

LIPSCOMB

300 YEARS
IN AMERICA

1679 - 1979

English Background
and
Some Descendants
of

Ambrose II, William and John

The three sons of

Our Immigrant Ancestor

AMBROSE LIPSCOMB I

*Whose first record in Virginia was
in 1679*

US/CAN
929.273
L668h

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Dorothy Garr Helmer

Indianapolis, Indiana, 46205

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DEDICATED

to the memory of

HELEN OVERTON

(first cousin of my mother)

*Who offered great
encouragement
in this genealogical research*

*First Edition limited to 300 copies
of which this is copy No. 232*

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FOREWORD

Several years ago, Dorothy Helmer, who had carried on an active correspondence with a number of Lipscomb descendants, all involved in research on some branch of the family, conceived the idea of compiling and publishing all of the garnered material. She herself had spent years in an intense study of the records of pre-1800 Lipscombs. Data on the family had appeared in print - but published records were of necessity fragmentary, generally dealing largely with one branch or individuals of a specific area.

The purpose of this projected publication would be three-fold: to provide in one source book all early available records of the Lipscomb family; to replace where possible romanticized tradition with documented evidence; and to preserve for coming generations information gathered by a large number of descendants and in many cases involving material from their own family files - Bible records, letters, obituaries and tombstone inscriptions - ephemeral material unknown to the general researcher and subject to eventual loss or destruction.

It seemed appropriate that this book should be published in the year 1979 - the tercentenary of the first appearance of the progenitor, Ambrose Lipscomb, in American records.

In addition to contributing her data on the early Lipscombs, Miss Helmer undertook the burden of editing the compilation - organizing all manuscripts into a cohesive whole, numbering generations, indexing, making publishing arrangements and providing financial backing.

The Lipscombs were a prolific family; it seems probable that every state numbers among its inhabitants individuals carrying Lipscomb blood, if not the Lipscomb name. All of these descendants owe Miss Helmer a great debt of gratitude for her years of labor in producing this Lipscomb Family Workbook.

Mary W. Steffens
May, 1979

LIPSCOMB FAMILY HISTORY WORKBOOK

INTRODUCTION

Back, in a letter of 1941, Ida Johnson Lee, who had done a great amount of Lipscomb research, wrote to Lawrence Yancey Lipscomb of Rome, Georgia --

"At one time I was ambitious enough to think I might publish a history of the Lipscomb Family. I collected a good deal of data and when Mrs. Herbert Lipscomb (husband a descendant of Bernard) died she gave me what she had but I found I did not have the time or the money to get up the material as I wished. The markets are flooded with genealogical literature which is not complete and not authentic and I did not wish to add to this."

My sentiments are much the same - about "publishing" a Lipscomb Family History, especially because of the many unbridgable gaps which require much conjecture for spanning. And yet, it does seem advisable to set down on paper some bits of the reams of data which have been collected during the past over-ten years of concentrated study and research, using, as a basis, those preserved records of dedicated persons like Ida Lee.

Future generations may be glad to have this material, and I do hope they'll be able to further the research with whatever documentation comes to light here in America as well as in England. Others will surely be curious about our heritage, - going back to our immigrant ancestor, AMBROSE LIPSCOMB I.

We've been so grateful to those earlier researchers who left a skeleton on which to build the trunk of the early family tree. One prime help has been the article by Ida Lee (a Mourning Lipscomb descendant) in *William and Mary Quarterly*, 2nd Series, Vol.6, pl38-145, in which she briefly abstracted the main Lipscomb items from the remnants of early King William Co., Virginia, Court records.

The damage to these records was caused by a fire in the Court House, in the Clerk's Office, late at night, in 1885. An account of the incident is given in "The County Court Note Book", Vol.II p2, -- somewhat as follows-- when the Clerk saw the still smoldering ruins early in the morning he went back home and to bed. But, about 12 o'clock a bystander noticed some volumes holding together and he pulled them out and poured water on them. How wonderful that that bystander made it possible for us to have many pages- tho' with burned edges and somewhat mutilated - that would otherwise have been completely destroyed. At that, practically all the records from around 1725 to 1785 are missing. Eventually workers re-sorted the damaged pages, and WPA project indexed them, and much can be gleaned from them. That 50-60 year gap (2 to 3 generations) of records of Wills, deeds, etc., however, creates many problems in trying to put families together.

Elizabeth Hawes Ryland (also a probable Lipscomb descendant) performed a tremendous task. After the pages had been resorted, she briefly abstracted practically every document, page by page, into notebooks, up until her eyes would not permit more work on these mutilated records, but she covered many of the King William Co. books, leaving a note on the last page, hoping that someone would carry on her project. As yet, unfortunately, no one has.

Mrs. H. E. Lipscomb, wife of a Lipscomb descendant, left many traces of her searching, and efforts to locate the notes she had left with Ida Lee have been fruitless. Would that we could locate all these notes, - but, how grateful we are for what we can find.

Mrs. A. F. Spear (Sunie Lipscomb) of Alabama was gracious enough to share her family notes, showing probable lineages in especially the John & Dinah (Mack Gehee) Lipscomb line. Also, notes from Eugenia Bates and Marion Harris.

Malcolm H. Harris, M.D. of West Point, King William Co., Va., has been of great help. He is particularly interested since he has just recently published his excellent 2-Vol. "Old New Kent County- Some Account of Planters, Plantations, and Places in New Kent County". This, of course, in Vol. 2, contains much material on King William Co., which was taken off of King and Queen Co., (1702) which had been taken off of New Kent Co. in 1691.

Dr. G.H. Sanford King's article in Tyler's "History and Genealogy Magazine" Vol 33 p 179-190 has given a good basis for further research.

Contributing immeasurably to this compilation of "the early-earlies" have been the commissioned researchers' reports, the individual research, and the reams of correspondence from many, many descendants, including especially - Mrs. Dan Anderson, Rhodes, Michigan, Lawrence Yancey Lipscomb, Rome, Ga., and Mrs. S. F. Styles, Houston, Tex., Mrs. John Steffens, Orlando, Fla., Mrs. James Morris, Front Royal Va., and many, many others contributing their continuing chapters.

Material was collected from books, microfilm and manuscripts from the Virginia State Library and Archives, Virginia Historical Soc. Library, Library of Congress, DAR Library at Wash., D.C., Genealogical Society Library at Salt Lake City, and many, many Libraries across the country. Also, the National Archives at Washington, DC, and preliminary research by John Frederick Dorman.

King William Co. tax records, available at VSA, have been most helpful in putting families together, and in establishing probable death dates for individuals.

Virginia Land Patent records, also available at VSA, have been searched, with the aid of the indexing by Nell Nugent in "Cavaliers and Pioneers". No record has yet been found for an importation or land patent for our earliest traceable ancestor in Virginia, - Ambrose Lipscomb, who purchased 200 A. in what is now, King William Co., in 1681.

Among Land Patent records, there are three names which stand out --

Jonas Liscomb - 16 Apr 1683 (B.7-252) 432 A. S. side James R., Charles City Co.. B.9-608 shows that this land was escheated, and it was then, re-patented by (apparently) his daughter, Joan Liscom. Nothing further can be found.

James Lipscombe was listed as a headright (transportee) on the patent of Robert Hutchinson, 1250 A. Accomack Co., 9 Oct 1667 (B.6-82). Nothing further could be found about James.

Susana and Nicholas Lipscombe are listed among the twenty headrights on the patent of Richard Cock, 975 A. Charles City Co., 29 Oct 1696 (B.9-67) Nothing further can be found about them, except a record in Fleet "Richmond Co. 1692-1704", which mentions that a Nich.^o Liscum witnessed a deed 6 Nov 1694 - which could possibly be the same man.

One other interesting name - Richard Lipscombe - is found in early Norfolk Co., Va. records. A careful study of their Court Records (which are extremely hard to read) shows several entries. Even one, (B.A.,Pt.I- 198) 15 Dec. 1642 shows Cornelius Lloyd's land patent entry, including sixty persons as headrights, including a _____ Leistcombe. Could this have been Richard Lipscombe? Deeds and other records involving Richard begin 1651. He was appointed Constable "for the coming year, 1655", but his death during that year brought his activities to a close.

Recorded 15 Nov 1655 (B.C-179-80) is an agreement, dated 20 Feb. 1653/4, signed by John Taylor and Richard Lipscombe, by which John Taylor was to provide "meat, drink, washing and lodging for the space of five years" to Richard in return for specified amounts of tobacco and crops. The last part in this 5-part agreement was that John Taylor would become his Executor "in case of mortality if in the space aforesaid", and would apparently receive what Richard had left. A preceding document is recorded the same date, appointing John Taylor to follow this last stipulation.

Searching through a couple of years of ensuing Court records, produced no further record of Richard Lipscombe, and so it must be presumed that he had no family, and had lived in the household of John Taylor.

In addition to these above names, there are a number of names similar to Lipscomb scattered throughout early records, and in patent headright lists, among them,

1658 Thos. Lincomb)	
1677/8 William Liscom)	all headrights in Maryland records.
1678 William Liscombe)	

But, no further records have been found on any of these. There was a 1775 Maryland record of a James Lipscomb, ae. 35, and he was quite probably the James Lipscomb for whom there are Maryland Revolutionary War records, but no further records for him have been found.

No tangible records have been found earlier than 1679 and 1681 for our ancestor, AMBROSE LIPSCOMB (I), and it might well be proper to call him our immigrant ancestor even without any passenger list entry, etc..

Unfortunately, a tradition of a "Joel Lipscomb, Immigrant", has been published and widely circulated, -- as having escaped from England after the Monmouth Rebellion (1685). He supposedly had two sons, John who married Dinah MacGehee, and Thomas who married her sister, Sarah MackGehee. John and Thomas were actual members of the family. But, except for a later Joel (b. 1760) grandson of Thomas and Sarah, there are no extant records of any earlier Joel Lipscomb. It is to be hoped that that most improbable story can be replaced with our proper one.

Each of us has a different reason for interest in the Lipscomb Family History. My particular interest started in an effort to trace back into earlier generations for my George Major Lipscomb (d. ca. 1782), father of my Luke Lipscomb (d. ca. 1802), father of my Mildred Lipscomb who married (1801) out of the family. The missing King William Co. records have been a stone wall, but I have kept gnawing at the edges and have arrived at at least a possible solution.

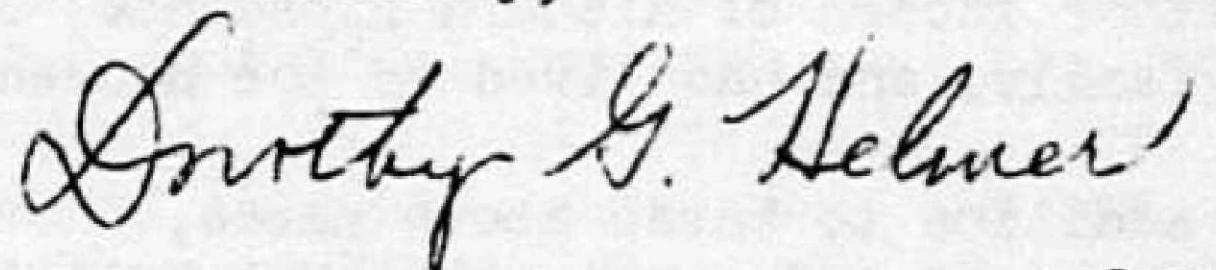
Since my research has been in the period of 1681-1800, I've offered to compile my extensive data accumulated in trying, by elimination, to identify my

George Major Lipscomb, down to ca. 1800, - and let our many Lipscomb correspondents add their chapters of their own branches - on down to the present generations.

It is obvious that this history cannot be complete, but we are striving for accuracy in this compilation. Chances for error are many, and corrections and additions will be gratefully accepted. Please keep in mind that working with so many, many names of descendants makes it impossible to have every detail in perfect order. In other words, this is a "workbook", to try to present material which we have already found- with a great amount of searching -- to be used by more Lipscomb descendants to base their own research on.

It is to be hoped, as time produces more data and possibly more records come to light, that this book can be refined, and a more complete book can be published in the future.

Sincerely,



Dorothy Garr Helmer 1979
2810 Barbary Lane. Apt. G
Indianapolis, Indiana 46205

THE NAME -- LIPSCOMB

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"Combe", as a suffix, is included in names of dozens of towns and families. It comes from the Anglo-Saxon "COMB", Celtic "CWM", also French "COMBE", meaning "a hollow in a hill, a valley". And, the name LIPSCOMB(E) is often listed in the long illustrations in the many books on English names.

Eldon Smith, in his "New Dictionary of American Names", suggests that LIPSCOMB had possibly been one who came from Letscombe, (a ledge in a valley), in Berkshire, or from Liscombe in Buckinghamshire; or, a dweller in Lipp's valley. (The original use of the "Y", Lypscombe, in our Devonshire family records has not been explained in any book found so far.)

Charles Wareing Bardsley, in his 1901 "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames", suggests "possibly a variant of Liscombe, a hamlet in the Parish of Soulbury, Co. Bucks". And, this agrees with Mark Anthony Lower's 1860 "Patronymica Britannica". This theory is accepted (See p. 5) by S. B. Lipscomb, genealogist of London, who also points to the possible source of our Devonshire name in the Liscomb in Somerset.

Even searching the tedious Domesday records of Hampshire, Buckinghamshire, Somerset and Devon Counties has produced no clues.

A LIPSCOMB COAT OF ARMS? - Entirely doubtful, - Sorry!

Untold hours of time have been spent, - seeking, without success, any possible source to prove any of the several co-called LIPSCOMB coats of arms that have been handed down, by legend, in the family in America. The many Burke's volumes on English heraldry have nothing to suggest. (See p.5-6)

Of the many legends, let us examine them,--

I. "LES COMBES - The "LES COMBES" insignia was proposed over forty years ago by a west coast "heraldist" who "could not find an English one, but did seek out a French one"- supposedly from the famous Rietstap publication on European heraldry.

Searching through the many volumes in this series produced nothing beginning with the letter "L", but, did she just pick, at random, the "COMBES"(Geneve) (from the 5 "Combe" and the 5 "Combes") device which displays three fir trees surmounting three hills, - since the produced design did show a group of trees (tho' not nearly so stately as in the illustration). And, for good measure, someone had added a double-headed eagle (usually associated with German heraldry), and added the "LES" to the COMBES, in order to resemble LIPSCOMB! (And, somewhere along the way, a motto was added - "Fideliter"!) Thus, presumeably, the theory of the French Huguenot origin may have come about. Huguenot migrations to England started mid-1500s,-continuing especially through late 1600s. There were, to be sure, some French families, named Combe(s), and some even listed in Huguenot Society of London Publications, Vol.8, p. 51 - "Letters of Denization and Acts of Naturalization for Aliens, 1509-1603", but the prefix "Les" seems entirely out of order.

II. One with a brief description, -- "a wolf and a dagger"- nothing further.

III. A lengthy description, -- "The name Lipscombe is made up of two Devonshire words: 'Lips' meaning the upper edge and 'Comb' a narrow valley. Their first clan home was near Kingsbridge in southern Devonshire. About the time of the Norman Conquest they migrated to the northernmost part of Hampshire--

about halfway between Newbury and Kinsclere. The place is known as 'Lipscomb's Common' and there are still traces of the old home's foundations. The legend concerning the granting Armoural Bearings is as follows: 'A certain king of England was attacked by a mad dog. All fled but a Lipscomb, who was too corpulent. He drew his dagger and received the dog. The armoural bearings seem to bear this out as they are: Crest: Dog Rampant, with dagger in mouth on a silver shield with a red band of three stars, five pointed! Some Lipscombs use the motto 'Fideliter'. Many Lipscombs are interred at St. Alban's Abbey about twenty miles north of London."

This description also contains, -- "Some of the Lipscombs were evidently Royalists for they threw in their lot with the Stuarts at Monmouth Rebellion and in the clean-up that followed about 40 Lipscombs were hanged in their own ceiling beams at Lipscomb Common, and the house burned."

These very graphic and dramatic accounts seem very intriguing, -- but, unfortunately cannot be confirmed, in any way. Of course, our Ambrose Lipscomb I was already in Virginia by 1679,-- before the Monmouth activities in the 1680s.

IV. A letter from a Lipscomb descendant, (now deceased), back in 1968, related "Many years ago my father told me that there was a Lipscomb crest and the symbol on the crest was a mailed arm and fist holding an oak branch. He told me that this was awarded to the Lipscomb family by one of the kings who was on a wild boar hunt when the king was charged by the boar and our forebear, Lipscomb, broke a branch from an oak tree and charged the boar, thus saving the life of the king. How much of this is fact or fiction I have no way of knowing". And, in this same 1968 letter, he goes on to say,--

V. "A few years ago, while traveling in Ireland, I was able to purchase a Lipscomb crest"- (not from an Irish family, - It was a store.. that dealt in family crests of many countries)--.. described-- "across the top is the name 'Lipscomb'. There is a shield on which are two flowers, one bird on each side of the shield, and in the center of the shield there are three red squares with diagonal white stripes (note: these are 'Cross patté, or formé') On top of the shield is a bronze helmet with stripes of blue and four white dots. On the helmet is a maltese cross with a green wreath and a bird on top of the wreath. At the bottom is the following Latin motto: 'Simplices, Sicut, Columbad' (Guileless, or pure, just as a Dove)".

VI. And, of course, the contemporary attempt made by Halperts (of Ohio)! They came up with a dilly of a design, completely spurious, as should be expected!

So,- there you have a wide choice, apparently all designed to fulfil that romantic desire on the part of so many people for an illustrious family background. 'Tis sad but true that seemingly none of them have any validity. (See again, p. 5-6)

filed rather better glass in Silvertown a fine fair
rent 7^s = 1⁹³ quarterly

fine for Exchange of 8 broad poore
of 1 life -

1 Here with 5^s of 12⁰ of the
full value of his or their best
best or goods or 2 = 10^s &
at 2^s 11 = 13^s

Mary the widow of W^m Shannon now
Tempt of assignm^t

This lease was signed by Mary Shannon on 26 March 1670
in William's year 4th in the 10th year of the reign of Charles II
the said Mary Shannon being then 99 years of age
and being the widow of John Shannon for the life of her husband
who died on 24 April 1670

BEGIN

Leaf 26 March 1670
of Giles Strangways -

to Dorothy Lipscombe ⁴⁰ and Simon her son daughter & son of
all a messuage or tenement with the garden porch and adjoining
with the messuage lying in the parsonage of Silvertown called of late
meadow containing one acre

fine for adding 2 lives
25

James & John Lipscombe now Tenants with
of Dorothy Lipscombe in the life of Simon

rent 7^s = 6^d half yearly

Here - 7 - 6 -

Value of land - 7 - 0 - 0

Bottom portion of a page in the survey of Ilchester estates in Silvertown, Devon, England, made 9 Sept. 1701
It refers to the lease for lives of DOROTHY LIPSCOMBE, (Deceased-"MORT"- by that time),
and her daughter, MARY, and SIMON, her son, - made 30 years before, on 26 March 1670. (See p. 6)

HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

PLEASE READ THIS BEFORE SEARCHING IN THE BOOK, - IF YOU CAN!

FINDING YOURSELF

Naturally, the first thing you'll do is to check the INDEX for your name! If you can find it, you're very lucky, and you can go on back from there to find your own lineage. No other LIPSCOMB family has been found, so far, in the United States. (There are Liscombs who migrated to New England). So, we are all apparently descendants from our single immigrant ancestor, -- AMBROSE LIPSCOMB I, and his wife, whose name is unknown.

If you cannot find your name in the INDEX, then do search the Index for your direct ancestors, - going back, generation by generation. If you do not know your direct ancestors, -- start working by filling in a chart, such as shown on p. viii. It may take diligent work, - but will be very rewarding to you and your family, -- to know and understand your background.

It is to be hoped that somewhere you can catch onto a twig or branch of that very luxuriant LIPSCOMB FAMILY TREE. And, that is the main purpose of this BOOK, -- to make it easier for you than it has been for the compiler to find your direct line back to our immigrant ancestor, BRIDGING 300 YEARS!

There must be hundreds of LIPSCOMBS currently in this country, and hundreds more descended from female Lipscombs who have married out of the family and have other names. Some of the many branches have not been carried down to present generations simply because no one has been found to respond to requests for information on these branches. Some branches have not carried down the family name when sons did not have families. When daughters married into other family names, - - this will take a little more effort.

In fact, it has been possible to bring down, in this book, only the lines from the three sons of Ambrose Lipscomb I, -- Ambrose II, William and John, -- because of the lack of sufficient King William County records, 1725-1775, to find the lines on down from the three daughters, Lettice, Dorothy, and Mary and their husbands.

In many case, in the early days, Lipscombs married cousin Lipscombs, - and this set up a number of very interesting dual and even multiple lineages.

THE NUMBERING

For some reason, every family book numbers their individual family members. (I wonder if it's really necessary!) Such numbering systems are always cumbersome, - and even are in this Book.

Trying to keep it as simple as possible, this system just evolved, in process, -- purely consecutive numerals, - Arabic numerals, up to 510, covering as many known descendants as could be found - down to those born about 1800 (or, in a few cases, where siblings were born shortly after). This means that there were at least 510 known descendants of the one ancestor and his wife, - in the 125 years after his immigration! And, this does not include the unknown individuals in that gap-loss of 1725-1775 in King William County, Virginia, records.

Due to that gap-loss, it has been impossible to use a continuing generation numbering system. Don't try to figure it out! It just starts with #1 --

x

for Ambrose Lipscomb I, the immigrant-- then, #2 through #7 for his six children, with a preceding chapter on the English origins, -- in Segment I.

Segment II includes the descendants of Ambrose Lipscomb II (probably the eldest child). Segment III, the descendants of William Lipscomb; Segment IV, the descendants of John Lipscomb. Then, Segment V includes those called "Unidentifiabes" - whose bridging generations were lost in that Gap-loss.

Apologies must be made, - and it is to be hoped that it will not be too confusing, --, -Oftentimes, the individuals' numbers and the page numbers are the same, or frustratingly similar. That was entirely unexpected, and not even realized until the final setting-up of the pages.

Each individual, born down to 1800, is numbered with arabic numerals (to 510)

The first generation, born after 1800, uses the parent's number, then A,B,etc.

The next generation uses the preceding numbers, then Roman numerals I, II,etc.

The next generation uses the preceding numbers, then arabic numerals, 1,2,etc.

The next generation uses the preceding numbers, then lower case letters, a,b, etc.

The remaining generations are separated enough to be easily understood. These indications are used merely to help you correlate the ones in each generation. Surely not too difficult?

ABBREVIATIONS

These have been kept as simple as possible,-- VSA - Virginia State Archives, Richmond, Va.

b. - born; bpt. - baptised; m. - married; d. - died; ca. - about

Some Virginia Record book references have used Dr. Swem's system (from his wonderful set of Reference volumes to the tremendous sources of Virginia information in the various quarterly publications, -- worth investigating.)

For example,--

3V132 -- Vol. III of Virginia Magazine, p. 132.

6W(2)139 -- Vol. VI of William and Mary Quarterly, Series 2, p. 139

7T179 -- Vol. VII of Tyler's Quarterly, p. 179.

CORRECTIONS and ADDITIONS

Every attempt possible has been made to maintain accuracy. But, since we are all humans, we can so easily make mistakes. Enough said? Copying census records from blurred microfilm, for instance, is not easy. Some of the manuscripts of family branch data were submitted in beautifully typed condition. Some had to be copied by the compiler, and some even deciphered from hand-written data. And, even typewriters misspell!

Where possible, documentation has been indicated, - so very important! - but much has come from family Bible records and even from family legend and lore.

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Corrections and additions will be gratefully appreciated. Please do not feel offended if you are mistakenly listed, - or, unintentionally omitted. Sometime, -- another edition, including corrections and additions, may be an eventual outcome, -- if someone will accept the challenge.

FURTHER RESEARCH FOR YOU

This is all intended to inspire you to search further for additional information on your branch of the family. So, do get at it, -- write down every thing you know about your family group, --- names, dates, places; births, marriages, deaths, - and the interesting incidental tales, ---- so, that the grandchildren will no ask - "Why didn't grandfather write it down?"

It's hard to say what can be done about further research for those who cannot do it themselves. There are professional genealogists who charge fees for their research services, - but, as of now, they are all extremely busy due to the present interest in genealogy, and it may be a delayed process.

In case you're tempted to ask for help of a serious nature from the compiler, or from any of those fine descendants who have been good enough to send in their branch data, -- do, please, be willing to offer remuneration for such time, effort and expense. This is said in all fairness.

Though it may seem to you like a family obligation, it can mean a great amount of time and effort to search through all sorts of old records and files, even trips to a genealogy library, photocopies, etc. etc. -- in order to help someone to find his ancestry. (And, not only that, -- refiling all the pulled-out papers is a real chore!) It could be well worth some investment to you.

Now, wherever you are on the LIPSCOMB TREE, -- do get busy, -- and WRITE IT DOWN: It's as good as any detective story, and more alluring than any puzzle!

HAPPY HUNTING!

490

To all to Whom as we now know ye that Jth Francis Nicholson
 Esq^r Govern^r to do with the advice & consent of the Council of State
 according by give & grant unto Robert Davis & Mary: his wife one
 of y^e Daughters late of Ambrose Lipscomb Dec'd one hundred thirty
 seven acres of Land lying & being in St Johns parish in Pennun=
 =key used in King William County bounded thus beginning at a
 Corner tree in William Lipscomb, Line thence West twenty Deg:
 South Eighty two pole & West twenty eight Deg: South one hund: &
 Seventeen pole to Nicholas wanes Swamp w: two last Line, Divide
 this from Martin Slaughters Land then up that Swamp to Wille=
 =roy Line then by mark trees East twenty seven Deg: & a half
 along that Line one hund: ninety six pole to John Lipscomb, Line
 a fore: then along that Line to W^m Lipscomb Line East thirty five
 Deg: & a half South forty five pole then along the D^d William, Line
 South fourteen Deg: West to y^e place it begun Seventy two pole the
 D^d Land going due unto the D^d Robert Davis & Mary his wife one
 of the Daughters late of Ambrose Lipscomb Dec'd by and for y^e

Portion of LAND PATENT (Patent Book 9, p.490) - 137 acres, granted 28 Oct. 1702 to
 Robert Davis and MARY, his wife - "one of ye Daughters late of AMBROSE LIPSCOMB, Dec'd." (See p.18)

SEGMENT ONE

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THE ENGLISH ORIGIN OF OUR AMBROSE LIPSCOMB

Descendants in any family, in their search for ancestors, are always eventually eager to find their origins in whatever country their immigrant ancestor had left when coming to our shores. In early Colonial America, of course, our ancestors came mainly from England, then later from France, Germany and other European countries.

Lipscomb family stories and traditions had pointed toward possibly Hampshire, Devonshire or Buckinghamshire, England. A theory has been proposed, also, that the family was of possibly of an earlier French origin, migrating to England under the name of "Les Combe". This theory, if as Huguenots,-- seems unlikely since the Huguenot flight from France occurred mainly in the late 1600s. If as Norman invaders, 1066,-- well, that's so remote, could it even be proved? (See p. v) Domesday Books provide no references.

A fairly extensive research has been made in English resources available in the United States. Little was found in Buckinghamshire records. Many Lipscombs are named in Hampshire County records, but no Lipscombs by the name of Ambrose, nor by the name of Joel. (See Introduction p.iii) Some Lipscombs were found in Devon records, spelled Lypscombe in late 1500s and early 1600s. There were also Luscomb(e)s, but apparently not the same family.

Our best clue came from a report made in 1972 by Mrs. Malcolm R. Bean of Pasadena CA for Mrs. Robert S. Bates of Indianapolis, - from her research at the Huntington Library of Pasadena. In her lengthy report, she included some notations from English records containing data from "Devonshire Wills, Principal Registry 1559-1799 and Archdeaconry of Exeter 1540-1719" -Edw. Alexander Fry, published 1908 by British Record Society, London.

A copy of the actual book was located, and, indeed, among the lists of wills and administrations, are shown ---

p.441	1623	LIPSCOMBE, AMBROSE,	Silferton	A (Administration)
p.446	1678	LIPSCOMBE, AMBROSE,	Silferton	W (Will)
p.453	1732	LIPSCOMBE, AMBROSE,	Silferton	W

and, among others (some of similar spellings, and some Luscombs)

p.448	1695	LIPSCOMBE, DOROTHY	Silferton	W
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A listing of so many Ambrose Lipscombes provoked further research. A reply from the County Archivist, Devon Record Office, at Exeter reported that, most unfortunately, the actual copies of the wills and administrations of the County had been lost in a bombing raid during WWII. How lucky we were, tho', to have the Index to work with!

Mr. Hugh Peskett, a local researcher, was contacted and engaged. After much delay, he submitted his report with a number of facts of minor importance, along with a listing of Lipscombs birth, marriage and burial records copied from the Silvertown Parish Church records. This last listing had meantime been found, on microfilm, and copied, here, at the Salt Lake City Library of the Genealogical Society of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Significant birth (Baptismal) records (which begin in the year 1626), are--

1633, Oct.27,	Lypscombe, Ambrosse,	son of Ambrosse
1634, June 11,	John,	son of Ambrosse
1637, Sept. 17	James	son of Ambrosse

1639, Dec. 14	Lypscombe, William,	son of Ambrosse-buried 1639
1640, Jan. 16	Richard,	son of Ambrose -buried 1640
1641, Feb. 2	Mary,	dau. of Ambrosse
1644, Mar. 9	Richard,	son of Ambrosse
1646, Mar. 7	William,	son of Ambros
1655, Nov. 6	Lipscombe, Symon,	son of Ambrosse, the elder
1659, May 31	Joseph,	son of Ambrose (he was b. 12 May)
1688, May 18	Lypscombe Ambrose,	son of Richard & Agnes
1689, Mar. 12	Ambrose,	son of Ambrose & Mary
1693, June 16	Ambrose,	son of Richard & Anne
1694, Nov. 9	Mary,	dau. of Ambrose & Mary
1696, Feb. 11	Samuel,	son of Ambrose & Mary

It is obvious, in studying the many entries in the Silverton Parish records, that there are only a few entries between 1642 and 1653, in the baptisms. This was supposedly because of the lack of good records during that part of the Interregnum Period of English History. At one time, it had been thought that perhaps our immigrant Ambrose Lipscomb might have been born mid-century,-- and, if so, his birth would not have been recorded. But, read on, --- and find the reasons for concluding that our Ambrose Lipscomb was the one baptised 27 Oct. 1633.

The Parish Marriage records are very sketchy, and contain no Lipscombs until 1675,- the only record involving an Ambrose, being--

1705, Nov. 21 Lypscombe, Ambross married Mary Fry.

Burial records are likewise scarce for the Lipscombs,-those of interest,--

1625, Sept. 11	Lypscombe, Thomas	
1631, June 25	Lupscombe, Jane, wife of Thomas	
1631, Dec. 26	Lypscombe, Thomas	
1639, Feb. 12	William, son of Ambrosse	(noted above)
1640, Jan. 18	Richard, son of Ambrosse	" "
1695, Apr. 9	Lipscombe, Dorothy, Widow	
1695, Oct. 25	Lipscombe, Mary, daughter of Ambrose	
1697, Apr. 14	Mary, wife of Ambros	
1697, May 2	Ambros, son of Ambros	

From the above available Parish records, we can, at least reconstruct a family for one Ambrose Lipscomb, who would be the one whose will was probated 1678. He had children, listed as follows, --

Ambrose Lypscombe, bpt.	27 Oct. 1633	
John	" 11 Oct. 1634	
James	" 17 Sept. 1637	
William	" 14 Dec. 1639	(buried 12 Feb. 1639)*
Richard	" 16 Jan. 1640	(buried 18 Jan. 1640)
Mary	" 2 Feb. 1641	
Richard	" 9 Mar. 1644	*(The old calendar year ended the last of March)
William	" 7 Mar. 1646	
Symon	" 6 Nov. 1655	(born 18 Oct. 1655)

(Above son, Ambrose Lypscombe had a son, Joseph, baptized 31 May 1659.

In further reconstruction, from records which will be described later, we find that the elder Ambrose Lypscombe was a tailor, and that his wife's name was Dorothy. His name is also found in several places, --

1641/2 from list in Devon of men over 18 in Protestation against Popery, - 2 Richard Lypscombes, and 1 Ambrose Lyscombe.

- In Miscellaneous Parish Churchwardens' reports,--
- 1647 - Simon Mill, John Pooke, Rich'd Ferman and Ambrose Lypscombe were appointed Overseers of the poor.
 - 1648 - Steven Warren, Abraham Turner, Ambrose Lipscombe and Peter Kingdon were appointed Overseers of the poor.
 - 1648 - Gawen Fursdon and Ambrose Lipscombe were appointed Collectors of Silverton.
 - 1665, Feb.17 - Church rate assessments - "for reparinge of the Church" Ambrose Lipscombe 3s. 4d. (a Mr.Slade's assessment -1s 2d)
 - Moger's "Will Collection" lists the will of Robert Dynning of Silverton, barber, dated,-- and proved, --Archdeaconry Court of Exeter, --
 - 1667. referring amongst others, to "my godchild, John Lipscombe", and the will was witnessed by Ambrose Lipscombe.
- Again, in Church records,
- 1669, payments received, - "for breaking of ground in the Church to bury Mr. George Land and Ambrose Lipscombe,- 6s. 8d.

So, Ambrose Lipscombe had died in 1669, and was buried apparently in the Church, -- (in the floor, as was oftentimes done,-?). His will was evidently not settled until 1678.

An additional record, of interest,-- from the churchwarden's accounts,-

- 1669, Nov. 22 - "pd (paid) Dorothy Lipscombe for a shirt for Humphry Sanders 2s 3d."

In the report from Mr. Peskett, the earliest record found was a deed of 1549 of Thomas Pomeroy, referring to lands in Silverton in possession of James Lyppescombe.

Meantime, while awaiting the delayed above-mentioned report, we were most fortunate to locate a professional genealogist in London, Mr. S. B. Lipscomb, 63 Archel Rd., London W14 9QL. After much correspondence, he was engaged to delve deeper into records for us, and he has, since, studied thoroughly the events set forth in the land owners' surveys of Leases for Lives.

He, himself, is from the Hampshire Lipscombe family, tracing his line back to the John and Jane Lipscomb whose children were baptized at Cheriton, near Winchester, 1565-1575. He has just recently found the Basingstoke, Hampshire, will, in Latin, of John Lipscombe, dated 26 July 1505, - earliest known date.

He believes that there is no direct connection between the Hampshire and Devonshire families, even though only a couple of counties distant. His conviction is based on the theory that the Hampshire Lipscombs had their origin from the hamlet of Liscomb in the Parish of Soulbury, Buckinghamshire. And, the Devon family could have had their origin from the hamlet of Liscomb in the Parish of Winsford, Somerset, about twenty miles northeast of Silverton. At any rate, any relationship would have been very remote.

He further relates that "as far as I know, no Lipscomb has obtained a coat of arms, but one or two might have married into armigerous families". So sorry if this is a great disappointment to some of our family descendants! If so, please continue your search for a Lipscomb heraldic design, -- but, do beware of the spurious dealers who advertise widely, today, -- they can concoct anything. (See p. v)

Along with the recent rebirth of interest in family history, we seem to have also renewed, to some extent, that turn-of-the-century romantic search and credulous acceptance of any clue to an illustrious ancestry with all the trimmings. Let us be realistic and remember that success, in our country, is based on our own deeds and accomplishments.

Stewart Lipscomb continues,-- "Concerning better known (Hampshire) Lipscombs, a Christopher Lipscomb, a grandson of Thomas Lipscomb of Winchester, was Bishop of Jamaica." Thomas Lipscomb, himself a prominent surgeon of Winchester (1698-1791) assisted in prison reforms. His son, William was an eminent author, and another grandson, Dr. George Lipscomb, physician at Whitchurch Bucks Co., published "The History and Antiquities of the County of Buckinghamshire".

It was a particularly opportune experience to be able to have a hurried but pleasant visit with Mr. Lipscomb and his wife at their home, while enroute through the London Airport, the evening of March 8, 1979, -- and, to review, with him, the efforts of his recently completed research.

His search had taken him to Dorchester, Dorset County Record Office, to examine the Ilchester muniments, and to Taunton, Somerset County for the Wyn-dam family records. Both families had been land owners in and around Sil-verton in the adjoining county of Devon. The search proved very fruitful, particularly in the Ilchester family records of their leases.

In these Leases for Lives, two, or more frequently three names of members of the lessee family are given, usually the father, sometimes the wife, and one or two of their children. The lease was valid as long as any of those named were living. After the death of an older one, the lease was often-times renewed, adding even yet younger members of the family.

Surveys of these leases were made periodically, and recorded, giving the current situations of the leases, and included in these reports, can be located very pertinent data. In our case, Mr. Lipscomb found the following very significant records, in the Ilchester muniments, which led him to the conclusion that our Ambrose Lipscomb was the one who was christened 27 Oct. 1633, - son of Ambrose (and Dorothy) Lipscomb, --

- I. 4 Nov. 1631 a lease was made to Ambrose Lipscomb of Silverton, tailor, of 5/12 of a burgage and an acre of meadow (after the death of Agnes Lipscomb, widow) for 99 years or the lives of Ambrose and Dorothy, His wife. (Burgage- parcels leased from a manor lord) (Had they just recently married, and had no children to name in their lease? Apparently their son who was baptised 1633 was the first child.)
- II. 26 March 1670 - the lease on the above property was extended to Dorothy Lipscomb, widow, for the lives of Dorothy, Mary, her daughter, and Simon, her son, on payment of £25 fine.
(Dorothy's husband, Ambrose, had died- Church record - in 1669)
- III. 9 Sept. 1701 - a very important and vital entry in the survey of this date, referring to that 1670 lease, to Dorothy, Mary and Simon. In this 1701 survey, it was indicated that Dorothy had died, "mort," as had her daughter, Mary, leaving Simon the only one living in 1701. (This agrees with Burial records, -Dorothy died and was buried 1694/5, and her will was recorded 1695. Mary, daughter of Ambrose, was buried 1697) (See p. vii)

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In this entry, in the 1701 survey, however, is an additional notation showing that James and John Lypacombe were now tenants,-- according to the will of Dorothy, -- and the rent,--7s-6d halfe yearly.

The loss of Dorothy Lipscomb's will leaves us with many questions, of course. She died 1694/5, probably before our Ambrose, the Virginian, died which has been estimated around or before 1699. Had she made any mention of Ambrose in her will? She had not mentioned him as a tenant for her leased burgage and meadow,-- but, instead, left tenancy to her second and third sons, James and John, ---- because he had left England?

In fact, Ambrose (bpt.1633) is not mentioned in any record, other than his baptism, and the birth, 12 May, and baptism, 31 May, 1659 of his son, Joseph, -- no marriage, no lease, no other children, no burial of wife or himself, (tho' of course, such records are scarce at those times, and could have been missed). This utter lack of later data sets him up as a possible emigrant.

Had Ambrose married about 1658, at age ca. 25, and had one son, Joseph; then had Joseph, and his mother maybe both died? (The Great Plague of London spread throughout England 1664-5). Or, perhaps Ambrose's wife died; and the son, Joseph, did live, and was the Joseph who is shown, with wife, Sarah, as parents of Mary 1696; Joseph b. & d. 1713; Agnes 1714; and Thomas 1718; and Joseph, himself was buried 1719. With all the many other Lipscomb families in Silvertown at the time, this Joseph could have been the son of any other Lipscomb.

Had that Ambrose (or even, for that matter, any other un-recorded Ambrose) Lipscomb have left England, even after the death of his father, Ambrose, the tailor, in 1669, - to seek a new life in Virginia? Since their family land holdings were leased, not owned, he had no fear of leaving an "oldest-son's inheritance"! Had he taken a wife to the colonies, or, did he marry again in Virginia, -- and, have his family of three sons and three daughters--all of marriageable age by around 1700?

Perhaps, yet, further linking records can be found to fill in the gap, between his Devonshire life and the earliest recorded dates in Virginia, - 1679, and the 1681 purchase of 200 acres from Samuel Austin, in what was to become good cotton growing lands in King William County, Virginia.

Mr. Lipscomb was able to find records going back earlier in the Ilchester family papers, leading to the probability that Ambrose Lypacombe, the tailor, was the son of yet an earlier Ambrose Lypacombe, - the one whose estate was settled or administered in 1623.

IV. 1613- A survey of Ilchester estates in Silvertown showed that an Ambrose Lipscomb had paid 17/1 lord's rent on his lease. (Mr. Lipscomb suggests that, "as such, he would have been the husband of Agnes, and the father of Ambrose, the tailor,-- and grandfather of Ambrose, the Virginian. It seems likely that he might be the son of an even earlier 80 year old Thomas." (see below).)

V. 6 Feb. 1626- A survey gave these records, in review, going back,--
This 1626 Survey showed that Agnes Lipscomb, now a widow, ae. 45, had, with her husband, Ambrose Lipscomb, on 11 Nov. 1608 leased one acre, £5-10-0 yearly valuation, and 16/1 land rent,

mentioned above, 1613, and she was permitted to continue. Ambrose had died, and his estate administered in 1623.

Farther back -- 7 Dec. 1587- Thomas Lipscomb entered a lease in Silverton borough for the life of himself and his wife Jane, for an entry fine of £5, - the yearly valuation 15/0, and lord's rent 7/6." (as of 1626, Thomas Lipscomb was listed as ae. 80, and Jane 68. Were they the Thomas and Jane who were buried in 1631?)

Even farther-- 23 Feb. 1574/5- Thomas Lipscomb entered a lease on 1/2 acre, on payment of £5 entry fine, and 9/8 lord's rent. (This lease had been extended 10 May 1622, adding the lives of a son, Richard and also a John, son of George Richards.) (So, it is this Thomas who probably died 1631, who may have been the great grandfather of Ambrose, the Virginian.

In addition to these above three generations of Ambrose Lipscombs, there are even continuing Silverton references to many others with the given name of Ambrose, as listed above in the abridged Silverton Parish records, --

- 1688- Ambrose Lypscombe, son of Richard and Agnes - baptized
- 1689- Ambrose Lypscombe, son of Ambrose and Mary - baptized
- 1693- Ambrose Lypscombe, son of Richard and Anne - baptized
- 1697- Ambrose Lypscombe, son of Ambrose, buried (bpt. 1689)
- and,
- 1705- Ambross Lypscombe married Mary Fry.

Then, not included in the abridged lists, later records of two christenings of children of Ambrose and Joan Lipscombe, in 1726 and 1731. Plus the will of 1732 in the Indexed Devon County wills, for Ambrose Lipscombe; and even another Ambrose Lipscombe of record, in Chipping Sudbury, Gloucester Co. (two counties north) who married, 1716, Sarah Hopkins.

Can there be any doubt of the county of origin of our "Immigrant Ambrose Lipscomb" ?

Continuing research may prove of great interest. Let's not stop here. John P. Lipscomb and his wife, Ketura, of Chevy Chase, Md. (p.99)- have visited Silverton in recent years. They did not locate any Lipscombs there, and found no tombstones in the Churchyard (maybe they didn't look in the Church floor!-- or, perhaps it's a different building?) (See p. 84)

More records may appear, to add to our fund of data. And, perhaps a new edition of this workbook can give wider scope to the history of the family.

For the present, then, let us start with the premise that our Devonshire line could be, and most probably is, --- all of Silverton, --

THOMAS LYPSCOMBE, b. ca.1546 (80/1626), wife Jane _____; both died 1631
AMBROSE LYPSCOMBE, b. ca. 1581; d. ca 1622, estate administered 1623;
 wife, Agnes _____

AMBROSE LYPSCOMBE, (the tailor) b. ca. 1610(?); d. 1669, will prob. 1678
 wife, Dorothy _____, her will 1695

AMBROSE LIPSCOMB, baptized 27 Oct. 1633, - the probable immigrant to Virginia.

1 Begin with AMBROSE LIPSCOMB I

The earliest records found, so far, for our AMBROSE LIPSCOMB I in America are 1679 and 1681, in what is now King William County, Virginia.

King William Co., originally termed the "Pamunkey Neck", named for the native Pamunkey Indians, was earlier a part of New Kent Co. (est. 1654 from York Co.). In 1691, King and Queen Co. was taken off (to the north) including the area between the Pamunkey River and the Rappahannock R.. In 1702, King William Co. was established from King and Queen, and included "the Pamunkey Neck", between the Pamunkey R. and the Mattaponi R..

Problems had arisen in this area because the Pamunkey Indians had been assured by the British in the Articles of Peace, 29 May 1677, that their lands would not be occupied by the colonists nearer than within three miles of their Indian Town, set aside for their use and for their posterity.

Colonists had found this land good for tobacco growing, and many had made private deals with the Indians. A special meeting was held in June 1699 with the Queen of the Pamunkey Indians and the great men of her Nation. The Committee representing the Colonial government reported a 4-point decision, maintaining the three-mile border, and declaring that all other Vacant land would be held by his Majesty, his heirs or successors by patent. (See Public Records Office- Colonial Office #5, Vol. 1310, pp.265-272, Library of Congress, also quoted by DesCognet in "English Duplicates of Lost Virginia Records" pp.57-61)

A resolution was added -

"And whereas severall parcells of Land were by the Pamunkey Indians for good and valuable consideration leased for Ninety Nine yeares to these severall persons hereafter named which lands by an Order of Assembly Held at James City the 25th of Aprill 1679, was granted to be confirmed unto them And that they Should have priority and first grant thereof when the same came to the King's hands. Provided always that it should not be construed and taken to give them right to any Lands granted by patent or Patents before the making the 136 Act of Assembly (Viz)

(Eight names followed, including --)

"To Ambrose Lipscome a tract quantity not mentioned"

A second list of names followed whose several claims were equally recognized as valid for lands which had been conveyed by these above eight persons or their heirs. This second list included --

"Wm Lipscome, John Lipscome and their three Sisters Devises of Ambrose Lipscome dec. a certain tract quantity not known Leased to y^e s^d Ambrose"

From this last listing, it is evident that Ambrose Lipscomb I was deceased by June 1699, but that he had "leased", sometime previously, a tract of land claimed, now, by five of his children.

Doubtless, the Ambrose Lipscome in the first list was Ambrose I. By later documents, however, it is quite certainly proved that there was a third son,

Ambrose Lipscomb II, who was most probably the oldest of the children. It is possible that he had received his portion of his father's lands in the 200 acres which, for some reason, had not been formally recorded when Ambrose Lipscomb I bought it, 7 Oct. 1681, from Samuel Ousten (Austin). But, a confirmation of this purchase was made by a deed recorded Nov. 1702- to Ambrose Lipscomb (II), for the 200 acres "sould by the s^d Ousten to the s^d Ambrose Lipscomb's father, Decd". This deed was signed by Richard Littlepage who had been appointed to settle the estate and accounts of Samuel Ousten. The 200 acres was probably a small parcel from the 4,000 acre Patent, 15 May 1670 - Pat. Book 6 p.463) to Samuel Ousten and Thomas Barber. (There is no explanation of the disposal of that 4,000 acres in the 1699 Committee meeting, except that, in the last listing of claimants, Richard Littlepage, son of Richard Littlepage, Gent., Decd, was approved as owner of 3,160 acres, entered and surveyed by Samuel Oustine and by him devised to R. Littlepage. (DesCognet, p61))

So, there is what little we now know of our Ambrose Lipscomb I, and his life in Virginia, -- a man, apparently of moderate means, and far-sighted enough to see to the better future of his children, all born, probably within the span of 1670-1690, -- Ambrose II, Lettice, Mary, William, Dorothy and John.

We could ponder long over the possible personal story of our "immigrant Ambrose Lipscomb I". Facts are few. He was, most probably, the Ambrose Lypscombe baptized 27 Oct. 1633, Silvertown Parish, Devonshire, England, -- son of Ambrose Lypscombe, the tailor, (d. 1669) and Dorothy _____, his wife (d. 1694/5) (See p.8) Many questions arise.

Why did he leave his native country, -- to seek a better life, as in so many cases? He had had a son, Joseph, baptized 1659. Had, perhaps, his wife and son both died? Did he leave before- or after- his father (the tailor) died, 1669? Did he marry a second time, in England, and bring a wife with him, -- or, more probably, did he marry again in the colonies?

Did he come directly to Virginia, between ca. 1660- 1670, -- or did he come through another colony? Very probably he would not have had enough money to pay for his own passage, and would surely have become a "headright" or "transportee" for whom transportation was paid by a colonist who would claim 50 acres of Land Patent for each headright. However, there is no listing of his importation in the Index of "Cavaliers and Pioneers" - Nell Nugent (p.ii). It is true, though, that some Patents have not been recorded, and even some of those which are recorded, do not contain the names of the headrights.

No later data on the Richard Lipscombe, in Norfolk Co. 1651-55) (p. iii) or of the James Lipscombe, headright in 1667 (p.ii) have been found to determine any connection with our Ambrose. But, with those given names, they could well have been from the same Devon family.

No name has been found for either a first and/or second wife of Ambrose Lipscomb, the mother of his children born in Virginia. A vague family tradition gives the name, Mary Johnson, as a possible wife of one of the early Ambrose Lipscombs, but so far, no proper-aged Mary Johnson has been found to fit the clue. A Col. Richard Johnson was an outstanding personage in the area. Sons, Richard and William were named in his 1698 King & Queen Co., Va. will, but no daughters. It was his estate, along with that of Richard Gissedge, that was settled in 1704 by a Commission including "Mary, wife of Ambrose Lipscomb" (p. 14-15-16) This Mary was very apparently the daughter of Richard Gissedge, and wife of Ambrose Lipscomb II. One theory has been set forth, -- that Mary

Gissedge might have married (1) a Johnson, and (2) Ambrose Lipscomb II.

On the other hand, - we might look to the names of the children of Ambrose Lipscomb I for a clue for the name of their mother. Their children were named -- very likely, -- five of them, --

Ambrose (II) for the father of Ambrose, back in Devon.

Mary- for the sister of Ambrose, back in Devon.

William- for the brother of Ambrose, back in Devon.

Dorothy- for the mother of Ambrose, back in Devon.

John- for the brother of Ambrose, back in Devon.

But, the name, Lettice (perhaps the first daughter) is apparently a name not used in the Devonshire Lipscomb family, and thus, most likely came from her mother's family,-- even possibly from her actual mother's name. So,-- let's watch for a possible prospect. As a start, several hours of scanning the Indices of the two volumes of "Cavaliers and Pioneers", covering 1623 to 1695 Land Patents in Virginia, produced these females with the name, Lettice, as headrights, --

Vol. I.

p.135 LETTICE CLARK, on patent of Wm. & Mary Kendall, 6000 A, Accomack Co., 1673.

p.678 LETTICE LAWSON, on patent of Epaphroditus Lawson, 1400 A. Upper Norfolk Co., 1642. Rowland Lawson was also a headright, and Swem's reference 4V313 shows Rowland Lawson's will, Lancaster Co., Va. 1661, naming his wife, Lettice, as well as an under-age daughter, Lettice. So-- a prospect!

p. 54 LETITIAN (LETTICE) PRICE, on patent of Geo. Menifee, 1200 A. in James City Co., 1636.

p.235 LETTICE STRINGER, on Thos. Kidby Patent, 300 A. Northumberland Co., 1653.

Vol. II.

p.114 LETTICE LONG, on patent of Wm. Whittington, 5800 A. Northampton Co. 1672.

p.141 LETTICE POWELL, on patent of Wm. Cooke, 800 A. Isle of Wight Co. 10 Nov. 1670.

p. 309/310 same , on patent of Henry Hart, 285 A. Surry Co., 1687.

p. 219 LETTICE SMITH, on patent of Charles Turner, 2400 A. New Kent Co. 1681.

The date of Patent only indicates that the headright had been transported at some time prior to date of patent. And, the patentee usually had no connection with the headright other than having paid for his transportation. In other words, the location of the patent may have no significance in connection with the place the headright located. There could have been a private agreement between the patentee and the headright for so-many years of service in payment for his transportation fee, however.

Life in Colonial Virginia was considerably varied, according to the colonist's economic situation. The novel "To have and to Hold",-Mary Johnston (1900) gives a dramatic and imaginative description of the rugged life of the English people who did brave the early happenings, in Virginia. It was to the outlying area in the Pamunkey Neck, then, that Ambrose Lipscomb I chose to seek his place in the new land. By 1679 he had been recognized in the Virginia Assembly, James City, 25 Oct., as having "a tract, quantity not mentioned", in what was then. New Kent Co., Va.

This "tract" could even be the 200 acres shown as purchased in 1681 from Samuel Oustin. This 200 acres was "on the Main Road" (see map p. 27) in the part of New Kent Co. which became, in 1691, King and Queen Co., and later divided, this part to become, 1701/2, King William Co., and was only around 2 miles Southeast of the to-be-established Court House of the County. That Main Road is still the Main Road of the County, -- now State Road 30, the Washington Burgess Route.

Here, on the 200 acres, on the south side of the Main Road, and over to Cohoke Swamp (see p. 27) Ambrose Lipscomb I raised his family of three sons and three daughters, and, before his death by 1699, he had made preparations for the lands in the adjoining area for his sons and daughters to patent, and for which the sons paid Quit Rents in 1704.

The children of Ambrose Lipscomb I and, no doubt, his second wife, were, -- all born probably between ca. 1670 and 1690, and order of births not known,--

- 2 AMBROSE LIPSCOMB II, b. ; married Mary Gissedge; d.
(See p. 13)
- 3 LETTICE LIPSCOMB b. ; married by Apr. 1702, Martin Slaught-
(See p. 17) ter; d.
- 4 MARY LIPSCOMB, b. ; married by Oct. 1702, Robert Davis;
(See p. 18) d.
- 5 WILLIAM LIPSCOMB, b. ; married by ca. 1700 Mary Swan; d.
(See p. 18)
- 6 DOROTHY LIPSCOMB, b. ; married before 1701, Abraham Wille-
(See p. 21) roy; d.
- 7 JOHN LIPSCOMB, b. ; married between 1710 and 1727, Dinah
(See p. 21) MackGehee; d.

A significant tradition in the family has been the continuation of the naming of many of the sons, - "Ambrose". Beginning with the earliest-found Ambrose, b. ca. 1581, son of Thomas, in Devon, -- we find sons named Ambrose on down through generation after generation.

But, an interesting angle is that this custom seems to be confined exclusively to the descendants, in America, from the branch of the son, Ambrose Lipscomb II, son of Ambrose I, the immigrant. This carries down to the most-recent one found, so far, -- the Ambrose Lipscomb on the 1849, 1850 Campbell Co., Ky. Tax lists, and he descends through Benjamin Lipscomb, last son of Ambrose Lipscomb II. Further research has not been done on his story, but he may be the Ambrose Lipscomb, Kenton Co., Ky. (adj. Campbell Co.) Marriage Records, who married, 9 Aug. 1848, Eliza Jane Standley (p. 172)

That's a long run for a favorite given name in a family, - from late 1500s to 1850! Are there any more recent in your lines?

As will be found, it has been impossible to carry down the lines of descent from the three daughters, but the lines of the three sons, continue.

AMBROSE LIPSCOMB II, - Son of Ambrose Lipscomb I (p.9)

2 AMBROSE LIPSCOMB II, quite probably the oldest of the six children, and very possibly named for his father's father, as was the custom, would have surely been born by ca. 1680, in order to have been "of age" to accept the deed for the 200 A. in 1702- the land his father had bought from Samuel Oustin.

The wording of the description of that 200 A. parcel of land is a puzzle to decipher, but, it seems simple and understandable if the second stipulation is taken as a new beginning from the live oak in the pond. -- (See p. 27)

"Beginning at a live oak in a pond neare the main road and running South west halfe southerly 200 poles to a red oak
Running to a white oak 20 poles from ye live oake
Running North west half westerly 141 poles to a small marked hickory
Thence, South west half southerly 220 poles to the uper corner on the South side of Cohoke Swamp to several corner hiccory trees neare one another
Thence to ye red oak corner at the end of the first Course above mentioned."

This forms a nearly perfect rectangular parcel somewhere between the Main Road and the South side of Cohoke Swamp, and, as will be demonstrated later would fit well right next to the later patent of Ambrose Lipscomb II, and would be a short distance East, and across the Main Road from the King William County Court House.

The Virginia Land Patents are an excellent source of information. Sometimes, even though land had been bought, or inherited, it must have seemed wise to secure and record a patent in order to guarantee ownership. Could this be the reason that we find among the records (though not a patent) that, in 1713, (see p.113 Des Cognets) "the following persons have made appear their Right to Land, Viz."- with a list of several names including Ambrose Lipscomb -140 Acres. This could have been a more accurate estimate of the acreage from that 1702 deed.

Patent procedures must have covered lengthy periods in those days, for we find varying dates in connection with the approvals and the signing and recording of them. And, sometimes, apparently families had lived on the land for some time before completion of the patent.

For instance the 1704 Quit Rent List shows Ambrose Lipscomb with 600 A. (and William 300, John 200 A.) Ambrose Lipscomb's 600 A. probably included the 140 A. plus a piece of land adjoining containing 470 A. for which he petitioned in 1705 but was opposed by a number of people who said that that parcel had not been escheated to the government by a former patentee. This 470 A. parcel grant was listed as signed 1706 (Des Cognets p.82), but, evidently it was necessary for Ambrose Lipscomb to re-apply at a later date. For the only record of this 470 A. patent is in Patent B.10 p.216 where it shows that, 16 Dec. 1714, A. Spotswood signed the document. It had apparently been that Ambrose had made the petition "in behalf of his son, Richard and his other children" in the first instance, and, in 1714, the land was granted to the said "Richard, Ambrose, William, John, Mary & Benjamin Lipscom".

This land had been paid for by the father, Ambrose, at the rate of two pounds of tobacco for each Acre. (More frequently patents were given for the importation of new colonists, at the rate of 50 Acres for each one for whom transportation was provided.)

The wording, since it was granted and confirmed to the children, has been taken by some to indicate that very possibly, by 1714, Ambrose II had died and that his original petition had been granted to the children as he had requested. This would require verification.

The description of the plot of land, 470 A., shows that it is a very irregular shape, adjoining Bickley's old field, Bickley's cornfield, John Green's corner, the Main Road, Timber Branch, and along Cohoke Swamp. And, as mentioned above, it must adjoin the 200 A. land on the west. See the diagram on p. 27.

The adjoining Bickley land is important in view of the fact that Joseph Bickley had married, in 1703, Sarah Shelton Gissedge, widow of Richard Gissedge, and hence owned this land which had belonged to Richard Gissedge, next East of Ambrose Lipscomb II. See Chapter on George Major Lipscomb, p.79.

Richard Gissedge's Will no doubt originally recorded in the King William Co. record books, but no longer extant due to the fire of 1885, has fortunately been quoted in an article by Thos. H. Ellis in a genealogy column of the 7 Aug. 1879 Amherst Enterprise and News, and later discussed in 10W(1)126-131 (1901). Mr. Ellis must have had access to these records before they were destroyed.

Relative to Richard Gissedge, he says -

"His will dated March 3, 1703, was admitted to record in King William county court on the 20th May following. It is witnessed by John Waller [possibly John Walker], Joseph Brown, and Isaac Ironshaw [possibly Crenshaw]. The executors were Mary Lipscomb (his daughter by a previous marriage) and William Noyes. The bond they gave was for £3,000, good and lawful money of England, payable to the worshipful her majesty's justices of the peace for said county; and the sureties were Ambrose Lipscomb (the husband of Mary), John Waller and Samuel Cradock. It is attested by William Aylett, clerk of the court.

"By his will he disposes of his real property in four parcels, to wit: 1st the tract of land belonging to his Quarter at Acquinton, containing 360 acres, with all of the plantation and houses on said land; 2nd, four hundred acres, part of his dividend on which the chapel of Saint John's church then stood, adjoining the lands of William Morris, Thos. Britton, and John Oakes; 3rd, one hundred acres, part of his plantation on which he then lived, with all the houses thereon; 4th, all the rest of the tract of land belonging to his Home Plantation in King William county.

"His personal property, after payment of his just debts, legacies, and funeral charges, was divided into three parts, pursuant to the provisions of the will, and a return thereof made to court, on the 31st of May, 1704 by Thos. West, Thos. Claiborne, and Henry Madison, commissioners; one third, valued at £277 17s. 3d., being given to the widow, his "beloved wife, Sarah Grisledge"; one third, valued at £275 ls. 3d., to his daughter Mary Lipscomb, wife of Ambrose Lipscomb; and the remaining third, valued at £273-0s. 5d., to his daughter Christian Grisledge."

(note the spelling "Grisledge - usually it is Gissedge)

So, now we have round-about documentation for the fact that the wife of Ambrose Lipscomb II was MARY GISSEGE, daughter of Richard Gissedge. We are most grateful to the Shelton researcher who responded to a query. (It pays to advertise!) She had been resourceful enough to locate that hidden Amherst Enterprise article, mentioned in his 10W(1)126-131 article of 1901. (How many more such articles are stored away?)

This also confirms notes left by earlier researchers, but there have been varying versions-- some said that Mary Gissedge had been the wife of Ambrose Lipscomb III, or that Ambrose III had married Mary Johnson. None had left any documentation. There were Johnson families in the area, but, so far, no probable Mary Johnson for a wife of Ambrose III. Could an earlier Mary been wife of Richard Gissedge-- or, even of Ambrose Lipscomb I? Let's keep looking.

The last of four extant documents in King William Co. records (B2 p 62) is a deed, only the last page of which is among the restored pages. The date of the deed does not show on this page, so, it could have been any time preceding the recording date of Nov. 1722. It was made out to Ambrose LYPSCOMB and wife, Mary, and is signed by Josep _ (Bickley) and Sarah (Bickley) --

... "in and to the old Plantation lately belonging to
 hundred acres of cleared ground with fifty acres
 now wife of said Joseph Bickley and late widow
 Dec'd surveyed the sixteenth Day of Feby Anno Dom ..
 by order & agreement of & between the said Joseph Bickley ..
 and the said Ambrose Lypscomb & Mary his wife one of
 other part according to the survey and a plott drawn of by ..
 Relation had unto the said plott may more fully & at large ..
 Orchards houses Buildings fences and appurtenances thereunto ..
 of the said Ambrose Lipscomb his assigns during the natural life ..
 the said Joseph Bickley. Etc.
 Wit: ___ Yarbrough & ___ lins Keith.

Could this plot have been the 4th item among his land holdings referred to in the Ellis newspaper article, -- "his Home Plantation". And, was it possibly next adjacent to the East of Ambrose Lipscomb II? This will be discussed further in the George Major Lipscomb Chapter.

Also, a big question is -- At the date of 1722 for recording, was this an earlier deed granting this portion of probably Mary Gissedge Lipscomb's inheritance from her father to Ambrose and Mary, but not recorded until the later date-- even after the death of Ambrose (if he had died by 1714)? Or, could it possibly have been a deed to Ambrose III and a coincidental wife, Mary, at, say, his wedding time? (since his mother was an heir of Richard Gissedge).

No positive death date can be established for Ambrose II, but we can well assume that he had married Mary Gissedge, perhaps ca. 1700, and that their children were -- (as named in his patent of 1714)

- 8 RICHARD LIPSCOMB, (named for her father, Richard Gissedge (p.31)
- 9 AMBROSE LIPSCOMB (III), (named for his father) (p.31)
- 10 WILLIAM LIPSCOMB, (named for his brother) (p.145)
- 11 JOHN LIPSCOMB, (named for his brother) (p.145)
- 12 MARY LIPSCOMB, (named for his sister) (p.146)
- 13 BENJAMIN LIPSCOMB, (they must have run out!) (p.147)

GISSEGE EXCURSUS

Some references say that Richard Gissedge was a merchant from London. No Virginia records would seem to confirm this, so far. Some researchers have tried to link him with the Gorsuch family of Va. & later Maryland. No evidence has been found, so far. No apparently proper evidence of his immigra-

tion. His Virginia records are briefly as follows --

- 14 Apr 1673 Served on 2 jury cases, New Kent Co., re: escheated lands -
(Va. Genealogist 1976 p.173-4)
- 20 Apr 1680 337 A. Land patent to Richard Grizzard, St. Stephens Parish
(Va. Land Patent B 7 p.23)
- 2 May 1693 Release of dower right by Ann Mallory for her husband's (Capt.
Roger Mallory) sale of 2 parcels of land in Pamunkey Neck to
Richard Gizage (Eliz. City Deeds & Wills 1689-1699 p.113)
- 25 Oct 1695 Col. Richard Johnson patent 3285 A. on Goodwin (Monkewin) Swamp
next to Thos. Bray, Richard Gissedge & James Minge (B 9 p.8)
- June 1699 Thos. Bray, Richard Gissedge & James Minge 3900 A Goodwin
Swamp, Gissedge to have lower part- 1340 A (des Cognets p.61)
- " " Richard Gissedge 2000 A From Committee report(" " p.62)
- 19 Dec 1700 Richard Gissedge signed petition for new County of King Wil-
liam to be formed. Passed 12 Mar 1701/2, and he was appointed
one of the first Justices.
- 20 May 1702 Richard Gissedge and Sarah Gissedge witnessed a marriage agree-
ment between Sarah Davia and Wm. Holloday (K.Wm. BLpt.1 p.7 or9)
- 22 July 1702 Richard Gissedge and Wm. Holloday witnessed Richard Wall's ap-
pointment of Power of Atty. to Wm. Noyes
- 22 Aug 1702 Confirmation of signatures on above document
- 3 Mar 1703 Date of Richard Gissedge's Will) Ellis article
- 20 May 1703 Recording of Will) Ellis article
- 30 Sept 1703 Joseph Bickley's agreement recorded, to provide for Ralph Shel-
ton, son of Sarah (Shelton) Gissedge, widow, whom he planned
to marry.

According to the Ellis article, Richard Gissedge had married earlier and had had a daughter, b. perhaps ca. 1680, Mary, who according to one brief reference, undocumented, was the daughter of Richard and Mary Gissedge (could, then, Richard's first wife have been Mary Johnson?).

He married, second, Sarah Shelton in the 1690s, and did have a daughter, Christian (Kitty) Gissedge b. ca. 1700 (?), who married, before 1728, John Poindexter, lived in Louisa Co. and had 8 children.

Sarah Shelton also had a son, Ralph, b. 25 Sept 1698, bapt. sponsored by Vincent Inge, Ralph Pea and Lydia Searcy, according to the Ellis article, shown as son of Richard Gissedge. Sarah is accepted by some as a daughter of John Shelton, Sr. of "Currioman", Westmoreland Co., and of "Rural Plains", Hanover Co., - but his reference to her in his Will, 15 Nov 1706, prob. 29 Apr 1708 (Westmoreland Wills. 1651-1800 -abstracts- Fothergill p.43) bequeathed to his daughter, Sarah, a negro and a horse, and a side saddle - not mentioning her married name as he did with his two other daughters. This seems to hardly fit, since she had married even a second husband before his Will. Could she possibly have been perhaps an Ellis (Ellice) as some researchers think, and have married first a Shelton? The name Ralph is a prominent given name in the Shelton family. All references to Ralph say that he "took his mother's name Shelton" and that name is carried on down in his lineage.

The four extant King William Co. documents referring to Richard Gissedge after his death, are --

- I. Joseph Bickley's acknowledgment of receiving £275-6-3 farthings, as the one-third part of £825-18-2½ from Richard Gissedge's Estate, in behalf of himself and wife, Sarah, late widow of Mr. Gissedge, 9 Feb. 1703/4,

recorded 31 May 1704 . (K. Wm. B II p. 19-21) (This confirms the portion of the Ellis article in the Amherst paper, re: his personal property.)

II. Settlement of accounts between Jno Walker, Gent., surviving Exec. of Will of Richard Johnson, Esq., and Mary, wife of Ambrose Lipscomb, Mr. Wm. Noyes, and Mr. Daniel Miles, Execs. of Richard Gissedge, dec'd. (K. Wm. B I p.251-253) No particular significance can be determined.

III. Deed, 19 Nov 1705, recorded 10 Jan 1705/6, Joseph and Sarah Bickley to Wm. Noyes, - one third of the Acquinton Quarter lands (160 A) which Richard Gissedge had bought from Mallory. (K. Wm.B.I pt.2 p. 270-272)

IV. The deed. Joseph and Sarah Bickley to Ambrose Lipscomb and Mary, his wife, as outlined on p. 5. (K. Wm. b II p. 62)

3 LETTICE LIPSCOMB, daughter of Ambrose Lipscomb I (p.9)

3 LETTICE LIPSCOMB was possibly the oldest of the three daughters of Ambrose Lipscomb I, since she was the first of the three girls to claim, in the name of her husband, Martin Slaughter, her portion of the land her father had set aside for the five children (see p.12 Segment I). Their patent for 137 A, dated 1 Apr 1702 is recorded in Va. Patent B.9 p.436 made out to "Martin Slaughter and Letties his wife, one of the daughters late of Ambrose Lipscomb Dec'd! It was bound by Mullins Branch, thence along the line of William Lipscomb, to Nickaty Wance Swamp, down that swamp to Mullins Branch.

It does seem inconsistent, but there is a record in the Journal of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, p.283, reporting their meeting of Thursday Sept. the 4th, 1701, in which they passed resolutions on many Patents to be issued, among them, all of the five children and their acreages. But, the actual patents were issued individually at the various times which will be described. However, it does show that each of the daughters had married by that time, - 1701. It might otherwise be assumed that they received their patents upon marriage.

There was a large Slaughter family in King William Co., but the parentage of Martin has not been determined as yet, nor do we have any knowledge of his descendants. There is a King William Co. record of 1735 of a Martin Slaughter and wife, Jane. Could Lettice have died, and Martin married again?

4 MARY LIPSCOMB, daughter of Ambrose Lipscomb I (p.9)

4 MARY LIPSCOMB was the third of Ambrose Lipscomb I's children to receive a land patent from the parcel set aside by their father. As mentioned before, all of the girls had been married by 1701 when their names along with their husbands are listed for their claims which were granted by the House of Burgesses. Mary was quite possibly named for her father's sister, Mary.

Their Patent (B.9 p.490) dated 28 Oct 1702 was made out to "Robert Davis & Mary, his wife, one of ye daughters late of Ambrose Lipscomb Dec'd one hundred thirty seven acres beginning at a corner tree in William Lipscomb's line, ... west...and south... dividing this land from Martin Slaughter's land to Nickatywance Swamp... up that swamp to Willeroy's line.... to John Lipscomb's line, etc. .. for transportation of three persons...." (See p.xii)

Due, probably to the missing records, no further records have been found for Robert Davis and his wife, Mary Lipscomb in King William Co.

However, a much later record (K.^wm.B.III pt.1 p. 132-4) 26 May 1795 shows a deed from Robert Davis, Executor of Robert Davis, dec'd of Henrico Co. to Robert Hargrove of King William Co. 79 5/8 A for ~~123~~-8-4 $\frac{1}{2}$, and the description of the land fits a part of the patent description, so this was surely a part of the original patent. This deed says that by Will of Robert Davis(I) the land was to be sold and divided among his several children therein enumerated, -- but, that the Will was not extant.

It is to be hoped that further searching might locate this data, and perhaps checking Henrico records might produce more, since Robert Davis's Will may have been recorded there.

At least, we know that one of their sons was named --

ROBERT DAVIS, b. ca. 1700 (?), and he may have had a son, Richard Davis, who had a son, Richard Davis, Jr.. The 1792 King William Co. Alterations list an acquisition of 130 acres, by a Richard Davis, Jr., as "of Robert Davis"

5 WILLIAM LIPSCOMB, son of Ambrose Lipscomb I (p.9)

5 WILLIAM LIPSCOMB received his land Patent next, 24 Apr 1703 (B.9 p.517-8) for 300 A bound by Mullins Branch, Slaughters Branch, a short portion on Cohoke Swamp, and on the East by a Mill path, etc.-part of his father's plan.

Had William been born ca. 1680? The children all must have been born within the span of 1670 to 1682. From the following information, it must be judged that he had married by ca. 1700, and that his wife was possibly Mary Swan- at least, a Mary _____. William was possibly named for his father's brother.

Thomas Swan's Will, very short, is extant, in King William Co. Court record books, dated 11 Nov 1704, recorded 20 Nov. (or Dec.) 1704. In it he left the first legacy to "Wm. Lipscomb jun. the supposed sonn of Wm Lipscomb and Mary his wife" (That word "Supposed" seems odd, but Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary gives the first definition as "accepted as genuine" - so that helps considerably!) So, William and Mary Lipscomb had a son, William, b.by1704.

Now, let us do some theorizing. In later years there was a Thomas Lipscomb in Louisa County records (Louisa Co. formed 1742 from Hanover Co.) It is thought that he was born around 1700. He died 1770. His father has erroneously been listed as that Mythical JOEL LIPSCOMB (see p. iii of the Introduction), so we have no known or proven parentage for Thomas Lipscomb of Louisa Co.

The name "Thomas" is not a usual Lipscomb name-- not even among the many Lipscomb records back in Devon, England, where we find only one, b. 1659, whereas the names Ambrose, William, John and Richard were often used.

Would it not seem possible to surmise that William and Mary Lipscomb may have had another son born after 1704, whom they named Thomas for Mary's father -- if, in fact, Thomas Swan was her father? Or, at least, named for Thomas Swan, benefactor of their son, William?

We have no further record of William and Mary Lipscomb, unless perhaps it was this William who with his brother John bought 155 A, in 1722 from John Williams, further west in the County, but, this could, instead, have been the brothers, William and John, sons of Ambrose Lipscomb II. At any rate there is no further record of that land ownership, due to missing records, and it seems to have had no bearing on the family history as we know it now.

William and Mary Lipscomb could have had more children, too, but, so far, let us list --

- 14 WILLIAM LIPSCOMB, b. before 1704, King William Co., Va.; did he go to North Carolina? No further record See p. 205
- 15 THOMAS LIPSCOMB, b. perhaps after 1704; m. Sarah MackGehee; to Louisa Co.; he d. 1770, Louisa Co. See p. 207

THOMAS SWAN EXCURSUS

This Thomas Swan record has posed quite a problem, - as to identity. From sincere research, it seems almost apparent that he was the Thomas Swan(n) b. (a twin with Frances) 14 Dec 1670, son of Col. Thos. Swann (1616-1680) of Surry Co. (Son of Wm. Swann who d., Swann's Point on the James River ca. 1638), and his fifth wife, Mary Mansfield whom he married 20 Dec 1668. A daughter, Mary, had also been born 5 Oct 1669, and Boddie (II p. 234) says that she married Richard Bland, and 16W(1)234 sets the date as 6 Sept 1692.

The Thomas Swan, b. 1670, married Elizabeth, daughter of Wm. Thompson and moved to 300 A. Willed to her by her father (Ibid). Thomas was Burgess there in Nansemond Co., in 1703. Nansemond records are scarce, but there are records of one son, Thomas Swan, who later became Sheriff of Nansemond County in 1740, and was Clerk of Cumberland Co., 1754-1781. Boddie also says that after Thomas Swan's death, his wife married secondly John Lear of Nasemond.

There are many articles about the Swann family, including Thomas Swan. 44V199, 3V154-6, 16W(1)234-5, "Adventures of Purse and Person"- Jester & Hiden, as well as Boddie II p. 234-5. Some set the year of his death as 1705 with no reference.

A new angle, however, appears in Fleet's "Virginia Colonial Abstracts" Vol.

7, on King and Queen Co. records, p.27-29. Here he describes Robert Beverly's affidavit of June 1704, relative to the petition to recall Governor Nicolson. It quotes - "Major Thomas Swan of Nansemond", and later on says "The Govern'r has obstructed the taking up and patenting Blackwater and Pamunkey Neck Land by his orders to Mr. Harry Beverley and Major Th^o Swan surveyors contrary to law and charter".

This, then, could account for the time between 1703, when Thomas was a Burgess from Nansemond until his untimely death at the end of 1704 in King William Co., - at age 34 (b. 1670). He'd have had to be married at around ae. 15, and so would a daughter, Mary, which, of course, could be possible. But, would he have brought a young daughter with him on such a surveying jaunt? Or, had Mary met William in some other manner, - even at Williamsburg?

Since the various reports say, vaguely, that he died in 1705, this can fit the case very well. It does seem odd that his Will omits any mention of his wife and son back in Nansemond, but since the 300 A. had been from her father it may be assumed that he could have felt that his family was adequately taken care of.

Thomas Swan's Will (K.Wm. B. 2 p.40) is, in part, as follows--

"I Thomas Swan of the Parish of St. Johns in King.... County being very weak in body but of perfect mind and memory.....

I give and bequeath unto W^m Lipscomb junr the Supposed sonn of W^m Lipscomb and Mary his wife four thousand pound of every way good Sound Sweet... tobacco and cask to contain the same to be paid by my Excr hereafter named when he arrives at the full age of one and twenty years

Secondly I give and bequeath one sorrell horse which I usually ride together with his bridle & Saddle unto ~~unto~~ Ms.Mary Carr wife of Tho: Carr Gent

Thirdly I give unto John Terry one thousand pounds of good Sweet scented Tob^o... to be paid as Soon as he shall be of ye full age of twenty one years

Lastly all ye rest of my Effects of what nature or kindsoever it be I give and bequeath unto my well beloved friend Mr. Thomas Carr making him full and sole Ex^r of this my Last will and Testament revoking all other --

Rs Witness my hand and Seal Nov: ye 17(?) 1704.

Wm. Porteus

Gilbert Ellett

(Signed) Thomas Swan (Seal)

(This was recorded at Court 20th day of Anno Dom 1704, by Wm Ellett Clerk)

Since no lands or specific real property is involved, it is apparent that he was in the vicinity only recently. His other K.Wm records are --

In 170_ he witnessed a Mullens deed

27 May 1704 - Thos. Carr, John Whitehead and Thomas Swan were named Executors for the Will of Wm. Rawlings

All dates can fit together very well, to make this all one and the same Thomas Swan. Was he, then, the father-in-law of William Lipscomb, as most researchers have presumed?

Two additional records are somewhat puzzling. 1696 Henrico Co. records show that Gideon Macon of New Kent and Mary Swan witnessed a deed from Alex M^cKenny to Wm. MackGeehee. Thomas' sister, Mary had married Richard Bland 1692. And, a possible Mary Swan was listed as a headright on a 1691 patent to Joshua Storey (Pat. B. 8 p. 150 and Cav. & Pioneers Vol.II p. 361), on N. side Mattaponi R.

6 DOROTHY LIPSCOMB, daughter of Ambrose Lipscomb I (p.9)

6 DOROTHY LIPSCOMB's story is short because of lack of records. She would have been born, probably in the early 1680s, and married to Abraham Willeroy before 1701. Though their Patent was approved by the House of Burgesses in 1701, their recorded patent was not dated until 2 Oct. 1705 (Pat. Book 9 p.671)- for 137 acres, the same amount of land as for the other two daughters. Their Patent is partially quoted, as follows, --

"To all ye - Whereas - Now know ye that I the said Francis Nicholson, Esq. Gov^r - do with the advice and Consent of the Councill of State accordingly give & grant unto Abraham Willaroy & Dorothy his wife one of the Daughters late of Ambrose Lipscomb dec'd one hund^d. thirty Seven acres of land in St Johns Parish within Pamunkey Neck in King William County, bounded thus beginning in John Lipscombs line & running along it West thirty five degrees & half North one hund^d & thirty pole to a corner red Oake then West one degree & half South one hund^d & two pole to Nickatywance Swamp then down that swamp to Robert Davis line then up that line East twenty Seven deg^s & half north one hund^d Ninety Six pole to the place it began the said land being due to the said Abraham Willaroy & Dorothy his wife & by and for the transportaion of three persons into this Colony.....
..... 2^d Day of May 1705

Abraham Willeroy had already patented 445 A (28 Oct 1702- B. 9 p. 484) farther west where the Acquinton Creek flows into Johns Creek (Jack's Creek, now).

There were many Willeroys in King William County over the period of years, but, due to the lack of records, no line of descent from Dorothy and Abraham Willeroy has been traced.

Dorothy Lipscomb was very probably named for her father's mother, Dorothy () Lipscomb, back in Devonshire, England.

7 JOHN LIPSCOMB, son of Ambrose Lipscomb I (p.9)

7 JOHN LIPSCOMB was quite probably the youngest of the six sons and daughters of Ambrose Lipscomb I. He was possibly born in the early 1680s, and he married Dinah MackGeehee, daughter of Thomas MackGeehee, perhaps around 1710-1724, certainly before July 27 1727, the date of Thomas MackGeehee's Will, which granted "to John Lipscomb and my daughter, Dinah, his wife, twenty shillings to buy them mourning rings".

Some have estimated that Dinah was b. ca. 1683 (see p.23)

John Lipscomb's land Patent was for 200 A, and was granted 16 June 1714 by Alexander Spotswood (B.10 p. 144). Its description is as follows --

".. beginning at a whiteoak a common corner of this and the land of John King & of George Slaughter near the head of Slaughters Branch thence by marked trees South fourteen degrees West one hundred and seventy six pole to a Corner red oak thence by marked trees East thirty five degrees & a half South two hundred twenty nine pole then north fourteen degrees East one hundred forty nine pole to Slaughters Branch aforesaid, then up that branch to the white oak where it began.....

This patent was granted for the transportation of four persons, William Sadgrove, Rob^t Wood, Edw^d Hammond and Henry Miles.

It is plain to see, from the descriptions of these five parcels of these last five children, that they should all fit together, with their mutual boundaries. So, with the help of books on surveying, it was possible to diagram these patents which fit together like a jig-saw puzzle, and to find the location precisely with reference to Nickatywance Creek, Cohoke Swamp and other identifications. And, to find that they were very close to the location of the oldest brother, Ambrose Lipscomb whose land was just north-east of them over on the Main Road, and also bordering on Cohoke Swamp. See the diagram on p. 27.

Nickatywance Swamp is now called Harrison Creek. The original diagram-to the same scale as the U.S. Geological Survey map which made it very helpful in actually locating the proper location. Ambrose Lipscomb's land is around 3 miles east of the King William County Court House, and just west; and also across the road from the Colosse Baptist Church. The lands of the other five patents are on the south side of Cohoke Swamp, and it is quite obvious that the present Lanesville Road developed naturally between the patents of the two sons, William and John to the East and the three daughters and heir husbands to the West.

There is no way at present to determine, with certainty, the complete list of names, and the order of the births of the children of John and Dinah Mack Geehee. Early researchers have left their notes, but without documentation. There may have been Bible records available, or even just family tradition, and without further data, we have no reason, as of now, to doubt the probability that they were as follows, listed with a speculative guess as to a possible birth date based on the probable time periods of their children --

- 16 ANDERSON LIPSCOMB b. ca.(?) 1720-25 Will prob. 1785 (See p. 349)
- 17 GEORGE LIPSCOMB b. ca. (?) 1725 D. ca. 1795-1800 (See p. 365)
- 18 DANIEL LIPSCOMB b. ca. (?) 1728 D. ca. 1777 (M. Keziah Yancey ?)(371)
- 19 JOHN LIPSCOMB b. ca (?) 1730 Will prob.1777 (M. Ann Madison)(p.423)
and possibly a
- 20 WILLIAM LIPSCOMB (about whom we have no data.)

THOMAS MACKGEEHEE EXCURSUS

Identifying the wives of the three sons of Ambrose Lipscomb I has involved much research, and it has seemed proper to include, briefly, the results of these efforts, -- for Mary Gissedge, Mary Swan and, now, Dinah MackGeehee. In this case, it also is involved in the story of another daughter of Thomas MackGeehee, Sarah, who has been widely accepted as the wife of Thomas Lipscomb (1700(?)-1770) of Louisa Co., Va. (See p. 208)

For our purpose, the most important document is Thomas MackGeehee's Will (signed 27 July year 1724?) probated, K. Wm. Co. 27 July 1727. There are at least two reports of this Will, - one merely a brief abstract, the other a full wording (items basically the same). The source of these reports is

not known at present. There is a copy at the Virginia State Archives, but, it does not appear in the present copies of the restored King William Co. records there. It is possible that someone in the family may have copied it from the original books before the fire. Or, it may be possible that someone in the family had found the original Will among family papers. It is to be hoped that this source will be revealed.

Fortunately, we do have from this Will, the names of nine of his children. And, Robert F. Cole (1833-) of Miami Florida has published a typed report in his "McGehee in Virginia-Quaker Records" extracted from Hinshaw, in his "Addendum (part 2) p 14 (DAR Library) he shows his estimated birth dates of these children. Since these estimated birth dates cover a span of around thirty-four years, he suggests that it would surely mean that Thomas MackGeehee had had at least two wives during that period.

Names of these wives are not known, but he conjectures that the second wife could have been a MARY _____. "reasonably certain because the first female in the second group of children is named Mary, and at least three of the sons in this group named their first girl babies, Mary."

Lacking a better listing, let us use this list of children of Thomas MackGeehee ---

By a first wife --

1. William MackGeehee b. ca. 1675 (He was apparently baptised 10 Oct 1689 -St. Peters Parish Vestry & Register p.371) Perhaps a late baptism?
2. Ann MackGeehee b. ca.1679 (m. -Wm.- Butler)
3. Dinah MackGeehee b. ca.1683 (m. John Lipscomb)

By second wife --

4. Abraham MackGeehee b. ca.1695
 5. Edward MackGeehee b. ca.1699 (m. ca.1735 Elizabeth DeJarnette)
 6. Mary MackGeehee b. ca.1702 (m. a Mr. Dickson)
 - * 7. Samuel MackGeehee b. ca.1705 (m. ca.1734 Elizabeth Ellite)
 - * 8. Jacob MackGeehee b. ca.1707 (m. 1 Oct 1737 Eleanor DeJarnette)
 - * 9. Sarah MackGeehee b. ca.1709 (m. Thomas Lipscomb)
- * The last three were underage at the time of writing of his Will.

Some have thought that Thomas MackGeehee had married an Ann Baytop, a possible daughter of Thomas Baytop of Kent Co., England, to Gloucester Co., Va. 1679, where he d. 1691. However, so far, no conclusive evidence has been found to confirm this. Some think he m.(2) Mary Mumford, - No evidence!

Various records in St. Peter's Parish Books verify his activities in New Kent Co. from 4 May 1689. A record in Henrico Co. shows that (apparently) his son, William, bought land in that County in 1696 (see above), so that poses a problem in reconciling William's baptism at St. Peter's in 1689. He would surely have had to have been born at least as early as 1675 - to be ages 21 years or thereabout in order to be buying land. (Baptized late perhaps?)

Thomas MackGeehee owned land in New Kent Co. as early as 1689 when it is recorded in St. Peter's Vestry, p. 20 that he "marked the bounds of his land." Unfortunately New Kent Co. records are missing, so we have no record of how long he had been there. In 1702, 28 Oct. he received a land Patent (B.9 p.483) for 256 A on the west side of Nicatywance Swamp and about 3 miles south of the lands of John and William Lipscomb, so it is easy to see how a romance budded between his two daughters and the Lipscomb man, in King

William County. In addition, Thomas MackGeehee bought from Wm. Glover one hundred and ten A. of land, recorded 20 Sept 1703 (K. Wm.B.I pt. 1 p.136) even farther up the Swamp, closer to the Lipscomb lands.

His neighbors to his Patent of 256 A. were Thos. Parker, Wm. Andrews and Alexander Anderson. In 1706 he was appointed to appraise the estate of Alex. Autry-- who may have been, actually Alexander Anderson. Since there are a number of boys named "Anderson" in the John Lipscomb family, there just could have been some connection here. No other connection has come to light.

A most unusual angle can be added to this story of Thomas MackGeehee. Many researchers, including reports in the Clan Gregor Yearbooks of the American family, claim that he is one and the same as the James MacGregor of early Northumberland Co., Va. records, -- that he was born ca. 1629 in Scotland, the son of Patrick MacGregor (see "Burke's Peerage and Baronetage" p.1599) with a long ancestral line. And, that the name "MacGregor" had been forbidden after the defeat of Montrose on whose side they had fought in 1645.

Young James had fled to Virginia, and, during the period 1651-1658, sometimes with a partner, Hugh Fouch, had taken several patents of land in Northumberland Co., Va. (See Cav. & Pioneers, Vol. I). Fleet even indicates that he had had a son, named Hugh.

Still using the name James MacGregor, he, along with many others in Northumberland Co., signed the Oath of Fidelity to the Commonwealth, in 1652. It is odd that he continued to use this name, though outlawed, until almost the time of the Restoration, ca. 1660, when the use of the name MacGregor was restored to the family, --- and then, at some time before 1689 when he used the name Thomas MackGeehee in New Kent Co., -- when he had reportedly changed his name for the sake of safety. Interesting!

It is to be hoped that further research may confirm or correct this unique story of a man that may have been born ca. 1629, escaped to Virginia by around 1650. was still having perhaps his last child in 1709, at age 80 or so, and died at around the age of ninety-eight, -- Very interesting!

KING WILLIAM COUNTY - MAPS

The next two pages show sketch maps of, --

- p. 26 The eastern portion of King William County, indicating, --
1. The Main Road which has changed little, in location, since Colonial days.
 2. Cohoke Swamp (now, actually a valleyed creek) flowing into the Pamunkey River, with the Cohoke Mill Pond near its mouth. The Cohoke figured conspicuously in the Lipscomb land holdings.
 3. Nickatawance Creek, (now Harrison) also a major land location.
 4. Acquinton Creek, tributary to Jack's creek.
 5. St. John's Church, co-named with St. John's Parish.
 6. The King William County Court House, famous as the oldest extant court House in the country, still in use.

and, -

8. The small section, indicated by dotted lines, which is enlarged on the second map, p. 27, showing Lipscomb lands.
- p. 27 The enlargement, indicating the 1681 200-acre land purchase by Ambrose Lipscomb I, and the nearby six land patents of the six of his children.

This enlargement was done with much study, - analyzing the wordings of the patents with their many indications of "poles", red oak trees, to-a-sassafras tree, "North by northeast", etc., as you can see by the quotations in the patents. Present-day survey books explain little of Colonial day land descriptions! But, persistence prevailed, and placing the "jig-saw puzzle" on the U.S. Geological Survey map showed how they fitted precisely between the Main Road, adjoined Cohoke Swamp, Nickatawance Creek, etc. etc., leaving no question.

A BIT ABOUT KING WILLIAM COUNTY

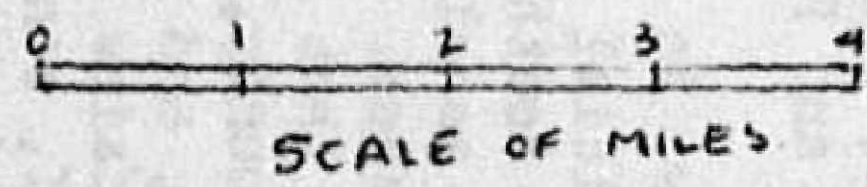
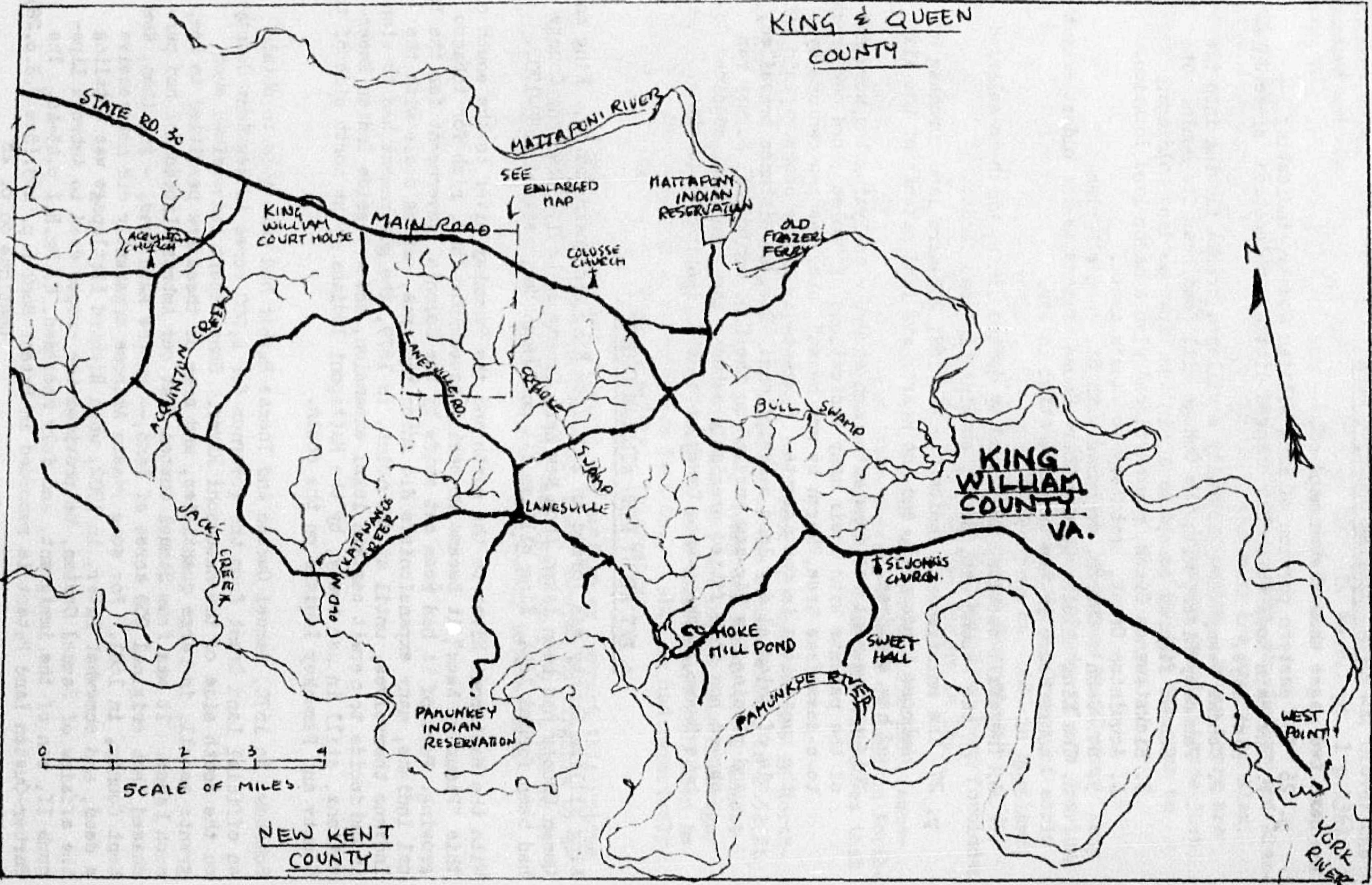
King William County was formed in 1702 from King and Queen County. King and Queen County had been taken from New Kent County in 1691. New Kent County had been formed 1654. King William III and Queen Mary reigned 1689-1702.

With the Mattaponi River to the north and the Pamunkey River to the south of this "Pamunkey Neck", it became an easily accessible land, rich for tobacco growing. Part of it had been set aside by the Colonial government for the local Indians, many expansionists did enter the area, making deals with the Indians themselves, until at one point, in 1679, the government had to step in and decide to permit certain legal expansion, and set aside Indian Reservations, still in use today, by the Mattaponi Indians on the north side of the County and Pamunkey Indians on the south.

Somehow, in 1670, Samuel Ousten and Thomas Barber had been able to obtain an official Land Grant from the governor for 4,000 acres in New Kent County on the South side of the Mattaponi River. Some others had received such grants as well, in large quantities, and some of these were permitted to keep such lands. It was from Samuel Ousten that our Ambrose Lipscomb I had purchased that original 200 acres of land, -- on the Main Road, - in, then, New Kent County, in 1681. For some reason Ambrose apparently did not receive a deed, and somewhat later, in 1702, when Richard Littlepage was settling the affairs of Samuel Ousten, he provided the proper deed to Ambrose Lipscomb II, son of the immigrant, and duly recorded, K. Wm. B. I p. 45-46. The Barber-Ousten Land Patent is recorded in Patent Book 6 p. 463. (See P.S.p. 28)

Continue on p. 28

KING & QUEEN
COUNTY



NEW KENT
COUNTY

YORK RIVER

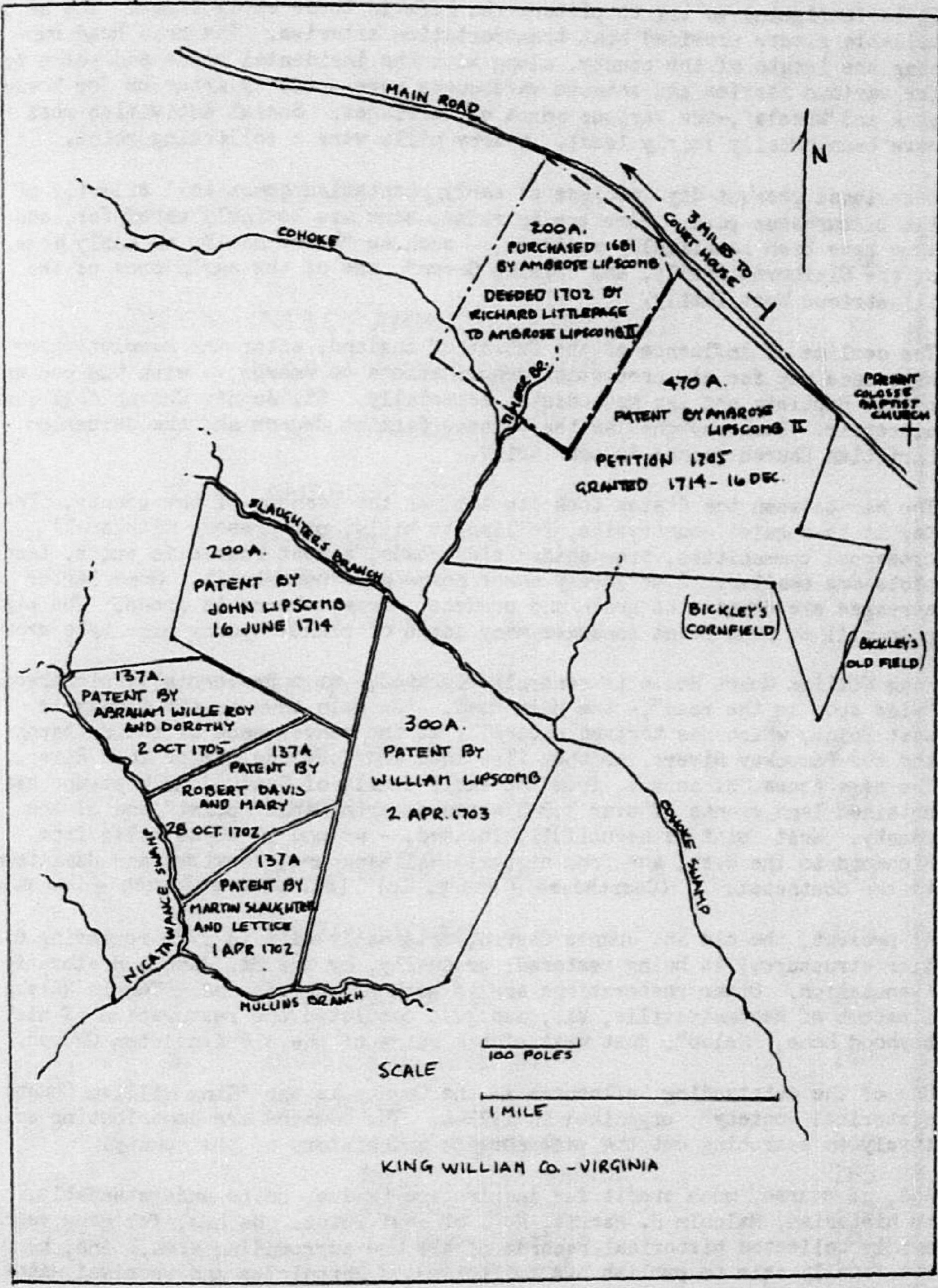


Diagram of the Land Purchase, 1681, (200 acres) of AMBROSE LIPSCOMB I, and the Land Patents of his six children (See pp. 9 through 25)

It is intriguing to try to picture the life in those early times. The available rivers provided boat transportation arteries. The Main Road running the length of the county, along with the incidental roads and paths to the various ferries and tobacco warehouses were activity arteries for horseback and "wheels", - the various sorts of carriages. Social activities must have been usually fairly local. Nearby mills were a collecting point.

Occasional present-day vestiges of early plantation homes tell silently of the picturesque past. Some are in ruins, some are lovingly cared for, and some have been beautifully restored, - such as "Sweet Hall", an early home of the Claiborne family, and "Elsing Green", one of the early homes of the illustrious West family.

The decline of influence of the Church of England, after the Revolutionary War, made way for new protestant denominations to emerge, - with the coming of the Baptists and the Methodists, especially. St. John's Church fell into disrepair. Such churches as the Colosse Baptist Church and the Jerusalem Christian Church gained in popularity.

The War between the States took its toll on the economy of the county. Today it is a quiet countryside, rolling to hilly, picturesque with small crossroad communities, tree-shaded side roads, almost rustic in spots. Land plots are smaller. Some lovely newer homes have been built. Some larger acreages are devoted to grain and produce. Some tobacco is grown. The paper pulp mill at West Point consumes many acres of planted young pine tree growth.

King William Court House is centrally located, - at a proverbially picturesque "wide spot in the road", - the Main Road. The main town in the County is West Point, which has thrived naturally at the convergence of the Mattaponi and the Pamunkey Rivers, as they flow into and form the larger York River. The name comes, of course, from the early family of Capt. John West who had obtained land grants of over 3,000 acres covering this "point" end of the county. West Point is beautifully located, - around 35 to 40 miles from Richmond to the West, and from historic Williamsburg, Yorktown and Jamestown to the Southeast. (Courthouse - See p. 46) (St. John's Church - See p. 44)

At present, the old St. John's Church, originally built in 1734 replacing earlier structures, is being restored, gradually, by the St. John's Restoration Association. Other restorations are in work or anticipated. Temple Nelson Lipscomb of Mechanicsville, Va., has just completed the restoration of his boyhood home, "Kelso", just west of the ruins of the old Acquinton Church.

One of the outstanding influences in the County is the "King William County Historical Society", organized in 1973-4. The members are contributing actively in searching out the past romance and history of the county.

And, of course, much credit for inspiration is due, quite understandably, to historian, Malcolm H. Harris, M.D. of West Point. He has, for many years, avidly collected historical records of all the surrounding area. And, he was finally able to publish his collection of chronicles and archival material in his two-volume "Old New Kent County- Some Accounts of the Planters, Plantations and Places in New Kent County", covering the counties originally encompassed within the Old New Kent County, -- New Kent, King and Queen, and King William Counties.

P.S. Names of the eighty headrights on the Barber-Ousten 4,000 acre Patent are not shown on the record. Could our Ambrose Lipscomb have been one of them?

SEGMENT TWO

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DESCENDANTS OF AMBROSE LIPSCOMB II	31
(Son of Ambrose Lipscomb I)	
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CHILDREN OF AMBROSE LIPSCOMB II AND MARY (GISSEDGE) LIPSCOMB (m. before 1702)

(p. 13)

RICHARD; AMBROSE; WILLIAM; JOHN; MARY; and BENJAMIN (all born before 1714)
 (p.31) (p.31) (p.145) (p.145) (p.146) (p.147)

Here is where we begin to see the need for the name "WORKBOOK". We are starting into the partially unknown portion of the family history, - where we are limited by the lack of King William County Court records from around 1725 to 1785.

Fortunately, some of the early researchers had formulated some possible family groups. We do not know if they actually knew these from their old family records or traditions, or whether they had merely drawn conclusions. Many do seem plausible theories, so we've made use of them when they seemed probable.

Even the Will Books of King William County are missing until much later. Two wills, one only partially, have survived, possibly among early family papers.

By 1780, we find many Lipscombs emerging in, for instance, the Specific Tax for the county, of that year, in Revolutionary War records, in later County tax records which began in 1782, and other sources. Some were possibly even born around 1725. And, it has been a challenging jig-saw puzzle to try to "put families together!" That, of course, is the fascination of genealogy research.

For the son, Benjamin, we do have some information since he had gone to Amelia County where he left his will giving the names of his children. For the other children of Ambrose Lipscomb II, we have very little or no information as you will see.

8 RICHARD LIPSCOMB, Son of Ambrose Lipscomb II (p.13)

8 RICHARD LIPSCOMB, the first child named in the patent of 1714 to Ambrose Lipscomb and Mary (Gissedge) Lipscomb was no doubt named for her father, Richard Gissedge, possibly around the time of the father's death in 1703. If he lived, he would have been of age around the time of the beginning of the gap in records, so we find no record for him at all.

At one time, it was thought that he could have been the Richard Lipscomb who went to Frederick County and took a Fairfax Proprietary Lease in 1779, but later research points to the more probable fact that that Richard must have been the Richard, son of Benjamin, see p. 162.

9 AMBROSE LIPSCOMB III, Son of Ambrose Lipscomb II (p.13)

9 AMBROSE LIPSCOMB III, the second child listed, likewise left little record. It seems impossible to determine whether the 1722 recorded deed from Joseph Bickley and his wife, Sarah Shelton Bickley (Widow of Richard Gissedge) was made out to Ambrose Lipscomb II and his wife MARY, -- or, possibly to Ambrose Lipscomb III and possibly he had, also, a wife, Mary. (see p. 13, 14, & 15). That seems to be the only even possible record of Ambrose III. And, it could be accepted, if found that his father d. by 1714.

But, now, since this is a Workbook, let us list some of the possible children of Ambrose Lipscomb III, -- four of these names, selected on the basis that they had each named a son, Ambrose, as was so often the custom to name a son, usually the first, for the father of the male parent.

Please remember that these are names of merely possible children of Ambrose Lipscomb III, -- selected after many hours of pondering the likelihoods from many angles. This is just meant to be a basis for further study, to try to correct errors in calculation.

Could these be the sons of Ambrose Lipscomb III? Born probably between around 1722-1735 ---

- 21 AMBROSE LIPSCOMB, IV (hypothetical), b. ca.1722; d. by 1775 (see next)
 - 22 JESSE LIPSCOMB , born ca. 1725-30, died by 1780 (See p. 75)
 - 23 GEORGE MAJOR LIPSCOMB, born ca. 1725-30, died by 1782 (See p. 79)
- and, probably, --
- 24 MOSES LIPSCOMB, born ca. 1725, died by 1767, Hanover Co. (See p. 123)
 - 25 HENRY LIPSCOMB, born ca. 1725-35, died by ca. 1772 (See p. 133)

DESCENDANTS OF AMBROSE LIPSCOMB III (p.31)

- 21 AMBROSE LIPSCOMB IV, hypothetical son of Ambrose III (p.31)

21 AMBROSE LIPSCOMB IV is a name derived logically as a possibility, solely on the fact that on 24 October and again on the 27th, an advertisement in the Virginia Gazette (Purdie's) offered -- in 1775, --

"To be sold pursuant to the last will of Ambrose Lipscomb, dec'd, on Friday the 17th of November next, on the premises, five likely negroes, the stock of cattle, household and kitchen furniture, tobacco, corn and fodder, wheat, cider, and brandy. Twelve months credit on bond and security.

(Signed) John P. Lipscomb, Executor."

So, an Ambrose Lipscomb had died and left a will, with John P. (no doubt John Pemberton) Lipscomb as executor, -- who was probably a son, - as was the usual custom. Of Ambrose Lipscomb IV we know nothing more, but it is fairly easy to pick out possible sons for him, - again, remember, purely conjecture, as follows ---

- 26 JAMES (C) LIPSCOMB, born ca. 1739, died 1806 (See p. 33)
- 27 AMBROSE LIPSCOMB, V, born ca. 1740, died by 1779, Amelia Co., Va. (See p. 53)
- 28 PHILIP LIPSCOMB, born ca. 1742, died before 1780 (See p. 55)
- 29 JOHN PEMBERTON LIPSCOMB, born ca. 1745, died 1788/9 (See p.67)

These deductions are based on the fact that the lands owned by James (C), Philip, and John Pemberton were all very close to the original land patent of Ambrose Lipscomb II, hence probably inherited through Ambrose III. And, their dealings and transactions were close. Philip may have had a son, named Ambrose.

26 JAMES LIPSCOMB (C) (the "C" is for Colledge)

(p. 32)

possible son of hypothetical Ambrose Lipscomb IV

26 JAMES LIPSCOMB (C), just possibly a son of an unrecorded Ambrose Lipscomb IV, is one of the several James Lipscombs recorded in King William County in the late 1700s. Much time has been spent trying to untangle the several James Lipscombs, and let us now consider the various men, --

A. James Lipscomb (T) was quite evidently another man. (The "T" stands for Taylor). County clerks used various identifications to distinguish the men in a family who had the same given names-- and this was the way these two men were identified. (See p.138) After James (T) died, by 1793, James (C) was sometimes referred to as James, Sr., especially after his son, James came of age, and became James, Jr., first on Personal Prop. tax 1791.

It could have been either one who turned in his money (Nat. Gen. Soc. Quarterly, Vol.46 No.4, p.190) Feb., 1779, \$153, since there was no designation.

Was it James (C) or James (T) who, with wife, Jane, deeded, 17 May 1772, 150 Acres (adj. Atkins, Bowles, Ford & Powers) in Hanover and Goochland Counties, to Richard Johnson -- land which he had bought 20 Mar.1769 from John King and Marima, his wife. (Goochland D.B. 9 p. 191, 10 p.252)

B. There are three Public Service records for JAMES LIPSCOMB (undesigned) during the Revolutionary War,-- (See Appendix) Which James?

10 Aug.1781	225 lbs. Beef
30 Aug.1781	5 bu. Wheat, and Lamb
20 Sept.1781	375 lbs. Beef

C. A Revolutionary War record for a JAMES LIPSCOMB --

1779- James Lipscomb & Rich Armstrong enlisted in Col. Marshall's Regiment to serve 3 years £ 22-0-0 (Auditor's acct.)

6 June 1783 Balance of Pay- £90-2-6 - collected by himself.

7 Mar., 1789 Warrant # 4552 for 200 Acres Bounty Land, as Sgt. in Virginia State Line. (No indication of whether or not this was used to obtain land) (Wash. D.C. Archives)

Could this possibly have been our James Lipscomb (C)? (A Maryland James Lipscomb, who had recently immigrated, was also in the Revolutionary War and the Archives records show his entries, also, but nothing further has been found on this JAMES LIPSCOMB, except that he died 1790.)

D. Another problem arises in connection with Pension records in the Archives for William Elliot's descendant. As is quoted also in Fleet's (Virginia Abstracts) Vol. XV p 26, (which omits the "Ann") shows the marriage Bond, signed by Wm. Elliot and Ann Lipscomb (does not say "Mother", but it would be correct to surmise this) signed the bond, 31 Jan. 1786 in the marriage of Sarah Lipscomb, daughter of James Lipscomb, dec'd to William Elliott. So, who could this James, dec'd by 1786 have been? Or, could it have been a misquotation for JOHN LIPSCOMB who had died 1777, who did have a wife, Ann, and a daughter, Sally? Seems even more likely since Francis Graves witnessed the bond, and he was a close advisor to the John Lipscomb family.

Now, we have considered the problems in identifying JAMES LIPSCOMB (C), so let us look at the known facts from actual records --

JAMES LIPSCOMB (C) could have been born ca. 1739. He could have married by around 1756 (just possibly the Jane _____ mentioned on p. 33), and perhaps a second time, as will be discussed. He died 1806 or 7.

He was, no doubt, the James Lipscomb (overseer) who paid 168 lbs. tobacco on the 1780 King William Co. Specific Tax. (Was he, perhaps, an overseer on the Colledge Lands which had been set aside in the County for the support of the Colledge of William and Mary?)

His Land Tax records are fairly simple ---

1782, 3, 5, 7	-- 240 Acres	8/3	
1788 Alterations	--		(See p.485)
"Heir - Thomas Lipscomb	240 A.	8/3	-- of James Lipscomb C
"Deed - James Lipscomb C	150 A.	9/2	-- of Tho ^r Chamberlayne
" " ditto	268 A.	8/3	-- of Tho ^r Madison "
1793 - 1799	418 Acres		(the 150 A. plus 268 A.)
1800 - 1801	401½ Acres		(had he deeded 16½ A. to a "maybe" daughter, Mary, wife of James ("Pot Pye") Lipscomb, which begins showing on his Tax, 1803 9/2) (See p. 511)
1802 - 1806	431½ Acres		(30 A. deeded to him by Nath'l Cobb, which had been willed to Nath'l Cobb's wife, Fenette (Madison), by Jesse Lipscomb's will) (See p.75)
1807	Not listed,		-- so he had died. (This year or the next)
1808	48½ Acres		listed, with no explanation. 7/10 Valuation.

(The 1799 Personal Property tax was listed as "James Lipscomb (Col^g)" which gives us the clue to the identification of "Colledge").

Among the many King William County Court records (now, available, after the gap of missing papers), are --

- 9 Apr.1786 (B.2 pt.3 p.24) James Lipscomb witnessed a deed from Thos. Littlepage to John Lipscomb (B.L.) 61½ Acres.
- 25 Apr.1802 (B.4p.126) James Lipscomb and others on a bond to James Monroe, Esq., Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, for John Lord as Coroner of King William County.
- 27 Dec.1802 (B.4 p.145) Geo. Johns, Bladswell Foster & Billie Hargrove, & James Lipscomb - managing estate of Wm. Hargrove (disordered mind). \$10,000. Bond.
- 30 June 1802 (B.4 p.155) Deed of friendship gift from James Lipscomb to William Allen and Mary A. Gregory Allen, children of Wm. Allen, Jr. -- "one boy of about 10 years". Was there kinship?
- 30 July 1804 (B.4 p. 273) James Lipscomb witnessed coparcenary deed to Wm. Allen, Jr. from the heirs of John Pemberton Lipscomb (including the youngest son, James Burwell Lipscomb) and the 1804 Land tax showed -- "James Lipscomb C 431½ A. 8/7
(next line) " do. James B. 112½ A. 7/4" (his portion of his father's land)
- So, was James Lipscomb watching over his namesake? What was the family connection? Were James (C) & John Pemberton Lipscomb really brothers, as it might seem? (See p. 67)
- 28 Oct.1805 James witnessed Philip Lipscomb's receipt to his bro. & sis.
- 2 Mar. 1805 James Lipscomb mentioned as a boundary, near Cohoke & Cohoke bridge, in Bartlett and Madison Lipscomb document.
- 1806(B.5 p.9) Lands of James Lipscomb and of Mrs. B. Chamberlayne mentioned as being adjacent to the 50½ A. deeded to Wm White.

In addition to the lands James Lipscomb had purchased from Thos. Chamberlayne and Thos. Madison in 1788, he had bought two small parcels --

23 Oct. 1797 (B.3 p.287) $7\frac{1}{2}$ A. from Levan Blake (via Philip), East side of Road, near White's & near land he had purchased of Thos. Chamberlayne.

20 June 1798 (B.3 pt.2 p.339-40) 5 A. from Bartlett Lipscomb, in low ground, Cohoke Swamp, bound by James Lipscomb, Public Road leading over upper bridge across Cohoke, and corner Philip Lipscomb's land.

Oddly enough, these $12\frac{1}{2}$ A. didn't seem to add to his Land tax holdings.

So, JAMES LIPSCOMB (C) died 1806 or early 1807, and his son, James Lipscomb, Jr. became the Executor of his will (which is not extant). We learn that he was the Executor from one deed --

22 Aug. 1808 (rec. B.5 p.237 or 239) in which James Lipscomb, Jr. Exec. for James Lipscomb, Sr., dec'd deeded to Wm. White, for \$293 a piece of Whail Bone tract, by estimation $58\frac{3}{5}$ A.

It seems impossible to completely balance out the $431\frac{1}{2}$ Acres attributed on Tax. lists to James Lipscomb (C) from existing deed records, but, the following Tax records help some, --

1807 Land Tax	John Lipscomb C	135 A.	8/7	(this one year only)
	Ambrose P. Lipscomb	$67\frac{1}{2}$ A.	8/7	
	James Lipscomb Gdn	$67\frac{1}{2}$ A.	"	
	do.	$44\frac{4}{4}$ A.	7/10	(which he had bought)

This would indicate that John Lipscomb C had inherited a double portion- 135 A., and that James was holding one portion- $67\frac{1}{2}$ A. as guardian, and this portion shows up, 1809 (no listing for 1808) for --

Roger N(örvel)Lipscomb $67\frac{1}{2}$ A. 8/7

Roger N. Lipscomb was a son of Mourning Lipscomb, married to Frances _____, so, it may be assumed that Frances was probably a daughter of James Lipscomb C.

And, the 1807 entry - $67\frac{1}{2}$ A. to Ambrose P. Lipscomb seems to be explained by the deed 20 Sept., 1817 from Catherine Lipscomb (wife of Ambrose P. Lipscomb, dec'd 1817) to her son, Jobe, for $66\frac{2}{3}$ A. "part of her father's estate". So, Catherine, also, was surely a daughter.

Then, another deed indicates further that John was a son, --dated 9 Sept. 1808

7 Sept. 1809 (D.B.5 p.367) John Lipscomb sold, for \$333. to Thos. Hill (recorded) land "from the death of his father". (His 135 A.?)

Other deeds from James and Fanny Lipscomb will be listed in their section, p.36. They may have involved their own $44\frac{4}{4}$ Acres which they had bought, 1804, from Thomas and Dorothea Lipscomb, or, some may have been parts of the lands of James Lipscomb C, his father. It is difficult to determine.

But, at any rate, it is evident that James Lipscomb, Jr. was intent upon settling his father's estate so that they could leave for Charlotte Co., Va. where he had bought land, 3 Aug. 1809 from Wm. Woolfson (Char.Co. D.B.11 p 191), and in 1812, he appointed Herbert Augustine Claiborne, Power of Attorney, to act for him in King William County.

JAMES LIPSCOMB C, then, left a family of sons and daughters --

- 30 JAMES LIPSCOMB, Jr., born between 1775 and 1784; married (1)(?); m. (2)(?), Frances Lipscomb, daughter of Lt. Yancey Lipscomb; he died 1821, on journey to Ky. (See next & p. 375)
- 31 JOHN LIPSCOMB, C., (no dates available, -(see p. 39.)
- 32 CATHERINE LIPSCOMB, born _____; married Ambrose P. Lipscomb; she died by 1817. (See p. 39)
- 33 FRANCES LIPSCOMB. (no dates estimated); married Roger N. Lipscomb, son of Mourning Lipscomb. (See p. 41)

and, quite probably, --

- 34 BARTHOLOMEW LIPSCOMB, b. ca. 1778, married ca. 1799, Lucy P. (Parke(s)) Chamberlayne; he died ca. 1812-13 (See p.43)

and possibly, --

- 35 THOMAS A. LIPSCOMB, b. ca. 1770; m.(1) Sarah (or, Mary) Mallory who d. ca. 1811; m.(2) by 1813, Levina (Whitworth) Allen; He died ca. 1821-2. (See p.46)

30 JAMES LIPSCOMB, Jr.. Son of James (C) Lipscomb (p.33)

30 JAMES LIPSCOMB, Jr. was born probably around 1775, evidently son of James Lipscomb C or Sr. He died ca 1821 on a trip to Kentucky.

Family tradition says that he married first a _____ Lipscomb, and after her death, married (2) his first wife's niece, Fanny Lipscomb, daughter of Lt. Yancey Lipscomb. This has not been verified, and, so far, no proper aunt of Fanny has been found. Fanny was born ca. 1790 and died 1859.

James began paying Personal Property tax 1791, but did not own land in King William County until --

15 Oct.1804 (B.4 p.272) Thomas Lipscomb and his wife, Dorothea, sold to James Lipscomb his 440 (444) Acre lands. (Thos.- p. 485)

James was taxed for this 444 Acres, 1805, 6 and 7. then, he must have sold a part of this, since,-----

23 Dec.1807 (B. 5 p. 139) James and wife, Fanny sold 244 Acres to Binion Slaughter, adjacent to Robt. Hill and Ottoman Slaughter. It shows on Binion Slaughter's tax as 8/4 (valuation), 3 miles South of the Court House.

also
recorded

23 Dec.1807 (B.5 p.147) James and wife, Fanny sold 152½ Acres to Robt. Hill, on Maw Road,(leading to Williams Ferry) and on Mallory's Branch.

then,
recorded

27 Nov.1809 (B.5 p.376) James and wife, Fanny, of Charlotte City, sold to John Lipscomb (his brother) _____ one 3/4 Acres for Four hundred and _____ (dollars) (the document is much obliterated), land adjacent to Ambrose Lipscomb, Norvel Lipscomb, and Madison Lipscomb. Witnessed: Henry Brown & Roxalana Lipscomb (his wife's sister). Identity of this land cannot be determined.

(recorded

29 Sept. 1814 (B.6 p.357 and 358) are Fanny's release of her dower right to each of the 1807 deeds, to Binion Slaughter and to Robt. Hill.

So much for the Land records. James Lipscomb Jr. was of record in King William County Books --

6 Oct. 1804 (B.4 p.348) Yancey Lipscomb (Executor of his brother, Anderson Lipscomb's estate) appointed Christopher Johnson and James Lipscomb, Jr. to be "distributees to act for me as administrator and guardian for the legatee which is Melinda, to sell and divide the negroes and property agreeable to the decree of the worshipful Court!" Witnessed by James Lipscomb, Sr.

1806 James Lipscomb, Jr. witnessed a deed of gift from Pamela Madison to her Chamberlayne grandchildren.

All of the flurry of the Land sales (p. 36) and the settling of his father's estate coincided with James Lipscomb's and Fanny's decision to leave for Charlotte County.

3 Aug. 1809 (Char. Co. D.B.11 p.191) James had bought land in Charlotte Co. from Wm. Woolflson (or, was it Woodson?).

1809 (K.Wm. B.6 p.137) James Lipscomb of King William County, "about to leave s^d County, and to reside in County of Charlotte and being obliged to leave much business in appoint Herbert Augustine Claiborne Power of Attorney".

The 1810 Census shows -- in Charlotte County, Va.

James Lipscomb - 2 males under 10, 1 26-45 ; 1 female 16-26

The 1820 Census - they had moved to CampbellCo., Va.

James Lipscomb - 2 males -10, 2 10-16, 1 26-45 ; 3 females -10, 1 26-45 and 1 slave.

Many land records are on the Charlotte Co. books, there.

See p.376 for children of James, Jr. and Fanny.

31 JOHN LIPSCOMB C, son of James Lipscomb C, would have been born, probably sometime after 1775, but no date can be estimated. He apparently does not appear on any Census record, and his only Tax record in King William Co. is 1807- Personal property tax (the year after his father's death), when he lists one taxable male, 2 slaves, 1 horse and 2 cows. For Land Tax, in 1807 & 1809 (none available for 1808) he lists the 135 Acres he had evidently inherited from his father - for just the two years. This must be the acreage he sold (see p. 21) to Thos. Hill in 1809, -- and, just possibly the land James Lipscomb, Jr. (his brother) sold him, by deed recorded 27 Nov. 1809 (see p.22). So, it is probable that he lived in the home of a close relative.

It is odd that there were so few John Lipscombs at this time in King William County. Perhaps these recorded documents do belong to him --

25 Oct. 1796 (B.3 p.232) John Lipscomb and wife, Sally, deeded to Mourning Lipscomb $3\frac{1}{8}$ Acres. (The only record which might indicate that he had married)

This may have had something to do with the earlier document --

28 July 1794 (B.3 p 61) an agreement between Mourning Lipscomb and John Lipscomb, in regard to Mourning's administration of the estate of Mrs. Frances Quarles.

Then, somewhat later, two records-- or, three --

20 June 1818 Two documents indicating that John Lipscomb C was the trustee for Frances, wife of Roger Norvel Lipscomb (son of Mourning Lipscomb). This may confirm the listing of James, Jr, as guardian (for Frances) in the matter of the 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ A., 1807 Tax, which went, in 1809, to Roger N. Lipscomb, who had married Frances just about that time. And, now, since James had left the County, his brother John Lipscomb C had taken over the position.

So far, no indication of a family has been found for this John Lipscomb C. And, no death or administration records have been found.

32 CATHERINE LIPSCOMB. Daughter of James (C) Lipscomb (p.33)

32 CATHERINE LIPSCOMB, apparently daughter of James Lipscomb C, based on the very slim, but firm clue-- the statement in her deed of 1817 to her son, Jobe of "part of her father's estate, James Lipscomb".

Her birth may have been around 1780. She would have married, ca. 1800, Ambrose P. Lipscomb. She died 1819-20. Ambrose P. Lipscomb died shortly before her- his Tax listing last in 1816, and in 1817 his 371 Acres are listed under Catherine's name, as acquired by his will.

Ambrose P. Lipscomb may just possibly be the son, Ambrose, attributed to Philip Lipscomb (using the "P" for designation)-- a possible brother of James Lipscomb C, Catherine's father. See p. 55. Or, even son of Ambrose (Lott) p. 447.

The most puzzling piece of data about her and her husband is the deed --

27 Mar. 1813 (B.6 p.272) Indenture between

Ambrose P. Lipscomb and Christiana, his wife
 Thomas A. Lipscomb and Levina, his wife
 James W. Lipscomb and Elisabeth, his wife
 and Henry Lipscomb all of King William County
 and Parish of St. Johns, on the one part
 and George Slaughter, same parish, of other part--
 in which they sold to George Slaughter, for \$800.00 the Mill,
 (formerly called Cobbetts Mill, now called Fox's mill, - 25
 acres of land lying and being near the said Mill, to wit---
 "..... (damaged portions) ..sycamore on Cohoke Swamp in Henry
 Cobbetts line swamp to the mill, thence from the Mill
 to the road, thence..... up the hill on the east side of
 the Mill..... Oak on the south side of the said road, corner
 to Henry Cobbett other land..... South 79 poles to a corner
 Sycamore between Henry Cobbett & this land, thence
 52 West 45½ to the beginning."

Wit:

"J. Lord as to A.P.L.
 Thos. A. Lipscomb, J.W.
 Lipscomb
 Nathan Fox as to same
 Benion Slaughter " "

Christo Johnson as to
 Wm. Leon Lipscomb and
 Elizabeth & Christiana
 Lipscomb"

(Signed by all the grantors-)

Ambrose P. Lipscomb
 Christiana Lipscomb
 Thos. A. Lipscomb
 Levina Lipscomb
 James W. Lipscomb
 Elizabeth Lipscomb
 Henry Lipscomb

The first problem is -- Were "Christiana" and "Catherine" interchangeable names? Just as we have found that "Mildred" and "Millicent" were interchangeable. This is surely the same Catherine whose husband, Ambrose P. Lipscomb assumed the tax on her inheritance of 67½ Acres in 1807.

Then, just what could be the relationship between these three couples and Henry? There is seemingly no basis for judgment, - from earlier records.

Tracing back the brief records of the MILL seems to be of little help,--

- 1787 Grymes & Henry Cobbett sold, £500., Mill and 25 acres to James Dugar
- 1788 Alterations -- by deed to Pemberton Lipscomb 25 acres -- of Henry Cobbett ----- "a duplicate deed- or an adjacent one?)
- 1811 James Dugar's heirs sold 25 acres to Nath'l Fox (who left 1814)
- 27 Mar. 1813 The above deed - from the three couples and Henry Lipscomb to George Slaughter.
- 1816 (B.7 pt.1 p.2) George Slaughter sold something to John Mill on the road from Frazer's Ferry to s^d George Slaughter's Mill. etc.

Were the men or the women in this deed (or, mixed) decendants of perhaps a female Dugar, as one correspondent suggests? It's a dizzy puzzle, to figure out the joint ownership, and the relationships involved. Does Pemberton Lipscomb fit in someway?

This is surely the Mill site (now washed out) that was on the present Road 626 about a mile and a half west from Rose Garden (which is on the Main Road) as it crosses Cohoke Swamp, and even on the 1949 U.S. Geological Survey Map it showed it as Mill's Mill Pond, on the North side of the road, ca. 5½ Mi. S.E. of C.H.

34 BARTHOLOMEW LIPSCOMB, possibly son of James (C) Lipscomb (p.33)

34 BARTHOLOMEW LIPSCOMB first paid Personal Property Tax in 1799, so may have been aged 21 that year, setting his birth at ca. 1778, (?). The identity of his parents has not been determined, with certainty, but see further.

A very slim clue might point to the thought that he could have been another son of James Lipscomb (C) (p. 33). This clue is based on the Land Tax listings 1807 -- when James Jr., (as guardian for Roger N. Lipscomb), John Lipscomb (C) and Ambrose P. Lipscomb had apparently received their portions from James Lipscomb (C.) --

Bartha Lipscomb	150 acres	8/7	
John Lipscomb C	135	8/7	
Amb. P. Lipscomb	67½	"	
James Lipscomb Gdn.	67½	"	(for Roger N. Lipscomb) (Guardian)

(plus his 444 acres, 7/10 already owned)

Since these are listed in sequence, and collectively in the same spot on the list as had been occupied by James Lipscomb (C) with his 431½ acres for the last several years (The lists seemed to follow the same pattern year after year in the sequence of given names), - and, since the collective acreage of the four named, in 1807, add up to 420 acres - so near the 431½ acres, 8/7, attributed to James Lipscomb (C), wouldn't it seem more than coincidental, - that Bartholomew could have been a son of James Lipscomb (C)?

In addition, shortly after receiving this 150 acres, 8/7, Bartholomew Lipscomb and his wife, Lucy P., deeded 4 Apr. 1808, for \$150., (no acreage listed) a piece of land called "Whale Bone", to William White. (K.Wm.B.5 p.). It was, no doubt, the 80 acres difference between his 1807 tax for 150 acres and the 70 acres in 1809. That same year, in settling up his father's estate, James Lipscomb, Jr. had sold, 22 Aug. 1808, (K.Wm.B.5 p. 237- or 239) to William White, for \$299. an estimated 58 3/5 acres, "a parcel of the Whail Bone Tract". (p. 35) So, -- another bit of a clue, -- in that Bartholomew had inherited part of James Lipscomb (C)'s lands.

Bartholomew Lipscomb married Lucy P., - evidently Lucy Parke Chamberlayne. A marriage date is hard to establish, - but long enough before 1808, that they had had four children. For, 20 Apr. 1808 (K.Wm.B.5 p.353) Bartholomew made out four deeds to his four children (the one to Pamela may have been made earlier) giving them each a negro.

Bartholomew's Land Tax continued until 1812, and in 1813 it was marked "Est.", - so he had died, fairly young. His tax listing continued as "Est!" 70 acres, still in the same position (right after Reuben B. Lipscomb, & later his heirs), "near Blakesville", 3 miles E., through 1827.

The names of the children of Bartholomew and Lucy Parke (Chamberlayne) Lipscomb, as taken from the deeds to them, are, -- showing Chamberlayne influence!

- 34-A CHAMBERLAYNE LIPSCOMB, b. ca. 1800; m.(?) 21 Dec. 1832, Susan Crow
- 34-B THOMAS DELAWARE LIPSCOMB, b. ; m.(?) 20 Dec. 1832, Susan Ford.
(p.43) at Richmond, Va. (named for Thos. Delaware Chamberlayne)
- 34-C FRANCES LIPSCOMB, b. ca. 1800-1806: nothing further.
- 34-D PAMELA LIPSCOMB, surely named for Pamela, who m.(1) a Chamberlayne and (2) a Madison. No further record.

34-A CHAMBERLAYNE LIPSCOMB, Son of Bartholomew Lipscomb (p.42)

34-A CHAMBERLAYNE LIPSCOMB, son of Bartholomew Lipscomb, was born apparently ca. 1800 in King William Co.. - at least before 1808, being one of the four children of Bartholomew who received deeds of gifts during that year.

No actual records of him have been found, except the probable marriage record, (proof?) 21 Dec. 1832. King William Co., (?) to Susan Crow.

He is listed on Henrico Co., Va. 1840 Census, Richmond City, p. 148, line 28 --

Chamberlayne Lipscomb:	males	1 30-40	1 female slave.
	females	1 15-20; 1 30-40	

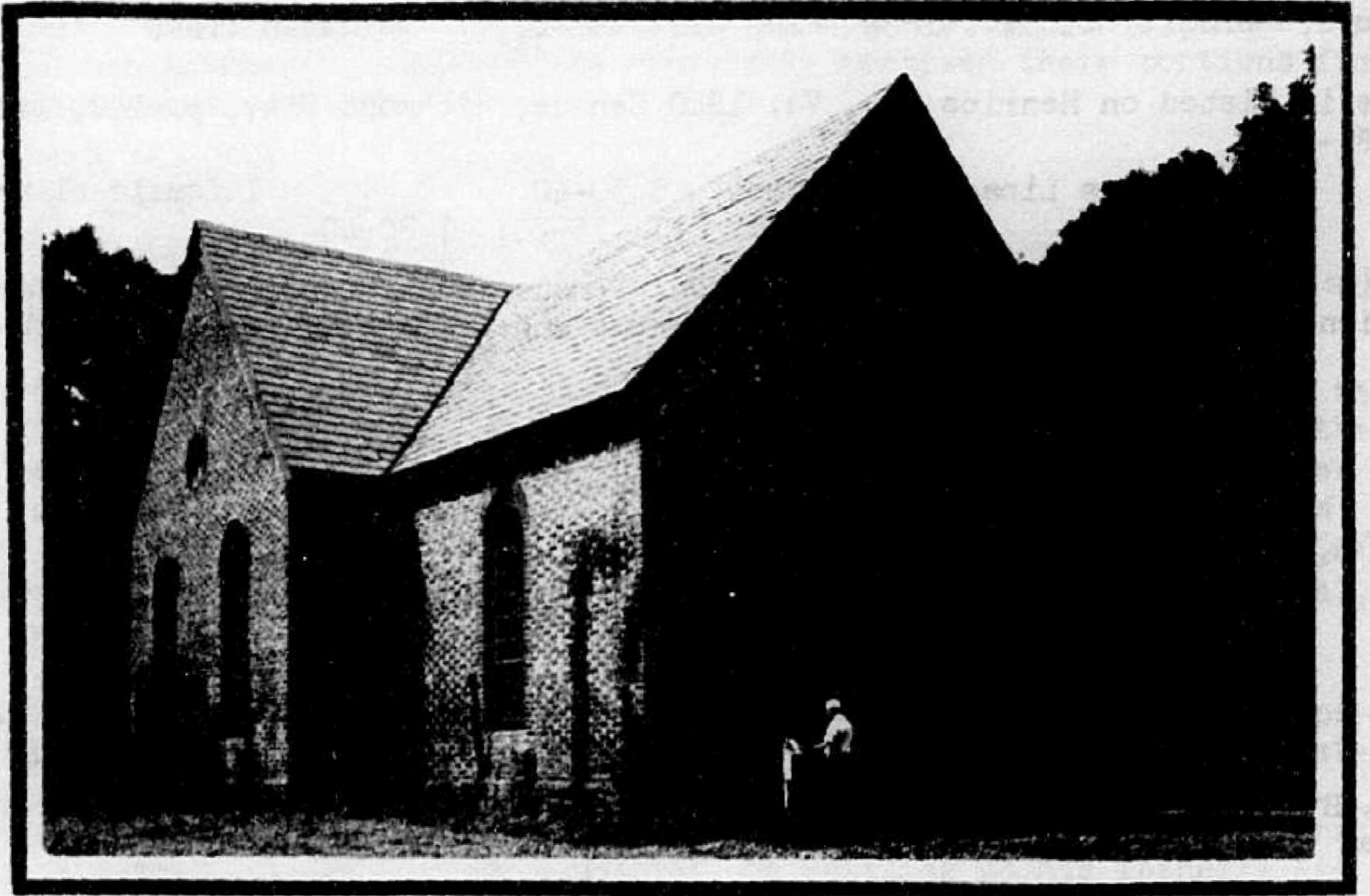
His name is not listed in the 1850 Va. Census Index. And, further information has not been found. Tax lists, deeds and wills could well be checked.

34-B THOMAS DELAWARE LIPSCOMB. Son of Bartholomew Lipscomb (p.42)

34-B THOMAS DELAWARE LIPSCOMB, the other son of Bartholomew Lipscomb, was born surely between ca. 1800 and 1808.

One reference indicates that he married, 20 Dec. 1832, Henrico Co., Va., Susan Ford.

His name has not been found in any Va. Census record, with accuracy. A check of Henrico Co. taxes, deeds and wills could be helpful.



Old St. John's Church, erected 1734, King William County - ten miles Northwest of West Point. Now in process of restoration. (See p. 28)

(There is no proof that Thomas A. Lipscomb could have been a son of James Lipscomb C. But, since we have no other proof of his parentage, and since Temple*** Nelson Lipscomb, a descendant seems convinced that he was a son, let us consider him here. There are no Court records making this connection, and there are no records in connection with the distribution of James Lipscomb C's land.)

35 THOMAS A. LIPSCOMB, (thought by T.N.L. to be a son of James Lipscomb and born 1770) may possibly have been born at a later date -- if the one possible Census record is correct, -- 1820, King William County, -- "L" not "A"---

Thomas L. Lipscomb 1 male 26-45 ; 1 female 26-45

which would make both his and his wife's births between 1775 and 1794. His first personal property tax was 1807 (self, 1 horse and two cattle) which might indicate his coming of age, and a birth of around 1786. He died by 1822, when his tax listing is marked "Est."

His Land Tax begins 1809 with 56 acres which were apparently acquired by a marriage to Sarah (or, Mary?) Mallory, his first wife.

After her death, - perhaps 1811, or at least by 1813, Thomas A. Lipscomb married Levina Allen, widow of William Allen, Jr. who had died around 1806. Levina, daughter of William Whitworth, had married, first, by December 1791, Samuel Lipscomb, son of John Pemberton Lipscomb (see p.73) who died by 1796/7, and she had married Wm. Allen, Jr. by June 1803.

Thomas A. Lipscomb and his wife, Levina, were grantors on the 27 Mar. 1813 deed of Cobbetts Mill (see p. 26) the details of which are puzzling, but it is just barely a clue to show that Thomas A. Lipscomb could have been a brother of Catherine.

His Land Tax, starting with the original 56 Acres ---

1809-10	56 acres		
1811-12	346 "	9/	adding, 1813, 72 acres deeded from Wm. Terry
1813-21	418 "	9/	(2 tracts 5 mi. S.E., adj. James W. Lipscomb)
1822	"Est." 474 "		(3 tracts 5 S.E. & 3 N.W., including 56 acres
	- K.Wm. Rec. B.8 - p.377(?) -		added from Mary Mallory's heirs, 1821)
			(1820 tax shows Mary Mallory's est, 3 NW- 56 A.)

The "Est.", of course, means that he had died 1821 or 2, and, in 1822, Levina furnished bond (B.8 p. 486) to settle his estate. These lands continued on Tax rolls under her name until, again, in 1829 as --

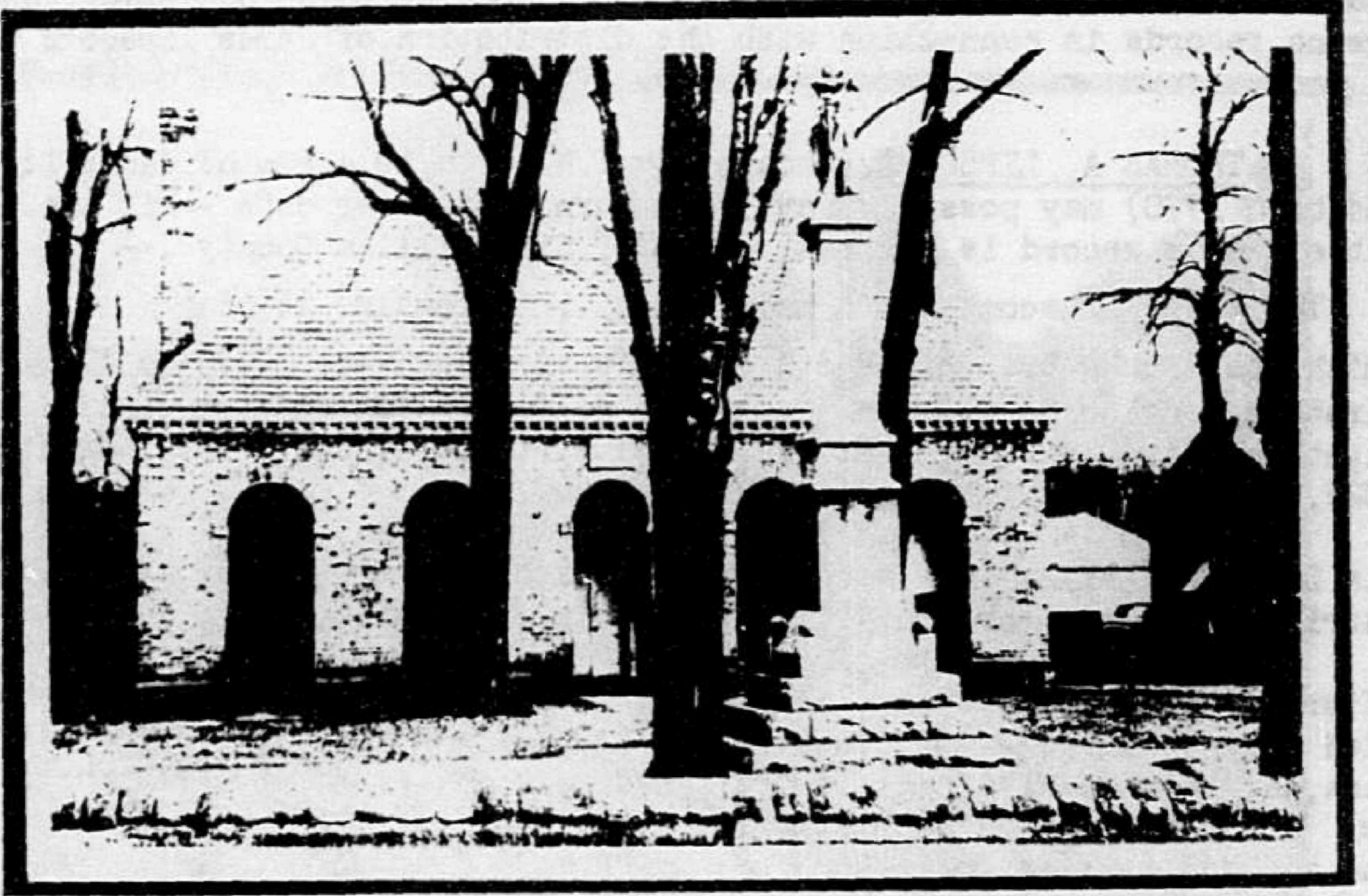
1829	Thomas A. Lipscomb' est.	465½ acres	(3 tracts, adj. James W. Lipscomb, Thos. Edwards est. & Sarah Littlepage) 5 S.E. & 3 N.W.
------	--------------------------	------------	---

Thomas A. Lipscomb and his wife, Levina had one son, --

35-A EGBERT E. LIPSCOMB, born 1821 d. 1890 m. Nancy Russell (p.47)

Oh, yes, a "luxurious" purchase,--

3 Mar. 1814 (B.6 p 359) James McCoy and John Lord sold Thomas A. Lipscomb a sloop - "Isabella", for \$700.00.



COURT HOUSE of KING WILLIAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA
Erected, and in continuous use since 1725. (See p. 28)

(This segment is compiled from material submitted by Temple Nelson Lipscomb Route 6, Box 225, Mechanicsville, Va. 23111, collected from family papers and family traditions, Court records, Census reports. Sincere apologies for any errors on the part of T.N. Lipscomb and his wife, who made every effort to locate the data, -- and of the compiler, in transcribing the many notes and messages.)

35-A EGBERT E. LIPSCOMB, son of Thomas A. Lipscomb (p.45)

35-A EGBERT E. LIPSCOMB, son of Thomas A. Lipscomb and his second wife, Levina, was born, judging from Census records, in 1821, King William Co., Va.. His mother, Levina, had married as her first husband, Samuel Lipscomb, son of John Pemberton Lipscomb, and had had two children by that marriage, Samuel B. Lipscomb and Agnes Lipscomb, born shortly before 1800. (See p. 73)

Levina had married (2) Wm. Allen by 1803, after Samuel Lipscomb's death, then, after Wm. Allen's death, and by 1813, she had married Thomas A. Lipscomb. Thomas A. Lipscomb d. ca. 1822.

The 1830 Census shows her listed, at that time, as, --

Levina Allen: males 1 5-10 (Egbert E. Lipscomb)
females 1 50-60 (Levina b. 1770-80)

The 1840 Census shows her listed, at that time, as, -- (p.73, line 8, K. W.)

Levina Allen: males 1 15-20 (again Egbert A. Lipscomb)
females 1 50-60 (same as ten years before!- vanity?
Or maybe on the borderline? - or just an error?)

It is difficult to determine why she is listed as an Allen, instead of a Lipscomb, in 1830 and 1840, and, also, on K. Wm. Co. Land taxes, 1828 and 1829 she is listed as "Levina Lipscomb (Alias Levina Allen)". Temple Nelson Lipscomb wonders if she had married Abner Allen (after Thomas A. Lipscomb's death)---, but he is listed in 1830 Census in Petersburg, Dinwiddie Co., Va. p.379, line 18, with what must be the children of his "first" wife, Mildred Lipscomb, (daughter of Mourning Lipscomb (see p.144) who had apparently died.)

Abner Allen; males 1 10-15; 1 15-20; 1 40-50 1 female slave
females 1 10-15; 1 15-20 2 free male blacks

So, he was evidently not married to Levina in 1830, at least. However, there was seemingly some close connection, since, in 1833 Abner Allen, still living in Petersburg, was taxed, King William Co. for 162 acres, adj. Egbert Lipscomb and James W. Lipscomb, 5 mi. S.E. of C.H., with notation--"This from Thos. A. Lipscomb est. by division". And, Egbert Lipscomb's 303½ acres was likewise noted.

No listing for Abner Allen has been found in 1840 Va. Census Index. But, in 1850, the listing for Egbert E. Lipscomb is on p. 493 #197-178,--

Egbert E. Lipscomb	29	Farmer \$4,000	b. Va.
Ann	"	25	all
Melvina	"	3	
James	"	1	
Abner Allen	67	Teacher	

Thus, Abner Allen was living in the home of Egbert E. Lipscomb, and was listed as a teacher (in a local nearby school?) Something to wonder about!

The death date for Levina Whitworth-Lipscomb- Allen-Lipscomb-___) has not been

determined, but it would be sometime after the 1840 Census record. She did not show as Levina Allen or Lipscomb on the 1850 K. Wm. Co. Census index. She must have been quite a gal!

Continuing with Egbert E. Lipscomb, we find on the 1860 Census, King William Co., --

Egbert E. Lipscomb	39	
Ann	"	36
Lavinia	"	13 (surely the "Melvina" of 1850, but probably
Julia	"	8 actually Levina, named for her grandmother)
Nelson	"	6
Emma	"	1 (James, ae.1 in 1850 must have died)

Family records indicate that Egbert E. Lipscomb married ca. 1840-45, Ann (Nancy) Russell, and that he died ca. 1890. Ann (Nancy) d. probably ca. 1866. And, Egbert E. Lipscomb apparently married (2), shortly before his death, Fannie Farmer.

The children of Egbert E. Lipscomb and Ann, his wife, were -- according to Census and family records,--

- 35-A-I LAVINIA LIPSCOMB (named for her grandmother), b. ca. 1847 (3 yrs. old in 1850 census). (Did she marry Smith Davis, Sr.?)
- A-II JAMES LIPSCOMB, (named for his gr.grandfather) b. ca. 1849; d.y.
- A-III JULIA (JULIANA) LIPSCOMB, b. ca. 1852. (age 8 in 1860 census)
- A-IV EMMA LIPSCOMB, b. ca. 1859 (1/1860); m. Straughn Farmer.
- A-V NELSON A. LIPSCOMB, b. 4 Oct. 1854, King William Co., Va.; m.(1) Ellen Smith, no children., m.(2) Martha Farmer (mother of his children)(ca. 1859-1912), he m.(3) Lorena Watkins Basket. no children; he d/ 1935 K. Wm. Co.. The children of Nelson A. Lipscomb and his second wife, Martha were -
- V-1 LAURA ELENORA LIPSCOMB, b. 1 Mar. 1878; m. 20 Jan.1903, Edward Walter Smith (d. 5 July 1924); she d. 5 Dec. 1944.
- V-1a CORA EARCELL SMITH, b.1903; m. 18 Apr. 1924, James W. Fox.
MARIAN EARCELL FOX, b. 20 Mar. 1940; m. 20 Dec. 1958, Emmett Mitchell (Pete) Upshaw, who now County Clerk of King William Co. (1979).
- V-2 LAWRENCE AUGUSTUS LIPSCOMB, Sr., born 30 June 1880, K.Wm. Co. married 23 Dec. 1902 Lucy Jane Trimmer, (dau. of Shirley C. Trimmer and Elizabeth Temple Trimmer.) L.A. Sr. made a will dated 5 Aug.1955. He died 15 Sept. 1955. Lucy Jane Trimmer was born 12 Dec. 1876, and had married (1) Wilbert Bond, who died ca. 1900, about two years after their marriage. She died 8 Mar.1969 in Richmond.
Their children are --
- V-2a WILTON HINTON LIPSCOMB, b. 7 Sept. 1903; m.(1) 1928, Mary Louise Cimburk (1898-1941);m. (2) ca. 1942, Agnes V. Ligon (b.1921). Living Richmond, Va.
WILTON HINTON LIPSCOMB, Jr., b. 1 Aug.1943; m. Terrisa Lane Trice (b.1942)
KEVIN H. LIPSCOMB
RUSSELL DRAIN LIPSCOMB
PATRICIA VEONELL LIPSCOMB, m. Herbert Livingston Littlepage; she d. 25 Oct. 1978.
CATHERINE VEONELL LITTLEPAGE
DONNA MARIE LITTLEPAGE

75-A-V-2b

LAWRENCE AUGUSTUS LIPSCOMB, Jr., b. 11 Jan. 1905, K. Wm. Co.;
 m. 5 June 1937, Gladys Irene Skelton; Living Route 1
 Box 17, K. Wm., Va. 23086.
RHODA SKELTON LIPSCOMB, b. 1 Apr. 1939; m. 9 June 1962,
 Ronald Leland Keener.
LELAH PAGE KEENER, b. 8 Feb. 1967.
MARGARET LETITIA KEENER, b. 15 Dec. 1971.
RHODA LEA KEENER, b. 4 Jan. 1977.
JOANNE PAGE LIPSCOMB, b. 7 July 1941; m. 9 Aug. 1965,
 Jacques Joseph Chartier.
JACQUES JOSEPH CHARTIER, Jr., b. 4 Nov. 1968.
MICHAEL CHRISTAIN CHARTIER, b. 26 June 1974.
LAWRENCE AUGUSTUS LIPSCOMB III, b. 12 Mar. 1943; m. 9 Sept.
 1967, Cecelia Mae Barnes.
LAWRENCE AUGUSTUS LIPSCOMB IV, b. 10 May 1972.
ALICIA LYNNE LIPSCOMB, b. 15 Aug. 1976.

V-2c

HERBERT SHIRLEY LIPSCOMB, son of Lawrence Augustus Lipscomb,
 Sr. and Lucy Jane (Trimmer) Lipscomb, was b. 15 Aug.
 1906, K. Wm. Co.; m. (1) Grace Armistead.
HERBERT SHIRLEY LIPSCOMB, Jr., b. 28 Nov. 1939; m. 18 Nov.
 1961, Diane Holt.
HERBERT SHIRLEY LIPSCOMB III, b. 16 July 1968.
GRACE RENEE LIPSCOMB
 Herbert Shirley Lipscomb, Sr. m. (2) Doris Moore, (b. 18
 Feb. 1914) He died 25 Jan. 1969.
DAVID ALLEN LIPSCOMB, Sr., b. 5 July 1942; m. 26 Feb.
 1965, Patricia Moore.
DAVID ALLEN LIPSCOMB, Jr., b. 7 July 1967.
CHRISTOPHER SHAWN LIPSCOMB b. 10 Mar. 1973.
LINDA DALE LIPSCOMB, m. (1) July 1966, John A. Mundy.
ASHLEY DALE MUNDY.
 m. (2) Douglas E. Harper, 4 July 1976.

V-2d

TEMPLE NELSON LIPSCOMB, son of Lawrence Augustus Lipscomb,
 Sr. and Lucy Jane (Trimmer) Lipscomb, was born 16
 Feb. 1908, King Wm. Co.; m. (1) Margaret V. Parlow
 (1913-1970) in 1931, 1 son,--
TEMPLE NELSON LIPSCOMB, Jr., b. 20 Nov. 1936; m. 23 Feb.
 1961, Beatrice Elaine Payne, 1 daughter; he
 died 25 Mar. 1969.
PAULA ELAINE LIPSCOMB, b. 16 Apr. 1962.
 Temple Nelson Lipscomb, Sr. m. (2) Louise F. New-
 bill (1913-), and they live (1979), Rte. 6 Box. 225
 Mechanicsville, Va. 23111.
 He now owns, and is restoring his old boyhood home,
 "Kelso". on the north side of Rd. 618, a little west
 of the ruins of Old Acquinton Church. This was land
 part of which his father had bought in 1919 from
 some of the heirs of Geo. Wiley Lipscomb.
 He also owns 202 acres on the south side of Lanes-
 ville Rd. (633) in what would seem to be the exact
 location of the 1702 Robert Davis (wife, Mary Lips-
 comb) Land Patent of 137 acres, plus a portion of

the Abraham Willeroy (wife, Dorothy Lipscomb) 137 acre land Patent of 1705. This is across the road from the 1703 Patent of William Lipscomb, 300 acres, - and the 200 acre Patent of John Lipscomb, 1714. Lanesville Rd. seems to have followed the dividing line between these tracts. (See map p. 27)

- 35-A-V-2e ANN LOUISE LIPSCOMB, daughter of Lawrence Augustus Lipscomb, Sr. and Lucy Jane (Trimmer) Lipscomb, was born 16 May 1910; m. 26 June 1937, Ernest Lee Cobb (b.1910); she died 30 Sept. 1974.
- DOLORES ANTOINETTE COBB, b. 11 Dec. 1942; m. 10 Sept. 1972, Melvin Carrol Miller
- MELVIN CARROL MILLER, II, b. 11 Oct. 1975.
- MIRANDA CHRISTINE MILLER, b. 29 Dec. 1976
- DIANE LIPSCOMB COBB, b. 25 Oct. 1943; m(1) Billy Wade Wyatt, BILLY WADE WYATT, Jr., b/ 2 Jan. 1964
- Diane Lipscomb (Cobb) Wyatt m.(2) Joseph L. Fary (b.1942), 23 May 1969. No children.
- V-2f IVY MAE LIPSCOMB, daughter of Lawrence Augustus Lipscomb, Sr. and Lucy Jane (Trimmer) Lipscomb, was born 27 Jan.1912; m. 26 Mar.1932, J. Bernard Sweet. Living, 1979, Manquin, (K. Wm.Co.), Va. J. Bernard Sweet died 1971.
- MOLLY SWEET, b. 2 May 1936; m. 5 June 1955, Carroll Eugene Longest.
- BERNARD SEDDAM LONGEST, b. 30 June 1956.
- KIMBERLY CARROLL LONGEST, b. 8 Sept. 1964.
- CARY EUGENE LONGEST, b. 24 May 1970.
- JOYCE SWEET, b. 7 Jan. 1939; mar. Dr. Donald Longest, ca. 1963, Divorced four years later.
- V-2g HAZEL JANE LIPSCOMB, daughter of Lawrence Augustus Lipscomb, Sr. and Lucy Jane (Trimmer) Lipscomb, was born 5 Dec. 1916; m. 20 Feb.1937, Clyde Woodrow Cobb.
- SHIRLEY ANN COBB, born 2 Nov. 1937; m.(1) 18 Jan.1955, Charles Delano Epperson (b.1937). 1 son, - (div.)
- CHARLES DELANO EPPERSON, Jr., b. 13 Apr.1956.
- Shirley Ann (Cobb) Epperson m.(2) 12 July 1968, Capt. Daniel J. Rice (now ret.) Major (b. 1933)
- MARIANNE MONICA RICE, b. 26 Oct.1954, Texas; m. 18 Mar. 1978, Thos. Steven Trotter (b.1954)
- PATRICIA EILEEN RICE, b. 13 Mar.1956, Texas.
- DANIEL JOSEPH RICE, b. 24 Oct. 1970, Scotland.
- CLYDE WOODROW COBB, Jr., b. 12 Jan.1939; m. 21 Mar.1959, Doris Rupe.
- CLYDE WOODROW COBB, III, b. 13 Dec. 1960.
- MICHELIE COBB, b. 20 Aug.1962.
- WANDA GAYLE COBB, b. 6 Nov.1943; m. 27 June 1964, Charles Gene Dixon.
- CHARLES GENE DIXON, Jr., b. 26 Nov.1967.
- MICHAEL KEITH DIXON, b. 27 Mar.1974.

CHARLENE FAYE COBB, d. of Hazel Jane (Lipscomb) Cobb and her husband, Clyde Woodrow Cobb, was b. 29 May 1945; m. (1) 14 Aug. 1965, Larry Barker, 1 daughter, -
MELISSA FAYE BARKER

Charlene Faye (Cobb) Barker m. (2), 21 Jan. 1978, Capt. Clayton McBride Cushing (b. Texas).

35-A-V-3 CLARENCE E. LIPSCOMB, son of Nelson A. and Martha (Farmer) Lipscomb, was b. 15 Sept. 1882; m., 1906, Lesslie Skelton, (1886-1976); he d. 14 Sept. 1968

V-3a LILLIAN LIPSCOMB, b. 20 July 1907; mar. Myron Kruse.

3b MAUD LIPSCOMB, b. 7 Dec. 1909; m. Warner.

3c KARL HENRY LIPSCOMB, b. 23 Aug. 1913

3d RICHARD GARY LIPSCOMB, b. 5 Sept. 1915; m. (2) Ella Mead Cannaham (1881-1969)

V-4 WIRTLIE T. LIPSCOMB, b. June 1885; m. Olie Madison.

V-4a JAMES LIPSCOMB

4b EVAN LIPSCOMB Dec.

4c VIRGINIA LIPSCOMB

4d BERTHA LIPSCOMB

4e THELMA LIPSCOMB

4f WIRTLIE LIPSCOMB, Jr.

4g CARROLL LIPSCOMB

4h MARSHALL LIPSCOMB

4i WILLIAM LIPSCOMB

V-5 PHILIP EGBERT LIPSCOMB, b. 2 Aug. 1887; m. 25 Nov. 1908, Ella Clyde Garnett; he d. 3 Nov. 1977, near Ayletts.

V-5a INEZ LIPSCOMB

5b BERNICE LIPSCOMB

5c IRENE LIPSCOMB

5d GRACE LIPSCOMB

5e HELEN LIPSCOMB

5f MILDRED LIPSCOMB

5g LOIS LIPSCOMB

5h JACQUELINE LIPSCOMB

5i WALDEN LIPSCOMB, b. 17 Sept. 1908; m. Maxine Eubank.

BARBARA ANN LIPSCOMB, b. 1950.

5j HARRY LIPSCOMB, b. 5 Jan. 1911; m. Elizabeth Seal.

LINDA GALE LIPSCOMB,

KENWOOD LIPSCOMB, b. 27 Feb. 1944; m. Susan Raetige.

MARK LIPSCOMB, b. 7 July 1972.

EDWARD LIPSCOMB, b. 16 Mar. 1945; m. Kay Braintz.

ROBBYN LIPSCOMB (son) b. 1976

A Daughter, b. 10 Apr. 1948; m. Robert Fabule.

SHARON FABULE, b. 1 Mar. 1972.

MICHAEL LIPSCOMB, b. 2 Sept. 1952; m. Nancy Handley.

MICHAEL LIPSCOMB, b. 5 Feb. 1973. (Jr.)

V-5k ARTHUR LIPSCOMB, b. 24 Sept. 1915; m. Lorraine Baldwin; he died May 1973. No children.

35-A-V-6 NELSON J. LIPSCOMB, son of Nelson A. and Martha (Farmer) Lipscomb, b. 12 Dec. 1889; m. 1918, Cassie Booth; d. Mar. 1956.

V-6a	<u>STANLEY LIPSCOMB</u>	V-6h	<u>MARTHA LIPSCOMB</u>
6b	<u>IRENE LIPSCOMB</u>	6i	<u>SUE LIPSCOMB</u>
6c	<u>ALICE LIPSCOMB</u>		
6d	<u>NELSON LIPSCOMB</u>		
6e	<u>GROVER LIPSCOMB</u>		
6f	<u>BERTHA LIPSCOMB</u>		
6g	<u>DAVID LIPSCOMB</u>		

V-7 FANNY R. LIPSCOMB, b. 17 Nov. 1891; d. ae. 14.

V-8 ORA ELTORA LIPSCOMB, b. 23 Feb. 1893.

V-9 JAMES THOMAS LIPSCOMB, b. 24 Sept. 1894; m. (1) Annie May Parlow, (1901-1934); he m. (2) see below, and he d. Dec. 1978.

V-9a JAMES THOMAS LIPSCOMB, Jr., b. 7 Feb. 1922; m. Gwen Burrell.

THOMAS LYNN LIPSCOMB, b. 24 Mar. 1947; m. Nancy Kaye Rowe.

THOS. LYNN LIPSCOMB, Jr., b. 16 Oct. 1969.

RUSSELL SCOTT LIPSCOMB, b. 27 Dec. 1971.

JAMES LEE LIPSCOMB, b. 3 Dec. 1948; m. ca. 1974 Deborah Traylor, Div. ca. 1977; m. (2) 1977, Debora Bartlet.

9b CATHERINA ANNIE LIPSCOMB, m. Wm. M. Coffman.

SANDRA COFFMAN, b. ca. 1948

James Thomas Lipscomb, Sr. m. (2), 1935, Frances Hall.

9c FRANCIS FELIX LIPSCOMB, b. 13 Oct. 1936; m. Cora Lee Heath.

FRANCIS FELIX LIPSCOMB, Jr.

Francis Felix Lipscomb, Sr. m. (2) Judy Zeloris.

JAMES ARTHUR LIPSCOMB

JERRY LIPSCOMB

9d HAROLD THOMAS LIPSCOMB, b. 29 Jan. 1938; m. Judith Marie Garnett.

HAROLD THOMAS LIPSCOMB, Jr., b. 9 May 1960.

9e LINWOOD NELSON LIPSCOMB, b. 24 July 1939; m. Betty Joan Conner.

LINWOOD NELSON LIPSCOMB, Jr., b. 15 Dec. 1964.

V-10 AMANDA M. F. LIPSCOMB, b. 24 Sept.? 1897

V-11 ERNA C. LIPSCOMB, b. 29 July 1899.

V-12 ERNEST V. LIPSCOMB, son of Nelson A. and Martha (Farmer) Lipscomb, b. 24 Jan. 1907; m. (1) 1937, Emma Elizabeth Duncan (1906-1941), 1 son, -

V-12a ERNEST NORTON LIPSCOMB, b. 12 Oct. 1939; m. 10 June 1961, Ann Johnson Reynolds (b. 28 Dec. 1942)

RANDALL N. LIPSCOMB, b. 29 Apr. 1962

Ernest V. Lipscomb m. (2) 3 July 1943, Lucille William Hudgins (b. 1925) He died 14 Aug. 1976.

12b NELSON AUGUSTUS LIPSCOMB, b. 1 Apr. 1944; m. 26 June 1965, Gladys Charlene DeNoon (b. 1948).

NELSON ALAN LIPSCOMB, b. 9 Jan. 1966.

12c WAYNE DOUGLAS LIPSCOMB, b. 19 Feb. 1958; m. 5 June 1976, Linda Teresa Gregory (b. 1956)

36 AMBROSE LIPSCOMB V (Amelia Co.), possible son of the hypothetical Ambrose Lipscomb IV (See p.32)

36 . AMBROSE LIPSCOMB V(?), who could have been born ca. 1740, just could have been a son of the hypothetical Ambrose Lipscomb IV. One reason for trying to place all the Ambrose Lipscomb into the family of descendants of the first son, Ambrose Lipscomb II, is that his lands were separated from the other brothers' and sisters' lands, and his lands contained more acreage, - and because of the tendency, in families, to carry on down the name of the father. Then, too, in this case, there seems to be no other place for this Ambrose Lipscomb who went to Amelia County by 1760, perhaps at the time of his marriage, --- except, of course, that he might be placed in the families of either William or John, in either of the second or third generations, which, of course, could have been possible. It's a big quandary, and it is to be hoped that this "placement" can be corrected or confirmed by future research.

The first we know of him is that Joseph Nunnerlee of St. James Parish, Mecklenburg Co. deeded 104 acres, for £20, in 1760, in Amelia County, to Ambrose Lipscomb (Amelia Co. D.B.9 p.138). This deed was not recorded until 28 May, 1767, so, he may not have gone there until that time--? In Nottoway Parish.

The 1768, 69, 1770, 71 Tithe lists of Amelia Co. (VSA) list Ambrose Lipscomb with 3 to 4 slaves. Page 1 of the 1769 list shows an additional entry for Ambrose Lipscomb, but combined with the name of P.W. Claiborne of King William Co. and 12 slaves. This was quite probably the Philip Whitehead Claiborne, husband of Elizabeth Dandridge, -- who died in 1771, a few days after being elected to the House of Burgesses from King William Co.

Elizabeth Dandridge had a sister, Martha, who married Philip Aylett, and one of their children was Unity Aylett.

Could Unity Aylett have been the wife of Ambrose Lipscomb? This question arises, in consideration of the fact that her uncle (by marriage) might have been instrumental, or helpful, in his venturing into the new County.

At any rate, Ambrose Lipscomb had died fairly young, and by 25 Nov. 1779, litigation was ensuing regarding the settlement of his estate.

(Amelia Co. Order Book 14 p.373) Motion of Unity Lipscomb, (his widow) certifying her as administrator of his estate. And, Griffin Lewis was appointed guardian to Richard and Joanna Lipscomb orphans of Ambrose Lipscomb deceased. Daniel Wilkes and Eliza, his wife, and John Wilson and Unity, his wife, were also named, - Eliza and Unity being married daughters. Four men were assigned to appraise the estate.

(Ibid p. 376) Unity Lipscomb sued for the laying off and assignment of her dower in land and slaves and personal estate.

The appraisal of the estate was entered 18 Jan, 1780 (Amelia Co. Will B.2 p.356-7) showing a sizeable Inventory totaling £13,046-5-0. The value of the slaves accounted for a large proportion of this amount--7 slaves -- £6,750.

The 1782 Nottoway Parish Land tax showed Ambrose Lipscomb estate - 134 acres. The 1787 tax showed this 134 acres in the name of the son, Richard, who had no doubt come of age.

No record has been found as to the future of the widow, Unity Lipscomb, but it is presumed that she must have re-married.

It was, at first, thought that surely this Ambrose must have been a son of Benjamin Lipscomb, the last son of Ambrose Lipscomb II, named on his patent (see p.13), but thorough study would indicate that he was probably not, even though his age would be compatible, and it does seem logical. But, Benjamin Lipscomb probably went late to Amelia Co.-- his earliest record found, so far, is 1779 and 1781 on Nottoway Parish, Amelia Co. tithe lists (VSA), though his son, Uriah Lipscomb showed as early as 1769.

But, the main real record for Benjamin, in Amelia County was his will, dated 17 July 1778, and probated around 1783. In this will, there is no mention of a son, Ambrose, - though it was most probably written before the death of Ambrose. Nor, were any of Ambrose Lipscomb's children mentioned. And, it couldn't have been because Benjamin had already provided for him-- or was angry with him--- since six of Benjamin's eight legatees were "cut off" with "one shilling each".

So, there seems to be no more logical place to put Ambrose Lipscomb "of Amelia County", at least for the present.

Ambrose Lipscomb and his wife Unity (_____) Lipscomb, then, had three daughters and one son, ---

- 37 ELIZA LIPSCOMB, born (?) ca. 1760; married Daniel Wilkes (no further)
- 38 UNITY LIPSCOMB, born (?) ca. 1761; married John Wilson (no further)
- 39 RICHARD LIPSCOMB, born (?) ca. 1762; married, 1806, Polly Cobb; died 4 Dec. 1837 (See below)
- 40 JOANNA LIPSCOMB, born (?) ca. 1764; married, 1781, John Lewis (no further)

The naming of his only son - RICHARD - could, of course, indicate that Ambrose could have been a son of the Richard, first son of Ambrose II- about whom we know nothing. Or, of course, Ambrose could have named his son for this same Richard, who was his uncle.

39 RICHARD LIPSCOMB, son of Ambrose Lipscomb V (p.53)

39 RICHARD LIPSCOMB, son of Ambrose and Unity (_____) Lipscomb, was born ca. 1762, possibly in Amelia Co. He served in the Revolutionary war. He was taxed, Nottoway Co., Va. 1789-1803, next name to Uriah, son of Benjamin, 134 A.

In 1804, he left for Charlotte Co., Va., where he was taxed until 1838 when he died, 286 A. and later 340 a. on Sycamore Cr. 9 Oct. 1806 he married Mary (Polly) Cobb of Halifax Co., Va.

5 Dec. 1832, he applied for a pension, ae. 70. He died 4 Dec. 1838 and his obituary was published in the Richmond Times Dispatch, 25 Dec. 1838 as a Revolutionary War soldier.

His will, dated 11 July 1832, was probated 4 Mar. 1839 (Char. Co. W.B.8 p.125) asking his son, Robert K. to care for the farm and his mother. Mary E. and Ambrose were underage. The children were --

- 39-A ROBERT K. LIPSCOMB, ae. 44/1850 Census, Mecklenberg Co., his mother 60
- 39-B MARY E. LIPSCOMB, mar. Caine J. Gaines; 41/1860, Char. Co. her mother 71
- 39-C AMBROSE LIPSCOMB, no further data. #468/468 P.O. Talcott 5 children.

28 PHILIP LIPSCOMB I was born possibly around 1742. Some of his descendants consider that he was a son of Ambrose Lipscomb III, but trying to reconcile his chronological dates, seems to make it more possible that he would fit into the next generation, so it seems best to consider that he was possibly a son of Ambrose Lipscomb IV (if there was such a member of the family). (Please keep in mind that most of the placements of these generations are made on a purely assumed basis, sometimes using vague but logical reasons.)

He would surely have been born around 1742 (a little late for Ambrose III) and is thought to have married Mary Madison, presumably around 1765. So far, Madison family records have not revealed her exact identity.

There seem to be no special records in King William County involving this Philip Lipscomb, except probably the provision in the 5th of December will of John Lipscomb (probated May 1777) in which John asked that his son, Henry, may "be bound out to Mr. Philip Lipscomb Jr. until he arrives to the age of twenty one years.." (10W(2)183). There seems no explanation for the "Jr." but, Philip's son, Philip would not have been born until around 1766-70, so, would not have been of proper age for such an assignment. The copy of this will must have come down among family papers, or, could have been copied before the Court House fire, -- but oftentimes, in reading the script of those times, it is possible to mistake a "Sr." for "Jr." Was Mary kin to John's wife, Ann?

Philip Lipscomb I had died before 1780, evidenced by the fact that his widow, Mary is listed on the 1780 King William Specific Tax list, for 50 lbs. tobacco.

Mary Lipscomb was taxed on Land lists from 1782 through 1805 for 60 acres at 6/11. After 1798, her listing name was changed to Molly, no doubt to differentiate between her and a new listing for a Mary Lipscomb with 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

The name "Molly" is a bit confusing when we find, too, on the 1780 Specific Tax list Mar. 29 a Molly Lipscomb 2 bushels corn, and another Mary Lipscomb (Mar. 31 for 150 lbs. tobacco, but the listing we use above is for 4 April, Mary Lipscomb (wid^o of Phil^p). A puzzling entry in King William Court records in 1800. a deed from Francis Neale, legatee of John Hawes, dec'd, to Molly Lipscomb, guardian of the orphans of Thos. Mercer. This, of course, could have been any one of the Mary or Molly Lipscombs, and the identity of the others has not been ascertained.

However, the deeds (B.4 p. 333 and 4) from Mary Lipscomb to her (apparently grandchildren) James Fisher, two black mares, and to Elizabeth Fisher three head of cattle, 17 June 1805; witnessed by Daniel Powers, James W. Lipscomb, Thomas A. Lipscomb and Wm B. Lipscomb, - were surely from Philip's widow, Mary. And, we find from a recent correspondent that these Fisher children must have been the children of Jane, a daughter of Philip and Mary Lipscomb.

28 Feb. 1805 (B.4 p. 350) dates a receipt from Philip Lipscomb (II) to (his brother) John Lipscomb, and (his sister) Elizabeth Lipscomb for \$100.00 each, full compensation for their interest in the title "growing out of estate of their deceased father, Philip".... to be sold according to his last will by his executor. Thus, we have names of three more of the children of Philip and Mary Lipscomb.

It is evident that Mary Lipscomb probably died in 1805, since the land that

had been hers for her lifetime from her husband's estate, was sold by Edward Hill of King & Queen County, Executor of Philip's will (after all these years) to Thomas Hill for £100. The acreage in this deed (B.4 p.366) shows 65 acres. Perhaps it was re-surveyed and found to be more than the 60 acres on which Mary had paid tax. The location is indicated by the names of adjacent owners-- Lipscomb C (surely James C.), Thomas Hill, Pemberton Lipscomb est., and John Lipscomb,-- so, it was in the locality of the original Ambrose Lipscomb II patent.

A letter dated 6 June 1894 from "Miss S.A. Lipscomb, of 1342 Vermont Avenue, Washington City, D.C." to Austina Lipscomb is quoted in "The Williams of Upshot in Virginia" by The Very Reverend J. L. B. Williams, D.D., p.343 --

"My great-grandfather was Philip Lipscomb who married Miss Mary Madison, a near relative of the 4th President of the United States, James Madison. Philip Lipscomb's brothers and sisters (she must have meant sons and daughters) were Philip, Jr., then John, my grandfather who married Elizabeth Digges, Ambrose, Christopher, Jane and Elizabeth, called Betty."

So, we have the list of their children,---

- 42 PHILLIP LIPSCOMB II, b. ca. 1760-5; married Elizabeth Lipscomb, daughter of John Pemberton Lipscomb; died ca. 1829
(See next)
- 43 JOHN LIPSCOMB, born ca. 1765; married Elizabeth Digges, daughter of Wm. Degge and Jane (Corrie) Degge.; died after 1826.
(See p.61)
- 44 AMBROSE LIPSCOMB, it is impossible to determine which Ambrose this could be, with certainty. (See pp 451 and 510)
- 45 CHRISTOPHER LIPSCOMB, one source says that he died young.
- 46 JANE LIPSCOMB, date of birth unknown; evidently married ca. 1800, Samuel Fisher of Essex County; died-unknown.
(See p. 65)
- 47 ELIZABETH LIPSCOMB, No data, except the 1805 record above.

42 PHILIP LIPSCOMB II, son of Philip Lipscomb I (p.55)

42 PHILIP LIPSCOMB II would have been born around 1760-65, son of Philip Lipscomb I and his wife, Mary Madison. By 1791, he had married Elizabeth Lipscomb, daughter of John Pemberton Lipscomb. He died, it seems around 1829, since he shows on the 1829 Land tax list, but his widow is on the 1830 Census.

In 1791, he received 167 acres deeded to him by Samuel Lipscomb, brother of Elizabeth (1791 Tax Alterations). This 167 acres had been deeded to Samuel just the year before (Tax Alterations) by Ambrose Lipscomb, son of Jesse, and it is to be wondered if there is a close relationship there.

He paid tax on this 167 acres 1793 to 1800 when he deeded a very small acreage to Francis Neale; added 112½ acres, 1803, from John Pemberton Lipscomb's estate; and, in 1806, 7 acres from John (son of Nunn) Lipscomb which was no doubt adjacent; sold the 112½ acres, 1816, to James W. Dugar; added, 1825 42 acres from Thos. Hill. His land was usually described as being 3 miles East of Court House.