

Fourteenth Generation

Sir William Mallory of Studley and Hutton

(Sir William⁵⁴, Sir John¹⁶, William¹⁷, John¹⁸, William¹⁹) was born 1530.

Sir William Mallory succeeded to the titles of Studley and Hutton when his elder brother Christopher Mallory died 23 March 1553/54. In 1569 the Catholic Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland in the North of England rose up against the Protestant Queen Elizabeth. Sir William was on the side of the Queen, giving reports and advice to the Earl of Sussex. In 1570 he was appointed high steward of Ripon, an office he held for life.

In 1585 Sir William was a member of parliament for Yorkshire and was a high sheriff of the county in 1592. He zealously suppressed Catholics and aggressively advanced the Protestant Reformation. In 1575 the Commissioners at York for Ecclesiastical Causes asked him to pull down the golden tabernacle at Ripon, Brest Lowe, and to use the materials in repairing the chancel.

He married three times. He married **Joan Constable**. She was the daughter of Sir John Constable and Margaret de Umfreville. He married **Jane Conyers** 1514. He married **Ursula Gale** 1546.

Sir William Mallory had the following child:

1. **Reverend Thomas¹³ Mallory** was born abt. 1566.

Sir William Mallory died 1603. They buried him at Ripon 22 March (will dated 15 June 1586, recorded 5 April 1603).

Rev. Richard Vaughn (birth date unknown) had the following child:

1. **Elizabeth¹³ Vaughn**.

Lewis Ricketts (ap Richard)

(Richard¹⁵ Lewis_) birth date unknown, married **Catherine Richard (Morgan)** (Watkin¹⁵ Morgan_) birth date unknown.

They had the following child:

1. **John Lewis¹³ Pricket**.

Lewis died May 4, 1616. Catherine died September 29, 1615 in St Telio's.

Lawrence Towneley (Lawrence¹⁵, Lawrence¹⁶, Henry¹⁷, Lawrence¹⁸, John¹⁹_) birth date unknown, married **Jennet Halstead** (John¹⁵_) birth date unknown.

They had the following children:

1. **Elizabeth¹³ Towneley** was born 1599.
2. Margaret Towneley was born 1599.
3. Alice Towneley was born 1603.
4. Ellen Towneley was born 1605.
5. Anne Towneley was born 1608.
6. Lawrence Towneley was born 1611.
7. Mary Towneley was born May 15, 1614.

Lawrence died February 12, 1654 in Colne, Lancashire, England. Janet's body was interred August 12, 1623 in Burnley, Lancashire, England.

Lt. Col. Robert Read (Andrew¹⁵ Reade_) was born in Linkenholt Manor, Hampshire, England 1575. Robert was the Secretary of the Colony and acting governor of Virginia, 1638-1639.

He married **Mildred Windebank** in St. Martin, Westminster, London, England, July 31, 1600.

Mildred Windebank (Sir Thomas¹⁵, Sir Richard Windebank¹⁶_) was born in England 1590.

They had the following children:

1. Andrew¹³ Read. Mentioned in the House of Lords Calendar as "Andrew Reade, D.D. of Lurgersahl, Wilts.
2. William Read.
3. Robert Read. Secretary to his uncle Sir Francis Windebank. In March 1641, he was in Paris, having probably fled abroad with Windebank to escape prosecution by Parliament which was then bringing to account agents of Charles the First's misgovernment. He was living in 1669.
4. Dr. Thomas Read was born in Linkenhot, England 1606. Dr. died 1669. Admitted scholar of New College, Oxford, December 10, 1624; Fellow January 15, 1626; L.L.D. 1638; Principal of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, 1643. In 1642 he volunteered in the King's army and saw some service; but on the decline of the Royal cause, went to France and became a Catholic priest. In 1659 he published in Paris a work in defense of Catholicism. He returned to England at the Restoration and died in 1669.
5. **Lt. Col. George Reade** was born October 25, 1608.

Lt. Col. Robert Read died 1626 in Lickenholt, Hampshire, England. Mildred died 1656 in Virginia.

Capt. Nicholas Martiau was born in Il de Rhe France 1591. A French Huguenot and military engineer, he came to Virginia in 1620 as the representative of the Earl of Huntington.

From Colonial Yorktown

by Clyde F. Trudell, Chatham Press pages 37-43

When a Frenchman changes his nationality, that's news, and it was certainly good news to the Colony when the French military engineer, Captain Nicolas Martiau, after becoming naturalized by special proclamation of King James I, came out in 1620 to build forts in Virginia. A list of the "Living and Dead in Virginia" dated February 16, 1623, list "Cap. Nich Marteau" as being among the living at "Elizabeth Cittie." Like so many seventeenth century names, Martiau was subject to a variety of spellings. His patent of 1630 refers to him as "Martian" and another record alludes to him as Marcian. But because he signed himself as "Martiau" and was so addressed in his correspondence from his patron, the Earl of Huntington, we shall confine ourselves to that spelling. "Captain Nick" was unrivalled in energy and application, and his feats of military prowess led him through operations of defense, offense and romance.

In the former pursuits he directed the construction of the great log palisade between the headwaters of College and Queen Creeks and built the fort at York. He took the initiative in the offensive against his neighbor, Sir John Harvey, when that gentleman was guilty of misconducting the affairs of the Royal Governor's office. A year after arriving in the Colony, Captain Martiau became a member of the House of Burgess at Jamestown and remained closely associated with the body for many years.

In 1642 he married Jane Berkeley, widow of young Leftenant Edward Berkeley who had been killed in the Indian massacre of 1622. Berkeley, a man of great industry, established the first iron works in America and would, no doubt, have made a real name for himself had not the Indians cut him down along with all of his iron-workers in a surprise attack. In marrying Jane, Martiau established himself and his family as the first ancestors in America of another eminent military engineer, George Washington. Good-wife Jane had a daughter, Jane, whom Martiau raised as one of his own.

The depredations of the Indians, climaxed by the 1622 uprising, had caused such concern among the first settlers that a series of forts and outposts were planned, and the first "western" frontier was established by a line crossing the Tidewater Peninsula from Jamestown to the Charles (York) river along which it was proposed to erect a wall of logs. The construction of this log palisade and the protective forts was entrusted to Martiau, and the site on the Charles selected of a fort was called York.

The fort at York occupied a point on the river at the mouth of the Wormley Creek, named for the first settler in that section, Colonel Christopher Wormley, and lies about two miles down the river from the present site of Yorktown. The safety of the fort caused a settlement to spring up around it, and in 1633 York was selected as a receiving port. A store was built for receiving and shipping purposes, and to serve

the inhabitants both of York and the settlement at Kiskiack.

So sturdily did Martiau build York for that it was still in active use more than forty years later when it was described as "the most considerablest fortress in the country." During the Indian uprisings along the Rappahannock in 1676 the terror-stricken county folk of Gloucester fled across the river for refuge in the fort at York. They were dismayed to find that they could be afforded scant protection there, however, for to prevent the fort's stores of arms and ammunition falling into the hands of Nathaniael Bacon, who was also on the warpath, Governor Berkeley had taken them with him in his flight to the Eastern shore.

Having engaged so actively in the defense against the Indians, it is reasonable to assume that Captain Martiau was eager to begin reaping some of the benefits to be derived from his own defensive works. He was also active in the legislative affairs of the Colony, as Representative in the House of Burgess from both Kiskiack and the Isle of Kent in the Chesapeake, and he probably had a hand in framing the Court Order of October 8, 1630.

Captain Martiau was among the first settlers to qualify for land under this Act, following Captain Robert Felgate, John Utie, and John West into the wilderness of Kiskiack. For "Adventure of hisselfe, his wife and tenn persons to Chiskiake...and for the transportation at his own costs and charges of fourteene persons into this Colony," Governor Francis Wyatt granted Martiau patent to sixteen hundred acres on May 20, 1635, to be "augmented and doubled when he or his assigns shall have sufficiently peopled and planted the same." This land included the present site of Yorktown and lay between the holdings of Sir John Harvey who held patent to the land from directly east of Martiau to York at the mouth of Wormley Creek and the estate of Richard Townsend west of what is now Yorktown Creek.

Because of the tyrannical rule of neighbor Sir John Harvey during his term as Governor, Martiau strongly opposed him. Opposition, while general throughout the Colony, centered at York and Kiskiack, both being Burgess districts separately represented in the Jamestown Assembly. It was daring of Captain Nick but typical of the man's spirit of fearless independence. If the campaign against Harvey had proven unsuccessful there is no doubt that Martiau would have lost favor with his patron in England, the Earl of Huntington, and his fortunes in Virginia would have come to a very definite ending. But Martiau was again fortunate. Governor Harvey was finally arrested by the colonists themselves and sent back to England.

The Harvey affair was one of the first manifestations of the strange new force of uncontrollable power at work in the minds of the first settlers. They tingled with unaccustomed impulses of freedom in this wild, new land; and for the first time, the united strength of the English yeomen seemed adequate to their imaginings. It was this unity of effort, while preserving the rights of the individual that furthered their every activity.

In 1633 every fortieth man between the James and the York was directed to repair to the plantation of Dr. John Pott to be employed in building the houses of "Middle Plantation,"

that tiny budding settlement that was to blossom out into the City of Williamsburg and the Colonial Capital of Virginia. The men of York and Kiskiack can well be depended upon to have entered into the construction of Middle Plantation with the same energy and spirit with which they greeted each new enterprise.

The Legislature had divided Virginia into eight shires or counties in 1634, and Kiskiack and York had been included in Charles County which extended from beyond the Charles River to the center of the peninsula where it met James City County which, in its turn, included the land south to beyond the James River. Middle Plantation lay along the boundary dividing these two counties. In 1642 the name for both the river and county of Charles was changed to York, in honor of the Duke of York who became James II, and the future site of Williamsburg founded itself half in York county. The records of James City County were destroyed during the Civil War, but those of York County were preserved; and through their preservation, invaluable documentary research material for reference in the John D. Rockefeller restoration of the City of Williamsburg was provided.

Martiau was the most important of all the many Huguenots who increased in the early population of the Colony, most of whom had been imported in order that the English settlers might "benefit by the frenchmen's skill and instructinge of others in the Arte of plantinge and settinge of Vines and in the ministry of making Wyne."

Captain Nick scorned such puerile pursuits. He led expeditions against the Indians, continued to study and improve the colony's fortifications, brought many new immigrants to Virginia at his own expense, became a successful planter, was ever an active vigilant protector of the people's rights in his legislative capacity in the Assembly and became the First Citizen of the land that alter was chosen for the site of Yorktown.

In fact, he might be called one of the Three Musketeers of seventeenth century American history; the other two being Captain John Smith of Jamestown and that other professional soldier, Captain Myles Standish of Plymouth. What a team these three would have made!

Besides his stepdaughter, Jane, Martiau had four children of his own. His son, Nicholas Jr., died before reaching maturity. One daughter, Sarah, married Captain William Fuller, the Governor of Maryland. Another daughter, Mary, married Colonel John Scasbrook, a leader in the Bacon Rebellion. The third daughter, Elizabeth, married Colonel George Reade who in 1637 was Secretary of the Colony and in 1638 was acting Governor. It is through Elizabeth and George Reade that Washington traces his ancestry to Martiau, for the Reade daughter, Mildred, married Augustine Warner II; the Warner's daughter, Mildred, married Lawrence Washington; the Washington's son, Augustine, married Marry Ball who was the mother of George Washington. Captain Nicholas Martiau thus became the great-great-great-grandfather of the First President.

Belated recognition was given the memory of Captain Nick in 1931 when a monument was dedicated in Yorktown to his everlasting glory. The dedication address was delivered by General John J. Pershing. The monument was designed by

the eminent Philadelphia architect, Paul Cret, and consists of an eleven-foot shaft of Vermont granite bearing a bronze tablet which this inscription under the Granit Cross of the Huguenots:



SITE OF THE HOME OF NICHOLAS MARTIAU THE ADVENTURER HUGUENOT HE WAS BORN IN FRANCE 1591 CAME TO VIRGINIA 1620 AND DIED AT YORKTOWN 1657. HE WAS A CAPTAIN IN THE INDIAN UPRISING A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF BURGESS JUSTICE OF THE COURT OF YORK IN 1635 A LEADER IN THE THRUSTING OUT OF GOVERNOR HARVEY WHICH WAS THE FIRST OPPOSITION IN THE BRITISH COLONIAL POLICY. THE ORIGINAL PATENTEE FOR YORKTOWN AND THROUGH THE MARRIAGE OF HIS DAUGHTER ELIZABETH TO COL. GEORGE READE HE BECAME THE EARLIEST AMERICAN ANCESTOR OF BOTH GEN. GEORGE WASHINGTON AND GOVERNOR THOMAS NELSON

As Yorktown was not established until 1691, it was a neat chronological trick for Captain Nick to have died there in 1657, but perhaps this is "straining at gnats."

A fact that does invite notice in passing, however, is that the monument marking the "site" of Martiau's home is on Lot No. 16 of Ballard Street. When Martiau's grandson, Benjamin Read, sold part of the old Martiau Plantation in 1691 to the Crown as the site for Yorktown he retained Lot

No. 5 of Buckner Street. Is it not likely that he thus retained the old homestead? AN incident supporting this supposition was the finding on Lot No. 5 of the tombstone of Martiau's daughter, Elizabeth, and her husband, Colonel George Read. These stones were dug up when Buckner Street was regraded and were removed to Grace Episcopal Churchyard.

In 1936 a new water line was laid down along Buckner Street and the necessary trenching revealed eighteen ancient burials on Lot No. 5. None of the graves were identified and as the water lines, like the U.S. mail, "must go through" the remains were unceremoniously moved to the opposite side of the street.



NICOLAS MARTIAU AND 16 OF HIS FAMILY MEMBERS WERE REINTERRED FROM THE FAMILY BURIAL SITE ON BUCKNER STREET TO THIS SITE IN 1936. THIS MARKER IS DEDICATED TO NICOLAS MARTIAU, 1591 - 1657, UPON WHOSE LAND THE TOWN OF YORKE WAS FOUNDED IN 1691. HE WAS THE EARLIEST AMERICAN ANCESTOR OF GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON AND GOVERNOR THOMAS NELSON. DEDICATED MAY 22, 1993

The burial place of Captain Nicolas Martiau has never been located. Is it not possible that he would have been buried, as was the custom of the time, in his own burial ground upon his own land? Perhaps among those unmarked graves on Buckner Street in Yorktown, rudely disturbed from his original interment, uneasily lies Captain Nick, the first American ancestor of that immortal personage, General George Washington.

Support might be added to the selection of Lot No. 16 as the Martiau home site if the custom had been to place the family burial plots behind the house, but in the majority of cases, the burying grounds were placed in front of the house. As the highest elevation was usually selected for the plantation house, and the site of the Read graves has already been established, it is possible that the Martiau monument should have been placed west rather than east of Buckner Street.

Elizabeth, daughter of Captain Nicolas Martiau, inherited her father's plantation and on her death it passed to her son, Benjamin Read. Captain Nick had lived to see the tobacco culture, started from most unpretentious beginnings, become the major industry of the Colony.

In 1662 a law was passed ordering that four towns be built to serve as ports of entry and shipping, one on the York, one on the Rappahannock, one on the Potomac, and the other on the Eastern Shore; but nothing tangible came of this legislation. In 1680 a still more extensive program of town building was ordered that selected eighteen sites throughout Tidewater and included the Read Plantation in York County, but again there was no active response because the law did not provide funds to purchase land and none of the planters owning the selected sites took the initiative in building at their own expense.

Finally, in 1691, an Act for Ports provided for the purchase of tracts of land in certain specified places along the Tidewater waterways for the building of ports and towns through which all imports and exports were required to pass and included "...that for the better securing of all tobaccos, goods, wares and merchandises, which shall be brought to and landed at the ports...the surveyor of each county lay out and survey fifty acres of land...for the ports, wharves, erecting warehouses or any other houses..." The place specified in the Act "for Yorke County, was to be upon Mr. Benjamin Reade's land beginning at the lower side of Smith's Creeks, and so running downward by the river towards the fferey."

Capt. Nicholas Martiau and Jane Berkley had the following children:

1. Nicholas Jr.¹³ Martiau. Nicholas Died Young.
2. Mary Martiau. She married John Scarsbrook
3. Sarah Martiau. She married Capt. William Fuller
4. **Elizabeth Martiau** was born in England before 1620.

Nicholas Martiau died 1657 in York County, Virginia.

Will of Nicholas Martiau, March 1656

In the name of God Amen. I Nicholas Martiau, of the County and Parish of York gent. being very sick and weak in body but sound and perfect memorie blessed be god Doe make ordained constitute and appoint my last Will & Testament in manner and forme followeing Revoaking annulling & disclaiming all & all manner of former & other Will or Wills written or noncupative all codicils legacies & bequeths whatsoever by me att any time before the ensealing of this my last will made signed & sealed or otherwise by word of mouth or made & delivered; And appoint this only t stand & be my last Will and Testament, as followeth: ffirst I bequeth my Soule unto the hand of God my maker hoping & assuredly believing that when this life shall end I shall through the merits of Jesuus Christ my Redeemer to injoy everlasting Rest and happiness. Andy my body to the Earth from whence it came to be decently buried.

Item for that Estate which almighty God hath been pleased to lend me in this world I hereby bequeth & dispose thereof in manner and forme following: Item I give and bequeth to my Eldest Daughter Elizabeth wife of George Read Esq & the heires of her body begotten or to be begotten foever all that my Divydent of land scituate lying and being in the sd. Parish and county of York (Except as hereunder excepted) with all houses and appurtenances. Item I give and

bequeth to my daughter, Mary Scarsbrook, wife of John Scarsbrook soe much of my sd. Divydent of Land in York Parrish as is scituate and lying beyond the Swamp (vitz) on the Southward side of the Swamp called commonly Broccas Swamp upon part of which the said John is now seated to be held by the sd. Mary and her heirs lawfully begotten & to be begotten forever with appurtenances. Item I give and bequeth to my Daughter Elizabeth Read & her heries forever my old mare wth. her whole increase male and female to her and her heires Except the first mare foal shee shall being after my decease which I hereby give & bequeth wth. the whoole increase thereof to my Daughter Sarah of Capt. ffuler & her heires forever. Item I give and bequeth to my loving Daughter Mary Scarsbrook & her heires forever the mare ffoale now runeing wht. my mare wth. whole Increase male and female. Item I give and bequeth to my loveing Daughter Elizabeth Read my Watch. Item I give to my said Daughter Elizabeth Read her heires my Grey Gelding but my sonn John Scarsbrook to make use of him for his occasions. Two years after my decease when he shall desyre the same. Item I give and bequeth to my Daughter Sarah ffuler wife of Capt. William Ffuller above named and for her heires forever all that my Divydent of land lying in Potomack and contying two Thousand Acres But in case itt shall not be seated by some of them (vitz) Capt. ffuler or his said wife or heires att elast one month before expiration of time limitted by the Pattent for seating then the same to be made Sale of Executrix as hereunder named & the produce thereof to be equally dyvyded betweene my said three loveing Daughters for the good of them and their children. Item My Will is that within one yeare after my decease all cattle now in my possession marked wth. my Daughter ffulers mark shall be delivered for the good of her and her children & I doe also give and bequeth to her and her heires forever Tenn coves more out of my Stock or to be gought out of my Estate with their whole increase male and female and also a bull to be delivered within a yeare as above said. Item I give to my loveing sonn, George Read, Esq. all my weareing apparel except my stuff suite and coate and new Dimity caster which I hereby bequeth to my Sonn John Scarsbrook and alsoe will that five pounds ready money now lying by me to be equally divyded between my said Two son in lawes. Item my will that at finishing the enx crop after my Debts are satisfied my Two Negroes Phill & Nicholas shall be free and that each of them have them delivered by my Executxes, one Cow and Three Barrells of Corne, cloathes, & also nayles to build them a house but they or either of them shall hire themselves after their said ffredom or before or shall remove from the land hereunder appointed them then they or he soe doeing to returne to my executrixes for the food of them and their Children And my Will is that they have land sufficient for themselves to plant in the ffeild where William Leigh lived for their lives of the life of the longer Liver of them. Item I give and bequeth to my above named Two loveing Daughters Elizabeth Read and Mary Scarsbrook for the good of themselves & their Children All the rest of my Estate whatsoever in Virginia or elsewhere to be equally divided betweene them but this divysyon not to be made untill all my Debts & Legacyes be satisfied which said secerall Debts are to be paid out of the part of my Estate as is given to my said Two daughters & their Children without any Charges to my Daughter Sarah or her heires. Item lastly I doe by these presents, nominated &

appointed & confirmed my two beloved Daughters Elizabeth and Mary joynt Executrixes of this my last Will & Testament & of every matter course & thing therein conteyned I have hereto sett my hand and Seale this first day of March One Thousand Six hundred and fifty Six. Nicholas Martiau.

William Thornton (William Thornton¹⁵, William Thornton¹⁶, William Thornton III¹⁷, Robert Thornton¹⁸, William Thornton Jr.¹⁹, Thomas Thornton²⁰, William Thornton²¹) died 1650. He had the following child:

1. **William¹³ Thornton**

William Thornton died in 1650.

John Savage married **Alice Stafford** (Humphrey Stafford¹⁵). They had the following child:

1. **Captain Anthony¹³ Savage**