his estate, which was insolvent, shows conclusively that he died prior to March 19, 1757. From these facts it is not improbable that he served and lost his life in some of those expeditions against the French colonies under the Earl of Loudon, 1756-7.

He is named in the will of his uncle, John Hamblen, April 10, 1734, and was bequeathed in the will of his father, October 25, 1735: "All that my peace of upland bought of Joseph Childs, & also, that piece of meddow at Broad Sound I bought of Thomas Phinney, with ye privilege of landing and drying hay on ye marsh I bought of Nathaniel Ewer, not exceeding one third: Also, I give to my said son as abovesd the one half of my lot of land which I bought of Nathaniel Ewer," &c.

In the will of his brother Nathan, July 29, 1768, is this item: "I give and bequeath to the heirs of my brother, Gershom Hamblen, deceased, one sixth part of my real estate, in like manner, equally to be divided amongst them," &c.

Albert M. Hamlin, Esq., of Gorham, Maine, says, that the widow and children of Gershom went from Barnstable to Gorham in 1763, and in a sail boat, sailed up the Presumscot river. He also states that Gershom was a fisherman. He may have been both a fisherman and a shoemaker. The following is a copy of the Probate of his estate:

"Estate of Gershom Hamblen late of Barnstable, deceased, Cordwainer (shoemaker).

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7 — 453 Administration granted to Sackville West of Barnstable, March 19, A. D. 1757.

- 9 — 319 Inventory of Estate returned April 5, 1757, by Thomas Huckins, Robert Davis and Edward Bacon.  
Value of Real Estate £16, 13, 4  
“ “ Personal “ £21, 0, 4
- 9 — 320 List of debts filed.
- 9 — 321 Account of Sackville West, Physician, accepted and allowed, showing a balance of £19, 8, 2, to be divided among creditors.
- 9 — 322 Order passed July 4, 1758, to pay creditors, to pay 13s in the pound of the debts to them respectively owing.”

About the year 1763, Mrs. Hamblen, then a widow, moved with her family to Gorham, Maine. Mr. McLellan says: “It is said they made their first settlement near the foot of Fort Hill, on the road leading to West Gorham, on the thirty-acre lot No. 32, west of what is now (1872) the Motley farm. She was a woman of strong mind and great energy, and by her counsel and example endeavored to bring up her children to be good citizens and honest people; and by the record we are able to show that her care and attention of them were not lost. Her name on the Barnstable records is Hannah Almony, the surname should probably be Almore; the family in naming the children seem to have somewhat changed the spelling to Almery.”

In the old burying ground at Gorham village, there is a monument with this inscription:

Here lies the body  
of HANNAH HAMBLEN  
wife of  
GERSHOM HAMBLEN  
of Barnstable  
Who died April 14th 1797.  
Aged 77 years.

Children, born in Barnstable:

289. Martha, born May 11, 1740.  
290. Timothy, born January 23, 1742-3.  
291. Gershom, born September 16, 1745.  
292. George, born February 3, 1750.  
293. Hannah, born March 22, 1753.

[120] THANKFUL HAMBLEN,<sup>4</sup> (*Sister of Gershom*.) born in Barnstable August 6, 1715. Married, September 18, 1735, Joseph Bangs, of Harwich, Massachusetts. She is named in the will of her brother Nathan, dated July 29, 1768, as legatee; from which it was supposed she was then living. She was also named in the will of her uncle John, April 10, 1734, and in the will of her father, October 25, 1735.

[121] NATHAN HAMBLEN,<sup>4</sup> (*Brother of Gershom*.) born in Barnstable June 29, 1717. He was a deaf mute.

In the will of his uncle John, April 10, 1734, is this item: "I give to my three deaf cousins (children of my brother Ebenezer, viz: Nathan, Samuel and Dorcas Hamblen)" &c. See John Hamblen,<sup>3</sup> (44). He is also named in the will of his father, October 25, 1735. Married, March 12, 1740, Elizabeth Frick; was a farmer and resided in Barnstable. They probably had no children, as none are named in his will, dated July 29, 1768, in which, with much particularity, he names his various relatives, to whom he distributes a valuable estate.

#### COPY OF THE WILL OF NATHAN HAMBLEN.

In the Name of God, Amen, this twenty ninth day of July in the year of our Lord 1768, I Nathan Hamblen of Barnstable in the County of Barnstable, Yeoman, being weak in body and apprehending myself to be drawing near the close of life, do make and ordain this my Last Will and Testament that is to say: principally & first of all I give and commend my soul into the hands of that merciful God that gave it and my body to the earth in decent Christian burial at the discretion of my Executor hereafter named; and as to the worldly estate that it hath pleased God to bless me with all I give and dispose thereof in the manner following that is to say:

Imprimis: My will is that my just debts funeral charges & the charge of settling my estate be paid by my executor out of my personal estate and the remaining part thereof I give and bequeath to my loving wife Elizabeth forever. I also give to my said wife, the use and improvement of all my real estate during the term of her natural life, and after her decease my will is that my real estate be disposed of in the manner following, viz: I give and bequeath to my brother Ebenezer Hamblen all my field (as it is now enclosed) that lyeth to the north-west part of his homestead and adjoining thereunto after my said wives decease to him his heirs and assigns forever.

Item. I give in like manner to my brother Samuel Hamblen his heirs and assigns one sixth part of the remainder of my real estate consisting of clear land, woodland, salt meadow and buildings.

Item. I give in like manner to my brother Daniel Hamblen, his heirs and assigns one sixth part of my real estate.

Item. I give to my sister Thankful Bangs her heirs and assigns in like manner one sixth part of my real estate.

Item. I give in like manner to my sister Elizabeth Claghorn her heirs and assigns one sixth part of my real estate.

Item. I give to the heirs of my brother Gershom Hamblen, deceased, one sixth part of my real estate in like manner equally to be divided among them to them their heirs and assigns forever. I also give in like manner the remaining sixth part of my real estate to the children of my sister Dorcas Caseley, deceased to them their heirs and assigns forever.

Lastly. I do hereby appoint my brother, Deacon Ebenezer Hamblen sole executor to this my last Will and Testament declaring this & no other to be my last will and testament.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day & year above written.

Signed sealed and according to the capacity of the Testator published & declared to be his last will and testament in presence of us witnesses.

his mark  
NATHAN X HAMBLEN (L S)  
& seal.

EBENEZER CROCKER.  
THOMAS HUCKINS JR.  
SNOW HUCKINS.  
EDWARD BACON.

[122] DEA. EBENEZER HAMBLEN,<sup>4</sup> (*Brother of Gershom*,) born in Barnstable November 26, 1719. Married December 3, 1755, Joanna Hamblen.

He joined the East church when seventeen years of age, in which he was chosen deacon July 3, 1765. He is named in the will of his uncle John, April 10, 1734, and in that of his father, October 25, 1735. In the will of his brother Nathan, July 29, 1768, he is named as a legatee, and as executor.

The ancestry of his wife is not known. Her grave is in the Methodist burying ground in Barnstable and the slate gravestone bears this inscription:

In Memory of Mrs.  
Jonana Wife of Deacon  
Ebenezer Hamblen  
She died May ye 9th  
1790 Aged 71 years.

In the same burying ground is the slate gravestone of their son with this inscription:

Here lies ye Body of  
Ebenezer Hamlen  
Son of Mr Ebenezer  
& Mrs Joanna Hamlen  
Died July 18 1765  
Aged 4 years 7  
months & 9 days.

He was dismissed from the church in Barnstable to Freeport, December 14, 1794, where it is supposed he died.

Children, probably born in Barnstable:

294. Joanna, baptized April 17, 1757; m., Jan. 20, 1772, James Bacon.  
295. Ebenezer, baptized December 14, 1760; died July 18, 1765.

[124] SAMUEL HAMBLEN,<sup>4</sup> (*Brother of Gershom*,) born in Barnstable January 7, 1722.

He was a deaf mute. This item occurs in the will of his uncle John, April 10, 1734: "I give to my three deaf cousins (children of my brother

Ebenezer, viz: Nathan Samuel and Dorcas Hamblen)" &c. He is also named in the will of his father, October 25, 1735, and in the will of his brother Nathan, July 29, 1768. Otis says, "A Samuel Hamblen, Jr., perhaps deaf and dumb Samuel, married Joanna Bumpas, Nov. 16, 1749, and had Rebecca Sept. 13, 1750, and that he died early. Another Samuel married Temperance Lewes Dec. 13, 1750, she joined the East church Apr. 4, 1756, and had Elijah baptized Nov. 28, 1756, Temperance April 18, 1762, and Seth, March 10, 1765." &c. McLellan, writing of Samuel and Prince Hamblen, says: "The family claim to be cousins of Timothy, George and Gershom. It is known that their father was a deaf mute, named Samuel, none seem to remember the name of his wife, but there is a family tradition that they had a maternal ancestor named Lewis. It is probable that he came to Gorham about the year 1768. Mrs. Hamblen died soon after the family came to Gorham, and it is said she was buried on the old Prentiss lot, near the place where the blacksmith shop of Mr. Albert Lombard stood in 1872. As there was no monument erected to mark the place, all marks of hers, and other graves of a number of early settlers, are entirely obliterated by the plow and spade. Mr. Hamblen was alive in 1775, for in that year we find Samuel, and Samuel Jr., but do not find him after that, which is probably near the time of his death."

Mr. David Hamblen gives the record of his children, substantially as we have them. There were two named Samuel Hamblen, in Barnstable; Samuel, son of Bartholomew, born 1674, who appears to have died unmarried, and Samuel, son of Ebenezer. It is not improbable that the latter was married twice and that his first wife, Joanna, died soon after the birth of the child, Rebecca. The evidence points in that direction. "The first settlement of Samuel Hamblen and his son Samuel, for they lived together, was on the thirty acre lot, one range westerly from South street, on the right hand side of the Weeks road, so called. This lot was common land, and not numbered, and has since been owned by Mr. Nathaniel Gould, but in 1872 by Mr. Atkinson. The old house stood at the head of the brook, which we used to know in our younger days, as the first, or Samuel Hamblen brook; and where is the man or boy that has been raised at Gorham Village, that does not know where to find the first, second or third brook, always famous for little speckled trout? Here Mr. Hamblen and his wife died."

Children, by first wife, born in Barnstable:

296. Rebecca, born September 13, 1750.

By second wife:

297. Tabitha; married, 1771, Samuel Crockett, of Gorham.

298. Samuel, baptized April 11, 1753.

299. Ebenezer.

300. Elijah, baptized November 28, 1756; died in Revolutionary army.

301. Prince, born March 4, 1758.

302. Nathan; died at sea, in Revolution; unmarried.

303. Temperance, baptized April 18, 1762; married, April 5, 1766, Richard Dresser, Saco.

304. Seth L., born January 1, 1765.  
 305. Sarah; married, 1787, Joshua Crockett, of Norwan.

[125] DORKAS HAMBLEN,<sup>4</sup> (*Sister of Gershom.*) born in Barnstable June 5, 1727. A deaf mute. She is named in the will of her uncle John, April 10, 1734; and in that of her father, October 25, 1735. In the will of her brother Nathan, July 29, 1768, is this item: "I also give in like manner the remaining sixth part of my real estate to the children of my sister Dorcas Caseley, deceased," &c. Married, May 17, 1749, John Caseley. There is evidently a mistake in the record, either as to the marriage, or births of the children; possibly she was a second wife, and he had other children.

(Children, born in Barnstable.

306. John, born February 14, 1740.  
 307. Ebenezer, born August 12, 1744.  
 308. Mary, born May 23, 1749.  
 309. Seth, born February 21, 1751.  
 310. Isaac, born July 10, 1753.  
 311. Dorcas, born July 8, 1755.  
 312. Eunice, born September 19, 1759.

[126] TIMOTHY HAMBLEN,<sup>4</sup> (*Brother of Gershom.*) born in Barnstable September 3, 1728. He is mentioned in the will of his uncle John Hamblen,<sup>3</sup> dated April 10, 1734; and in the will of his father, dated October 25, 1735. In the will of his brother Nathan, dated July 29, 1768, at Barnstable, he is not mentioned, but Nathan names his brothers Ebenezer, Samuel and Daniel, and sisters Thankful and Elizabeth, and the heirs of his brother Gershom and sister Dorcas. From these facts it is presumed he was then dead, without issue.

[127] ELIZABETH HAMBLEN,<sup>4</sup> (*Sister of Gershom*) born in Barnstable November 20, 1730. Married Ebenezer Claghorn,<sup>39</sup> his second wife. She is named in the will of her uncle John, April 10, 1734; in that of her father October 25, 1735; and in that of her brother Nathan, July 29, 1768.

(Children, born in Barnstable:

313. Joseph, born October 9, 1763.  
 314. Sarah, born July 27, 1764.  
 315. Jane, born October 1, 1765.

<sup>39</sup> James Claghorn was in Barnstable 1654, removed to Yarmouth, 1662; married, January 6, 1654, Abigail, daughter of Bernard Lombard; six children born in Barnstable; the youngest, Shubal, married Jane, daughter of John Lovell; he died before 1729; ten children, born in Barnstable; the youngest, Ebenezer, born July 30, 1712, married first, October 30, 1734, Sarah Lumbert, who died; and he married second, Elizabeth Hamblen as stated.



[128] DANIEL HAMBLEN,<sup>1</sup> (*Brother of Gershom.*) born in Barnstable April 2, 1735.

In the will of his father are these items: "I give and bequeath to my beloved wife Thankful, &c. \* \* \* also, I give my sd wife all the rest of my real estate (except that bought of Childs above sd) in manner following viz: the one half thereof for the Time of five years after the date hereof & the other half until my son, DANIEL, shall arrive to the age of fourteen years, ye use of said land is for the bringing up my children," &c.

"I give and bequeath to my son Daniel One hundred pounds to be paid by my son Timothy."

"My will is that my two sons Timothy & Daniel are put out to learn some trade."

He is mentioned in the will of his brother Nathan, July 29, 1768, thus: "I give in like manner to my brother Daniel Hamblen his heirs and assigns forever one sixth part of my real estate."

Married, November 3, 1757, Deliverance,<sup>40</sup> daughter of Joseph Childs, of Falmouth.

Child, born in Barnstable:

316. Abigail, born July 2, 1761.

[129] REBECCA HAMBLEN,<sup>4</sup> (*Benjamin,<sup>3</sup> John,<sup>2</sup> James,<sup>1</sup>*) born in Barnstable, May 17, 1711; married, October 20, 1730, Thomas Crocker,<sup>41</sup> born in Barnstable, August 26, 1704, his second wife. She is mentioned in the will of her uncle John, dated April 10, 1734; he resided in the east part of the west parish, Barnstable. She died May 9, 1756; he December 5, 1776.

Children:

317. Elizabeth, born December 5, 1731; married George Couant in 1757 and died September 17, 1759.

318. Sarah, born February 26, 1733-4.

319. Rebecca, born November 30, 1735; married, October 25, 1757, Lemuel Nye, of Sandwich.

320. Hope, born March, 1738.

321. Thomas, born January 23, 1740.

322. Esther, born August 28, 1743.

323. Barnabas, born October 26, 1746; m., March 24, 1765, Ann Smith.

324. Huckins, born March 15, 1748.

325. Mary, born August 31, 1753; died unmarried.

[131] BENJAMIN HAMBLEN,<sup>4</sup> (*Brother of Rebecca.*) born in Barnstable, baptized November 18, 1716; married, first, April

<sup>40</sup> Deliverance Childs was daughter of Joseph,<sup>3</sup> Richard,<sup>2</sup> Richard,<sup>1</sup> See Note 15.

<sup>41</sup> See Note 31. Thomas Crocker,<sup>4</sup> Thomas,<sup>3</sup> Job,<sup>2</sup> William,<sup>1</sup> married first 1727, Mehitable, daughter of Joseph Dimmock, who died March 13, 1728-29; second, Rebecca Hamblen as above stated.

29, 1740, Mehitable Blackwell, of Sanford; second, May 31, 1766, Mehitable Childs.<sup>42</sup> He lived at the northern end of Hamblin's Pond; in March, 1771, when the ice was breaking up, he shot a wild goose in the pond, and went to get it in a "dug out" canoe, was capsized and lost his life in the chilly water; his widow afterwards resided with her son, Lewis; his children, Nathaniel, Ichabod, Samuel, Mary, Lewis and Benjamin are mentioned in the settlement of his estate, March 4, 1774.

Children, born in Barnstable, by first wife:

- 326. Mary, born July 16, 1741; probably died before 1774.
- 327. Benjamin, born February 25, 1742-3; probably died young.
- 328. Nathaniel, born February 21, 1744.
- 329. Jane, born March 23, 1746; probably died before 1774.
- 320. Ichabod, born June 28, 1749.
- 331. Samuel, born March 30, 1760.

By second wife:

- 332. Mary, born April 12, 1767; probably died young.
- 333. Lewis, born December 24, 1768.
- 334. Benjamin, born September 30, 1770.

[133] ELEAZER HAMBLEN,<sup>4</sup> (*Isaac*,<sup>3</sup> *Eleazar*,<sup>2</sup> *James*,<sup>1</sup>) born in Barnstable, August 22, 1699. Married first, 1718, Sarah, daughter of Silas and Sarah (Crosby) Sears,<sup>43</sup> born in Yarmouth April 3, 1697; he removed to Harwich and is called yeoman, afterwards a trader; married second, December 10, 1724, Alice Phinney,<sup>44</sup> of Barnstable.

Childr. n, by first wife:

- 335. Barnabas, born March 30, 1719.
- 336. Sarah, born March 16, 1720-1.
- 337. Eleazer, born May 24, 1723.

By second wife:

- 338. Reuben.
- 339. Eleazar.
- 330. David.
- 341. Hannah.

<sup>42</sup> See Note 15.

<sup>43</sup> See Note 10. Silas Sears,<sup>3</sup> father of Sarah, born in Yarmouth, 1661, married 1692, Sarah, daughter of Rev. Thomas and Sarah Rowley. He was a son of Lieut. Silas Sears,<sup>2</sup> Richard.<sup>1</sup> [Sears Genealogy.]

<sup>44</sup> John Phinney ancestor of this family, was first in Plymouth, where his son John was born 1638, and his wife, Christiana, died 1649; married second 1650, Abigail, widow of Henry Coggin, a wealthy merchant and adventurer, among the first settlers of the town; she died 1653; and he married third, 1654, Elizabeth Bayly. He was constable in Barnstable. Children: John, Jonathan, Robert, Hannah, Elizabeth, Josiah, Jeremiah, Joshua. His great grandson, Capt. John Phinney, was founder of the town of Gorham, Maine. See Jacob Hamblen<sup>3</sup> (60). The name was variously written: Phinney, Finney, Fennye, &c. [Otis Papers, &c.]

- [135] DEACON JOSEPH HAMBLEN,<sup>4</sup> (*Brother of Eleazar*,) born in Barnstable June 4, 1702. Married, March 3, 1726-7, Elizabeth Mathews, born in Yarmouth. He was a blacksmith and resided about a mile east of the Congregational church in Yarmouth; he died in Yarmouth, January 19, 1777.

Children, born in Yarmouth:

342. Hannah, born March 3, 1728-9; m., Dec. 1, 1747, Lott Crowell.  
 343. Phebe, born April 11, 1731; m., Jan. 31, 1752, Moses Hallett.  
 344. Sarah, born June 11, 1733; m., Nov. 21, 1754, Thomas Hallett.  
 345. Isaac, born March 14, 1735.  
 346. Elizabeth, born Feb. 4, 1737-8; m., June 3, 1763, Josiah Thatcher.  
 347. Rebecca, born April 14, 1740; m., May 9, 1765, David Gorham.  
 348. Joseph, born June 15, 1742.

- [136] ELIZABETH HAMBLEN,<sup>4</sup> (*Sister of Eleazar*,) born in Barnstable October, 1705. Married, February 20, 1727-8, Deacon Barnabas Chipman,<sup>45</sup> born in Barnstable March 24, 1702; an influential citizen and deacon of the West church. They have descendants in Vermont, Michigan, Iowa and elsewhere.

Children:

349. Barnabas, born December 28, 1728.  
 350. Joseph, born December 22, 1731.  
 351. Elizabeth, born May 12, 1734; married, Nov. 23, 1758, Nathaniel Hinkley, 2d.  
 352. Thomas, born March 5, 1735-6.  
 353. Hannah, born February 20, 1737-8.

- [137] ALICE HAMBLEN,<sup>4</sup> (*Joseph*,<sup>3</sup> *Eleazer*,<sup>2</sup> *James*,<sup>1</sup>) born in Barnstable February 4, 1705. Married first, 1728, John, son of Isaac and Anne (Taylor) Howland,<sup>46</sup> of West Barnstable, born February 2, 1696; he died in 1747, and she married second, May 22, 1748, Samuel Hinkley.

Children, born in Barnstable:

354. Desire, born June 13, 1732.  
 355. Susannah, born Dec. 22, 1734; m., Nov. 21, 1759, Ignatius Smith.  
 356. David, born Aug. 8, 1737; m., Dec. 15, 1763, Mary Colenan.  
 357. Jonathan, twin with David; removed to Harwich where he died in 1812.  
 358. Deborah, born October 25, 1739; m., Nov., 1763, Richard Sparrow, of Eastham.

<sup>45</sup> See Note 18. Dea. Samuel Chipman,<sup>2</sup> was the son of Elder John, born in Barnstable, April 15, 1661; married December 27, 1686, Sarah, daughter of Elder Henry Cobb; inherited his father's homestead, was a carpenter; but farming was his principal business; kept public house, and retailed liquors, a business not then held incompatible with the office of deacon of the church; was a good business man, and a town officer; ordained deacon of the church of Barnstable Sept. 1, 1706. He died 1723, his widow January 8, 1742-3, ten children, of whom Dea. Barnabas was the youngest. [Otis Papers.]

<sup>46</sup> See Note 20.

[138] LIEUTENANT SETH HAMBLEN,<sup>4</sup> (*Brother of Alice*.) born in Barnstable March 4, 1708. Married, October 9, 1735, Sarah, daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Childs) Blush,<sup>47</sup> born in Barnstable, October 1, 1707.

He resided in Barnstable, but it has not been ascertained how he obtained his military title, perhaps in the militia or in some of the French wars. He was named as executor in the will of his brother Southward, December 25, 1765. These inscriptions are upon the grave stones of himself and wife in the burying ground at Barnstable:

"Here lies buried Lieut. Seth Hamblen who dec<sup>d</sup> May ye 16th 1771, in ye 64th year of his age."

"In memory of Mrs. Sarah, widow of Lieut Seth Hamblen. She died Novr ye 6th 1773, in ye 67th year of age."

#### COPY OF WILL OF LIEUT. SETH HAMBLEN.

In the name of God, Amen, this fourth day of May 1770 I Seth Hamblen of the town and county of Barnstable gentleman, being of sound mind and memory do make this my last will & testament in manner and form following. First I bequeath my soul unto God and my body I commit to the earth to be decently buried in hopes of a joyful resurrection. As to my worldly estate I dispose thereof as followeth that is to say I do first appoint my debts and funeral expenses to be paid out of my estate by my Executor hereafter mentioned.

Item. I give to my loving wife Sarah Hamblen my best bed & furniture and one-third part of my personal estate forever for her own use and disposal and also one third part of my real estate for her own improvement during her life.

Item. I give to my daughter, Mercey Crocker four pounds money to her or her heirs forever to be paid by my Executor one year after my decease.

Item. I give to my daughter Sarah Weeks four pounds money to her or her heirs forever to be paid by my Executor one year after my decease.

Item. I give to my daughter Abigail Howland four pounds money to her or her heirs forever to be paid by my executor one year after my decease.

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<sup>47</sup> Abraham Blush, ancestor of this family, was early in Duxbury, 1637; in Barnstable 1641, probably one of the first settlers; was a planter and large landholder; married first, Anne (perhaps Pratt), she was buried May 19, 1651 or May 26, 1653; married second, Hannah, widow of John Barker, of Marsfield, daughter of John Williams, of Scituate. She was buried March 16, 1658, or February 16, 1657-8; married third, Alice, widow of John Derby, of Yarmouth. He died September 7, 1683. The name is written Blush and Blish; three children. His son Joseph, born April 1, 1648, married September 13, 1675, Hannah, daughter of Richard and Mehitable (Dimmock) Child. This Richard Child was born 1631, and resided in Watertown, a different man from Richard of Barnstable, he married March 30, 1662. His wife was a daughter of Elder Thomas Dimmock, of Barnstable, born April 18, 1642, they were the parents of Hannah Child, who married Lt. Seth Hamblen.—[Otis Papers.]

Item. I give to my daughter Alice Blossom four pounds money to her or her heirs forever to be paid by my executors one year after my decease,

Item. I give to my son Seth Hamblen all my estate both real and personal to him his heirs and assigns forever except what I have given to my wife and children as above expressed he the said Seth to pay all the debts and legacies out of what is bequeathed to him and my will is that if the personal estate is not sufficient to pay the debts and legacies that my executor sell such part of the real estate as he shall think best to pay them. Lastly I do appoint my son Seth Hamblen to be my sole executor to this my last will and Testament.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year above written.

SETH HAMBLEN. (L. S.)

Signed sealed and delivered

in presence of

THOMAS HATHAWAY

JOHN OTIS

RELYANCE GOODSPEED.

Children, born in Barnstable:

- 359. Mercy, born Nov. 15, 1737; m. Thomas Crocker, Jr.
- 360. Sarah, born Aug. 15, 1739; m., Dec. 7, 1758, Barzilla Weeks.
- 361. Abigail, born Aug. 14, 1741.<sup>48</sup>
- 362. Seth, born Aug. 20, 1744.
- 363. Alice, born Aug. 12, 1747; m., Feb. 1, 1770, Joseph Blossom.

[139] SARAH HAMBLEN,<sup>4</sup> (*Sister of Alice*.) born in Barnstable, April 4, 1711. Married, October 7, 1736, Ephraim, son of Thomas and Experience (Huckins<sup>49</sup>) Lewis,<sup>50</sup> born April 8, 1710. She died June 16, 1764.

Children, born in Barnstable:

- 364. Thankful, born June 5, 1739; m., April 30, 1752, Shubael Davis.
- 365. Rebecca, born October 13, 1741.
- 366. Jacob, born January 4, 1743-4.
- 367. Esther, baptized April 3, 1748.

[140] JOSEPH HAMBLEN,<sup>4</sup> (*Brother of Alice*.) born in Barnstable March 10, 1715. Married, December 8, 1738, Hannah Lovell, born in Barnstable, 1716.

<sup>48</sup> Otis says she married John Smith January 18, 1764, but David Hamblen says he married Lemuel Howland, of Sandwich, December 11, 1765.

<sup>49</sup> See Note 19. Experience Huckins was daughter of John,<sup>2</sup> Thomas,<sup>3</sup> John,<sup>2</sup> born in Barnstable, August 2, 1649; married August 10, 1670, Hope, daughter of Elder John Chipman. He died November 10, 1678, four children. Experience, third child, born June 4, 1675, married September 28, 1699, Thomas Lewis; she died December 23, 1733.

<sup>50</sup> See Note 12. Thomas Lewes, son of Edward,<sup>2</sup> George,<sup>3</sup> born in Barnstable March, 1669, married September 28, 1699, Experience Huckins; he died February 9 1751, five children, the youngest, Ephraim, married Sarah Hamblen.

He died August 8, 1767; she March 14, 1806.

Child, born in Barnstable:

368. Micah, born November 11, 1741.

[141] SOUTHWARD HAMBLEN,<sup>4</sup> (*Brother of Alice*.) born in Barnstable May 21, 1721. Married first, December 13, 1744, Martha Howland.<sup>51</sup> She died September 20, 1756, and he married, second, May 12, 1757, Tabitha Atkins. These inscriptions are upon the gravestones of himself and wife in the burying ground in Barnstable:

"In memory of Mrs. Martha Hamlen wife of Mr. Southworth Hamlen who decd Sept ye 20th 1756, in ye 41st year of her age."

"Here lies buried Mr. Southworth Hamblen who decd Janry 13th 1766, aged 45 years."

#### COPY OF WILL OF SOUTHWARD HAMBLEN.

In the Name of God, Amen. I Southward Hamblen, of Barnstable in the County of Barnstable, Carpenter, being of sound and disposing mind and memory. do this 25th day of December A. D. 1765 make and ordain this my last will and testament in manner and form following viz, First my will is that my wife Tabitha should have as much of my estate as the law directs. 2<sup>d</sup> I give to my two sons Eleazer and Southward all my real estate reserving my wives improvement as above specified to them their heirs and assigns forever. 3<sup>d</sup>. I give to my two daughters Bethiah & Tabitha all my indoor moveables. 4<sup>th</sup>. It is my will that all my just debts and funeral charges be first paid by my Executor hereafter named, and Lastly my will is and I do by these presents make and ordain my brother Seth Hamblen Executor of this my last will and testament, in witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day & year above written. Signed sealed pronounced & declared by said Southward Hamblen to be his last will & testament.

his mark  
SOUTHWARD × HAMBLEN (Seal)  
& seal

In presence of

JOSEPH CHILDS.  
JONATHAN BANGS.  
ALICE HAMBLEN.

Children, born in Barnstable:

- 369. Bethia, born July 3, 1758.
- 370. Eleazer, born March 25, 1760.
- 371. Southward, born April 12, 1762.
- 372. Tabitha.

<sup>51</sup> See Note 20. There is a discrepancy in the spelling of his name as found on the gravestone, and in his will; both evidently refer to the same person.

[143] SHUBAEL HAMBLEN,<sup>4</sup> (*Shubael*,<sup>3</sup> *Eleazer*,<sup>2</sup> *James*,<sup>1</sup>) born in Barnstable, September 20, 1724.

Married first, March 7, 1751, Martha,<sup>52</sup> daughter of Benjamin Lombard; second, Sarah Crocker;<sup>53</sup> and third, November 27, 1766, Ruth Cannon.<sup>54</sup> By his first wife he came into possession of the dwelling house and farm of Capt. Jonathan Lombard, on the east side of Dinmock's Lane. He filled up the well and removed the house, a high single one, with a lean-to, to a high hill on the farm, that he might have "a clear air and good prospect" and all his life, he and his children after him lugged their water half a mile up hill from Lombard's Pond. The children, except the first Susannah, were mentioned in the will of their father, July 16, 1778, says David Hamblen.

Children, born in Barnstable, by first wife.

- 373. Joshua, born July 2, 1752, O. S.
- 374. Susannah, born April 15, 1754, N. S.; died young.
- 375. Timothy, born February 2, 1756.
- 376. Sarah, born February 10, 1759.

By second wife:

- 377. Martha, born May 31, 1762; married John Green.
- 378. Susannah, born February 15, 1765; married Paul Ewer.
- 379. Shubael, born July 18, 1766.

By third wife:

- 380. Ruth, born November 21, 1768; married Allen Goodspeed.
- 381. Mercy, born April 16, 1771; married Alden Gifford.
- 382. Hope, born November 11, 1773.

[146] MEHITABLE HAMBLEN,<sup>4</sup> (*Sister of Shubael*.) born in Barnstable December 4, 1730. Married, 1752, Benjamin, son of Joseph Childs,<sup>55</sup> of Barnstable, born August 25, 1728; he died before June 10, 1758, when his three children were baptized at the West church.

Children:

- 383. Lewes, born August 29, 1752.
- 384. Hannah, born September 6, 1754.
- 385. Mehitable, born December 27, 1756.

**52** See Note 33.

**53** She may have been Sarah Crocker,<sup>4</sup> (318). See Note 31.

**54** Perhaps she was daughter of Ebenezer Cannon,<sup>3</sup> Timothy.<sup>2</sup> The earliest record of the name in Barnstable is April 12, 1691, where Joanna Cannon joined the Church. Her children were baptized the following Sabbath, viz: John, Phillip, Timothy, Nathan, Elizabeth. Timothy<sup>2</sup> married November 9, 1711, Elizabeth, widow of Isaac Hamblen (48). His son Ebenezer<sup>3</sup> married first, 1735, Mercy Blossom; second, July 7, 1753, Patient Goodspeed. Six children by his first wife and four by last wife. Ruth Cannon, second child, was born in Barnstable January 18, 1738-9.

**55** See Note 15.

- [147] ELEANOR HAMBLEN,<sup>4</sup> (*Sister of Jerusha*), born in Barnstable April 15, 1733. Married between November 28, 1769 and September 7, 1771, Moses, son of Timothy and Elizabeth (Hatch) Hallett,<sup>56</sup> born in Yarmouth April 20, 1729; his second wife. She died September 7, 1771. See Phœbe Hamblen, (343). No children.
- [151] ISRAEL HAMBLEN,<sup>4</sup> (*Israel*,<sup>3</sup> *Israel*,<sup>2</sup> *James*,<sup>1</sup>) born in Yarmouth, Massachusetts, June 4, 1741; married Elizabeth —. He died April 16, 1810. She died aged 95.

Children:

386. Israel, born February 1, 1764.  
 387. Eleazer, died; no children.  
 388. Barney, unmarried.  
 389. Phebe, married John Wanser.  
 390. Elizabeth, married John Carle.  
 391. Mercy.  
 392. Bertha.  
 393. Thankful, married Dwite More.  
 394. Meriby, married William Kimball.

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<sup>56</sup> Mr. Andrew Hallett, Gentleman, ancestor of the family in Barnstable and Yarmouth, was one of the first who came to Mattakeset, but did not make it his place of abode until 1641; he came over as early as 1637; was in Plymouth in 1638-9. He appears to have revisited England about 1640-2 and returned; he speculated in lands, and had several lawsuits; it is claimed, not with certainty, that he was a school teacher; although not wealthy he gave a cow to the poor of Yarmouth at a time when it was of the value of a good farm. The title of "Gentleman" was conferred on but few in the colony, and the word then had a different signification from its present one; it meant that one to whom it applied was connected with the gentry or wealthy class, that he was not a mechanic or common laborer, and that he was well educated, etc. The records afford but little information about his employment, or true character. He probably died about 1647, leaving a wife Mary, and five children, born in England. His son Andrew,<sup>2</sup> married Ann, daughter of Anthony Besse, of Lynn and Sandwich, in her fourteenth year; he settled in Sandwich but removed to Yarmouth in 1640, where he resided until his death, 1684; his wife died 1694. Goodman Hallett was "an husbandman," and by honest industry, skillful management and economy, accumulated a large estate. In 1676, his tax was equal to one-twentieth of the entire assessment of the town; his estate was appraised at £1,180, 13, 09, a large amount at that period; six children. Jonathan Hallett,<sup>3</sup> the fourth child, born November 20, 1647, married Abigail, daughter of Ensign Thomas Dexter. In 1684 he resided in Sandwich, but removed to Yarmouth and occupied a room in his father's house until 1695; after the death of his father he was the most wealthy man in Yarmouth; will dated December 5, 1716; proved February 14, 1717; real estate £2,000, and a large personal estate; eight children. His son David,<sup>4</sup> married August 19, 1719, Mary, daughter of John Annable, of West Barnstable, and resided at Hyaunis; ten children, of whom Mary, born May 11, 1739, married Timothy Hamblin. Thomas Hallett,<sup>5</sup> son of Jonathan,<sup>3</sup> resided at Yarmouth, married first, February 18, 1719-20, Thankful Sturgis, who died January 10, 1721; second, Elizabeth, daughter of Moses Hatch, of Falmouth, who died October 23, 1744; third, May 23, 1745, Thankful Jones, of Barnstable; he died January 24, 1771, aged 69; six children. His son Moses,<sup>5</sup> born April 20, 1729, resided in Yarmouth; married four wives, two of whom were, Phœbe and Eleanor Hamblen; he died December 14, 1809; seven children. [Otis Papers.]



[153] JOSEPH HAMBLEN,<sup>4</sup> (*Jacob,<sup>3</sup> Israel,<sup>2</sup> James,<sup>1</sup>*) born May 10, 173-, perhaps in Barnstable. Married April 15, 1755, Hannah Whitney.<sup>57</sup>

Mr. McLellan wrote in 1872, that Mr. Hamblen lived on the one hundred acre lot, No. 40, below Gorham village, through which the road to Gray then passed. His house was on the high land across the brook, on the north side of the lot, near Queen street, near the route usually traveled by the early settlers through the woods, in going from the Fort to Falmouth (Portland). The Hamblen brook at that time was a larger stream than now, crossed by a foot log. It is said that one of the settlers was once crossing this log with a gun on his shoulder, and was fired upon by an Indian in ambush; he was not hit, but knowing his danger, fell as if shot, when the Indian came running to secure his scalp. That Indian never returned to his tribe. He died in Gorham, June 17, 1763, and his widow married a Mr. Cobb; she died in Gorham, April 17, 1797.

Children, probably born in Gorham:

- 395. Jacob, born August 1, 1756.
- 396. Esther, born June 30, 1758.
- 397. Joseph, born June 10, 1763.
- 398. Sarah, born December 17, 1764.

[154] DANIEL HAMBLEN,<sup>4</sup> (*Brother of Joseph.*) There is no record of his birth. Perhaps he was born after his parents removed from Barnstable; married, 1761, Dilla Pettingill.

Mr. McLellan states, that prior to 1779, he resided in Gorham, on the thirty acre lot No. 16, either in the house of his father, or one near it; that probably his house stood just back of where the store of R. G. Harding stood in 1872, and that part of it was used in building the old tavern house by Cary McLellan, which, with some addition, constituted the Harding store. At his father's decease, his mother had a right in the estate by will or dower, and when Daniel exchanged farms with Cary McLellan, April 5, 1779, he reserved her right in the two

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<sup>57</sup> The Whitneys were numerous in Gorham at and prior to the period of the Revolution. Mr. Pierce, in his history of the town, states that they came from York, Maine. Amos and Nathan Whitney were prominent and influential citizens in Gorham before the incorporation of the town, 1764; of which Amos was the first town clerk, and one of the first selectmen. They were much employed in the religious affairs of the town, and were on important committees in the Revolutionary days; they were sagacious and of unquestioned integrity. Eleven officers and men named Whitney were in the Revolutionary army from Gorham, four of whom were in Capt. Hart Williams' company in 1775. Paul Whitney was killed in that war. Isaac, Stephen, Zebulon and Daniel Whitney were Revolutionary pensioners. Amos Whitney married Sarah Payne and had children, Elias, Jotham and Ruth. David Whitney married Hannah Brown and had children, Susannah, Jess<sup>e</sup>, Joshua, Daniel, Hannah, Thomas and Nathan, born between 1755 and 1769. Abel had 10 children, Owen 9, Asa 11, Daniel 10, Uriel 6, Timothy 5, Stephen 2, Micah 4, and Phineas 4 children. Zebulon Whitney married Joanna Stone and had children, Abigail, Happy, Mattie, Rufus, Eli, Eunice, Hannah, Tabitha and Almira, between 1775 and 1798. Eli Whitney was born August 16, 1786. [Pierce's History of Gorham.]

lots and buildings during her life, and also reserved the land occupied as a burying ground, one acre, beginning at the southeast corner of the orchard, and running southerly twenty rods, eight rods wide. He exchanged farms with Cary McLellan because he thought the land of the latter easier to cultivate; and more productive than the land of his father's old farm at the village; and for many years thought he had made the best of the trade; and boasted that one bushel of corn cost Cary more than two did him. At that period few men there had any means of a livelihood, except from their crops. He resided many years on the one hundred acre lot No. 1, which he had from McLellan; he died suddenly, supposed to have been heart disease, in Samuel Edward's wood lot, while felling a tree in 1805. His widow survived him, living with their daughter, Rebecca Frost, and died February 9, 1812, aged seventy-three years.

Children, probably born in Gorham:

399. Ruth, born January 24, 1763.
400. Rebecca, born March 13, 1765.
401. Abigail, born 1767.
402. Hannah, born March 22, 1770.
403. Dilla, born June 20, 1776.
404. Betsy.

## ERRATA.

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On page 32, 1st line, for Barister read Barrister.

On page 32, 2d line, for Warington read Wrington.

On page 90, 38th line, for (88) read (89).

On page 91, 39th line, for Fryebury read Fryeburg.









