

Sixteenth Generation

Sir John Mallory of Studley and Hutton

(William¹⁷, John¹⁸, William¹⁹) was born ca 1473 in Studley Hutton, Yorkshire, England, died March 23, 1527 in Conyers, Yorkshire. Married four times: 1. Margaret Thwaites 2. Margery Hastings (also known as Margaret and Marjorie) 3. Elizabeth Reade. 4. Anne York (who survived him by a number of years).

Margaret Thwaites (Edmund¹⁷, Henry¹⁸, John¹⁹, Thomas²⁰) born 1474 in Lound Inthewould, Yorkshire, England, died before 1500 in Studley, Yorkshire. They had the following child:

1. **Sir William²¹ Mallory.**
2. Peter

Sir John Norton (Sir John¹⁷, Sir Richard¹⁸, Sir Richard¹⁹) born ca 1460 in Norton Conyers, North Yorkshire, England, died August 27, 1520 in Wath upon Dearne, South Yorkshire, England. Sir John served as the High Sheriff of York, 1507-1508, and again in 1514. He was knighted for his service. He was appointed the executor of Sir Ranulf Pigot's estate. Sir Ranulf was a cousin through his mother's family.

He married **Margaret Warde** (Sir Roger¹⁷, Sir John¹⁸, John¹⁹, Sir Simon, II²⁰, Capt. Simon, IV²¹, John²², Sir Simon de la Ward III²³, Sir William, II²⁴, Sir Simon²⁵, Sir Lord William²⁶, Simon²⁷, Osbert Fitzgeorge²⁸, George²⁹, Capt Richard³⁰, John³¹) born ca 1459 in Givendale, Yorkshire, England, died September 3, 1520 in Wath, North Yorkshire.

They had the following children:

1. Sir John, III (1474-1557) married twice
2. Margaret (1480-1590) married Sir Roger Lasceles
3. Henry (b ca 1478)
4. Anne (1492-1540) married Christopher Wandesford
5. **Johanna "Jane"** married Sir William Mallory

Thomas Philip Llewellyn (birth date unknown).

He married **Margaret** (Thomas Lewis John ap¹⁷ Gwilym_) birth date unknown. Thomas and Margaret had the following child:

1. **Nest¹⁸.**

Lawrence Towneley (Henry¹⁷, Lawrence¹⁸, John¹⁹, Sir Richard²⁰, John²¹, Sir Richard²², John de la Legh²³, Gilbert²⁴, Michael²⁵) born ca 1510 in Barnside, Lancashire, England, died 1566 in Colne, Lancashire, England.

He married **Helen Hesketh** (Thomas¹⁷, Robert¹⁸, Thomas¹⁹, Sir Thomas²⁰, Nicholas²¹, Thomas²², Sir William²³, John²⁴, Thomas²⁵, William²⁶, William²⁷, William²⁸, Richard²⁹, Richard³⁰) born ca 1514 in Coln, Lincshire, England, died 1566 in Colne.

They had the following:

1. **Lawrence¹⁸ Towneley.**
2. Margaret (1525-1555)

Sir Richard Windebank (John¹⁷) born 1488 in Middle Wallop, Hampshire, England, died December 10, 1556 in Berkshire, England. He married **Dame Margaret verch Griffith** born 1534 in London, died December 10, 1558 in Lincolnshire. had the following child:

1. **Sir Thomas¹⁸ Windebank**

Sir Edward Dymoke (Sir Robert¹⁷, Sir Thomas¹⁸, Sir Phillip¹⁹, Sir Thomas²⁰, Sir John²¹, Sir John²², Sir Henry²³, Nicholas de Dimmoch²⁴) was born in Scrivelsby, Lincolnshire, England 1508, died September 18, 1566 in Scrivelsby, Lincolnshire, England.

Dymoke is the name of an English family holding the office of king's champion. The functions of the champion were to ride into Westminster Hall at the coronation banquet, and challenge all comers to impugn the King's title (see Champion).

Sir Edward was the hereditary Champion of England, and Sheriff of Lincolnshire and officiated as champion at the coronations of Edward VI, Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth. He is descended from Edward I, through Thomas of Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, and the Princess Joan d'Acres.

The first Dymoke of Scrivelsby, Sir John, established his right to act as champion of England at the coronation of Richard II on the ground that the office was attached to the manor of Scrivelsby. Sir Edward Dymoke carried out his hereditary duty at the coronations of Edward VI, Mary and Elizabeth. He sued out a pardon in Oct 1553 as Sir Edward Dymoke of Scrivelsby alias the 'King's champion'.

Dymoke's status had earlier been put to a more than symbolic test. It was during his first shrievalty of Lincolnshire that there took place the rising of 1536. The rebels came to Scrivelsby on 3 Oct and forced the sheriff to assume the leadership of their host; moreover, until the banner of the Five Wounds was prepared one belonging to the Dymoke family was used. It was while Dymoke was nominally at the head of the insurgents that the chancellor of Lincoln was murdered at Horncastle, but a week later he and three of his kinsmen joined the royal forces under the Duke of Suffolk at Stamford. Many of those examined after the rising claimed that the gentry, and in particular the sheriff, might have (as one of them put it) 'stayed the rebels with a white rod', but whatever was thought of his conduct he suffered no punishment or disgrace.

Dymoke's brief tenure of the treasurership of Boulogne lasted from the autumn of 1546 until the following spring.

His appointment was mentioned by Sir Phillip Draycott in a letter of 4 Sep 1546, on 30 Sep his precursor Sir Hugh Paulet spoke of expecting him by 1 Nov, and the Privy Council began sending him instructions in Oct; his successor, Sir Richard Cotton, was appointed on 17 Mar 1547. It is not clear why Dymoke was appointed to the office, the only one of its kind which he was to hold, or why he relinquished it so speedily. If he went to Boulogne he must have returned before the coronation on 20 Feb. Both the lustre of this occasion and his recent knighthood may help to account for his election in the following autumn as senior knight of the shire in the first Parliament of the reign. He was, in any case, well qualified by birth, fortune and experience, while his marriage linked him with the governing group in the county which was headed by Edward, 9th Lord Clinton, who married his sister-in-law, and included his fellow-knight Sir William Skipwith.

Dymoke was to be re-elected to two Marian Parliaments when he sat with another kinsman-by-marriage, Sir Robert Tyrwhitt, but there is no indication of the part which he played in the House or of his attitude towards the religious changes in which he became involved there. He was to remain in favour and employment under Elizabeth, and his appointment to a commission to impose the Acts of Supremacy and Uniformity shows that he must have conformed to this further settlement. In 1564, however, he was described as 'indifferent' and his eldest son, Robert, as a 'hinderer': Robert became an open recusant and died in prison for his religion in 1580.

Dymoke made his will on 8 Jun 1566. Provided he accepted certain conditions, Robert was to be executor; if he refused them, his place was to be taken by his mother. Sir Edward Saunders, a man of Catholic sympathies, was overseer. Lord Clinton and Lord Willoughby of Parham received bequests: Willoughby's mother, Elizabeth Tailboys, was Dymoke's sister-in-law and the two men had shared in a lease of Tailboys land in 1555. Clinton wrote to Sir William Cecil on 30 Sep 1567, a fortnight after his kinsman's death, to announce the event, which he described as a great loss to the country and to his friends. He gave details of the will and asked Cecil to be good to Robert, who had married Clinton's daughter Bridget, when he came to sue for his livery, and trusted that Robert would soon reform himself in those things which both his father and father-in-law disliked. He also commended Robert's son, another Edward, to Cecil. Robert had licence to enter on his father's lands on 5 Jul Dymoke's widow married Robert Carr of Sleaford, Lincolnshire.

Sir Edward married **Anne Talbois** (Sir George¹⁷, Sir Robert¹⁸, William¹⁹, Sir Walter²⁰, Sir Walter²¹, Sir Henry²², William²³, Lucas²⁴, Robert²⁵, Robert²⁶, Eudo²⁷) born in Kyme, Lincolnshire, England 1493, died June 7, 1566 in Scrivelsby.

Sir Edward and Anne had the following children:

1. **Robert¹⁵ Dymoke.**
3. Margaret Dymoke.
4. Charles Dymoke.
5. Elizabeth Dymoke.

6. Dorothy Dymoke.
7. Bridget Dymoke.
8. Susan Dymoke.
9. Frances (I) Dymoke.
10. Sarah Dymoke.
11. Edward Dymoke.
12. Margery Dymoke.
13. **Lady Frances Dymoke** was born 1550.

Sir Edward Dymoke died September 16, 1566. His body was interred September, 1566.

William Thornton, IV (William Thornton III¹⁷, Robert Thornton¹⁸, William Thornton Jr.¹⁹, Thomas Thornton²⁰, William Thornton²¹) died in 1600.

He married **Barbara Westley**. They had the following child:

1. **William¹⁶ Thornton.**

Humphrey Stafford (Richard¹⁷, John de Stafford¹⁸, John¹⁹, John²⁰, Rodger²¹, Richard²², Rodger²³, Richard²⁴, Richard²⁵) born 1520 died before 1548. He married **Ann**. They had the following children:

1. Roland
2. Anthony
3. Dorothy
4. **Humphrey**

Edward Eyre (Roger¹⁷, Thomas¹⁸, Roger¹⁹, Sir Robert²⁰, Sir Nicholas²¹, Nicholas²², Robert²³, Robert²⁴, William²⁵) born 1487 Holm Hall near Chesterfield Co. Derby, died July 3, 1558. He married **Elizabeth Resesby** (Ralph¹⁷, Ralph¹⁸, Sir Thomas¹⁹, Sir Thomas²⁰, Sir Thomas²¹, Ralph²², Sir Adam²³) and had the following child:

1. **Lucy Ann**
2. Anthony (d 1575)

Francis Savage (Christopher¹⁷, Christopher¹⁸, John IV¹⁹, John III²⁰, Sir John II²¹, John I²², Robert²³) was born 1528 in Upton, Gloucestershire, England, died August 19, 1557 in Elmley Castle, Worcestershire, England.

'A younger branch of the Savage family of Cheshire was established by Francis Savage's grandfather at Elmley, where in 1544 his father, an esquire of the body, bought the castle and manor jointly with (Sir) William Herbert I, who in the same year relinquished his claim. With this property Francis Savage inherited Chipping Campden and five other Gloucestershire manors which descended from his grandfather as kinsman of Thomas Savage, archbishop of York; to these he was to add ex-monastic land in the same county, which he and George Wall acquired from Herbert in 1548, and the manor of Tysoe in Warwickshire, bought some five years later from Edward Aglionby

Savage's election, while he was still young and untried, looks like the work of his father-in-law William Sheldon,

himself knight of the shire in the previous Parliament, with perhaps the aid of Herbert, by then Earl of Pembroke and president of the council in the marches, and even of the Duke of Northumberland, whose son the Earl of Warwick counted Aglionby, also a Member of this Parliament, among his servants. Although Savage was to sue out a pardon at Mary's accession, neither he nor Sheldon can have been seriously compromised by the events which preceded it, for in 1554 he joined Sheldon on the Worcestershire bench. In the following year he bought his father-in-law's office of receiver in the augmentations for eight midland counties, including Warwickshire and Worcestershire.

Savage was 'sick in body' when he made his will on 17 Aug. 1557 and he died two days later. In fulfilment of his father's will he left annuities to his five brothers, including one who was a London apprentice. To his two infant sons he bequeathed 100 marks each and to his two daughters 200 marks. He left his lease of the manor of Hardwick, Worcestershire, to his mother for life, with remainder to his brother Thomas, and his wife Anne was similarly to enjoy the house at Elmley and one-third of the manor of Aston Subedge, Gloucestershire. He included in the will a list of all his tenants with the value of their holdings. He named his wife and his father-in-law executors and directed them to pay £300 for the dissolved chantry in Elmley for his son William. The will was proved on 4 July 1558.

Francis Savage married **Ann Sheldon** (William¹⁷, Ralph¹⁸, Lord John¹⁹) born ABT 1532 in Beoley, Worcestershire, England, died October 25, 1619 in Broadway, Worcestershire.

They had the following children:

1. William (1554 - 7 Aug 1616) born in Elmley Castle, Worcester, England, died in Worcester, England
2. Anthony (b 1555) born in Elmley Castle, Worcester, England
3. Walter (b. 1558) born in Elmley Castle, Worcester, England
4. John (b. c. 1560) born in Elmley Castle, Worcester, England
5. **Anthony Daston Savage** (b. c. 1580) born in Elmley

Thomas Pendleton (Henry¹⁷, Thomas¹⁸) born 1521 in Manchester, Lancashire, England, died April 1534 in Manchester. He married twice. With **Marjerie Newton** born 1504, died 1534, he had the following children:

1. **Rev. Dr. Edward**
2. Grace (b c 1545)
3. Margery (b c 1547)
4. Francis (b c 1549)
5. Henry
6. William

Robert Goodenow (Ambrose¹⁷) born 1499 in England, died in Wiltshire. He married **Mary**, born 1500 in Wiltshire, England. They had the following child:

1. **John**

John Hall (Thomas¹⁶, William¹⁷, Nicholas¹⁸, Thomas IV¹⁹, Thomas²⁰, Thomas²¹, William²², Reginald²³, Thomas²⁴, Roger²⁵, Warin²⁶) was born c 1510 in Bradford-on-Avon, Wiltshire England, died before 1575. He married **Elizabeth Mervyn** born 1510 in Fonthill Gifford, England, died 1575 in Bradford-on-Avon.

Of the various families of this name mentioned in the "Visitations of Wilts," Somerset, and others, among the most prominent was that of Sir John Marvin, of Fonthill Abbey, Wiltshire, grandson of Richard Marvyn, who died in the 17th year of the reign of Henry VI. The Marvin family held the fine estate of Fonthill Abbey, in the parish of Hindon, for more than two centuries. The ancestors of Reinold Marvin were all "Yeomen," owning the lands they occupied or inherited. Many derived incomes from the tenants who held under them, but none of them appear to have used armorial device but intermarried with "armorial families."

John Mervyn was of Pertwood and Fonthill Abbey, he married Joan, daughter of Lord Hungerford. William Fletcher, owner of Pertwood Manor, in right of his wife Joan, daughter of John Brother of Pertwood, died early in the 16th century, leaving as his heirs Agnes, wife of John Maton, and Margaret, wife of John Ingram. Margaret married, as a second husband, William Mervyn and her share of the manor passed to her son John Mervyn. The moiety belonging to Agnes Maton subsequently passed to George Ludlow, who sold it in 1553 to John Mervyn, thus possessing the both portions of the property.

Thomas acquired his father's estates and he is said to be the builder of a small Chantry Chapel twelve and a half feet in width and sixteen in length at the southeast angle of the Nave. It was previously thought William Hall, who married Elizabeth Tropenell, of Chalfield, was the builder of the Chantry Chapel, also called, "The Kingston Aisle" or sometimes referred to as "The Dukes House." It was renamed Kingston Aisle after eventually passing from the Hall family to the Dukes of Kingston.

The Dukes of Kingston acquired the property after the estates devolved onto Rachel Baynton in 1708. She was from the neighboring Little Chalfield Manor. Rachel married soon after her inheritance the 1st Duke of Kingston, William Pierrepont. Unfortunately, the marriage was short-lived when William died of smallpox leaving Rachel a widow with two small children. Her descendant, Evelyn Pierrepont eventually succeeded as the 2nd Duke of Kingston and his daughter, Frances, married into the Medows family who were eventually ennobled as Earl Manvers. After Evelyn died leaving no male heirs, the Hall and Pierrepont fortunes fell to Frances's son and the future Earl Manvers. In consequence the name changed to the "Kingston Aisle," but has since reverted to being called, "The Hall."

John and Elizabeth had the following children:

1. **John**, son and heir;
2. Thomas, second son;
3. Robert, third son;
4. Dorothy;

5. Anne; and
6. Jane.

Anthony Rogers (Anthony¹⁷, William¹⁸, Thomas¹⁹)
died 1583 married **Anne Wroughton** (Sir John¹⁷, Sir William¹⁸, Sir William¹⁹, Sir Christopher²⁰, John²¹, John²²)
born 1582 in Kent. They had the following child:

1. **Dorothy**

Robert Waterhouse (John¹⁷, Robert¹⁸, Richard, Jr.⁹, Richard²⁰, John Halifax²¹, Richard²², Sir Gilbert²³, Gilbert²⁴, Walter De-leumesin²⁵, Henry²⁶, Robert²⁷, Guiscard²⁸, GuismondII²⁹) born c 1507 in Elland, Yorkshire, England, died August 16, 1578 in Halifax, Yorkshire, England. He married **Sibil Savili** born c 1511 in Halifax, died February 28, 1558 in Halifax. They had the following children:

1. Gregory (1535-1589)
2. **Richard**