



Great Migration Begins: Immigrants to N.E. 1620-1633, Vols. I-III Page(s) :1982 Volume : Vol. 1-3

1982

*The Great Migration Begins*

habitants dated 9 January 1633/4 and January 1635/6 [ChTR 10, 15]. On 10 February 1634/5 he signed the agreement creating the office of selectman [ChTR 13].

Pope claims that Whitehand removed to Woburn and was a proprietor there in 1641, but there is no entry for him in Woburn records, and in his 1646 sale of land he still calls himself of Charlestown.

Since no record of George Whitehand is seen in New England after 1646, he may have returned to England, or removed to some other colony.

**THOMAS WIGGIN**

**ORIGIN:** Unknown

**MIGRATION:** 1630

**FIRST RESIDENCE:** Piscataqua

**REMOVES:** Squamscott

**RETURN TRIPS:** To England 1632, and back to Salem 10 November 1633 in the *James* [WJ 1:137]

**OCCUPATION:** Agent.

**CHURCH MEMBERSHIP:** Presumably admitted to Hampton church by 1641 (baptisms of children that year).

**FREEMAN:** Although there is no record of freemanship for Thomas Wiggins, he must have been admitted to that condition to hold the many Massachusetts Bay offices that he did.

**EDUCATION:** He wrote letters to Downing and others.

**OFFICES:** Governor of Piscataqua (Dover), 1633 [NHPP 1:119]. Associate, October 1652 [NHPP 40:92]. Magistrate, October 1650, 26 August 1657, 26 June 1660, 25 June 1661, 7 August 1661, 30 June 1663 [NHPP 40:58, 135, 143, 155, 164, 178]. Arbiter, 25 June 1656 [NHPP 40:124]. Grand jury, 1665 [NHPP 40:213]. Commissioner at Piscataqua, 10 December 1641 [MBCR 1:345].

**ESTATE:** On 26 November 1632 the Council for New England reported that "Sir Christopher Garner [Gardiner], Knight, Capt. Wiggins, and Mr. Delbordge of Ba[rn]staple, desired patents of several places in New England, which was note denied them" (but no grants were made at this time, as the Great Seal was in the hands of the Earl of Warwick, who was not present at this meeting) [Council NE 113].

In the division of the Squamscott Patent on 14 May 1656 "Capt. Thomas Wiggins & partners" received "eight share and one quarter," being one-third of the whole patent [NEHGR 24:264-69]. On 18 November 1658 Capt. Thomas Wiggins "one of our honored magistrates" deeded to Capt. Richard Walderne and Thomas Lake, both of Boston,

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*Thomas Wiggin*

1983

merchants, a portion of the Squamscot Patent [NEHGR 126:234-36; see also NHPLR 11:110-11].

On 25 April 1662 "Thomas Wiggins of Squamscutt in Pascattaq[ua] River in New England & Thomas Wiggin Junior of Dover in New England" sold to Captain Walter Barefoote of Dover "all our right, title and interest of & in the one-half of a sawmill work lying & being situate upon the River of Cocheco within the town of Dover," with one-half of all the appurtenances, including one-half of six hundred acres granted them by the town of Dover and one-half of two hundred acres granted to "Tho[mas] Wiggins Senior" by the General Court, near Sandy Point [NHPLR 3:86a-86b].

On 21 March 1662/3 "Thomas Wiggin of Quamscot in New England Senior do hereby own & acknowledge my son Thomas Wiggins now resident in Dover in New England aforesaid to be my real servant & agent for & until the time of his marriage & accordingly shall own & take a course to satisfy what debts he hath made in the time of my employment & until the time aforesaid" [NHPLR 3:156b].

In his will, dated 16 June 1664 and proved in 1666, "Thomas Wiggin of Quamscott" bequeathed to "my loving wife Katherin" household goods and clothing; "my son Andrew Wiggins" to pay "unto his mother" £5 or a good cow of like value, he to have a scarlet suit and coat, otherwise "my said wife" to have it; to "my said wife" my gelding; to "my son Thomas Wiggins" a flagon and voider [tray or basket] and clothes; to "my daughter Mary" a cupboard with drawers "which I formerly promised her"; to "my said wife" cloth and debts and residue, she to be executrix; "loving friends Sam: Haines & Elias Stileman" overseers [NHPP 31:77-78].

**BIRTH:** About 1592 (aged about forty-one years at marriage).

**DEATH:** After 29 March 1666 (when his son deposes as "Jr." [GDMNH 752, citing an unknown source]) and before the end of 1666 (probate of will).

**MARRIAGE:** (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (he is called widower in his 1633 marriage license).

(2) St. Margaret, New Fish Street, London, by license dated 11 July 1633 "Catherine Whiteing," born about 1601 (aged about thirty-two years at marriage) [NEHGR 100:336].

**CHILDREN:**

With second wife

- i ANDREW, b. about 1635 (aged sixty-five in August 1700 [GDMNH 751, citing an unknown source]), bp. Hampton 26 September 1641 [HampVR 1:4]; m. Hampton 11 June 1659 Hannah Bradstreet [HampVR 1:73], daughter of SIMON BRADSTREET.

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1984

*The Great Migration Begins*

- ii MARY, b. say 1638; bp. Hampton 26 September 1641 [HampVR 1:4]; m. (1) by about 1664 George Veasey; m. (2) Hampton 7 October 1673 Capt. William Moore [HampVR 1:76] (on 23 August 1673 "Andrew Wiggin of Squamscott ... with the consent of Hannah my now wife" conveyed to William Moore of Exeter "one tract or parcel of land formerly made over but yet never fully conveyed unto George Veasy late of exeter deceased" [NHPLR 6:274]).
- iii THOMAS, b. about 1640 (aged twenty-six in March 1666, aged forty-two in November 1684, aged sixty in August 1700 [GDMNH 752, citing unknown sources]), bp. Hampton 26 September 1641 [HampVR 1:4]; m. by 1665 Sarah Barefoot (named in her brother Capt. Walter Barefoot's will [NHPP 31:322; see also NHPLR 3:65a]).

**ASSOCIATIONS:** Catherine (Whiting) Wiggin was the sister of Major William Whiting of Hartford, Connecticut. On 2 April 1646, in a codicil to his will, he bequeathed to "my sister Wiggin" £5 and to "each of her children" £3 [Manwaring 1:41].

At Court 10 September 1645 John "Awlte" and Remembrance his wife sued Capt. Thomas Wiggin for wages due to his wife before she came to Pascataquack, New England. Henry Tybbets witnessed that her time of service "did begin the first of March before she came to New England" [NHPP 40:18].

**COMMENTS:** He witnessed delivery of the Vines patent 25 June 1630 [YLR 1:2:8], and the Hilton patent on 7 July 1631 [NEHGR 24:266].

Thomas Wiggin was a great friend of Winthrop and Massachusetts Bay and an opponent of the Gorges and Mason interests. On 30 August 1632 he wrote a most informative letter to "his worthy friend Master Downinge" from Bristol describing the infamy of Sir Christopher Gardner [MHSC 3:8:320]. He wrote another letter to Sir John Cooke, His Majesty's Secretary, dated 19 November 1632, describing the rich resources in New England and the manner of the planters, saying

for the plantation in Mattachusetts, the English there being about 2000 people, young and old, are generally most industrious and fit for such a work, having in three years done more in building and planting than others have done in seven times that space, and with at least ten times less expense [MHSC 3:8:322-23].

Edward Howes wrote to John Winthrop Jr. from London on 25 March 1633 saying "[t]here are honest men about to buy out the Bristol men's plantation in Pascataque, and do purpose to plant there five hundred good people before Michelmas next. Captain Wiggin is the chief Agent

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*Thomas Wiggin*

1985

therein" [WP 3:115]. Howes wrote again from the Inner Temple, London, 22 June 1633, "I have and you all have cause to bless God that you have so good a neighbor as Capt. Wiggin" [WP 3:132].

He was involved in a number of minor suits in court in the 1640s and 1650s [NHPP 40:9, 15, 19, 24, 26, 34, 49, 111]. He was threatened the requisite number of times. At the October 1650 court "Kathrine Wormwood" swore she heard "Edwarde Calcorde" say that "he would pluck the Captain off the bench" [NHPP 40:59-60]. Philip Chesley was sentenced for "giving out reproachful speeches against "the worshipful Captain Wiggins" at court 21 August 1655 [NHPP 40:115]. Edward Colcord, drunk in court 27 June 1661, had "violent and uncomely" speeches to Capt. Wiggins [NHPP 40:163].

Thomas Wiggin was claimed as a witness in the forged Wheelwright deed [WJ 1:510; NHPP 1:59].

The published Hampton vital records correct the date of the children's baptisms and the date of Andrew's marriage, compared to the dates given by Noyes, Libby and Davis.

#### **ALEXANDER WIGNALL**

"Jno. Wignall" is included in 1630 Charlestown list of inhabitants as one of four who "went & built in the main on the northeast side of the northwest creek of this town" [ChTR 5]. In next list, also for 1630, is Walter Pope, who "bought Jno. Wignall's house & land" [ChTR 6].

3 May 1631: "Alex: Wignall" on jury for Dexter vs. Endicott [MBCR 1:86].

18 May 1631: "Mr. Alex: Wignall" admitted as a freeman [MBCR 1:366].

16 August 1631: "Mr. Alex: Wignall" fined five marks for drunkenness [MBCR 1:91].

6 Sept. 1631: "Mr. Alex: Wignall is fined 40sh., bound to his good behavior, & enjoined to remove his dwelling to some settled plantation before the last of May next, for drunkenness & much misdeameanor by him committed at the plantation where he now dwelleth" [MBCR 1:91].

2 July 1633: "Mr. Woolridge & Mr. Gibbons are appointed to join with Mr. Graves & Mr. Geneson to inventory the goods & chattels of Alex: Wignall" [MBCR 1:106].

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