

This compendium of records was created for both Joseph and Joanna Hull (maternal ancestors of the author's spouse) as a set of references in November, 2017. By inference, this file will clearly contain duplicated and overlaid records with poorly formatted data elements, ancient English language spellings and a number of erroneous references; please direct any comments to the author?

Thanks!

Regards, DJ Shave

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From ***several FamilySearch notes (consolidated)***

Rev. Joseph Hull was born April 25, 1594 in Crewkerne, Somerset, England to Thomas and Joane Peson Hull, who remained in England.

At the age of 17 years he matriculated at St. Mary's Hall, Oxford University, 22 May 1612, and was admitted to the degree B.A. 14 Nov 1614. His matriculation calls him "son of a commoner."

He married Joanna Coffin in Somerset in 1618 when he was 24. They had 7 children: Joanna (1620-1686) Joseph (1622-1644) Tristram (1624-1667) Temperance (1626-1653) Elizabeth (1628-1706) Griselda (1630-1639) Dorothy (1632-); Joanna died when Dorothy was born.

He was teacher and curate in his brother William's church for 5 years, and was then instituted as rector of Northleigh (North Leigh), co. Devon, 4 Apr 1621 and resigned there in 1632. That same year, Joseph moved his family to his parent's home in Crewkerne.

In the vicinity of Crewkerne, Joseph (aged 41) gathered a congregation of 16 families (106 people), who were known as "Hull's Colony," and, under his leadership, sailed from Weymouth in Dorset on or near 20 Mar 1634/5; his second wife Agnes (age 25) and his children, aged 3-15 all came along. The ship landed at Dorchester on 7 Jun 1635 (Thomas Hull Deposition) "and Mr. Hull and company went to the place that is now called Weymouth." They received a land grant at Weymouth which had been a colony since 1623 and thus doubled the size of the town.

Joseph was made a Freeman 2 Sep 1635. He and his family moved to Hingham in 1637 when he was 43 and he and Agnes had 2 children there: Hopewell (1637-1693) and Benjamin (1639-1713) He was an Episcop Clergyman, and soon removed to Hingham, preaching his farewell sermon 5 May 1639, either in Weymouth or Hingham. He had supplemented his income from the church he established by trading in cattle. But in 2 years, his congregation dismissed him for being "contentious." He removed to Barnstable and was made a Freeman of the Plymouth Colony, 3 Dec 1639.

He was at Yarmouth in 1641 and at Barnstable in 1642 and 1643. He then removed to York, ME, where he was recorded as a minister 1643. He returned to England in 1652 to be rector of St. Buryan in Cornwall. He returned to New England, where his family

had remained since 1635, and was minister at Oyster River (Now Durham), NH. He was not in favor with the magistrates of either the Massachusetts Bay or Plymouth Colonies." (Chamberlain, Genealogies of the Early Families of Weymouth, MA, pg. 300.)

He was named deputy to the General Court and, in 1639, Commissioner for Hingham. That same year, they moved with several families from Weymouth and Hingham to found the colony of Barnstable where Joseph was given a grant of land; he and Agnes had Naomi (1640-1685), Ruth (1641-1647) and Dodavah (1643-1682) there.

Then he was invited by some people at Yarmouth to come preach there. So in 1643 he withdrew from the Barnstable church and moved to Yarmouth where he began preaching to a few of his Barnstable followers and the Yarmouth malcontents. As a result of this action, the Barnstable church excommunicated him and his wife on May 1, 1643. And the pastor of the Yarmouth church convinced the authorities that he was a troublemaker and the Plymouth Court issued a warrant for his arrest.

He smoothed things out there, then moved to Dover, New Hampshire in 1646 when he was 52 where he had received a call to preach; sons Phineas (1647-1693) and Samuel (1649-1706) were born there.

One source says: "There was an incident when two Quaker women, Mary Tomkins and Alice Ambrose, attended Mr. Hull's service on a Sunday determined to speak out their faith after the manner of their founder, George Fox. During his preaching, they suddenly stood up, and the old preacher got very disturbed and rattled. He had just spoken against the preaching of women, and was confounded by the sight of these two women standing up against him. He could not find any words for them. His confused silence gave Mary the opportunity to expound the Quaker truth as she understood the spirit within. Finally, Mr. Hull and the other parishioners grabbed Mary and carried her out of the meeting house. During the fracas, however, she accused Rev. Hull of pinching her arm. He was probably greatly chagrined and disturbed by this accusation, because he later gave permission to the Quaker's to hold an afternoon meeting that Sunday in the meeting house. The record has it that nearly all of Mr. Hull's congregation attended."

He returned to England in 1649 to become Vicar of a church in Cornwall and children Ruben (1649-1689), Ephriam (1650-1651), Isaac (1651-1672) and Priscilla (1652-1682) (the 17th child) were born there.

(In 1655, the Rector of Truro, Cornwall wrote of Hull "Tis hoped the man is godly. He has a very greate charge of children!")

He was ejected from that position in 1662, when he was 68, for political reasons, so he went back to New England where his older children lived and became preacher in a small meeting house on Hog's Island, one of the Isles of Shoals off of Portsmouth, ME.

He died there on November 19, 1665 when he was 71 years old.

From **Rev Hull Ship.htm**

Immigrant Ships
Transcribers Guild
The Rev. Hull Company
Weymouth, England to Boston, MA
20 March 1635

This could be the ship Blessing of Ipswich England

From Vol. I, History of Weymouth Massachusetts in four volumes [1923] published by the WEYMOUTH HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Wright and Potter Printing Company, Boston.

PAGE 72
Chapter XV THE COMING OF THE HULL COMPANY

During the summer of 1634, according to a record in the Town Records of Dorchester, "there went out to New England 20 ships, with 2000 planters." (See the Western Antiquary, Vol.6, p.88.)

In 1635 Weymouth was numbered among the towns of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. The Gorges' claim had now become of no weight, and the Gorges party had transferred this interest to the Province of Maine. Weymouth began to take a prominent part in the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

In 1635 there came a large addition to the population of Weymouth. This was the Hull Company, already mentioned and a statement made where their names can be found, but it seems best that the list should be given.

They came from Weymouth in England, but some of them were from other towns in Dorset and in counties nearby.

We now find that the influence of Boston is felt as the center of the Bay State Colony, for permission had to be given to Hull and his company to settle in Wessagusset. Thus on July 8, 1635, the General Court of Boston passed an order giving permission to the Rev. Joseph Hull, with twenty-one families numbering about one hundred persons, to settle at Wessagusset.

The people of this company became prominent in the affairs of Weymouth, and some of their descendants hold that position to-day. In 1870 Mr. H. G. Somerby, who had been making investigations in England, discovered a list of the Hull passengers and sent it to Mr. William L. Appleton of Boston, with the following letter:

LONDON, September, 1870.

My DEAR MR. APPLETON: - Amongst a bundle of miscellaneous manuscripts just turned up in the Public Record Office I find with other documents relating to New England, the following list of passengers which I have the pleasure of sending to you for publication in the Register.

I remain, yours very truly,
H. G. SOMERBY.

Mr. Appleton gave the list to the Register and it was published in the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Vol. XXV, pages 13, 14 and 15, January, 1871.

PAGE 73 THE COMING OF THE HULL COMPANY
BOUND FOR NEW ENGLAND
Weymouth, ye 20 of March, 1633

- 1 Joseph Hull of Somerset, minister, aged 40 years.
- 2 Agnes Hull, his wife, aged 25 years. Second wife of Mr. Hull
- 3 Joane Hull, his daughter, aged 15 years.
- 4 Joseph Hull, his son, aged 13 years.
- 5 Tristram, his son, aged 11 years.
- 6 Elizabeth, his daughter, aged 7 years.
- 7 Temperance, his daughter, aged 9 years.
- 8 Gressell, his daughter, aged 5 years.
- 9 Dorothy, his daughter, aged 3 years.
- 10 Judith French, his servant, aged 20 years.
- 11 John Wood, his servant, aged 20 years.
- 12 Robert Dabyn, his servant, aged 28 years.
- 13 Musachiell Bernard of Batcombe, Clothier of the County, Somerset, aged 24 years.
- 14 Mary Bernard, his wife, aged 28 years.
- 15 John Bernard, his son, aged 3 years.
- 16 Nathaniel, his son, aged 1 year.
- 17 Rich Persons, salter and his servant, 30 years.
- 18 Francis Baber Chandler, aged 36 years.
- 19 Jesope Joyner, aged 22 years.
- 20 Walter Jesop Weaver, aged 21 years.
- 21 Timothy Tabor in somss of Botcomhe, Taylor, aged 35 years.
- 22 Jane Tabor, his wife, aged 35 years.
- 23 Jane Tabor, his daughter, aged 10 years.
- 24 Anne Tabor, his daughter, aged 8 years.
- 25 Sarah Tabor, his daughter, aged 5 years.
- 26 William Fever, his servant, aged 20 years;
- 27 John Whitmarks, aged 39 years.
- 28 Alice Whitmarke, his wife, aged 35 years.
- 29 John Whitmarck, his son, aged 11 years.
- 30 Jane, his daughter, aged 7 years.

- 31 Onseph, his son, aged 5 years.
 - 32 Rich, his son, aged 2 years.
 - 33 William Read of Batcombe, Taylor in Somerset, aged 28 years.
 - 34
 - 35 Susan Read, his wife, aged 29 years.
 - 36 Harma Read, his daughter, aged 3 years.
 - 37 Susan Read, his daughter, aged 1 year.
 - 38 Rich Adams, his servant¹ aged 29 years.
 - 39 Mary Adams, his wife, aged 26 years.
 - 40 Mary Cheame, his daughter, aged 1 year.
 - 41 Zachary Bickwell, aged 45 years.
 - 42 Agnis Bickwell, his wife, aged 27 years.
 - 43 John Bickwell, his son, aged 11 years.
 - 44 John Kitchin, his servant, aged 23 years.
 - 45
 - 46 George Allin, aged 24 years.
 - 47 Katherine Allin, his wife, aged 30 years.
 - 48 George Allin, his son, aged 16 years.
 - 49 William Allin, his son, aged 8 years.
 - 50 Matthew Allin, his son, aged 6 years.
 - 51 Edward Poole, his servant, aged 26 years.
 - 52 Henry Kingman, aged 40 years.
 - 53 Joane, his wife, aged 39 years.
- PAGE 74 THE EARLY HISTORY OF WEYMOUTH
- 54 Edward Kingman, his son, aged 16 years.
 - 55 Joane, his daughter, aged 11 years.
 - 56 Anne, his daughter, aged 9 years.
 - 57 Thomas Kingman, his son, aged 7 years.
 - 58 John Kingman, his son, aged 2 years.
 - 59 Jonathan Ford, his servant, aged 30 years.
 - 60 William Kinge, aged 40 years.
 - 61 Dorothy, his wife, aged 34 years.
 - 62 Mary Kinge, his daughter, aged 12 years.
 - 63 Katlieryne, his daughter, aged 10 years.
 - 64 William Kinge, his son, aged 8 years.
 - 65 Hanna Kinge, his daughter, aged 6 years.
 - 66 Thomas Holbrooke of Broadway, aged 34 years.
 - 67 Jane Holbrooke, his wife, aged 34 years.
 - 68 John Holbrooke, his son, aged 11 years.
 - 69 Thomas Holbrook, his son, aged 10 years.
 - 70 Anne Holbrooke, his daughter, aged 5 years.
 - 71 Elizabeth, his daughter, aged 1 year.
 - 72 Thomas Dible, husbandman, aged 22 years.
 - 73 Francis Dible, aged 24 years.
 - 74 Robert Lovell, husbandman, aged 40 years.
 - 75 Elizabeth Lovell, his wife, aged 35 years.

- 76 Zachetis Lovell, his son, aged 15 years.
- 77 Anne Lovell, his daughter, aged 16 years.
- 78 John Lovell, his son, aged 8 years.
- 79 Ellyn Lovell, his daughter, aged 1 year.
- 80 James, his son, aged 1 year.
- 81 Joseph Chickin, his servant, aged 16 years.
- 82 Alice Kinham, aged 22 years.
- 83 Angell Hollard, aged 21 years.
- 84 Katheryn, his wife, aged 22 years.
- 85 George Land, his servant, aged 22 years.
- 86 Sarah Loud, his kinswoman, aged 18 years.
- 87 Richard Joanes of Dinder.
- 88 Robert Martyn of Bakombe, husbandman, aged 44.
- 89 Humfrey Shepheard, husbandman, 22 years.
- 90 John Upham, husbandman, aged 35 years.
- 91 Joane Martyn, aged 44 years.
- 92 Elizabeth Upham, aged 32 years.
- 93 John Upham, Junior, aged 7 years.
- 94 William Grane, aged 12.
- 95 Sarah Upham, aged 26.
- 96 Nathaniel Upham, aged 5 years.
- 97 Elizabeth Upham, aged 3 years.
- 98 Dorss Richard Wade of Simstuly Cop, aged 60.
- 99 Elizabeth Wade, his wife, aged 60 years.
- 100 Dinah, his daughter, aged 22
- 101 Henry Lush, his servant, aged 17 years.
- 102 Andrew Hallett, his servant, aged 28 years.
- 103 John Noble, husbandman, aged 13 years.
- 104 Robert Ruste, husbandman, aged 40 years. (On other sources listed as Huste)
- 105 John Woodcooke, aged 2 years. [Correction: should be 20 years]
- 106 Rich Porter, husbandman, aged 3 years. [Correction: should be 30 years]

JOHN PORTER,
Deputy Clarke to Edward Thoroughgood.

The list is slightly imperfect and some of the names are those of persons who did not remain permanently in Weymouth. William Kinge and family removed to Salem; and the Kings who are mentioned so much in Weymouth's history were the descendants of John King, who belonged to the Weston Colony.

In some cases there seems to be mistakes in the record, as in the case of Richard Porter, who is given as a husbandman, for how could a person be a husbandman at three years of age? One naturally asks the question does the figure 3 and 2 here and in other cases mean years, or that there were three of the name Rich Porter. If the latter is the meaning, then there are also two persons named John Woodcooke.

The proper explanation, I think, is that the "0" is left out and that the record should be 20 and 30, not 2 and 3.

Rev. Joseph Hull was for a time the minister of the town, and as the town was incorporated in 1635, that year was important in the history of the town, and it began then to have representatives to the General Court, and became a part of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

In the year 1635 and 1636 commissioners were appointed to set the boundary lines between Mount Wollaston and Weymouth, and the Fore River and Smelt Brook formed a part of that line, also the boundary between Weymouth and Bare Cove, now Hingham, and part of that line was Back River and Fresh River, and on a line with Plymouth Colony.

In September, 1635, Wessagusset was incorporated as a town under the name "Weymouth," and the first men to go as deputies to the General Court were William Reade, John Bursley and John Upham.

Correspondence October 2, 2002 passenger Ford (servant of Kingman)

01. John Ford Father of Andrew Ford was A Bond Servant to Henry Kingman Emigrated on 20 March 1636 on the Ship: The Blessing of Ipswich England.

02. Descendants of Andrew Ford of Weymouth, Massachusetts Part 1; the First Six Generations: Compiled by Elizabeth Cobb Stewart, Published by Capitol City, Press Montpelier, Vermont, 1968. Page 1. Reference Andrew Ford 1620-1693.

Seventh and Eight Generations: Compiled by Elizabeth Cobb Stewart 1983 and the Ninth and Tenth Generations: Compiled by Elizabeth Cobb Stewart.

03. Mrs. Eleanor M. Bamford's Ford Family Notes in the New York Genealogical and Biographical Record Volume 53. Page 160-181 April 1922.

04. In Search of Dr. John Perley Ford 1794-1869 His Life and Times, Early Allied Families, Ancestors, and Descendants. By Robert Wayne Ford, 1995, Publisher; Gateway Press, Baltimore, MD. Reference Andrew Ford Sr., 1620-1693.

05. The History of Weymouth, Massachusetts, Weymouth Historical Society, 1923 (4 Volumes).

06. The History of the Town of Abington, 1866 has a Section on Andrew Ford Pages 378-383.

07. A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England, 1860 Volume 2. Pages 182-184.

08. The Original List of Persons of Quality; who went from Great Britain to the American Plantations, 1600-1700, 1931, Pages 283-286.

09. 1642 Andrew's Birth date is established by the fact that he had to be Twenty-one or older to be a Landowner as Recorded in Weymouth, Massachusetts.

10. Married Ellinor Lovell in 1648 Daughter of Robert Lovell and Elizabeth
b. 1634 England. Emigrated With Her Parents on the Same Ship as John Ford Father of Andrew Ford.

11. Plymouth Deeds, Volume 3. Page 210. 20 Jul. 1683 the date of a Deed which Ellinor signed with her Mark and 25 Feb. 1693, the date of Andrew Ford Will Which does not include Ellinor Lovell-Ford his Wife.

12. Will of Robert Lovell Dated 3 April 1651 and Probated 25 June 1672 (History of Weymouth, Volume 3, page 392).

13. 3 May 1654 Andrew Ford was made a Freeman of the Massachusetts Bay Colony (Records of the Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, Ed. by Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, 1854, Volume 4. Part 1. Page 460).

14. 24 Nov. 1662 at the Annual Town Meeting Andrew Ford, James Lovell Were Among Four Men Chosen to Be Wardens for the Ensuing Year. (History of Weymouth, 1923, Volume 2, Page 511).

15. 29 Oct. 1678 show that Andrew Ford, Sr. "in Weymouth" Took the Oath of Allegiance to Charles II with His Sons, Andrew Jr., James, Nathaniel, Samuel, and Ebenezer (Records of Suffolk County Court 1671-1680, Part 2, Page 974, Colonial Society of Massachusetts, Publications, Volume 30, 1933).

16. 1664 in Addition to his land in Weymouth, Massachusetts Bay Colony. Andrew Ford Acquired Property in the Plymouth Colony to the South. Along with his Brother-in-Law, James Lovell. (Records of the Colony of New Plymouth in New England, Ed. by Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, Volume 2. Page 54, Volume 3. Page 182. Volume 4, Page 74, 82, 97, and 99, Volume 5. Page 5.).

17. 1668 Representatives of the Plymouth Court (Plymouth Colony Deed Volume 3, Page 128).

18. Andrew Ford was living in Weymouth, MA. 2 Feb. 1692. (Plymouth County, Deed Volume 3, Page 212).

19. Andrew Ford his Will Dated 25 Feb. 1693 Stated that he was Late of the Town of Weymouth now Resided in Hingham, MA. His Will Probated in Boston, MA. On 23 March 1693. (Suffolk County Probate Volume 13. Pages 146-147).
Jonathan Davidson

This list has at least some of the same immigrants reported to be on an unspecified ship on March 20, 1636. Unspecified Ship

Could the name of this unspecified ship be the "Marygold"?

As noted on the correspondence above under servant of Kingman - Jonathan Ford - the source - Descendants of Andrew Ford of Weymouth, Massachusetts Part 1; the First Six Generations: Compiled by Elizabeth Cobb Stewart, Published by Capitol City, Press Montpelier, Vermont, 1968. Page 1. Reference Andrew Ford 1620-1693 - states this ship is The Blessing of Ipswich England.

The sources I have state unspecified but the Mary Gould/Gold did make some sailings in 1635.

On some of the sources I have found with the Mary Gold, it lists some of the same passengers but not all. Since we are dealing with a combination of sources and not an actual "passenger list" we have to consider all possibilities.

The last email I received was on HOLBROOK. They are listed on both 1635 Mary Gold, 1636 Unspecified and the list of the Hull Company 1633.

I would doubt the whole family would travel from England in 1635, return to England and then return to MA in 1636. So I think the dates are the result of the year change in history.

Public Record Office document E190/876/1 - March the 30th 1635
In the Mary Gould of Weymouth [Marygold in modern use]
Edward Cuttanc Mr. for New England [Mr. for abbrev. of Master]
Thomas Holbrook for himself his wife & chyltren goods vall 00 00 00*
William Dullmer and his Companie vall' at 00 20 00**
Henry Rumford & his Companie goods vall 00 00 00
Henry Wade & his Companie goods vall at 00 00 00
Henry Dattant & Companie for a heiffer? Vall at 31 00 00
William Wallyams & his goods vall at 69 10 00
Robert Setshomb & Companie his goods vall at 02 00 00 April the 3? 1635

Correspondence January 5, 2002 regarding name of ship

I'd like to make a correction on the Rev. Joseph Hull ship. Several years ago I was able to discover (from research I contracted at the London Public Records office) the name of the ship on which the Rev. Joseph Hull and his colony came to America. It was not the "Mary Gould." I realize that Robert Charles Anderson, quite a noted New England authority, has proposed this as the name of the ship but I believe this to be incorrect and I'll be contacting Mr. Anderson about this as soon as I have the necessary time. I believe I have total proof that this name is incorrect and that I have the correct name which will be noted in a book I will be publishing.

Phyllis J. Hughes

Hull Family Association Genealogist & Journal Co-Editor

Correspondence February 6, 2002 regarding date

We appreciate the note below, this list was originally put on the website as 1633 and in re-reading the data is actually 1635.

I am sorry to have to inform you that the date you have for the embarkation of the Hull Company at Weymouth ENG on 20 March 1633 is incorrect. It is most unfortunate that Chamberlain did not catch his error on page 73 of Vol. I (see your reference.) I checked the referenced volume XXV of the NEHGR (it always pays to go back to source material) and found that the date was 1635, not 1633. There can be no doubt of this, as I looked at an image of the original in print, not a transcription. I agree that Chamberlain says 1633, as I have his original publication, but the date does not jibe with the facts concerning the influx of settlers to Weymouth.

I trust you will change your information at the Guild website.

Best regards, Gene Hubbard

Hull Family Association Journal, vol. 6, No. 2, 1995.

The Hull Family in America by Col. Weggant Hull, Hull Family Association.

Additional source for some of the 102 passengers travelling with Rev. Hull. "Joseph's brother George immigrated to New England in 1630 on the "Mary and John". Joseph followed him on March 20, 1635, leading a group of 102 settlers from Somerset, England to Weymouth, Mass. With Joseph and his family came three servants;

Judeth French (age 20), John Wood (age 20) and Robert Dabyn (age 28). Some of the families that accompanied Joseph Hull were; Bernard, Baber, Joyner, Jesop, Taber, Whitmark, Read, Bickewell, Allen, Kingman, King, Holbrooke, Dibble, Lovell, Hollard, Martyn, Sheppard, Upham, Wade, Husste, Woodcooke and Porter.

The group settled in Weymouth, Mass. On July 8, 1635 Joseph Hull was installed as the first pastor of the Weymouth Church. He took the oath of Freeman on September 2, 1635." other sources for this list are at: Newsweek Education Program and at New England and also at English America Settlers

From Vol. I, History of Weymouth Massachusetts in four volumes [1923] published by the WEYMOUTH HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Wright and Potter Printing Company, Boston.

Contributed and transcribed by Sheila Tate a member of the Immigrant Ships Transcribers Guild
6 June 2000

From [Rev Joseph Hull.htm](#)

Little is known of Richard Hull, other than he was the grandfather of the emigrant, Rev. Joseph Hull. Richard was of Crewkerne, Somerset, England and was born in 1521. He died there circa 1559. Sometime before 1552, he married a woman named Alice. Alice was born about 1533 and died sometime after Richard.

Richard had at least one son, Thomas, father of Rev. Joseph. Not much is known about Thomas. He was born circa 1552 and was buried December 29, 1636 in Crewkerne, Somerset, England. On January 11, 1572/3 at Crewkerne, he married Joane Pyssing or Peson, daughter of John & Margery (____) Pyssing. Joane was born about 1554 and was buried October 30, 1629.

Rev. Joseph Hull, born in 1595 at Crewkerne, was the colonist and founder of what in later years became known as the Mariner-Quaker branch of the Hull family in America. History seldom records the events of childhood, as they are considered in most cases to be too commonplace to be worthy of note. The early life of Joseph Hull was no exception to this rule, so it can only be surmised that his childhood days were spent in a manner then common in the households of large families living in the quiet English countryside.

Joseph was educated at St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, from which he received his Bachelor of Arts degree at graduation November 14, 1614. During the five years immediately following, he studied theology, serving meantime as a teacher and curate under his elder brother, William Hull, vicar of Colyton in Devonshire. On April 14, 1621, having been ordained a clergyman of the Church of England, he was duly instituted rector of Northleigh, diocese of Exeter, which was the scene of his labors for eleven years.

In 1632 Rev. Joseph Hull resigned his rectorship at Northleigh and is thought to have returned to the vicinity of Crewkerne. During this rectorship he was married and three children were born of this union. Strange as it may seem, no record has been discovered of the marriage, the maiden name of his wife, or the date of her death, but it is not impossible to consider that the latter occurred at about the time of his resignation, and may have been the reason for it. Just how the next three years were spent by Rev. Joseph Hull is only a matter of conjecture, but during this period he married for a second time. Again there is no record of the marriage, but we do find that his wife bore the given name of Agnes.

At Crewkerne, he gathered a company of 106 souls, who, on March 20, 1635, set sail with him from the harbor of Weymouth, bound for New England. This company arrived in Boston on the 6th of May of that year. Governor Winthrop's Official Journal, under date of July 8th of that year, contains the following entry: "At this court Wessagusset was made a plantation and Mr. Hull, a minister of England, and twenty-one families with him allowed to sit down there." The arrival of Hull's Colony at Wessagusset doubled its population, and the plantation was soon created a full-fledged town, invested with municipal rights, rechristened Weymouth and allowed representation in the General Court. Here, too, a church was gathered from the members of this company and others

from Boston and Dorchester. On the 8th of July at the age of forty, Rev. Joseph Hull was installed as its first pastor and on the 2nd of the following September he took the oath as a Freeman of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Some of the Puritans living in the neighborhood looked with disfavor on this church and it was not long before dissension arose within it.

He was the political and religious opponent of Governor Winthrop, apparently siding more with the Anglicans than Puritans. If he was of a contentious nature, as some claim he was, it is undoubtedly true that he only contended for what he believed to be right; for his was a moving spirit - the spirit of the pioneer, seeking new fields to conquer, and going forth and preaching the word of God according to his interpretations and the dictates of his own conscience. In less than a year, Joseph relinquished his charge and withdrew when the church called the Rev. Thomas Jenner of Roxbury to be their pastor. He now turned his attention to civil affairs, but apparently the spirit of the pioneer was strong within him as he received on the 12th of June 1636 a grant of land in Nantasket represented that town twice as a Deputy in the General Court of Massachusetts in September of 1638 and March of 1639. On the 5th of May 1639 it is recorded in Hobart's Journal that Mr. Hull preached his farewell sermon. Whether this took place at Weymouth or Hingham is not stated.

Joseph and his family moved in 1639 to Plymouth Colony, and there founded the present town of Barnstable, at a place called by the Indians, Mattakeese. As a part of the July, 1939 tercentenary celebration of the founding of the town, a memorial tablet was dedicated calling attention to Hull's role in the town's founding and marking the site of his home there. The rock still stands in the middle of the highway, from which he preached, surrounded by his armed parishioners.

Plymouth Colony was, however, not much more congenial for a man of his political and religious sentiments than the Massachusetts Bay Colony. His name appears as one of the first two deputies for the town of Barnstable in the records of the General Court of Plymouth at the June 3rd session. Whether Mr. Hull actually attended or did not attend the Court at that time cannot be ascertained from the court records. While he and Thomas Dimmock constituted the Barnstable committee, it is very likely that neither attended, as both made their oaths at the session on the 3rd of December 1639, when Joseph Hull was admitted a Freeman. In 1640, his name appears on the Barnstable list of "Men able to bear Arms."

Tradition credits Rev. Joseph Hull with having preached the first sermon within the town of Barnstable, in spite of the fact that Rev. Stephen Batchelder was in the vicinity as early as 1636. On the 11th of October 1639, Rev. John Lathrop arrived in Barnstable with his church from Scituate and on the 31st of that month a "Day of Humiliation" was observed, followed on the 11th of December 1639 by the celebration of the first Day of Thanksgiving within the town. After extended religious services the company broke into three sections, one of which dined at the house of Rev. Joseph Hull. Apparently Joseph made no effort to perform any ministerial functions after the arrival of Mr. Lathrop. Undoubtedly these two men were of very different natures and temperament, Hull being

aggressive and of a roaming nature, while Lathrop appears to have been extremely strong-minded. Whether any dissension arose between them or not is not a matter of record, but about a year later Joseph Hull moved into the adjoining town of Yarmouth, where, at the request of some of the residents, he served them in a ministerial capacity. In so doing he neglected to secure the approval of the Barnstable church, and for this act was excommunicated on the 1st of May 1641.

While Joseph was in the Plymouth Colony he engaged in the business of cattle raising, and not unlike some clerics who turn to business affairs, did not have his ventures crowned with financial success. He was the defendant in a number of actions for trespass, and it is interesting to note that in all but one of these actions, the constable attached two of Mr. Hull's steers. This might lead to the conclusion that his cattle were highly desired by those who initiated the suits.

The Separatist party increased, the opening of the civil war in England checked immigration in 1639, and Joseph and his political friends were left in a hopeless minority. After serving the Yarmouth church for a little over a year he began to journey afield, preaching the Word from place to place in the Colonies. In 1642 on the 7th of March, the General Court at Plymouth issued a warrant directing his arrest should he attempt to exercise his ministerial duties within the Plymouth Colony, and described him in the warrant as an excommunicated minister. There is no evidence that this warrant was ever served, for no return appears to have been made of it, and only four days later his wife was re-admitted to the church in Barnstable. "Our Sister Hull renewed her covenant, renouncing her joining at Yarmouth and confessed her evil in so doing, with sorrow." To cap the climax, he himself was re-admitted to the Barnstable church on the 10th of August 1643 "having acknowledged his sin."

A few months prior to this, however, he had journeyed as far afield as the Episcopal Colony of Sir Ferdinando Gorges in Maine, where he later settled. Here at Accomenticus (now York, Maine) he was minister.

A "Church-Chapel" was also erected by the inhabitants of the Isles of Shoals on Hog Island for a congregation of which the records say Rev. Joseph Hull was the minister. Here he remained until 1653, when the Massachusetts Bay Colony subjected the provinces of Maine to their jurisdiction and Joseph again felt the power of his old enemies on the Bay. A sound Puritan minister, Mr. Brock, was sent to supersede him, and shortly afterward, Joseph returned to England where he was settled at St. Buryan, Cornwall, and remained there for ten years, at which time he was ejected from the parish. In the same year he returned to the Colonies and settled at Oyster River, now Durham, New Hampshire, from which he shortly thereafter removed to the Isle of Shoals, where he continue his ministry until his death on the 19th of November 1665.

His estate was valued at 52 pounds, 5 shillings and 5 pence—10 pounds of which was put down for books, and 20 pounds as due him from the Isles of Shoals for his ministry.

From [**JOSEPH HULL.htm**](#)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Rev. Joseph Hull (1595–1665) led a company of 106 which sailed from England to Massachusetts in 1635 and was known as the Hull Colony.

Hull was born in Crewkerne, Somerset and graduated from Oxford in 1614. He was ordained in 1619, and served as teacher, curate and minister of Colyton, Devonshire. He became disaffected from the Church of England, and was expelled from the church in 1635.

He led his congregation to what is now Weymouth, MA. Apparently his “liberal views” led to his dismissal from his parish, and he moved to Hingham, where he served as its representative in the General Court (Massachusetts legislature). He was the political and religious opponent of Gov. John Winthrop, with the “very contentious” Hull apparently siding more with the Anglicans than the Puritan governor. Winthrop eventually expelled Hull from the colony.

Hull moved to Plymouth Colony, and then to Barnstable. A memorial tablet was dedicated there in 1939 (the 300th anniversary of the town’s founding) marking the site of his home there, and the rock from which he preached still stands in the middle of the highway there.

Hull came into disfavor in Plymouth Colony. He moved to Yarmouth, MA, and later to Accominticus (present-day York), Maine, becoming minister there. However, a Puritan minister was sent there to replace him, and he returned to England. He remained there for a decade, when he was ejected from the parish. He returned to America, settling at the Isle of Shoals in New Hampshire, where he preached until his death in 1665.

From [**Rev Hull Notes.htm**](#)

Notes for Rev. Joseph HULL / Page 322 & 35726

Rev. Joseph Hull was a towering independent religious leader who was neither Pilgrim nor Puritan. His brother, Richard, is also our ancestor. Rev. Hull was a minister, colonist and (in later years) became the founder of what is known as the Mariner-Quaker branch of the Hull family in America. Joseph was educated at St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, England, and received his B.A. degree upon graduation on 14 Nov 1614. For the next five years, he studied theology and served as a teacher and curate under his elder brother, William Hull, vicar of Colyton in Devonshire.

On 14 April 1621, having been ordained a clergyman of the Church of England, he Rev. Joseph was duly instituted as rector of Northleigh, diocese of Exeter. He labored there eleven years, and, finding himself out of accord with the ecclesiastical authority over him (there are records to show this), he voluntarily resigned. He moved his family to

Crewkerne, and after gathering a company of 106 souls, set sail on 20 March 1635 from Weymouth harbor for the shores of New England.

The shipping list of names was lost for 235 years. It contained the names, occupations and ages of this company of adventurers, which became known in New England history as "Hull's Colony."

1635: May. Rev. Joseph Hull and company of 106 persons reached New England, and in July were allowed to "sit down at Wessagusset," now Weymouth, Massachusetts.
1636 or 1637: He moved to Nantasket, then a part of Hingham, was twice elected Deputy to Central Court.

1639: Preached his farewell sermon at Weymouth in May. Settled at Barnstable, on land granted to him, and founded the town in June. Thanksgiving service held there in his house in November. Was one of the first two Deputies to the General Court elected from Barnstable and took his seat in December.

1640: His name appears on the Barnstable list of "Men able to bear Arms." On 14 April he invested "Bro. Moe into office of Teacher."

1641: Moved to Yarmouth. Was excommunicated for braking communion with Barnstable Church and joining himself with a company at Yarmouth to be their pastor, contrary to the advice and council of the Church of Barnstable. Preached also to a congregation at York several times during the year. A "Church-Chapel was also erected by the inhabitants of the Isles of Shoals on Hog Island for a congregation of which the records say, Rev. Joseph Hull was the minister.

1642: 7 March. It was ordered at a session of the General Court "that a warrant shall be directed to the Constable of Yarmouth to apprehend Mr. Joseph Hull (if he do either exercise his ministry amongst them or administer the Seals), to bring him before the next magistrate, to find sufficient sureties for his appearance at the next General Court, to answer his doings (being an excommunicant)."

1643: The Barnstable records state that Rev. Joseph Hull acknowledged his sin and was again received. "Our Sister Hull renewed her covenant, renouncing her joining at Yarmouth and confessed her evil in so doing, with sorrow." Before the end of the year he moved with his family to Yorke, Maine.

1644: Nantasket was made a town and named "Hull," in the honor of Rev. Joseph Hull.

1652: He returned to England and was given the living at St. Burien in Cornwall, where he remained about ten years.

1662: He came again to New England and settled at Oyster River where he had considerable trouble with the Quakers.

1665: 19 November. Joseph Hull died intestate at Isles of Shoals, leaving an estate valued at 52 pounds, 5 shillings and 5 pence -- 10 pounds of which was put down for books, and 20 pounds as due him from the Isle of Shoals for his ministry.

In 1863 Mr. Oliver Hull published a "Book of the Hull's," but as the shipping list mentioned above had not as yet come to light, he was unable to trace his ancestors back of Tristram Hull, who it is now known, was none other than the second son of the Rev. Joseph Hull.

Soon after the original shipping list was copied and published in America, Col. Robert B. Hull, U.S.A. retired and living in New York City, prepared a sketch of the life and times of his ancestor, the Rev. Joseph Hull. This sketch lay in manuscript form for many years. Col. Hull died in 1891, and seven years later Mr. James W. Hull had printed for private distribution a small edition of this exhaustive and carefully prepared sketch, which makes a booklet of 32 pages.

It is stated in the Narragansett Historical Register, Vol. I, page 145, that the first wife of Rev. Joseph Hull was named Joanna Coffin.

THIS STATEMENT IS INCORRECT.

The Hull Family in America was compiled in 1912 by Col. Weygant and a group of individuals who formed the first Hull Family in America in 1905. These researchers' compiled data received from relatives, records and family genealogies. This HFA contained three main divisions: descendants of George Hull, descendants of Joseph Hull and descendants of Richard Hull.

Years later, another researcher, David D. Boatman, took Weygant's compilation of information on Rev. Joseph Hull and continued to fill in the blanks and add new generations of descendants.

>>> **Joanna follows** <<<

From [Joanna's family.htm](#)

An extract from the website

<http://www.usgennet.org/usa/topic/newengland/savage/bk1/309-322.htm>

A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England, Before 1692

Volume #1, Pgs 309 - 322

Burrington - Buttels

By James Savage

As the extracted text is virtually unreadable, note that it can be viewed at the source site; scroll down to:

BURSLEY, BURSLEM, or BURSLIN, JOHN, an early sett. at Weymouth reckon

From ***Find a Grave added by Linda Mac 9 May 2009.htm***

Find a Grave Memorial# 36891179

Rev. Joseph Hull married (1) by about 1620 _____

She died before he came from Broadway, Somersetshire to Massachusetts Bay in 1635 with their children & his second wife.

(On 20 March 1634/5, "Joseph Hall of Somerset, a minister, aged 40 years, Agnis Hall his wife aged 25 years, Joane Hall his daughter aged 15 years, Joseph Hall his son aged 13 years, Tristram his son aged 11 years, Elizabeth Hall his daughter aged 7 years, Temperance his daughter aged 9 years, Grissell Hull his daughter aged 5 years, Dorothy Hall his daughter aged 3 years, Judeth French his servant aged 20 years, John Wood his servant aged 20 years, [and] Rob[er]t Dabyn his servant aged 28 years" were enrolled at Weymouth as passengers for New England on the Marygould).

The family first settled in Weymouth; then moved to Hingham by 1638, Barnstable in 1639, Yarmouth in 1641, York in 1643, and finally Oyster River, Isles of Shoals.

They had 7 children: Joanna BURSLEY DAVIS, Joseph, Tristram, Temperance Bickford, Elizabeth Heard, Griselda, & Dorothy Kent.

On 8 July 1635, Gov. John Winthrop reported that "[a]t this Court, Wessaguscus was made a plantation & Mr. Hull, a minister in England, & 21 families with him allowed to set down there." On 8 July 1635, "[t]here is leave granted to 21 families to sit down at Wessaguscus, viz: [blank]."

From **Hull and Bursley Biography.htm**

The Bangor Historical Magazine, 6. 7-9, 1891, pages 129-30 give a biography of Joanna Hull and John Bursley:

They married and settled in Barnstable.

Bursley was a Planter of the older generation who had been at Weymouth as early as 1628. In 1635 Bursley was elected to the General Court from Weymouth. He moved from Barnstable to Exeter, New Hampshire in 1643 and to Kittery, Maine in 1647.

He had a fishing station in Maine. He got into some trouble with the authorities and, not being a Puritan, was rather violent in threats against them when the General Court of Massachusetts in 1652 took possession of Maine; however, in November of that year he, along with 41 others, acknowledged the jurisdiction of Massachusetts Bay Colony.

In 1653-4 he returned to Barnstable, where all his children had been born. Joanna re-married Dolar Davis.

From ***The Hulls the Bursley's and the Dimmocks.htm***

John Bursley was a freeman with the Massachusetts Bay colony in 1631.

In 1636 he was a Weymouth deputy for the colony court. He lived in Weymouth and Dorchester and in 1643 served under Lieut. Thomas Dimmock in the Barnstable militia.

His wife Joanna was the daughter of the Rev. Hull who settled Barnstable with Thomas Dimmock, and their daughter, Joanna Bursley, later married the son of Thomas Dimmock, Ensign Shubael Dimmock.

(History and Genealogy of One Line of Descent from Captain Edward Johnson, by Alfred Johnson, page 192.)

From ***New England Families page 1183 Google Books.htm***

Joseph was one of four brothers; three came to America.

Joseph matriculated from St. Mary's, Oxford at age 17, on 12 May 1612; he became rector at Northleigh, Exeter, Devonshire on 14 April 1621.

In 1632 he resigned; on 20 March 1634 he sailed for Boston with his second wife, Agnes, seven children, three servants and over 100 colonists, arriving 6 May.