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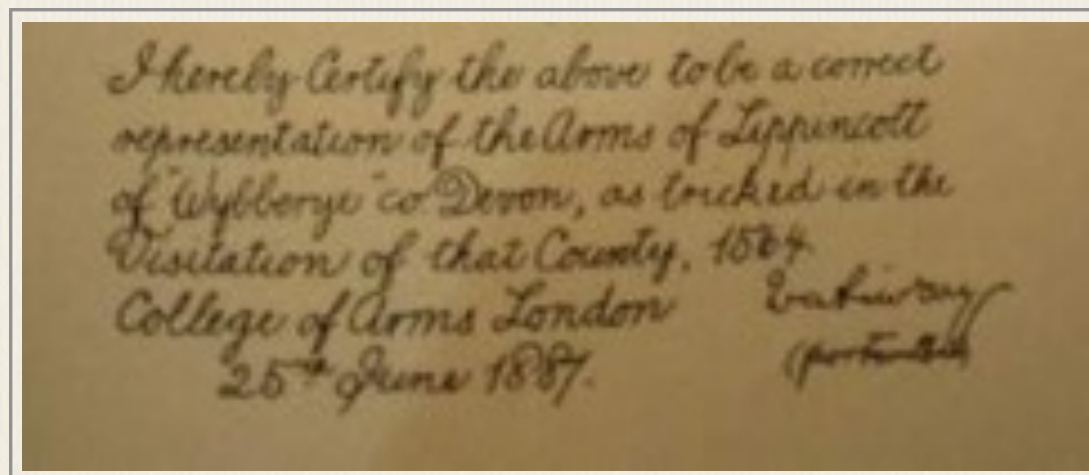
Lippincott



*The **Lippincott family** joins the Falkenburg family with the marriage of my great-grandfather Solomon Falkenburg to Ann Nancy Lippincott. This is another branch of the family with deep roots in Colonial America. Like many members of our colonial family, the Lippincotts were devoted members of the Society of Friends. Their religious beliefs impacted their lives and the history of our family.*

The Lippincott family joins the Falkenburg family with the marriage of my great grandfather Solomon Falkenburg to Ann Nancy Lippincott. The most comprehensive source detailing the Lippincott family is James Star Lippincott's biography: *The Lippincott's in England and America* [9.1]. According to the author, the surname Lippincott can be traced to the Domesday Book compiled in 1080. After the Norman invasion of England, William I (the Conqueror) made a survey of all lands to establish a basis for taxes to be collected by the royal treasury. The judgment of the domesday assessors was to be final, hence the name that conjured up an image of final judgement. Lippincott is believed to be derived from Lovecotte, the name of the family estate near Highampton Devonshire, England. This Saxon name suggests that an owner named Love was proprietor of this house (cotte) and its lands. Other spellings can be found in period historical documents including Loginggetot, de Lyvensescot and Lufkote. Again we see that spellings reflect the plasticity of the English language as scribes executed legal documents.

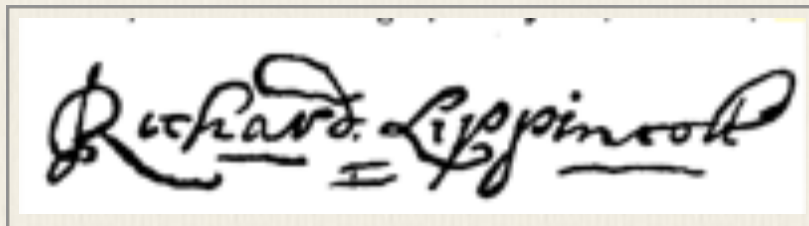
The historic rendering of the Lippincott arms depicted on the last page is engraved with the following description and signature. These are the arms granted in 1564 to the Lippincotts from Devon—the birthplace of Richard Lippincott who established the family in America.



Richard Lippincott

The family in America was founded by Richard Lippincott who was born about 1615. This young aristocrat left Devonshire, England sometime before 1640 and emigrated to the Massachusetts Bay Colony, where he joined the Puritan community in Dorchester. On 10 MAY 1640, Richard married Abigail Goody in Rox-

bury, a community only a few miles south of Boston. The first born child of Richard and Abigail named Remembrance was baptized on the 19th day of 7th month 1641 (OS). Our family line descends from this first son. Richard and Abigail moved from Dorchester to Boston in about 1644. Led by a strengthening conviction of personal faith, Richard had strayed from the teachings of the Puritan Church and was following the teaching of the newly emerging Society of Friends.

A rectangular box containing a handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Richard Lippincott". The signature is written in dark ink on a light background.

The signature of Richard Lippincott [9.2]

His disaffection came to a head in 1651 when the First Church of Boston excommunicated Richard. Disillusioned that the religious persecution in England had been replaced by an even more intolerance by the Puritans, Richard and his young family returned to Devonshire in England and established a home at Plymouth, near the Lippincott ancestral home. In England Richard and Abigail had another son whom they named Restore, the name chosen likely to commemorate the return to their homeland. Richard now bore witness to his faith and like other Friends, he endured persecution and suffering for his beliefs. He was imprisoned by the Mayor of Plymouth for making the statement *“Christ was the word of God and Scriptures, a declaration of the mind of God.”*

The Lippincotts of Shewsbury

In 1663 after release from a second incarceration for expressing his religious conviction, Richard decided to move his family back to New England, but this time he would settle in the Colony of Rhode Island, whose charter, granted religious freedom to the Quakers. In 1664 Richard Lippincott was one of several investors who secured land in New Jersey for the purpose of establishing a Quaker colony about twenty-five miles south (as the crow flies) of Manhattan Island, now controlled by the English. The area known to the native people as Navesink was located on the Shrewsbury River near the Atlantic coast. The terms of the patents provided "free liberty of conscience, without any molestation or disturbance whatsoever in their way of worship." This was the first land grant in New Jersey which provided protection of religious practice.

Richard Lippincott b.1610, Devonshire, England; m. 10 MAY 1640, Roxbury, Mass. Bay Colony d. 25 NOV 1683	+	Abigail Goody b. 1622, Northumberland, England, d. 2 AUG 1697
	↓	
Remembrance Lippincott b: 19 SEP 1641@ Dorchester, Suffolk, MA Bay Colony	+	Margaret Barber b: 1651 in Boston, Suffolk, MA Bay Co.
	↓	
Joseph Lippincott b: 28 MAR 1680	+	Elizabeth White b: 28 JAN 1679/80
	↓	
Joseph Lippincott b: 12 OCT 1712	+	Elizabeth Esther Andrews b: 30 AUG 1727
	↓	
Samuel Lippincott b: 29 JAN 1747/48	+	Deborah Arnold b: BEF 1762
	↓	
Joseph Lippincott b: 12 AUG 1784 d. 13 JAN 1867	+	Nancy Fox b. 17 MAR 1788; d. 9 AUG 1865
	↓	
Samuel A. Lippincott b. 11 OCT 1816, d: 14 AUG 1899 m. ABT 1836	+	Mary Elizabeth Cranmer b: 1 FEB 1816 d. 28 MAR 1893 Married: ABT 1836
	↓	
Ann Nancy (Annie) Lippincott) b. 1843	+	Solomon Lines Falkenburg

The descent of my family from Richard Lippincott of Devonshire, England to Annie Lippincott who married Solomon Lines Falkenburg

The family resided on Passequeneiqua Creek, a branch of the South Shrewsbury River. Quaker meetings were held in the Lippincott home before construction of the first meetinghouse began in 1672. Richard served as town overseer of Shrewsbury Township from 1669 to 1670. Richard died 25th da. of the 9th mo. (OS) 1683. His widow, Abigail died in 1697, leaving a considerable estate. [9.3]

Remembrance Lippincott was the eldest son of Richard and Abigail. Remembrance accompanied his parents when they settled in the new Quaker community of Shrewsbury, East New Jersey. He became a farmer and a large landowner in the community. As with his father, Remembrance served the Shrewsbury Community of Friends. He, no doubt, met George Fox, when his father Richard invited the founder of the Society of Friends to the Lippincott home in Shrewsbury. Remembrance and his brothers became involved in opposing the new ideas introduced by George Keith, a contemporary of George Fox. Keith had tried to reintroduce ideas from orthodox Christianity into the Quaker Community. Keith questioned whether devotion to the Inward Light among Friends caused a neglect for the historic Christ. With the help

Sons of our Quaker Sires

*Sons of our Quaker Sires,
And daughters of a worthy race of old,
Lest for a love of Christian Truth inspires
The whole record that you have behold.
Here shall ye find the Faith that must prevail
Mighty through god o'er every evil thing;
The Faith that scorned the scaffold and the jail,
Could e'en in dungeons hallelujahs sing.
A love of Liberty their souls possessed.
Nor sought they Freedom for themselves alone;
The Truth they bought heir hearts had truly blest,
And broad and deep their Charity had grown.
No servile sycophants to worthless kings,
No semi-Jewish ritualists were they,
But Christ's true light were their illumining,
And led their spirits by a better way,
The native of the Wilds whose lands they sought,
The swarthy Afric born across the main,
To those the law of Love and Truth they taught,
From there they struck the weight of Slavery's chain.
No fairer scene can History's page unfold,
No more Arcadian Age shall time display,
Than Jersey Annals in "our Age of Gold/"
Ere pure Astraea took her heavenward Way.
Sons of our Quaker Sire,
And Daughters of those worthy ones of old;
Enkindle, then, the pure and holy fires
That warmed your Father in Our "Ages of Gold."*
James S. Lippincott

Verse attributed to James Star Lippincott

of the Lippincott family, this departure from the tenets of the Society of Friends led to the disownment of Keith in 1695.

There is a curious note regarding a petition made by Remembrance Lippincott. *“In 1701 [Remembrance] was a petitioner to the king, asking that the government of East Jersey be taken under the crown, should the Proprietors of the province not appoint a suitable person as governor.”* East and West New Jersey were proprietary colonies created from grants of land in the form of a charter. These charters were used by the king to repay a debt to, or bestow a political favor upon an individual. Settlement of a proprietary colony was at the proprietors' expense. The proprietors could appoint all officials including governors, establish laws, issue decrees, command militia, and even establish churches. Proprietors had the opportunity to recoup their investment by collecting annual land fees from the settlers who had purchased land within these colonies. Shewsbury was in the colony of East New Jersey. At the time Richard Lippincott settled in Shewsbury, The Duke of York granted some land to Sir George Carteret and Lord John Berkeley. These proprietors provided liberal grants of land and freedom of religion. Governor Andrew Hamilton (1692-1698) had been able to form an effective partnership with the Quakers and hold anti-Quaker dissidents at bay. In the spring of 1697, the proprietors of the colony replaced Hamilton with Jeremiah Basse, an individual not supported by the Quakers. The Quaker-dominated assembly refused to accept him as legal governor. Unsuccessful in his attempts to run the colony, Basse stepped down and in 1702 the crown took over the administration of both East and West New Jersey. [9.3]

Remembrance and wife Margaret (Barber) Lippincott had twelve children, eight of whom lived to adulthood and married. Remembrance passed away on April 11, 1722/3. Son Joseph was born in Shrewsbury. He married Elizabeth White of Shrewsbury. Sometime before 1712 the family moved to Little Egg Harbor, NJ where son Joseph Jr. was born. This birth is documented in the Quaker records of the Monthly Meeting at Little Egg Harbor [9.4]

The Lippincotts of Little Egg Harbor

We know little about the move of our branch of the Lippincott family from Shrewsbury to Little Egg Harbor. Like Shrewsbury, Little Egg Harbor had an active Quaker community. The Quaker Monthly Meeting record shows: “9th da, 6th mo, 1744 Joseph Lippincott and Easter [sic] Andrews to marry, with consent of parents”. [9.5] The record of the Monthly Meeting at Little Egg Harbor lists the children of Joseph and Esther Lippincott: Samuel (b. 29th da, 11th mo, 1748; Peter, b. 4th da, 10th mo, 1751; Hannah, b. da., 8th mo, 1754; and Elizabeth, b. 27th da, 3rd mo, 1779.

The Joseph Lippincott family and the family Jacob Henry Falkenburg (Henry II) were contemporaries. Both Joseph Lippincott and Jacob Henry Falkenburg are listed as participants in the 1758 Yearly Meeting. [9.6] The Yearly Meeting brought Friends from local communities together to worship, discuss concerns and ask for God’s guidance regarding issues facing Friends in that region.

There were three more generations of Lippincotts before the birth of my great-grandmother Ann Nancy Lippincott. Samuel son of Joseph married Deborah Arnold. His son Joseph married Nancy Fox and their son Samuel Arnold were the parents of Ann Nancy Lippincott who married my great-grandfather Solomon Falkenburg.

Ann’s parents were Samuel Arnold Lippincott (b. 11 OCT 1816) and Mary Elizabeth Cranmer (b: 1 FEB 1816). There were two Samuel Arnold Lippincotts living in the area of Tuckerton at this time. Ann’s father was a carpenter, and is listed in the 1860 census as a house carpenter (as opposed to a ship’s carpenter). The second Samuel Arnold Lippincott was the son of Samuel’s brother John Norris Lippincott. The younger Samuel was a sea captain. Since Solomon Falkenburg was a young merchant mariner at the time, I imagine that Captain Samuel Lippincott may very well have introduced Solomon to his cousin Ann Nancy.

In 1864 Solomon Falkenburg and Ann Nancy Lippincott (both age 22) married. It is likely that Solomon and Ann lived in a small home built by Samuel on the corner of Samuel Lippincott’s Tuckerton lot on the New Gretna Road, west

of its intersection with Main Street. After their marriage Ann Nancy is referred to as Annie.

J. B. Lippincott

J. B. Lippincott & Co. was the American publishing enterprise founded by Joshua Ballinger Lippincott in 1849. Lippincott began his business publishing Bibles and prayer books but expanded into history, biography, fiction, and poetry, becoming one of the largest and best-known publishing houses in the world. Lippincott's offerings included the first textbook of nursing and became a leader in elementary and high school texts and references. His popular Lippincott's Monthly Magazine became a popular periodical with wide readership of serialized stories, shorts stories, poetry, and opinion.



Joshua Ballinger Lippincott's family tree links to ours through his grandfather Richard Lippincott who emigrated to the colonies from England. Descendants of Richard's son Remembrance are the direct ancestors of Ann Nancy (Lippincott) Falkenburg, while Joshua Lippincott descends from brother Restore Lippincott. In genealogical terms Joshua is the fifth cousin five times removed of Ann Nancy. A first cousin is the child of a sibling of your parent. The child of your grandfather's brother is your first cousin one times removed. The relationship between Ann Nancy and Joshua links at the Richard Lippincott b. 1613, her 5th great-grandfather. She is a direct descendant of Remembrance, son of Richard while Joshua descends from Restore, brother of Remembrance. We have many cousins. The children of our parents' siblings are our first cousins. In the table on the next page, Restore Lippincott is Ann Nancy's 4th great uncle. The descendants in line from Restore count from one up. Thus, James Lippincott b. 1687 is Ann Nancy's 1st cousin 5 times removed. Ann Nancy and Joshua are separated by one generation. The term used to describe this separation is 1 times removed. Thus, Joshua is Ann Nancy's 5th cousin one times removed. Since Ann Nancy is one of my

great-grandmothers, Restore Lippincott would be my 7th great uncle, and Joshua Ballinger Lippincott is my 5th cousin (this does not change) but now I am separated from him by four generations; he is my 5th cousin 4 times removed. James Lippincott is my 1st cousin 8 times removed.

5th great grandfather	Richard Lippincott b. 1613		
4th great grandfather	Remembrance Lippincott b. 1642	Restore Lippincott b. 1653	4th great uncle
3rd great grandfather	Joseph Lippincott b. 1680	James Lippincott b. 1687	1st cousin
2nd great grandfather	Joseph Lippincott b. 1712	Jonathon Lippincott b. 1719	2nd cousin
great grandfather	Samuel Lippincott b. 1748	Levi Lippincott b. 1749	3rd cousin
grand father	Joseph Lippincott b. 1784	Jacob Willis Lippincott b. 1783	4th cousin
father	Samuel Lippincott b. 1816	Joshua Ballinger Lippincott b.1813	5th cousin
	Ann Nancy Lippincott b. 1842		

Ancestor chart relating Ann Nancy Lippincott to Joshua Ballinger Lippincott

Chapter 8: References

- [9.1] Lippincott, James S., *The Lippincotts in England and America*, Edited from the Genealogical Papers of the Late James S. Lippincott, (Philadelphia, 1909).
- [9.2] Sinnott, Mary Elizabeth, *Annals of the Sinnott, Rogers, Coffin, Corlies, Reeves, Bodine and Allied Families*, Printed for private circulation by J.B. Lippincott, Philadelphia, 1905.
- [9.3] Shrewsbury Quakers: <https://www.shrewsburyquakers.org/article/early-history>
- [9.4] Meldrum, Charlotte, *Early Church Records of Burlington County New Jersey*, Heritage Books (2007), p. 209.
- [9.5] Meldrum, p. 220.
- [9.6] Meldrum, p.223.