

to one William Armiger. A son was born to this couple in 1753, but he died the following year.*

I infer that Elizabeth Armiger died prior to 1757, leaving no children, and that her brother John also died before his father. The father, John Plowright, thus having neither children nor grandchildren to leave his little property to, must needs choose between his widowed son-in-law Armiger and his nephew William Scripps. He died in 1757, and, as his will shows, divided the property between the said William Scripps and his grand-nephew and nieces, William Scripps's children. This would seem, therefore, to have been "the estate," which provoked the murderous assault, if, indeed, such were committed. It seems inconceivable, however, for Armiger ranked as a gentleman, and the property was of too trifling value to incite any ordinary person to such an outrage. Besides this, friendly relations seem at a later date to have subsisted between the parties, for not only was the property ultimately sold to Armiger, but the alleged victim of the assault named his eldest son after his alleged assailant. The younger William would be about eight years old at the time of the assault. His mother, Susannah Scripps, died the following year at the age of 32, the

*Genealogical table of the Plowright family:

