

THE
LIPPINCOTTS

IN
ENGLAND AND AMERICA:

EDITED FROM THE GENEALOGICAL PAPERS OF THE LATE

JAMES S. LIPPINCOTT



PHILADELPHIA

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INTRODUCTION

THE facts which constitute the body of this work and give it value were collected by the late James S. Lippincott, during a period of over forty years, extending from 1840 to 1883.

Mr. Lippincott was earnestly engaged in this Genealogical work up to within a short time of his death (March 17, 1885), and he had always hoped to publish the results of his investigations in a volume at once worthy of his own labors and the varied record of the Lippincott Family.

The fact that this desire has at last been in some measure realized is largely due to the generous appreciation of Mr. James J. Goodwin, of New York, son-in-law of the late J. B. Lippincott, of Philadelphia.

As early as the year 1849, the late James S. Lippincott, in a letter sent hither and thither in search of genealogical information, said, "Having for several years been interested in the collection of facts respecting the Lippincott Family, I have been encouraged to seek further information relative to the origin and history of its early members, and it is with the hope that such may be elicited that I have addressed thee. Though much has already been collected, all that has come to my knowledge is confined to one branch, and the history of others, comprising much the most numerous portion, remains unknown."

In this same letter Mr. Lippincott stated very clearly the object of his search as it had then defined itself in his own mind, as follows: "If a proper interest should be manifested by the ready assistance afforded the undertaking, a connected account of the Family since the arrival of its progenitor in this country will be prepared, prefaced by the information already obtained, and that may be hereafter procured respecting those of the name resident in Great Britain, the History of the Name, its origin, adoption, variations, &c., with proofs of the same from judicial and other records."

* * * * *

How careful Mr. Lippincott was in all his researches, and how willing to correct his own previous information or opinions based thereon, may be gathered from the fact that in the short sketch of the "Lippincott's prepared by him for Mr. John Clement's Book of "Sketches of The First Emigrant Settlers in Newton Township, Old Gloucester County, West New Jersey," and in the five years intervening between the time of its publication and his death, Mr. Lippincott had made no less than twelve changes and corrections in the nine pages of his own

copy of that work. It was not that the work had not been carefully done to begin with, but that fresh investigation brought new facts which he desired to have embodied in the record.

In the same line and spirit it is worth while to quote in this permanent statement a letter written by Mr. James S. Lippincott, January 9th, 1878, to Mr. Alfred Earle, then resident of Lovecott, in Devonshire, England: "My dear Sir, I often find especial pleasure in recalling the incidents attending our call at Lovecott in the Summer of 1876, when on a pilgrimage to the homes of my English Ancestors. Nothing succeeds like success, and I was greatly gratified to find that I had at last discovered the rock from whence my name, if not myself, had been hewn. The confirmation added by Mr. Powell was of a character that ought to satisfy, since his authority is unimpeachable, but I would like to have further confirmation in the form of a description of the estate of Lovecott for comparison with the details of the Domesday Book, such as the number of acres of meadow and number of acres comprised in the entire estate. I think you remarked that Upper and Lower Lovecott had been applied to the estate, but perhaps I am confounding it with Lovecott near Alverdiscott. I remember you spoke of James' Lovecott as a name applied to part of the tract. If you would not deem it irksome I would like to have from your hand all the information you can collect respecting Lovecott, whether legendary, historical or statistical.

"I have hitherto believed that the Parish of Luffincott on the Tamer was the cradle of our race, and now that your Lovecott has been shown to be the veritable spot, my calculations and my notes must be revised and adapted to the new departure. I have records of sundry Lippincotts, as now spelled, who held Luffincott, anciently Lughencott and Lovecote, from 1195, to recent dates, but they all seem to refer to Luffincott on the Tamer. Since both Lovecote and Luffincott are in the Hundred of Black Torrington I cannot distinguish them in the records I have examined."

After 1878, Mr. James S. Lippincott made such alteration in his notes as seemed to him demanded by his latest information, and in the following pages, which appear very much in his own words, he evidently having practically completed this part of the work for publication, matters referred to in this letter are treated with fuller detail.

Touching the desirability of having Mr. James S. Lippincott's genealogical investigations published in the form of a book, Mr. Samuel R. Lippincott, of Richmond, Indiana, in a letter written to Mr. James S. Lippincott, August 13th, 1880, probably expressed the general sentiment of the now widely-scattered members of the family when he said, speaking of the Lippincott Tree then "about ready," "I would have much preferred it in the shape of a handsome volume (so much more easily preserved), with the photographs of as many leading members, past and present, as could be obtained."

THE LIPPINCOTTS

IN

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

CHAPTER I.

THE LIPPINCOTTS IN ENGLAND.

Outline Scheme of Descent of the Representatives of the Lippincott Family in England.

“SURNAMEs,” says Dr. Thomas Fuller, “were fixed in families in England at or about the time of the Conquest.” “Formerly though men had surnames, yet their sons did not, as I may say, follow suit with their father; the name descended not hereditarily on the family.” “It began somewhat sooner, in the Confessor’s time [1042—1066], fetched out of France, but not universally settled till some hundred and fifty years after.”

“All that came over with the Conqueror,” says the same quaint author, “were not Gentlemen until they came over with the Conqueror. For instantly upon their victory, their flesh was refined, blood clarified, spirits elevated to an higher purity and perfection.” “Many of the Norman soldiery suddenly starting up honourable from mean originals.

In Fuller’s “List of Battle Roll,” extracted from Fox’s list and adapted to the spelling of the time, is the name of I. de Louotot.

But as the “Battle-Abbey Roll,” or list of the names of the soldiers of the Conqueror, “hath,” says Fuller, “been practiced upon with all the figures of Diction, prothesis, aphæresis, &c.: some names therein being augmented, subtracted, extended, contracted, lengthened, curtailed,” and “Doomsday Book will be believed on its Word before Battel Roll on its oath,” we may pass “I. de Louotot” by as of no importance in this connection, and turn to the Domesday Book as of undoubted authority, and find therein the original of the name of Lippincott and esteem our ancestors of Saxon, not of Norman blood.

While the merits or demerits of our ancestry should entail no blame or praise upon their descendants, an influence physical and moral will

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be received and handed down, and generation after generation will partake of the character of their sires. It therefore becomes a question of much interest to their sons now on the stage of being, and the desire a laudable one, to learn what manner of men their fathers were.

He who can look back upon a long line of ancestors, known in their day as useful citizens of fair fame among men, virtuous Christians, and in times of persecution enduring trials for righteousness' sake with the unflinching firmness of martyrs, boasts a lineage prouder than that from feudal lord or the blood-stained soldiers of the Norman robber.

* * * * *

The Family of Lippincott derived its name from Lovecott, between Hatherleigh and Holsworthy, in the west of Devonshire, England. This manor was the property and residence of the eldest branches of the family from the time of King Henry III., 1243, until the second year of King Henry V., 1414.

The mansion and estate of Wibbery, in the parish of Alverdiscott (Alscot), about seven miles from Barnstaple, Devon, came into the possession of the Lippincotts of Lippincott on the marriage of John Lippincott of "Lippincott" with Joan, daughter and coheir of John Wibbery, in the fourteenth century. It continued in their possession and was their place of abode until Henry Lippincott, Esq., the last of the name at Alverdiscott, sold the estate to Charles Cutcliffe, Esq. Henry Lippincott, Esq., died in 1779.

Early in the sixteenth century a branch of the family resident at Alverdiscott removed to the eastern part of Devonshire, and we thenceforward find many of the name resident near Sidbury, Honiton, Exeter, and Plymouth, Devon.

The earliest notice of Lovecote is to be found in the Domesday Book of William the Conqueror, 1086, where it is termed Louecota and Lovecote. The following fac-simile of the entry on page 115 of vol. i. of the printed copy of this first census of England will exhibit the extent and quality of the manor at this early day:

[Insert Saxon.]

Translated: Ruald himself held Lovecote. Lofe held it in the time of Edward the Confessor, paying geld or tax, on a half virgate of land; now returned as two ox-gangs or plow-lands. There remain two villani or serfs, four acres of meadow land and twelve acres of pasturage. It was formerly [time of Edward] valued at thirty, but now at fifty denarii.

A more full description of Lovecote may be found in the Exton [Exeter] Domesday, which is believed to contain an exact transcript of the original rolls or returns made by the Conqueror's Commissioners at the time of the general survey, from which the Great Domesday itself was compiled.

On page 385 of the government reprint of this work we find the following entry under "Terra Rualdi Adobati in Devenesara," or lands held by Rualdus Adobatus in Devonshire:

[Insert Saxon.]

As the intent of the above is almost identical with that of the entry before transcribed from the Great Domesday Book, it need not be rehearsed.

"The ancient and authentic record of Domesday Book has been universally esteemed the foundation of English property, the origin from whence antiquarians have commenced their enquiries, and beyond which it is almost useless for them to search."

The next notice of the name appears in the Rolls of the Curia Regis, or King's Court, held before his Justices during the reign of King Richard I. and King John, "the earliest consecutive judicial records now existing," says their editor, Sir Francis Palgrave.

On page 7 of vol. i of "Rotuli Curia Regis," from the sixth year of Richard I. to the accession of King John, under the sixth year of Richard, or 1195, appears the name of "Rog' d Luuecote," or Roger de Lovecote.

In the "Rotuli Hundredorum," or Hundred Rolls, time of Henry III. and Edward I., 1216 to 1307, preserved in the Tower of London, on page 64, vol. i., "Com. Devon Edw. I.," subdivision "Vered 'em Hundr'i Blak' toriton," 1274, the following-named members of the family were subpoenaed to act as jurymen or on some similar duty, all resident in the Hundred of Black Toriton, in which the parish of Luffingcott is situated, viz., "Jordanus de Loginggetot & Robertus de Lyvenscot." On page 65 of vol. i. of the records of the same Hundred appears the name of "Johannes de Luskote," also of "Rum" (?) or Richardus "filium," or son of, "Thomas de Luscote."

In the "Placita de quo warranto Ed. I., II., and III.," on page 291 appears a summons addressed to Johannes de Lovetot. The date of this entry appears to have been somewhere between the years 1274 and 1350.

In the "Taxatio Ecclesiastica P. Nicholai," or Register of taxation or tithes granted in A.D. 1283, by the Pope Nicholas to Edward I. for six years, towards defraying the expenses of the Expedition for the Holy Land, and which commenced in 1288, we find the following: "Ecclia de Loughwyngcote [taxed] £1: s0: d0." This entry appears on pages 154 and 156 of the above named record. Elsewhere the name appears as "Rec. of Leffyngcote."

From Sir William Pole's "Devon," p. 367:

"Lywenscot & Luttsworthly in the same manor, St. Lawrence Flemyngge held anno 27 of King Henry III. (1243); Robert de Lywenscot anno 24 of King Edw. I. (1296); & John de Lywenscot anno 19 of King Edw. III. (1346)."

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From the same, p. 366 :

“Worthy in the manor of Braworthy, Jordan Russell held anno 27 of King Henry III. (1243) ; Robert de Lunenescot held the same anno 24 of King Edw. I. (1296) ; & John de Lunenescot anno 19 of King Edw. III. (1346).”

From the “*Calendarium inquistionum [inquisitionum?] sive Escætarum*” Edw. III., on page 290, vol. ii., appears the following entry : “Joh'es de Loghwyngcote, Loghwyngcote, una caruc. terr. . . . Devon.”

By the “*Abbreviatio Rotulorum Originalium Edw. III.*,” p. 298 (1327 to 1377), we find that the above John de Loghwyngcote had in possession a messuage, a carucate (100 to 120 acres) of land and eight acres of woodland in “*Loghincote*,” as his name is also spelled. Again in the same volume he appears as *Johannes de Lyghincote*.

In the “*Escæt de anno Decimo tertio Ricardi Secundi*,” or *Escheats* of the 13th year of Richard II., 1390, the following appears : “*Joh'es filius et Heres Willi' de Lufcote*,” under head of Devonshire ; or John, son and heir of William de Lufcote.

By Sir William Pole's “*Devon*,” 1791, under the head of Lippincott, we find the following :

“*Lippincott—Luffencott*, anciently spelled *Lughencott*. Robt de *Lughencot* or *Loghencot* held it anno 27 Henry III. (1243), he granted it to his son, youngest, Jordan ; he held it in 24 anno Edw. I. (1297) ; he had issue John ; 8 Ed. II. (1315) : he had Thomas, yr 19 of Ed. III. (1346) : he had . . . John,—and so continued to Nicholas L., who gave the same to John Wise of Sidenham, anno 2 Henry V. (1415), and is now (1791) in that family of Thomas Wise.”

From Lysons's “*Magna Britannia*,” vol. vi. p. 323 : “*Luffincott* or *Luffingcott*, in the Hundred of Black Torrington and the Deanery of Holsworthy, lies about seven miles from Holsworthy and eight miles and a half from Launceston. The manor belonged to the ancient Family of *Luffincot*, since spelled *Lippincott*, from a very early period till the reign of Henry V. (1413), when it was sold to John Wise, Esq., of Sydenham. It continued in the family of Wise when Sir William Pole made his collections. At a later period it was in that of the *Morices* of Werrington. *Humphrey Morice*, Esq., the last of that family, bequeathed it to the late Mr. Luther, who, about the year 1805, sold it to Mr. John Venner and Mr. Joseph Spettigue, to whom it still belongs, with the advowson of the rectory. Mr. Spettigue resides at the Barton near the church.”

In 1850 the Rev. Frank Parker was rector, and his library of 2500 volumes of ancient editions of the *Fathers of the Church* forms a collection not perhaps rivalled elsewhere. This gentleman and the daughter of Mr. Spettigue were visited in 1850 by James S. Lippincott, of

Haddonfield, New Jersey. He also perambulated the parish and examined the ancient church of Luffingcott, and enjoyed the hospitality of the genial and pious rector.

Sir William Pole in his "Devon" states that "John Lippincott held Wibbery in King Henry V.'s time (1413 to 1422), and his heirs, male and female, holdeth the same and dwelleth there."

From the Chancery Records, Temp. Eliza., on page 79, vol. i., B. h. 2 (1558 to 1603) Robert Burlton appears as Plaintiff and Richard Lippingcott, Johan his wife, Laomeon Lippingcott and Wilmott, his wife, Defendants. The object of this suit was a claim by purchase of certain shares of the manor of Odam in the parish of Highhampton and of the manor of Pelworthye in the parish of Hatherlye, and of messuages in Odam and Mousehole in said parish of Highhampton and of messuages in Felworthye, Hayes, Redhilles, Noderdon, and Withybed in the parish of Hatherlye, Devon.

From the "Proceedings in Chancery," Temp. Eliza. (1558 to 1603), on page 162, vol. ii., L. l. 9; John Lippencott, Plaintiff, John Braye and George Braye, Defendants, claims as heir a piece of ground called Stony-Cross in Alscott, late the estate of plaintiff's father. Devon.

A Laomedon Lippincott appears in Betham's Baronetage as son of Thomas of Culmstock, and might have been born about 1630. He is called Leonardum by Playfair.

From the "Proceedings in Chancery," Temp. Eliza., on page 132, vol. iii., L. l. 1: John Lyppincott, Esq., Plaintiff, Oliver Flemancke, Defendant, claims for performance of marriage contract the Barton and demesne of Boscarne and other lands in the parish of Bodmyn, agreed to be settled by defendant on his marriage with defendant's daughter. Cornwall.

Thomas Flammock or Flammank, a man of respectable family, and a lawyer, Michael Joseph, a Smith of Bodmin, and Lord Audley were leaders of a revolt on the occasion of the raising a tax by Henry VII. to defray the expenses of his war with Scotland. The insurgents were defeated on Blackheath and their leaders executed. 1495. Penny Cyclop., vol. viii. p. 40.

Roger de Luuecote, whose name appears in the Rolls of the King's Court for the sixth year of Richard I. to the accession of King John, under the head of Leicester (?), 1195 to 1199, is the first, after "I. de Louetot" of the Battle Abbey Roll of doubtful authority, whose name approximates to that of Luffincot or Luffingcote or Lippincott.

Robert de Lyvenescot resided in Black Torrington, in which the manor of Lovecote is situated, as appears by the Hundred Rolls of time of King Henry III. and King Edward I., or from A.D. 1216 to 1307. He held Lughencot or Loghencot or Lywenscot or Lunenescot, by all which forms of spelling it appears in Sir William Pole's "Devon,"

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in the time of King Henry III., 27th year, says the same authority, and granted it to his youngest son Jordan, who also is named in the Hundred Rolls of the same reigns.

Jordan or Jordanus de Loginggetot, as he is termed in the Hundred Rolls of time of King Henry III. and King Edward I., held the manor in the 24th year of the latter king (1295).

John, probably the John de Luskote or Lufkote, for *s* and *f* are readily confounded in the ancient manuscript, was son of Jordan, and is named in the same Rolls as having been sworn a member of a jury of twelve, before whom it was testified that Symon de Charleray had killed Richard, son of Thomas de Luscote or Lufcote. These parties were all of the Hundred of Black Torrington. Devon.

John de Lughencot, says Sir W. Pole, was born in the 8th year of Edward II., or A.D. 1315; but as it is probable he does not intend to fix the date of birth, but of inheritance, he may have been the John named on the above jury.

Thomas de Lughencot was son of the before-named John, and was born in or inherited the manor of Lughencot in the 19th year of King Edward III., A.D. 1346, says the same excellent authority, already quoted.

John de Lughencot was probably a son of the above Thomas, but not the John who lost his estates or his life-right therein in the time of King Edward III., A.D. 1327-1377, who was son of William. His son or grandson Nicholas sold the property in Luffincott in 1415 to John Wise, of Sidenham.

“John Lippincott held Wibbery in King Henry V.’s time, and his heirs, male and female, holdeth the same and dwelleth there” (A.D. 1635), says Sir W. Pole in his “Devon.” Time of Henry V. was A.D. 1413 to 1422.

There lived thereabouts another John Lippincott, perhaps the above, son and heir of William de Luscote or Lufcote, who may have been the John who lost his estates, as his name appears among the escheats of the 13th year of King Richard II., A.D. 1390. This may have been a revival of the escheats of a former reign. The calendar of post-mortem inquisitions again names the manor of Luffyncote in the reign of King Henry I., A.D. 1400 to 1413, and again in the reign of King Henry II., A.D. 1421 to 1471, which is many years after it was sold by Nicholas de Lughencot to John Wise, of Sidenham; but it is named as belonging to Thomas Carmynowe.

John Lippincott who married the heiress of Wibbery is called of Lipingcot, and his son after him, many years after John Lippincott lost his estates (1327 to 1357) in Lovecote or Luffincot. The latter appears to have been son and heir of William de Luskote or Lufkote, and to have lost but one carucate of land, mansion, etc. By the Domes-

day Book survey there were two carucates in Lovecote, so that John L. of Lipingcot may have held the other, and his heirs have sold it to the Wises of Sidenham in 1415, and the records be proved consistent.

The above John Lippincott, Esq., who held Wibbery in King Henry V.'s time, was probably son of the John who was son of Thomas, both of whom held Lughencot, as before stated. The said John Lippincott, Esq., of Wibbery married Jane, daughter and coheir of John Wibbery, Esq., of Wibbery in Alverdiscott, Devon, near Bideford, by whom he had issue:

JOHN LIPPINCOTT, Esq., of Lippincott and Wibbery, who married — Wikes, daughter of — Wikes, of —, Devon, and had issue:

1. WILLIAM, who deceased without issue.
2. Elizabeth, married William Gifford, of Weare Gifford, in Devon.
3. Eleanor, married — Chipman.
4. JOHN of Lippincott and Wibbery, Esq., who succeeded his brother and married Jane, daughter of — Laplude, of Sidbury, near Honiton, Devon, and had issue:
 1. Ann, married John Harlewin, of Sidmouth, Devon.
 2. Philip, married first, Alice Gough; second, Jane Larder; third, Alice Dyrant.
 3. Thomas.
 4. Lewis.
 5. William.
 6. John.

PHILIP LIPPINCOTT, Esq., of Wibbery, Devon, married first, Alice, daughter and coheir of Richard Gough, of Kylkenham, Cornwall, and had issue:

1. JOHN, who deceased 12th Nov., 1576, married Anne, daughter and heiress of Roger Elforde, of Shepstow, Devon, ancestor of Sir William Elford, Baronet.*
2. Jane, who married John Butler, son and heir of Philip Butler. Philip Lippincott married his second wife, Jane, daughter of — Larder, Esq., of Pynes, in Upton-Pyne, Devon, and had issue:
3. Margaret, married Hugh Roscornick or Rostorick, of Cornwall.
4. Edmund.
5. Henry.
6. Arthur.
7. Anne, married John Viney.

Philip Lippincott married his third wife, Alice, daughter of — Dyrante, of Ear[n?]-scombe, by whom he had no issue.

* John Lippincott, Esq., of Wibbery in Devon, is called the eldest son of Philip and gentleman in the Heralds' Visitations of 1565 and 1620.

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JOHN LIPPINCOTT, Esq., of Wibbery, son of Philip and Jane [Alice?], married Anne, daughter and coheir of Roger Elforde, of Shepstow, and had issue:

1. JOHN, born June 10, 1555, and deceased 1597.
2. Anthony, of Eastwood, Devon, married Catharine —, and had a daughter, Anne, who married — Taylor.
3. Frances, married first, Anthony Berry, of Eastleigh, Devon, and had a son, Ralph. Second, married Alexander Rolle, of Devon, the third son of John Rolle, of Stevenstone, Devon, founder of the house of Rolle, whence proceeded Henry Rolle, Lord Chief Justice of England during the first years of the Commonwealth, Sir John Rolle, who was esteemed one of the wealthiest commoners of England, and the present John Rolle, Lord Rolle of Stevenstone, whose seat at Bicton, near Honiton, Devon, is unrivalled in its extensive and magnificent plantation of American trees and shrubs.
4. Margaret, married Robert Herne, of Wales.
5. Mary, married John Collamore, of West Haginton, in Ilfracombe, Devon.

JOHN LIPPINCOTT, Esq., of Wibbery, Devon, eldest son of John and Anne, married Joan —, and dying in 1597, left issue:

1. Arthur, deceased 1598, married first, Mary, daughter of Thomas Leigh, of Northampton, Devon; second, Sibil, daughter of Richard Halse, in 1595, and deceased without issue.
2. George, deceased 7th Dec., 1623, married Nazaria Huishe, daughter of William Huishe or Hewish, rector of Kilkenham, Cornwall.
3. Honor, married first, — Copplestone; second, Humphrey Brontz, of Chayford, Devon.
4. Barbara, married Christopher Cock, of Camelford, Cornwall.
5. Mary, married Nicholas Flamanch, and had issue.

ARTHUR LIPPINCOTT, Esq., of Wibbery, Devon, son of John and Joan, married first, Mary, daughter of Thomas Leigh, of Northam, Devon. She was interred at Northam 10th January, 1594, leaving no issue. A monument to her memory exists in Northam church, says Lysons in his "Devon," page 366, Part II. Arthur married his second wife, Sybil, daughter of Richard Halse, of Kenedon, in Sherford, Devon, in 1595. Arthur died in 1598, without issue. His widow married Robert Savery, of Rattery, Devon, and survived until 1650.

GEORGE LIPPINCOTT, Esq., of Wibbery, son of John and Joan, married, in May, 1620, Nazaria, or Hazar Huishe (daughter of Rev. William Huishe or Hewish, of Kilkhampton, Cornwall, who deceased about 1611), and had issue a son:

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WILLIAM, born in 1621, and was living 5th June, 1655. He married a sister of Sir John Fitzjames, of Lewson, Dorset, knight, and had issue:

1. John.
2. George.
3. Arthur.
4. Charles.

THOMAS LIPPINCOTT Esq., second son of John Lippincott and Jane Laplode, married and had issue:

GEORGE LIPPINCOTT, who married, 8th May, 1563, Mary —, and had issue.

1. Christian, baptized, 27th Sept., 1566.
2. Thomas, " 26th Feb., 1569.
3. Thomas, " 1st Feb., 1572.

THOMAS LIPPINCOTT, Esq., of Pynehill in Sidbury, Devon, son of George and Mary, married, 16th July, 1605, Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Lippincott, by whom, dying in 1620, he left issue, five sons and four daughters, viz.:

1. Thomas, born 1610, married Dorothy Baker, deceased 1667.
2. George, born 1611, married first, Dorothy —; second, Ellen Bartlett, and left no male issue.
3. Henry, born 1613, bapt. Jan. 7, 1613, deceased Jan. 7, 1698; married Rebecca Mills, of Uffculm, in Culmstock, Devon, about 1670.
4. John, born 1615, married, 21st April, 1647, Mary Bartlett.
5. Walter, born 1619, buried 1652 (or 1682).
6. Jane.
7. Grace.
8. Mary.
9. Prudence.

THOMAS LIPPINCOTT, Esq., of Cumstock, Devon, son of Thomas and Elizabeth, of Pynehill, settled in Culmstock, Devon, and married Dorothy Baker, and deceased in 1667, leaving issue:

1. Thomas, born 1645, and deceased in 1658.
2. Henry.
3. John, born 1647, died 1684; married Grace Baker, and left no male issue.
4. George, born 1650.
5. Leonardum or Laomedon, born 1652; died 1724.
6. Robert

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7, 8, 9. Daughters.

10. Luke, born 1665, married, 1690, Mary Farr

11. Thomas, of Catspear, Buckland, Devon.

LUKE LIPPINCOTT, Esq., son of Thomas, of Culmstock, and Dorothy Baker, married, 1690, Mary Farr, and had issue:

1. Thomas, married Joan Wyne, of Prescott.
2. Henry died young.
3. Dorothy, married first, William Prim; second, Nicholas Bicknell, of Buckland.
4. Joan, married first, Thomas Parsons; second, William Downe.

THOMAS LIPPINCOTT, of Catspear, Buckland, Devon, son of Thomas and Dorothy, married — —, and had issue:

1. John.
2. Dorothy.
3. Agnes, married John Hill, Esq.
4. Thomas, died without issue.
5. John, who died at Frome, without issue.
6. Samuel, born 1701, living unmarried in 1766, at Wellington, Somerset.
7. George, living in 1766; married and had issue, Elizabeth.
8. Prudence, who married — Cadbury, of Culmstock, apothecary.

WALTER LIPPINCOTT, son of Thomas, of Pynehill, and Elizabeth, married — —, and had issue:

1. Thomas, born 1651 or 1657.
2. Elizabeth.
3. Dorothy or Mary.

THOMAS LIPPINCOTT, son of Walter, married — —, and had issue:

1. Thomas, married and had a son Joseph.
2. Joseph, born 1673, died an infant.
3. Abraham, born April 6, 1675.
4. Elizabeth, born Jan. 25, 1676.
5. Walter, born Dec. 25, 1679, died 1760.
6. Richard, born 6th Feb., 1681.
7. Leonardum, born 19th Sept., 1686.
8. John, born 22d March, 1688.
9. Henry, born 20th May, 1691.
- 10 and 11. James and Dorothy, twins, born 6th Jan., 1694.
12. Charity, born 29th March, 1696, and who married 29th Sept., 1718, Edward Collins, Esq.

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WALTER LIPPINCOTT, fourth son of Thomas, married Frances or Joan, daughter of Hercules Lee, of Sidbury, Devon, and died at Awlescombe near Honiton, Devon, in 1760. He left issue:

1. Thomas.
2. Luke.
3. Henry.
- 4 and 5. Isaac and Jacob, twins.
6. Abraham, born 28th Nov., 1705, married and had a daughter, Elizabeth.
7. Johanna.
8. Elizabeth.
9. Mary.

RICHARD LIPPINCOTT, son of Thomas, married and had issue, two sons and one daughter:

1. Joseph, born March 1, 1709.
2. Richard, born March 5, 1711.
3. Mary, born June 20, 1714.

HENRY LIPPINCOTT, of Almshayne, Devon, third son of Thomas, of Pynehill, in Sidbury, married Rebecca Mills, of Uffculme, in Culmstock, and deceased January, 1698, leaving issue two sons and three daughters:

1. Elizabeth, born 1670, married James Cook, of Burkhill, in Culmstock, Devon.
2. Rebecca, born 1673, married John Wright, of Longford, in Collumpton, Devon, and had issue, William, Henry, and Rebecca.
3. Anne, born 1675, married Francis Waldron, of Hemiock, Devon, and had issue, Henry, living unmarried, in 1766.
4. John, born 1675 (?), deceased 11th May, 1685.
5. Henry, born 1677, deceased 1745; married Mary Peperell.

HENRY LIPPINCOTT, Esq., of Culmstock, eldest son of Henry of Almshayne, married Mary, daughter of Timothy Peperell, of Culmstock, by whom he had issue:

1. Mary, who died young.
2. Mary, who died young.
3. Rebecca, born 1733, and was living, unmarried, in 1794-95.
4. Elizabeth, baptized Jan. 6, 1735, deceased, unmarried, 1762.
5. Henry, baptized 14th Sept., 1737.

HENRY LIPPINCOTT, Esq., of Bristol and Stoke Bishop, in Gloucestershire, High Sheriff of the city of Bristol, 1768-1771; also Sheriff of Gloucester in 1776; created a Baronet July 28, 1778. Sir Henry mar-

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ried Feb. 10, 1774, Catharine Jefferis, only daughter and heiress of Charles Jefferis (by Catharine, only daughter of Sir William Cann, Baronet, who succeeded to the Cann estates on the death of her brother, Sir Robert, the last Baronet), with whom he acquired the seat and estates of the Cann family, and by whom he had issue a son:

SIR HENRY CANN LIPPINCOTT, the second Baronet of Stoke House, in Stoke Bishop, near Bristol, who was born June 5, 1776, and deceased 13th Aug., 1829, when the Baronetcy became extinct.

Stoke House, in the parish and manor of Stoke Bishop, was built in 1669. It is a handsome seat, four miles west of Bristol, on the north bank of the Severn, commanding a very fine view of the Severn and Avon and the shipping on these rivers.

ROBERT CANN LIPPINCOTT, Esq., of Overcourt, Gloucestershire, England, son of Sir Henry Cann Lippincott, Bart., of Overcourt, whose name he assumed by Royal license in 1831, on succeeding to the property of Overcourt, was born 1819; married first, 1840 (?), Margaret Agnes, daughter of Mr. Sergeant Ludlow, who deceased at Harrowgate, June 28, 1845; second marriage, July 18, 1854, to Julia Sullivan, second daughter of Sir John Francis Davis, Bart., K.C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S., and has by the former, with other issue:

ROBERT CANN CANN LIPPINCOTT, born 1841, and educated at Harrow.

Robert Cann Lippincott, Esq., of Overcourt, was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, and is Lord of the manors of Compton Greenfield, Littleton upon Severn, and Aust, and patron of two livings, Overcourt, Almondsbury, Bristol.

Sir John Francis Davis, Bart., above named, was attaché to Lord Amherst's Embassy to China in 1816, and Joint Commissioner with Lord Napier in China in 1834, and Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary and Governor of Hong-Kong, 1844 to 1848. His residence is Hollywood House, Henbury, Bristol.

Probable line of descent of Sir Henry Cann Lippincott, of Stoke House, Bristol, England, etc.:

1. Roger de Luvecote, Temp. (Richard & John), 1195 to 1199.
2. Robert de Lughencot or Lyvenescot (Henry III.), 1243.
3. Jordan de Loginggetot, his son (Edward I.), 1295.
4. John de Luskote or Lufkote, his son (Edward II.), 1315.
5. Thomas de Luskote or Lufkote, his son (Edward III.), 1346.
6. John de Lyghingcote, his son (?) (Edward III.), 1327-1377.
7. John de Lipingcot & Wybbery, his son (?) (Henry V.), 1413-1422.

8. John de Lipingcot & Wyberry, his son, (?)
9. John Lippingcott of Sidbury, his son.
10. Thomas Lippincott, his son.
11. George Lippincott, his son, married 1563.
12. Thomas Lippincott, of Pynehill, his son, bapt. 1572.
13. Henry Lippincott, of Almshayne, his son, born 1613.
14. Henry Lippincott, of Culmstock, his son, born 1677.
15. Sir Henry Lippincott, of Bristol, his son, bapt. 1737.
16. Sir Henry Cann Lippincott, of Stoke Bishop, his son, born 1776.
17. Robert Cann Lippincott, of Overcourt, Glouc., his son, born 1819.
18. Robert Cann Cann Lippincott, his son, born 1841.

The children of Robert Cann Lippincott and Margaret Agnes (Ludlow) Lippincott:

1. Robert Cann Cann Lippincott, born Feb. 14, 1841.
2. Margaret Jane Cann Lippincott, born May 14, 1842.
3. Catharine Mary, born June 29, 1843, married Rev. H. Stent.
4. Henry Cann Lippincott, born Nov. 1, 1844, and married to Helen A. Ker Williamson.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

OF THE LIPPINCOTTS IN ENGLAND.

Francis Lippincott, of Exeter, merchant, was Bailiff of Exeter in 1648; Sheriff in 1649. He married Alice, daughter of ———, who died 13th Aug., 1660, was interred at Kenn, Devon, and had issue, Francis Lippincott, of Exeter, merchant. He was Bailiff of Exeter in 1650; married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Evans, mayor of Exeter, in 1650, who died 11th Sept., 1652, and was buried in Exeter Cathedral.

——— Lippincott, of Alverdiscott, married ———, and had issue thirteen sons and daughters, all baptized, married, or left the place previous to 1779, except Henry or Harry, who married Amy, daughter of ——— Glubb, and had issue a daughter only, who died an infant. Henry or Harry was buried at Alverdiscott 10th October, 1779.

George Lippincott, of Alverdiscott, made his will 14th March, 1739. He mentions therein his brother Harry Lippincott, now or lately residing at Barcelona.

John Lippincott married, June, 1683, Anne Fairchild, who survived him many years.

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Thomas Lippincott, Bailiff of Sidmouth in the time of Henry VIII., 1509 to 1547, was probably the Thomas Lippincott, second son of John Lippincott and Jane Laplude.

John Luffingcott appears as Steward, but by alphabetical index of Isaacke's "History of Exeter," as Bailiff of that city in 1648.

Under head of Monasterii de Syon in the "Valor Ecclesiasticus," vol. i. p. 427, Subdivision Devon, appears the following entry:

Feod' annuati' exeunt videlt.

£ s d

Thome Luppyncotte batt de Sidmouthe, — xx. —

In the same, vol. v. p. 237, appears "Lytelffencote" and "Lytelffencott."

Extracts from Registers of St. Andrew's, Plymouth, Devon, made by James S. Lippincott, 1850:

Weddings:

- 1632, May 28. Nicholas England to Mary Lippincott.
- 1636, Nov. 1. Bartholomew Lippingcott* to Elizabeth Squire.
- 1639, Jan^y 13. Robert Warren to Joan Lippincott.

Baptisms:

- 1629, Sept. 15. Martha, daughter of Thomas Lippingcot.
- 1632, June 2. James, son of Thomas Lippingcot.
- 1637, Nov. 15. Agnes, daughter of Bartholomew Lippingcot.

Burials:

- 1636, Oct. 12. Martha, daughter of Thomas Lippingcot.
- 1639, May 4. Agnes, daughter of Bartholomew Lippingcott.
- 1639, Sept. 7. James, son of Thomas Lippingcott.
- 1645, Apr. 24. Thomas Lippingcott.

Francis Lippingcott, of Kenne, 1689, and John Lippingcott, adm. 1720, are named in Consistory Register, 1180 to 1765.

From Catalogue of State Papers, James I. (1603-1625), p. 545:

June 15. Tavistock. 107. Earl of Bath to the Council: The enclosed charges have been proved against Laomedon Lippincott, whose temper is so turbulent that any punishment he (we?) could inflict would only add fuel to his clamor.

* In 1658, Bartholomew Lippincott was taxed at Coheco, now Dover, New Hampshire, and in 1662, at Dover Neck. See "New England Historical and Genealogical Register."

(Incloses) 107. 1. Statement of violent conduct and threatening language used by Laomedon Lippincott, of Workleigh Co. Devon, against the officers of the ministers. He refuses the summons to be one of the trained band, and will not pay the martial rate. June 10.

Philip Lippincot, apprentice, 1635.

1638, May. Time of Charles I. p. 465 (vol. cccxxii). A petition of the Governor and Society of the French Merchants of Exeter to the Council, Recites former petition against Richard Maine and Francis Lippincot, who used the trades both of merchant and retailer, the order of the Council thereon and the subsequent permission given to Richard Maine to retail commodities not appertaining to the French trade (see vol. cccxiv. No. 2), with command nevertheless that both parties should attend the Lords for a re-hearing, &c., &c.

The above name is also spelled "Francis Hippincott."

NOTES ON THE ENGLISH LIPPINCOTT PEDIGREE, AUGUST, 1877.

1. The children of Philip, son of second John, were Margaret, Edmund, Henry, Arthur, and Anne. No descendants are named. They lived in the sixteenth century.

2. James Davidson's pedigree states that William Lippincott, of Wyberry, who married (Dyonisia?) sister of Sir John Fitzjames, Knight of Lewson, near Sherborne, Co. Dorset, had issue, John, George, Arthur, and Charles.

3. Perhaps the last-named John was he who married, in June, 1683, Anne Fairchild, who survived him many years.

4. Christian. No descendants named.

5. A Thomas Lippincott, of Sydbury, married, 1583, Agnes —, and had issue, Margaret, bapt. 20th Sept., 1560; also Robert, Alice, and Lillian.

6. Another Thomas Lippincott, of Buckley, married at Sydbury, 17th Jan., 1586, to Elizabeth —. (Richard and Abigail had a grandson Thomas.)

7. Bartholomew Lippincott, of Sydbury, had issue: Anthony, bapt. 4th Nov., 1593; Thomas, bapt. 29th May, 1595; Dorothy, bapt. 9th Oct., 1597; Joan, bapt. 1599; John, bapt. 1602; Mary, bapt. 7th Dec., 1604; Bartholomew, bapt. 7th April, 1607.

8. The last-named Bartholomew is, I think, the same whose marriage I find recorded at Plymouth, Devon, and his sister Joan the one ordered to be transported for attending conventicles. Bartholomew, above, is, I suppose, the same found at Dover, New Hampshire, New England, later in the seventeenth century (1658).

9. Perhaps our Richard is son of either Anthony or Thomas or John, sons of Bartholomew, Senior, and brothers of Bartholomew, Junior, last named above.

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10. The three sons of John Lippincott and Jane Laplude, Lewis, William, and John, youngest sons, have no descendants named. (Lived in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.)

11. Bartholomew Lippincott married Elizabeth Squyre 1st Nov., 1636. Robert Warren married Joan Lippincott 13th Jan., 1639. Martha Lippincott, daughter of Thomas, was buried 12th Oct., 1636. (Joan, above, was probably daughter of Bartholomew, Senior. Bartholomew appears in Parish Records of Plymouth.)

12. There was a Richard Lippincott in the time of Elizabeth, as appears by the Chancery Records. Robert Burlton appears as plaintiff against Richard Lippincott, Johan his wife, Laomæon Lippincott and Wilmot, his wife, defendants, claiming by purchase certain shares of the manor of Odam in Highhampton, and of the manor of Pelworthe in the Parish of Hatherlye, and messuages in Odam, &c., &c., &c., in Chancery Records, Temp. Elizabeth.

13. Extracts from St. Andrew's, Plymouth Records, England.

1632, May 28. Nicholas England married Mary Lippingcott.

1636, Nov. 1. Bartholomew Lippingcott married Elizabeth Squyre.

1639, Jan. 13. Robert Warren married Joan Lippingcott.

Baptisms at same:

1629, Sept. 15. Martha, daughter of Thomas Lippingcot.

1632, June 2. James, son of Thomas Lippingcot.

1637, Nov. 15. Agnes, daughter of Bartholomew Lippingcot.

Burials:

1636, Oct. 12. Martha, daughter of Thomas Lippingcott.

1639, May 4. Agnes, daughter of Bartholomew Lippingcott.

1639, Sept. 7. James, son of Thomas Lippingcott.

1645, Ap. 24. Thomas Lippingcott.

LIPPINGCOTT or Luppincott, of Wibbery, in Alverdiscot, originally Luffencot of Luffencot.* This family had married the heiress of Wibbery and co-heiress of Gough and Elford. Harry Lippincott, Esq., the last male of the elder branch of the family, died in 1779.

Sir Henry Lippincot, Bart., of Stoke, in Gloucestershire, is descended from a younger son of the Lippincots of Wibbery, whose descendants were originally settled at Pynhill, in Sidbury, and afterwards for some generations at Culmstock.

Arms: Per fesse counterembattled g and s. Three talbots statant gardant argent two and one.

From "Magna Britannia," by Rev. Daniel Lysons and Samuel Lysons, vol. vi. p. cciv. London, 1822.

* So it appears from Sir William Pole, but a pedigree in the collection of Sir Isaac Heard derives the name from a place called Lippincot in the parish of Sidbury.

ELFORD of Bickham, Nov. 26, 1802. This ancient family is said to have been of Cornish extraction. Robert de Elford was Sheriff of Devonshire in 1302. Before the year 1400 they settled in Longstone, in the parish of Shepstow, where the male branch remained till 1748, when it became extinct in the male line. John Elford, of Longstone, in 1577 married the heiress of Scudamore. John, the fourth in descent from the last-mentioned John, married a co-heiress of Coplestone, by whom he had four daughters; two of these married into the Fortescue family and a third married Woolcombe.

Lysons's "Magna Britannia," vol. vi. p. cxviii.

COPLESTONE. Philip Coplestone, the head of the family, in the reign of Edward IV. married the heiress of Bonville of Shute, by the heiress of Wibbery.

The elder line of Coplestone failed in three or four descents after the last-mentioned marriage; the co-heiresses married Elford of Shepstow and Bampfylde. The elder of these left four daughters co-heiresses, one of whom died unmarried, and the other three were married into the Fortescue family; from one of these Hugh, Earl of Fortescue, is the fourth in descent.

Lysons's "Magna Britannia," vol. vi. p. clxxv.

CHAYFORD, in the hundred of Worford and in the deanery of Dunsford, is a small market town about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Moreton Hampstead, $15\frac{1}{2}$ from Exeter, and 189 from London. The manor of Chayford belonged in the reign of Henry III. to Sir Hugh de Chayford. Simon de Wibbery succeeded the grandson of Sir Hugh. The family of Wibbery possessed this manor for seven generations, after which it passed by successive female lines to Gorges, Bonville, and Coplestone.

Lysons's "Magna Britannia," vol. vi. p. 96.

WOODLAND, in the parish of Little Torrington, in the hundred of Shibbear and deanery of Torrington, belonged to the family of de Woodland, whose co-heiresses brought it to Sellers and Wibbery. The whole became eventually vested in Wibbery, from whom it passed through the Bonvilles to Coplestone.

Lysons's "Magna Britannia," vol. vi. p. 531.

WIBBERY or Webbery was the property and residence of a family of that name, whose heiress brought it to Leppincott. The Lippincotts possessed and resided at Webbery for many generations. Henry Lippincott, Esq., the last of the family, devised it to Charles Cutcliffe, Esq., of Weach, grandfather of John Merwin Cutcliffe, Esq., the present proprietor (1822), who has lately rebuilt the mansion on this estate for his own residence.

Lysons's "Magna Britannia," vol. vi. p. 9.

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In the parish church of Northam, in the hundred of Shebbear, a mile and a half north of Bideford, is a monument to Mary, wife of Arthur Lippincott (daughter of Thomas Leigh), 1594.

Lysons's "Magna Britannia," vol. vi. p. 366.

Extracts from letters of Edward H. H. Shorto, of Exeter, England, employed by G. D. Scull, Esq., to examine the Records of that city for the names of Richard and Abigail Lippincott:

Exeter, June 26, 1877. "The Archives of the Cathedral are in the annual returns of Baptisms by no means regular."

"I have gone through the whole of the Registers in Exeter, from the year 1538 to the beginning of the present century. The charge, as per Act of Parliament, is to the Incumbent 1/ for the first year and 6d for each subsequent year."

Searches, June 26, 1877: "Principal Registry.

1619, Lippincott, Thomas, of Cornwood, near Ivybridge, Plymouth, Will.

1628, Lippincott, Joan, of Barnstaple, Will."

"Totness Archdeaconry, divided into 10 Deaconries, not indexed,—had to read the whole list: name not mentioned."

"Barnstaple:

1637, Oct., Lippingcott, Thomazine, Ad. Blackboro.

Nov., Lippingcott, Thomazine, Ad. with Will annexed." (Blackboro, near Collumpton.)

"Peculiar of Custos & College of Vicars, Woodbury, Lippingcott. No Christian name. A."

Exeter, June 29, 1877. "Dr. Sir: I am just returned from the Probate Court, where I have been busily employed in searching all the Wills, some of them very difficult to find, which has caused much delay, and all are in a most deplorable state of decay.

1. The first searched, Lippingcott, Thomas, of Cornwood, Baker: total effects, L9, 1s, 4. Children were Oliver, Shirwell, & Rachel Collings. Date 1619. No Richard.

2. Lippingcott, Anthony, Lyppingcott, Lippingcott,—three ways of spelling in the Will,—of Bydeford near Barnstaple, Gentⁿ, living at Eastwood, Katharine, wife, Taylor, Newman, mentioned no Richard."

3. Lippingcott, Joan, of Barnstaple, 1628, widow, son Punsford, Lutterell.

4. 1637, Oct., Lippingcott, Thomazine, Ad. Blackboro, nothing.

5. Lippingcott, Thomazine, All Hallows, Exeter, 1637, wh Will annexed. Nothing nor does the name of Richard occur.

6. Peculiar, nothing.

1778, Created Lippincott of Bristol, Baronet. Arms described."

Exeter, July 2, 1877. "Dr. Sir: I have made a most careful search to-day in all the Registeries in the Probate Court, many of them not indexed," etc.; "from where I left off last, namely, 1640 to 1680, and where they were perfect, which was seldom, to the close of the 18th century. N. B.—I have reviewed my former search."

"The first name appeared in the peculiar of the Custos & College of Vicars, 1646, indexed Lippingcott—A. without Christian name. This turned out to be the goods and chattels of Ann Hooker, of Woodbury. Inventory, L217, 10, 6. Administered to by her natural son William Lippincott, fuller, of Upawbrey, modern Opottery, near Sidmouth."

"The name does not occur again in any registry until 1706: Lippingcott, Geo., Culmstocke. Ad.

"I have found out to-day that Francis Lippincott was Steward of the city of Exeter, 1648.

"As King Charles 1st was barbarously murdered, as says the same Chronicle, Jan. 30th and the year began in March, it may explain some of our difficulties of a great break of Wills about that time. I find also that Francis Luffingcott was Sheriff and that (John Luffingcott 1648 that is nothing) this might even been the same name, as names differ so."

"1650, Francis Lippingcote Inn Steward is stupidly in the index as above, is in the margin called Lippinggalt."

Exeter, July 4 1877. . . . "Tuesday, Civic Records, led thereunto by.

"1648, Francis Lippingcott, Steward.

"1650, Francis Lippingcott, Jun. No account of either of these gentlemen in the Records." . . . "I *carefully* searched the index, *carefully* prepared by Stewart Moore, Esqre. I came upon Loughingcote Miss^{rs} Deeds, but the date, 1351, beat me. He was the son and heir of Thomas de —.

"To-day I have waded carefully through 3 Books of acts of Bishops, consisting of marriage Licenses, caveats, Institutions & Probates & Administrations from 1618 to 1640. None of these are indexed, so that you have to read straight on; half of it is in Latin, and all so queerly written as only to be read by great care, and strange to say, in no case, either in M. L. or Probate, does the name of Lippincott or Abigail occur."

Exeter, July 6, 1877. "My dear Sir: I have, as at all times, used a kind of discretion of my own. I find in the Register of Baptisms, 1655, for the Parish of St. Petrock, Joan, the daughter of Francis Lippingcott, baptized 3rd June."

Exeter, 10th July, 1877. "My dear Sir: I am in receipt of P. O. O. for three pounds ten of to-day, which I will use most faithfully & not

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abuse. With respect to the 40/ received we will say square as to the Lippincott affair, although I have searched a Bps transcripts for ten days. I cannot find any transcripts from Totness, the Deaconry in which Cornwood is situated, of the date at all satisfactory. You will please remember that the period is the most difficult, being the time of the great Rebellion, and as the time Pilgrim Fathers of Charles 2nd. I have worked most unceasingly, and am certain you could not have had the work done by any other save myself for 3 times the amount. You will please excuse my entering into particulars, as in many cases I have used the license admitted to myself without divulging the sources. I have privileges which it is neither expedient or faithful to divulge. It so happens that I am employed in a search in certain archives which I have given you the advantage of. . . .

“I thank you for your kind remark, it is not thrown away, and although I ignore for the present any remuneration, as far as the Lippincott is concerned, any opportunity I may have of making mems, however worthless they may be, shall not be lost sight of. I need not assure you, as I am persuaded that, according to your last letter, you are sure that I have done the best I can.

I remain yours faithfully,

“EDW. H. H. SHORTO.”

Exeter, July 4, 1877. “I carefully searched the Index (of the Probate Court) prepared by Stewart Moore, Esq., and I came upon Loyhingcots Miss^{rs} Deeds, but the date 1351 beat me. He was the son & Heir of Thomas de —.

“EDW. H. H. SHORTO.”

NOTES ON LOVECOTT.

In the Hundred Roll of the time of Edward I., 1295, Devonshire was divided into thirty-three hundreds (including that of Lovetot, incidentally named as co-extensive with the manor of Fremington). Fremington is now a hundred in the north of Devonshire and includes Alverdiscott, the residence and property of the Lippincotts in 1413, and earlier, perhaps.

Extract from “Valor Ecclesiasticus, temp. Henry VIII. Auctoritate Regis Institutus,” reprinted by command of George III., 1814, being an entire Survey and estimate of the whole Ecclesiastical Property of England and Wales, in the state in which it stood on the eve of the Reformation.

On page 389 of the second volume of the above appears the following, under the head of “Divi’ Exon’ Com’ Devon.”

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of land, and was the property of Alfred Earle, Esq., an English gentleman formerly resident in Denmark and in Australia. Lovcott was visited on August 9, 1876, by James S. and Susan E. Lippincott, who were very kindly received by the gentlemanly proprietor.

Ruald Adobatus or Adobed held thirty manors in Devonshire, as per authority of the Domesday Book and Rev. R. Powell, Rector of Buckland Filleggh, near Lovcott in Shebbeare, an antiquarian, and author of "Marland Papers" in the *North Devon Journal*, Barnstaple.

ARMS OF ENGLISH LIPPINCOTTS.

Arms of Lippincott from various authorities, viz., Betham's "Baronetage," Burke's "Encyclopædia of Heraldry," "Playfair's "Family Antiquity," "Heralds' Visitations of Devonshire in 1565 and 1620," Sir William Pole's "Devon," etc.

Wibbery of Wibbery, with which family the Lippincotts early intermarried.

Arms: argent a fece bataile counterbatule sable, between three caterfoiles gules. From "Devon" of Sir W. Pole, p. 548.

Lippincot of Wibbery.

Arms: Partie per fesse bataile gules and argent, three cats passant counterchanged. *Ibid.*, p. 491.

Luppincote (Wibbery, Co. Devon).

Arms: Per fesse nebulée gules and sable, three cats passant argent.

Luppincote.

Arms: Per fesse nebulée gules and sable, three cats passant argent.

Crest: On a cross pattée argent four hearts gules.

Lippingcote (Devonshire).

Arms: Per fesse embattled gules and sable, three cats passant argent.

Luppincote.

Arms: Per fesse embattled gules and sable, three leopards passant argent spotted of the second.

One of the earliest coats of Lippincott of Wyberry, borne by Philip in 620.

Arms: Per fesse embattled gules and sable, three leopards passant argent.

Crest: Out of a mural crown gules five ostrich feathers alternately argent and azure.

Lippincott or Luppincott (Wiberry in Alverdiscott, Devon). Extinct in 1779.

Arms: Per fesse counterembattled gules and sable, three talbots statant guardant argent two and one.

Lippincott of Stoke Bishop.

Arms: First and fourth, per fesse embattled gules and sable, three

mountain cats statant gardant two and one argent, for Lippincott. Second and third sable, a cheveron between three mermaids proper, mirror, comb, and hair or.

Crest: In a mural crown gules a plume of ostrich feathers in one row argent and azure alternately.

Motto: *Secundus dubiisque rectus.*

Luffyngcotte. Ar. an eagle displayed sa. guttée de sang. The last from Edmundson's Heraldry.

CHAPTER II.

RICHARD AND ABIGAIL LIPPINCOTT.

RICHARD LIPPINCOTT, the ancestor of the Lippincott family in America, emigrated from Devonshire, England, about 1639 or 1640, and was probably nearly connected with the branch settled near Sidbury, which early exhibited puritanical proclivities. He associated with the early settlers of the colony of Massachusetts Bay, and was admitted a Freeman by the General Court of Boston, 13th May, 1640. In 1641, Richard and his wife, Abigail, resided at Dorchester, near Boston, when their eldest son, Remembrance, was born, probably in the 6th month, and baptized on the 19th of 7th month, 1641. This name was possibly bestowed in remembrance of the liberty he enjoyed after his arrival in the Western world, or in gratitude for the remembered mercies that had attended him.

Having removed to Boston, their second son, John, was born there in the 8th month, and baptized on the 6th of 9th month, 1644, though his parents do not appear to have formed a connection with the church of Boston until the 28th of 10th month of that year. Their daughter Abigail was also born there 17th of 11th month, 1646, but died in infancy.

On the records of the First Church of Boston appears the following minute: "Richard Lippincott, a member of y^e church of Dorchester, being recommended from thence by letters to us and falling in a withdrawing from Communion with y^e Church, was admonished y^e 27 of 2 mo., 1651." In less than three months thereafter the following occurs: "Richard Lippincott for with drawing communion from y^e fellowship of y^e church, and being demanded a ground of his so walking, he would give none, but said he wanted a commission to speak; whereupon for not hearing y^e church in their convincing arguments, was excommunicated from y^e fellowship of y^e church of y^e 6 of y^e 5th mo., 1651, in y^e name of y^e Lord Jesus and with y^e consent of y^e church, being admonished twice before."

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The expression "He wanted a commission to speak" may be understood to imply either that he felt no necessity laid upon him to make any answer in extenuation of his course, or that he desired a commission to preach. The "convincing arguments of y^e church" were not sufficiently convincing to affect the mind of the conscientious man, and that which to "y^e church" appeared to be and was by it intended to be a stigma and a brand of dishonor, becomes in our esteem a testimonial to the steadfastness of his Christian character, and an evidence of his advancement in Christian truth. Thus our godly ancestor was separated from "y^e church," and a blessed day of deliverance it proved to him, since it hastened his return to England, whose tender mercies were less cruel in her treatment of heretics and schismatics than the fierce step-mother, "y^e church" and government of Boston, that had fled from her in order to enjoy those liberties they denied to others. His mind was preparing to accept the Christian views held by the Friends, though no publication by George Fox or any other early advocate of their doctrines had yet been issued.

Had he remained among these Christians who had fled from persecution in their native land that they might worship God as their conscience dictated, he might have shared in "the tender mercies" that were extended to the Quakers a few years thereafter. Perhaps he would have been found wearing his hair too long, when about to visit the barber, or if he used the words thee and thou to the magistrates, would have been fined for not honoring his father and his mother, though they may have long before deceased, as several were treated for want of a more pertinent law against the Quakers. Strange that those who had fled from persecution should become the foremost to oppress those who differed from them in religious faith. It has been truly and tersely said, "Laud was justified by the men he had wronged."

It may be difficult for us, taught by wiser and purer teachers, ministers of Christ, our Quaker fathers, to comprehend this inconsistency. The Puritans, it must be contended, had no distinct understanding of the true principles of civil and religious liberty. The idea of toleration had never dawned upon their minds, however strenuous their defenders may be in holding them up as the pioneers of these principles. "It was for religious liberty in a peculiar sense," says Upham, "that they contended, and they were severely faithful to the cause as they understood it. The true principles of religious liberty, in its full and wide comprehension, had never dawned upon their minds and were never maintained by them."

Early after his excommunication Richard Lippincott appears to have made arrangements to return to England with his little family, his eldest son, Remembrance, being about eleven years, the younger son, John, about seven, doubtless grievously disappointed in his antici-

pations of religious liberty and disgusted with the rulers of the Puritan Church.

His home was now at Plymouth, Devonshire, and here on the 3d of 5th month, 1653, his third son, Restore or Restored, as the name was early written, was born. This peculiar name was doubtless bestowed in commemoration of his restoration to his native land and to the communion of more congenial spirits. With those he associated perhaps soon after his return, but three or four years elapsed before he appears to have only taken a part in the defence of the Friends or Quakers, which happened on this wise, as may be found more at large in Sewel's History. Thomas Salthouse and Miles Halhead having refused to swear or "take the oath of abjuration of the Pope," merely that they might not offend against the command of our Saviour, were sent back to prison "as such that clandestinely adhered to the Pope." On their recommitment to prison by the Mayor of Plymouth, in the jail at Exon Castle (Exeter), these Friends were charged with being disturbers of the peace, and for divers other high misdemeanors against a late proclamation prohibiting the disturbing of ministers and other Christians in their assemblies, and against an ordinance of his Highness the Lord Protector and his Council, lately made against duels, challenges and all provocations thereto, and as having refused to give sufficient security for their personal appearance at the next general sessions of the peace, etc.

The falsehood of the above charges will appear from the following certificate, signed by sundry friends of the accused, among whom the name of Richard Lippincott is found, though spelled in a manner we have not elsewhere seen it appear:

"We whose names are hereunto subscribed do testify That the several Particulars in an answer made by our Friends, are true, to wit, that they did not at all disturb the public Peace, nor were they at any other Meeting (but that which was appointed by us), to disturb any Ministers or other Christians in their assemblies and Meetings: Nor were they guilty of any challenges, Duels and Provocations thereunto in the least Measure whilst they were amongst us. And as for their refusal to give security, two of us, whose names are Robert Cary and Arthur Cotton, had given Security to the Mayor, by entering into Recognisance for their Appearance at the next Sessions the Day before their sending to Prison, but that the Town-clerk made it void the next Day, pretending it could not be according to Law.

RALPH FOGG,	THOMAS FAULKNER,
ARTHUR COTTON,	NICHOLAS COLE,
ROBERT CARY,	JOHN MARTINDALE,
RICHARD SMITH,	RICHARD LEPINCOTE,
ANTHONY TODD,	JOHN HARRIS, SEN.,
JOHN HARRIS, JUN."	

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The trial of Thomas Salthouse and Miles Halhead was one of the first of its class, and the testimony has been unusually well preserved and the depositions taken at unusual length. Those curious to read the testimony taken in this remarkable trial, or proceedings which answered in place of a trial may find it in an article published in *Fraser's Magazine* for August, 1878, entitled "The Trial of Two Quakers in the Time of Oliver Cromwell (from original records)," by A. H. A. Hamilton. The narrative of the sufferings of the prisoners was published under the title of "The wounds of an Enemy in the House of a Friend," 1656. During this trial the prisoners were closely questioned as was then the custom, and after describing their movements up to their arrival at Plymouth, at the house of Arthur Cotton, they state that they "afterwards that evening went to Stonehouse at the house of one Lippincott." (May, 1655). This was no doubt the Richard Lepincote who, with Arthur Cotton and others Friends, had testified to the falsehood of the charges brought against the prisoners (the difference in the spelling of the name being easily explained by the ignorance or carelessness of the scribe).

Thomas Salthouse and Miles Halhead had been committed to prison in May, 1655, and but few months elapsed before Richard Lippincott found himself in the same "jail near the castle of Exon" (Exeter), a companion of Margaret Kellam and Thomas Hooton. The cause of his imprisonment may be comprehended from the statement respecting Margaret Kellam's offence.

In "A Short account of the Barbarous sufferings of Margaret Kellam, etc., by the Government of the Town of Plymouth," etc., appended to a rare book entitled "The West answering to the North in the fierce and Cruel Persecution of the manifestation of the Son of God:" London, 1657, we find the following exhibit of the cause of M. Kellam's imprisonment, and incidentally that of Richard Lippincott's:

"To his honoured Friend Edward Raddon, Secretary to General Disborrow, these present.

"SIR:

"My service presented to you. Being at Exon Sessions I came forth and witnessed against one Margaret Killam what I heard her speak, viz. That when in discourse we spake concerning her walking according to the light within: I said, it is true, but the Scriptures or the Word of God, is the rule for us to walk by. She said, Jesus Christ is the Word. It is true, but there is a written word. O thou art an ignorant person and dost not understand the Scriptures, said she. At which word the Judge of the Sessions demanded of her whether the Scriptures were the Word of God, or no? She did not confess it, or

deny it before them, but they enjoyed me to draw up a Bill of Indictment against her, which as the Clerk under you drew up, but not according to my minde, but as both they and the Grand Jury said it must be so according to the form of the Law. In that case I onely can witness neither more nor less than above; but I cannot, neither did I swear that she should say the Scriptures were not the Word of God, but it was a Declaration of the minde of God.

“JOHN CAWSE.

“Jan. 25.”

“And how far Justice Vowell, the Judge of the Court, was of the same minde, appears in that being spoken to by a Friend that the Law might proceed on her and that on her if she had transgressed, the Law might have its course, he replied to that Friend to this effect: Will ye have them hanged out of hand? Whereby he intended with her Richard Lippincott of Plymouth and Thomas Hooton, who were prisoners for some such thing. And so by his question it appears that to say that Christ is the Word and the Scriptures a true Declaration of him (for these were the words which she onely said and which her Accuser witnessed to be so) in his judgment is matter of hanging: Was ever such a thing heard of before this day to come forth of the mouth of a Judge professing Christ? The Jews who put him to death denyed him; and they which persecuted his apostles and witnessed, disowned their testimony of him whom they declared, but this generation profess him in words and call themselves Christians, and yet seek to murder them who testify of him. Hang them that say Christ is the Word and the Scriptures a true Declaration of him; what more blasphemous bloodiness, damnable Anti-christianism and Mahometan hellishness? Can a Turk say more? What would not this generation do to the Truth and the innocent Lambs of Christ were there power in their hands? How soon then would his Doctrine be mad Blasphemy and his Disciples Blasphemers, and their blood poured out on the ground for owning Him to be that which He is and which the Scriptures testify of Him?”

. . . “O ye Lambs of Christ, what quick havock would be made of you, and speedy riddance from off the Earth, were it not that ye are kept in the arms of the Almighty, and hid secret in his pavilion, where ye are preserved, even your Enemies themselves being Judges?”

. . . “That sessions ended without bringing her to trial on that Indictment, notwithstanding that the Friend aforesaid desired that the Law might have its course, which he moved lest they should put her off to the next sessions. And continued in Prison she was till the 15th of the 12 mo. 1655, at which time she and other Friends, viz. Richard Lippincott and Thomas Hooton, were released by a warrant from Colonel Copplestone, Sheriff of the County of Devon, as followeth.

quence of this arbitrary order many were imprisoned. Others were fined for absence from public worship; some were inhumanly whipped or placed in the stocks, and otherwise basely treated. Towards the end of 1660 a general imprisonment began for refusing to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, which nothing prevented the Friends from taking but their principle of obedience to Christ's precept, "Swear not at all," which they believed expressly prohibited all manner of oaths. For this purpose many were taken from meeting and had the oaths tendered them by the Mayor and other Commissioners, and for refusing it were sent to prison. On the 20th of January (the 11th month, old style), Richard Lippincott and others were taken from a meeting at Plymouth by the Mayor and sent to the High Gaol at Exon (Exeter).

The prisons of the High Gaol and Bridewell at Exon were now thronged, about seventy persons having been committed in about two months, among whom were all the men of Plymouth who were known as Quakers. The women nevertheless, undismayed, constantly continued to hold their meetings for worship, which having been observed by the Mayor, he sent for them and asked them why they met contrary to the King's command. They answered that they did so, not in contempt of authority, but in discharge of their duty to God, in whose fear they met to wait upon and worship Him in spirit and in truth; and that if in so doing they had broken the law, they were ready to show their submission by patient suffering. The Mayor then proposed to them to become engaged for one another's good behaviour, to which they replied that they had not been guilty of ill behaviour, as the people of the town who knew their Conversations could witness. Their Christian courage and constancy made such an impression upon the Mayor, that he dismissed them, threatening, however, that if they were again brought before him he would send them to prison. (Besse's "Sufferings of the Quakers," vol. i. pp. 151, 152.)

Richard Lippincott was again in prison, and his wife was doubtless among the women who continued to attend meetings for worship regardless of the rigor of the persecuting arm. Some may incline to censure as stubborn and self-willed the conduct of these inflexible adherents to conscientious conviction. It was said of Friends in the time of George Fox, that they were "as stiff as trees," their refusal to pay tithes, to perform military service, to take oaths, etc., though the sure prospect of suffering lay before them, having given rise to this remark. "But," says one who has written much in their defence, though not one of them, "this noble practice of bearing testimony, by which a few individuals attempt to stem the torrent of immorality by opposing themselves to the stream, and which may be considered as a living martyrdom, does in a moral point of view a great deal of good to those who conscientiously adopt it. It teaches them to reason upon principle

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and to make their estimates by a moral standard. It is productive both of patience and of courage. It occasions them to be kind and attentive and merciful to those who are persecuted and oppressed. . . . It is a great pity that, as professing Christians, we should not more of us incorporate this noble principle individually into our religion. . . . What an immensity of good would be done if cases of persons choosing rather to suffer than to temporize were so numerous as to attract the general notice of men!" (Clarkson's "Portraiture of Quakerism.")

This remarkable firmness and persistence in opposition to every form of wrong has made the Quakers a power in the earth, and rendered them the pioneers of almost every moral and political reform of the last two centuries. The Friends have ever been foremost in works of philanthropy and Christian progress, and whether we regard them as defenders of the rights of conscience and the liberties of the people, as opposers of slavery, of oaths, of tithes, of the abomination of war, the cruel treatment of the aborigines, of criminals and the insane, or the high consideration they have ever awarded to woman, we find them everywhere in advance of their contemporaries. The principles of freedom promulgated during the Revolutionary War in America and embodied in the Constitution of the United States are directly traceable to the sound religious and civil views of the early founders of the Society of Friends, or to their revival of the principles and practices of primitive Christianity, and it can be safely asserted that mankind is more largely indebted to Quakerism for its present social happiness and moral elevation than to any other religious body in existence. Their firmness has therefore borne most excellent fruit.

The colony in Rhode Island in those days offering to Friends freedom for the exercise of their mode of worship, Richard Lippincott again removed to New England, where he sojourned for a time. Having been preserved from the wrath of the persecutor and the perils of the sea, he named his next son Preserved, who was born here on Christmas day, 1663. The names of the surviving children of Richard and Abigail form the words of a prayer, which needed only the addition of a son, Israel, to have been complete. Thus, Remember John, Restore Freedom, Increase Jacob, and Preserve (Israel). This was doubtless accidental, having never been premeditated by their parents, though inclined to ways in fashion among the Puritans.

A new charter having been granted by Charles II., incorporating the Rhode Island and Providence Plantations in 1663, and the New Netherlands having come into the possession of the English in 1664, and a patent granted to a company of Friends from Long Island in 1665, who first bought the lands of the Indian sachems, Richard Lippincott felt drawn to remove with others from Rhode Island and

become an associate patentee with the residents on and near Shrewsbury River, in East Jersey. He thus became a member of the first English colony in New Jersey, in which he was the largest shareholder.

He was an active officer of the colony, and in 1669 was deputy of the Patentees, and an overseer, and again, in 1670, an overseer of Shrewsbury Town. In the latter year the first meeting for worship was established by Friends, which was visited by George Fox in 1672. The residence of Richard Lippincott was on Passequeneiqua Creek, a branch of South Shrewsbury River, three-quarters of a mile northeast of the house of his son-in-law, Samuel Dennis, which stood three-quarters of a mile east of the town of Shrewsbury.

John Fenwick being ambitious to found a colony in America, and needing funds therefor, sold to various parties while in England extensive tracts in his projected domain. Richard Lippincott engaged to locate 1000 acres, lying on the Cohansey River, in the present county of Salem, New Jersey. Fenwick confirmed the grant of lands hypothecated to Lippincott in England in August, 1676, and conveyed the said 1000 acres for the payment of £20, consideration money, and two bushels of wheat annually, in rent. This land was intended for Richard Lippincott's five sons, and was surveyed in 1678, and divided among them in the following year. By agreement Freedom was permitted to have the first choice. John sold his share to Freedom in 1683, and Freedom parted with his 200 acres in 1686.

Having at length found a fixed residence, Richard Lippincott lived an active, useful life, surrounded by a worthy family, and comfortable in the possession of a sufficient estate and happy in the enjoyment of religious and political freedom. Here he passed the last eighteen years of his life, and here he died on the 25th of 9th month (November, O. S.), 1683.

WILL OF RICHARD LIPPINCOTT.

The last will of Richard Lippincott of Shrewsbury, in the Province of East New Jersey, being in his right perfect sense and memory, disposeth of his outward estate as followeth, viz: I do give and bequeath to my sone Jacob Lippincott all and singular my upland and meadow, being lying and adjoining to a place commonly called long point, to him and his heirs, executors, and administrators or assigns forever. Secondly, I do give and bequeath to my sone Freedom Lippincott, after the decease of myself and my wife, all and singular my new dwelling, housing, out housing, with yards, and my farm, thereunto adjoining, during his natural life and no longer; and after his decease then I give it to my grandsone Richard Lippincott, to him and his heirs or assigns for ever, and Thirdly, I give to my sone, Remembrance five shillings. Fourthly, I give to my sone John five shillings. Fifthly,

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I give to my sone Restore five shillings, and I give to my daughter Increase five shillings, and all the rest and remainder of my outward estate I leave to my loving wife, Abigail Lippincott, and after my decease to be at her disposing, with the advice of Friends; and do acknowledge this to be my own act. I set my hand and seale this twenty-third day of the nynth month, one thousand six hundred eighty three.

RICHARD LIPPINCOTT. (Seal.)

Signed in the presence of
HUGH DICKMAN
JUDAH ALLEN.

Richard Lippincott above named did this twenty third day of the nynth month 1683, personally before me signe this above written Instrument acknowledging this to be his act and deed.

JOSEPH PARKER, Justice of the Peace.

Book A of Patents, etc., p. 330, in the office of Sec. of State, Trenton, N. J.

Richard Lippincott made a will but named no executor, making his wife Abigail residuary legatee.

Joseph Parker, John Hance, and Eliakim Wardell were, on the 2d of January, 1683, appointed to examine and inquire respecting the estate of Richard Lippincott, deceased.

Abigail Lippincott became administrator, William Shattuck and Francis Burden giving bond in £300 for her faithful administration. Book A of Patents, p. 330.

A deed of Richard Lippincott, dated 26th of 3d month, 1683, conveying land on Mompeson's Creek, was signed by ——— 25th of June, 1684, having been confirmed by Abigail Lippincott 18th of April 1684. Book C, p. 61.

A patent was granted to Abigail Lippincott 25th March, 1687, for 150 acres of a tract called by the Indians Passequeneiqua, near Passequeneiqua Creek. Book B, p. 114.

WILL OF ABIGAIL LIPPINCOTT.

I, Abigaill Lippencott of Shrewsberry In y^e County of Monmouth and Province of East Jersey, In America, & Relick of Richard Lippencott Deceased, being at this time through mercy of a sound mind and memory, for y^e better setling and Disposing of y^e outward Estate which it has pleased God to possess me of, And to prevent All discord that might otherwise ensue, I do make and declare this to be my Last Will and Testament, Revoyking & making voyd All former Wills and this only to stand In force According to y^e true Intent and plaine mean-

ing of y^e express words herein, without any forced construction or Interpretation upon them. I do order and Appoint that all my Debts which shall be Legally Due from me at my Decease be paid out of my Stock as soone as possibly may be done. Item, I do give & bequeath unto my Grandson John Lippencott & to his Heirs, Executors, Administrators or Assigns, one hundred Acres of upland & meadow, being part of y^e new purchase called Passequenoque, In Shrewsbury Aforsaid, which I bought of Francis Jackson & his wife, as by their Deed to their [that?] purpose, bearing date y^e sixteenth day of y^e third month 1687, may more fully & at large appeare. Item I give and bequeath unto my son Freedom Deceased unto his wife y^e sum of five pounds, & unto y^e children of my Aforesaid son Freedom Deceased, Excepting his Eldest son Samuel, I do give & bequeath y^e sum of fiftie pounds all current money, the which fiftie five pounds is to be paid out of y^e produce of my Land that I have In y^e new purchase called Freehold, containing one hundred & fifty acres, as by my Pattent doth fully appear; and also my Negro Woman called Bess, being put to sale and sold y^e overplus thereof is to Return to y^e Stock. Item, I give and bequeath unto my three granddaughters Even the offspring of my daughter Increase Dennis, unto Abigall Dennis I give tenn pounds, and unto my Granddaughter Zybiah Dennis I give five pounds, and unto my Granddaughter Rachel Dennis I give five pounds more, which sune of money is to be paid out of my goods & chattels, and unto my son In Law Samuel Dennis I give five shillings, and by this same do freely Requitt & forgive all Debts and Dues belonging unto me by book or otherwise from him: And also after my Decease y^e Aforesaid Samuell Dennis shall have y^e use and benefit of y^e aforesaid sune of money that I have given unto his three daughters untill they Survive to y^e age of Eighteen years, or untill their day of marriage. Item, I give and bequeath unto my sone Restore Lippencott y^e Sume of twenty pounds, which is to be paid out of my goods and chattels. Item, I give and bequeath unto my sone Remembrance Lippencott my Negro boy Gilbie. Item, I give and bequeath unto my Sone John Lippencott that parcell of meadow which I bought of my sone Restore, Lying on y^e South side of Shrewsberry River, as by Deed may more largely appear: Also I give unto him my young Negro boy called Oliver: Also I do give and forgive unto all my children (viz.) Remembrance Lippencott, John Lippencott, Restore Lippencott, all such Debts, Dues & Demands, Sume and Sumes of money or oþher pay that shall be Due unto me from any or either of them by booke Rec^{pt} or otherwise; also I give to y^e meeting of ffriends In Shrewsbury y^e sune of thirty shillings, for friends to dispose of as they see fitt. And all y^e rest and remainder of my Estate, of what kind or nature soever not herein disposed of before, I do order and appoynt It shall be Equally

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devided between my three sons and y^e children of Freedom my dear son deceased parted by Lott. Lastly I desire authorize & Appoynt my beloved friends John Hance, William Worth & William Shattock to see this my Last Will & Testament to be faithfully performed. Freedoms son Samuell was Interlined befor being Excepted against for some Reasons, his ffather dying without a will, And further it is my will that my two Negros Oliver Cosen & his wife Attah have their Freedom after my Decease. And if any of my Grandchildren aforementioned unto whom I have given Legacies should dye before they receive it, then their Legacy shall Returne to y^e rest of their relations. In Witness hereunto I y^e above said Abigall Lippencott have here unto sett my hand and seale this twenty Eight day of y^e fourth month one thousand six hundred ninety seven.

ABIGALL LIPPENCOTT A her mark. (Seal.)

Signed, Sealed In y^e presence of George Curliss, William Shattock, Anne Lippincott, Margaret Lippencott.

I did promise Thomas Hewitt that he should have the Refusal of my Negro Bess after my Decease.

Perth Amboy, August y^e 24th 1697: Then appeared before me William Shattock & George Curlis, two of y^e witnesses to y^e within Testament and having taken their Solemn protestation doeth say, that they did see the within Abigall Lippencott signe Seale publish and declare this within writing to be her last Will and Testament, and at y^e same time, that she was of sound mind and perfect memory.

AND: HAMILTON.

To All Christian People to whom these presents shall come or whom these present Letters Testimoniall shall or may concern: The Governor & proprietors of y^e Province of East New Jersey Send Greeting. Know yee y^t y^e Last Will and Testament of Abigall Lippencott of Shrewsbury In y^e County of Monmouth & Province of East New Jersey In America, & Relick of Richard Lippencott Deceased, & hereunto Annexed, was tendered proved and approved before us, And y^e said Abigall Lippencott having whilst she lived divers goods and chattels to be Administered within y^e said Province, And y^e Right of disposing and granting y^e Administration thereof belonging unto us: Now further know yee that we Have Admitted, And by these presents Do admit the Administration of all and singular y^e goods chattels & creditts of y^e s^d Abigall Lippencott Deceased, unto John Hance, William Worth & William Shattock, Executors in y^e above Last Will and Testament therein named, truly and faithfully to Administer of y^e same, And A full true & perfect Inventory & apprisement of all & singular y^e

goods chattels & credits of y^e said Deceased to make, And y^e same to Exhibit Into our Secretary's office of y^e s^d Province on or before y^e twenty Eight day of January next ensueing, And Administer thereof According to Law, And further do make or cause to be made A True and Just Acc^{pt} of their Administration on or before y^e twenty ninth day of August which shall be In year of our Lord 1698. Given under y^e seale of y^e s^d Province this twenty Eight day of August, Anno Dom: 1697, In ye ninth year of ye Reigne of our Sovereign Lord William the third over England &c., King.

AND: HAMILTON.

A true copy By me, J BARCLAY, Reg^{tr}.

(Endorsed) Copy of Abigail Lippencotts Will. Price 3 sh. 6 d.

The above was transcribed from an ancient copy in the possession of Hannah Lippincott, Nov., 1849, residing in Haddonfield, N. J. It is written upon a sheet of cap size, and is much browned by age and slightly torn by folding at the parts marked by the broken lines in the above. The said H. L. is the daughter of Joshua Lippincott, of Cropwell (son of Freedom and Elizabeth, son of Freedom and Mary, son of Richard and Abigail), and is now in her eighty-third year, and in possession of her mental faculties.

Phila., 10th mo., 1849.

CHAPTER III.

RICHARD AND ABIGAIL LIPPINCOTT'S CHILDREN.

THE following brief summary, corrected as carefully as possible by the latest information in possession of Mr. James S. Lippincott, will serve as an excellent introduction to his more extended account of Richard and Abigail Lippincott's children and their descendants.

1. *Remembrance*, born at Dorchester, New England, 15th of 7th mo., 1641 (?); baptized 19th of 7th mo., 1641; married Margaret Barber, and died 21st of 11th mo., 1723. (Probate of will said to be 6th of Aug., 1723.)

2. *John*, born at Boston, New England, 1st of 9th mo., 1644; baptized 6th of 9th mo., 1644.

3. *Abigail*, born at Boston, New England, 17th of 11th mo., 1646; died 9th of 1st mo., 1647.

4. *Restore*, born at Plymouth, England, 3d of 5th mo., 1653 (?); married 6th of 9th mo., 1674, Hannah Shattuck, daughter of William; second wife, Marth Owen; died — of 5th mo., 1741.

5. *Freedom*, born at Stonehouse, Plymouth, England, 1st of 7th

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mo., 1655 (?); married 14th of 8th mo., 1680, Mary Curtis, of Burlington, N. J.; died 1697,—killed by lightning.

6. Increase, born at Stonehouse, Plymouth, England, 5th of 10th mo., 1657; married Samuel Dennis Feb., 1680, and died 29th of 9th mo., 1695.

7. *Jacob*, born at Stonehouse, Plymouth, England 11th of 3d mo., 1660; married Grace —, and died 6th of 11th or 12th mo., 1689.

8. *Preserved*, born at Rhode Island, New England, 25th of 12th mo., 1663, and deceased 1st of — mo., 1666 (?).