

GENEALOGICAL NOTES

—OF—

BARNSTABLE FAMILIES,

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REVISED BY C. F. SWIFT,

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GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT
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SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

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UNSTABLE FAMILIES.

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pril, 1661.

ANNABLE

ANTHONY ANNABLE.

One of the forefathers, came over in the Ann in 1623, bring-
ing with him his wife, Jane, and his daughter Sarah. He
remained in Plymouth till 1634 when he removed to Scitu-
ate, and was one of the founders of that town and of the
church there. In 1640 he removed to Barnstable. With
the exception of Gov. Thomas Hinckley, no Barnstable man
was oftener employed in the transaction of public business.
He joined Mr. Lothrop's church at its organization, January
8, 1634-5, was always an exemplary member, yet he was
never dignified with the title of "Mr." and was all his life
called "Goodman Annable." That a man who was "most
useful in church and state," thirteen years a deputy to the
Colony Court, on a committee to revise the laws, frequently
employed in most important and difficult negotiations, and
one of the 58 purchasers, was not thought worthy of that
dignity may seem strange to modern readers. In the Ply-
mouth Colony, the governor, deputy governor, and magis-
trates and assistants; the ministers of the gospel and elders
of the church, school-masters, commissioned officers in the
militia, men of great wealth, or men connected with the fam-
ilies of the gentry of nobility, alone were entitled to be
called *mister* and their wives *mistress*. This rule was rigidly
enforced in early 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 Annable had four acres of land allotted to him
in the division of lands in 1623, to those who "came over
in the shipe called the Anne." At the division of the cattle
in 1627, there had been no increase in the number of his
family, it then consisted of four, namely, himself, his wife

Jane and daughters Sarah and Hannah. His name appears in the earliest list of freemen, made in 1633, and in that year he was taxed £0. 18., and in the following year 9 shillings. Comparing these figures with the other taxes, it appears that he was then a man to whom the petition in Agur's prayer, "give me neither poverty nor riches," might well apply. Oct. 1, 1634, he was elected a member to treat with the partners for the colony trade, and the next January he was chosen constable of Scituate. Oct. 4, 1636, Goodman Annable and James Cudworth were a committee from the town of Scituate to assist in the revision of the laws of the colony. He was a juryman that year and in 1638. March 6, 1637-8 he was again chosen constable of Scituate. In January of that year the Rev. John Lothrop, Mr. Timothy Hatherly, Goodman Annable and others of Scituate, represented to the Court that they had small portions of land, and petitioned to have the lands set off to them, between the North and South rivers, which was granted.

In 1638 and 9 many meetings were held in Scituate to adopt measures respecting a removal to another plantation. Five days were set apart for humiliation, fasting and prayer for success in their removal. The first fast was kept Feb. 22, 1637-8, and the last June 26, 1639. Several letters signed by Mr. Lothrop, Goodman Annable and others in behalf of themselves and other members of the church, addressed to the governor, stating the grievances under which they were suffering, and asking to be better accommodated in some other part of the colony. At first they proposed to remove to Sippican, now Rochester, and at the January Court the lands at that place were granted to them. But many were opposed to going to Sippican, preferring a residence at Mattakeese, now a part of Barnstable. But the lands at the latter place had previously been granted to Mr. Richard Collicut and others of Dorchester; but in June, 1639, this grant was revoked and an opening was made for Mr. Lothrop and his church. In the previous May Rev. Joseph Hull of Weymouth, and Mr. Thomas Dimmock and others removed to Mattakeese, and commenced the settlement of the town. After the revocation of the grant to Mr. Collicut, the Court, June 4, 1639,* O. S., corresponding to

*The centennial celebration of the 200th anniversary of the town was held September 3, 1839, why and wherefore I cannot explain.

June 14, new style, granted the lands at Mattakeese to Messrs. Hull and Dimmock as a committee for themselves and their associates, and incorporated the town, naming it Barnstable. June 13, 1639, O. S., a fast was kept by Mr. Lothrop's church to implore "God's directing and providing for us in the place of removal," and on the 26th of the same month another fast was kept "For the presence of God in mercy to goe with us to Mattakeese."

Mr. Lothrop and a majority of his church removed from Scituate to Barnstable Oct. 11, 1639, O. S. (Oct. 21, N. S.). On their arrival, the first settlers had built themselves houses, any many of Mr. Lothrop's church found dwellings provided for them on their arrival. Goodman Annable did not remove with the first company, but some few months after.

He was a member of the first General Court held in 1639, also in 1640, '41, '42, '43, '44, '45, '47, '50, '51, '53, '56 and '57. He was not a member when the obnoxious laws against Quakers were enacted.

In 1643 he was appointed by the Court a member of a committee to provide places of defence against any hostile attack of the Indians, and in 1645 "to propose laws to redress present abuses, and to prevent future."

In 1646 he was on a committee of one from each town in the colony, "to consider a way of defraying the charges of the magistrate's tables by way of excise on wine and other things." In 1661 he is named as one of the grantees of the lands in Sucknesset, now Falmouth, and in 1662 land was granted to his daughter Hannah, one of the first born children in the colony, and in 1669 a tract of land was granted to him on Taunton River, near Titicut.

I do not find that Goodman Annable had a house lot assigned to him in the village. He settled at West Barnstable on the farm now owned by Nathan Jenkins, Esq. It is thus described on the record:

1. Forty acres of upland, be it more or less, butting northerly by the marsh, southerly by ye commons, bounded easterly by Goodman Blush, westerly by Goodman Blush.
2. Twenty-two acres of marsh butting southerly, partly upon his own and partly upon Gdd. Blush's upland, bounded easterly partly upon ye creek between Goodman Wells

and him, and partly by ye commons, westerly by Gdd. Blush, northerly by ye commons.

3. Fifteen acres more or less of swamp bounded easterly by Gdd. Blush, westerly by Gdd. Bowmans, southerly by ye commons, northerly partly by Gdd. Blush and partly by Gdd. Bowmans.

This is one of the best farms in Barnstable. His land was principally on the north side of the present County road. Fifty-four acres were afterwards added to this farm, extending to Annable's Pond on the south.

Goodman Annable died in 1674, and his widow Ann administered on his estate. His age is not recorded, he was probably 75 years old. His widow Ann was living in 1677 when she was fined £1 for selling beer without a license. In 1686 she is spoken of as recently deceased. She is called "the aged widow Annible" in 1678, and was probably nearly 80 years of age at the time of her death.

Gdd. Annable resided in the Colony fifty and one years. He was a puritan of the school of blessed John Robinson, neither bigoted nor intolerant. Sympathizing in feeling with Cudworth, Hatherly and other leading men of the tolerant party—an opponent of the harsh measures, and bloody laws enacted and enforced against Quakers and anabaptists in the Massachusetts Colony, and adopted in the Plymouth Colony in 1653, but never enforced in Barnstable. His moral character was unimpeachable. He was never a party to a law suit, and only in one instance engaged in any controversy with his neighbors. In 1664, he was presented for removing a land-mark. The Court after a full investigation of the charge, decided that he was blameable for removing the boundary; but being convinced that he did not willfully intend to do wrong, the complaint was dismissed.

Intellectually Goodman Annable had many superiors in the Colony. He was a man of sound judgment, discreet, cautious,—never acting hastily or unadvisedly, a good neighbor, a useful man, and one who exhibited in his daily walk, his Christian character.

His descendants for several generations inherited from him, to some extent, the same excellent traits of character. None of them were brilliant men; but I have never heard of an Annable who was convicted of crime or who was a bad

neighbor. There were not many of this name who came over. There was a John at Ipswich in 1642, a tailor, and a Matthew at Newbury aged 18, 1672. Goodman Annable uniformly wrote his name as it is now written; but it occurs also on the records written Annible, Anible, Anniball and Anable.

The following account of his family differs from that given either by Mr. Deane or by Mr. Savage. The latter in attempting to correct the errors of the former, made greater mistakes himself. I have carefully examined all accessible records, and have not varied from these gentlemen only on evidence which appears entirely conclusive. I am aware that my account is defective, all I claim is that it is fuller and has a less number of mistakes in it than those which have been published:

Anthony Annable came over in the Ann in 1623, bringing with him his wife Jane and his daughter Sarah. Mr. Savage says daughters Sarah and Hannah. On the list of the first born in Plymouth is Hannah, daughter of Anthony Annable. A grant of land was afterwards made to her in virtue of her right as one of the first-born. No stronger evidence of a fact can be adduced. The members of the Court knew that Hannah Annable was born in Plymouth, otherwise they would not have made the grant.

Mr. Savage says Susannah was probably born in Barnstable. If so she was very young when she married on the 13th of May, 1652, William Hatch, Jr., of Scituate.

His first wife, Jane, died in Barnstable, and was buried Dec. 13, 1643, on the lower side of the Calves Pasture. The exact locality of her grave is not known; but is probably at a place called Hemp Bottom. He married, March 3, 1644-5, his second wife, Ann Clark. There are three several entries of this marriage, two on the Plymouth and one on the Barnstable town records. The entry in the "Court Orders" (vol. 2, page 80, of the printed volumes) is the only one that can be called an original record, the other two are copies, and the transcriber evidently made a mistake of one year in the date. The chirography of the entry on the "Court Orders" is very obscure. The late Judge Mitchell, who was familiar with the records, having spent his leisure time for several years in their examination, copied the name "Ann Clark." Mr. Pulsifer and Doctor Shurtleff, gentle-

men equally distinguished for their skill in deciphering ancient manuscripts, read the name Ann Elocke. I prefer the reading of Judge Mitchell.

Mr. Savage adds "The second wife was buried 16th of May, 1651, and he married soon third wife, Ann Barker, by whom he had Desire, 11th Oct., 1653, and the wife was buried about 16th March, 1658." Mr. Savage or his amanuensis has strangely mixed up in the passage quoted, facts in relation to the families of Anthony Annable and Abraham Blish. They were both good neighbors, very kind and accommodating to each other, but I doubt whether they ever swapped wives,* as the passage quoted indicates.

Family of Anthony Annable, by his wife Jane—born in England:

- I. Sarah, born about 1622, married Nov. 22, 1638, by Mr. Winslow, at Green's Harbor, to Henry Ewell of Scituate. She died in 1687, leaving a family.

Born in Plymouth:

- II. Hannah, born about 1625, being his first born child, after his arrival. She married, March 10, 1644-5, Thomas Bowman of Barnstable.
 III. Susannah, born about 1630, married 13th May, 1652, Wm. Hatch, Jr., of Scituate.

Born in Scituate:

- IV. A daughter stillborn, buried 8th April, 1635.
 V. Deborah, baptized May 7, 1637.

By his second wife, Ann Clark, born in Barnstable:

- VI. Samuel, born January 22, bap'd Feb. 8, 1645-6, married, June 1, 1667, Mehitable Allyn, died 1678, aged 32.
 VII. Esek, (or Ezekiel) bap'd 29th April, 1649, probably died young.
 VIII. Desire, bap'd 16th Oct., 1653, married January 18, 1676-7, John Barker, Esq., died at Scituate July 24, 1706.
 Samuel Annable married June 1, 1667, Mehitable,

*NOTE.—Mr. Savage will put this matter right in his fourth volume, soon to be published. That he has made so few mistakes is wonderful. The late Capt. Isaac Bacon, Sen., said he wished it was the fashion to swap wives, as it was old horses—he would cheat somebody most d—nably.

daughter of Mr. Thomas Allyn of Barnstable. He resided at West Barnstable, and inherited a large portion of the estate of his father, whom he survived only four years, dying in the year 1678, aged 32. His widow married, May 6, 1683, Cornelius Briggs of Scituate.

Family of Samuel Annable:

- I. Samuel, born 14th July, 1669, married Patience Dogget, April 11, 1695, and had Desire, 3d Jan'y, 1695; Anna, 27th Sept., 1697, married, Aug. 19th, 1720, Nathaniel Bacon; Jane, 24th Dec., 1699, married Oct. 8th, 1719, Dea. Robert Davis; Samuel, 14th January, 1702; Patience, 15th May, 1705, married Joseph Bacon, 1722; Thomas, 21st June, 1708, married Ann Gorham Aug. 7th, 1740. The father died June 21st, 1744, and his widow Patience, Oct. 11th, 1760, aged 90 years.
 II. Hannah, born March, 1672, died August following.
 III. John, born 19th July, 1673, married June 16th, 1692, Experience, daughter of Edward Taylor, and had Samuel, born 3d Sept., 1693; Mehitable, 28th Sept., 1695, married, July 23d, 1713, Andrew Hallet, died Oct. 23d, 1767; John, born April, 1697, died May following; John, born 3d May, 1698, removed to Rochester; Mary, born Dec., 1701, married David Hallet Aug. 19th, 1720; Cornelius, born 3d November, 1704, and Abigail, born 30th April, 1710, married Oct. 22d, 1730, Wally Crocker.
 IV. Anna, born 4th March, 1675-6, married Oct. 14th, 1696, Dea. John Barker. She died March 21st, 1732-3, "aged near 57 years," and is buried at West Barnstable.

The estate of Samuel Annable, deceased, included the farm of his father, then in possession of his mother, and the fifty-four acres on the south side of the highway which he held in his own right by a grant from the town, and the estate which his wife held in her right, by gift from her father, was settled, by order of the Court, Oct. 30, 1678, as follows:

"The seate of land which was formerly Mr. Thomas Allyn's" at Barnstable, was settled upon Samuel, the eldest son, he paying to his sister Anna £25, one-half in current

silver money of New England, and the other half in "current pay att prise current" within two years after he become of age.

To John Annable, the youngest son, the farm that the "aged widdow Annible hath her life in, and now liveth on; which was pte of the lands which formerly Anthony Annible lived on," he to pay his sister £25, one-half in current silver money of New England, and one-half in current pay, within two years after he becomes of age.

To the widow Mehitable Annable was assigned all the moveables and all the stock, "to be att her own dispose for and towards the bringing up of the children, hoping that shee will have a care to bringe them up in a way of education as the estate will beare, and to have all the proffitts of all the lands untill the said Samuel Annible and John Annible comes to be of age, and then the third in the proffitts of the lands during her natural life."

In 1703 there were only two of the family, Samuel and John, in Barnstable entitled to a share in the common lands. The West Barnstable family disappeared many years ago, some removed to Rochester and some to other places, and the ancient farm is now owned by strangers. The Barnstable family eighty years ago was numerous, wealthy and influential,—now there is not a solitary voter of the name in the town. The family has dwindled down, and almost become extinct. There are a few of the descendants of Anthony Annable in Boston, and in other places. The last parcel of the Annable farm (formerly Mr. Thomas Allyn) was sold out of the family the present year (1861), and there is no memorial of the family, now remaining in Barnstable, save the monuments in the grave yards which mark the places of their sepulchres.

BACON.

NATHANIEL BACON.

To write a genealogical memoir of Nathaniel Bacon and his descendants would require a volume. I shall not attempt it. Among the many of the name who came over early, were Nathaniel and Samuel, supposed to be brothers, and Elizabeth, probably a sister, all of whom settled in Barnstable.* Michael of Dedham, who has numerous descendants probably came from Ireland. William of Salem, who married Rebecca, daughter of Thomas Potter, mayor of Coventry, had resided in Dublin. On the outbreak of the Irish rebellion, she was sent over to this country, and her husband followed soon after. Andrew who was early of Cambridge, and one of the magistrates at Hartford, 1637, and died at Hadley 1669, probably came from Rutlandshire, England. He has no descendants in the male line, his son Isaac having died young. Nathaniel Bacon of Middletown, was a nephew of Andrew and a son of William of Stretton, Rutland County, England. The Bacons of Connecticut were prominent men, and the prevalence of the same names in the Connecticut and Barnstable indicates a community of origin.

Mr. Nathaniel Bacon was one of the first settlers, and the house lot assigned to him, is now owned by his descendants. Without a plan, it will be difficult to state intelligibly, the manner in which the lots in the vicinity of the Meeting House in the East Parish were laid out. The locations of

*Mr. Savage in commenting on the evidence given in 1661 by Dea John Fletcher of Milford, Conn., relative to the ancestry of Nathaniel Bacon, of Middletown, remarks that it "might without violence be construed to refer equally to the Barnstable family, though it is less probable." It is very much "less probable." The affidavits of Dea. Fletcher and some others were taken at New Haven, before Nathaniel Bacon, Esq., and they state distinctly that "Nathaniel Bacon then present, was the oldest son of William Bacon," &c. The abstracts of these affidavits given by Hinman, are wanting in clearness, and justify the caustic remarks of Mr. Savage.