

# Chapter 24

## Tracing Abigail Mallory's Ancestors

### *Introduction*

On the Ancestry.com website, I not only have my family tree, but I also have my DNA profile. Software on this website regularly scans the family trees of all of my DNA matches to see if we share common ancestors. When the software finds one of my DNA matches who is descended from the same person or persons as I am, it creates a “Shared Ancestor Hint”. As of early March 2016, I had 95 “Shared Ancestor Hints” on this site:

#### DNA MATCHES



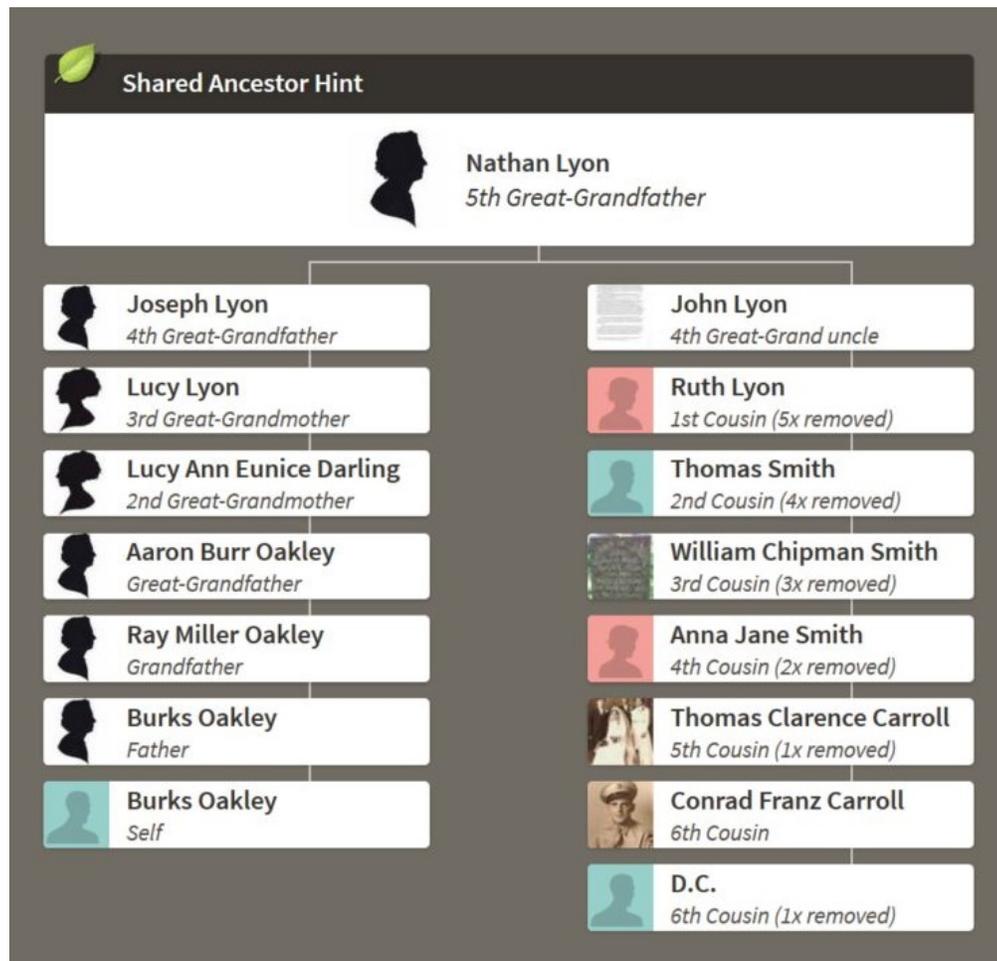
95 Shared Ancestor Hints

★ Starred matches

280 4th cousins or closer

[VIEW ALL DNA MATCHES](#)

During the last week of February 2016, I received a new “Shared Ancestor Hint” with a man whose username is **D.C.** This “Shared Ancestor Hint” showed that we both are descended from my 5<sup>th</sup>-great grandfather, Nathan Lyon (1703-1757).



In the chart above, one can trace my lineage, as well as **D.C.**'s lineage, back to our common ancestor, Nathan Lyon. My lineage includes Lucy Ann Eunice Darling, who married Amzi Oakey. The astute reader of my numerous narratives about the "Quincy Oakley" family will immediately remember that our **Lyon** family ancestors go back to the three **Lyon** brothers who witnessed the beheading of King Charles I (as retold recently in the book *A MOST REMARKABLE FAMILY: A history of the Lyon family from 1066 to 2014*, written by Michael Hewitt<sup>1</sup>). And of course, everyone should remember that the ancestral home of the **Lyon** family in Scotland was a castle in Glamys, and our **Lyon** ancestors included Sir John Lyon, 6<sup>th</sup> Lord of Glamys, and his wife, Lady Janet Lyon, Baroness of Glamys. For review, please refer back to *Our Lyon Family Ancestry*.<sup>2</sup>

But I digress... I was surprised that this "Shared Ancestor Hint" didn't include Nathan Lyon's wife, Abigail Mallory. When I examined **D.C.**'s family tree, I found that he had very different dates for Abigail Mallory's birth and death than I had in

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.amazon.com/Most-Remarkable-Family-History-Lyon/dp/1496977866>

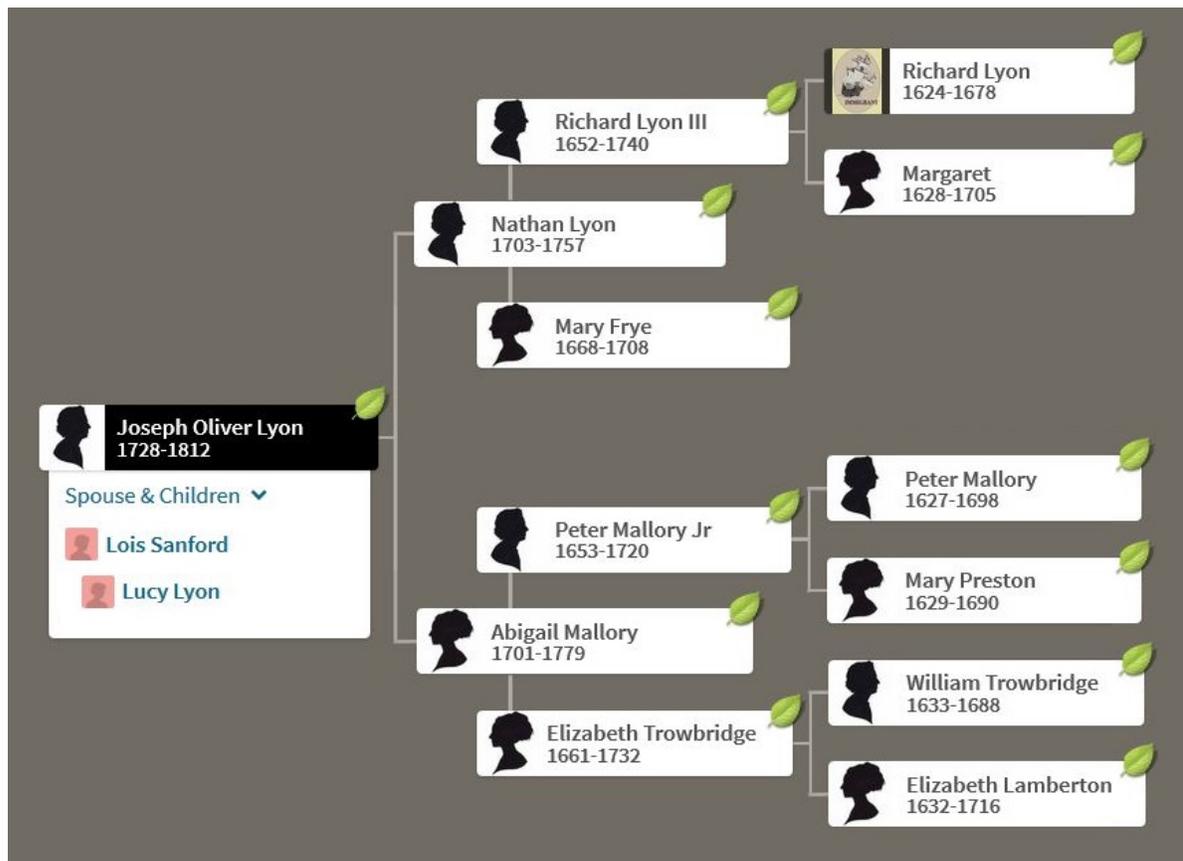
<sup>2</sup> [https://dl.dropboxusercontent.com/u/4632783/OurLyonFamilyAncestry\\_22Oct15.pdf](https://dl.dropboxusercontent.com/u/4632783/OurLyonFamilyAncestry_22Oct15.pdf)

my family tree, which would explain why the software on the Ancestry.com website didn't catch that we also both were descended from Abigail Mallory.

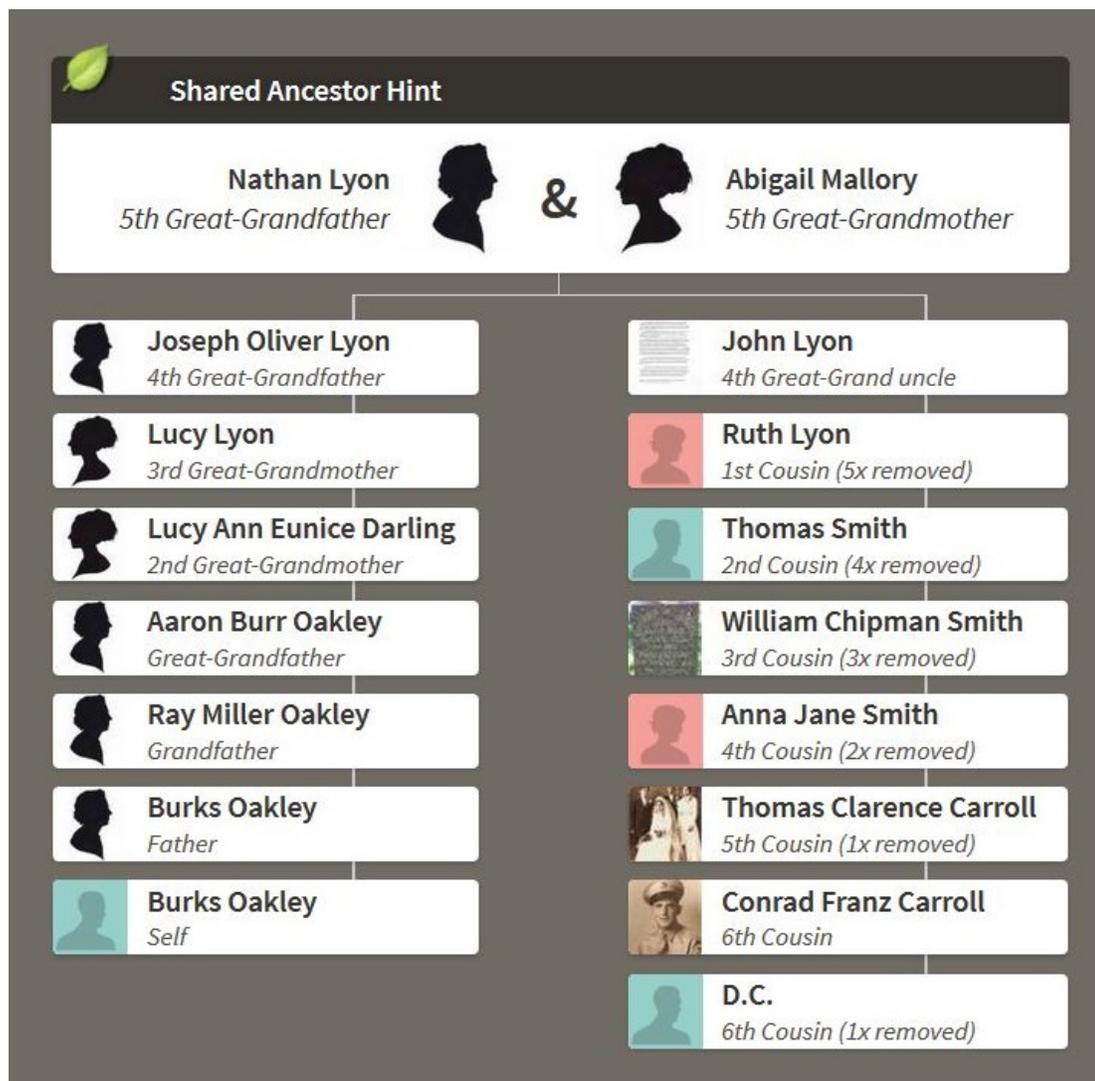
### ***Abigail Mallory and her Ancestors***

I searched the Ancestry.com website for additional information about Abigail Mallory, and I concluded that I had the wrong dates for her birth and death (which actually appear to be 1701-1779). As a result of this research into Abigail Mallory, I discovered that her parents were Peter Mallory Jr. and Elizabeth Trowbridge, her paternal grandparents were Peter Mallory and Mary Preston, and her maternal grandparents were William Trowbridge and Elizabeth Lamerton.

I added these six individuals to my family tree on the Ancestry.com website. The following diagram shows the pedigree for Lucy Lyon's father, Joseph Oliver Lyon (1728-1812):



Correcting the dates for the birth and death of Abigail Mallory changed the “Shared Ancestor Hint” with **D.C.**, so that it included both Nathan Lyon and his wife, Abigail Mallory:



Adding Peter Mallory and Mary Preston (Abigail Mallory’s paternal grandparents) to my family tree led to two new “Shared Ancestor Hints”. The first was with a man having the username of **J.C.**, and the second was with his daughter, who has the username of **stacie\_proctor13**:



### Shared Ancestor Hint

**Peter Mallory**  
7th Great-Grandfather



&



**Mary Preston**  
7th Great-Grandmother

-  **Peter Mallory**  
6th Great-Grandfather
-  **Abigail Mallory**  
5th Great-Grandmother
-  **Joseph Oliver Lyon**  
4th Great-Grandfather
-  **Lucy Lyon**  
3rd Great-Grandmother
-  **Lucy Ann Eunice Darling**  
2nd Great-Grandmother
-  **Aaron Burr Oakley**  
Great-Grandfather
-  **Ray Miller Oakley**  
Grandfather
-  **Burks Oakley**  
Father
-  **Burks Oakley**  
Self

-  **William Mallory**  
6th Great-Grand uncle
-  **Peter Mallory**  
1st Cousin (7x removed)
-  **Peter Mallory**  
2nd Cousin (6x removed)
-  **Minerva Mallory**  
3rd Cousin (5x removed)
-  **James Anson Lamphere**  
4th Cousin (4x removed)
-  **Helen Maude Lamphere**  
5th Cousin (3x removed)
-  **Private**  
6th Cousin (2x removed)
-  **J.C.**  
7th Cousin (1x removed)



### Shared Ancestor Hint

**Peter Mallory**  
7th Great-Grandfather



&



**Mary Preston**  
7th Great-Grandmother

-  **Peter Mallory**  
6th Great-Grandfather
-  **Abigail Mallory**  
5th Great-Grandmother
-  **Joseph Oliver Lyon**  
4th Great-Grandfather
-  **Lucy Lyon**  
3rd Great-Grandmother
-  **Lucy Ann Eunice Darling**  
2nd Great-Grandmother
-  **Aaron Burr Oakley**  
Great-Grandfather
-  **Ray Miller Oakley**  
Grandfather
-  **Burks Oakley**  
Father
-  **Burks Oakley**  
Self

-  **William Mallory**  
6th Great-Grand uncle
-  **Peter Mallory**  
1st Cousin (7x removed)
-  **Peter Mallory**  
2nd Cousin (6x removed)
-  **Minerva Mallory**  
3rd Cousin (5x removed)
-  **James Anson Lamphere**  
4th Cousin (4x removed)
-  **Helen Maude Lamphere**  
5th Cousin (3x removed)
-  **Private**  
6th Cousin (2x removed)
-  **Private**  
7th Cousin (1x removed)
-  **stacie\_proctor13**  
8th Cousin

This really is amazing to see that I have a DNA match with a woman who is my 8<sup>th</sup> cousin! We both are descended from the same 7<sup>th</sup>-great grandparents, Peter Mallory (1627-1698) and Mary Preston (1629-1690). And this is yet another example where the genetics (my DNA matches) support the genealogical record.

Peter Mallory, one of the common ancestors that I share with *J.C.* and his daughter **stacie\_proctor13**, was born in 1627 in Shelton, Bedfordshire, England. He immigrated to America, settling in Fairfield County, Connecticut, where he died on 30 August 1698. Peter Mallory is mentioned in the three-volume book series *History and Genealogy of the Families of Old Fairfield*, compiled and edited by Donald Lines Jacobus for the Eunice Dennie Burr Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Fairfield, Connecticut, 1930-1932.

Reviewing this book series led me to Peter Mallory's wife, Mary Preston. And like everything else in genealogy, reading about the Preston family took me back to William Preston (1590-1649), who was Mary Preston's father:

**Preston, William.**

His ancestry as stated in Cothren's *Hist. of Ancient Woodbury* (vol. 1, p. 663) is absurdly impossible.

His will mentions land at Giggleswick, co. York, inherited by elder bro. and himself from his father. The late James Shepard, of New Britain, Conn., obtained a record to the effect that William, son of Adam and Isabel (Braithwhet) Preston, was bapt. at Giggleswick, 23 Jan. 1590/1, but we do not know how authentic the record is.

He settled in Chesham, co. Bucks, where he m. (1) 11 Oct. 1613, Elizabeth Sale, bapt. 8 June 1590, bur. 22 Feb. 1633/4. Shortly before coming to New England, he m. (2) Mary, perhaps dau. of Robert Seabrook, and in his will refers to the monetary assistance of his wife in bringing himself and his children to this country. She was born abt. 1601, and d. after 1680, having m. (2) Thomas Kimberly, with whom she rem. from New Haven to Stratford.

His son Edward, ae. 13, came in Mar. 1634/5 in the *Christian*, with the Stiles family, Thomas Bassett [of Fairfield], and others. William, ae. 44, Mary [his wife], ae. 34, and Elizabeth, 11, Sarah, 8, Mary, 6, and John, 3, came in the *Truelove*, Sept. 1635.

The family settled in New Haven, where William d. in 1647. In 1657, Winthrop wrote of Goody Kimberly, G. Preston's daughter. This was two years before Thomas Kimberly's first wife died, and Goodwife Preston became his second wife. Winthrop's note seems to imply that she had a daughter already married to a son of Kimberly's. The only Kimberly to whom this could apply was Abraham, son of Thomas, who had a child born in New Haven in 1656. This Abraham was survived by a widow Hannah, but whether she was the same wife whom he had in 1657 cannot be asserted. William and Mary Preston were m. by 1635, and their eldest child could have been a daughter who m. Abraham Kimberly.

Children [by first wife], rec. Chesham:

William, bapt. 5 Oct. 1614, bur. 4 June 1633.

John, b. [say 1617], bur. 18 Nov. 1623.

Edward, bapt. 14 Nov. 1619, d. in 1699; m. Margaret Hurst, of Boston, who (unless he m. again) was the wife who d. 28 Dec. 1690.

Daniel, bapt. 3 Mar. 1621, d. at Dorchester, Mass., 10 Nov. 1707; m. Mary ———.

Elizabeth, bapt. 18 Jan. 1623, d. 29 Aug. 1693 ae. 68 (g. s., New Haven); m. Joseph Alsop.

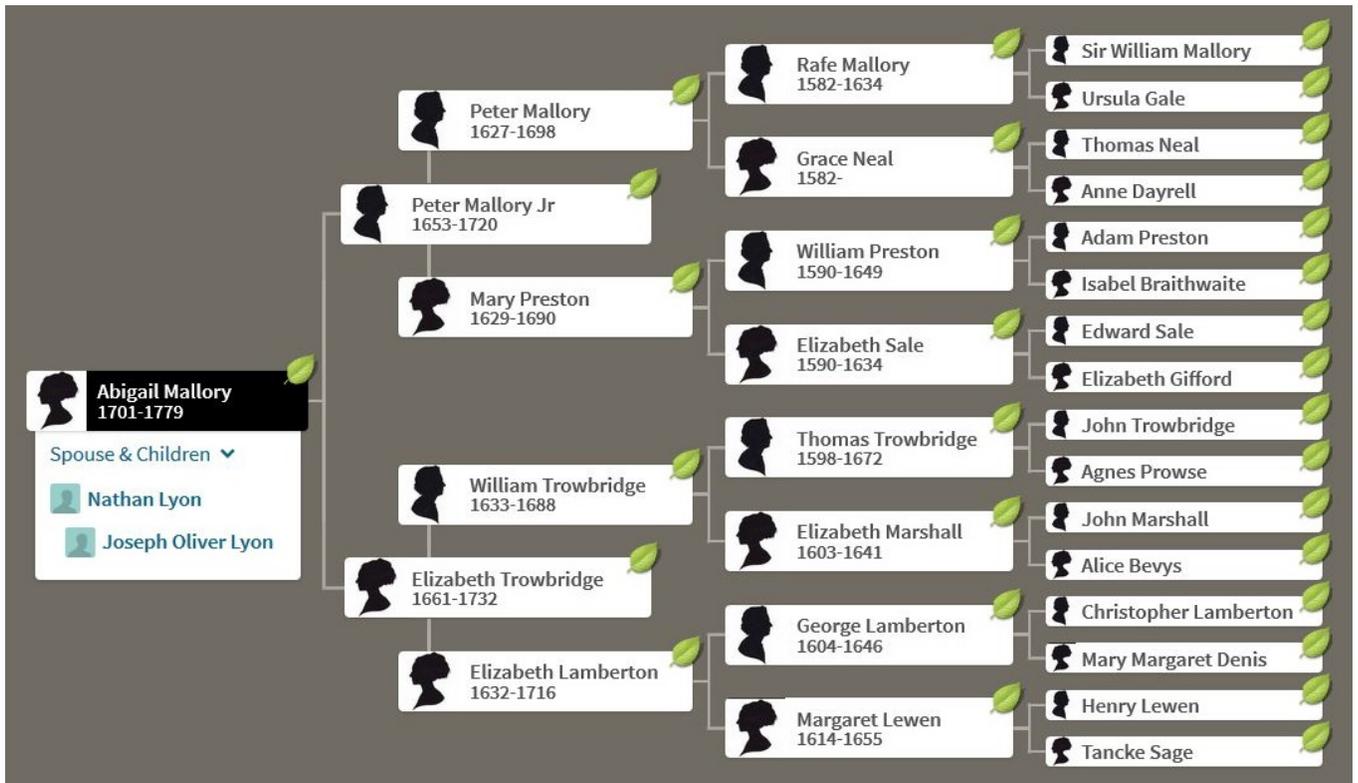
Sarah, bapt. 18 July 1626; m. William Meeker.

Mary, bapt. 13 Dec. 1629; prob. m. Peter Mallory.

John, bapt. 4 Mar. 1632; lived in Massachusetts,

It really is amazing to find yet another branch of our family mentioned in the *Old Fairfield* book!

To make a long story short (or somewhat shorter), I was able to find a number of additional ancestors of Abigail Mallory on the Ancestry.com website, going back all the way to her sixteen great-great grandparents (and beyond):

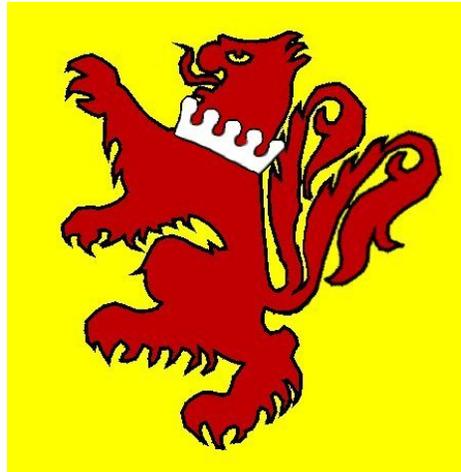


One person in this pedigree stands out, and that is Sir William Mallory (1525-1603) – the person appearing in the upper-right corner of the pedigree shown above. Sir William Mallory was one of Abigail Mallory’s great-great grandfathers. [More about Sir William Mallory to follow ...]

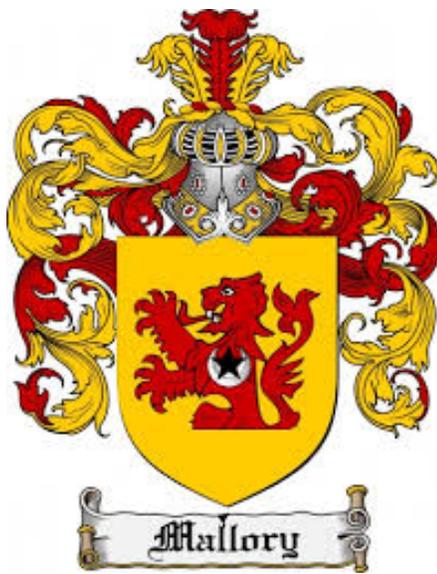
## The Mallory Coat of Arms

An early version of the Mallory Coat of Arms was “a lion gules with a forked tail collared with a crown argent.” [In heraldry, gules (/ˈɡjuːlz/) is the tincture with the color red, and belongs to the class of dark tinctures called “colours”. In engraving, it is sometimes depicted as a region of vertical lines or else marked with *gu.* as an abbreviation. In addition, argent is the tincture of silver, and belongs to the class of light tinctures, called “metals”. It is very frequently depicted as white and usually considered interchangeable with it. In engravings and line drawings, regions to be tintured argent are either left blank or indicated with the abbreviation *ar.* in them. The name derives from Latin *argentum*, which derives from the Greek *ἄργυρος*, translated as silver or white metal.]

An early version of the Mallory Coat of Arms:



Several more modern Coat of Arms for the Mallory family:



***Sir William Mallory, Sheriff of Yorkshire, MP, High Steward of Ripon***

### **Brief Overview<sup>3</sup>**

Sir William Mallory served as the High Sheriff of Yorkshire, a Member of Parliament, High Steward of Ripon, and was also a “Knight”. He was born about 1525 in Studley, Yorkshire, England, and he died on 22 March 1603 in Ripon, North Yorkshire, England.

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.geni.com/people/Sir-William-Mallory/6000000006110855029>

## High Sheriff of Yorkshire<sup>4</sup>

The Sheriff is the oldest secular office under the Crown; the purpose of the Sheriff being to represent the monarch at a local level, historically in the shires. The title originated not long after the invasion of the Kingdom of England in 1066. A list of the sheriffs from the Norman Conquest onwards (including Sir William Mallory) can be found on the Wikipedia site.

The office of High Sheriff was a powerful position in earlier times, especially in the case of Yorkshire, which covers a very large area. The sheriffs were responsible for the maintenance of law and order and various other roles.

## High Steward of Ripon<sup>5</sup>

Ripon, 'a town within the liberty of the archbishopric' of York, was governed during the Elizabethan period by a 'wakeman' and his assistants. The archbishop's officer in the borough held the title of High Steward of Ripon. Sir William Mallory held that post starting around 1570.



## Sir William Mallory<sup>6</sup>

A full biography of Sir William Mallory appears in *The History of Parliament: the House of Commons 1558-1603*, ed. P.W. Hasler, 1981.

### *Family and Education*

William Mallory was the second son and heir of Sir William Mallory of Hutton Park and Studley. His mother was Jane, daughter of Sir John Norton of Norton. Sir William married Ursula, daughter of George Gale of York. They had at least five sons, including John, and four daughters. He was knighted by 1560.

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<sup>4</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/High\\_Sheriff\\_of\\_Yorkshire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/High_Sheriff_of_Yorkshire)

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1558-1603/constituencies/ripon>

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1558-1603/member/mallory-sir-william-1603>

## *Offices Held*

Justice of the Peace, Yorks (N. Riding) from 1559, (W. Riding) from 1561, (E. Riding) from 1583; member, Council in the north from 1582; Sheriff, Yorks 1592-3; Deputy Lieutenant Yorks (N. Riding) by 1596; High Steward, Ripon from c.1570; Member, High Commission, Province of York 1599.

## *Biography*

William Mallory, who was related to Cardinal Allen through the Conyers family, had a recusant mother, wife, sister and brother. His heir was suspected of sheltering priests, and another son and two daughters became outright Catholics. Two other sons, however, became Anglican dignitaries: one archdeacon of Richmond and dean of Chester, another an ecclesiastical lawyer in Durham. Mallory himself was ostentatiously loyal. In 1560, he was one of the English captains 'as best served' under Lord Grey in Scotland, and was evidently knighted during the campaign. At the time of the northern rebellion, he was one of the first to inform the Earl of Sussex, lord president of the north, of the 'bruits' in Yorkshire, and also warned him to take heed for his own person. Mallory and 'diverse other honest gentlemen' suddenly left their houses. As they would not have done this without great cause, their action served as a warning of impending trouble to those who were already on their guard. In 1569, when Queen Mary was moved from Bolton Castle to Tutbury, it was suggested that she might stop at Mallory's house, one mile from Ripon. In 1570, Sussex recommended Mallory for the office of high steward because he had 'truly served the Queen, from the first suspicion of the rebellion', but it is not clear when he was actually appointed. Mallory's relative, Sir William Ingleby, was also recommended for reward, because together, Sussex informed the Queen, they had delivered him more intelligence than any other, and they were honest and loyal. If she rewarded them, they would be comforted, she would be truly served, and it would stop them from further suit.

The 3rd Earl of Huntingdon, the next president of the council in the north, wrote to Walsingham in 1577 that Mallory was one of the four 'most fit' persons to be added to the council. His name was included in the commission of 1582. As knight of the shire for Yorkshire, he would have been on the subsidy committee 24 February 1585. He also took charge of the bill for the better observing of the Sabbath day (27 November 1584), and was named to a conference with the Lords 15 February 1585 concerning fraudulent conveyances.

It was thought in 1581 that Sir William Mallory and Sir Robert Stapleton, would be able, 'by their tenants, kinsfolk and friends', to furnish 200 horses, and in 1588 Huntingdon declared Mallory 'a very fit man' to lead 100 horses, 'being himself well furnished with horse and geldings'.

In 1593, Mallory had a quarrel with Sir Edward Yorke, a matter which seems to have been connected with the murder of one of Mallory's sons by one of Yorke's servants. The parties evidently appealed to the Earl of Essex, whom Mallory went to see at Richmond. Yorke therefore wrote to Essex craving that he might not 'utterly be beggared', which was all Mallory's 'bloody and greedy mind doth thirst after'. The quarrel seems to have dragged on, since Mallory was summoned by the Privy Council in February 1596, upon which occasion the 'unkindness and difference' between him, his sons and Sir Edward Yorke were ended, to the satisfaction of all parties. The Privy Council was anxious that Mallory, a gentleman 'of good reputation and calling' should not suffer on account of their having sent for him. They therefore thought good to inform the council in the north and the archbishop of York that 'the cause of his sending for up grew upon no evil opinion had of him in any sort'.

Mallory supported Sir Thomas Posthumous Hoby and Sir John Stanhope in the contested county election of 1597. In 1599, he was reported to be one of those on the council in the north who had become 'aged and weak and cannot conveniently attend any service'. In spite of this, he wrote to Cecil in August 1599 to offer his services to the Queen because it was reported in the north that foreign forces were to be employed against her. Again, in 1601, upon hearing of the 'conspiracies and wicked treasons intended against the sacred person of our most gracious Queen', he wrote to Cecil to offer his life and all he possessed. He expressed his willingness to repair to the court either privately or 'with such company as you, from her Highness, shall direct me'. Mallory was not, in fact, too aged or ill to make the journey from Yorkshire to Westminster, and he went to court in the summer of 1600, apparently hoping to obtain some reward for his past services. In January 1601 he wrote to Cecil of the 'gracious speeches' the Queen had made him at that time. But she was then so heavily charged with the cost of defence 'as she must for a time restrain her bountiful hand from rewarding her servants, giving me this comfort, that she would not be forgetful of the duty and service she had always found in me'. Mallory wished to know 'how her Majesty's disposition resteth at this time'. So far as is known he received no reward. In October 1602, Mallory again wrote to Cecil, this time to complain of Sir Stephen Proctor, who had brought a case against him in the Star Chamber, charging him with negligence in enforcing the religious laws, and with corruption in connection with the musters. Mallory denied the charges and asked for satisfaction against Proctor. This was not 'for pride', but because he had been a

justice of the peace for 44 years, was 'her Majesty's sworn servant', and had been on the council in the north for 20 years, 'in all which time my loyalty and service have been known'. He therefore desired justice in order to be 'enabled to serve her Majesty the better'. But the days of his service were already numbered, and he was buried on 22 March 1603. His will, which is at York, was dated 15 June 1586. His wife, Ursula, and his son and heir, John, were the executors. He provided for his family but does not appear to have possessed extensive lands.

### ***Concluding Remarks***

All this started with a "Shared Ancestor Hint" that didn't include Abigail Mallory, since I had the dates of her birth and death incorrect in my family tree on the Ancestry.com website. In searching for the correct information, I added her parents, grandparents, great-grandparents, and great-great-grandparents to my family tree. That led to several additional "Shared Ancestor Hints" AND it took me back to my 9<sup>th</sup>-great grandfather, Sir William Mallory (1525-1603), Sheriff of Yorkshire, Member of Parliament, High Steward of Ripon, and Knight. Priceless!

While no portraits of Sir William Mallory exist, this drawing depicts Sir John Hotham, who was the Sheriff of Yorkshire in the years 1634–35.

