

The 17th-Century Great Migration to New England and Beyond
Conventicles, Companies, Congregations, Dispersal
Class 3: Yeomen's Companies and Extended Family Companies
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THE BRUE FAMILY LEARNING CENTER
AmericanAncestors.
by NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

Meet today's presenter



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OVERVIEW

- **Presentation** (60 mins.)
 - Yeomen Companies
 - Extended Family Companies
- **Q&A** (30 mins.)

Yeomen Companies

- A group of self-selecting migrating families led by an affluent yeoman (rural) or tradesman (urban).
- Comparable to a Clerical Company except for the occupation of the leader.
- Not all families need to be genealogically related, although some or many may be.
- Not all need to migrate in the same year, and some may come earlier than the leader (chain migration).
- From one parish or a cluster of neighboring parishes.

Thomas Oliver I

- From Thorpe Achurch, Northamptonshire:
 - Thomas Oliver, 1632, Boston
 - Edmund Quincy, 1633, Boston
 - Thomas Meakins, 1633, Boston
 - Elizabeth Woodroffe, 1633, Boston
 - Christopher Peake, 1634, Roxbury

Thomas Oliver II

- Robert Browne was born about 1550, took his BA at Cambridge in 1573, and by the early 1580s was showing signs of being a separatist.
- He evaded serious punishment because he was distantly related to William Cecil, Lord Burghley, Elizabeth's chief minister.
- He departed for the continent in 1581. "Browne's group was the first Puritan company to emigrate as a church."
- In 1583 Browne and part of his group moved to Scotland.
- He was back in England by 1585, when he ostensibly conformed, and in 1591 he was made rector of Thorpe Achurch.

Thomas Oliver III

- Despite his alleged conformity, for the rest of his life Browne engaged in typically puritan nonconformist acts.
- In 1604 and 1605, Browne was forced to sign the Three Articles, but he continued in his minor nonconformist acts.
- By 1615 he had been suspended again.
- In 1616 a schism arose at Thorpe Achurch, in which a faction led by Thomas Oliver took control of the church. This seems to have been a dispute between two different flavors of puritanism.
- In 1626 Browne regained control of the church and remained in that position until his death in 1633.

Thomas Oliver IV

- Thomas Oliver was born about 1575 and married for the first time in 1600 at Lilford, adjacent to Thorpe Achurch.
- He and his first wife had four children baptized at Lilford between 1601 and 1608.
- He then disappears fro the records until 1617. During these years his first wife died, he married again and had three more children.
- In 1617 he begins to appear in records at Thorpe Achurch, having five more children baptized there between 1617 and 1623.
- The split in the Thorpe Achurch church arose at the same time as the reappearance of Thomas Oliver there.

Thomas Oliver V

- When Browne regained control of the church, Oliver and others of his faction refused to attend services at Thorpe Achurch, as a result of which they were brought before the church court.
- In 1632 Oliver chose to migrate to New England, settling at Boston, the first of his company to do so.
- Almost immediately he was chosen ruling elder at Boston church, although he does not seem to have been known to any other church members.
- WHAT IS THE EXPLANATION FOR THIS?

Thomas Oliver VI

- County of Origin for Boston Residents, 1630-1640

Lincolnshire	36
Suffolk	33
London	21
Essex	21
Northamptonshire	12
Middlesex	9
Norfolk	6

Walter Haynes I

- About 20 passenger ships in 1638 [Winthrop].
- Two port lists of passengers survive:
 - *Confidence* from Southampton
 - *Bevis* from Southampton
- Limited data exists for two other ships:
 - *Diligent* from Ipswich (Cushing list of Hingham settlers)
 - *Martin* (will of passenger who died at sea)

Walter Haynes II

The List of the Names of the Passeng^{rs} Intended for New England in the good shipp the Confidence of London of C. C. tonnes, John Jobson, M^r And thus by vertue of the Lord Treas^{rs} warr^t of the xjth of April, 1638. Southampton, 24th April, 1638.

Ages. Walter Hayne of Sutton Man- difield* in the County of Wilts <i>Lennen weauer</i> 55 Eliz: Hayne <i>his wife</i> Thomas Hayne } <i>their sonnes</i> John Hayne } <i>vnder xvj</i> Josias Hayne } <i>years of age.</i> Suffrance Hayne } <i>their</i> Mary Hayne } <i>daughters</i>	John Blanford } <i>their</i> 27 John Riddet } <i>seruants</i> 26 Rich Bidcombe } 16 ————— Peter Noyce of Penton in the County of South ^t <i>yeoman</i> 47 Thomas Noyce <i>his sonne</i> 15 Eliz: Noyce <i>his daughter</i>
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The Founders of New England: Originally Collected and Published in the New England Historic and Genealogical Register by Samuel G. Drake (NEHGS: rept 2012), p. 37

Walter Haynes III

- 24 families
- 9 settled in Sudbury
- 2 settled in Watertown
- 4 settled in Salisbury
- 5 settled in Newbury
- 3 settled in Hingham
- 1 settled in Boston

Walter Haynes IV

Mr Noyes 1	05	00	0	Peter Noyes	02	10	0
John Waterman	05	00	0	anie bent	05	00	0
Nicholas Noyes	05	00	0	Eizabeth plemen	05	00	0
Dorsey Noyes	05	00	0	Richard barnes	02	10	0
Ainslie Noyes	05	00	0	agnis Blanchet	05	00	0
William Street	05	00	0				
					50	00	0
Rec^d in pt for the fraught of goods for							
John Waterman	2	10	0				
4 hds fraught	03	0	0	mele	10	19	0
4 ferkines	00	10	0	Butter	04	19	0
4 kiderkines	01	00	0	Licores	02	00	0
1 barrill	00	10	0				
3 packes 3 barilles	01	10	0		17	18	0
2 chesta	02	00	0		50	00	0
	08	10	0		08	10	0
				10 passengers	76	08	0
Rec^d this 12th of Aprill 1639 of M^r Peter Noyes the sum							
of fifty pounds for his one and fiftieyes passage to				£ s d			
New England				50 00 0			
Rec^d more for fraught of goods				08 10 0			
Rec^d more for mele and 4 ferkines of Buter and 2 cases				17 18 0			
of Licores				76 08 0			

p mee FFRA: NORTON.
[From the Middlesex County Court Files.]

The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 32:410

Walter Haynes V

Walter Haynes VI

- Walter Haynes, 55, Sutton Mandeville, Wiltshire [10]
- John Goodenow, 42, Semley, Wiltshire [4]
- Edmund Goodenow, 27, Dunhead, Wiltshire [5]
- Thomas Goodenow, 30, Shaftesbury, Dorset [4]
- William Kerley, Ashmore, Dorset [1]
- <Edmund Kerley, Ashmore, Dorset [1]>
- <Edmund Moores, Kingston Magna, Dorset [1]>

Walter Haynes VII

- Caversham, Oxfordshire
- Three to Hingham
 - John Benson
 - Thomas Jones
 - Martha Wilder
- Three to Newbury
 - John Ilsley
 - John Stevens
 - William Stevens
- One to Salisbury
 - William Ilsley

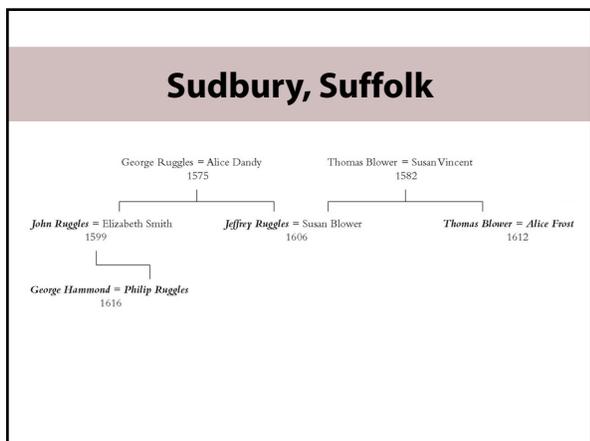
Review

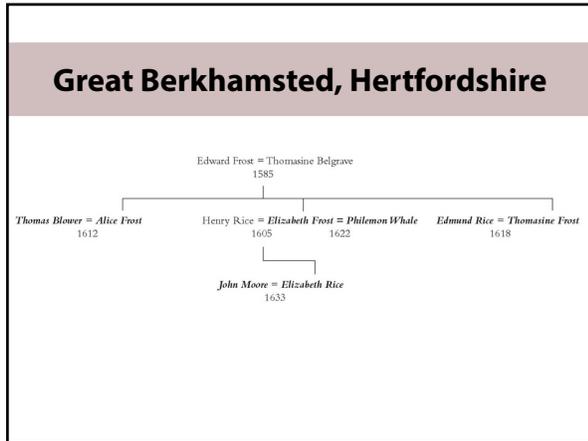
- Top-down companies, 1620-1633
 - Gentleman's Companies
 - Merchant Companies
- Bottom-up companies, 1633-1640
 - Clerical Companies
 - Yeomen Companies

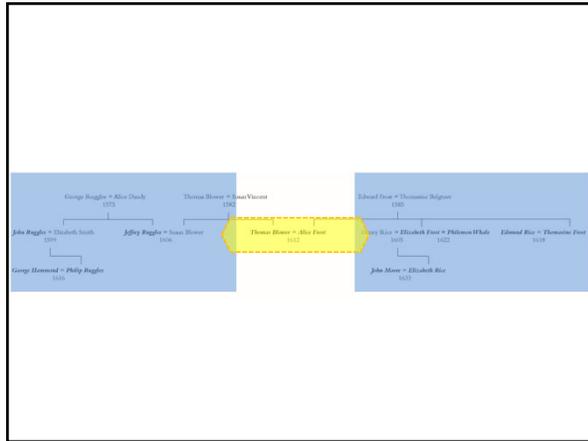


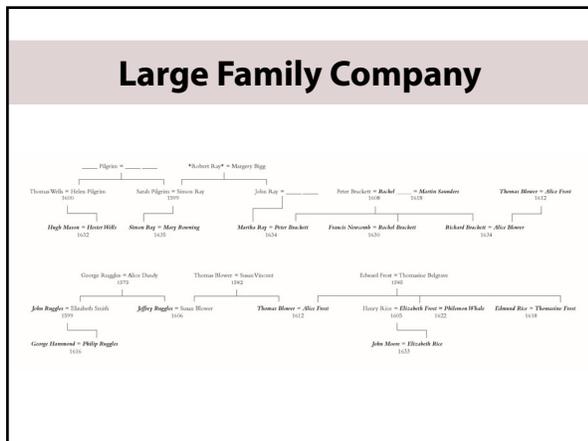
Extended Family Companies

- An Extended Family Company comprises all those individual immigrants who can trace a genealogical connection to all others in the company, no matter how distantly related, whether by consanguinity or by affinity.
- Any Extended Family Company can share members with any of the other four types of companies.
- Extended Family Companies frequently share members with two or more companies of other types, forming larger networks.









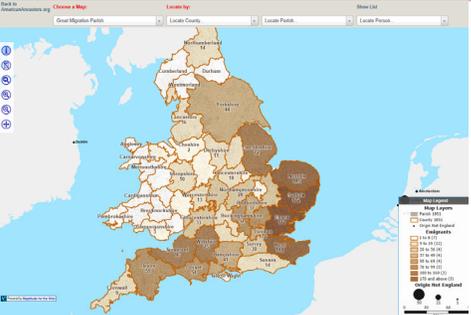
Sudbury, Suffolk VI

- John Wilson Clerical Company, Part I
 - John Wilson, 1630, Boston [WF 678-83]
 - William Baulston, 1630, Boston [WF 97-102]
 - Henry Gosnall, 1630, Boston [WF 337-38]
 - George Hammond, 1630, Boston [WF 576]
 - Jeffrey Ruggles, 1630, Boston [WF 572-74]
 - John Ruggles, 1630, Boston [WF 574-77]
 - William Waterbury, 1630, Boston [WF 665-67]

Sudbury, Suffolk VII

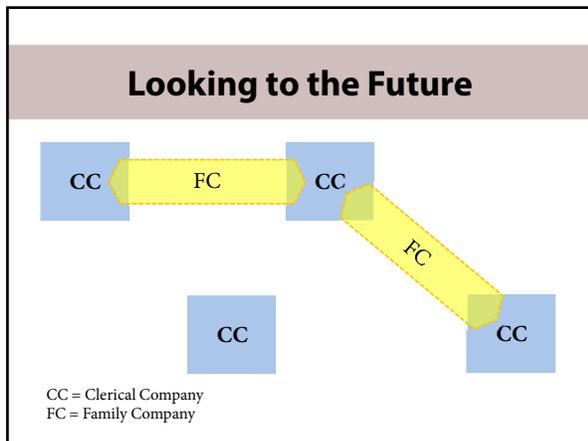
- John Wilson Clerical Company, Part II
 - Richard Brackett, 1632, Boston [GMB 203-6]
 - Thomas Blower, 1635, Boston [GM 2:1:338-40]
 - Francis Newcomb, 1635, Boston [GM 2:5:242-45]
 - Martin Sanders, 1635, Boston [GM 2:6:171-76]
 - Peter Brackett, 1639, Brackett [NEHGR 155:279-94].

Alford, Lincolnshire I









Unexplained: Dorking, Surrey

- William Mullins, 1620, Plymouth
- Peter Brown, 1620, Plymouth
- John Brown, 1632, Duxbury
- Christopher Hussey, 1633, Lynn
- William Bassett, 1635, Lynn
- Hugh Burt, 1635, Lynn
- Stockdale Coddington, 1641, Roxbury

Last of the Arithmetic I

- Of the total of 20,000 immigrants, about 2000 were fishermen and others without puritan connections.
- Some overlap between latter group on the one hand and Merchant's and Gentleman's Companies on the other.
- Merchant's and Gentleman's Companies together much fewer than Clerical and Yeoman Companies together.
- Unknown number of "lone wolves."
- At a guess, no more than 5,000 combined non-puritans, "lone wolves," Merchant Companies, and Gentleman's Companies.

Last of the Arithmetic II

- Last week we estimated that there may have been about 5,000 in perhaps fifty to seventy-five Clerical Companies.
- We are left then with about 10,000 individuals who came as part of Yeomen Companies.
- Yeomen Companies were probably somewhat smaller than Clerical Companies, say 25 individuals.
- This would imply about 400 Yeomen Companies.
- The completion of the GMSP will test this hypothesis.







