

## Edward Chapman of Ipswich, Massachusetts—Puritan Immigrant and Patriarch - Part II: Life in New England

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This essay continues the saga of Edward Chapman commencing with his arrival in Boston and settlement in Ipswich of Essex County, Massachusetts. As will be seen, Edward Chapman's life was one of devotion and service to his family, religion and community. He loved God and his neighbor and was true to his conscience, even when it was at odds with prevailing Puritan practices. This writing provides insights into what made him a man with a lasting legacy. This legacy was first published by 19<sup>th</sup> Century genealogist Reverend Jacob Chapman<sup>1</sup>, a descendant of Edward Chapman and a man to whom the Chapman family is greatly indebted.



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<sup>1</sup> In 1878 Rev. Jacob Chapman and Dr. W. B. Lapham, compilers, published a work entitled “Edward Chapman, of Ipswich, Mass., in 1644, and Some of His Descendants.” In 1893, Rev. Jacob Chapman published an expanded work entitled “A Genealogy. Edward Chapman of Ipswich, Mass., 1642-1678, and Some of His Descendants.”

## Arrival in New England

As explored in Part I, Edward Chapman of Ipswich, Massachusetts immigrated as an orphaned youth in 1636 with the Puritan minister Nathaniel Rogers from the East Anglia region of England to Essex County in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. They were part of the Great Puritan Migration of the 1630s. Following is an excerpt from the journal of early Puritan leader John Winthrop concerning the arrival of their unnamed vessel at Boston in 1636. It gives one an appreciation for the risks involved in making such a journey.

“1636 [November 17]. Two ships arrived here from London, and one a week before. They were full of passengers,--men women, and children. One of them had been from London twenty-six weeks, and between land and land eighteen weeks; (the other two something less time;) their beer all spent and leaked out a month before their arrival, so as they were forced to stinking water (and that very little) mixt with sack or vinegar, and their other provisions very short and bad. Yet, through the great providence of the Lord, they came all safe on shore, and most of them sound, and well liking. They had continual tempests, and when they were near the shore, (being brought two or three days with a strong east wind,) the weather was so thick all that time, as they could not make land, and the seamen were in great perplexity, when on the sudden the fog cleared, so as they saw Cape Ann fair on their starboard bow, and presently grew thick again; yet by their compass they made

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their harbour. There were aboard that ship two godly ministers, Mr. Nathaniel Rogers and Mr. Partridge, and many good people in that and the other ships; and we had prayed earnestly for them; (for a small pinnace [ship] of thirty tons, which came out with them, and was come in three weeks before, brought us news of their coming.) In one of the other ships the passengers had but half a pint of drink for a day, fourteen days together; yet, through the Lord’s mercy, did all well. One of the ships was overset in the night by a sudden gust, and lay so half an hour, yet righted of herself...”

Following their arrival in New England some of these Puritan immigrants, including Reverend Nathaniel Rogers, his wife, their

four children and young Edward Chapman, relocated to the town of Ipswich near the Atlantic

coast, 28 miles northeast of Boston. Their new home required family and community cooperation for survival. The settlers dealt with the constant threat of famine, wild animals, hostile Indians, and New England’s very cold winters.

Edward Chapman’s first seven years in Ipswich were spent as an indentured servant to Reverend Nathaniel Rogers, who became pastor of the church at Ipswich on February 20, 1638/9. Edward developed a strong work ethic and religious attributes under the tutelage of Reverend Rogers. As noted in part 1 of this essay, existing Ipswich records do not describe Edward’s time with him, which is not surprising given the nature of such early records and the gaps in those that

have survived. However, the fact that Edward Chapman and his family lived in a house owned by Reverend Rogers at the time of his death in 1655 bespeaks a close relationship. Edward Chapman's seven year indenture ended in or about June 1643, at which time he married Mary Symonds daughter of Mark Symonds, a tailor by profession and an original resident of Ipswich from its founding in 1633.

To better understand Edward Chapman, it is important to first review the nature and expectations of the Puritan religion and society of which he was part. Some of these are itemized in the following overview of Puritan New England<sup>2</sup>, followed by information and insights on Edward Chapman himself—his life, family, community service, relatives (in-laws), children, and legacy. For reference, the Appendix contains old maps and recent photographs of Ipswich, Massachusetts showing where Edward Chapman and his father-in-law Mark Symonds lived or owned property.

#### Overview—Puritan New England

1. The Great Puritan Migration of the 1630s was primarily a religious movement of English Christians who came to New England to build a new Zion or ideal society based upon the theology of the reformer John Calvin.

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<sup>2</sup> Primary source - *Albion's Seed – Four British Folkways in America*, David Hackett Fischer, Oxford University Press, New York, 1989.

2. The Puritan doctrine of depravity, which was tied to the fall of Adam, led its parental followers to strictly train their young to overcome their fallen, natural condition.
3. The Puritans of the Massachusetts Bay Colony were a very family-oriented society. The idea of the “covenanted family” in Massachusetts was so important that everyone living there was compelled by law to live in family groups. This reminds us that young Edward Chapman became part of Reverend Nathaniel Rogers’ family as an indentured servant.
4. Family order had more to do with age and less to do with gender and rank than in other British American cultures. Massachusetts families did not normally dine together—children and servants ate after the parents/master and mistress of the house.
5. Agricultural was the major economic pursuit of most Puritan colonists in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Edward Chapman was a farmer as well as a miller.
6. New England Puritans, more than most Christians, were “people of the book”—their faith was entirely centered on the Bible. This religious attitude significantly influenced their attitude toward reading and education, including higher education. Reverend Nathaniel

The Puritans of the Massachusetts Bay Colony were a very family-oriented society. Family order had more to do with age and less to do with gender and rank.

Rogers' eldest son John, born 1630, was the fifth president of Harvard College. Edward Chapman taught his own family from the "old gr[e]at bible" he owned.

7. A central theme in Puritan New England was that of "improving the time." Time-wasting was deemed a criminal offense punishable by law.
8. Respect for the aged was another important attribute of Puritan New England. The system of landholding was purposely used to maintain a proper attitude of subordination in the young. Edward Chapman in his later years subscribed to this practice.
9. Puritan men and women were deemed equals in the pursuit of spiritual salvation. Puritan wives were admitted to church membership more often than their husbands. The husband, however, was deemed the head of the wife as summarized in Milton's words, "He for God only; She for God in Him."
10. Puritan dress followed conservative styles—New England men and women actually wore broad-brimmed steeple hats and full-length cloaks. But their attire, excepting the ruling Puritan elders and governing elite, was not without color, referred to as "sadd colors."
11. The Massachusetts Bay Colony passed strict sumptuary laws, forbidding the manufacture and sale

of fancy clothing. Women rarely used cosmetics.

### Patriarch

Following his marriage in mid-1643, Edward Chapman became a father, provider, and protector—a patriarch to his family and lineage. His life with wife Mary Symonds was spent in providing for the temporal and spiritual needs of their family and community. All of Edward and Mary Chapman's children were born in Ipswich, deduced from their parent's place of residence. Their first child was born in 1644 and named Symon or Symonds for Mary's family line. Their second child, Nathaniel was born circa 1645 and named for

Following his marriage to Mary Symonds in mid-1643, Edward Chapman became a father, provider, and protector—a patriarch to his family and lineage.

Edward's mentor, Reverend Nathaniel Rogers. Their third child, Mary, born circa 1648<sup>3</sup>, was named for

her mother Mary Symonds. Child number four was a son, John, born in 1651, as was child number five, Samuel, born 1655. Samuel was later the executor of his father's will in 1678.

Edward and Mary Chapman's children likely had similar growing up experiences as other Ipswich Puritan youth. As described in *Glimpses of Every Day Life in Old*

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<sup>3</sup> According to Rev. Jacob Chapman's 1893 genealogical history of Edward Chapman, Mary Chapman's birthdate is September 22, 1648. This date is uncorroborated and is curiously close to the confirmed birthday of Mary Brewer, September 23, 1648, who married Symon Chapman of Ipswich, Edward Chapman's eldest son, on March 21, 1666.

*Ipswich*<sup>4</sup>: “The day began before the sun rose. In every household some yawning servant or reluctant son or daughter had been obliged to milk the family cow and drive her to the common gathering place in the South Green or elsewhere...where they watched them all day, to guard them from prowling wild beasts and prevent their straying into the trackless wilderness. Puritan boys and girls, whose lot it was to tend the cows in the woods, [were] not allowed to chat pleasantly together, and find what sport they could, instead [they were] doomed to very quiet and orderly behavior. (Note: Ipswich records contain various reports of pranks or mischief by its youth.)

...At a half hour past sunset the cows are driven back by the cow-herds [cow herders], and the boys select their own from the herd on the Green and drive them home.

Tired with the long day’s toil the family soon betakes itself to bed... But the winter brought its own charms, and the evening became the choicest part of the day. Then the family gathered in a circle about the roaring fire, and the evening tasks were lightened by talk of the day, and the homely feast of baked apples, parched corn and roasted chestnuts, with mugs of hot cider for the elder folk. There was not much going abroad by night. The wolves pressed in from their forest lairs, and the sound of their howling was a warning against any travel far from home.”

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<sup>4</sup> *Glimpses of Everyday Life in Old Ipswich*, Thomas Franklin Waters, The Ipswich Historical Society, Ipswich, Massachusetts, 1925, 4, 15-16.

## Protector

Ipswich townsmen were diligent to ward off the threat of wolves to their families and livestock. Town directives to its citizens include the following dated the “3<sup>rd</sup> day, 11<sup>th</sup> month, 1644<sup>5</sup> ...It is now ordered, that whosoever shall kill a wolfe, with hounds or the greater part of the doggs being hounds, hee shall have paid him by the Constable tenn shillings: If with a trapp or otherwise, he shall have five shillings: provided they bring the heads to the Meeting house and there naile them up, and give thereof to ye Constables whom wee appoint to write in his booke a due remembrance thereof, for the clearing of his accompt [account] to ye Towne.<sup>6</sup>”

Threats of Indian attack were a constant concern to Puritan communities in seventeenth century

New England. All able-bodied townsmen ages 18 and up, including “sons, servants and sojourners,” were required to participate in regular military training exercises to keep themselves prepared to defend their community and homes. As a member of the Ipswich community Edward Chapman

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<sup>5</sup> This date equates to January 3, 1645 in today’s Gregorian Calendar. March 25<sup>th</sup> was once observed as the first day of the year, with March considered the first month of the year under the old Julian system. This is why there are often split dates recorded for January, February and March (to the 24<sup>th</sup>) prior to 1752. In that year the present practice of beginning a new year on January 1<sup>st</sup> was officially recognized in England and its colonies. See Endnote.

<sup>6</sup> *The Ancient Records of the Town of Ipswich, Vol. I- From 1634 to 1650*, George A. Schofield editor and publisher, Chronical Motor Press, Ipswich, Massachusetts, 1899, 27.

participated in these regular training exercises. Only those of advanced age, circa 60 years, or who made significant financial contributions, were excused from such service. Of note, Edward's father-in-law, Mark Symonds was excused in 1648 following his petition to the town, citing he was 64 years of age.

On Sundays and at other times the men took turns at church services standing guard at the doorways. The clanking of long rifles was a familiar sound at such meetings. The town constables, including Edward Chapman for a time, maintained a constant watch at night. From the last of March to the last of September the streets and all exposed localities were patrolled a half hour after sunset to a half hour before sunrise.

Major alarms of hostile Indian activities or threats occurred in 1637, 1642, 1645, and

1653<sup>7</sup>. The next major Indian conflict did not occur until 1675, known as King Philip's War. Edward Chapman's two youngest sons, John and Samuel Chapman fought in this war in 1676, Samuel being a Trooper in Captain Whipple's Company. John's death the following year may have been related to his service in that conflict. Edward's two eldest sons, Symon and Nathaniel also performed military service.

#### Public Servant

Edward Chapman's name is found throughout the pages of Ipswich town or

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<sup>7</sup> *Ipswich in the Massachusetts Bay Colony*, Thomas Franklin Waters, The Ipswich Historical Society, Ipswich, Massachusetts, 1905, 125-127.

Essex County Quarterly Court records as one serving the Ipswich community. His formal service included appointments as an Overseer of the Common Fence (1659, 1665, 1667, 1669), Surveyor (1655, 1665), Constable (1669, 1670, 1672), Grand Juror (1666, 1667), and Trial Juror (1654, 1659, 1661, 1665, 1674, 1676). Edward Chapman was also a member of a jury of inquest in 1667 and 1677 and was at times a deponent in various town matters. In March 1656 Edward Chapman and his wife Mary were deponents with others in a "Bill of Presentments" citing one Humphrey Griffin of Ipswich with being drunk, saying evil words, and falling off his horse twice. As recorded March 31, 1646, Edward Chapman was among the plaintiffs of a lawsuit brought at the court held at Ipswich. This

Edward Chapman's name is found throughout the pages of Ipswich town or Essex County Quarterly Court records as one serving the Ipswich community.

legal action involved Theophilus Shatswell, Edward Chapman & Thomas Perkins against Roger Cheston

"in an action of the case," particulars unknown.

As recorded in Ipswich Quarterly Court Records in May 1672, "Edward Chapman, constable deposed that sometime the last winter Obadiah Bridges came to his house and asked him to go [to] the Quartermasters [John Perkins home], where they found many persons in a hubbub, blood being drawn and the peace broken. Deponent [Edward Chapman] called for silence and some then said that Bridges held Perkins while Peeters beat him or cuffed him and pulled his hair. The Quartermaster said 'carry Goodman [Mister] Peeters to the stocks,' and among them it was said if it had

not been for John Clark, Perkins would have been injured. Deponent [Chapman] went with Peeters to the Major, but he was not at home, so he charged them to appear before Mr. [Samuel] Symonds in the morning, which they did... Sworn in court.”

The following was recorded in the Ipswich Quarterly Court Records in May 1671 concerning the court appeal of one Thomas Woods, charged by town representatives Edward Chapman and Walter Roper with illegal wood cutting. As indicated in the record: “Thomas Woods reasons of appeal, dated March 22, 1670/1, in a case tried before the Worshipful major Denison, between himself and Wallter Roper and Edward Chapman, who sued in behalf of Ipswitch town: That they charged him with

falling trees without order, but when it came to trial he was charged with cutting firewood. ...He said

that he had incurred the displeasure of the craftsmen who stirred up others against him because he did work cheaper than they, etc.”

“Answer of Walter Roper and Edward Chapman to the appeal: ‘If the appellat had been as good a grammarian as his attorney would be thought to be a lawyer, he would have foreborn his simple cavil, etc.; that he was sued for transgressing a just and necessary order in cutting firewood contrary to law, what Greater things moved you to Appeal... Though you Exspress [express] not, wee may guess That either your Attorney wanted Employment or had a mind to shew his great cunning in managing a bad cause.’” The court upheld the earlier ruling.

In March 1652 Edward Chapman was elected to be a Freeman in the town of Ipswich by the General Court. Freeman—and no one else—were eligible to vote...

In March 1652 Edward Chapman was “made free” or elected to be a Freeman in the town of Ipswich by the General Court<sup>8</sup>. This privileged position came to those who had demonstrated loyalty to the Puritan faith and who were willing to take the freeman’s oath (see Appendix VII). Having taken this solemn oath, freemen—and no one else—were eligible to vote for the officers and magistrates of the Bay Colony, and to have a vote in town meetings. This restrictive condition existed until 1664 when the British Crown enacted decrees opening up voting privileges. Of note, in 1664 Edward Chapman became a Commoner<sup>9</sup>, or one having the privilege of voting on all questions relating to the Ipswich common lands.

#### Petitions

Edward Chapman’s involvement with Ipswich and the Bay

Colony included at least two instances where he signed petitions. These documents reflect his values as a Christian and as a citizen of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. The first petition concerned the White Horse Inn which in 1658 was owned by Corporal John Andrews<sup>10</sup> and located in the same area of Ipswich as Edward Chapman (see Appendix IV). Corporal Andrews irritated his Puritan neighbors by keeping the inn and its bar open past nine o’clock at night,

<sup>8</sup> It is not known how old Edward Chapman was in 1652 at the time he was made a Freeman. There was no set age for such appointment/achievement.

<sup>9</sup> *The Hammatt Papers – Early Inhabitants of Ipswich, Massachusetts, 1633-1700*, Abraham Hammatt, Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., Baltimore, Maryland, 1980, 48-49.

<sup>10</sup> *Ipswich in the Massachusetts Bay Colony*, Thomas Franklin Waters, The Ipswich Historical Society, Ipswich, Massachusetts, 1905, 358-361.

deemed to be a bad influence on the town's young men. A petition of protest was presented to the local Court against the renewal of the inn's business license, which was renewed only temporarily "until Salem Court." At the Salem Court in June 1658, a second petition of the citizens was filed. This petition was signed by 27 Ipswich townsmen including Edward Chapman and his father-in-law Mark Symonds. It is shared below with dots inserted where words are missing or illegible. A photocopy of the original petition is found in Appendix VIII.

"The humble peticon [petition] of sundry of ye inhabitants of ye Towne of Ipswich whose names are subscribed. Sheweth that whereas at ye last Court held at Ipswich, there was presented to...Hon'd Court, a serious and earnest request upon weighty grounds for removing and suppressing one of ye Ordinaryes, found to be many wayes prejudiciall...good of the place which peticon found such acceptance with this Hon...as they were pleased to grant and continue no longer leave and liberty for...continuance of ye said Ordinary, then to this next Court at Salem. We are emboldened and encouraged (the causes of our greivances still continuing and increasing) to entreat this Hon'd Court to recall and review our former request and supplications tenderd to them in ye particular. And according to our hopes then conceived, no longer to continue or grant any license for upholding and keeping ye same ordinary. Which we verily believe will be an affectual meanes for ye remooving of much sin and evill and minister cause of joy and thanksgiving to

"Petition of divers persons who have been sufferers in New England on behalf of themselves and thousands there to the Council for Foreign Plantations."

many of gods people, amongst us." Corporal Andrews later sold the White Horse Inn to the relief of many Ipswich citizens.

The other known petition signed by Edward Chapman was in about 1661 (the petition is undated) and is addressed to the Council for Foreign Plantations<sup>11</sup>. This Council was created by the English Monarch Charles II, who came to power following a brief period of non-monarchical rule under Oliver Cromwell in the 1650s. Since the English monarchy had lost touch with the condition of its foreign holdings since the end of the last monarchy (Charles I was beheaded in 1649), this counsel was established to advise

the new English king of the state of its colonial possessions. This petition was signed by thirteen

individuals including Edward Chapman:

"Petition of divers persons who have been sufferers in New England on behalf of themselves and thousands there to the Council for Foreign Plantations. Through the tyranny and oppression of those in power there, multitudes of the King's subjects have been most unjustly and grievously oppressed contrary to their own laws and the laws of England, imprisoned, fined, fettered, whipt, and further punished by cutting off their ears, branding the face, their estates seized and themselves banished the country. They would willingly petition

<sup>11</sup> *Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series, America and West Indies 1661-1668, Volume XV, No. 31*, Great Britain, W. Noel Sainsbury, Editor, London: H.M.S.O., 1964 (first published 1880),15.

the King for relief but dare not knowing the danger, should not his Majesty own them they would be for ever undone by that power that assumes the privilege of a free State which makes and breaks laws at pleasure. Pray that they may be owned and their oppressions relieved, that the law of England may be established amongst them and a Governor in general appointed over them, or what else their Lordships shall think fit.”

Edward Chapman’s support of this petition to the English Crown’s official representative bespeaks the type of man he was. He was not afraid to stand up against “tyranny and oppression” by the New England religious hierarchy who apparently were guilty of abuse of power. Edward and the other signers of this petition state that they were doing so on behalf of themselves and thousands of persecuted Puritans. They took a real risk in signing this petition in light of possible retribution from the leaders of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. The situation in New England must have been serious for the petitioners to call for a Governor from England to be appointed over them. This did occur within a few years. There is irony in the fact that these early American Colonists petitioned the new English king for relief from tyranny.

The apparent response by the New England leaders to this petition is found in the

following 1661 excerpt from the published original records of the Bay Colony<sup>12</sup>:

“The Court, having read & considered of severall petitions presented & subscribed by sundry of our freemen & others from Ipsvich, Newbury, & Sudbury, referring to some things as have binn under consideration about our compljance with England, etc., and as wee cannot but acknowledge their care, & approve of their good intencons [intentions] in most things which have binn presented to our cognizance, so wee also must lett them understand that this Court hath not binn altogether negligent to provide for their & our oune [own] safety, and to manifest our duty & alleagiance unto his majesty, from whom wee have had such a favorable

“The Court, having read & considered of severall petitions presented & subscribed by sundry of our freemen & others from Ipsvich, Newbury, & Sudbury...”

aspect of late, doe therefore desire the petitioners will rest satisfied in what is

donne, assuring themselves this Court will not be wanting in the prosecution of such further wajes [ways] & meanes as may be most conduceable to our oune peace.”

#### Death of Mary Chapman / Second Marriage

On June 10, 1658 Mary Symonds Chapman, Edward Chapman’s beloved wife of 15 years, died of unknown causes. She left behind her husband and five young children ranging in age from 14 years (Symon) to three (Samuel). These children were in urgent need of a mother. In approximately 1660 they obtained one in Dorothy Swan Abbot, widow of Thomas Abbot who was

<sup>12</sup> *Records of the Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, Vol. IV.—Part II. 1661-1674*, Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, M.D., Editor, from the Press of William White, Boston, 1854, 26.

buried in Rowley September 7, 1659. Dorothy Swan Abbot was one of four daughters of Richard Swan, one of the original settlers of Rowley. She was born in England in 1636 and therefore was considerably younger than Edward Chapman. In his will Edward Chapman described his marriage to Dorothy Chapman as being a “covenant and contract between us,” in keeping with the Puritan view of marriage as a civil contract and not a religious ceremony. As indicated in his will, Edward Chapman was faithful to his “beloved wife,” providing for her needs and comfort in fulfillment of their marriage vows.

How Edward Chapman and Dorothy Swan Abbot met may be linked to Edward’s father-in-law, Mark Symonds. Mark Symonds was well known to the family of Dorothy’s first husband, Thomas Abbot. Thomas’s father, George Abbot, died in 1647 and Mark Symonds served as the Administrator of George Abbot’s estate located in neighboring Rowley, Massachusetts. Both Mark Symonds and Edward Chapman owned undeveloped Ipswich land bordering Rowley, situated near the main road—High Street—between the two towns (see Appendix III). Another possible link between Dorothy Swan and Edward Chapman may have come through Dorothy’s father, Richard Swan who visited Edward’s mentor Reverend Nathaniel Rogers prior to his death. Swan and Rogers apparently were friends.

Dorothy Swan Abbot was childless with her first husband Thomas Abbot. This is indicated in her signed declaration dated November 25, 1659: “Know all men whom it may concern that I, Dorothy Abbot the

relict of Thomas Abbot late of Rowley in New England in the county of Essex lately deceased having by the last will of my late husband Thomas Abbott aforesaid all his lands given unto me for time of my life, as also by the said will he hath given all the said lands unto his three brethren George, Nehemiah and Thomas Abbot in case that I the said Dorothy dye childless: Know therefore by these...that I the said Dorothy upon some agreement & conditions agreed upon betweene my late husbands three brethren & myselfe, doe freely give, grant, pass over & confirme all my right & title which I have had or ought to have in or unto one planting lott or meadow about it which my late husband Thomas Abbot aforesayd died possest of lying in the north east feild in Rowley, aforesaid both what was his

fathers & what he bought thereto...as it is bounded in the town book of Rowley.”

Dorothy Swan Abbot was one of four daughters of Richard Swan, one of the original settlers of Rowley. She was born in England in 1636.

Since Dorothy Abbot also had no children of record with Edward Chapman, it appears that she was infertile. This condition would have been an emotional hardship for Dorothy, especially in those pioneer times. Her grief over being childless probably changed to joy with her marriage to Edward Chapman. Dorothy Chapman must have been a special woman to become the step-mother of Edward’s five children, three of whom were or were about to become teenagers.

Since no marriage record of Edward and Dorothy Chapman exists in either Rowley or Ipswich, Massachusetts vital records, town/land records from both towns have

been used to approximate their time of marriage, believed to be 1660 or 1661. For Ipswich, the sited November 25, 1659 declaration by Dorothy Abbot may be indicative of a prospective marriage inasmuch as she was not obligated to give up the named land of her late husband while she was living. A December 26, 1662 Ipswich land deed confirms that by that date Dorothy Abbot had married Edward Chapman. Therein they, “Edward Chapman & Dorithy Chapman” jointly sold four acres of land to Caleb Kimball of Ipswich.

Rowley town/land records also acknowledge the marriage of Edward and Dorothy Chapman. Dorothy Swan Abbot Chapman retained some of the Rowley property she owned with her first husband Thomas

Abbot, property which became co-owned with Edward Chapman upon their

As a former “Lot Layer” and Surveyor of roads/highways for Ipswich, Mark Symonds apparently influenced town administrators to grant land to Edward Chapman in 1643.

marriage. In 1661-1662 the town of Rowley acknowledged Edward and Dorothy Chapman as property owners. One entry circa 1661 states, in part: “To Dorrity Chapman as belonging to the halfe of a two acre lot [that] was G[e]orge Abbots being the right of hir former husband Thomas Abbot deceased...” Another Rowley town entry of that period states: “To Edward Chapman as belonging to the right of his wife sometimes Dorrity Abbot one acre and halfe and halfe a quarter bounded on the north east...”

#### Death of Mark Symonds

A second tragedy came to Edward Chapman the year following his wife Mary’s death when her father, Mark Symonds died April

28, 1659 at age 75. (Mark’s wife, Joanna died April 29, 1666.) Mark and Joanna Symonds were among the original settlers of Ipswich in 1633. Mark took the freeman’s oath at Boston May 2, 1638, and became a Commoner in Ipswich in 1641<sup>13</sup>. He was a mentor to Edward Chapman since the time of Edward’s marriage to his daughter Mary in 1643. As a former “Lot Layer” (later called Selectman) and Surveyor of roads/highways in 1641 for Ipswich, Mark Symonds apparently influenced town administrators to grant land to Edward Chapman in 1643. In 1654 Mark Symonds and Edward Chapman served together as members of a trial jury in Ipswich, a jury that included the aforementioned Thomas Abbot.

Mark Symonds provided for the welfare of his family and posterity in his

Last Will and Testament, with subsequent administrative adjustments made by his wife Joanna, the executor of the will. Ipswich court records for December 1659 describe the effect of Mark Symonds’ will concerning Edward Chapman and his family. The record<sup>14</sup> states: “Edward Chapman having received into his hands the part of the estate given by Marke Symonds to his [Edward’s] children doth bynd to the

<sup>13</sup> *The Hammatt Papers – Early Inhabitants of Ipswich, Massachusetts, 1633-1700*, Abraham Hammatt, Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., Baltimore, Maryland, 1980, 365.

<sup>14</sup> This quote is from the actual handwritten Ipswich town record. The published quote in the *Records and Files of the Quarterly Courts of Essex County Massachusetts, Vol. II, 1656-1662* is not exact and adds a phrase at the end, “in all sixty pounds,” the apparent value of the land bequest.

treasurer of the county his [Edward's] house which was late Marke Symonds & twelve acres of land lyeing in the common field on the north syd [side] the river for the payment of the children as they come to age there [their] generall portions." This declaration indicates that Mark Symonds provided land for the benefit of his Chapman grandchildren when they came of age (age 21). It also indicates that at that time Edward Chapman lived in a house owned by Mark Symonds.

### Land Transactions

As noted in Part I of this essay, Edward Chapman was granted two undeveloped land parcels from the town of Ipswich in 1643, the largest adjacent to Rowley Township. Edward Chapman's next recorded land acquisition was November 24, 1659 wherein he purchased Mark Symonds' home with three surrounding acres from his brother-in-law, John Ayres, who "by consent of all hands" held it in trust for widow Joanna Symonds. The Ipswich deed states: "I John Ayres have granted bargained and sold [for 80 pounds]...unto my brother Edward Chapman of Ipswich the dwelling house barne & land about it, three acres be it more or less, with all the fences and all other appurtenances & preveledges, thereunto belonging, which was lately Mark Symonds, scituate & being in Ipswich, having the house and land of Mr. Wm. Paine toward the Southeast[,] the Street [High Street] Northeast and the comon [common area] Northwest to have and to hold and quietly

& peacefully to injoy, all the sayd house, barne, out houses, yards gardens and the Close below it." Appendix IV contains a period map of the Ipswich neighborhood where Mark Symonds/Edward Chapman lived. Appendix V has a recent aerial view of this same area, including the precise location of their homestead between High and Washington Streets in northwest Ipswich.

Edward Chapman and his family are believed to have lived in the home purchased from Mark Symonds until Edward's death in 1678. Edward Chapman's home at the time of his death is partially described in his Last Will and Testament as having upper and lower rooms in the "parlour end of the house," with a small cellar with lock and key. Edward Chapman apparently re-roofed his home in 1671 as shown by his purchase in May of that year of wood "for shingle[s] for his house."

Edward Chapman and his family are believed to have lived in the home purchased from Mark Symonds until Edward's death in 1678.

Edward Chapman made the following recorded sales of Ipswich land in the 1660s, the purchases of which are not found in town records<sup>15</sup>: December 26, 1662—sale to Caleb Kimball of "all that my parcell of land which I bought of John Warner, conteime [containing] four acres, be it more or lesse...being in Ipswich." The sale price was twenty-two pounds; March 2, 1667/8—sale to Edward Lumuss of Ipswich one acre "be it more or less" including "my dwelling

<sup>15</sup> It was not uncommon for old New England land deeds to be unrecorded by the town, or to have a long delay until recorded.

house wherein ye said Edward Lumuss now dwellest together with all barns outhouses yards Gardens orchards & land about it.” The sale price was forty pounds. The property sold to Lummus was located at Baker’s Lane near the property purchased from Mark Symonds in northwest Ipswich. Lummus was already living on this property at the time of the sale, probably as a rental. Both the Mark Symonds and Edward Lummus properties are identified in Appendix IV, i.e., “Diagram No. 2.”

In September 1677 “Edward Chapman miller of Ipswich” transferred the following property to his son John Chapman, with provision that it be also kept for his grandson John Chapman when he came of age. The property is described as: “a dwelling House, with ten rod[s] of ground which the sayd house standeth upon, with two acres of land tillage, and as much marsh & thatch as may winter two coves, the aford sayd house is scituate with the land in Ipswich[.] the ten rods of ground, is part of a house lot, which was former Marke Symonds, and is bounded by the land of Edward Chapman to the Southeast and southwest, and by the highway [High Street], to the Northeast and northwest. The two acres of land, is in the great common field on the North syde of Ipswich River Being part of a six acre lott...”

It seems that the “dwelling house” transferred to John Chapman was probably built by Edward Chapman after his purchase of the Mark Symonds’ property in 1659. A

motive for the transfer of the home and property is indicated in Edward’s words: “yn [in] consideration of my son John Chapman of the same Towne and county above sayd, his Dutifullnes to me living with me to the day & the date to my outward comfort.” John’s living with his father may have been health related—Edward died the next spring.

As mentioned previously, Edward Chapman became joint owner with his wife Dorothy of Rowley land that she had obtained from her first husband Thomas Abbot. This land was apparently given to Edward’s eldest son Symon Chapman following his March 21, 1666/7 marriage in Rowley to Mary Brewer of Ipswich. In 1679 Symon and Mary Chapman relocated back to Ipswich from Rowley following Edward Chapman’s death in 1678.

In September 1677 “Edward Chapman miller of Ipswich” transferred property to his son John Chapman, with provision that it also be kept for grandson John Chapman.

The inventory of Edward Chapman’s estate taken April 27,

1678 discloses the following real property owned, total value 248 pounds: “his dwelling hows [house] & homstead with out housing, 150 pounds; six accers [acres] of planting lande, 30 pounds; two accers of Land in the Comon feild [common field], 8 pounds; six accers of upland in Watls [Wattells ] his necke, 18 pounds; 12 accers of marche [marsh] in the hunderds, 36 pounds; two accers of march in the hunderds, 6 pounds, 13 shillings, 4 d.” The marsh lands served for raising food for livestock and other agricultural uses. The complete inventory of Edward Chapman is shown in Appendix IX.

#### In-laws

Edward Chapman was a man who dealt with many of the same relationship issues with his relatives through marriage as we do today. Edward's in-laws included his first wife Mary's parents, Mark and Joanna Symonds of Ipswich, and Mary's three married sisters and their husbands: Susanna and John Ayres, Abigail and Robert Pierce, and Priscilla and John Warner. His in-laws of his second wife, Dorothy Swan included her parents, Richard and Ann Swan of Rowley, her brother Robert Swan, and Dorothy's four married sisters and their husbands: Jane and Thomas Wilson, Francis and Mark Quilter, Mercy and Samuel Warner, and Stickney and Joseph Boynton. Stickney Boynton was deceased at the time of Richard Swan's death in 1678.

Edward Chapman, as other Puritans, loved his family and extended family and

learned to deal with their imperfections, and vice-versa. Edward Chapman's father-in-laws had their shortcomings as the following examples attest. In March 1651 the town of Ipswich recorded: "We present Mark Symonds of Ipswich for lying in several particulars. We also present the same Mark Symonds for reproachful speeches concerning Samuel Symonds our Magistrate." (It is believed from this and other information that Mark Symonds was not related to the Honorable Samuel Symonds of Ipswich). The town record further states: "We doe likewise present the said Mark Symonds for several railing & scandalous speeches against Joseph Fowler. The particulars in these three presentments above written were brought into us the

Edward Chapman loved his family and extended family and learned to deal with their imperfections, and vice-versa. His father-in-laws had their shortcomings.

Grand Jury by Joseph Fowler who undertakes to prosecute them and produce witnesses." In late 1650 the Essex County Quarterly Court recorded the following: "We present Richard Swaine of Rowley for breach of the peace in striking Ezekiel Northen in the face with a staff... Witness his own confession..."

Edward and Dorothy Chapman's brother-in-law, Mark Quilter, husband of Francis Swan, is well represented in Ipswich town/court records for indiscretions, including the following incidents: May 1, 1672—"Mark Quilter [and 14 others] were presented for disorder in Quartermaster Perkins' house upon training day in shooting pistols in the house after the colors were lodged and for breach of the peace." Mark

Quilter was seriously wounded in the incident. (Of note, three<sup>16</sup> of the 15

disorderly individuals were sons or grandsons of the late Reverend Nathaniel Rogers.) March 29, 1664—"Mark Quilter upon his presentment for striking his wife the court sett a fine of 106 c. to pay costs & fees." September 28, 1669—"Mark Quilter for excessive drinking fined 3 shillings 4 d and costs 6 shillings 4 d."

Edward Chapman's children also were not without imperfections. Edward's daughter Mary Chapman and her husband John Barry were fined by the Ipswich Court on September 30, 1679 for alleged fornication before their 1677 marriage. Edward's son

<sup>16</sup> Nathaniel Rogers II, Samuel Rogers, and Ezekiel Rogers, named for his late uncle Reverend Ezekiel Rogers.

Nathaniel Chapman and his wife Mary (Wilborn) were both publically sanctioned and fined in 1675 for alleged fornication. Nathaniel was again charged with fornication in September 1684, the Court record siting “Nathaniell Chapman, for fornication with Ann Pegge, was ordered by Major Appleton to appear at this court. He denied the charge and was ordered to appear at the next Ipswich court, with Simon Chapman and Samuel Chapman as sureties.”<sup>17</sup>

Edward Chapman shared other stressful times with his family and in-laws. One example is described in September 1673 Ipswich court records wherein Edward Chapman helped break up a fight near his home at the request of his wife and sister-in-law. While Francis Quilter (“aged about forty years”) was visiting her sister Dorothy Chapman (“aged about thirty-seven years”), a fight between two men came to their attention outside the Chapman home on the nearby road. John Chapman, Edward’s son, deposed that when he came out at their gate with his mother and Aunt Quilter, he saw Philip Fowler and Thomas Blancher fighting. John with his mother and aunt went toward the men, and sent for Edward Chapman to come.

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<sup>17</sup> In March 1685 the Ipswich court found Ann Pegge of Ipswich guilty of fornication with Nathaniel Chapman of Ipswich, for which “she was to be fined or severely whipped.” She paid the fine. At that same court session Nathaniel Chapman, in spite of his denial, was charged with being the father of Ann Pegge’s child, the court ordering him to pay the Town of Ipswich “for charges of the child and for its maintenance.” Nathaniel was later found guilty of not paying the court-ordered child support.

According to her deposition, Francis Quilter asked her brother Edward Chapman to part these individuals. Another witness to the fight, deponent John Shatsell, said “Then Edward Chapman came and deponent [who had initially tried to break up the fight] left Blancher lying on the ground, and Chapman took him up and asked him to go along with him.”

### Children and Grandchildren

Edward and Mary Chapman’s five children, Symon, Nathaniel, Mary, John, and Samuel, provide a representative view of the “young generation” following the initial period of Puritan society in 17<sup>th</sup> Century New England. They tended to be more open to change, adhering less to the letter of the law

their parents followed. Each of them married, with three, Symon, Nathaniel and Samuel having large families.

(Both Mary and John Chapman died at a relatively young age.) Some remarried following the death of their spouse. Death unfortunately was not uncommon in early New England families, especially the very young. The lifespan of adults was also far less than it is today. As to their domicile or location, some of Edward Chapman’s children remained in Essex County, Massachusetts while others eventually moved to other areas of New England including present-day Maine, New Hampshire and Connecticut.

Names, dates<sup>18</sup> and information pertaining to Edward and Mary Chapman’s children and their families are in Appendix I. Their grandchildren number approximately 31<sup>19</sup>.

### Last Will and Testament

Edward Chapman died in Ipswich, Massachusetts April 18, 1678, possibly following an illness<sup>20</sup>. Earlier on April 9<sup>th</sup> Edward Chapman prepared his Last Will and Testament, expressing his soundness of mind and faith in God. His will commences: “In the name of God Amen I Edward Chapman of Ipswich in the county of Essex being weak of Body but through the mercy of God Inioying [enjoying] my understanding and memory do make and ordaine this my last will and Testament Inprimis I commit my Soule into the hands of Jesus Christ my blessed Savior and Redeemer in hope of a joyfull resurrection unto life at the last day, and my Body to decent Buriall.” Edward Chapman was to the last a man with strong faith in God.

Edward Chapman next provided for his beloved wife Dorothy: “And for my outward estate that God hath Graciously lent unto me I do dispose of as ffolloweth viz / my

Edward Chapman died April 18, 1678. On April 9<sup>th</sup> Edward Chapman prepared his Last Will and Testament, expressing his soundness of mind and faith in God.

beloved wife there being a covenant and contract betweene us upon mariage my will is that it be faithfully fulfilled, Twenty pounds of that contened in the covnant to be in such household goods as she shall desire also my will is that my beloved wife Dorithye Chapman shall have the use of the parlour; end of the house both upper and lower rooms with the little celler that hath lock and key to it, with free liberty of the use of the oven, and well of watter, with ten good bearing fruit trees near that end of the house which she is to make use of, to have the fruit of them, also the garden plot fenet [fenced] in below the orchard and one quarter of the barne at the further end from the house also to have the goeing [use] of one cow in the pasture And all dureing the time she doth remaine my widdo[w].”

(Dorothy Chapman remained a widow until November 13, 1678 when she

married Archelaus Woodman of nearby Newbury, Massachusetts. Archelaus Woodman was known to both Mark Symonds and Edward Chapman as a fellow juror at Ipswich courts.)

Edward Chapman next provided a financial legacy for each of his living children. In doing so Edward acknowledged that for his eldest son, Symon he had already “done for him beyond my other children.” The first three children, Symon, Nathaniel, and Mary “the wife of John Barry” each received 30 pounds, to be paid five pounds a year commencing three years from Edward Chapman’s death. Edward specified the manner of payment as follows: “All the aforsayd Legasies to be payd in current

<sup>18</sup> Dates in January, February, or March have been recorded as written or published. See Endnote.

<sup>19</sup> The children of Nathaniel Chapman may include an alleged illegitimate child, referenced in an earlier footnote. From the court record it appears that the child may have died very young—Ann Pegge’s “late child.”

<sup>20</sup> From the Inventory of his estate and debts taken April 27, 1678, it is evident that Edward Chapman had been seen recently by two physicians, Dr. Rogers and Dr. David Bennett.

country pay unto the sd [said] children Also I will and give unto my sayd daughter mary one coverlet [bedspread] that is black & yellow.”

Symon Chapman’s legacy also included funds originating from his grandfather, Mark Symonds: “And for four pound[s] that is comeing unto him [Symon] of his Grand father Symonds gift, which is yet behind my will is that it shall be payd unto him out of that Six acre lott lyeing at wattells neck which was his Grandfathers’ as it shall be prised by indiferent [independent] men.”

Edward Chapman followed the common Puritan practice of holding onto legacy lands to maintain a state of dependency between child and aged parents. Symon Chapman did not receive the (final) portion of

Grandfather Symonds’ land until Edward’s death. Symon was then age 34. His brother Nathaniel also

received his grandfather’s legacy well past age 21. Nathaniel sued Edward Chapman in September 1677 “For withholding a parcel of land.” This lawsuit was withdrawn, presumably due to Edward’s conveyance or payment of Nathaniel’s legacy.

No financial legacy was left to Rebecca Chapman, the widow of Edward Chapman’s deceased son John. As noted earlier, John Chapman received a house and property from his father in September 1677, only eight months prior to his father’s death. If, as it appears, Edward Chapman was in a state of declining health in September 1677, that conveyance may have been a pre-distribution of part of his estate.

Edward Chapman made the following provisions for his youngest son Samuel, with a warning to his other children about contesting it: “I apoynt my Sonn Samuell to be my sole executor of this my last will and testament and do give unto him all my house and lands and chattels, he paying and pformeing [performing] all my will unto my wife and [his] Brothers and Sister as is above exprest and also all my debts and funeral charges[.] I say I give unto him my sayd Sonn Samuell Chapman all the rest of my estate both reall and psonall [personal], my will further is that all my children shall rest satticefied with what I have done for them, and if any of them shall through discontent make trouble about this my will, that then they shall forfeit and loose [lose] what I have heerin bequeathed unto them

unto him or them that shall so be molested by them.”

“I apoynt my Sonn Samuell to be my sole executor of this my last will and testament and do give unto him all my house and lands and chattels.”

The above information seemingly reflects the increased service that Samuel Chapman apparently provided to his parents during Edward’s final years. It may also reflect Edward Chapman’s possible displeasure with his children Nathaniel and Mary. Edward anticipated that they might contest his division of the estate, which greatly favored their younger brother Samuel. The reason(s) for Edward’s actions are unknown, but may include Nathaniel and Mary’s past moral indiscretions, and/or discord over financial matters.

An interesting post-script to Edward Chapman’s will occurred at the time that it was proved in Ipswich court. As noted in

the court record, “Andrew Peeters entered a caution April 30, 1678, that Goodman Chapman’s will be not proved until said Peeters had liberty to speak.” It is not known what the caution was about, but it was soon followed by Andrew Peter’s lawsuit against Samuel Chapman, executor of the will of Edward Chapman. This lawsuit was withdrawn in June 1678, but was soon followed by the execution of a judgment granted to Samuel Chapman against Andrew Peters at Salem court. Nathaniel Chapman’s wife, Mary (Wilborn) was a step-daughter of Andrew Peters, ironically the same individual that Constable Edward Chapman arrested after Peters beat up Ipswich quartermaster John Perkins back in May 1672, sited previously.

#### Age and Final Resting Place

While there are no existing town, church or county records reflecting Edward Chapman’s age at the time of his death in 1678, what is not recorded may provide an approximate time frame for his birth. Ipswich town records do not record Edward Chapman having applied for or been granted an exemption from military trainings. Such exemptions were generally granted at about age 60 in mid-17 century Ipswich. If Edward Chapman did not reach age 60, then his approximate year of birth would have been after 1618, the sixtieth year preceding his death. What we can be safe to assume is that Edward Chapman was born in England, likely during 1615 to 1625, with his parents, names unknown, having likely been married between 1600 and 1625 in the East Anglia

The Cawles-Highland Cemetery in Ipswich appears to be where Edward and Mary Chapman (and Mark and Joanna Symonds) are buried.

region of southeastern England. From the above and other information, this writer believes that Edward Chapman was born about 1620.

Edward Chapman’s final resting place has long been believed in be in The Old Burying Ground—1634 in downtown Ipswich. Reverend Nathaniel Rogers, his posterity, and other early prominent Ipswich families are buried there. Because few original tombstones from the seventeenth century have survived, and records of the original internees are incomplete or nonexistent, there is no definitive record of whether or not Edward Chapman is buried there. This is also true of another 1634 cemetery in Ipswich, known as the Old North Burying Ground<sup>21</sup>. However, this second cemetery is

located on a small hill directly across the road from Edward Chapman’s homestead on High Street. This burying ground, known today as the Cawles-Highland Cemetery, appears to be where Edward and Mary Chapman (and Mark and Joanna Symonds) are buried. Appendix VI contains a partial photograph of the Cawles-Highland Cemetery looking towards the Mark Symonds/Edward Chapman’s homestead. Of note, Edward’s second wife, Dorothy (Woodman) is buried in the “Old Cemetery” in Rowley, Massachusetts. She died October 21, 1710 in Rowley.

#### Legacy

<sup>21</sup> This Old North “burying place” was designated as the westward boundary of the Ipswich settlement in 1634 town records.

Edward Chapman's legacy is one of family and Christian values. He lived his religion with steadfastness and sincerity, yet without tolerance for the extreme cruelty meted out by early Massachusetts Bay Colony Puritan leaders. He was not afraid to take a stand against them, or moral vices that he perceived might adversely affect the moral and spiritual welfare of his children and the community. Edward Chapman cherished his wife Mary, then Dorothy, and was apparently close to his in-laws, however difficult that may have been at times.

Edward Chapman was one of the earliest residents of Ipswich, Massachusetts, a meaningful contributor to its safety and development. He was also a pioneer to his

posterity, preparing the way by precept and example for those who would follow him. While imperfect,

Edward Chapman sought to point the way to God's salvation. His choice to come to America to flee poverty and persecution is a vital legacy to each one of his many descendants. A great debt of gratitude is owed by them to him, and to those, especially Reverend Nathaniel Rogers, who brought him to America and mentored him in his youth. Edward Chapman learned the importance of being involved in and contributing to society. He was a peacemaker<sup>22</sup>.

Edward Chapman's legacy is also reflected in the following description of an evening in

a typical home in old Ipswich<sup>23</sup>: "What a prolific source of a pure, strong, home-loving race was that quiet evening life of our first century! ... They had their family pleasures, no doubt. Music brought lightness of heart... violin or bass viol. They had their ballads... and a few tunes... But song and story, the click of knitting needles, and hum of the wheel, the eating of fireside dainties, came naturally to their end. The family worship was engaged in by all. Then the bright warming pans were charged with hot coals from the fire, and the beds in the freezing cold chambers were made deliciously comfortable after the shivering ordeal of undressing. Last of all, the hot coals were swept together, and covered thickly with ashes. 'Cover the embers, and

put out the light; toil comes with the morning, and rest with the night.'"

Edward Chapman's legacy is one of family and Christian values. ... He was a pioneer to his posterity, preparing the way by precept and example for those who would follow...

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<sup>22</sup> Ipswich town or court records contain no apparent mention of Edward Chapman performing misdeeds.

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<sup>23</sup> *Glimpses of Everyday Life in Old Ipswich*, Thomas Franklin Waters, 1925, Ipswich Historical Society, 17-18.

## ENDNOTE:

“Double Dating<sup>24</sup>. Between 1582 and 1752, not only were two calendars [Julian and Gregorian] in use in Europe (and in European colonies), but two different starts of the year were in use in England. Although the ‘Legal’ year began on March 25, the use of the Gregorian calendar by other European countries led to January 1 becoming commonly celebrated as ‘New Year’s Day’ and given as the first day of the year in almanacs. To avoid misinterpretation, both the ‘Old Style’ and ‘New Style’ year [were] often used in English and colonial records for dates falling between the New Year (January 1) and old New Year (March 25), a system known as ‘double dating.’ Such dates are usually identified by a slash mark [/] breaking the ‘Old Style’ and ‘New Style’ year, for example, March 19, 1631/2. ...Out of context, it is sometimes hard to determine whether information in colonial records was entered ‘Old Style’ or ‘New Style.’”

## APPENDIX I. Children of Edward and Mary Chapman and their families.

1. Symon Chapman, carpenter born 1644 in Ipswich, Massachusetts, married Mary Brewer March 21, 1666/7 in Rowley, Massachusetts. Mary Brewer, born September 23, 1648 in Ipswich, is the second daughter and third child of John and Mary (Whitmore) Brewer of Ipswich. Symon and Mary Chapman had nine children per birth or baptism records of Ipswich and Rowley, Massachusetts, with a possible tenth child, Daniel discerned from other sources. Marriage and death information are from records in the possession of the writer, a descendant of Symon Chapman. Symon Chapman died August 23, 1735 “age 93 years” in Ipswich. He was “the oldest town-born child when he died.” His wife Mary died February 23, 1724, age 76. Symon Chapman’s history is reviewed in detail in a separate essay by the author.

- a. Symon, born February 22, 1667 in Rowley, Massachusetts, died soon;
- b. Edward, born May 12, 1669 in Rowley, Massachusetts; he married first Elizabeth Sherwin, and second widow Mary Quarles June 3, 1735; Edward died April 18, 1742;
- c. John, born May 3, 1671 in Rowley, Massachusetts; he married first Hannah Sterns December 7, 1694, and 2<sup>nd</sup> Elizabeth Cook February 13, 1700/1; John died in December 1744;
- d. Simon, born February 25, 1672 in Rowley, Mass.; he was buried July 2, 1674;
- e. Dorothy, baptized (as an infant) October 10, 1675 in Rowley, Massachusetts;
- f. Mary, born March 12, 1677 in Rowley, Massachusetts; she married Thorndick Low July 2, 1709 (intention date); Mary died January 12, 1736;
- g. Samuel, born October 28, 1680 in Ipswich, Massachusetts; he married Esther Harris February 2, 1703/4;

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<sup>24</sup> “The 1752 Calendar Change,” Connecticut St. Library, Hartford, CT, 2010, [www.cslib.org/CalendarChange.htm](http://www.cslib.org/CalendarChange.htm)

- h. Joseph, born March 16, 1682 in Ipswich, Massachusetts; he married Mercy Wentworth April 23, 1707 in Rowley, thereafter relocating to New London, Connecticut; Joseph died June 10, 1725; The writer is descended from this line;
- i. Stephen, born October 30, 1685 in Ipswich, Massachusetts; he married Dorcas Woodwell November 5, 1707.
- j. Daniel, born 1690s?; he married Abigail Dutch November 30, 1723 (intention date); Daniel died March 17, 1772 in Ipswich.

2. Nathaniel Chapman, carpenter born circa 1645 in Ipswich, Massachusetts, married Mary Wilborn December 30, 1674 per Ipswich vital records. Mary Wilborn, born October 30, 1657 in Boston, is a daughter of Michael Wilborn and Mercy Beamsley. Nathaniel and Mary Chapman had the following eleven children per genealogical records in the possession of Carlton T. (Cliff) Chapman, Dumfries, Virginia, a descendant of Nathaniel Chapman. Nathaniel and Mary Chapman moved to Kittery, Maine from Ipswich, Massachusetts circa 1702.

- a. Abigail, wife of John Bridges; she married February 11, 1724 in Kittery, Maine;
- b. John, husband of Rachel Ingersoll, married March 30, 1710 in Kittery, Maine;
- c. Mary, wife of John Lord married December 26, 1716 in Kittery, Maine;
- d. Mercy, wife of Adrian Frye married June 8, 1705;
- e. Nathaniel II, born February 1676 in Ipswich, Massachusetts; he married first Ruth Davis, ~~and married second Elizabeth Symonds circa 1712 in Ipswich;~~ Nathaniel II died 1762 in Nobleboro, Maine;
- f. Elizabeth, born February 13, 1686 in Andover, Massachusetts; She married Joseph Wilson August 22, 1707 in Kittery, Maine;
- g. Hannah, born February 8, 1692 in Ipswich, Massachusetts;
- h. Michael, born May 13, 1694 in Ipswich, Massachusetts; he died July 2, 1694 in Ipswich;
- i. David, born August 14, 1695 in Ipswich, Massachusetts; he died July 16, 1696 in Ipswich;
- j. Edward, born April 14, 1702 in Kittery, Maine; married Abigail Broughton October 28, 1725 in Kittery;
- k. Mary, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary Chapman, died April 4, 1695 (Ipswich Vital Records).

3. Mary Chapman, born circa 1648 in Ipswich, Massachusetts, married John Barry/Berry January 24, 1676/7 in Ipswich, Massachusetts. John Barry, born 1641, reportedly was a sailor

from Salem. No children are known, possibly due to Mary Barry's death prior to September 1681<sup>25</sup>. She is named in her father's will dated April 9, 1678.

4. John Chapman, farmer born 1651 in Ipswich, Massachusetts, married Rebecca Smith September 30, 1675 in Ipswich. Rebecca is a daughter of George and Mary (French) Smith. John and Rebecca Smith had one child a son, John junior born July 7, 1676 in Ipswich. As noted previously, Edward Chapman transferred a house and lands to his son John in September 1677. Two months later, on November 10<sup>26</sup>, 1677 John Chapman tragically passed away. John's widow Rebecca Chapman married Francis Young December 4, 1678 in Ipswich. John "Johnny Appleseed" Chapman, born September 26, 1774, is descended through this line.

5. Samuel Chapman, wheelwright and farmer born 1655 (some say 1654) in Ipswich, Massachusetts, married first Ruth Ingalls May 20, 1678 in Ipswich. Ruth Ingalls, born 1657, is a daughter of Samuel and Ruth (Eaton) Ingalls. Samuel married second widow Phebe (Newmarch) Peniwell/Penuell November 20, 1701; Samuel and Phebe apparently had no children; Samuel and Ruth Chapman had eight children as published by R. Austin Chapman<sup>27</sup>, a descendant of Samuel. Samuel Chapman moved to Hampton, New Hampshire circa 1702 following the death of his wife Ruth in Ipswich June 22, 1700. Samuel died January 26, 1722/3 in Hampton, New Hampshire.

- a. Samuel, born February 12, 1678 in Ipswich, Massachusetts; he married Phebe Balch March 11, 1701/2; Samuel died April 21, 1742;
- b. John, married Dorothy Chase March 16, 1705; John died October 17, 1705;
- c. Edward, died October 17, 1688 in Ipswich, Massachusetts;
- d. Joseph, born April 6, 1685 in Ipswich, Massachusetts; he died March 1750 in Hampton, New Hampshire, unmarried;
- e. Ruth, born January 10, 1686 in Ipswich, Massachusetts; she married Timothy Eaton March 1, 1720/1;
- f. Mary, born January 2, 1690/1 in Ipswich, Massachusetts; she died March 13, 1740 in Hampton, unmarried;
- g. Job, born circa 1693; he married first Mary Chase circa 1718, and married second widow Rachel (Berry) Goss January 6, 1737; Job died in 1763;
- h. Edmund, born circa 1697; he died February 20, 1739 in Hampton, unmarried.

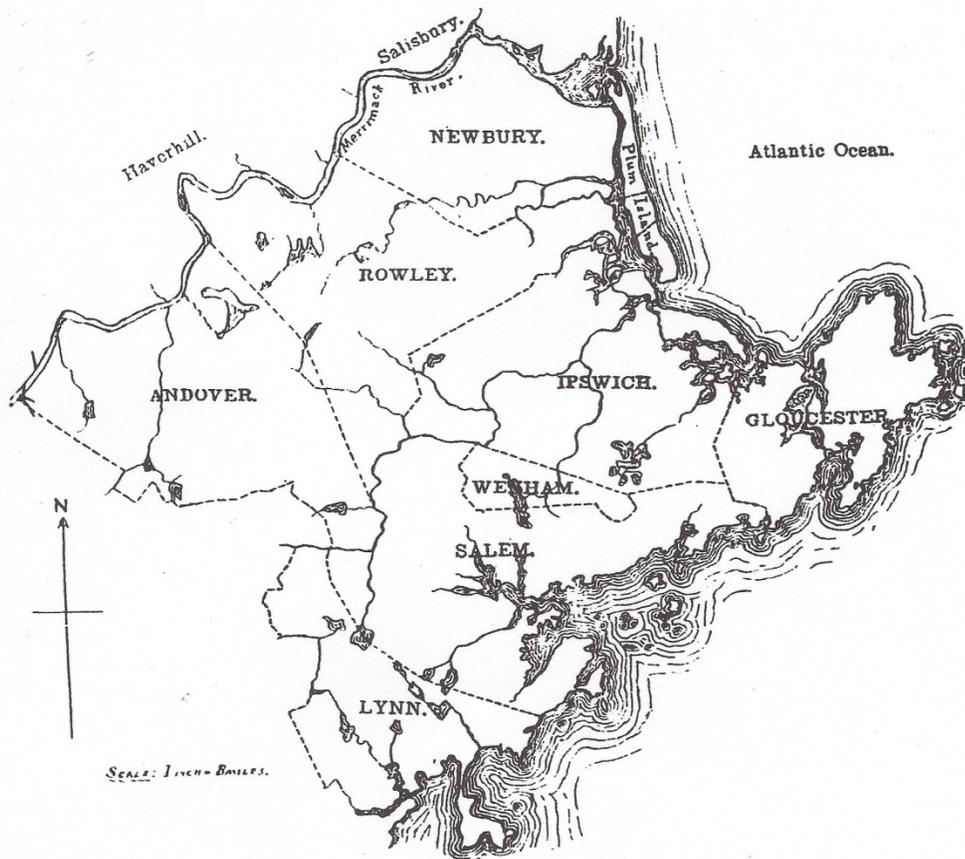
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<sup>25</sup> In a September 22, 1681 Ipswich court record entry concerning the case of John Barry vs. Samuel Chapman (Executor of Edward Chapman's will), Barry charged Chapman "for not paying him a legacy of 5 pounds given to his *late wife* by her father, Edward Chapman in his will" (emphasis added).

<sup>26</sup> The "Darling Papers," Ipswich genealogical records, record John's death date as being either Nov. 10 or 19, 1677.

<sup>27</sup> *Chapman Family History – Some descendants of Edward Chapman of Ipswich, MA, through the line of Joseph Chapman of Sanbornton, NH, and MI*, Frederick R. Boyle certified genealogist and R. Austin Chapman, Edwards Brothers Inc., Ann Arbor, Michigan, 2004, 23-27. ISBN #0-9759151-0-X.

Map of Essex County in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, 1643

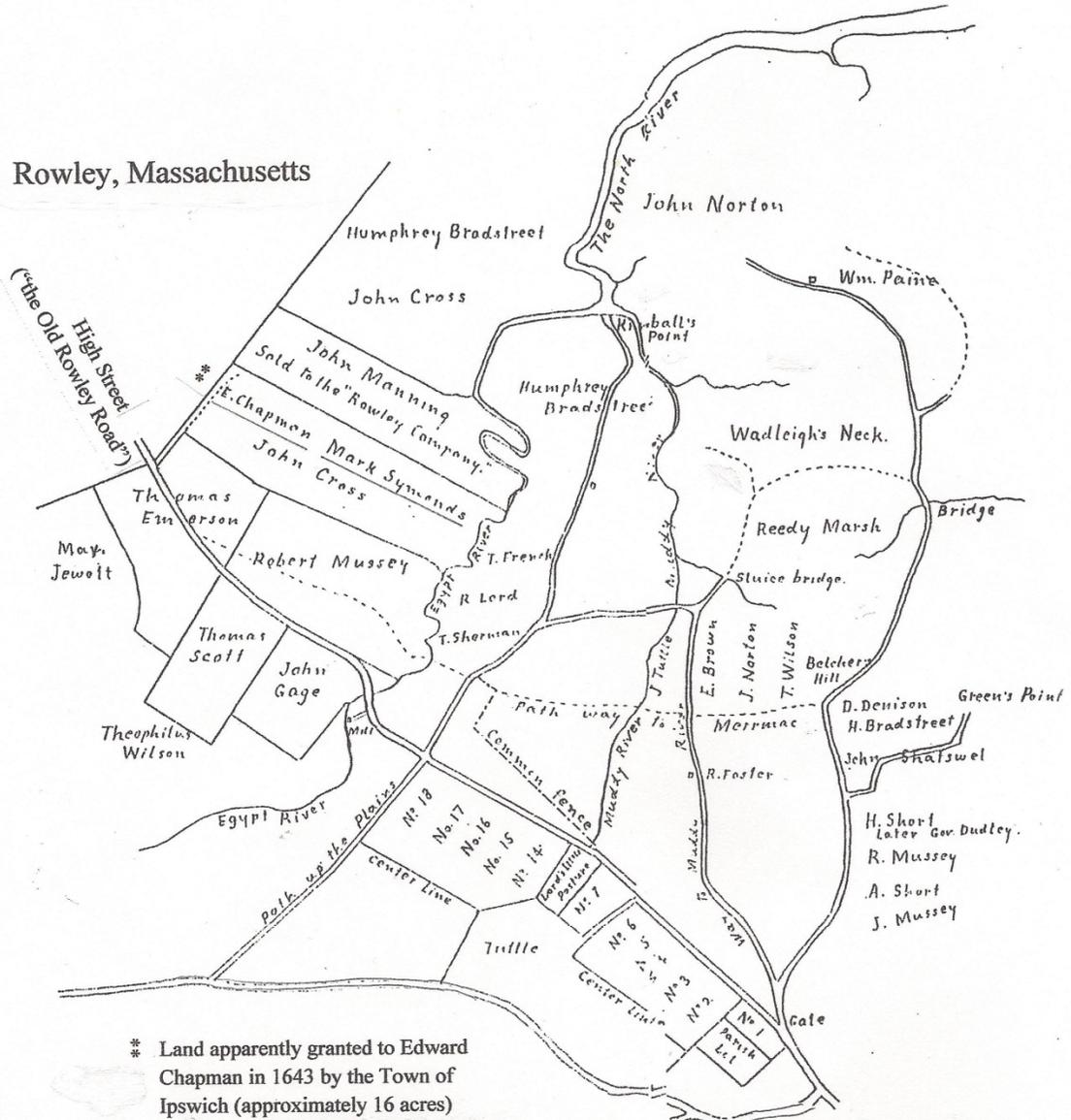


MAP OF ESSEX COUNTY IN THE BAY COLONY, 1643

*Rowley, Massachusetts – Mr. Ezekiel Rogers Plantation, 1639-1850, The Jewett Family of America, Rowley, Massachusetts, 1946.*

APPENDIX III.

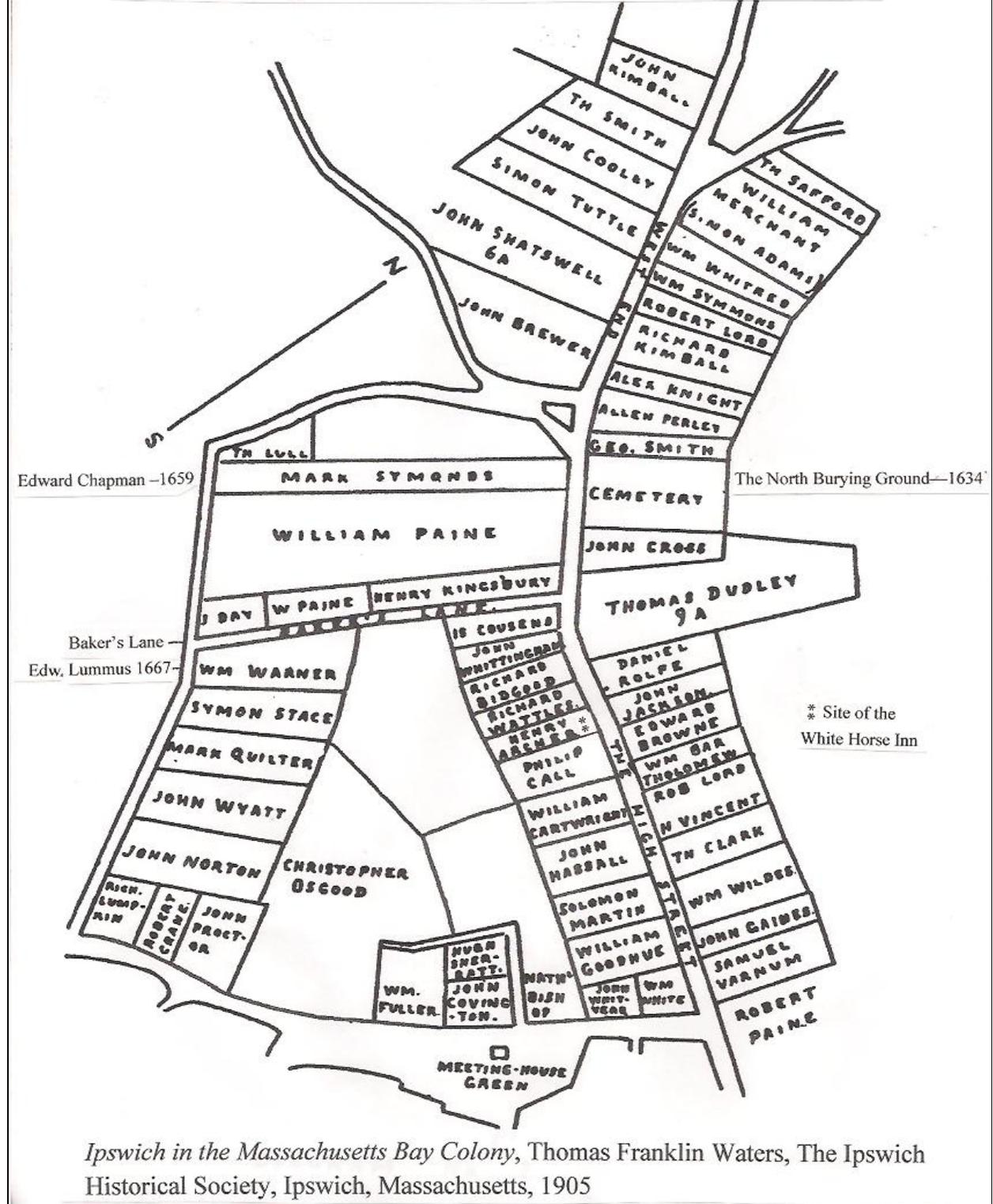
Map of northwest Ipswich adjacent to Rowley, Massachusetts—circa 1650



*Ipswich Village and the Old Rowley Road, Thomas Franklin Waters, The Ipswich Historical Society, Ipswich, Massachusetts, 1914*

APPENDIX IV.

Map of west High Street area of Ipswich, circa 1650—"Diagram No. 2"



Ipswich in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, Thomas Franklin Waters, The Ipswich Historical Society, Ipswich, Massachusetts, 1905

APPENDIX V. Aerial view of northwest Ipswich today showing location of the Mark Symonds/Edward Chapman homestead property (3 acres). Residence was located on High Street across from the cemetery.



APPENDIX VI. Cawles-Highland Cemetery (Old North Burying Ground—1634). Edward Chapman's property is across the street to the left, beginning at the crosswalk. The buildings are not original.



APPENDIX VII. Freeman's Oath – 1634:

Original version<sup>28</sup>, followed by modernized-spelling version by the writer:

“The Oath of Freemen agreed vpon att the Gen’ all Court, May 14, 1634:

I, A, B &c, being by Gods Pvidence an inhabitant & ffreeman within the jurisdiccon of this comon weale, doe ffreely acknowledge my selfe to be subiect to the goument thereof, & therefore doe here sweare by the greate and dreadfull name of the euer lyveing God that I wilbe true & faithful to the same, & will accordingly yeild assistance & support therevnto, with my pson and estate, as in equitie I am bound, & will also truly indeavr to mayntaine & preserue all the liberties & previlidges thereof, submitting my selfe to the wholesome lawes made & established by the same; and further, that I will not plott nor practice any euill against it, nor consent to any that shall soe doe, but will tymely discouer & reveale the same to lawfull authority nowe here established for the speedy preventing thereof. Moreouer, I doe solemnly bind my selfe in the sight of God, that when I shalbe called to giue my voyce touching any such matter of this state, wherein ffreemen are to deale, I will giue my vote & suffrage as I shall in my owne conscience iudge best to conduce & tend to the publique weale of the body, without respect of psons or favr of any man. Soe helpe mee God in the Lord Jesus Christ./”

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The Oath of Freemen agreed upon at the General Court, May 14, 1634:

I, [name of individual], being by God's Providence an inhabitant & freeman within the jurisdiction of this common will, do freely acknowledge myself to be subject to the government thereof, & therefore do here swear by the great and dreadful name of the ever living God that I will be true & faithful to the same, & will accordingly yield assistance & support thereunto, with my person and estate, as in equity I am bound, & will also truly endeavor to maintain & preserve all the liberties & privileges thereof, submitting myself to the wholesome laws made & established by the same; and further, that I will not plot nor practice any evil against it, nor consent to any that shall so do, but will timely discover & reveal the same to lawful authority now here established for the speedy preventing thereof. Moreover, I do solemnly bind myself in the sight of God, that when I shall be called to give my voice touching any such matter of this state, wherein freemen are to deal, I will give my vote & suffrage as I shall in my own conscience judge best to conduce & tend to the public will of the body, without respect of persons or favor of any man. So help me God in the Lord Jesus Christ.

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<sup>28</sup> *Records of the Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, Vol. I. 1628-1641.*, Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, M.D., Editor, The Press of William White, Boston, 1853, 354.

Petition of Ipswich citizens against Corporal John Andrews—1658:

The humble petition of sundry of y<sup>e</sup> inhabitants  
of y<sup>e</sup> Towne of Ipswich whose names  
are subscribed.

Sheweth  
That whereas at y<sup>e</sup> last Court held at Ipswich, there was presented to  
the Hon: Court a serious & earnest request upon weighty grounds, for removal  
& suppressing one of y<sup>e</sup> Ordinaries found to be many wayes prejudiciall  
to y<sup>e</sup> place. Which petition found such acceptance with this Hon:  
as they were pleased to grant & continue no longer here & liberty for  
continuance of y<sup>e</sup> said Ordinary, then to this next Court at Salem. We  
are emboldned & encouraged (the causes of our grievances still continuing &  
increasing) to intreat this Hon: Court to recall & revive our former  
requests & supplications tendered to them in y<sup>e</sup> particular. And according  
to our hopes then conceived, no longer to continue or grant any licence  
for upholding & keeping of same Ordinary. Which we truly conceive will  
be an effectuall means for y<sup>e</sup> removing of much sin & evil, ~~to~~  
& more for cause of joy & thanksgiving to many of gods people, amongst us

Samuell Appleton Jun<sup>r</sup>.

John Smith Robert Payne  
John Appleton John Whipple  
Samuell Appleton William Wood  
William Wood

Edward Chapman  
William Wood  
Ezekiel Chesser  
Anthony Potter  
Westmold Poplar  
Charles Handker  
John Thomas  
John Thomas  
Edward Oxenbury  
Robert Day  
William Adams Jun<sup>r</sup>  
Donith Wood Jun<sup>r</sup>

Matthew Wood  
John Adams

Edward Chapman -

Inventory taken Apr. 27, 1678, by John Whipple and Simon Slace: his dwelling hows & homstead with out housing, 150li.; six accers of planting lande, 30li.; two accers of Land in the Comon feild, 8li.; sixe accers of upland in watts his necke, 18li.; 12 accers of marche in the hunderds, 36li.; two accers of march in the hunderds, 6li. 13s. 4d.; fowr oxen small, 18li.; fower Cows and thre Calves, 12li.; one haifer & one steer of 3 years old, 5li.; one horse, two mares, one yearling Colt, 6li.; fivetene sheepe, five Lames with one yearling Calf, 7li.; 40 bush. of Indian Corne, 6li.; berly 14 bush, Rye two bush., wheat 3 bush 1-2, 4li. [6d. copy] his waring Clothes Linon & woolin wth hats, shoos, 7li.; [1s. copy] fetherbeed & bolster with thre pillows, 4li. [5s. copy]; a strawbeed, a red & blue Coverlit & 3 blankits, 2li. [7s. copy] an old Rugg, 10s.; fowr payer of old sheets, 40s.; Sixe pilow-beers, 12s. & sixe small napcins & a table cloth, [18s. copy]; chest, 5s.; sixe pecis of pewter, 14s.; 4 poringers, 4s.; small pewter, 5s.; tinn dripping pan, 3s. 6d., quarte pot & chamber pot, [8s. copy] old warming pane, 4s.; two Iron potts, 10s.; two scillits, 5s.; two Kettles, 20s.; old grat bible, 9s.; old Looking glase & ouer Glase, 2s.; old slice, 2s. 6d., a two quart Glase, 4s. 6d.; a box Iron, 3s.; hatt bruch, 9d.; 5li. Cotton woole & two pound of Cotton yern, 9s.; thre Cuchins, 13s.; small Chest, 4s.; old Chest, 5s.; beedsted & frund. beed, 10s.; old Curtins, vallans, 4s.; old chest, 3s., 10 chayers, 19s.; Linon yearne, 16s. 6d.; table, 5s.; Lanthorne, 2s.; small pillo, 3s.; five books, 8s.; old pewter, 12s. 6d.; old payer of sheet & other old Linon, 8s.; old Rugg & blanket, 10s.; old beedsted with som beeding on it, 1li. 10s.; two Curtins, Valane, 10s.; an old Coslit, pike & sword, 1li.; 49 yds. of homemade Cloth, 4li. 18s.; two spinning wheelcs, 5s.; old bedsted, 3s.; 3 sikls, 2s.; 4 old hogsheds, 4s.; three saks, 6s.; Earthen ware, 4s., Iron pott wth pott hook, 9s.; gridiron, 3s.; two old Kettls, 10s.; tramell, payer of tonges, 4s. 6d.; paiels, dishes & trenchers, 5s. 6d.; old spade, hammer, 3s.; beetle, 4 wedges, thre old Axes, 12s.; Syth, taklin, old forke tynes, 5s.; an old saddle & bridle, 3s.; som old things, 5s.; barels & tubes in the seller with a Cherne, 16s.; tobako, 5s.; half a barrell of poorke, 30s.; small table & a stoole, 3s.; persel of undressed flaxe, 7s.; Cart & old wheels, slead & tumbrell, 2li. 10s.; set of wheele hoops, 3 yoaks & two chaines, 1li. 2s.; plow & plow Irons, 15s.; three howes, haye hooke, pease meage, spanshakil, 8s.; sixe swine, 3li.; small depts due to the estat, 11li. 16s.; boards at the Saw mill, 3li.; by John warner, 8s.; a dunge fork, roape & duz. trenchers, 8s.; total, 373li. 8s. 7d. Severall depts due from the estat, 171li. 12s. 8d.; due to Doctr. Rogers, —; to Mr. Juit, 5s.; Samuel Graves, 14s.; total, 172li. Du to Nathll. Rust, 1li. 5s.; Due in thre Lengisis to be at severall payments according to will, 90li.

Attested in Ipswich court 30:2:1678 by Samuel Chapman, executor, the house and land to stand bound for the performance of the will.

More debts due from the estate: to Docter Rogers his name put in but no sum, now knowne to be, 10li.; Docter David Bennett, 2li.; Samuel Ingalls, 1li.; John Denison, —; Goodwife Homes, 4s.; John Kimball, 1li.; John Gaines about 12s.; total, 14li. 16s. To brother Simon, 15li.; brother Nathaniell, 15li.; Decon Jewet, 10li. A croscut saw to be added to the estate, 8s.

*Essex County Probate Files. Docket 5.018.*