

JOHN HOWLAND

OF THE

MAYFLOWER

Volume 3

THE FIRST FIVE GENERATIONS

Documented Descendants Through

his third child Hope² Howland,

Wife of John Chipman

by

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PICTON PRESS

SECOND GENERATION

Hope² Howland and husband John Chipman

1. **Hope² Howland** (*John¹ Howland*) was born in Plymouth, Mass., 30 August 1629,¹ the third child and second daughter of John¹ Howland and his wife, Elizabeth² Tilley (*John¹ Tilley*). Both of her parents and her maternal grandparents arrived in Cape Cod Bay in December 1620, as passengers in the *Mayflower*.² Hope died in Barnstable, Mass., 8 January 1683, at 54 years of age and was buried in Lothrop's Hill Cemetery.³

Hope Howland married in Rocky Nook, then part of Plymouth but now Kingston, Mass., about 1646, **John Chipman**,⁴ who was born in Brinspittle [Bryanspuddle], Dorsetshire, England, in 1620,⁵ the son of Thomas Chipman and a wife who has not been identified. After Hope's death, Elder John Chipman married second, about 1685, as her third husband, Ruth (Sargeant) (Winslow) Bourne, who was born in Charlestown, Mass., 25 October 1642, the daughter of William Sargeant and his third wife, Sarah (--) Minshall, of Barnstable. Ruth married first about 1663, Jonathan Winslow of Marshfield, Mass., and second, July 1677, as his second wife, the Rev. Richard Bourne of Sandwich.⁶ Ruth was the sister of Elder John Chipman's son-in-law, John Sargeant, who married Lydia Chipman³. Elder John Chipman died in Sandwich, Mass., 7 April 1708, at 87 years of age. He was buried in Sandwich in the burial plot of the Bourne family. His second wife, Ruth, died in Sandwich, 4 October 1713, and was buried there in the Bourne burial plot between her second husband, Rev. Richard Bourne, and her third husband, Elder John Chipman.⁷

Hope was mentioned in the will of her father, John Howland, dated 29 May 1672, probated 5 March 1672 [1672/3], in which her father gave Hope and her sisters 20 shillings each, naming them as Desire Gorham, Hope Chipman, Elizabeth Dickinson, Lydia Browne, Hannah Bosworth and Ruth Cushman. Hope's brothers, John, Jabez, Joseph and Isaac Howland, were given land.⁸ Hope died in Barnstable in 1683, before her mother's death in Swansea in 1687. Neither Hope nor any of her children were mentioned by her mother in her will dated 17 December 1786.⁹

In May 1637, when John Chipman was sixteen years of age, he arrived in Plymouth with his older cousin, Richard Derby, serving as Richard's servant.¹⁰ John Chipman's ancestry in England has been the subject of much study and speculation. In a statement he made in Barnstable, 8 February 1657/8, John Chipman said that he was the only son and heir of Mr. Thomas Chipman, late deceased, of Brinspittle, a town about five miles from Dorchester in

Dorsetshire. John's deposition concerned "some Certain Tenement or Tenements with a Mill & other Edifice thereunto belonging Lying & being in Whitechurch of Marshwood vale near Burfort Alias Breadport in Dorsetshire afores^d, heretofore worth 40 or 50 Pounds per Annum which were y^e Lands of y^e s^d Thomas Chipman being Entailed to him & his Heirs for Ever. . . ." John's father, Thomas Chipman, when he was still unmarried, sold his rights of inheritance to his kinsman, Mr. Christopher Derby of Sturtle near Burfort, for a meager sum of money in addition to Christopher Derby's promise to maintain Thomas "Like a man with Diet Apparel &c by the s^d Christopher as Long as the s^d Thomas Should Live." Later, Thomas Chipman married and had one son John and two daughters, Hannah and Tamsin. Christopher Derby, instead of supporting Thomas Chipman as he had promised, turned Thomas off "with a poor cottage and Garden Spott instead of the fors^d Maintenance to the great wrong of his children . . ." Thomas Chipman died while his son, John, was a child and John lived with his kinsman, Christopher Derby. In 1637, Christopher Derby's son, William, who inherited Thomas Chipman's land from his father, promised John Chipman that he would recompense him "when he [John] should be of Capacity in years to make use thereof."¹¹

There are no records in Plymouth which mention John Chipman until the spring of 1642, when he had reached the legal age of 21 years. On 2 March 1641/2, "Ann Hinde, wife of William Hoskins, aged 25 yeares or therabouts," was examined and deposed "at Plymouth in New England" before Mr. Edward Winslow, in a lawsuit between John Darbey [*sic*] and John Chipman. Ann said that she and John Chipman had both lived in the house of Mr. [John] Darbey's father at the time that John Chipman went to New England to serve Mr. Richard Darbey, John Darbey's brother, in Plymouth, and that she came over afterwards, also to serve Richard Darbey. "Old Mr. Darbey" requested Ann Hinde to "commend him to his cozen Chipman and tell him, if he were a good boy, he would send him over the money that was due him." Ann Hinde, later Ann Hoskins, said that she heard John Darbey affirm that his money was paid to John Chipman's mother, but Ann said that John Chipman's mother "was dead a quarter yeare or thereabouts," before her old master sent this message to "his cozen Chipman." It is not known whether John Chipman ever recovered anything from Christopher Derby in Dorset, England, or from his son, John Derby, who died in Yarmouth, Mass., before 22 February 1655/6, when the inventory of his estate was taken.¹²

John Chipman worked in Plymouth from 1637 to 1641 as a house carpenter.¹³ He apparently returned to Dorset around 1642, perhaps to comply with the law requiring all men to swear fidelity to the king in the Protestation Returns of 1641-42, in order to protect their rights to inherit property there.¹⁴ John soon returned to Plymouth where he married Hope Howland, about 1646.¹⁵

By 1649 John and Hope (Howland) Chipman had moved to Barnstable, out on Cape Cod, where John Chipman bought the property of Edward Fitzrandolphe and was made a freeman. His new property contained eight acres

and was bounded on the north by the County Road, on the east by the road to Hyannis, on the south by the commons, and on the west by the homestead of George Lewis, Sr.¹⁶

The following year, Barnstable church records show that "Goody Chipman" joined the church 7 August 1650, "the day that Brother Dimmick was invested as Elder." Her husband, John Chipman, joined more than a year later, 30 January 1652. Their daughter, Elizabeth, was baptized there 18 August 1650, and daughter, Hope, 5 September 1652. A "stilleborne maide childe of John Chipman" was buried 9 September 1650.¹⁷

About 1659, the Chipman family moved to the Great Marshes [West Barnstable]. On 10 December 1672, Lt. John Howland, conveyed by deed to his brother-in-law, John Chipman, 45 acres of land comprising the easterly half of his property lying in Barnstable which his father, John Howland, Sr., of Plymouth, had deeded to John, Jr., "for fatherly love and affection," 28 December 1667. This land was bounded on the east by the land of John Otis and William Crocker, on the north by the marshes, and on the west by John Howland's land.¹⁸

The Chipman family lived in West Barnstable near the Sandwich town line, where he served the community in many positions of trust. On 21 May 1660, John Chipman and John Smith took the inventory of the estate of Mr. John Bursley of Barnstable. On 9 May 1663, John Chipman witnessed the will of Thomas Burman of Barnstable. On 31 May 1667, he and John Otis took the inventory of the estate of John Turner. On 25 June 1672, he was called Elder John Chipman when he was mentioned in the will of Thomas Shaw of Barnstable.¹⁹

From 1663 to 1665, and 1668 to 1669, John Chipman was the representative from Barnstable to the Colony Court. From 1665 to 1668 he was a selectman in Barnstable. He served on the council of war in 1667 and was granted 100 acres of land between Taunton and Titicut for his public services. Henry Cobb and John Chipman were ordained as ruling Elders of the West Barnstable Church, 14 April 1670.²⁰ On 7 March 1675, the court appointed John Chipman to serve with Mr. Hinckley and Mr. Huckins to preserve the estate of the minor children of his wife's sister, Desire² (Howland) Gorham, after the death of her husband, John Gorham. They were to turn over their shares of the property to the children as they reached legal age.²¹

After his second marriage in 1684, John Chipman moved to Sandwich, leaving the West Barnstable Church. The West Barnstable Church offered to pay him £5 or £6 annually if he would return to their church and continue to serve as their elder.²² In Sandwich, John Chipman again served his new community, witnessing the wills and deeds of his neighbors. On 30 December 1686, he and Stephen Skiff and William Basset, Jr., took the inventory of the estate of Thomas Dexter of Sandwich.²³

In his will dated Sandwich, 12 November 1702, probated 17 May 1708, John Chipman directed that all of his debts and funeral expenses should be paid. He gave his dearly beloved wife, Ruth, all of the property she had brought

with her at their marriage. In addition, he gave her half of all of his personal estate found in Sandwich at his death. He also gave her all of his carts, plows, husbandry implements, corn and meal, as well as all of the flax and wool yarn and cloth that was in his house at his decease. In addition, he gave her £20 in money which was due her by their premarital agreement, providing she quitclaimed all of her right and title to the housing and lands which he owned in Barnstable. The £20 was to be paid to her out of the money in the hands of Mr. Jonathan Russell of Barnstable. [Jonathan Russell was the minister of the West Parish Church in Barnstable.]²⁴ John Chipman gave his two sons, Samuel and John, all of his land in Barnstable, with Samuel, the elder son, receiving a double portion. Samuel was to pay his brother, John, £70 for John's one-third share of the land, if John so desired. Sons Samuel and John were to pay out of their shares, proportionately, £5 to each of John Chipman's grandchildren, Mary Gale and Jabez Dimock, within one year after John Chipman's death.²⁵

Son Samuel, who lived in Barnstable, was given his father's great table and chest, his great iron pot, and all of his carpentry tools and husbandry implements which were already in Samuel's possession. John Chipman named his daughters as Elizabeth, Hope, Lydia, Hannah, Ruth, Mercy, Bethiah and Desire, and gave them half of his moveable estate, equally divided among them, except for the tools he had given to Samuel. If any of his daughters died, their shares were to be divided among their surviving children. Sons Samuel and John Chipman were named as executors. The witnesses were Rowland Cotton, Samuel Prince and Nathan Bourne. On 17 May 1708, Mr. Rowland Cotton and Nathan Bourn acknowledged before Barnabas Lothrop, Judge of the Probate Court, that they had seen Elder John Chipman of Sandwich sign and seal his will and that he was of disposing mind and memory. Mr. Samuel Prince also appeared at the same time and swore to the validity of the will. Letters of administration were issued to Samuel Chipman and John Chipman, "only sons of the Sd Deceased."²⁶

The extensive inventory of his personal estate, amounting to about £200, was taken by William Bassett and Shubael Smith. It included silver plate, 18 books, great and small, a pair of spectacles with silver bows, 4 oxen, 8 cows, a pair of money scales and weights, one spice mortar and pestle, cash amounting to £51-5-3, bills of credit for £6-6, cash in Mr. Jonathan Russell's hands amounting to £20, debts due from Jonathan Toby and from Judah Butler's estate, apparel, iron pots, beds and sheets, etc., amounting to more than £200.²⁷

Elder John Chipman's second wife and widow, Ruth, did not have any surviving children of her own. In her will dated 6 December 1710, probated 8 October 1713, Ruth gave her brother, John Serjant [*sic*] of Malden, £40 to be divided among his children, except William, part of which legacy was already in his hands. [John Sargeant was the husband of Elder John Chipman's daughter, Lydia Chipman³.]²⁸ Ruth bequeathed one suit of her clothes to her "kinswoman, Hanna Sargeant." [Hannah Sargeant⁴ was her niece, the

daughter of John Sargeant and his wife, Lydia Chipman³, and granddaughter of Elder John Chipman.]²⁹ Ruth gave her kinsman, Joseph Bread, £10. His daughters, Sarah and Elizabeth, received £5 each, and "the other children of my sister Bread," £10. The daughters of her "sister Felch at Reading" were given £6. [Ruth's half-sister, Hannah Sargeant, married Henry Felch of Reading.]³⁰ Kinsman Seath Toby received £5, and Debory Ivory was also given £5. [Seth Tobey and Deborah (Tobey) Ivory were the children of Ruth's niece, Mary (Sargeant) Tobey, who married Nathan Tobey. Mary was the daughter of Ruth's brother, John Sargeant, by his first wife, Deborah Hillier. They were not descendants of John Howland of the *Mayflower*.]³¹ Bathshebe, the daughter of "Mr. Melatiah Bourne," received £5. [Bathsheba Bourne⁴ was the granddaughter of Elder John Chipman through his youngest daughter, Desire Chipman³, who married Melatiah Bourne, a grandson of Ruth's second husband, Richard Bourne.]³²

Widow Ruth Chipman gave Mary Bassett "of Chilmark" the money her husband owed Ruth, and the sheep he and Ruth owned in partnership. [Mary (Huckins⁴) Bassett was the wife of Nathan Bassett of Sandwich, Falmouth and Chilmark, and the granddaughter of Elder John Chipman through his daughter, Hope Chipman³, who married John Huckins.]³³ Jabez Dimok [*sic*], [the grandson of Elder John Chipman through his daughter, Bethiah (Chipman³) (Gale) Dimmock],³⁴ received 20 shillings. Mary Bassett "of Sandwich," received £5. [Mary Bassett "of Sandwich" was Mary (Gale⁴) Bassett, the half-sister of Jabez Dimmock and the wife of Jonathan Bassett.³⁵ She was a granddaughter of Elder John Chipman through his daughter, Bethiah (Chipman³) (Gale) Dimmock.] Ruth's "two kinsmen Bills" were given £3 each. [The two men named Bills were the sons of Ruth's sister, Elizabeth Sargeant, who married first, David Nichols, and second, Thomas Bills.]³⁶ Ruth gave her "sister Lydia Sargeant" the brass kettle that had belonged to her father. [Lydia (Chipman³) Sargeant, Ruth's sister-in-law, the second wife of John Sargeant, was also Ruth's step-daughter.]³⁷

As a token of her love, widow Ruth Chipman gave the children of Mr. Rowland Cotton £6. [Mr. Rowland Cotton was the minister of the church in Sandwich.]³⁸ She gave her kinswoman, Deborah Weight, £3. [Deborah (Sargeant⁴) Weight [*sic*] was the daughter of Ruth's brother, John Sargeant and his wife, Lydia Chipman³, and a granddaughter of Elder John Chipman. Deborah married Thomas Waite.]³⁹ Ruth Chipman gave the remaining part of her estate to her executor, Mr. Rowland Cotton. Witnesses were her step-son, John Chipman, her friend, Remember Smith, and her step-son-in-law, Meletiah Bourne, the grandson of Ruth's second husband, Richard Bourne. On 8 October 1713, Lt. Melatiah Bourne, John Chipman and Remember Jennings, late Remember Smith, testified that they had seen Mrs. Ruth Chipman sign and seal her will. Letters of administration were issued to Mr. Rowland Cotton 18 October 1713.⁴⁰

Children (**Chipman**), first child born in Plymouth, Mass., the rest born in Barnstable, Mass.; all baptized in the West Barnstable Church:⁴¹

- +2 i. **Elizabeth**³, born in Plymouth, 24 June 1647, bapt. in Barnstable, 18 August 1650.
- ii. **Daughter**, unnamed, born in Barnstable and died 9 September 1650.
- +3 iii. **Hope**, born 31 August 1652, bapt. 5 September 1652.
- +4 iv. **Lydia**, born 25 December 1654.
- v. **John**, born 2 March 1656/7; died 29 May 1657.
- +5 vi. **Hannah**, born 14 January 1658.
- +6 vii. **Samuel**, born 15 April 1661.
- +7 viii. **Ruth**, born last of December 1663.
- +8 ix. **Bethiah**, born 1 July 1666.
- +9 x. **Mercy**, born 6 February 1668.
- +10 xi. **John**, born 3 March 1670.
- +11 xii. **Desire**, born 26 February 1673/4.

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1. Franklyn Howland, *Arthur, Henry and John Howland and their Descendants* (New Bedford, Mass. 1885), 324.
2. *Mayflower Descendant* (hereafter MD) 1:9, 10.
3. MD 4:121; *Inscriptions to 1839 from the Ancient Burying Ground on Lothrop's Hill*, (hereafter *Lothrop's Hill Cem.*), 38, copied by Gustavus Hinckley, typed by Alice Sperl.
4. Hope was called "Hope Chipman" in her father's will, dated 29 May 1672: MD 2:70-77; Plymouth Colony Wills and Inventories 3:1:49-54 (John Howland); Elizabeth Pearson White, *John Howland of the Mayflower* 1:5; 2:12.
5. G. Andrews Moriarty, Jr., "Genealogical Research in England: Derby," *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* (hereafter NEHGR) (Oct. 1925) 79:428-29; *English Origins of New England Families, First Series* (hereafter *English Origins of N.E. Fams., First Ser.*) 2:111-12; John Hale Chipman III, *A Chipman Genealogy*, (Norwell, Mass. 1970), 1; Amos Otis, *Genealogical Notes of Barnstable Families* (hereafter *Barns. Fams.*), 1:153-65.
6. G. Andrews Moriarty, Jr., "Genealogical Research in England: Gifford-Sargent," NEHGR (Apr. 1921) 75:141-42; *English Origins of N. E. Fams., First Ser.* (Baltimore 1984) 1:637-38; Otis, *Barns. Fams.*, 1:159.
7. *Ibid.*;
8. *Chipman, Chipman Gen.*, 6-7.
9. MD 2:70-77; Plymouth Colony Wills and Inventories 3:1:49-54 (John Howland).
10. MD 3:54-57; Bristol Co. Prob. 1:13-14 (Elizabeth Howland).
11. *Chipman, Chipman Gen.*, 1-2; Moriarty, *English Origins of N.E. Fams., First Ser.* 2:110.
12. *Ibid.*, 2:110-12; NEHGR (Oct. 1925) 79:427-29, 434-35, 438.
13. Otis, *Barnstable Fams.*, 1:153-56; NEHGR (Oct. 1925) 79:427-29, 434-35, 438.
14. *Chipman, Chipman Gen.*, 2.
15. *Ibid.*, 2.
16. G. Andrews Moriarty, Jr., "Genealogical Research in England: Derby," NEHGR (Oct. 1925) 79:435 fn.
17. Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:156-57.
18. Gary Boyd Roberts, Ed., *Mayflower Source Records* (Baltimore 1986), 597, 600, 602.
19. Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:156-57; Plymouth Colony Deeds (1674-1681) 4:149-51 [FHL #567789];
20. "Abstracts of Earliest Wills in the Probate Office, Plymouth," *Mayflower Source Recs.*, 529, 532, 538, 543.
21. Otis, *Barnstable Fams.*, 1:157-58; James W. Hawes, No. 34, "Nicholas Snow of Eastham," reprinted in *Cape Cod Library of Local History and Genealogy*, Leonard H. Smith, Jr., ed. (Baltimore 1992) 1:543-46; reprint of 108 pamphlets published individually by C.W. Swift, Ed., as *Library of Cape Cod, History and Genealogy* (Yarmouthport, Mass., 1910-1939) [hereafter *Smith, Lib. of Cape Cod*].
22. MD 4:153.
23. Otis, *Barnstable Fams.*, 1:157.
24. MD 3:176.
25. Harold Field Worthley, *Inventory of the Records of the Particular (Congregational) Churches of Massachusetts, 1620-1805*

(Cambridge, Mass. 1970), Vol. XVI, Parts I and II, 26, 25. MD 3:181-84; Barnstable Co. Prob. 3:228-31 (John Chipman). 26. *Ibid.* 27. *Ibid.* 28. MD 24:9-10. 29. MD 24:12. 30. *English Origins of N. E. Fams., First Ser.* (Baltimore 1984) 1:637. 31. MD 24:10. 32. Lydia Phinney Bronson and Maclean W. McLean, "The Rev. Richard Bourne of Sandwich, Mass.," NEHGR (July 1964) 118:210-12. 33. Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 2:65; Charles E. Banks, *History of Martha's Vineyard* (Edgartown, Mass. 1966) 3:31. 34. Clarence Almon Torrey, *New England Marriages*, 221. 35. Smith, *Lib. of Cape Cod* 2:1261: #85 "Bassett Family of Yarmouth." 36. *English Origins of N. E. Fams., First Ser.* (Baltimore 1984) 1:637. 37. MD 24:9. 38. Worthley, *Inventory of the Records of the Particular (Congregational) Churches of Massachusetts, 1620-1805*, Vol. XVI, Parts I and II, 558. 39. MD 24:10. 40. MD 3:185-86; Barnstable Co. Prob. 3:258-59 (Ruth Chipman). 41. *Mayflower Source Records*, 600 (Elizabeth, Hope and stillborn child); MD 4:121, all surviving children except Elizabeth; MD 15:27 (Elizabeth).