

Lyon Family Genealogy

Preface

*The history of the Lyon family, in its mysterious reality, has the fascination of fiction. Our ancestry traces from Susanna Lyon who married **Samuel Chaffee** on the 6th of August 1746, back to 14th century Scotland, and earlier to England and Normandy before 1066 and still earlier, if the claims of Pegasus de Leonne born about 1080 are to be believed, to Rome and Emperor Theodosius 'The Great'.*

*Our direct ancestor Adam Lyon was uncle of John Lyon, the father of the Chamberlain of King Robert II Stewart who married his daughter Jean Stewart. King Robert II was grandson of **Robert I Bruce, King of Scotland**.*

Robert I Bruce's daughter Marjorie was the second wife of Walter Stewart with whom she had a son Robert Stewart. Robert married Elizabeth Mure and later inherited the throne in 1371 when the House of Bruce lacked male issue. Their daughter, Jean Stewart, married John Lyon in 1376.

Robert Stewart's g-g-g-granddaughter, Mary Queen of Scots, was the last Stewart to rule Scotland. She was beheaded by her cousin Elizabeth I of England for attempting to usurp her throne.

The Lyon family name in England was changed to Bowes after the marriage of John the 9th Earl in 1767 to Mary Eleanor Bowes, heiress of a wealthy landowning Member of Parliament. Queen Elizabeth II descends from this line through her mother.

*However our family history (below) begins with our earliest verifiable Lyon family ancestor, **Enguerrand or Ingelram de Leonne**, from the ancient house of de Leonne in France which originated from the noble House of Leones in Rome. It is believed Ingelram accompanied William the Conqueror from Normandy to England in 1066. This would seem to be born out by the fact he was granted Corsham and Culington by King William. His grandson claimed descent from **King Ataulphus**, the Visigoth, successor of Alaric, who took and sacked Rome in 409. The line of descent from his son Roger de Leonne is recorded in *The Lyon Memorial* by Albert Brown Lyons, 1905.*

[Generation 1.]

Ingelram de Leonne

b. bef 1020, Foret de Lyons, Normandy, France

d. aft 1066

Ingelram's grandson, Pegasus, claimed to be 23d in descent from King Ataulphus, the Visgoth, successor of Alaric, who took and sacked Rome in 409. Ataulphus married Galla Placida Augusta, sister of Honorius, Emperor of the East, the son of the great Roman Emperor Theodosius. Whether Pegasus' claims were fact or fiction is subjective, as I have been unable to document direct descent through the intervening 20 generations.

Ingelram is said to have accompanied William the Conqueror at the time of the expedition against Harold, the Saxon King of England. This de Leonne, the progenitor of the Lyon family of England and Scotland, is said to have held a command in the invading army. ... "The Leonne of the armament, who followed the blood-red flag of the Mora from St. Valleri to Pevensey; who sang the war song of Rollo [1st Duke of Normandy] at the Battle of Hastings and did much battle, realized his opulent anticipations, for he remained in England, and brought over to patrimonial expectation his son, Sir Roger de Leonne, born in France 1040."

Ingelram held Corsham and Culington from King William.

Children:

Ranulph de Leonne

Ingelram Parcar de Leonne forester of Croxton, Leicester by exchange with the king.

Decendant William Pacar de Leonne/Lions, brother of Hugh who was in 1203 deprived of his land, was a benefactor to Croxton Abbey and from him are descended the family of Pacar/Parker and the Earls of Macclesfield

William de Leonne

William had a grant in Norfolk from Earl Walter Giffard and left descendants there. The posterity of William de Lyons flourished at Lyons' Manor in Weston, Norfolk, till the reign of Edward II. Roger de Lyons held Melton Constable of William de Beaufoe, Bishop of Thetford, jointly with Anchitel de Melton or de Constable. The last heir was William de Lyons, whose two daughters inherited.—Blomfield's Norfolk.

Roger de Leonne

[Generation 2.]

Sir Roger de Leonne [*Leonibus in latin records*]

b. 1040 Normandy, France

Roger came to England with his father in 1066. He joined forces with King Edward, son of Malcom Cranmore. In 1091 said to have ridden with Atheling to depose Donald Bain :the usurper" and rescue King Edgar. In recognition of which, Roger was given title and lands in Perthshire which after him were called Glen Lyon, extending from Fortingal about twenty-four miles, a vast cul-de-sac, flanked by steep lofty mountains traversed from end to end by the river Lyon, rushing down in torrents and cataracts from Loch Lyon. Sir Roger de Leonne stood by his Scottish possessions, and retained the friendship of the Scottish Monarch, for he was witness in a charter of King Edgar to the monastery of Dumfermline, dated 1105. The [Professional genealogist, Mr. Phillipe of the Rolls Office, London at the Lyon Memorial of 1907]:

From him was lineally descended Sir John Lyon, in the reigns of Robert I. and his son David II., who had a charter, without date, supposed to be about 1342 or 1343, of the lands of Forteviot and Forgandenny in Perthshire, and Curteston and Drinngowan in Aberdeenshire. [The Scottish Nation by William Anderson 1862]

Children:

Paganus de Leonne

[Generation 3.]

Paganus de Leonne
b. abt 1080 England
d. aft 1120

The [Professional genealogist, Mr. Phillipe of the Rolls Office, London at the Lyon Memorial of 1907]: Paganus de Leonne, eldest son of Sir Roger, was born in England about 1080. He was described as a younger scion of the noble House of Leonne in France, descended from the "Kings" of Leonne. He went to the Holy Lands [first crusade] with, and on his return came to England with, Geoffrey Plantaganet and settled there.

He fought for Henry I, son of William the Conqueror, in Henry's contest for the dukedom with his brother Robert of Normandy. and in the campaign against the Welsh rebels in which Henry fortified the border. The Castle of Lyons near Rouen was a residence which the Norman Henry I took much delight. It was also his deathplace. After a hard day's hunting in the Forest of Lyons, the King ate heartily of his favorite dish, stewed lampreys, and died of 'surfeit' seven days later in 1135.

Peganus claimed lineage from the ancient Kings of Leone as 23rd in descent from King Ataulphus of the Goths in Spain, the brother of Alaric who sacked Rome in 409.

[Generation 4.]

Hugo de Leonne
b. abt 1120

Hugo de Leonibus, born about 1120, was seized of lands in the county of Norfolk, England, in the time of Henry II., and he was defendant in a plea of lands in the time of Richard Coeur de Lion, 1149.

The [Professional genealogist, Mr. Phillipe of the Rolls Office, London at the Lyon Memorial of 1907]: Hugh de Leonne, eldest son of Paganus was born about 1120. He owned lands in Norfolk in the time of Henry II.

[Generation 5.]

Ernald de Leonne
b. abt 1150 Norfolk

Ernald de Leonibus, born in Norfolk, about 1150, son of Hugo de Leonibus, claimed against Robert Briston, William de Grancut and Walter de Grancut, one third part in certain lands in Kettleston in the county of Norfolk in the time of King John I. 1199. ...

The [Professional genealogist, Mr. Phillipe of the Rolls Office, London at the Lyon Memorial of 1907]: Ernald de Leonne, eldest son of Hugh, born in 1150, held lands in Norfolk.

[Generation 6.]

John de Leonne
b. abt 1175 Norfolk, England

In 1236, John paid a fine for a false claim in Essex, England.

The [Professional genealogist, Mr. Phillipe of the Rolls Office, London at the Lyon Memorial of 1907]: John de Leonne, son of Ernald, born about 1175 at Norfolk, owned lands in diverse counties.

Children:

Pagan de Leonne

Walter de Leonne b. abt 1205 d. bef 1622 m. Alicia

[Generation 7.]

Pagan de Leonne
b. abt 1200 Norfolk, England

m. Ivette de Ferrers
b. Cambridgeshire, England

Pagan de Leonibus, of Norfolk, England, married Ivette de Ferres, daughter and heiress of William de Ferres of Cambridge. His two sons were Sir John de Lyouns, Knight, born in Norfolk about 1225, and Thomas Lyouns, who was of Woodward in Essex in the time of Edward I.

The [Professional genealogist, Mr. Phillipe of the Rolls Office, London at the Lyon Memorial of 1907]: Pagan de Leonne, son of John, born in Norfolk about 1200, married Yvette de Ferrerre, daughter and heiress of William de Ferrerre of Cambridgeshire.

Children:

John de Lyonn b. 1225

Thomas de Lyonn b.1230

[Generation 8.]

John de Lyonn
b. 1225 Norfolk
d. 1316

m. Margery de Ackle
b. Northhamptonshire daughter of Simon de Ackle

Sir John de Lyouns, first son of Pagan de Leonibus, was summoned to perform military service against the Scots 1294, when Edward subdued Scotland and imprisoned King John Baliol. He married Marjory, daughter and co-heir of Simon de Ackle of Ackle in the county of Northampton, and died 1316 in the reign of Edward II. Some of his descendants received the estate of Simon de Ackle.

The [Professional genealogist, Mr. Phillipe of the Rolls Office, London at the Lyon Memorial of 1907]: Sir John de Lyonn, son of Pagan, born about 1225 at Norfolk, held lands in Northampton and performed military service under Edward the First against the Scots. He married Margery, daughter and co-heir of Simon de Ackle of Acklein, Northampton.

The sons of Sir John de Lyouns were John de Lyon, Feudal Baron of Forteviot, born in Norfolk, England about 1250, and Sir Adam Lyon, Knight, born about 1255, and died without issue.

Children:

John de Lyon

Adam de Lyon b. abt 1255 d. w/o issue

[Generation 9.]

John de Lyon
b. 1250 Norfolk, England
d. aft 1290

The [Professional genealogist, Mr. Phillipe of the Rolls Office, London at the Lyon Memorial of 1907]: Baron John de Lyon, son of Sir John, born about 1250, marched against the Scots under Edward II. The Coat of Arms of the Baron were silver with only the blue lion rampant.

John de Lyon, Feudal Baron of Forteviot, first son of Sir John de Lyons of Norfolk, England, had three sons (See Welles 'American Family Antiquity.'): 1. Sir Adam Lyon, Knight, born in Norfolk about 1285, who had two sons, Sir John Lyon, Knight, born about 1320, and Adam de Lyon, born about 1325. 2. Richard Lyon, born in Norfolk about 1287, who had three daughters, co-heirs, Isabella, born 1336, Cecilia born 1338 and Christina born 1345. 3. Sir John de Lyon, Knight, born in Norfolk, England, about 1290, who had a son, Sir John Lyon, who became the head of the Lyon family of Scotland.

Children:

Adam Lyon b. 1285

Richard Lyon b. 1287

Isabella Lyon b. 1336

Cecilia Lyon b. 1338

Christina Lyon b. 1345

Richard Lyon d. 1381 a vintner in London; sheriff 1374

John Lyon b. 1290

Sir John Lyon, in the reigns of Robert I. and his son David II., who had a charter, without date, supposed to be about 1342 or 1343, of the lands of Forteviot and Forgandenny in Perthshire, and Curteston and Dringowan in Aberdeenshire. He had

also from David II. a charter of the thanedom of Thana- des, now Tannadyce, in Forfarshire, and the reversion of the thanedom of Glamis in the same county. His son, Sir John Lyon, obtained from King David II., for faithful services, an annuity of ten merks, during his life, out of the proceeds of the justice eyrea north of the river Forth. He was a man of great abilities, and a favourite with Robert II., to whom he was secretary, and from whom he got a charter, under the great seal, of the whole lands and thanedom of Glamis in Forfarshire, dated March 13, 1372. In 1376 he married the second daughter of his sovereign, the princess Jean Stewart. [The Scottish Nation by William Anderson 1862]

The [Professional genealogist, Mr. Phillipe of the Rolls Office, London at the Lyon Memorial of 1907]: Adam's brother, Sir John of Fortoviot, settled in Scotland and **it is undoubtedly he from whom the family descends to Henry, Richard, and Thomas of Connecticut.** (NOTE: In 1642 the Civil War begins in England. Henry Lyon and his brothers Thomas and Richard, from Glen Lyon, Perthshire, Scotland, join the rebel forces. The countries on the continent are otherwise engaged in their own wars, so none intervenes. In 1648 King Charles of England, Scotland and Wales is beheaded by the rebels. Henry Lyon and his brothers are reportedly guards at the execution. The regicide horrifies the crowned heads of Europe, as it does not result in a new king. Charles's son, also a Charles, is enjoying life in the Netherlands. The brothers soon after emigrate to America).

John Lyon b. abt 1320 d. 1383 m. Jean Stewart 1376 daughter of King Robt and Eliz MURE of Rowallan Lord Chancellor of Scotland born in Glamis, Forfarshire, Scotland and d. 4 Nov 1383 Balhall, Scotland.

He obtained the barony of Kinghorn in Fife, and was allowed to wear in his armorial bearings a lion rampant, within the double tressure of Soot- land; and, in commemoration of that alliance, for his crest he assumed a lady from the waist upwards, em-ircled with a garland of laurel, holding in her right hand a thistle proper. In 1378 he —ai appointed great-chamberlain of Scotland. Between 1380 and 1382, he got no less than eight different charters under the great seal of lands in the shires of Banff, Perth, Fife, Forfar, and Aberdeen, in all of which he is styled by the king, noster carissimus. Being appointed, in the latter year, ambassador extraordinary to the court of England, he obtained a safe-conduct for himself and forty horsemen in his retinue. He was killed in a duel in 1383, at the Moss of Balhall, near Forfar, by James Lindsay, lord of Crawford, nephew of the king, and was interred in the royal burial-place at Scone, by the king's express orders. [The Scottish Nation by William Anderson 1862]

He was called the White Lyon because of his fair complexion. John's wife Jean Stewart was b. 1352 in Dundonald, Ayrshire, Scotland and d. 1404. was daughter of King Robert Stewart born 2 Mar 1316, Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland. He acceded to the throne 26 Mar 1371, Scone Abbey, Perthshire, Scotland and died 19 Apr 1390, Dundonald Castle, Ayrshire, Scotland. He was interred Scone Abbey, Perthshire, Scotland. Robert's parents were Walter Stewart High steward of Scotland and Princess Marjorie Bruce. Marjorie was daughter of Robert "the Bruce" King of Scotland and Isobel of Mar.

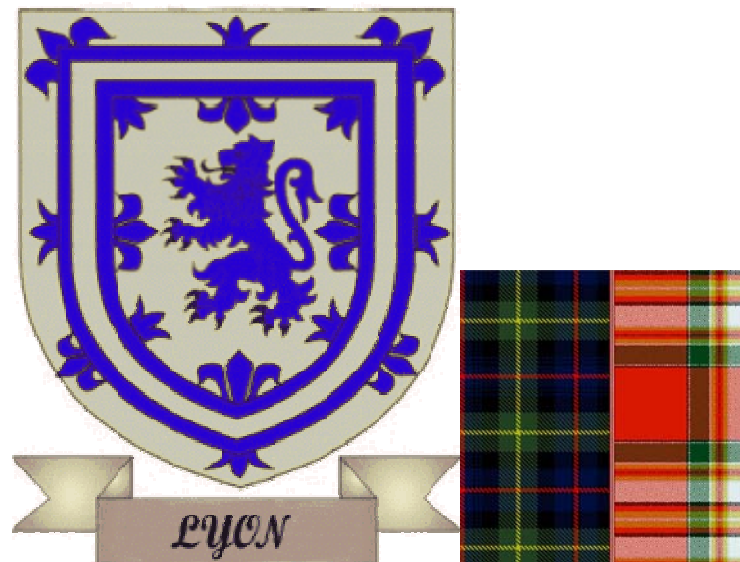
John was Chamberlain, to Jean's father, and in 1372 was granted the Royal estate of Glamis (home of Macbeth in the eleventh century) along with the title of 'Thane of Glamis' (head of the manor, less than a noble title). His grandson, Patrick, was created (noble) Baron Glamis in 1445. **The Lyon family name in England was changed to Bowes after the marriage of the 9th Earl in 1767 to Mary Eleanor Bowes, heiress of a wealthy landowning Member of Parliament.**

As was the case when English soldiers went to Ireland to conquer it, and they themselves were conquered by the Celtic way of life, so also in Scotland was the Lyon family. The Lyons served King Robert II [Stewart] of Scotland. Sir John's son John married the King's daughter and founded the line of the Scottish Earls of Strathmore (the 3rd Earl, a Lord of the Treasury and an Extraordinary Lord of Session, was created Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne, Viscount Lyon, Lord Glamis, Tannadyce, Sidlaw and Strathdichtie in 1677).



Glamis Castle stands in the valley of Strathmore, in a park of 160 acres, a little to the north of Glamis, the village of Angus. The original foundation is of high antiquity; for Malcolm II. was assassinated here in the year 1034, and the chamber in which he expired is still shown. Two obelisks, one near the Manse, and the other in a neighbouring field, denote the places where he was attacked. In this castle also, according to some historians, Macbeth murdered Duncan. We notice, however, that Sir Walter Scott, in his recently-published version of the story of Macbeth, states the murder to have been committed at "a great castle near Inverness," in which he is corroborated by Baethius, who says, the castle stood upon an eminence south-east of Inverness. But Fordun says the murder was perpetrated near Elgin; and others say at Cawdor castle. The castle originally consisted of two rectangular towers, longer than broad, with walls of fifteen feet in thickness; they were connected by a square projection, and together formed a figure somewhat like the letter Z, saving that in the castle all the angles were right ones; this form gave mutual defence to every part of the building. It contains a spiral staircase of 143 steps, reaching from the bottom to the top of the building. Glamis Castle is still the seat of the Strathmore family. It was given by Robert I. of Scotland, in the year 1376, with his daughter, to John Lyon, Lord Glamis, chancellor of Scotland.

This family is part of Clan Farquarson whose tartan is on the left below, while that clan is part of the larger Clan Chatten (tartan on right) and whose badge is depicted below. The family became keepers of the heraldry in Scotland and were given the double tressure seen in the arms below. The Scottish royal arms are the same only in gold and red.



The motto of the Lyon family is "In Te Domine speravi" "In you, God, we hope."

John Lyon, a grandson of John de Lyon, Feudal Baron of Forteviot, was son-in-law and Chamberlain of King Robert II, the first Stewart, and the founder of that dynasty. 'He was a young man of very good parts and qualities, a very graceful and comely person, and a great favorite with the King.' Lyon King-at-Arms. who was a conspicuous figure at the coronation, 1371, must have been this John Lyon, pattern of superior excellences. When this dignity was constituted is lost from Court Annals. That the heraldic office was instituted as a preferment for a favorite courtier is more probable than that it took its name Lyon rex armorum, from the lion on the royal shield. The Princess Jean, youngest daughter of Robert II. fell in love with the handsome, successful John Lyon, and in 1379, he received her hand in marriage. ... She was a daughter by the first wife of Robert High Stewart of Scotland, Elizabeth daughter of Sir Adam More of Powallen. ... John Lyon, by his marriage with the lady Jean Stewart, was brought into the reigning family. Wise in world-craft, he had nicely dominated the King whom Froissart represents as "not valiant, with red, bleared eyes, who would rather lie still than ride, for by a charter dated March 13th, 1372, he received the lands and Thanedom of Glamis, a charter which says: 'pro laudabili et fideli servitio continuis laborius.' ... Glamis Castle, until it passed to John Lyon (on his marriage to the Princess Jean) had been a royal residence for a line of Kings that date back to Kenneth I. 850, A. D. This hoary pile, historically famous, stands in the fertile vale of Strathmore, in Forfarshire, not far from Dundee, with the Sedlaw Hills to the South, and the lofty Grampians to the North. The glamour of feudal times is all round about it, from its base to the summit of its towers that rise a hundred and fifteen feet above the ground, and the great dead dwell there in invisible life through the remembrance of their deeds. It is claimed that the huge blocks of red sandstone of the earliest portion of the structure have been standing since 1016, the eleventh year of the reign of Malcolm II., father-in-law of Sinel, Thane of Glamis. ... Within the storied walls King Duncan was done to death by his ambitious cousin-german, Macbeth. It was the death-place of Malcolm II. from the wounds treacherously given by Kenneth V. an event of blood made authentic by the early chroniclers. ... Besides the lands and Thanedom of Glamis, the King bestowed upon his son-in-law, John Lyon, the Loch of Forfar, and the land of Kinghorn, and through his marriage came the right to carry the double tressure fleured and counter-fleured in the bearing of the family (Arms. Arg. A lion rampant az. armed and langued; with double tressure--flowered and counter-flowered gu. Crest. A lady holding in her right hand the Royal Thistle enclosed in a circle of laurel (an allusion to the alliance with the daughter of the King.) Motto. In te Domine Speravi.). He rose to be High Lord Chamberlain of Scotland and Ambassador to England. This increasing power excited the envy of Sir James Lindsay, and he fell in a duel provoked by this Judas friend at the Moor of Balhall in 1383. He and his royal consort were interred at Scone, the coronation place of the Kings of Scotland, destroyed during the Reformation.



King Robert II Stewart

Jean's parents were married in 1336 but all of their children were considered born out of wedlock as the marriage was deemed 'uncanonical'. Elizabeth Mure and Robert Stewart remarried in 1347, but because they were within the forbidden degree of consanguinity, a dispensation had to be acquired from the church which further legitimised their offspring. Jean Stewart's grandparents were Sir Adam Mure and Johanna Danzielstour. Her issue were the Earls of Strathmore and Kinghorne. Queen Elizabeth II is from this line through her mother Elizabeth.

Children of John Lyon and Jean Stewart:

John Lyon m. Elizabeth Graham of Kilpont

Only son, John Glamis of Forteviot, a minor at his father's death, was heir in 1396. He behaved gallantly in the battle of Harlaw, fought between the royal army under the Earl of MacDonald lord of the Isles, in 1411, but appears to have been afterwards taken by the English, as John Lyon was one of the Scots prisoners released from the Tower of London, 12th April, 1413. He was one of the commissioners appointed to negotiate the liberation of King James I., and on 13th December 1423, he had a safe-conduct to Durham, to meet that monarch. In the following year he- and his eldest son, Patrick, became hostages for James on his being set at liberty, when his annual revenue was estimated at 1000 marks, and his son's at 300. The latter was released 9 Jun 1427. There still exists an indenture, dated 1433, between his son, John Lyon, Knight of Glamys, and the Abbot of Scone, confirming a grant of forty shillings annually made by his late father for masses for the repose of the souls of Sir John Lyon and Lady Jean, his spouse. Sir John Lyon, Knight of Glamys, who fifty years after the death of his father still continued the pious custom of paying for masses for the souls of his illustrious parents, married the Lady Elizabeth Graham, daughter of Patrick, Earl of Strathern, by Euphemia, Countess Palatine of Strathern, a granddaughter of Robert II.

Children:

Patrick Lyon m. Isabel Olgivy of Lintrathen

Sir Patrick Lyon. (Burke's Peerage) He, too, saw turmoil and tragedy. On March 28th, 1424, he was delivered up to the English as one of the hostages for the ransom of James I. and not released till June, 1427. ... Patrick Lyon had sustaining ambitions, for this feudal chief was made a peer of Parliament as Lord Glamis in 1445, the eighth year of the reign of James II. and was appointed Master of the King's household in 1452. He married Isabel, daughter of Alexander Ogilvy, and had three sons and a daughter,--Alexander, 2nd Lord Glamis, John, 3rd Lord, William Lyon, Master of the Lyons of Easter Ogil of County Forfar, and Elizabeth, who married Alexander Robertson. Patrick Lyon first Lord Glamis, grandson of Sir John Lyon and the Princess Jean, died 1459.

Children:

Alexander Lyon, 2nd Lord Glamis

William Lyon, Master of the Lyons of Easter Ogil of County Forfar

Elizabeth Lyon m. Alexander Robertson

John Lyon, 3rd Lord m. Elizabeth Scrimgeour *dau of John & Isable Oliphant*
John d. 1 Apr 1494 Glamis Castle. He was Privy Councillor to James IV, and Justice
General of Scotland. He married Elizabeth daughter of Sir John Scrimgeour of Dunlopie, Constable of Dundee, and died 1494,
and was succeeded by his son John Lyon, fourth Lord Glamis.

Children:

Violetta Lyon

Janet Lyon

George Lyon

Agnes Lyon

David Lyon

Mariota Lyon

Christian Lyon

Elizabeth Lyon

Margaret Lyon m. Alexander Guthrie d. 1513 *Battle of Flodden*

John Lyon b. 1458 m. Emily Gray 18 May 1487

Emily was dau Patrick & Annabella Forbes. John Lyon, fourth Lord Glamis,
who was succeeded twelve years later by his eldest son by Emily, George Lyon, fifth Lord Glamis.

Children:

George Lyon 5th Lord Glamis d. unmarried

Brother John succeeded as 6th Lord

John Lyon b. 1491 m. Janet Douglas of Angus

John Lyon, sixth Lord Glamis. ... John Lyon ... married Janet Douglas,
a woman of rare beauty, daughter of George, Master of Angus, and granddaughter of the great Earl of Angus (Bell-the-Cat),
and had a son, John Lyon, seventh Lord Glamis. John, the sixth Lord Glamis, was, according to a tradition, a quarrelsome
man with a quick temper. He died in 1528. His widow, the beautiful Janet Douglas, took as her second husband, Archibald
Campbell of Kepneith. Another Campbell fell in love with his kinsman's fair wife, and to revenge a repulse, gave information
to the authorities that she and her husband, her young son John Lyon, seventh Lord Glamis, John Lyon a relative, and an old
priest were conspiring against the life of the King by poison and witchcraft. They were tried for high treason and condemned
on the evidence of a perjurer, and sentenced to be burned at the stake. Campbell attempted to escape, but was dashed to
pieces on the rocks below the window of his prison. But Lady Glamis died publicly by fire on the Castle Hill of Edinburgh,
July 12th, 1537. Owing to his tender years, John Lyon, seventh Lord Glamis, was spared the horrible fate of his unfortunate
mother, notwithstanding he had been convicted of treason, July 10th, 1537, of being 'art and part of concealing and not
revealing of the conspiring and imagination in the destruction of King James V. by poison, imagined and conspired by Janet,
Lady Glamis, his mother, to which he consented and was art and part with her.' He was returned to prison, and the sentence
suspended till he should come of age. The accuser of Glamis and his mother, on his death-bed, a prey to remorse (some
authorities say 'one Lyon') avowed his crime of swearing away the life of Lady Glamis and her son. The young Lord Glamis
was given his freedom, and being a minor was placed under the care of his uncle Alexander Lyon. His estates were forfeited
to the Crown by an act of Parliament, December 3rd, 1540. In January, 1542-3, he instituted a summons of redemption of
forfeiture and was rescinded. The following March he was restored to his estates and honors by Parliament. ... he had
charters for various lands in Aberdeenshire in 1543-4, and of the Barony of Kinghorne forfeited by James Kirkaldy of
Grange 1548. His death occurred in 1558, twenty-one years after the terrible death of his innocent mother.

Children:

John Lyon m. Janet Keith

John, seventh Lord Glamis, married Janet Keith, sister of
William, fourth Earl of Marishal, and had two sons. John Lyon, eighth Lord Glamis, and Hon. Sir Thomas Lyon, known to
fame as the Master of Glamis.

Children:

Margaret Lyon b. 30 Dec 1547

Thomas Lyon

The Hon. Thomas Lyon, designated Master of Glamis
as presumptive heir to the title, increased his estates in the short tenure of the death shadowed Regents. Lenox, Mar, and
Morton. He had charters to "Thomas Lyon, brother of John, Lord Glamis" of Seragesfield, 18th September, 1571; of the
Dominical lands of Balumbu, also the lands of Gogar, and Grugar in the counties of Edinburgh and Air, to "Thomas Lyon of
Balkouky. Master of Glamis and Agnes Gray, Lady Horne, his wife, 20th June, 1579, of the Barony of Melgownd." etc., in
Forfarshire, to them 6th May, 1586. ... The tutelage of the Protestant nobles was disagreeable and irritating to the royal
youth, and at length he escaped from Falkland to St. Andrews. The Raid of Ruthvan was declared high treason. The Earl of
Gowrie was taken and executed for his political crime. But the Master of Glamis fled to England to review the situation and

readjust his plans. In May of the same year, Thomas Lyon returned to Scotland, and with the Earls of Angus and Mar, seized Sterling Castle and assumed the Government. But they were presently obliged to fly across the border. The following year the Master of Glamis and the other banished nobles came north, bringing a great force with them. They invaded the Palace and compelled Stewart, Earl of Arran, to quit the royal presence. This high-handed disloyalty was graciously forgiven, and they were restored to favor. Thomas Lyon received the prodigal's ring and embrace in being appointed Captain of the King's Guards in the place of Arran, and was made high treasurer of Scotland. He was also constituted an extraordinary Lord of the Session, held the position for six years, then was re-appointed and sat till May 28th, 1593. ... Thomas Lyon received a charter of Tullock and Crawquby in Forfarshire, August 19th, 1587, 'to Thomas Lyon of Baldoukie, His Majesty's treasurer, Master of Glamis, of Corstown, and of the Barony of Dod in Forfarshire, to him and Eufamia Douglas, his wife, November 7th, 1589,' adding substantially to his estate. ... To Danish Anna fell the honor of being the royal bride. ... on the 17th of May, 1590. ... Here, as at the coronation of Robert II., Lion-King-at-Arms was a striking feature of an historical pageant. ... Thomas Lyon, Master of Glamis, was Knighted while the coronation rejoicing was in progress. On May 27th, 1590, the Scottish statesman and soldier knelt before the royal pair and was dubbed Sir Knight. He was still among the King's advisers and held the important office of high treasurer of Scotland till 1595. After 1571 he had married Agnes Gray, Lady Howe, third daughter of the fifth Lord Howe, widow of Sir Robert Logan, and of Alexander, fifth Lord Howe; and for a second wife, he married Lady Eufamia Douglas. There was another charter granted to him April 6th, 1594, 'to Thomas Lyon of Auldbar, Knight, and Euphemia Douglas his wife.' From the return of the banished Lords in 1585, he had remained in favor with the King, faithful to the best interests of his sovereign, and when death ended his eventful life James VI. of Scotland and I. of England said: 'The boldest and hardest man of my dominion is dead.' But two of his children are on record, a daughter, Mary Lyon, who married Robert Semphell of Bellars, and a son, John Lyon, who, August 6th, 1608, served as heir to his father, Sir Thomas Lyon, Knight, in the Barony of Melgund lands of Auldbar, etc., etc. But he may have had other sons forgotten by an absentee King and omitted in the family annals. John Lyon of Auldbar married a daughter of George Gladstone, Archbishop of St. Andrews. He must have died before 1617 without issue, or lost favor through some political blunder and forfeited his estates, involving all other descendants of Sir Thomas Lyon, Knight. At any rate, Anne Murray, Countess of Kinghorne, and her son, John Lyon, second Earl of Kinghorne, August 8th, 1617, had a charter to the Barony of Auldbar in Forfarshire. The lands of Auldbar had been given by Earl Patrick to his second son, Hon. James Lyon, who died without issue, and this estate reverted to the family. The next Lyon of Auldbar, after a lapse of three generations, was John Lyon, Esq., of Brachin in North Britain, great grandson of the famous Master of Glamis, Sir Thomas Lyon.

John Lyon m. Elizabeth Abernathy

John was b. 1544 Glamis Castle, Angus and d. 27

Mar 1578 Stirling. In a charter dated April 23rd, 1567, John Lyon, eighth Lord Glamis, made an entail of his estates of Glamis, Towndyce and Baky in Forfarshire, Cullan, Buttergask, Langforyard and Irchtur in Perthshire, Bethelvic, Ardendracht, Collistown, Coustertown and Drumgowan in Aberdeenshire, on himself and the male heirs of his body, Thomas Lyon, his brother, John Lyon of Haltown of Esse, James Lyon of Easter Ogill, John Lyon of Culwalogy, and the heirs of their bodies, respectively, which failing, to his own nearest heirs male whatsoever bearing the name and Arms of Lyon. This charter gives the headship of five prominent branches of the Lyon family of Scotland in 1567, John Lyon, eighth Lord Glamis; Thomas Lyon, Master of Glamis; John Lyon of Haltown of Esse; James Lyon of Easter Ogill, and John Lyon of Culwalogy, all lineal descendants of the Feudal Baron John de Lyon of Fortevoit.

The eighth Lord Glamis had a charter of the Barony of Balky to himself and his wife, Elizabeth Abernathy, daughter of Lord Salton, dated 2nd July, 1569, the sixth month of Moray's Regency. ... He was sworn a Privy Councillor and constituted an Extraordinary Lord of the session, 30th September, 1570, held it till 24th October, 1573, and in 1575 was promoted to the office of High Chancellor of Scotland and Keeper of the Great Seal for life.... **He renounced his allegiance to Mary Queen of Scots** and served under the Regents Moray and Lennox. In March, 1578, John Lyon, Lord of Glamis, was deputed to signify to the Earl of Morton, Regent of Scotland, that the King had now resolved to take the administration of the national affairs in his own hands. The 27th day of the same month the eighth Lord Glamis was killed at Sterling in an accidental encounter between his own followers and those of the Earl of Crawford. He was counted one of the ablest men of his own party, and Douglas took pride in mentioning that John Lyon had a correspondence with Beza, the French reformer and Calvinistic theologian, on the subject of church polity and the doctrines of the Prophet of Geneva. He had one son. Patrick Lyon, ninth Lord Glamis and two daughters, the Hon. Jean Lyon, who married; 1st Robert Douglas, the younger of Lochleven; 2nd 1586 Archibald, eighth Lord of Angus, and 3rd Alexander, Lord Spynie, and the Hon. Elizabeth Lyon who married Patrick, seventh Earl Gray. The ninth lord was captain of the Royal Guard and one of James VI's Privy Councillors. In 1606 he was **created Earl of Kinghorne**, Viscount Lyon and Baron Glamis. **His son, the second Earl**, was a close personal friend of James Graham the Marquess of Montrose and was with him when he subscribed to the National Covenant in 1638. He accompanied Montrose on his early campaigns in defence of the Covenant, but despite his great affection for the Marquess, he could not support him when he broke with the Scots Parliament to fight for Charles I. Lyon almost ruined his estates in supporting the Army of the Covenant against his friend. In 1677 the third Earl of Kinghorne obtained a new patent of nobility, being styled thereafter Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne Viscount Lyon, Baron Glamis, Tannadyce, Sidlaw and Strathdictie. He paid off the debts he inherited from his father by skillful management of the estates and was later able to alter and enlarge the Castle of Glamis. John, his son, although a member of the Privy Council, opposed the Treaty of Union of 1707.

[Generation 10.]

Adam Lyon

b. 1285 Norfolk, England

*The [Professional genealogist, Mr. Phillipe of the Rolls Office, London at the Lyon Memorial of 1907]: Sir Adam Lyon, Knight, eldest son of Baron John, born about 1285, held lands in Cambridge and Norfolk. **His line continues in England and ultimately to William Lyon colonist in Roxbury, Massachusetts in 1630.***

Sir Adam Lyon, Knight, had two sons,--Sir John Lyon born about 1320, who was Knighted by Edward III. and Adam de Lyon born about 1325.

Children:

Adam b. abt 1325

John b. abt 1320

[Generation 11.]

John Lyon

b. abt 1320 Norfolk, England

Sir John Lyon, Knight of Norfolk, had three sons,--Sir Richard Lyon born about 1350, and Sir John Lyon born about 1353, both Knighted by Edward IV. and Henry Lyon born about 1355.

Children:

Sir Richard b. abt 1350 of Oxford, Cambridge & Huntingdon

Sir John b. abt 1353 of Suffolk & Norfolk

Henry b. abt 1355

[Generation 12.]

Henry Lyon

b. abt 1355 Norfolk, England

Henry Lyon of Rystippe, Middlesex, born in Norfolk about 1355, great grandson of John de Lyon, Feudal Baron of Forteviot, had a son, John Lyon, born at Rystippe about 1380.

Children:

John Lyon b. abt 1380

[Generation 13.]

John Lyon

b. abt 1380 Rystippe, Middlesex, England

d.

He was with the army of Henry V that invaded Normandy, and was at Agincourt, amid the splendid pageantry of a war that made England heir to the Crown of France, and was present at the famous battle. He had a son, Henry Lyon, born at Rystippe about 1410, the second of a name which became a heritage among the Lyons. John was a favorite prenomem with the English as well as the Scotch Lyons.

Children:

Henry Lyon b. abt 1410

John Lyon b. 1415

[Generation 14.]

Henry Lyon

b. abt 1410 Rystippe, Middlesex, England

d. aft 1460 in Perifere, Middlesex, England

Henry Lyon of Rystippe, born about 1410, had four sons all born at Rystippe: Henry born about 1440, John born about 1450, Thomas born about 1455 and William born about 1508, who died without issue.

Children:

Henry Lyon b. abt 1440.

John Lyon b. abt 1450

John Lyon (1450), second son of Henry of Rystippe, had a son, John Lyon of Preston, Middlesex County, born 1500, who was the founder of the famous English school of Harrow-on-the-Hill, ten miles from London. This philanthropic yeoman of Preston yearly set aside the sum of twenty marks for the education of the poor children of Harrow. The school of Harrow was founded 1571. Queen Elizabeth granted the charter. But the statutes were drawn up by the founder in 1590. However, the first building was not completed till 1611. At his death, October 3rd, 1692, he settled two-thirds of his property on the school, and left the other third for the maintenance of a highroad between Harrow and London. John Lyon and his widow, Jean Lyon, who died August 30th, 1608, are buried at Harrow. They had--Mary, born at Preston 1540, buried at Harrow December 13th, 1568, Jean, born at Preston 1545, buried at Harrow, May 13th, 1559, and Zachery, born at Preston 1560, died without issue, and was buried at Harrow, May 11th, 1583. ...

Thomas Lyon b. abt 1455

Thomas Lyon (1455) of Perefore Middlesex County, third son of Henry Lyon of Rystippe, had two sons. The first of these was Sir John Lyon, born about 1490, who was Knighted by Queen Elizabeth. In 1550 he was made an Alderman of London and High Sheriff and in 1554 was Lord Mayor. By his wife Alicia he had a son, John Lyon, born about 1550 and died without issue 1620. The second son of Thomas Lyon (1455), was Henry Lyon of Roxley in Lincolnshire. By his wife Dorothy, he had two sons, Richard Lyon of West Twyford, Middlesex County, born about 1532, and Henry Lyon of Harrow-on-the-Hill, born about 1550, who died October 16th, 1590.

William Lyon b. abt 1508 d. w/o issue

[Generation 15.]

Henry Lyon

m. Elizabeth de Berkeley

b. abt 1440 Rystippe, Middlesex, England

b. 1442

d. 30 Jul 1477 Upton, St. Leonard, England

Children:

William Lyon b. abt 1475

John Lyon b. abt 1470

[Generation 16.]

John Lyon

m. Emma Hedde

b. abt 1470 Rystippe, Middlesex, England

John Lyon of Rystippe, the third, first son of Henry Lyon (1440), was born there 1470. He married Emma Hedde, and had four sons, Henry Lyon, born 1500, Thomas, born 1503, Richard, born 1505, and John, born 1510.

Children:

Henry Lyon b. 1500

Thomas Lyon b. 1503

Richard Lyon b. 1505

John Lyon b. 1510

[Generation 17.]

John Lyon
b. 1510 Rystippe, Middlesex, England
d. 1592 Little Stanmer

m. Jean *Unknown*
b. 1515 Rystippe, Middlesex
d. 5 Apr 1535 Little Stanmer

John Lyon of Little Stanmer, Middlesex County, first son of John Lyon of Rystippe, was born at Rystippe 1510. His wife, Jean Lyon, died April 5th, 1535. John Lyon of Little Stanmer, and his (presumably second) wife had three children, William 1540, Elizabeth 1545, died 1606, and Thomas 1550. Thomas Lyon had a son William Lyon, born 1575, died 1624. This William Lyon was called the Marquis of his rash threat at the Conference of Hampton Court with the leading Puritan clergy (see below).

m2. *Unknown*

Children:

William Lyon b. 1540

Elizabeth Lyon b. 1545 d. 1606

Thomas Lyon b. 1550

Children:

William Lyon b. 1575 d. 1624

This William Lyon was called the Marquis of his rash threat at the Conference of Hampton Court with the leading Puritan clergy, and the leading bishops, 'I will make them conform, or I will harry them out of the land,' he threw down the gage of battle to a militant people, whose army had been gathering from among tradesmen, artisans, yeomen, and nobles since the note of personal freedom was sounded by the divine trumpet of the Reformation two centuries before. In the fatality that attended the fortunes of the Stuarts, he contaminated his son by the bad teaching of his despotic example, and when he came to die, after years of misgovernment, the heritage of his evasions, blunders, and disasters brought the ruin of a madly rash course and a death on the block to his unhappy successor.

The Covenanters were tenacious, the Puritans were heroic. These fanatical religionists were but biding their time, while Charles I. as if fate-driven was destroying the very fabric of the State. Long ago, as far back as 1618, the dragon's teeth of a religious war had been sown by the adoption of the five articles of Perth, and the fertile North had grown a lusty crop of determined rebellers. The Scots, armed with spear and sword, of religious and political instinct were ripe for a revolution. The Nobles and landed gentry were alienated from the King. The removal of the Court had robbed them of prestige and profit. Those near the royal presence were promoted and flattered, those afar were neglected and despised. Furthermore, his peculiar policy meant ruin for those of his native land. A petition of protest was put into private circulation against thirty-one acts "hurtful to the liberty of the subject," passed by a Parliament where Charles had presided. A copy of this document was found in the possession of Lord Balmoral. He was tried for sedition, received a capital sentence, which was afterward modified to imprisonment. The Scots were astir with a secret resentment which became open revolt when the use of the liturgy at St. Giles Church in Edinburgh and at Greyfriars in Perth occasioned riots. Montrose received a commission from the Tables, a board of representatives chosen by the nobility, country gentry, clergy, and inhabitants of the burghs, to raise troops for the service of the Covenanters, which he proceeded to embody with extraordinary power. Within a month he collected some three thousand foot and horse from Perth, Forfar and Fife, and put them under military discipline. Joined by forces under General Leslie, the rebel army marched upon Aberdeen which the Marquis of Huntley abandoned at their approach. It was 'upon morn, being Saturday, they came in order of battell, weil armed both on horse and foot, all horsemen having five shots at least with one carabine in his hand, two pistols by his sydes and two others at his saddle toir'.

[Generation 18.]

William Lyon
b. 1540 Little Stanmer, Middlesex
d. 07 Sep 1624 Heston, Middlesex

m. Isable Wightman *daughter William & Audrey Deering*
b. abt 1550
d. abt 1635 Heston, Middlesex

Children:

Isabel Lyon

Audrey Lyon

William Lyon b. 1580 Heston

Thomas Lyon b. 1585

Robert Lyon b. 1590

John Lyon

[Generation 19.]

William Lyon
b. 1580 Harrow on the Hill, Heston
d. 14 Nov 1634 Heston, Middlesex
Children:

Katherine Lyon b. 25 Oct 1616
John Lyon b. 30 Nov 1617

William Lyon

[Peter Lyon m2. Ann Tolman 26 Nov 1649 Dorchester, MA *sister of Hannah below*]

NOTE: The descendants of a Peter Lyon of Dorchester MA during the same period, maintain a tradition which says there were four immigrant brothers: Peter of Dorchester, William of Roxbury, Thomas of Essex and John of Rhode Island. It has also been determined that George of Dorchester was a probable brother of Peter. Much of this tradition regarding the brother William mentioned reflects the William of our line... However, while William of Roxbury's parentage is confirmed, there is no conclusive proof that Thomas, Susannah, Peter and George of Dorchester, MA were in fact siblings of William and children of William Lyon and Ann Carter, and their descendants therefore been omitted from this compilation.

[Savage]: Lyon, Peter, Dorchester, freem. 1649, had Mary, b. 4 Nov. 1650; Elkanah or Elhanan, 23 Sept. 1652; Nathaniel, 28 Dec. 1654; Susanna, 25 Mar. 1658; Ebenezer, 20 Feb. 1661; and, perhaps, others. His sec w. Hannah or Ann, was d. of Thomas Tolman, and d. 26 Nov. 1689.

Dorchester 1672: Peter Lyon appeared to respond to requirements his unemployed sons find employment. [Hist. of Drchstr]

[Thomas Lyon]

[Susanna Lyon]

[George Lyon m. Hannah Tolman 14 Oct 1661 Dorchester]

[Savage]: Lyon, George, Dorchester 1666, freem. 1669, of wh. no more is kn. but that, he m. Hannah, d. of Thomas Tolman, had George, b. 16 Dec. 1662; Thomas, 10 Mar. 1665; and in 1678 he join. the new ch. gather. at Milton. His wid m. the sec. William Blake.

24 Apr 1678 George Lyon appeared to sign the covenant "to declare the work of grace that God had wrought on them to the number seven" **George's church served both Dorchester and Milton.** [History of the Town of Dorchester]

Wife Ann Tolman was sister of Hannah Tolman m. Peter Lyon (above).

[Generation 20.]

William Lyon
b. 23 Dec 1620 Heston, Middlesex
d. 21 May 1692 Roxbury, MA

m1. Sarah Ruggles 17 Mar 1646 Roxbury, MA
b. 19 Apr 1629 Nazeing, Essex dau John & Mary Curtis Ruggles
d. bef 1677

[Savage]: Lyon, William, Roxbury, came 1635, aged 14, in the Hopewell, capt. Babb, prob. under charge of Isaac Heath, a passeng. with his fam. in the same sh. m. 17 June 1646, Rachel, d. of Thomas Ruggles, had John, b. 10 Apr. 1647; Thomas, 8 Aug. 1648; Samuel, 10 June 1630, all bef. ment.; William, 12, bapt. 18 July 1652; Joseph, 30 Nov. bapt. 3 Dec. 1654, when the ch. rec. calls him John; Sarah, bapt. 8 Mar. 1657, whose b. I find not in the town rec.; Jonathan, 5 Sept. 1666, wh. d. bef. ano. Jonathan, b. late in 1668, or early in 1669; was of ar. co. 1640, freem. 1666, and d. 21 May 1692; and his wid. d. 4 Aug. 1694.

William emigrated to America on board the ship "Hopewell," sailing 11 Sep 1635, he then aged fourteen years, "not a subsidy man, per certification of the ministers and justices per their conformitie to the religion of the Church of England", Thomas Babb, Master. [Result of some researches among the British archives, for information Relative to the Founders of New England By Samuel Gardner Drake; Pub 1860 NEHGR]

William was probably indentured to Isaac Heath a fellow passenger and harness maker, who brought his wife Elizabeth and family with him. William settled in Roxbury, Mass., and in 1648 the town granted him six acres of land. He was admitted into full communion in the church, 1665. He was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, 1645. He married (second), 1677, Mrs. Martha (Philbin/Philbrick) Casse, widow of John Casse. William was buried in Roxbury 21 May 1692.

On 10 May 1647, "W[illia]m Lyon of Roxbury" mortgaged to "Thomas Dudley, Deputy Governor, for the use of Sarah Keaine, a new house not yet wholly finished & two acres thereto adjoining" [SLR 1:82]. On 7 October 1650, "W[illia]m Lyon & Rich[ard] Sutton both of Roxbury" mortgaged to "Tho[mas] Dudley, Governor," several parcels of land in Roxbury.

On 25 June 1651, the attorneys of "Captain Hugh Prichard late of Roxbury" sold to "W[illia]m Lyon & John Mayes one-eighth part" of "a certain parcel of marsh land in Roxbury being now an island by reason of a creek between the same &

the land of John Johnson of Roxbury".

On 6 December 1651, "William Lyon of Roxbery" mortgaged to "Samuell Rugeles of Roxbery my dwelling house and all the outhouses, yards, fences and all the appurtenances thereto belonging".

In the Roxbury land inventory in the early 1650s, "William Lion" held six parcels: "the house he now dwells in with the orchard and yard containing by estimation three roods more or less he paying unto his mother-in-law thirty shillings per year as by lease to his said mother-in-law bearing date the sixteenth of Febru[ary] 1647, also Samuell Ruggles is to have part of the lands, it's now staked out, this appears by a deed from John Ruggles for half the said house and land but for Samuell Ruggles part it doth not appear any sale to him"; "one acre and a half of land near the meetinghouse lately the land of Gowen Anderson"; "five acres more or less being part of eight acres lately the land of Samuell Ruggles" (with later annotation "and an acre more or less of the five acres is sold to Thomas Bacon"); "one acre and three roods more or less lying near the meetinghouse, butting upon the widow Ruggles land southwest, upon John Ruggles west, upon the highway north, the said William Lyon is to maintain a sufficient fence forever between the land of the said John Ruggles and this land, sold by the said John Ruggles unto the said William Lyon"; "four acres of land more or less, late the land of Phillipp Eliot part of his lot called the Pond Plain"; and "a house and three acres of land".

On 3 August 1657, "Edmond Weld of Roxbury" sold to "**John Polley** and William Lyon [later in-laws] both of Roxbury ... my forty acres of land ... situate in the preceincts of Roxbury aforesaid sold and made over to me from my brother John Weld" [SLR 3:197-98]. On 4 September 1657, "Willia[m] Lyon of Roxbury ..., husbandman," exchanged lands with "Capt. Isack Johnson of Roxbury," Johnson receiving "one dwelling house in Roxbury aforesaid with the orchard and ten acres of land ... of which the said orchard is a part, all which ten acres is a homelot ..., also his part of his ox pasture being about seventeen acres as it is now divided between it and another part which belongs to John Polly, both which parts was bought of Edmond Wells, son of Capt. Wells late of Roxbury deceased, which said ox pasture of the said William Lyon divided as aforesaid, and by these presents alienated to the said Capt. Isacke Johnson, is bounded with that other part before divided now the said John Polley's"; "Sarah Lyon the wife of the said William Lyon" consented.

On 15 June 1661, the heirs of Philip Eliot sold to five Roxbury men, including "Will[ia]m Lyon," "all the housing & lands that Deacon Phillip Elliot was possessed of in Roxbury when he died" [SLR 7:322-23]. On 1 September 1661, four of these five purchasers, including "William Lyon," sold to William Gary (the fifth purchaser) a portion of the land that they had acquired from the estate of Philip Eliot.

On 24 April 1677, William Lyon of Rowley and his wife Martha sold land in Rowley to John Pearson [Rowley Fam, citing.

William Lyon became one of the original signers (along with our ancestor Samuel May.) of the compact to remove from Roxbury, MA to New Roxbury (**Woodstock, CT**) in 1683. He was granted 15 acres, but returned to Roxbury.

"It was no common band of emigrants that were laying the foundations of Woodstock, but leading men from one of the most prominent and prosperous towns in Massachusetts, whose people were the best that came over from England. In troublous times, a narrow-minded Catholic bigot upon the throne of Great Britain, the charter of Massachusetts taken away, a royal governor imminent, they hoped to find in this distant settlement a place of refuge from despotic extortion. Thus, with religious ceremonies, as well as legal formality, they made their distribution [1686]. The place of meeting was doubtless Wabbaquasset Hall. The seven seniors, who had served as committee, occupied the place of honor. The settlers had ranged themselves in three bodies, according to their choice in matter of location, and each company in turn presented itself before the honorable committee. "Liberty was given to those that desired to sit down on the Plaine hill, to draw by themselves. Others desiring to sit down in the eastward vale had liberty to draw for that by themselves," and those wishing to sit down on the westward hill had the same liberty allowed them. Four of the elder settlers, who had made choice of particular lots, then stepped forward and manifested their choice, viz., John Chandler, Sr., Samuel Scarborough, Samuel Craft, **William Lyon, Sr.** "Solemn prayer to God, who is the disposer of all things," was then offered for his guidance and blessing, followed by the drawing of lots by the three companies in succession, "every man being satisfied and contented with God's disposal." Thirty-eight persons received allotments on this occasion....

...**Thomas Lyon, and William Lyon, Sr.** each received sixteen acres on Plaine hill. Fifteen acres were then assigned in the eastward vale to William Lyon, Jr. The home lots on the westward hill were made over to eight persons, including Samuel May, fifteen acres. These fifty proprietors were all previous residents of Roxbury. Of the older men, **William Lyon, Sr. and Samuel May** returned to their Roxbury homes, leaving their New Roxbury land with sons or purchasers. **William Lyon, Jr.** failed to retain possession. All subsequent divisions of land in the south half of the grant were based upon the number of acres in each man's home lot, and public charges were laid in the same proportion. Part of the "Go-ers" had brought their wives and children, and hastened to put up houses and establish household life. November 3d, 1686, a proprietors' meeting was held at the house of **Thomas Lyon**. A committee was chosen "to treat with young Mr. John Wilson of Medfield to come and preach to the planters in order to settlement." Religious services were held in the open air this first autumn, a large rock by the roadside on the way to the westward hill serving for a pulpit; but settlement was not sufficiently advanced for a stated minister." [Windham, CT, History]

In his will, dated "in the year 1692" and proved 20 October 1692, "William Lion Senior of Roxbury" appointed "my eldest son John Lion to be my sole and alone executor" and bequeathed to "son John Lion my now dwelling house together with all and every parcel of land or lands belonging unto me in Roxbury," with entail to male heirs, then to Thomas Lion, then to Samuel Lion, then to William Lion, then to Joseph Lion; to "my sons Thomas and William Lion ... my salt marsh at Gravelly Point equally divided between them"; to "my beloved wife Martha ... seven pounds a year ... and the new leanto at

the western end of my home to dwell in"; "my four sons Thomas and Samuel, William and Joseph shall have sixteen pounds apiece".

The inventory of the estate of "William Lyon Senior late of Roxbury," taken 27 May 1692, totalled £213 16s. 4d., of which £148 was real estate: "six acres of land and meadow ground," £16; "seven acres of woodland," £14; "salt marsh at Gravelly Point," £18; and "the home and barn and all the homestead," £100.

The Lyon homestead in Roxbury was on what is now Bellevue Avenue, formerly Lyon Street. William was admitted to John Eliot's Church, 1655, became a freeman, 1666, died at age 72 and buried May 21, 1692. No stone marks his place in West Roxbury Cemetery. Martha was born before September 4, 1631 in Bures, Suffolk, England, and died August 4, 1694 (Roxbury Town record). William and Martha (Philbin) may have kept an inn in Roxbury, as her will left 'half the drinks to son Ebenezer, half to daughter Abigail.'



Children:

John Lyon b. 10 Apr 1647 d. 15 Jan 1703 m. Abigail Polley 10 May 1670 b. 4 Jun 1654

John was born in Roxbury where he died Jan. 15, 1703. It is said that he and his wife died the same day and were buried in the same grave, at the Old Cemetery West Roxbury. He inherited the landed property of his father; lived and died in Roxbury. He married, May 10, 1670, Abigail Palley, born June 4, 1654, daughter of John and Susanna Palley of Roxbury. John Palley was born in England, in 1618, and was in Roxbury in 1650. John Lyon and his wife were members of John Eliot's church, which they joined March 24, 1672.

[Savage]: Lyon, John, Roxbury, eldest s. of the first William, m. 10 May 1670, Abigail, d. of John Polley, had John, b. 14 May 1673; William, 15 Sept. 1675; Joseph, 10 Feb. 1678; Benjamin, 1680, d. soon; Abigail, 12 July 1682; Benjamin, again, 18 Dec. 1684; Bethia, 20 Oct. 1690; Ebenezer, 10 Mar. 1693; Nehemiah, 23 July 1695; and Hannah, 22 Apr. 1698, d. Dec. 1690. and he and his w. were bur. says the rec. in one grave 15 Jan. 1702. He had intermed. liv. at Dorchester, and was freem. 1690.

Children:

John Lyon

William Lyon

William's g-grandson Samuel(Elijah,William,William,John,William) b. 1780 m2. **Polly Chaffee** and Warren Lyon, son of Samuel's brother Ebenezer, m. **Mary Chaffee**.

John Lyon

Joshua Lyon m. Elizabeth Paine daughter of Nathaniel & Dorothy (**Chaffee**) Paine

William Lyon b. 15 Sep 1675 d. 27 Sep 1741 m1. Deborah Colburn 8 Nov 1699 Woodstock, CT

The progenitor of the Lyon family in Connecticut was William Lyon, born in 1675, who when fourteen years of age, came with an uncle to Woodstock and settled on the homestead farm later owned by Mrs. William Lyon and Mrs. Emma Lyon Frink. William Lyon, his eldest son, born in 1700, was the father of eight children. Wm. Sr. Buried Woodstock Hill Cemetery.

William's great grandson Samuel Lyon m. Molly Chaffee - Molly(Peter,Josiah,Joseph,Joseph,Thomas).

William's g-g-granddaughter Sarah m. Gurdon Chaffee (see below).

William Lyon b. 1700 Woodstock, CT

Ebenezer Lyon b. 12 Aug 1703 Woodstock, CT d. 12 Jul 1767 m. Rebecca Throop

1731 served on Parish Committees with ancestors **Joseph Chaffee and Captain John May in Woodstock.**

1744 served on committee to select burial ground. In 1747 appointed gravedigger W. Woodstock.

In 1749 voted a pew in the Church.

m2. Martha Morris 6 Jan 1714

Nehemiah Lyon b. 16 Oct 1719 Woodstock d. 1 Oct 1807 m. Mehitable Child 3 Jul 1741

Nehemiah Lyon received and transmitted donations for the relief of Boston, MA. He represented Woodstock at Hartford during the Revolution, and he was a Deputy to the General Assembly.



Here lie the remains of Deacon. Nehemiah Lyon
who died in the hope of the gospel Octr. 1st, 1807 AE 87.
East Woodstock Cemetery

Martha Lyon b. 24 Apr 1742 m. Eliakim [May](#) (See [May Genealogy](#))

Elisha Lyon b. 11 Feb 1743/1744 d. 15 Oct 1767



Here lies Inter'd the Remains of the Respectable Elisha Lyon Eldest Son of Capt. Nehemiah Lyon & Mehetable his wife. He died Oct. 15th 1767 in the 24th Year of His Age. His Death is mournfully memorable on account of the manner and Occasion. For as He was Decently going thro' the military manual Excercise in the Company under Comand of Capt. Elisha Child. Sd. Capt. Giving the words of Command. He was Wounded by the discharge of Fire arms used by one of the Company. Sd. arms having been Loaded Intirely unknown to him, the wound was Instantaneous Death.

Amasa Lyon b. 23 Jul 1745

Aaron Lyon b. 5 Dec 1747 m. Elizabeth [May](#)

Levina Lyon b. 7 Aug 1750

Lyman Lyon b. 10 Mar 1753 Woodstock, CT

Eliakim Lyon b. Nov 1755

Mehitabel Lyon b. 14 Aug 1758

Joseph Lyon *Buried Woodstock Hill Cemetery.*

Benjamin Lyon d. *young buried Old Cemetery West Roxbury, MA*

Abigail Lyon m. [Jonathan Chaffee](#) *Jonathan(Jonathan,Nathaniel,Thomas)*

Their g-g-grandson Gurdon Chaffee m. Sarah Lyon descended from Abigail's brother William (above).

Gurdon Chaffee(Amos,Amos,William,Jonathan) – Sarah Lyon(Walter,Stephen,Ebenezer,Ebenezer,William)

Benjamin Lyon

Susanna Lyon

Bethia Lyon

Ebenezer Lyon

Nehemiah Lyon

Hannah Lyon

Thomas Lyon b. 8 Aug 1648 m. Abigail Gould 1669

[Savage]: Lyon, Thomas, Roxbury, sec s. of first William, m. 10 Mar. 1669, Abigail Gould, had Thomas, b. 4 Sept. foll. if the rec. be good; Sarah, 26 Aug. 1672; both bapt. 20 Apr. 1673; Jonathan, 24 June, bapt. 23 Aug. 1674, d. in Oct. of next yr.;

Jonathan, again, 25 Aug. 1676, whose bapt. I find not; Esther, 13 Oct. 1678, bapt. 8 June 1679; Mehitabel, 17 Mar. bapt. 24 Apr. 1681; Ann, wh. d. soon, in 1683; Jonathan, d. soon; Eliphalet, 20 Sept. 1687; and Ann, again, 28 Apr. 1689, d. at 4 yrs.

Thomas Lyon b. 1670 m1. Anne Case m2. Abigail Clark

A very serious panic occurred early in 1700, arising from the very suspicious conduct of the Wabbaquassets, who went away mysteriously with their families and the treasure of the tribe, pretending fear and danger from the Mohegans. Other indications pointed to a general combination and insurrection of what were deemed friendly Indians in -New England, and there was great apprehension that these Wabbaquassets had started for the rendezvous. A hasty message brought to the relief of Woodstock Captain Samuel Mason, with twelve English soldiers and eighteen Mohegans.

The state of alarm continued several years. Major Fitch visiting Woodstock in 1704, reported affairs there in bad condition, the people poorly provided and much exposed, the women and children gathered into garrison with but one man to guard them.

*By the end of 1704 tranquility was so far restored that the first school house was ordered, " 21x16, six or seven feet high, on the hill southwest of John Carpenter's. . . . to be finished by Michaelmas next," Jonathan Peake, Jacob Parker, Arthur Humphrey committee to manage the work (site on town land near the present Plaine Hill cottage). John Holmes, John Johnson, Philip Eastman, Samuel Perrin, Smith Johnson now served as selectmen; Matthew Davis, constable; John Chandler, town clerk; **Thomas Lyon**, Thomas Eaton, surveyors. Philip Eastman was sent as deputy to the general court. John Picker taught the first school in the new school house, and was succeeded by **Thomas Lyon**. [Windham County, CT, History]*

Children:

Thomas Lyon b. 9 Apr 1703 Woodstock, Connecticut

Seth Lyon b. 27 Mar 1704 Woodstock, Connecticut

Gould Lyon b. 14 Feb 1705/06 Woodstock, Connecticut m. Elizabeth Chapman

Sarah Lyon b. 1731 in Ashford, Connecticut

Elizabeth Lyon b. 3 Mar 1733/34 Ashford, CT

Henry Lyon b. 2 Apr 1738 Ashford, Connecticut

Esther Lyon b. 8 Jan 1740/41 Ashford, CT m. Josiah Cummins 19 Sep 1782

Josiah Cummins was son of Josiah Cummins Jr. and his 2d wife Millicent Histeed, son of Josiah Sr. and Mary Frizzell. Josiah Sr. was son of John Cummins, son of John Cummins of Woburn, Oxford and Killingly.

Eliphalet Lyon b. 8 Jan 1740/41 Ashford, Connecticut

Noah Lyon b. 1 Nov 1743 Ashford, Connecticut

Aaron Lyon b. 10 Jul 1746 Ashford, Connecticut

Abigail Lyon b. 12 Nov 1707 Woodstock, Connecticut

Noah Lyon b. 29 Dec 1710 Woodstock, Connecticut

Sarah Lyon b. 11 May 1713 Woodstock, Connecticut

Samuel Lyon b. 10 Jun 1650 d. 7 Apr 1713 m1. Deliverance *Unknown* 1672 m2. Maria *Unknown* [Savage]: Lyon, Samuel, Roxbury, s. of the first William, had, says the ch. rec. Ebenezer, bapt. 29 Sept. 1678, and, I suppose, rem. to Rowley, but came back, and the rec. of the town says, by w. Deliverance had Margaret, b. 24 Aug. 1685; and by w. Maria, --h. d. 25 Apr. 1704, had John, b. 7 days bef. unless this refers to his neph. Samuel, as seems ely; and he 7 Apr. 1713.

Margaret Lyon b. 24 Aug 1685

Abiel Lyon b. abt 1680 m. Judith Farrington 24 Nov 1703 Woodstock, CT

Jonathan b. 28 Sep 1709 m. Elizabeth Sabin b: 5 JUN 1711 Pomfret, CT

Amos Lyon b: ABT 1731 Woodstock, CT

Jonathan Lyon b: ABT 1732 Pomfret, CT

Elizabeth Lyon b: 17 JAN 1733 Pomfret m. Marston Eaton 7 Jan 1762

Marston Eaton, youngest child of Jonathan Eaton, was born in Killingly, Connecticut, in the section now Thompson. He removed to Belehertown, MA in 1776, and shortly after his arrival there he died, May 3, 1776. He and his brother Comfort operated a mill on the Quinebaug river on land given them by their father. The children of Marston and Elizabeth (Lyon) Eaton were: Comfort; and Marston.

Abiel Lyon b: ABT 1735 Pomfret

Joshua Lyon b: ABT 1738 Pomfret

Phinehas Lyon b: ABT 1740 Pomfret

Seth Lyon b: ABT 1742 Pomfret

Simeon Lyon b: 15 JUN 1745 Pomfret

Sarah Lyon b: ABT 1747 Pomfret

Dorcas Lyon b: ABT 1749 Pomfret

Samuel b. 3 Jan 1720

William Lyon b. 12 Jul 1652 m. Sarah Dunkin d. 9 Feb 1689 m2. Deborah Unknown d. 12 Mar 1717
[Savage]: Lyon, William, Roxbury, s. of the preced. m. Sept. 1675, Sarah Dunkin, perhaps d. of Samuel, had William, b. 9 Dec. 1677; Samuel, 20 Sept. 1679; Hannah, 11 Aug. 1681; Benjamin, 29 Mar. 1683, d. in few days; Mehitable, 24 Mar. 1684; his w. d. 9 Feb. 1689, and by w. Deborah he had David, 31 Oct. 1692; Martha, wh. d. soon; and Jacob, 4 June 1696; and d. 10 Aug. 1714. His wid. Deborah d. 12 Mar. 1717. Thirteen of this name, says Farmer in MS. had, in 1829, been gr. at the coll. of N. E. and Union, and N. J.

Joseph Lyon b. 30 Nov 1654

Sarah Lyon

Jonathan Lyon b. 5 Sep 1666 d. young

Jonathan Lyon b. 1668

William m2. Mrs. Martha (Philbin) Casse 1677 d. 1694

Ebenezer Lyon b. abt 1678

Abigail Lyon b. abt 1680

[Generation 21.]

Joseph Lyon

b. 30 Nov 1654 in Roxbury, MA

d. 7 Jun 1721

m. Mary Bridge 23 Mar 1680

b. b. ABT 1660 Roxbury, MA

[Savage]: Lyon, Joseph, Roxbury, s. of the first William, was a soldier of Turner's comp. Mar. 1676, m. 23 Mar. 1681, Mary, d. of John Bridge, had Mary, b. 9 Jan. foll; d. soon; Joseph, 4 July 1684; and, Mary, again, Oct. 1686; perhaps, rem. for no more occurs of them in the rec. unless he be that one wh. d. 19 June 1724, but said to be in 47th yr. by the inscript. wh. may be erron. Gen. Reg. VII. 331.

He married in Roxbury, March 13, 1681, Mary Bridge, daughter of Edward and Prudence (Robinson) Bridge, born Roxbury, April 21, 1661. To Joseph Lyon belongs the enviable distinction of having been the first of his family in America to do for his country military service. He took part in the memorable war in 1676 with that Sachem of the Wampanoags called "King Philip." The public life of Joseph began at the early age of fourteen. "May 1, 1668, he was chosen a fence viewer on the northwest side of Stony River and as far as Muddy River and to Dedham bounds." In 1678 he took the Oath of Allegiance in Roxbury. He removed from Roxbury to West Woodstock, where he spent the later years of his life. [Lyon Memorial] He is buried in Woodstock Hill Cemetery.

Children:

Mary Lyon b. 9 Jan 1681

Joseph Lyon b. 4 Jul 1684

Mary Lyon b. 1686

Mary Lyon b. 1688

Rebecca Lyon b. 1695

Eunice Lyon b. 1701

[Generation 22.]

Capt. Joseph Lyon

b. 4 Jul 1684 Roxbury, MA

d. 13 Sep 1751 Woodstock, CT

m. Elizabeth Phillips 10 May 1710 Roxbury, MA

b. 25 Oct 1685 Roxbury, MA

d.

Capt. Joseph Lyon is buried in Woodstock Hill cemetery. He went soon after marrying to Woodstock.

In Oct. 1731, John Ruggles, cordwalner of Roxbury, deeded to him land in Woodstock. Heirs mentioned Oct. 3, 1751, Elizabeth Lyon (widow), Mary and Ephraim Child, Anna and William Chapman, Zervlah and Joseph Allton, Lucy and John Hutchlns, Susanna and Samuel Chafee. In 1721 he was one of sixteen who were granted permission to build pews in the new meeting house. In 1722 Joseph Lyon, "of Roxbury," deeded land in Woodstock to Penuell Child. (This was shortly after the death of his father, who had come to Woodstock. Perhaps the deed was given by Joseph, Sr., before his death and recorded in 1722.) In 1737 or 1738 Joseph Lyon was one of three empowered to prosecute trespassers on undivided lands [Hist. Windham Co.] [Lyon Memorial]



Children:

Ellsabeth Lyon b. 25 Feb 1711 m. Samuel Hemingway

Mary Lyon b. 10 Nov 1712 m. Ephraim Child

Anne Lyon b. 7 Feb 1715 m. William Chapman 14 Apr 1736

Zerviah Lyon b. 31 Dec 1716

Joseph Lyon b. 11 Jan 1719

Lucy Lyon b. 7 Aug 1721

Susannah Lyon b. 28 Jul 1723 m. Samuel Chaffee 6 Aug 1746

Theode Lyon b. 7 Aug 1725