

The Hutchinson Line

**Compiled by
John J. Hutchinson**

Altogether there are twenty-two generations of Hutchinsons in this document. The following chart shows nine of them. The facts on these nine sets of ancestors are well documented.

**John Joseph Hutchinson and Anne Janece Donald
(10/11/1940) – (2/21/1944)**

**John (Jack) Joseph Hutchinson and Ella Gertrude Connor
(1912-1991) – (1914-1999)**

**Hiram Benjamin Hutchinson and Martha Matilda Jordan
(1870-1939) – (1874-1956)**

**Daniel Ulrey and Nancy Jane Fitzpatrick
(1825-1893) – (1839-1909)**

**James Hutchinson and Sarah Ulrey
(1784-1824) – (1798-1870)**

**Joseph Hutchinson and Keziah Riffett
(1751-1786) – (1751-1842)**

**James Hutchinson and Margaret Briggs
(1731) – (1730-1776)**

**Stephen Hutchinson and Esther Mary Terry
(1706-1793) – (1705-1794)**

**Samuel Hutchinson and Sarah Root
(1666-1757) – (1671-1740)**

**Ralph Hutchinson and Alice Wolcott
(1630-1703) – (1630-1714)**

There is inconsistent information about the parents of Ralph Hutchinson. Luckily the various paths come back together within two to four generations. There are also inconsistencies in the spelling of Hutchinson. I spell it consistently in this document but the earliest spelling is Hychyns. We begin with my parents Jack and Ella Hutchinson.

John (Jack) Joseph Hutchinson and Ella Gertrude Connor

Jack Hutchinson was born on August 8, 1912, in Wichita Kansas to Hiram Benjamin Hutchinson and Martha (Mattie) Matilda Jordan Hutchinson. At the time of his birth, the family lived at 236 South Green. His name on the birth certificate was listed as Carl Jordan Hutchinson but the family called him John Joseph. A corrected birth certificate was issued August 5, 1942. He was baptized as John Joseph at the Wichita Cathedral on September 22, 1912, one of the first babies to be baptized there. He was also present at the Cathedral dedication on September 19, 1912.

Ella Gertrude Connor was born on May 27, 1914 in Kansas City, Wyandotte County, Kansas to Charles Francis Connor and Mary Elizabeth Dagnia Connor. She was baptized on June 7, 1914 by Father Anthony Dornseifer in Rosedale, Kansas. She was known to her parents and siblings as Doll Baby. Ella had one older sister, Mary Louise, and seven brothers, three older and four younger. A younger brother Francis died at age five from an eye tumor.

Jack lived with his parents, sister Irma, and brother Ben at 326 South Green, and then on 447 North Lawrence (now Broadway) across from the Wichita Cathedral. The family eventually moved to 155 N. Madison. He attended school at Cathedral through the ninth grade and graduated from high school from Wichita High School East. During his childhood he often played with the Connor boys, usually Jim, who was his own age. When he was about twelve years old he was hit by a car and broke his leg while riding his bicycle. The doctors placed him under anesthetic to set the bone. He found a broken leg to be more serious than he originally thought for while he was under the anesthetic the doctors also circumcised him. He also had a dog named King. King caught rabies and bit him, causing him to have to undergo painful rabies treatments.

Ella's path to greatness had humble beginnings. When she was four she accompanied her mother on the train from Lenexa to Wichita to find a home. Mary Louise was left in Lenexa to take care of the house and mind the boys. Apparently the trip was too much for Ella as she threw up on the train and in a restaurant. She also attended Cathedral Grade School and Mary Louise was often called to the principal's office because Ella was crying again because she missed her mother and brothers. She eventually overcame her fears and graduated from Cathedral Grade School and High School.

Jack's high school years were occupied with basketball, friends, and work. He worked all through high school at King's Drug Store just west of Hillside and Douglas. The following poem (from English class) was found among his papers:

Generations

We struggle and strain at our daily tasks
Till our sinews are weakened
Our strong years are spent
Then others come in our stead
Take from our relaxed grip
The tasks still warm from our handling
Which we passed at death's command
Then some unknown does as we have done
Passes the torch full flaming
To some unknown in his stead
Who does the same.

Jack Hutchinson 3/30/30

Ella's school years were also spent with family, friends, and school activities. She was an enthusiastic tennis player.

After high school Jack attended Wichita University. He continued to work at King's Drug store and was active in the Pi Alpha Pi fraternity. Ella also attended Wichita University for a year. She was a member of the Pi Kappa Psi sorority. During this time, Jack and Ella started dating. Ella is quoted as saying "Jack's fraternity brothers set me up with him, and I wasn't a bit interested at first. Jack wasn't sure I was supposed to be his date, so we didn't get together until toward the end of the party. When they became engaged Ella's mother was quoted as saying "I hope this is nothing serious."

After one year of college Ella took a job in the Sedgwick County Assessor's office. The assessor was involved with misappropriation of county funds and Ella was instrumental in reporting this to the authorities and was the star witness at the trial.

Jack and Ella were married on May 5, 1938 in the Wichita Cathedral by Monsignor William M. Farrell. The best man was Jack's brother Ben. The matron of honor was Ella's friend Ginny Grove. Other members of the wedding party were Robert Connor, Raymond (Pete) Connor, Thomas Hammond, Mary Louise Connor, and Dawn Dunn (flower girl). They spent their honeymoon in Dallas, Texas.

Upon return from their honeymoon their first home was an apartment at 227 North Hydraulic. Life in this new home was often an adventure. The couple in the next apartment was very nice but often fought. On more than one occasion gunfire was threatened and Jack and Ella slept with the mattress between them and the next apartment. Other stories from this time relate that when the toilet seat broke in their apartment the landlord supplied a handmade cardboard replacement. After some argument Jack purchased a real toilet set but saved the cardboard seat and reinstalled it when they moved out of the apartment.

During this time Jack worked at New York Life Insurance as an agent. When World War II began he began a new career at Beech Aircraft as an apprentice weight engineer, and was eventually promoted to development weight engineer. He did development and test work on trainers, gliders, and combat type aircraft until the end of the war. He then moved to commercial aircraft and did weight design for the Bonanza, Twin Bonanza, and Super Model 18. After eleven years at Beech he joined Boeing, Wichita as a weight saving specialist on the model B-47 project. He also worked on the development of the B-52 and Boeing 707. In 1954 he was loaned to Boeing Seattle to do design work on the 707 and KC-135 tanker. In 1955 he joined the Technical Staff of Cessna Aircraft's Military Division as Chief of Weight and Balance.

On October 11, 1940 Ella began her career as a mother with the birth of John Joseph Hutchinson. This was quickly followed with the birth of Thomas William (8/28/42), Ann Louise (3/22/44), and Mary Janet (11/21/45) - four babies in a little more than five years.

During this time the family moved into a new home at 625 South Fountain. It was very cozy in this two-bedroom home with four children but these were war years and everyone made sacrifices. Jack worked seven days a week at Beech on military aircraft, but he was luckier than most young men at the time because he was able to come home to his family every night.

Because of his growing family and because he was engaged in defense work Jack's Selective Service classification was II-B. When it began to look like an invasion of Japan was inevitable, he was reclassified as I-A on May 5, 1945. On May 11, 1945 he received a letter, on his seventh wedding anniversary, from the President of the United States that began "Greeting: You are hereby directed to report..." He was drafted. He was found to be physically fit on May 12 and was off to Navy Basic Training. When the Japanese surrendered in August he was discharged before he even left the country.

Four of Ella's brothers served in the war. John, Pete, Bob, and William were scattered across the United States, Europe, Philippines, and India. Although her brother (Pete) was injured by shrapnel and briefly missing in action in Italy, all returned home safely.

In late fall of 1947 the family moved to a bigger house at 3505 East Waterman. This house was about one-half block from College Hill Park. The park included a swimming pool and tennis courts. It was also fairly close to Blessed Sacrament Church and Grade School. The growing children were able walk to school as well as swim and play tennis.

The family took vacations each summer. The most frequent destination was Colorado often around Twin Lakes and Nederland where they were able to use friend's cabin.

The most memorable family trip was a train trip to California in August of 1954. The family first visited San Francisco and then visited Aunt Irma and her family in Santa Monica. Swimming in the ocean was the highlight of the trip. The boys also attended a pre-season Los Angeles Rams football game.

Even with all of their allergies the family was able to have (and enjoy) pets. The first two dogs were dachshunds - Pretzel and Jinx. Pretzel showed up in a Christmas stocking and Jinx was an emergency replacement when Pretzel was run over by a car. Both dogs were good companions and a significant part of the family.

During the summers the Hutchinson children were able to take good advantage of the College Hill swimming pool for lessons, cooling off, recreation, and eventually competition. College Hill had a swimming team and one of the highlights of the summer was the annual City swim meet. Both John and Tom discovered an aptitude for competitive swimming. Ann and Janet eventually showed the same interest and aptitude. Swimming was to become a big part of the Hutchinson family life for generations. In the winter of 1955 Coach Bob Timmons was able to arrange for pool time at West High School. This was the beginning of the Wichita Swim Club. It was soon evident that parental involvement was necessary and Jack Hutchinson was the first vice president of the Wichita Swim Club. School and swimming dominated the next decade.

Even though the family lived very close to College Hill Pool it was not possible for everyone to swim together. It was always a big treat for the family to get in the car and go to the Municipal Pool. The pool was located where the present Riverside Tennis Courts are located. The pool was very large and had two water slides and diving boards. There was also a snack bar. On one of these occasions Ella said she saw a flying saucer as everyone was piling out of the car. After her original astonishment (and the skepticism with which her observation was greeted) she did not like to talk much about flying saucers.

The Hutchinson children all graduated from grade school at Blessed Sacrament. The boys graduated from Kapaun High School and the girls graduated from Mount Carmel High School. John graduated from Saint Benedicts College and received a PhD in mathematics from the University of Kansas. Tom attended and was captain of the swim team at Kansas University and graduated from Wichita State University. Both Ann and Janet attended Wichita State University.

While the children were in college, Ella took a job in a dentist office. She worked as the office manager for Dr. Ted Funke. This provided a little extra income along with some socializing. Many of Dr. Funke's patients were friends from Blessed Sacrament parish.

Jack and Ella began the next phase of their life on July 10, 1963 when their first grandchild David Wayne Walker was born to Ann. After this came Kevin (64), Jane (66), John (68), Joseph (70), Katherine (72), Amy (73), Natalie (75), and Shannon (78). During this time Tom was drafted into the Army and first served in Germany but was eventually sent to Viet Nam. This was a difficult time for the family but eventually Tom returned home safely and the family, careers and marriages worked their way out of difficulties.

After the turbulence of the 1960s and 1970s Jack and Ella were able to relax a little bit. They moved to a much smaller and more easily maintained house at 4951 Kings Row. Jack had left the aviation industry and found employment as a printing salesman. He was

able to leverage his engineering experience with printing technical and sales/advertising information for local aviation companies. He eventually retired from Acme Printing in 1985. Also during this time Jack and Ella were able to do a considerable amount of traveling as well as enjoy their grandchildren. They especially enjoyed watching their grandchildren's swimming careers. Kevin, John, and Joe all swam on college teams.

As he learned to talk grandson David Walker referred to his grandparents as "Mom Mom" and "Pop Pop". The nicknames stuck and extended beyond the immediate family. The new names became a symbol of their grand status.

While working at Acme Printing Company Jack began playing basketball at noon at the Downtown YMCA. This usually included an exercise class and lunch with cronies. During lunch they discussed world affairs and various big deals they were working on. This continued even after retirement. His last basketball game was on Friday February 8, 1991. On Sunday he attended the dedication of the new Olympic sized Wichita Swim Club pool facility. Early Monday morning February 11, 1991 he suffered a massive stroke. He lived for a few hours and died that afternoon. His funeral was on Thursday (Valentines Day). He was 78. He is buried at Calvary Cemetery in Wichita, Kansas.

After the funeral Ella went home and resolutely began the next phase of her life. She eagerly learned and assumed responsibility for finances, car repair, home repair, and all the things that Jack took care of. Greatness officially came on January 26, 1992 when her first great grandchild John (Jack) Thomas Walker was born. Others soon followed.

At this time Ella's children often gathered on Saturday morning to visit and help. These times came to be called "The Meeting." Errands were run, checkbooks were balanced, jars were opened, light bulbs were changed, and gossip was exchanged. Mom Mom usually made something good to eat. It was a happy time.

In addition to her children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren, Ella was able to enjoy time with her sons-in-law Paul Schwarz and Keith Parker and her daughters-in-law Anne and Roslyn. She was able to do some traveling as well. In January 1993 she went on a ski trip to Breckenridge, Colorado with the families of Ann, Janet, and John. She did not ski but participated in all of the festivities and took care of one-year-old Jack.

In November 1994 John, Anne, Ella, and Anne's mother made a trip to the island of Cozumel, Mexico. Ella was then eighty years old. When the group arrived a hurricane was headed directly at Cozumel but veered away at the last minute. It was a wonderful trip. In spite of the family's heavy participation in water sports, Ella never learned to swim. She was, however, finally able to enjoy the warm waters of the Caribbean. She also took a tour of ancient Mayan ruins where she fell and was very slightly injured. She said later "Please don't take me to the ruins again." The foursome rented an open-air jeep and was able to see the island well - even if not in great comfort. It was often a bumpy ride.

As she entered her eighties Ella's health and strength slowly began to deteriorate. There

were several trips to the emergency room where she complained of severe weakness but nothing serious was found and the episode was chalked up to old age. Old age and infirmity were also taking a toll on her siblings, John (d1981), Bill (d1995), Jim (d1995), Mary Louise (d1996), Charles (d1996), and finally Pete (d1998). By fall 1998 Ella and Bob were the last of the Connor siblings.

In August of Ella was hospitalized again with, what was thought to be at the time, an intestinal blockage. When this did not respond to treatment, surgery was necessary. The surgery repaired the blockage but revealed non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma. It was thought that the surgery had removed all of the malignancy and would take care of the severe weakness. While she was hospitalized her brother Pete died of liver cancer. She was able to watch the funeral service on tape from her hospital room.

Recovery from the surgery was slow. She was in the recovery room for a very long time while doctors tried to stabilize her blood pressure. Eventually the family was allowed into the recovery room because Ella was the only patient there. In spite of her situation she was able to ask if she was "on the roof." This was in reference to a family joke in which being "on the roof" was a euphemism for being deceased. After she was released from the hospital she stayed for a while with her daughter Janet. She was able to go home by late September.

By October the cancer had returned. This was a cruel surprise because she appeared to be making good progress. She was persuaded by her family to undergo try chemotherapy. She was able to tolerate it fairly well and it appeared to be working.

The chemotherapy was at least a partial success. By Thanksgiving Ella felt well enough for a major celebration. She rented a penthouse on the Kansas City Country Club Plaza for a few nights and the family was able to gather for Thanksgiving dinner and then a front row seat for the Plaza Christmas Lights event. Ella was able take short walks around the Plaza and do some Christmas shopping.

Right before Thanksgiving (November 13, 1998) a great granddaughter Elizabeth Grace Hutchinson was born. There were now two EGHs in the family. Ella was never particularly fond of her first name and definitely did not like Gertrude - Elizabeth Grace was close enough.

In early February 1999 Ella entered the hospital again with severe weakness. A biopsy revealed that the cancer had returned and would almost certainly take her life. After some palliative treatment she returned home and hospice care was arranged. The family gathered for last goodbyes. This was not a happy time for the family but Ella did find a way to extract some enjoyment from the situation. The house was abuzz with children and grandchildren visiting and great grandchildren underfoot. Her granddaughter Jane was able to take a week off work to help and Janet's friend Terri Amend (a nurse) was also a great comfort and help. Family and friends were able to provide nearly all of Ella's care with only advice and equipment (oxygen) supplied by hospice. After only a few days at home Ella died peacefully in her sleep at 2:48 AM on February 16, 1991. All of her

children were present.

Ella's funeral was on February 19, 1999. She was buried in Calvary Cemetery in Wichita, Kansas. She was 84 years old.

As of December 2006 Ella and Jack have four children, nine grandchildren, and seventeen great grandchildren. Only her brother Bob (age 90) remained of her siblings. Ella and Jack's paths to greatness started slowly but finished strong. Their commitment to their family and the Catholic Church never wavered.

Jack's character is best summed up by his work ethic. Even with the great depression, aircraft industry layoffs, and other financial setbacks he was never out of a job for more than a few days. He put everything he had into providing for his family. He worked hard. Even though he was able to enjoy retirement he was not really comfortable without somewhere to go each morning. His closest friends were Tom Buser, Paul Grove, and his basketball buddies from the YMCA.

Ella was able to find something funny in almost any situation. It showed up in the recovery room and in the reading of her Will - with commentaries on who got what of her things. This made her fun to be around and talk about. She was able to enjoy the independence of her last phase of life and she liked to understand how things worked. She was social person and liked to get dressed up and go to church or out to eat. She loved holidays. She loved her friends Ginny Grove, Pat Ballard, Perky Buser, Mid Helgerson, Mary Alice Dondlinger, and Marge Potts. She came a long way from the shy little girl who either cried or threw up at the slightest provocation.

Hiram Benjamin Hutchinson and Martha Matilda Jordan

Hiram Benjamin (Ben) Hutchinson was born on April 19, 1870 near Braymer, Caldwell County, Missouri. He was the son of Daniel Ulrey Hutchinson and Nancy Jane Fitzpatrick. Ben came to Kansas in a covered wagon with his family in March of 1884 when he was almost fourteen. The family settled on a farm they bought about four miles southwest of Argonia, in Harper County, Kansas.

Ben made the run from near Hennessey into the Cherokee Strip and staked a claim near present Carrier Oklahoma. On December 21, 1896 he married **Martha Matilda (Mattie) Jordan**, the daughter of Hugh Patrick Jordan and Frances Ann Hull. Mattie was born on February 4, 1874 at Bailey's Creek, near Linn, Osage County, Missouri. Hugh and his family came to Enid, Oklahoma in 1894 when Mattie was nineteen.

Mattie served as Assistant to the Postmaster of North Enid when that community was recognized as the railroad stop instead of Enid. She distributed mail to settlers who had participated in the Cherokee Run.

Ben and Mattie lived in Enid until 1910 when they moved to Wichita, Kansas. For twenty three years prior to his death Ben was a traveling salesman for the Associated

Manufacturing of San Francisco, selling chinaware in Kansas and Oklahoma, and was widely known to merchants of these states.

Ben and Mattie had four children. A daughter Frances Lorraine died in 1898 at age four months and is buried beside her grandparents Daniel and Nancy Hutchinson in Argonia Cemetery near Argonia, Kansas.

Ben and Mattie lived at 236 South Green Street and on Broadway across from the Cathedral for a time but resided most of their time in Wichita at 155 North Madison. Ben died (of cancer) on June 12, 1939 and is buried in Calvary Cemetery in Wichita Kansas.

After Ben died Mattie lived at 155 North Madison with her oldest son Ben and his family. She helped with the household and with her grandchild Erla. That household became the focus of nearly all of the Hutchinson family celebrations. These celebrations usually included the families of Mattie's sons Ben and Jack as well as her sister Frances (Aunt Fan) and her roommates Emma Lou and Mary O'Grady - Aunt Fan and the Girls.

Mattie was known to her grandchildren as Nana. Overnights at Nana were a favorite of her grandchildren. In the fall of 1955 Mattie's health began to fail from what was probably congestive heart failure. She was able to stage a major rally for Christmas 1955 with full participation in the cooking and entertaining of grandchildren. After the holidays she went into a rapid decline and died at home on January 21, 1956. She is also buried in Calvary Cemetery in Wichita, Kansas.

The children of Hiram and Mattie Hutchinson

Name	Born	Died	Spouse	Married
Frances Lorraine	3/21/1898	7/25/1898		
Erma Irene	9/9/1900	5/12/1968	John Edgar Dunn	10/2/1929
Hugh Benjamin	3/5/1905	4/10/1977	Erla Florence Peterson	12/24/1936
John Joseph (Jack)	8/8/1912	2/11/1991	Ella Gertrude Connor	5/5/1938

Erma Hutchinson married John Edgar Dunn on 10 Oct 1928. John was born 01 Jul 1892 and died in December 1976 in Santa Monica, California. Erma and John had one daughter Dawn Dunn born on 27 Aug 1931 in Wichita, Kansas and died 8 Aug 1985 in California. Erma and John lived most of their lives on Santa Monica, California. John was an aeronautical engineer.

Hugh Benjamin Hutchinson married Erla Florence Peterson on 24 Jan 1936 in Colorado. Erla was born 24 Mar 1904 in Bent County, Colorado and died 29 Aug 1989 in Connecticut. They had one daughter Erla Ann Hutchinson. She was born 9 May 1938 in Wichita, Kansas. Ben was a technical librarian for Beech Aircraft.

Daniel Ulrey and Nancy Jane (Fitzpatrick) Hutchinson

Daniel Ulrey Hutchinson was born on April 6, 1825 in Warren County, Ohio. He was the third child of James Hutchinson (b 1795) and Sarah Ulrey (b December 20, 1792).

Nancy Jane Fitzpatrick was born on March 3, 1838 in Rushville, in Rush County, Indiana. She was the seventh of eleven children of Jacob Fitzpatrick (b December 20, 1792) and Laurana Hawood (b January 27, 1795). Nancy Jane was one of triplets, one of whom died at birth. Daniel married Margaret Boles on March 10, 1851 in Davis County, Iowa. They had two children William George Washington Hutchinson (1852-1929) and James Edwin Webster Hutchinson (1854-1928). Margaret died, probably of appendicitis, sometime between 1854 and 1856. Daniel married Nancy Jane on July 30, 1857 in Bloomfield, Davis County Indiana.

Daniel spent some of his youth in Shelby County, Indiana. Daniel and Nancy Jane lived near Bloomfield, where seven sons were born. In 1869 they moved near Braymer, in Caldwell County Missouri where three more sons and a daughter were born. Together with the two sons from his first marriage, Daniel had thirteen children. In Braymer they lived in a house which had doors on opposite sides of the main living room. On occasions they ran a large chain through both doors, hitched a team of oxen, and pulled a large log into the house which they then rolled into the huge fireplace.

In February of 1884, Daniel and Nancy Jane moved in covered wagons with their youngest children to a farm, which they later bought. The farm is located in Harper County, three and one-half miles west and one mile south of Argonia Kansas. They lived there the remainder of their lives.

A clipping from the scrapbook of Daniel's daughter-in-law, Sarah Hutchinson, notes the following: "Died, at his home near Freeport, Sabbath morning, July 16, [1893], Daniel U. Hutchinson, after a short illness. Mr. Hutchinson was an old and respected citizen, a loving and kind husband and father and a consistent member of the Christian Church. The funeral services were conducted at the residence of Rev. Barrier, of Argonia, and a large concourse of friends showed their esteem of the deceased by following the remains to the Argonia Cemetery, where they were laid to rest. The wife and family have the sympathy of all in their bereavement."

The graves of Daniel and Nancy are one-half mile east of Argonia on the north side of highway 160. Enter the cemetery on the left fork. The graves are just beyond the center about thirty feet east of the road. Nancy Jane died on July 29, 1909 in their farm near Argonia. Both Daniel and Nancy Jane are buried in the Argonia Cemetery. GPS Coordinates: Latitude: 37.27280, Longitude: -97.75560 half mile east on HW160.

The children of Daniel Ulrey Hutchinson Margaret Boles and Nancy Jane Fitzpatrick

Name	Born	Died	Spouse	Married
William George Washinton	5/8/1852	11/1/1891	Lydia Arnold	1876
James Edwin Webster	3/17/1854	1928	MellieTatman	11/26/1855
Joseph Lewis Jefferson	6/2/1858	1935	Nancy E. Johnson	10/9/1881

Jacob Henry Milton	2/24/1860	5/30/1955	Sarah Frances Sheilds	7/16/1894
Dennison Asbery Hurst (Doc)	2/24/1860	5/15/1943	Sarah Jane Lawson	1/4/1888
John Wilfield Scott	3/9/1862	1/14/1938	Mary Grace McDaniel	7/16/1890
Daniel Abraham Lincoln	2/19/1864	1941	Ora Zenob Moore	11/23/1898
Francis Simeon Marion	4/31/1866	11/1/1891		
Charles Kate	2/14/1868	11/5/1892		
Hiram Benjamin	4/19/1870	3/12/1939	Martha Matilda Jordan	12/23/1896
Newton Ulrey	2/20/1872	12/11/1945	Bertie K. Sharp	4/3/1907
Edgar D.	8/23/1874	1961	Mary Lee Moore	12/12/1901
Cora Eva	3/30/1877	2/8/1895		

James Hutchinson and Sarah Ulrey

James Hutchinson was born in Pennsylvania in 1775. He was the last of five children of Joseph Hutchinson and Keziah Riffet. He was a steamboat trader. He died in 1824 near Warren County, Ohio, by drowning in the Ohio River. **Sarah Ulrey** was born in 1798 and died after 1871 (probably 1877). She was the eighth of nine children of Daniel Ulrey and Sarah Lucas. James and Sarah were married March 21, 1816 in Warren County, Ohio.

In Probate Court Warren County, Ohio is recorded that James Hutchinson and Sarah Ullery were married on March 20, 1816 by Nathan Kelly JP. It shows James of lawful age and Sarah by consent of her father.

James and Sarah had three children:

1. Keziah, born March 27, 1818 in Warren County, Ohio, died March 31, 1937 in Shelby County, Indiana, married Jonathan H. Kieth. Jonathan H. Keith, an honored pioneer of Sugar Creek Township, was born in Lewis County, [now] West Virginia, August 8, 1811. Jonathan was the youngest of thirteen children, six sons and seven daughters, born to James and Mary Ann (Allkire) Keith, the former a native of Winchester, Va., of English and Scotch descent, and the latter a native of Pennsylvania, of German descent. His boyhood and early youth were spent working upon his father's farm in his native county. In the spring of 1828, he accompanied his parents to Miami County, Ohio, but in the following fall the family came to Shelby County, and located in the woods of Marion Township. In the spring of 1829, they removed to a farm that the father had purchased in Brandywine Township, near the present site of Fairland. In 1832, they removed to Sugar Creek Township, and located upon a tract of land in Section 32, upon which the subject of this sketch has ever since resided. The chief occupation of his life has been that of a farmer. His first marriage occurred April 10, 1836, when Keziah Hutchison became his wife. She died March 31, 1837. On the second day of April 1848, Mr. Keith was married to Elizabeth Crosby, who was born in Clermont County, Ohio, August 25, 1829, and was the daughter of Joseph and Mary (Cook) Crosby. The first marriage of Mr. Keith resulted in the birth of one child, Sarah C., born March 11, 1837, died September 12, 1837. He and his wife were the parents of ten children, as follows: Marshall, born January 29, 1849, died

in infancy; Mary K., born April 26, 1850; Frances L., born January 23, 1852, died August 19, 1884; Maude, born April 23, 1854; Joseph M., born October 27, 1856; James W. S., born December 22, 1858; William A., born November 25, 1861; Susan M., born March 6, 1864, died June 6, 1884; Edward E., born February 27, 1867; Oscar H., born April 30, 1869. Mr. and Mrs. Keith are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The former became a member of the F. & A.M. In politics he was an ardent Republican. He has served his township as Justice of the Peace five years. He served as Second Lieutenant in Co. H, Third Indiana Regiment, of Mexican War, from June 1846, to July 1847. He owned a good farm of 160 acres.

2. Joseph R.; born 1822 in Warren County, Ohio; died 1889; married Rhoda Bessie Violet. Founded Jamestown, Colorado in Spring 1866. Buried Burlington Cemetery, Longmont, Colorado. <http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=:3317515&id=I117681>
3. **Daniel Ulrey Hutchinson**, born April 25, 1825 in Warren County, Ohio, died July 16, 1893 in Argonia, Kansas, married **Nancy Jane Fitzpatrick**.

Sarah was remarried to a man named Sleeth on April 24, 1836 in Shelby County, Indiana.

<http://rosebush.familytreeguide.com/pedigree.php?personID=I13684&tree=T1&display=compact&PHPSESSID=5d36f1dfdcc2810e802701d7890c9072>

Joseph Hutchinson and Keziah Riffett

Joseph Hutchinson was born in about 1751 in Maryland and died in October of 1786 in Kentucky. **Keziah Riffett** was born May 30, 1751 in Pennsylvania. Keziah died October 1, 1842 in Guinea, Clermont, Ohio. She is buried in Concord Methodist Cemetery Clermont County, Ohio. They were married July 11, 1772 in Adams, Pennsylvania. Keziah was the daughter of Nicholas and Catherine Riffett, both Quakers. Keziah was charged by the Menallen Meeting (of Quakers) in Adams County, Pennsylvania with having been married to Joseph Hutchinson (not a Quaker) by a priest. The Quakers had no ministers or official to conduct marriages in those days and anyone married by an official or minister was considered to have been married by a priest in the Quaker terminology of that period. On November 12, 1772 Keziah Hutchinson was cast out of membership by Warrington Meeting due to her having been married outside of the Quaker discipline.

On June 20, 1774, Joseph and Keziah Hutchinson and her brother, Jonathan Riffett attended a Quaker wedding at Menallen Meeting of Finley McGrew and Mary Hendricks and signed as witnesses. This suggests that their relationship with the Quakers improved.

Joseph and Keziah had five children:

1. Jonathan Hutchinson was born January 15, 1786 in Maryland. He died February 20, 1855 in Lebanon, Warren County, Ohio. He married (1) Catherine Snyder/Reed April 14, 1808 in Warren, Ohio; married (2) Dorcas after 1850.

2. Sarah Hutchinson was born in 1774 in Maryland and died March 6, 1845 and is buried in Hopkinsville, Warren, Ohio. She married Michael H. Johnson.
3. Silas Hutchinson was born November 10, 1772 in Western Maryland and died November 9 1858 in Lebanon, Warren County, Ohio. He married (1) Margery Paxton 1793 in, Kentucky; married (2) Selina A. Stricklan November 13, 1839 in Clermont, Ohio. The first settlement made in Clermont County was in Miami Township, near Loveland, in 1795, by Col. Thomas Paxton and his four sons-in-law, Judge Owen Todd, Colonel John Ramsey, James Smith and Silas Hutchinson. Colonel Paxton, with his family and sons-in-law, first immigrated to Kentucky. He was the commander of the advance guard of Wayne's army and after the victory of Wayne over the Indians, in the fall of 1794, returned the following season to Ohio, where he settled. Silas served under General Wayne during the War of 1812. He is buried in Baptist Graveyard, Turtlecreek Township, Warren County, Ohio.
4. Joseph Hutchinson was born November 14, 1781 in Western Maryland and died June 28, 1853 in Guinea, Clermont, Ohio. He married (1) Ann Bigan March 17, 1808 in Lebanon, Warren, Ohio; married (2) Nancy Reed (Shawhan) November 07, 1847 in Waynesville, Warren, Ohio. He also married Catherine Beardsley. Joseph is buried in the Old Methodist Church Cemetery at Guinea, Clermont County, Ohio on Branch Hill-Guinea Pike Road behind an old deserted church. Will dated March 25, 1853 in Warren Ohio.
5. **James Adrian Hutchinson** was born in 1784 in Pennsylvania, Somerset, Pennsylvania and died in 1824 in Warren County, Ohio. He married **Sarah Ulrey**

Joseph Hutchinson may never have come to Ohio. It is believed he may have died in Kentucky after having come west from Maryland or Virginia. He may have been a soldier in the Revolutionary War. In 1764, 1774 and 1785. A Joseph Hutchinson was shown as owning 60 acres in Londonderry Township of Chester County, Pennsylvania. A James Hutchinson by early records lived in New London Township of Chester County, Pennsylvania. He was the father of a Joseph Hutchinson. A Joseph Hutchinson was on the tax list for Cumberland Township (present Adams County, Pennsylvania) up until 1784 and was involved in an action before the quarter Session Court there in 1785. He was deceased by October of 1786.

Keziah had siblings Jonathan, Rachel, Nathan, Isaac, and Hannah. On August 12, 1773, Nathan Riffett was transferred from Warrington Meeting to Northern District (Philadelphia) Meeting and was received there October 24, 1773. In 1781 he marched in Col. Craig's detachment of the Pennsylvania Line. In 1782, he was transferred to the 1st Regiment, McCully's Company. Military service was completely against the pacifistic beliefs of the Quakers. Jonathan Riffett, then of Menallen Meeting in Adams County, Pennsylvania, was shown to have enrolled for military training before February 9, 1776. He was subsequently disowned by the Quakers on June 13, 1776.

On January 9, 1777, Rachel Riffett transferred her membership from Warrington Meeting to Gunpowder Meeting in Baltimore County, Maryland. Her mother, Catherine Riffett, did the same on February 7, 1777. On the 26th day of August, 1777, Catherine Riffett

attended Gunpowder Meeting, Little Falls in Baltimore County, Maryland. She had a certificate of transfer for herself and daughter Rachel from Warrington Meeting that was read and received. In 1777, Isaac Riffett was living in the northwest end of Leacock Township of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. The sibling of James are summarized as follows.

On June 20, 1774, Joseph and Keziah Hutchinson and her brother, Jonathan Riffett attended a Quaker wedding at Menallen Meeting (in present Adams County, Pennsylvania) of Finley McGrew and Mary Hendricks and signed as witnesses.

In later life, Nicholas and Catherine Riffett lived at Middle River-Upper Hundred in Baltimore County, Maryland where he was classed as a yeoman. He died in February of 1781. His Will was signed on January 28, 1781 and was filed for record in Will Book 3, page 440, Baltimore City Probate Court, Maryland, where it was proven in court on March 5, 1781 following his death.

<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~ohwarren/Beers/IV/tct/0471.htm>

<http://familytreemaker.genealogy.com/users/w/i/l/Lisa-A-Wilsonpennington/GENE3-0017.html>

<http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=:a30015&id=I0219>

James Hutchinson and Margaret Sweet

James Hutchinson was born in November 6, 1731 in Lebanon, New London, Connecticut. Their son **Joseph Hutchinson** was born in 1751, died 1786, and married Keziah Riffett. He also married Azuba Long in 1753 (Ephraim 1754, Stephen 56) in 1753 and Thankful Steadman (b. 1733) in 1756 (Thomas 56, James 58, Jonathan 60, Azuba 62, Lydia 64, Daniel 69) in 1756. Children all born in or near Lebanon, New London, Connecticut.

Margaret Sweet was born April 7, 1729 to Benjamin T. Sweet and Margaret Hammett in Taunton, Bristol, Massachusetts. She died June 29, 1776 in Taunton, Bristol, Massachusetts. She was married first to James Hutchinson and had one child Joseph. She then married Nathan Briggs on November 5, 1752 and had four children by him.

<http://person.ancestry.com/tree/15546514/person/29358247973/facts>

There are two more Steadmans married to Hutchinson both children of Samuel Hutchinson and Sarah Root. Thankful Steadman (b. 1695) married Samuel Hutchinson and John Steadman married Experience Hutchinson. Samuel and Sarah are James' great great grandparents. John and Thankful are siblings.

<http://trees.ancestry.com/tree/14534643/person/256013947>

More

<http://trees.ancestry.com/tree/11575973/family?fpid=265491775>
Hutchinson

<http://trees.ancestry.com/tree/14055869/family?fpid=48551605>

<http://trees.ancestry.com/tree/14055869/person/48551605?ssrc>

Stephen Hutchinson and Esther Mary Terry

Stephen Hutchinson was born March 2, 1706 and died June 27, 1794. **Esther Mary Terry** was born March 9, 1706 and died in 1760. They were married February 19, 1730. Both were born, married, and died in Lebanon, New London, Connecticut. Children:

1. **James Hutchinson** born November 6, 1731 in Lebanon, New London, Connecticut. He married **Margaret Sweet**.
2. Stephen Hutchinson born November 15, 1733, died June 27, 1794 in Westmoreland, Oneida, New York.
3. Paul Hutchinson born April 18, 1736, died February 1, 1830 in New Marlboro, Berkshire, Massachusetts, married Susanna Sprague.
4. John Hutchinson born December 5, 1737.
5. Huldah Hutchinson born January 14, 1741, died 1766, married Abijah Phelps.
6. Elinor Esther Hutchinson born May 27, 1744, died August 3, 1834 in Pavilion, Genesee, New York, married William Sprague.
7. Sarah Hutchinson born October 29, 1747.

Susanna Spargue and William Sprague are cousins - grandchildren of Benjamin Sprague and Mary Woodworth.

<http://www.cgall.com/web/ralph/pafg09.htm#2430>

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~knight57/direct/knight/aqwg772.htm#16567>

Burial: Old Mill River Cemetery, New Marlborough, Berkshire County, Massachusetts

Stephen probably served in Captain Samuel Dunn's Company of Colonel Edmund Phinney's 31st regiment in the Revolutionary War.

<http://books.google.com/books?id=SV8SAAAAYAAJ&printsec=frontcover#v=onepage&q&f=false>

Samuel Hutchinson and Sarah Root

Samuel Hutchinson was born July 21, 1666 in Northampton, Hampshire, Massachusetts and died April 17, 1757 in Northampton, Hampshire, Massachusetts. **Sarah Root** was born March 4, 1671 in Northampton, Hampshire, Massachusetts and died March 28, 1740

in Lebanon, New London, Connecticut. They were married July 3, 1691 in Northampton, Hampshire, Massachusetts. Samuel was a brother of John Hutchinson, also born in Northampton, about 1666, and he too shared in the Ten Allotments grant in December 1697. His elder children were born in Northampton, the last being Sarah in June 1698. He apparently came to Lebanon in 1697.

In 1741, Samuel Hutchinson, Hepzibah Hutchinson, John Hutchinson, Thomas Hutchinson, Timothy Hutchinson, and Jeshua Allen Jr., and Margaret Allen, his wife, all of Lebanon, sold to Ebenezer Hutchinson of Northampton three lots of land lying in Northampton "originally laid out to the late Mr. Ralph Hutchinson deceased... and one lott of them lies in that Division of land commonly called the long division the second of them lies in the Division of Land commonly called the Mountain Division and the third.. lies in the lower field all the land in Northampton which the said late Mr. Ralph Hutchinson bought of the late John Webb deceased.." This was signed in Lebanon.

<http://www.cgall.com/descendan/pafg01.htm#654C>

<http://family.drumhop.com/getperson.php?personID=I20263&tree=1>

Children:

1. Samuel Hutchinson born August 6, 1692 in Northampton, Hampshire, Massachusetts, died in 1762 in Spencertown, Columbia, New York, married Thankfull Steadman. Hutchinson, Samuel, Esquire, was one of the first settlers of Sharon, Connecticut and the second magistrate in the town. He was from Lebanon, and drew the 10th home lot, the same on which the stone house owned by Anson Boland stood. In 1751 he sold that place, and purchased the first minister's lot of the Rev. Peter Pratt. His house stood where Perry Loucks' tavern now stands. In 1763 he removed to Spencertown, New York, where it is supposed he died. He had three sons, Samuel, Ezra and Solomon, the two latter of whom settled in this town, and gave the name to Hutchinson Hollow, where they lived. Other sources include sons Elijah and Daniel also.
2. Sarah Hutchinson born June 15, 1695 in Northampton, Hampshire, Massachusetts, died September 9, 1776 in Lebanon, New London, Connecticut, married Josiah Dewey.
3. Experience Hutchinson born 1699 in Windsor, Hartford County, Connecticut, died February 23, 1732 in Lebanon, New London, Connecticut, married John Steadman and Joshua Fuller.
4. Martha Hutchinson born May 17, 1701 in Lebanon, New London, Connecticut, died 1760 in Lebanon, New London, Connecticut, married Solomon Curtis.
5. Eleazar Hutchinson born May 21, 1704 in Lebanon, New London, Connecticut, died May 23, 1791 in Townsend, Andover, Connecticut, married Jemima Wright. Buried in Old Townsend Burying Ground near Andover, Connecticut. His tombstone reads, "In memory of Captain Eleazer Hutchinson who departed this life May 23, 1701 in the 88th year of his age. An honest man, rare to be found, lies buried here beneath this ground, whose soul we trust in now above, where all

is joy, where all is love." On March 7, 1740 father Samuel Hutchinson wrote his will and gave land in Northampton to sons Samuel, Eleazar and Stephen. Eleazar was a captain in the French and Indian War. On March 27, 1777 Eleazar wrote his will.

6. **Stephen Hutchinson** born March 2, 1707 in Lebanon, New London, Connecticut, died July 27, 1794 in Lebanon, New London, Connecticut, married **Esther Mary Terry**.
7. Hannah Hutchinson born September 14, 1709 in Lebanon, New London, Connecticut, died July 18, 1773 in Lebanon, New London, Connecticut, married Josiah Webster Sr.
8. Jemima Hutchinson born July 12, 1712 in Lebanon, New London, Connecticut.
9. Jerehiah Hutchinson born July 21, 1712 in some sources.

Thankful and John Steadman are siblings – children of Robert Steadman (1658-1736) and Lydia Fitch (1661-1740).

<http://familytreemaker.genealogy.com/users/b/u/s/Linda-M-Bussing-Athol/WEBSITE-0001/UHP-0943.html>

Ralph Hutchinson and Alice Wolcott

Ralph Hutchinson was born in 1630 in Nottinghamshire, England, died October 24, 1703 in Northampton, Hampshire, Massachusetts. He probably emigrated as a child sometime before 1642 since after 1642 emigration to America from England came to a virtual halt as a result of the policies of King Charles I and the onset of the English Civil War. His wife **Alice Wolcott** was born in 1636 in Salem, Essex, Massachusetts, died January 10, 1714 in Northampton, Hampshire, Massachusetts. They were married August 8, 1656 in Boston, Massachusetts. Children of Ralph and Alice:

1. John Hutchinson was born in 1657 in Boston, died December 21, 1719 in Lebanon, New London, Connecticut, and married Hannah Root. John Hutchinson was the first child of Ralph and Alice Bennett Hutchinson. John's name was among those who were listed as admitted to membership of the newly formed First Congregational Church of Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1661. He married Hannah Root, December 27, 1682, in Northampton. Hannah was daughter of Joseph Root and his wife, Hannah Haynes, also of Northampton, born July 9, 1662. John and Hannah had six children born in Northampton, between 1684 and 1696. In 1657 they moved to Lebanon, New London, Connecticut, along with his brother Samuel and his wife Sarah Root (sister to Hannah), and a number of other people from Northampton who were among the earliest settlers at Lebanon. John and Hannah had three more children born at Lebanon, between 1699 and 1705. John was a carpenter by trade.

"The recorded will of John Hutchinson, Senr, of Lebanon, carpenter, dated 10 June 1719 [Windham Probate Records, Vol. 1 (regular), pp. 4-5; no file of this estate], gave to wife Hannah all his estate, real and personal, except what is hereafter mentioned to be given unto my sons, the lands to be at her dispose and she sees cause to her children; but a third of the real estate if she marry again. To son John Hutchinson, Junr, all my right to the land which I did partly purchase from Capt. John Mason which my son John had a deed from Capt. Mason in Lebanon. To heirs of my son Jonathan Hutchinson dec'd, viz. to

Hannah Hutchinson daughter of Jonathan whatever I have imburd towards the purchase of said Jonathan's farm in Lebanon. To son Joseph Hutchinson, sixty-nine acres in Lebanon. To son Moses Hutchinson, one-hundred acres in Hebron.” Wife Hannah and son Moses, executors. Witnesses: Thomas Root, William Clark. Signed by mark.

2. Mercy Hutchinson was born in 1660 in Northampton, Hampshire, Massachusetts, died April 26, 1695 in Northampton, Hampshire, Massachusetts, and married Nathaniel Noyes Pettingill. Other sources say she died April 26, 1662.
3. Mehitable Hutchinson was born May 21, 1662 in Northampton, Hampshire, Massachusetts, died June 24, 1663 in Northampton, Hampshire, Massachusetts.
4. Judah Hutchinson was born April 15, 1664 in Northampton, Hampshire, Massachusetts, died July 21, 1741 in Northampton, Hampshire, Massachusetts, married Mary Bridgeman. In 1688, Ralph's son Judah was named with several others as a land surveyor at Northfield. It is not known when he left Northfield and returned to Northampton. He married Mary Bridgeman on January 16, 1691. She was born March 15, 1671, daughter of John Bridgeman and his wife, Mary Sheldon, of Northampton. Judah and Mary had eleven children, and lived in Northampton the remainder of their lives.
5. **Samuel Hutchinson** was born July 21, 1666 in Northampton, Hampshire, Massachusetts, died April 17, 1757 in Northampton, Hampshire, Massachusetts, married **Sarah Root**. Samuel Hutchinson married Sarah Root, also daughter of Joseph Root, born March 4, 1672. They were married July 3, 1691. Samuel and Sarah had eight children, the first two born in Northampton, and the other six in Lebanon, Connecticut. John and Samuel moved their families to Lebanon, Connecticut in 1697, along with a number of other families from Northampton. They were among the earliest settlers at Lebanon.
6. Eleazer Hutchinson was born May 31, 1668 in Northampton, Hampshire, Massachusetts, died May 16, 1669 in Northampton, Hampshire, Massachusetts.
7. Moses Hutchinson was born September 8, 1671 in Northampton, Hampshire, Massachusetts, died May 13, 1704 in Pascommuck, Massachusetts. Moses Hutchinson, youngest child of Ralph and Alice, married Mary Clary on May 27, 1698 at Northampton. She was born about 1671, daughter of John Clary Jr. and his wife Ann Dickinson. Moses and Mary had two children, Moses, born 1701, and John, born 1703. Moses and Mary settled in the hamlet of Pascommuck, a cluster of five houses north of Northampton about 4 miles, near the great ox bow bend at the foot of Mt. Tom. Indians attacked this tiny hamlet on May 13, 1704, catching the inhabitants totally unaware, about daybreak. The Indians fired into the homes at close range, and set them on fire, causing great panic among the settlers, who fled their homes. Many were killed brutally, and the rest were captured. Moses and his young son, Moses Jr. were among the slain. The militia mounted a rescue, and several of the captives were rescued or escaped from the Indians during the rescue attempt. Moses' wife Mary and perhaps their infant son John were among those rescued or escaped. The son, John, must have died soon after, as Moses is said to have left no heirs. His widow, Mary, married 2nd, Samuel Kingsley, and had a family with him. Their first two sons were named Moses Kingsley, after Moses Hutchinson, her first husband. The first died in infancy.

Note that Samuel and John Hutchinson married sisters Sarah and Hannah Root. Ralph's grandson by Judah (Ebenezer) married Lydia Root the second cousin once removed of Sarah and Hannah.

Best Source: History of Northampton Massachusetts from its Settlement in 1654 by James Russell Turnbull.

Other Source: Savage, Dict of First Settlers of NE Vol 2, p. 511.

<http://awtc.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=adgedge&id=I27587>

http://awtc.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=*v58t1490&id=I0123

Ralph Hutchinson was among the pioneers in Northampton, although he did not come with the original settlers reaching the area in 1654; descriptions of early migration are lost but there remains old references to "cart ways" the settlers sometimes used for ox carts, or came on horseback, or via an alternative route on the Connecticut River. Meadows lay on either side of its banks, sweeping up to dense forests on rising ground, the whole topped by two mountains. Indians in those woods watched the arrival of the aggressive white men with apprehension; shortly their growing resentment of displacement among things would be fanned into hatred by the empire-hungry French and culminate in the French and Indian War.

Ralph first appeared in Boston records when he married Alice Bennett, widow of Francis Bennett. Alice's first husband was Francis Bennett, born about 1623. Alice was born in 1630. Alice and Francis were married in 1649 in Boston. Francis and Alice had four children; Mary, born September 15, 1650; James, born February 17, 1652; Elizabeth, born September 17, 1653 and died November 17, 1653 and another Elizabeth, born December 20, 1654, as found in Boston Records. Two of their daughters, Mary and the first Elizabeth, died young. Francis Bennett died in 1655 drowning near Noodle's Island in Boston Harbor. Alice was granted administration of his estate on February 7, 1656, for her use and care of the children, inventory having been taken, December 4, 1655.

Ralph and Alice were married on August 8, 1656, in Boston, Massachusetts. As was the custom and the law during this period of history in Puritan controlled New England there was no actual church ceremony performing their marriage. There was only a civil ceremony officiated by a local magistrate who in their case happened to be the governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, John Endicott. Governor Endicott was well known to be a zealous Puritan and an avid opponent of the Anglican Church's custom of marriages being performed by the church. His objection was based on the simple premise that such church weddings were not mentioned in the bible. It seems that life in Puritan Boston during this period of history was tightly controlled. As further evidence on March 26, 1657, in Boston, Ralph was fined ten shillings for entertaining John Gilbert in his home, as were two other Boston men. Apparently this was against the rules without permission and the authorities required that they be informed if strangers were in town. John Gilbert was involved in promoting the settlement of Northampton, Massachusetts, even though he did not settle there himself. Ralph and Alice's first son, John, was born in Boston in 1658. Ralph moved to Northampton, Massachusetts in 1659, to prepare a home for his family. Alice apparently stayed behind in Dorchester until after the birth of their daughter, Mercy.

Northampton was a new town just being settled on the Connecticut River, just below the great ox bow bend. It was about ninety-five miles west of Boston, and was a true wilderness settlement in 1655-56 when the first petitioners moved there to build a new town. Ralph received a grant for a home lot, on the southern edge of the settlement on Elm Street, where it appears he built a home and lived there for only a short time. He sold his lot to Increase Turner and moved across the Mill River from the main settlement along with several other families. He was granted eight acres on South Street on the western side of Mill River. Again, his acreage was the most southerly lot at that time. These settlers on the West side were required to pay twenty shillings, and to build on their lots and hold them for four years before receiving title. At a later town meeting, the payment was reduced to ten shillings, and the four-year requirement was repealed.

Life in a new community like Northampton was not always easy. Much of what we know about the early years of Northampton and Ralph Hutchinson comes from the book "History of Northampton" by James Russell Trumbull published in 1898. This brief description from this book is worth reading although we suspect that it is a bit embellished:

"Their homes, nearly all built of logs, were but scantily furnished, and contained little beyond the bare necessities of life. Their flocks and herds supplemented what the soil provided, and the nimble fingers of the housewife, and her daughters, manufactured the fabric, as well as the garments that clothed the family. They lived quiet and contented lives, attending two services at the meeting house on Sundays, and town meetings regularly on week days, at least most of the time did, as often as the business of the community demanded attention. Their food was coarse, but nutritious. Corn and wheat and rye were the staple at every meal; meat was abundant, pork, beef, mutton, wild game and fish, were plenty; potatoes were unknown, but turnips, cabbages, beans and a few others vegetables, were used to considerable extent."

Ralph and Alice had a daughter, Mercy, born probably in February of 1660 in Dorchester, and baptized March 4, 1660, in Dorchester. Mercy died April 26, 1662, when Alice was pregnant with their second daughter, Mehitable, who was born May 21, 1662, in Northampton. Some records have Mercy dying 15 April 1695 after a marriage to Nathaniel Pettingell. Mehitable died at the age of one year, on June 24, 1663. In 1663, their family consisted of at least James Bennett, age eleven, Elizabeth Bennett, age nine, and John Hutchinson, age, five.

In 1660, during the summer, a meeting was held to plan a new meetinghouse, and Ralph was granted four acres of land on the provision that he provides four hundred clapboards for the meetinghouse. Ralph was a carpenter by trade. There was no mill at this time, and all clapboards were made by hand labor, split out like staves and, then, hewn to their proper shapes.

The first church in Northampton was formed in 1661, when a petition was drawn up to form a church and engage a minister. The Covenant of the Church was written on June 18, 1661. Seven people were named founders of the Church, including Thomas Root, who was one of the original founders of the town. Two of Thomas Root's granddaughters later married into the Hutchinson family. Alice Hutchinson was among the signers of the Covenant, although Ralph was not. James and Elizabeth Bennett's names were in the Church records in 1661, as admitted to membership. This church became the First Church of Christ of Northampton. However, Ralph's name does appear on another document involving the church. The town granted land to Rev. Joseph Eliot, son of the famous Rev. John Eliot, if he would settle at Northampton and be their minister. From 1637 to 1638 John Eliot participated in both the civil and church trials of Anne Hutchinson during the Antinomian Controversy. Eliot disapproved of Hutchinson's views and actions, and was one of the two ministers representing Roxbury in the proceedings that led to her excommunication and exile. A minister had been acquired in 1657, but a church had not been formed yet. At the vote to grant land to Mr. Eliot, nine citizens protested, and wrote a note that they did not agree to the giving away of land, and one of the signers was Ralph Hutchinson. Also, in 1661, Ralph took the oath of allegiance and was declared a freeman. In 1663, the town voted that a mill be built, but no action was taken on it. On August 27, 1666, the town met again and agreed to proceed with the mill. Among the men engaged to build the mill, was Ralph. A son, Judah, was born on April 15, 1664, and another son, Samuel, was born July 21, 1666.

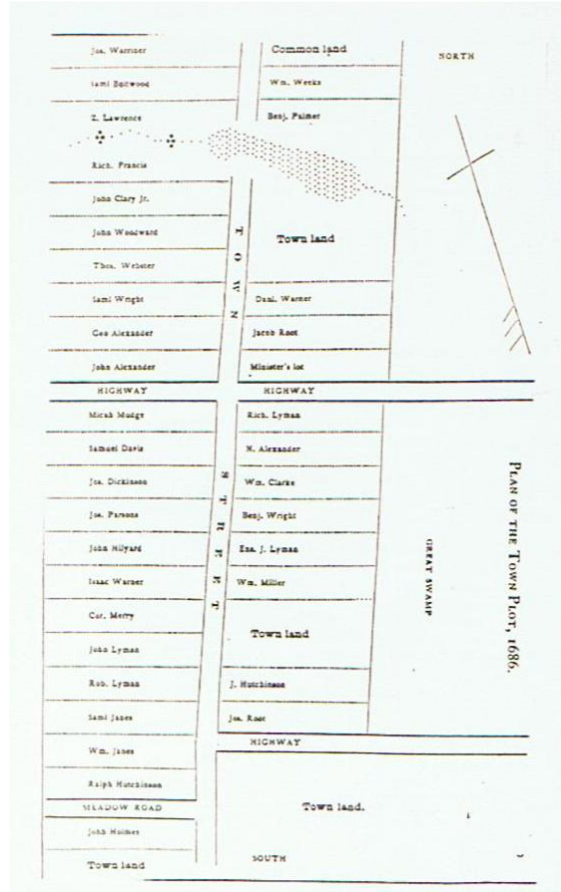
On September 24, 1667, an incident was recorded in the Court Records at Springfield, involving Alice's son, James Bennett. James, age fifteen, and two other young boys, Godfrey Nims, age unknown, and Benoni Stebbins, age twelve, were bound over to the Springfield court for crimes committed in Northampton. The three boys had plotted to run away to Canada and join the French. To further their plans, they broke into the house of Robert Bartlett on two Sundays, and ransacked the house and stole silver and money. They were convicted and ordered to be whipped "on their naked bodies", fifteen lashes for Nims and Bennett, and eleven lashes for Stebbins. However, Ralph intervened on behalf of his stepson, and petitioned the Court to suspend James'

corporal punishment, by reason of his Mother's weakness, and he agreed to pay a five-pound fine to the court instead. Whether this incident may reveal problems between James and his family, or simply youthful rebellion of teenagers is not known, but all three boys became good citizens and stayed in the Colony.

Another son was born to Ralph and Alice on May 31, 1668, named Eleazer. This baby died before his first birthday, on May 16, 1669. Their last son, Moses was born September 18, 1671.

In May of 1671, a number of men from Northampton petitioned to start a new settlement town, to be called Northfield, but this petition was denied. The following year, they petitioned again, and the petition was granted. Among the petitioners were Ralph Hutchinson and Thomas Root, Sr. Northfield was to be North of Northampton, about thirty-five miles up the Connecticut River, just south of the present Massachusetts - New Hampshire border, and at the time of the settlement, it was truly on the edge of the frontier. Ralph Hutchinson received one of the twenty home lots, twenty rods in width, and containing seven and one-half acres each, and was one of the sixteen petitioners who built dwellings there. Alice's son, James Bennett was about twenty years old when they settled Northfield, and may have been one of the early explorers of the area, prior to settlement in 1673. There were both a brook and a meadow named after him, Bennett's Brook and Bennett's Meadow. One of the other settlers of Northfield was William Janes, and James Bennett married Mary Broughton, daughter of Jane's wife by her first husband, in the spring of 1675.

The following town plan shows the locations in Northfield of the land grants for Ralph Hutchinson, Judah Hutchinson, Jacob Root, James Root, and William James, who lived next to Ralph Hutchinson. William James (1610 – 1690) married Hannah Bascom (1638 – 1681). Hannah was first married to John Broughton (1615 – 1662). John and Hannah are the parents of Mary Brouhgton. William Janes was the father of as many as 17 children from wives Hannah Bascom and Mary Hewes. Among these children are Enenezer, and Jonathan Janes.



As Ralph's occupation was carpenter, he undoubtedly was very involved with the building of the small thatched roof huts, which served as beginning homes, and also in the building of the stockade, and fort, which encircled most of the homes. Ralph and his family, and James Bennett and his wife apparently lived full time at Northfield during this two year period of the first settlement, but Ralph kept his home on the west side of the Mill River in Northampton. Also, during this time period, Alice's daughter Elizabeth married Benjamin Hurd, of Boston, and moved to Boston with him, although no marriage record has been found for them.

This was the time of King Phillip's War. Only two years after the settlement began at Northfield, in the spring of 1675, the Indians began attacking various settlements in the Connecticut River Valley. On Thursday, September 2, 1675, they attacked Northfield. The settlers, being unaware of an attack at Deerfield, sixteen miles south, just the day before, were out working in their fields when the attack began. Some were killed in their houses; others as they fled the fields, and the rest took refuge in their stockade, or fort. The Indians killed many of the cattle, burned the homes that were outside the stockade, and destroyed their grain and stores. Eight people were killed, including two teenaged sons of William Janes, Ebenezer and Jonathan.

The militia, led by Captain Beers from Hadley, had heard of the attack at Deerfield, and decided to March to Northfield and evacuate the residents. They were unaware of the attack on Northfield, and camped on the night of September third, only a few miles away. On the fourth, Captain Beers approached the village with his troops, and was attacked by the Indians. In the fight that followed, Captain Beers was killed, along with fifteen of his men. The remainder of his

troops retreated to Hadley, where a much larger force of over one hundred men was formed, led by Major Treat. They were sent out the next day to march to Northfield. They arrived at the stockade on Monday, September sixth, and found the settlers safe within their stockade. The Militia and the surviving settlers, including Ralph, Alice and their family, and James Bennett and his young pregnant wife, abandoned Northfield, and fled south, where the families returned to their old homes in Hadley and Northampton.

Ralph Hutchinson and his family returned to their home in Northampton, but were given little chance to recover from their first ordeal, when only weeks later, on September twenty-eighth, two settlers were killed at Northampton while out cutting wood. The Indians killed them, scalped them, took their weapons and left them lying in the field. On the twenty-eighth of October 1675, just a month later, Indians appeared at Northampton again. They attacked a party of seven or eight men who were harvesting their crops. The men fled, and the Indians pursued them into the South Street area, on the West side of Mill River, where they burned four houses and their adjoining barns and outbuildings. One of these was Ralph and Alice's house, and they lost everything. They were forced to rely on their neighbors for shelter and food. Following the burning of the houses across Mill River, more buildings were burned, and several people killed in November of 1675. Militiamen were stationed at Northampton for the winter, and the town was fortified. The men who were burned out applied for land grants within the fortified area of the town, and they received land in 1677. Ralph's lot was on the West side of King Street, between the brook and the street. Apparently this is where Ralph built his permanent home. He did not return to Northfield when the second settlement began in 1682, although he was a petitioner, and received a grant of land there, and his sons were involved in the second settlement.

Tragedy struck the Hutchinson Family once again, less than a year after the attacks at Northfield and Northampton. The Indians had grown confident, and had settled many camps in the Connecticut River Valley, while still sending out raiding parties on settlements. One such camp was a large fishing party at the falls below the mouth of Miller's River, north of Deerfield. Several of these Indians had raided near Deerfield. On May 19, 1676, a large group of men, about half of them civilians, and half militia, about one-hundred sixty in number, under Captain William Turner and Captain Samuel Holyoke, rode out from Hadley to confront the Indians at this camp. Among them were Alice Hutchinson's son, James Bennett, and his friend, Benoni Stebbins. They started at Hatfield, and traveled up the west side of the river, to very near the falls. They approached the camp on foot and found the Indians asleep after a feast. They attacked them while they slept, and killed many, and the others fled. While returning home, the troops were attacked by another Indian party. Captain Turner and thirty-seven of his men were killed, including James Bennett. James left his young widow, Mary, and a daughter, Mary, only a few months old. Mary married, second, James' good friend and earlier partner in crime, Benoni Stebbins, in November 1676, and they had six children. Mary died in 1689. [SEP] [SEP] [SEP] [SEP]

Ralph and his family remained at Northampton in the following years. John, Ralph and Alice's oldest son, married Hannah Root, on December 27, 1682. Hannah was the oldest daughter of Joseph Root and his wife, Hannah Haynes, born July 9, 1662 at Northampton. John and Hannah had nine children, the first six born at Northampton, and the last three at Lebanon, Connecticut.

In 1682, the petitioners for the abandoned town of Northfield began to seek permission to resettle there again. In the spring of 1683, they wrote an agreement for the settlement, which was signed by thirty-five grantors. This agreement also gave grants of land. Among the signers was Ralph Hutchinson, granted forty acres, and his son John, granted 25 acres. In 1685, Joseph Root, Hannah Root's father, was given a lot assigned first to William Gurley. In 1686, Judah Hutchinson, twenty-two years old, and single, was granted twenty acres and a home lot. Ralph's

home lot was on Town Street, on the N. W. corner of Town and Meadow Road. William Janes had the next lot to the north, and across Town Street, in 1686, Joseph Root and Ralph's son Judah received lots. Ralph did not settle permanently at Northfield, although he may have helped with the building. He did keep title to his home lot. It is not known if John settled there more than temporarily on his land. Also in 1686, Thomas Root was granted twenty acres and Samuel Hutchinson, by now age twenty was granted fifteen acres. Samuel did not build on his lot, although he may have lived there temporarily. Judah had built and settled there before 1687, but did not remain there permanently. He later lived in Northampton again. Samuel kept title to his land, and in 1718, while living in Lebanon, Connecticut he paid taxes on his land at Northfield, Massachusetts.

There is no mention of Ralph Hutchinson in any history books following the record that he was granted land after his home was burned. Apparently Ralph was not involved in any committees with either the church or the governing of Northampton. While we are confident that he continued to work hard at least as long as his health permitted, he apparently kept to himself preferring not to engage in public services. As they both aged they eventually came to live with their son Judah Hutchinson and his wife Mary Bridgman whom he married in 1692. For a period while he was still single Judah lived in Northfield and he may have later returned to Northampton sometime after 1687 to help his parents and perhaps assume his father's business.

Ralph died October 24, 1703, in Northampton, and so did not live to see his son Moses and grandson also named Moses killed by Indians. He died without a will, but estate papers were found at the courthouse. They name his wife Alice, and sons John, Judah, Samuel and Moses. Alice died January 10, 1714, over eighty years old. Both Ralph and Alice may have been buried on their own property and even if they were buried in a church cemetery we could find nothing in the historical records that provides us with a clue as to the location of their burial site. Over the next one hundred years, descendants of Ralph and Alice spread over all of New England, and into New York and Canada, often being among the first settlers as the frontiers were pushed west. A number of them fought in the French and Indian Wars and in the Revolution, some on the side of the English.

Most sources say that Ralph's parents are George Eleazar Hutchinson and Margaret Pope Lynde. <http://www.geni.com/people/Ralph-Hutchinson/6000000001386909335>
Other sources say he was the son of Richard Hutchinson and Alice Bosworth. The best source for the link from Ralph Hutchinson to father Richard Hutchinson:
<http://trees.ancestry.com/tree/24316030/person/1570927167?ssrc=>
This is the key, and weakest Hutchinson link between the Hutchinson and Donalds.

Note

At this point the Hutchinson line becomes more complicated. There are two almost equally likely candidates for Ralph's parents. The line diverges here and then converges three generations later with Thomas Hutchinson and Jane Sacheverelle where the Hutchinson lines continues again in a clear and well-documented fashion. As of 9/8/2019 Richard and Alice are more likely parents.

Ralph H (1630-1703) & Alice Wolcott (1630-1714)

George Eleazer H & Margaret Pope Lynde

Richard H & Alice Bosworth

(1600-1660) – (1582-1660)

(1602-1682) – (1606-1694)

Thomas H & Alice Kinnly
(1570-1618) – (1570-1618)

Thomas H & Alice Ingoldsby
(1565-1618) – (1576-1627)

Thomas H (1540-1598) & Jane Sacheverelle (1565-1598)

Lawrence H (1512-1577) & Isabel Harris (1518-1560)

Thomas H (1482-1550) & Mary Drake (1486-1550)

Anthony H (1454-1492) & Isabel Harvie (1458-)

William H (1427-1474) & Anne Bennett (1432-1455)

James H (1402-1427) & Ursula Gregory (1406-1427)

John H (1350-1425) & Edith Wouldbie (1378-)

Bernard H (1280-1362) & Beatrice Boyvill (1310-1377)

John H (1250-) & Edith Moubliis (1250-1280)

James H (1230 -) & Alice Boyville (1230-)

The Hutchinson family tree going back to the medieval [Hutchins], [Hutchinson], [Hychyns] of Cowlam, Yorkshire. The authority for most of this document rests with Sir Henry St. George, Garter King of Arms, who sometime before his death in 1644 prepared a pedigree of the family, which, with subsequent additions, remained in possession of successive heirs. It was probably published privately because it is not on official record at The College of Arms. The tree traces the ancestry of Colonel John Hutchinson (1615-1664) back to his great great great grandfather Thomas Hutchinson (about 1482-1550), This Thomas lived at Owthorpe, near Nottingham, and his ancestry goes back, without dates, to Anthony, and earlier to Bernard Hychyns of Cowlam, Yorkshire. The College of Arms confirms the ancestry of Colonel John Hutchinson to Thomas but cannot verify the link to the medieval Hutchinsons. Some of the private papers of Sir Henry St George are at the College of Arms, others are in various libraries, including the Bodleian Library, Oxford, and in private collections. The original documents prepared by Sir Henry St George have not been found. This information is summarized in the 1868 book *A Genealogy of the Hutchinson Family of Yorkshire* by Joseph Lemuel Chester.

Another contributor is Lucy Hutchinson. Lucy Hutchinson (1620–1681) was an English biographer and the first person to translate the complete text of Lucretius's *De rerum natura* ("*On the Nature of Things*") into English, during the years of the interregnum (1649–1660). A rare female Latin scholar, she found her liberation in science. The daughter of Sir Allen Apsley, Lieutenant of the Tower of London, and Lady Lucy St.

John, she was married on 3 July 1638 in St. Andrew Holborn, London England to Colonel John Hutchinson, one of those who signed the death-warrant of King Charles I of England, but who afterwards protested against the assumption of supreme power by Oliver Cromwell. She has a place in literature for her biography of her husband *Memoirs Of The Life Of Colonel Hutchinson*. In the book she records that he had many notable victories in that conflict, including his victory at Shelford Manor on 27 October 1645. In this battle he defeated his kin Colonel Philip Stanhope. Stanhope the fifth son of the Earl of Chesterfield was killed during the engagement. Lucy writes of this in the book, she may have even seen the battle as Owthorpe was only a few miles away from the battle site. After the English Civil War John Hutchinson retired to his estate of Owthorpe. With the restoration he was arrested but not tried of the regicide of King Charles I for which he was imprisoned in Sandown castle Kent, England. Lucy went before the House of Lords to gain his release, but to no avail.

Memoirs Of The Life Of Colonel Hutchinson throws lights upon the characteristics and conditions of the life of Puritans of good family. Intended for her family only, it was printed by a descendant in 1806, and cleared away many false impressions about the narrowness and austerity of the educated Puritans. Colonel John Hutchinson is a grandson of ancestors Thomas Hutchinson and Jane Sacheverelle.

At this time (December 2014) it appears that the line through George Eleazer Hutchinson is the more likely, mainly because Ralph is not named in the will of Richard Hutchinson. There are still problems with this approach. If the above paths are really two distinct paths then Thomas Hutchinson and Jane Sacheverelle would have two children both named Thomas and both married to women named Alice and children all with the same names. The birth dates cannot be correct. Luckily, either path leads to the same ancestor. I will include family information for both paths.

George Eleazer Hutchinson and Margaret Pope Lynde.

George Eleazer Hutchinson was born in about 1600 in Lincolnshire, England to George Hutchinson and Jane Lowther. He died December 11, 1660 in Charlestown, Massachusetts. **Margaret Pope Lynde** was born October 17, 1582 in England and died in 1660 in Charlestown, Massachusetts. They arrived in America in 1630. Children:

1. **Ralph Hutchinson** born 1630 in Lebanon, New London, Connecticut and died October 24, 1703 in Northampton, Hampshire, Massachusetts. Married **Alice Wolcott**.
2. Nathaniel Hutchinson born October 9, 1633 in Charlestown, Massachusetts and died October 1, 1693 in Charlestown, Massachusetts.

http://trees.ancestry.com/tree/72627034/person/38255881643?ssrc=&ml_rpos=3

Richard Hutchinson and Alice Bosworth

Richard Hutchinson, born Mar 1602 in Nottinghamshire, England; died 26 Sep 1682 in Essex, England. He was the son of Thomas Hutchinson and Alice Ingoldsby. He married Alice Bosworth 07 Dec 1627 in Nottinghamshire, England. **Alice Bosworth**, born 1606 in Southwell, Nottinghamshire, England; died 26 Nov 1694 in Salem, Massschusetts. She was the daughter of Joseph Bosworth and Catherine Russell.

Children of Richard Hutchinson and Alice Bosworth are:

1. **Ralph Hutchinson**, born 05 Apr 1630 in Durham, Durhamshire, England; died 24 Oct 1703 in Northampton, Hampshire, Massachusetts; married **Alice Wolcott** 08 Jun 1656 in Boston, Massachusetts.
2. Mary Hutchinson, born 25 Dec 1630 in North Muskham, Nottinghamshire, England; died 03 Dec 1715 in Boxford, Essex, Massachusetts; married Thomas Hale; born 10 Nov 1633 in England; died 22 Oct 1688 in Newbury, Essex, Massachusetts.
3. Alice Hutchinson, born 27 Sep 1628; died 27 Sep 1628 in Arnold, Nottinghamshire, England.
4. Elizabeth Hutchinson, born 20 Aug 1629 in Arnold, Nottinghamshire, England; died 24 Jun 1688 in Salem, Massachusetts; married Nathaniel Putnam; born 11 Oct 1619 in Aston Abbotts, Buckinghamshire, England; died 23 Jul 1700 in Salem, Essex, Massachusetts.
5. Rebbecca Hutchinson, born 1632 in Arnold, Nottinghamshire, England; died 03 Dec 1687 in Salem, Massachusetts; married James Hadock 19 Sep 1652 in Salem, Massachusetts; born 1634 in Arnold, Nottinghamshire, England.
6. Joseph Hutchinson, born 1633 in Arnold, Nottinghamshire, England; died 1716 in Salem, Massachusetts; married Bethia Prince; born 27 Oct 1629 in Salem, Essex, Massachuettts; died Feb 1677 in Salem, Massachusetts.
7. Abigail Hutchinson, born 25 Dec 1636 in Salem, Massachusetts; died 1672 in Ipswich, Essex, Massachusetts; married (1) Anthony Ashby; born 1630 in Salem, Massachusetts; died 1708 in New London, New London, Connecticut; married (2) John Lambert; born 1630 in Rowley, Yorkshire, England; died 06 Nov 1667 in Rowley, Yorkshire, England.
8. Hannah Hutchinson, born 10 Jan 1639 in Ipswich, Essex, Massachusetts; died in Ipswich, Essex, Massachusetts; married Daniel Boardman; born 20 Jan 1639 in Ipswich, Essex, Massachusetts; died 27 Apr 1708 in Topsfield, Essex, Massachusetts.
9. John Hutchinson, born May 1643 in Salem, Massachusetts; died 02 Aug 1676 in Salem, Massachusetts; married Sarah Putnam; born 04 Sep 1654 in Salem, Massachusetts.

Nathaniel Putnam and Sarah Putnam are siblings – children of John Putnam and Priscilla Gould.

Richard Hutchinson, fourth son and sixth child of Thomas and Alice Hutchinson, was the pioneer of the family in America. He was born in 1602, as indicated by his deposition on file in Salem, Massachusetts. He emigrated to America in 1634 with his wife Alice and

four children, and settled in Salem village, now Danvers, in the vicinity of Whipple and Haythorn's Hill. There is some evidence in the town records of Salem that he may have originally settled in the old town. In 1636 he received a grant of sixty acres of land from the town, and on April 3, following he received twenty acres more. In the same year he was appointed on a committee to survey what is now Manchester and Mackerel Cove. On April 17, 1647, it was voted "that in case Ric'd Huchenson should sett up plowing within 2 years he may haue 20 acres more to bee added to his pportion." It seems that there was a great scarcity of plows, there being only thirty-seven in all the settlements. In 1648 Richard Hutchinson bought at Salem village, of Elias Stileman, his farm of one hundred end fifty acres, the consideration being fifteen pounds. The records do not show him to have been much in official station, but he was undoubtedly a man of much force of character and great physical endurance. He was a thorough agriculturist and amassed a large estate. Most of this he divided among his children before the close of his life. He and his wife were members of the First Church of Salem as early as 1636, and he was a strict disciplinarian in religious affairs. His will was signed January 19, 1769, and proved September 22, 1682, which would indicate that his death occurred in the early part of the latter year.

<http://trees.ancestry.com/tree/17566714/person/19790628500/facts>

<http://minerdescent.com/2010/09/22/joseph-bosworth/>

<http://trees.ancestry.com/owt/person.aspx?pid=405885>

http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~rhutch/richard_hutchinson.html

Thomas Hutchinson and Alice Kinnly

Thomas Hutchinson was born in 1588 in Newark, Nottinghamshire, England and died August 15, 1618 in Arnold, Nottinghamshire, England. **Alice Kinnly** was born May 21, 1570 in Newark, Nottinghamshire, England and died August 17, 1618 in Arnold, Nottinghamshire, England. He was born at Owthorpe, Nottinghamshire, the family estate in Nottinghamshire, the son of Thomas Hutchinson of Cropwell Butler and Lady Jane Sacheverell. He became Lord of Radcliffe. He was educated at the University of Cambridge. He was knighted at Hitchinbrook in 1617 by King James I and appointed High Sheriff of Nottinghamshire in 1620. He was elected MP for Nottinghamshire in 1626 and again to the Long Parliament of 1640. He was a close friend of the King who gave him many important missions as a trusted friend. His first marriage was to Lady Margaret Byron, daughter of Sir John Byron Jr, of Clayton and later Newstead Abbey and Lady Margaret FitzWilliams.

Children:

1. William Hutchinson born 1590 in Arnold, Nottinghamshire, England and died in 1688 in Topsfield, Essex, Massachusetts.
2. John Hutchinson born 1593 in Arnold, Nottinghamshire, England and died in 1627 in Arnold, Nottinghamshire, England. Married Jane Medford.
3. Isabel Hutchinson born in 1594 in Arnold, Nottinghamshire, England and died in

- 1618 in Arnold, Nottinghamshire, England. Married Adam Barker.
4. Humphrey Hutchinson born 1595 died 1618. Married Susannah Illingworth and Mary Parish.
 5. Elizabeth Hutchinson born 1598 in Arnold, Nottinghamshire, England and died in 1660 in Salem, Essex, Massachusetts. Married James Pollack.
 6. **George Eleazar Hutchinson** born about 1600 in Lincolnshire, England and died December 11, 1660 in Charlestown, Suffolk, Massachusetts. Married **Margaret Pope Lynde**.
 7. Robert Hutchinson born 1601 died 1628. Married Margaret Hunnly.
 8. Richard Hutchinson born 1602 in Arnold, Nottinghamshire, England and died in 1682 in Salem, Essex, Massachusetts. Married Anne Bosworth.
 9. Thomas Hutchinson born 1605 in Worcester, Worcestershire, England and died in 1628 in Charlestown, Suffolk, Massachusetts Married Anne Browne.

Thomas Hutchinson and Alice Ingoldsby

Thomas Hutchinson was born in 1588 in Newark, Nottinghamshire, England and died August 15, 1618 in Arnold, Nottinghamshire, England. **Alice Ingoldsby** was born 1576 and died April 27, 1627 both in Boston, Lincolnshire, England. He was born at Owthorpe, Nottinghamshire, the family estate in Nottinghamshire, the son of Thomas Hutchinson of Cropwell Butler and Lady Jane Sacheverell. He became Lord of Radcliffe. He was educated at the University of Cambridge. He was knighted at Hitchinbrook in 1617 by King James I and appointed High Sheriff of Nottinghamshire in 1620. He was elected MP for Nottinghamshire in 1626 and again to the Long Parliament of 1640. He was a close friend of the King who gave him many important missions as a trusted friend. His first marriage was to Lady Margaret Byron, daughter of Sir John Byron Jr, of Clayton and later Newstead Abbey and Lady Margaret FitzWilliams.

Children:

1. Isabel Hutchinson was born 1594 in Newark, Nottinghamshire, England and died in 1618 in Salem, Massachusetts. She married Adam Barker (1592-1612).
2. Robert Hutchinson born 6 September 1601 in Newark, Nottinghamshire, England and died 25 April 1628 in Salem Massachusetts. Married Margaret.
3. Humphrey Hutchinson born in 1597 in Newark, Nottinghamshire, England and died in 1618 in Salem Massachusetts.
4. John Hutchinson was born in 1598 in Arnold, Nottinghamshire, England and died 2 September 1629 in Arnold, Nottinghamshire, England. He married Jane Melford.
5. Elizabeth Hutchinson was born and died in 1600 in Arnold, Nottinghamshire, England.
6. **Richard Hutchinson** was born in March 1602 in Arnold, Nottinghamshire, England and died September 26, 1692 in Salem, Essex, Massachusetts. Married **Alice Bosworth**.
7. Thomas Hutchinson was born in 1609 in Arnold, Nottinghamshire, England and died 12 4 1669 in Lynn, Massachusetts. He married Anne Marbury Browne.

The spouses match with the previous Thomas Hutchinson.

Thomas Hutchinson and Jane Sacheverelle

Thomas Hutchinson was born in 1540 in Owthorpe, Nottinghamshire, England and died May 11, 1598 in Newark, Nottinghamshire, England. His wife **Jane Sacheverelle** was born 1565 in On Sour, Nottinghamshire, England and died in 1598 in Nottinghamshire, England. The manor of Thomas and Jane was granted with some others, to Sir Gervas Clifton, as Part of the forfeited Lands of Henry, Duke of Buckingham. Edward, Duke of Buckingham, suffered a Recovery of the Manor of Ratcliff-on-Sore, and Knesale after the attainder of Humphery, Duke of Buckingham, this Manor came by purchase from the crown to Sir Richard Sacheverell, Knight, who left it to Ralph Sacheverell, his Brother, or near Kinsman; in whose name and family it continued, until Henry Sacheverell, Esquire, the last owner thereof gave it to Sir Thomas Hutchinson (1565-1618), his daughter (some say sister) Jane's son.

Owthorpe is a parish in the southern division of the wapentake (county) of Bingham, county of Nottingham, 8½ miles (S.E. by E.) from Nottingham, containing 138 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Nottingham, and diocese of York, endowed with £1000 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Sir R. H. Bromley, Bart. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, was built by Colonel Julius Hutchinson, an active parliamentary officer during the great civil war, and for some time governor of Nottingham castle: he died a prisoner at Landown castle, in 1664, and lies interred in the family vault here; a monument having been erected to his memory, among others of the family. The Grantham Canal passes through the parish, and the Foss road forms its western boundary.

Children:

1. There are two **Thomas Hutchinson** in this list, one born in 1565 and married to **Alice Ingoldsby** and the other born in 1570 and married to **Alice Kinnly**. Neither birth dates can be correct and both Thomas children died on the same day – August 15, 1618 in Arnold, Nottinghamshire, England. These are probably the same person, which makes George Eleazar and Richard brothers.
2. Jane Hutchinson born in 1589 in Owthorpe, Nottinghamshire, England. She married Francis Grantham.

Another explanation for the confusion is that this Thomas's wife Jane may not be Jane Sacheverelle. *A Genealogy of the Hutchinson Family of Yorkshire* does not indicate a surname for Thomas's wife. Every source gives some Thomas Hutchinson as the husband of Jane Sacheverelle.

Lawrence Hutchinson and Isabel Harris

Lawrence Hutchinson was born in 1512 in Owthorpe, Nottinghamshire, England and

died October 9, 1577 in Owthorpe, Nottinghamshire, England. **Isabel Harris** was born in 1516 in Nottinghamshire, England and died February 12, 1560 in Halifax, Yorkshire, England. She was the daughter of Harvie Harris. Lawrence resided at the time of his death at Tollerton, a town midway between Owthorpe and the city of Nottingham. His will was dated July 21, 1577 and proved in October. His children were all living at their father's death and are mentioned in his will. All his children were all born in Owthorpe, Nottinghamshire, England.

1. Robert Hutchinson was born in 1538 and died in 1577 in Newark, Nottinghamshire, England.
2. **Thomas Hutchinson** was born in 1540 and died in 1598 in Newark, Nottinghamshire, England. Married **Jane Sacheverell**.
3. Agnes Hutchinson was born in 1544 in Tollerton and died in 1577 in Nottinghamshire, England
4. Richard Hutchinson was born in 1546 and died in 1577 in Newark, Nottinghamshire, England.
5. William Hutchinson was born in 1548 in Nottinghamshire, England and died in 1577 in Newark, Nottinghamshire, England.

Thomas Hutchinson and Mary Drake

Thomas Hutchinson was born in 1482 in Cowlam, Yorkshire, England and died October 9, 1550 in Owthorpe, Nottinghamshire, England. **Mary Drake** was born in 1486 in Kinoulton, Nottinghamshire, England and died in 1550 in Owthorpe, Yorkshire, England. He is the authenticated ancestor of this branch, according to The College of Arms. Information from the International Genealogical Index indicates that Thomas was the son of Anthony, who provides the link to the medieval Hutchinsons of Cowlam, East Yorkshire. Thomas married Mary Drake in about 1506 and they had four children:

1. William Hutchinson born 1508 and died October 9, 1550 in Owthorpe, Nottinghamshire, England. Married Eleanor Watson (1515-1570).
 - a. Jane Hutchinson (1540) married Thomas Ellis.
 - b. Isabel Hutchinson (1542-1618) married Christopher Hargrave and Mr. Smith.
 - c. Elizabeth Hutchinson (1544-1599) married Bonny Eaton (-1599).
 - d. Thomas Hutchinson (1547-1571) married Jane Pierpoint and Eleanor Zouch.
 - i. Thomas Hutchinson (1567-1599) married maybe Jane Sacheverell. This is yet another possible Thomas Hutchinson – Jane Sacheverell combination.
2. John Hutchinson born 1510 and died June 23, 1586 in St Mary, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, England. He married Mary Chamberlain and they had two sons, George, who married Katherine Russell and they had four children.
3. **Lawrence Hutchinson** born 1512 and died October 9, 1577 in Owthorpe, Nottinghamshire, England. **Married Isabel Harris**.
4. Robert Hutchinson born 1516 and is believed to have had no family. Died 1550.

All children were born in Owthorpe, Nottinghamshire, England.

Probably only Lawrence's descendants are survivors of Thomas Hutchinson and Mary Drake's offspring. Thomas became by purchase sometime in the reign of Henry VIII, proprietor of the principal portion of the township of Owthorpe, in the county of Nottingham, the remaining portion of which, with other lordships and manors in the same vicinity, afterwards came into the possession of his descendants. He owned a considerable estate at Cropwell Butler, a few miles northward, and another at Colston Bassett, a few miles eastward from Owthorpe. He appears also to have had property at Tollerton, and at Ruddington, both in the vicinity of, and westward from Owthorpe. The lordship of Owthorpe alone contained 1600 acres of land. Although in the St. George pedigree this Thomas is described as of Owthorpe, his actual residence, and that of the three succeeding generations, was at Cropwell Butler. William (eldest son) directed he should be buried in the Chancel of Owthorpe, burial therein at that part of the church belonged only to the proprietors of the lordship and the incumbents of the parish. He leaves legacies to the poor, to the church, etc. to his brothers, and to Edmond Drake's children, a near relative of his mother. He commends his wife and children to the care of his father.

Anthony Hutchinson and Isabel Harvie

Anthony Hutchinson was born in 1454 and died in 1480 both in Cowlam, Yorkshire, England. **Isabel Harvie** was born in 1458 in Cowlam, Yorkshire, England and died in Cheshire, England. She was the daughter of Robert Harvie.

The tradition of the family is that Anthony Hutchinson, of Cowlam, Yorkshire, living about 1500 had eight sons, The eldest, William, inherited his property, and his heirs eventually resided at Wyecombe Abbey, Yorkshire. Most of Anthony's children changed their name to Hutchins or Hutchinson to keep from being persecuted by the Church of Rome and the king of England because of Anthony's brother Oliver Hychyns who married Judith Tindale. Oliver and Judith are the parents of William Tyndale of the bible fame for translating the scriptures in to English. More below. All children were born in Cowlem, Yorkshire, England.

1. William Hutchinson born 1480 died 1588 in Lincoln, Lincolnshire, England. Married Bridget Coke (1485-1590). William is the great grandfather of William Hutchinson (1586-1642) the husband of Anne Marbury (1591-1643). Anne Hutchinson was a Puritan spiritual adviser, mother of 15, and important participant in the Antinomian Controversy that shook the infant Massachusetts Bay Colony from 1636 to 1638. Her strong religious convictions were at odds with the established Puritan clergy in the Boston area, and her popularity and charisma helped create a theological schism that threatened to destroy the Puritans' religious experiment in New England. She was eventually tried and convicted, then banished from the colony with many of her supporters.
2. **Thomas Hutchinson** born 1482 died October 9, 1550 in Owthorpe,

- Nottinghamshire, England. Married **Mary Drake** (1501-1550).
3. John Hutchinson born 1483 and died in Ireland.
 4. Richard Hutchinson born 1485 died in 1548 in England.
 5. Leonard Hutchinson born 1487 died 1548 in England.
 6. Edmond Hutchinson born 1490 died 1548 in England.
 7. Francis Hutchinson born 1492 died 1548 in England.
 8. Andrew Hutchinson born 1494 died 1548 in England.

William Hutchinson and Anne Bennett

William Hutchinson was born in 1427 in Cowlam, Yorkshire, England and died in 1474 in Chesham, Buckinghamshire, England. **Anne Bennett** was born in 1432 in Cowlam, Yorkshire, England and died in 1455 in Yorkshire, England. She was the daughter of William Bennett. William and Anne had four children:

1. **Anthony Hutchinson** born in 1454 in Cowlam, Yorkshire, England and died there in 1480. Married **Isabel Harvie** (1458)
2. Oliver Hutchinson born in 1456 in Cowlam, Yorkshire, England and died in England. Married Judith Tindale (1460-1481). Children:
 - a. John Hutchinson
 - b. Edward Hutchinson
 - c. William Hutchinson (1484-1536). Alias William Hychyns, William Tyndale.
3. Mary Hutchinson born in 1458 in Cowlam, Yorkshire, England and died in England.
4. Alice Hutchinson born in 1460 in Cowlam, Yorkshire, England and died in England. Married William English (1455).

A few sources say Oliver's son William Hutchinson (better known as William Tyndale) was born in Melksham Court, Stinchcombe, a village near Dursley, Gloucestershire. The Hychyns family also went by the name Tyndale and it was as William Hychyns that he was enrolled at Magdalen College School, Oxford. Tyndale's family had migrated to Gloucestershire at some point in the 15th century – probably as a result of the Wars of the Roses. The family derived from Northumberland via East Anglia. Tyndale's brother, Edward, was receiver to the lands of Lord Berkeley as attested to in a letter by Bishop Stokesley of London. Tyndale is recorded in two genealogies as having been the brother of Sir William Tyndale, of Deane, Northumberland, and Hockwald, Norfolk, who was knighted at the marriage of Arthur, Prince of Wales to Catherine of Aragon. Tyndale's family was thus derived from Baron Adam de Tyndale, a tenant-in-chief of Henry I. William Tyndale's niece, Margaret Tyndale, was married to the Protestant martyr Rowland Taylor, burnt during the Marian Persecutions.

William Tyndale was an English scholar who became a leading figure in Protestant reform in the years leading up to his execution. He is well known for his translation of the Bible into English. He was influenced by the work of Desiderius Erasmus, who made the Greek New Testament available in Europe, and by Martin Luther. While a number of

partial and incomplete translations had been made from the seventh century onward, the spread of Wycliffe's Bible resulted in a death sentence for any unlicensed possession of Scripture in English—even though translations in all other major European languages had been accomplished and made available. Tyndale's translation was the first English Bible to draw directly from Hebrew and Greek texts, the first English one to take advantage of the printing press, and first of the new English Bibles of the Reformation. It was taken to be a direct challenge to the hegemony of both the Roman Catholic Church and English Laws to maintain church rulings. In 1530, Tyndale also wrote *The Practyse of Prelates*, opposing Henry VIII's divorce on the grounds that it contravened Scripture.

Tyndale had to learn Hebrew in Germany due to England's active Edict of Expulsion against the Jews. He worked in an age in which Greek was available to the European scholarly community for the first time in centuries. Erasmus compiled and edited Greek Scriptures into the Textus Receptus—ironically, to improve upon the Latin Vulgate—following the Renaissance-fueling Fall of Constantinople in 1453 and the dispersion of Greek-speaking intellectuals and texts into a Europe which previously had access to none. When a copy of *The Obedience of a Christian Man* fell into the hands of Henry VIII, the king found the rationale to break the Church in England from the Roman Catholic Church in 1534.

In 1535, Tyndale was arrested and jailed in the castle of Vilvoorde (Filford) outside Brussels for over a year. In 1536 he was convicted of heresy and executed by strangulation, after which his body was burnt at the stake. His dying request that the King of England's eyes would be opened seemed to find its fulfillment just two years later with Henry's authorization of The Great Bible for the Church of England—which was largely Tyndale's own work. Hence, the Tyndale Bible, as it was known, continued to play a key role in spreading Reformation ideas across the English-speaking world and, eventually, to the British Empire.

In 1611, the 54 scholars who produced the King James Version drew significantly from Tyndale, as well as translations that descended from his. One estimate suggests the New Testament in the King James Version is 83% Tyndale's and the Old Testament 76%. With his translation of the Bible the first ever to be printed in English, and a model for subsequent English translations, in 2002, Tyndale was placed at number 26 in the BBC's poll of the 100 Greatest Britons.

James Hutchinson and Ursula Gregory

James Hutchinson was born in 1402 in in Cowlam, Yorkshire, England and died in 1427 in Yorkshire, England. **Ursula Gregory** was born in 1406 in Nefferton, Yorkshire, England and died in about 1490 in Yorkshire, England. She was the daughter of Ernest Gregory. Children, all born in Cowlam, Yorkshire, England.

1. **William Hutchinson** born 1427 and died in 1474 in Chesham, Buckinghamshire, England. Married **Anne Bennett** (1455).
2. Robert Harvie born in 1427 and died in Cheshire, England and died in 1458 in

- Stockport, England. Also married Anne Bennett.
3. John Hutchinson born in 1430.
 4. Barbara Hutchinson born in 1432. Married John Hawthorne (1435)
 5. Eleanor Hutchinson born in 1436. Married Thomas Brown (1437-1506).

This information comes from *Genealogical and Family History of the State of Connecticut: A Record of the Achievements of Her People in the Making of a Commonwealth and the Founding of a Nation. Volume II Bryant (The Hutchinson Line)*.

John Hutchinson and Edith Wouldbie

John Hutchinson was born in 1350 in Cowlam, East Riding, Yorkshire, England and died in 1425 in Stockport, Cheshire, England. **Edith Wouldbie** was born in 1378 in Yorkshire, England and died in Stockport, Buckinghamshire, England. She is the daughter of William Wouldbie. They had four children all born in Cowlam, Yorkshire, England.

1. **James Hutchinson** born in 1402. Married Ursula Gregory (1406-1427).
2. Barbara Hutchinson born in 1404. Married Lewis Ashton.
3. Julia Hutchinson born in 1406. Married Allyne Bruxbie.
4. Margaret Hutchinson born in 1408. Married William Champernowne (1408).

Cowlam is a hamlet in the East Riding of Yorkshire, England. It is situated on the Yorkshire Wolds approximately 2 miles (3.2 km) east of the village of Sledmere. It lies south of the B1253 road. It forms part of the civil parish of Cottam. Cowlam was previously a medieval village that was deserted after the Black Death. (Bubonic Plague 1347 - 1349). The modern site of Cowlam, a tiny hamlet set high on the Yorkshire Wolds can be found along the B1253. There is little to see other than eight houses and a farm.^[1] About half a mile down the road is a chalk field which now covers the remains of a Bronze Age encampment which is the original site of Cowlam village. An archaeological dig was undertaken in 1978 after 10,000 Roman coins were discovered in a field some years earlier. Some items were unearthed which are now in storage at the East Riding Museum in Hull which holds lots of information about Medieval living in and around the Yorkshire Wolds.^[2] The village of Cowlam, which means the top of a hill, can be found 700 feet above sea level, and was anciently known as Colume and Coleham. It was left deserted after the Black Death swept across Britain. Houses were left empty and crops withered, all that remains is a chalk field which covers all evidence of the buildings and the strip farming which once was Cowlam.^[3] Still to be found not far away from the village site is the beautiful but tiny bellcote church dedicated to St Mary. The church now finds itself in standing amongst barns and bales in Manor Farm stackyard. The building is of stone in Gothic style and stands on the site of the original building. There is a chancel, a nave, and south facing porch and a turret on the western gable which houses one bell. There is a magnificent Norman Font with the most wonderful carvings in the stone. The Vicarage stands nearby and is a beautiful brick building that dates back to the late 1880's. The two farms that surround the church are Manor Farm and Church Farm, which are worked by the Connor and Hood families

respectively.

Bernard Hutchinson and Beatrice Boyvill

Bernard Hutchinson was born in 1280 in Cowlam, Yorkshire, England and died there in 1362. **Beatrice Boyvill** was born in 1310 in Yorkshire and died there in 1377. She is the daughter of John Boyvill. This name is that of one of the best and oldest families of Yorkshire.

Barnard Hutchinson, of Cowlam, in the County of York, Esq., was living in the year 1282. Even as early as 1282, Barnard Hutchinson was denominated Esquire (or "Armiger"), and described as of that place, there can be scarcely a doubt that he was at some time the proprietor of the entire parish, which contains an area of 2,036 acres, and that the population was composed solely of his own family and retainers. Children:

1. **John Hutchinson** born 1350 in Cowlam, Yorkshire, England and died 1425 in Stockport, Cheshire, England. Married **Edith Wouldbie** (1378).
2. Robert Hutchinson born 1352 in Cowlam, Yorkshire, England and died 1425 in Stockport, Cheshire, England.
3. Mary Hutchinson born 1354 in Cowlam, Yorkshire, England and died in England. Married William Sutton (1345).

John Hutchinson and Edith Moublis

John Hutchinson was born in 1350 in Cowlam, Yorkshire, England and died in Chesham, Buckinghamshire, England. **Edith Moublis** was born in 1250 in Somerset, England and died in 1280 in England. **Bernard Hutchinson** is their only known child.

James Hutchinson and Alice Boyvill

James Hutchinson was born in 1350 in Cowlam, Yorkshire, England and died in 1282 in Yorkshire, England. **Alice Boyvill** was born in 1230 in was born in 1350 in Cowlam, Yorkshire, England and died in York, Yorkshire, England. **John Hutchinson** is their only known child.

Alice Boyvill does not appear to be related to Beatrice Boyvill. Beatrice is a descendent of William The Marshall. William, 1st Earl of Pembroke (1147 – 14 May 1219), also called William the Marshal was an English (or Anglo-Norman) soldier and statesman. Stephen Langton eulogized him as the "best knight that ever lived." He served four kings – Henry II, Richard the Lionheart, John Lackland, and Henry III – and rose from obscurity to become a regent of England for the last of the four, and so one of the most powerful men in Europe. Before him, the hereditary title of "Marshal" designated head of household security for the king of England; by the time he died, people throughout Europe (not just England) referred to him simply as "the Marshal". He received the title of "1st Earl of Pembroke" through marriage during the second creation of the Pembroke Earldom.

Note

This is the end of the line for the Hutchinson line. At this point the surname is spelled Hychyns. The document will continue with the ancestors of Bernard Hutchinson's wife Beatrice Boyville. This line includes kings of Scotland, England, Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Russia. It also includes one saint and a cousin of Macbeth (historically Mac Bethad mac Findlaích). Unlisted ancestors from this line include Henry I of France, Henry I of England, William the Conqueror, and even Ethelred The Unready. At about the year 1000AD the dates become approximate and the ancestors become increasingly legendary. At the end of the line the names are probably pure myth.

Bernard Hutchinson (1280-1362) – **Beatrice Boyvill (1310-1377)**

John Boyvill (1284-1360) – Beatrice (1292-1360)

Thomas Boyvill (1264-1308) – Alice Murdak (1266-1326)

William St. Maur (Seymour) Boyvill (1230-1279) – **Lady Eva Marshal (1238-1268)**

Gilbert Marshal (1196-1241) – **Princess Marjorie Canmore of Scotland (1204-1244)**

Gilbert Marshal, 4th Earl of Pembroke (1194 – 27 June 1241) was the third son of William Marshal, 1st Earl of Pembroke and Isabel de Clare, 4th Countess of Pembroke, the daughter of Richard de Clare. He is the grandson of John Marshal. Gilbert acceded to the title of Earl of Pembroke and Lord Marshal on 11 June 1234, on the death of his elder brother Richard who had died childless. He was married on 1 August 1235 in Berwick-upon-Tweed to **Marjorie of Scotland** (1204 – 17 November 1244), daughter of King William of Scotland. He was accidentally killed on 27 June 1241 while in a tournament at Ware, which King Henry III had expressly forbidden, as he did not want any of his subjects killing one another in sport. Gilbert was thrown from his horse and his foot was caught in the stirrup, thus he was dragged for some distance on the ground and died from the injuries received. He was buried at Temple Church next to his father. His title was passed to his younger brother Walter a year after his death. Walter was not immediately confirmed as Earl of Pembroke and Lord Marshal due to the King's anger at Walter's disobedience of royal orders, as he had also attended the tournament.

King William I The Lion of Scotland (1143-1214) – Ermengarde De Beaumont (1165-1233)

William the Lion sometimes styled William I, also known by the nickname Garbh, "the Rough", (1143 – 4 December 1214) reigned as King of the Scots from 1165 to 1214. His reign was the second longest in Scottish history before the Act of Union with England in 1707, (James VI's was the longest 1567–1625). **Ermengarde De Beaumont** married William I of Scotland at the royal chapel at Woodstock Palace near Oxford in England on

5 September 1186 by Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury. The marriage was arranged by King Henry of England, who was at the time the acknowledged overlord of Scotland. William considered her status beneath him, but agreed after Henry offered to pay for the entire wedding, land valued at 100 merks and 40 knight's fees, and to return the castles that he had forfeited, one of them being Edinburgh.

The chronicler Walter Bower described Ermengarde as 'an extraordinary woman, gifted with a charming and witty eloquence'. Though William had many lovers before his marriage, he was reportedly never unfaithful to her after their wedding. The relatives of Ermengarde benefited from her status as Queen. In 1212, she accompanied William with their children to King John of England to secure the succession of their son Alexander. Queen Ermengarde is credited with mediating a renegotiation of the 1209 treaty, probably due to her husband's incapacity. Due to the illness of William, Ermengarde took over some of his duties during his later years, and there is evidence that she wielded considerable influence in public affairs. She is recorded to have presided with the Bishop of St. Andrews over a complex court case. In 1207, there was a complaint by a canon that a royal chaplain obtained the bishopric of Glasgow by bribing the King and the Queen. Ermengarde was described as distraught and lethargic over her husband's death in 1214. As Queen Dowager, she devoted her time to the foundation of a Cistercian abbey at Balmerino in Fife. It was completed in 1229, and she often visited it as a guest with her son Alexander. She stayed at the abbey many times.

Henry of Scotland (1114-1152) and Ada De Warnne (1120-1178)

Henry of Scotland (1114 – 12 June 1152) was a prince of Scotland, heir to the Kingdom of Alba. He was also the 3rd Earl of Northumberland and the 3rd Earl of the Honour of Huntingdon and Northampton. He was the son of King David I of Scotland and Queen Maude, 2nd Countess of Huntingdon. His maternal grandparents were Waltheof, Earl of Northumbria and Huntingdon, (beheaded 1076) and his spouse Judith of Lens. Henry was named after his uncle, King Henry I of England, who had married his paternal aunt Edith of Scotland (the name Edith gallicised as Matilda after becoming Queen consort in 1100). He had three sons, two of whom became King of Scotland, and a third whose descendants were to prove critical in the later days of the Scottish royal house. He also had three daughters. Margaret was born 1145, married Humphrey III de Bohun in February 1171 and died in 1201. His eldest son became King of Scots as Malcolm IV in 1153. (Malcolm the Maiden) Henry's second son (William the Lion) became king in 1165 on the death of his brother, reigning as William I. Both in their turn inherited the title of Earl of Huntingdon. His third son, David became 8th Earl of Huntingdon. It is from David, the 8th Earl, that all Kings of Scotland after Margaret, Maid of Norway claim descent.

Ada de Warenne was the Anglo-Norman wife of Henry of Scotland, Earl of Northumbria and Earl of Huntingdon. She was the daughter of William de Warenne, 2nd Earl of Surrey by Elizabeth of Vermandois, and a great-granddaughter of Henry I of France. Elizabeth of Vermandois, became mother to two Kings of Scotland, Malcolm the Maiden and William the Lion. Elisabeth or Isabel de Vermandois (1081 Valois, Bretagne,

France 13 February 1131 Leicester, Leicestershire, England), is a fascinating figure about whose descendants and ancestry much is known and about whose character and life relatively little is known. She was twice married to influential Anglo-Norman magnates, and had several children (among whose descendants are numbered many kings and some queens of England and Scotland). Her Capetian and Carolingian ancestry was a source of much pride for some of these descendants (who included these arms as quarterings in their coats-of-arms). However, the lady herself led a somewhat controversial life.

King David The Saint of Scotland (1084-1153) and Matilda Maude of Huntingdon (1072-1093)

David of Scotland (1084 – 24 May 1153) was a 12th-century ruler who was Prince of the Cumbrians (1113–1124), Earl of Northampton and Huntingdon and later King of the Scots (1124–1153). The youngest son of Malcolm III of Scotland and Margaret of Wessex, David spent his early years in Scotland but on the death of his parents in 1093 was forced into exile by his uncle and thenceforth king, Donald III of Scotland. Perhaps after 1100, he became a dependent at the court of King Henry I of England. There he was influenced by the Norman and Anglo-French culture of the court.

Maude was the daughter of the Waltheof, the Anglo-Saxon Earl of Huntingdon and Northampton, and his Norman wife Judith of Lens. Her father was the last of the major Anglo-Saxon earls to remain powerful after the Norman conquest of England in 1066, and the son of Siward, Earl of Northumbria. Her mother was the niece of William the Conqueror.

King Malcomb III Conmore of Scotland (1033-1093) and Saint Margaret Princess Atheling (1045-1093)

Malcolm III, nicknamed Canmore—"Big Head", either literally or in reference to his leadership, or "Long-neck"—died 13 November 1093), was King of Scots. He was the eldest son of King Duncan I. Malcolm's long reign, lasting 35 years, preceded the beginning of the Scoto-Norman age. He is the historical equivalent of the character of the same name in Shakespeare's *Macbeth*. Malcolm's Kingdom did not extend over the full territory of modern Scotland: the north and west of Scotland remained in Scandinavian, Norse-Gael and Gaelic control, and the areas under the control of the Kings of Scots did not advance much beyond the limits set by Malcolm II until the 12th century. Malcolm III fought a succession of wars against the Kingdom of England, which may have had as their goal the conquest of the English earldom of Northumbria. These wars did not result in any significant advances southwards. Malcolm's main achievement is to have continued a line which would rule Scotland for many years, although his role as "founder of a dynasty" has more to do with the propaganda of his youngest son David, and his descendants, than with any historical reality. Malcolm's second wife, **Margaret of Wessex**, was eventually canonized and is Scotland's only royal saint. She was an English princess of the House of Wessex. Margaret was sometimes called "The Pearl of Scotland." Born in exile in Hungary, she was the sister of Edgar Ætheling, the short-ruling and uncrowned Anglo-Saxon King of England. Margaret and her family returned

to England in 1057, but fled to the Kingdom of Scotland following the Norman conquest of England of 1066. Around 1070 Margaret married Malcolm III of Scotland, becoming his queen consort. She was a pious woman, and among many charitable works she established a ferry across the Firth of Forth for pilgrims travelling to Dunfermline Abbey, which gave the towns of South Queensferry and North Queensferry their names. Margaret was the mother of three kings of Scotland and a queen consort of England. According to the Life of Saint Margaret, attributed to Turgot of Durham, she died at Edinburgh Castle in 1093, just days after receiving the news of her husband's death in battle. In 1250 she was canonised by Pope Innocent IV, and her remains were reinterred in a shrine at Dunfermline Abbey. Her relics were dispersed after the Scottish Reformation and subsequently lost.

King Duncan I of Scotland (1013-1040) and **Sibyl Fitzsiward of Northumberland (1014—1040)**

Duncan I, and nicknamed "the Diseased" or "the Sick"; (1013 – 14 August 1040) was king of Scotland (Alba) from 1034 to 1040. He is the historical basis of the "King Duncan" in Shakespeare's play Macbeth. He was son of Crínán, hereditary lay abbot of Dunkeld, and Bethóc, daughter of king Máel Coluim mac Cináeda (Malcolm II). Unlike the "King Duncan" of Shakespeare's Macbeth, the historical Duncan appears to have been a young man. He followed his grandfather Malcolm as king after the latter's death on 25 November 1034, without apparent opposition. He may have been Malcolm's acknowledged successor or tánaise as the succession appears to have been uneventful. In Shakespeare's play King Duncan was killed in his sleep by Macbeth. He was actually killed in the action at the Battle of Bothngowan by an army led by Macbeth. The historical Macbeth was Duncan's cousin and was named Mac Bethad mac Findlaích and died 15 August 1057. Duncan married **Sybil Fitzsiward** (daughter of Siward Bjornsson Earl Of Northumbria and Aelfleda Of Bernicia). She was born in Northumberland, England, and died 1040 in England. She married (1) Of Scotland Macbeth, son of Donada MacKenneth Of Scotland. She married (2) King Of Scots Duncan, son of Crinan Mac Duncan and Princess Bethoc. She is very tenuously the basis of the character Lady Macbeth in Shakespeare's play Macbeth.

Siward Bjornsson Earl Of Northumbria (1020-1055) and Aelfleda of Bernica (1016-1045)

Siward Bjornsson Earl Of Northumbria (son of Wulf Thorkilsson and Estrid Margaret Of Denmark) was born 1020 in Denmark, and died 1055 in Yorkshire, England. He married **Aelfleda Of Bernicia**, daughter of Earl Of Northumberland Aldred. Siward was a Dane by birth and probably came to England with Canute. In 1054 he invaded Scotland in the interests of Malcolm Canmore and he completely routed Macbeth in battle. Shakespeare introduces him and his son into "Macbeth." Siward, a man of unusual strength and size, is said to have arisen from his bed at the approach of death and to have died dressed in all his armor.

Wulf Thorkilsson (967-1026) and **Estrid Margaret of Denmark (997-1047)**

Estrid Margaret Of Denmark (daughter of I Sweyn Haraldsson and Sigrid Gunhilda Storrada) was born 997 in Denmark. She married Wulf Thorkilsson (called Ulf Jarl), son of Thorkil "The Tall" Styrjornsson. Ulf Jarl belonged to a prominent Swedish family since he was the son of Thorgils Sprakalägg who is considered to have been the son of Styrbjörn the Strong and Tyra, the daughter of Harald Bluetooth. He was consequently closely related to both the Swedish and Danish royal houses. Estrid Svendsdatter was a Danish princess and titular Queen, a Russian princess and, possibly, Duchess of Normandy by marriage. She was the daughter of Sweyn Forkbeard and perhaps Gunhild of Wenden and sister of Cnut the Great. By Ulf Jarl she was the mother of the later King Sweyn II Estridson and Beorn Estrithson. The dynasty that ruled Denmark in 1047–1412 was named after her. She was known in Denmark as Dronning Estrid, (Queen Estrid), despite the fact that she was not married to a King and not a queen regnant. Her brother Cnut then arranged a marriage for her with Ulf, Jarl of Orkney. In 1026, Ulf was killed by the order of Cnut. It is possible that the murder took place with her consent.

Ulf joined Canute the Great's expedition to England. In c. 1015, he married Canute's sister Estrid and was appointed the Jarl of Denmark which he ruled when Canute was absent. He was also the foster-father of Canute's son Harthacnute. When the Swedish king Anund Jakob and the Norwegian king Saint Olaf took advantage of Canute's absence and attacked Denmark, Ulf convinced the freemen to elect Harthacnute king, since they were discontent with Canute's absenteeism. This was a ruse from Ulf since his role as the caretaker of Harthacnute would make him the ruler of Denmark. When Canute learnt of what had happened in 1026, he returned to Denmark and with Ulf Jarl's help, he defeated the Swedes and the Norwegians at the Battle of the Helgeå. This service, did not, however, make Canute forgive Ulf for his coup. At a banquet in Roskilde, the two brothers-in-law were playing chess and started arguing with each other. The next day, the Christmas of 1026, Canute had one of his Housecarls kill Ulf Jarl in the church of Trinity. The accounts of the two brothers and Ulf's death are contradictory.

Sweyn I "Tveskaeg" "Forkbeard" King of Denmark and England Haraldsson (960-1014) - Gunhilde Sigrid or Swietoslava "The Haughty" Queen of Sweden, Denmark and Norway, "Meiczyslavdatter" Poland (963-1014)

Sweyn Haraldsson (son of King Of Denmark Harald Bluetooth De Crepon and Gunhild Olafsdotter) was born 960 in Denmark, and died 02 Feb 1014 in Gainsborough, Lincoln, England. He married **Sigrid Gunhilda Storrada**, daughter of Duke Of Poland Mieszko I and Thyra Haraldsdottir De Crepon. Sweyn King of Denmark, Norway from 985, and England by conquest, proclaimed at London. At death crown was restored to Ethelred II. Sweyn I "Forkbeard" succeeded his father Harold I as king of Denmark, probably in late 986 or early 987. Sweyn had coins made with his likeness, being the first Danish king to do so. The inscription read "Zven, Rex ad Dener" which translates as "Sven, king of [the] Danes". The year of his birth is thought to be 960 but he is believed to have been born before his father accepted Christianity in the early or mid-960s. When the royal family converted Sweyn is said to have been given the Christian name Otto in honour of the

German emperor.

King Sweyn was never a heathen, but he did enlist priests and bishops from England rather than from Hamburg, and this must have given Adam of Bremen further cause to dislike him. Sweyn must have known that once the archbishop of Hamburg-Bremen had gained influence in Denmark, the German emperor Otto II would not be far behind; his Slavic neighbours to the south-east had all but been annexed by Germany once Otto's father Otto I had their lands divided into bishoprics and put under the "care" of the Holy Roman emperor.

Sweyn Forkbeard seems to have married king Erik of Sweden's widow after Erik's death, gaining some measure of influence in Sweden through Erik's underage son Olof.

Following the death of Norway's king Olaf I in the Battle of Svolder, Sweyn established Danish control over a part of Norway, with Eirik Håkonsson Earl as his vassal. Sweyn was probably behind most of the raids against England in 1003-1005, 1006-1007, and 1009-1012, following the St. Brice's Day massacre of England's Danish inhabitants in November 1002. The king acquired massive sums of Danegeld, and in 1013 Sweyn himself led the Danish fleet in a full-scale invasion.

In the mid 980s, Sweyn revolted against his father Harald and seized the throne. Harald was driven into exile and died shortly afterwards in November 986 or 987. In 1000, with allegiance of the Trondejarl, Eric of Lade, Sweyn was ruler over most of Norway. After a long effort at conquest and shortly before his death, he became, in 1013, the first of the Danish Kings of England. In 1013 Sweyn Forkbeard, already the king of Denmark and of Norway, overthrew King Æthelred the Unready of the House of Wessex.

**King Harald "Bluetooth" Gormsson of Denmark (910-996) and Cyrid Gyrithe
Gunhilde Sweden Olafsdottir (died 1002)**

Harald "Bluetooth" Gormsson was a King of Denmark and Norway. He was the son of King Gorm the Old and of Thyra Dannebod. He died in 985 or 986 having ruled as King of Denmark from about 958 and King of Norway for a few years; probably around 970. Some sources say his son Sweyn Forkbeard forcibly deposed him as King. He married Gunhild Olafsdotter, daughter of Olaf Bjornson King Of Sweden and Queen Of Sweden Ingeberg Thrandsdottir. King Harald Bluetooth's conversion to Christianity is a contested bit of history, not least because medieval writers such as Widukind of Corvey and Adam of Bremen give conflicting accounts of how it came about. Widukind of Corvey, writing during the lives of King Harald and Otto I, claims that Harald was converted by a "cleric by the name of Poppa" who, when asked by Harald to prove his faith in Christ, carried a "great weight" of iron heated by a fire without being burned. Adam of Bremen, writing 100 years after King Harald's death in "History of the Archbishops of Hamburg-Bremen", finished in 1076, describes Harald being forcibly converted by Otto I, after a defeat in battle. Gyrid was the daughter of King Olof (II) Björnsson of Sweden and Queen Ingeborg Thrandsdotter. She was not the sister of the Swedish throne claimant Styrbjörn Starke, who was a Norwegian that used a false claim to be the son of former king Olof

(II) Björnsson (who was already dead) in order to challenge Olof's brother Erik for the Swedish throne.

**Gorn Geva Hardeknudsson Old Del Denmark (883-959) - Thyre Klacksdatter
Danebod Harolsatter Denmark (884-935)**

Gorm, also called Gorm the Sleepy was the first historically recognized King of Denmark, reigning from 936 to his death. He ruled from Jelling, and made the oldest of the Jelling Stones in honour of his wife Thyra. Gorm is the reported son of semi-legendary Danish king Harthacnut. Chronicler Adam of Bremen tells that Harthacnut came from Nortmannia to Denmark and seized power in the early 10th century. He deposed the young king Sigtrygg Gnuþasson; reigning over Western Denmark. When Harthacnut died, Gorm ascended the throne. According to dendrochronological studies of the wood in his burial chamber, Gorm died in the winter 958–959

**Hartacut (Harthacnut) Harold II Parcus Of Denmark King of Demark (867-931) -
Elgiva (Elfgifu) Queen of Denmark Wessex (875-929)**

Harthacnut or Cnut I was a legendary King of Denmark. The only primary source about Harthacnut of Denmark are two clauses from Adam of Bremen. Adam of Bremen was a German medieval chronicler. He lived and worked in the second half of the eleventh century. He is most famous for his chronicle *Gesta Hammaburgensis Ecclesiae Pontificum* (Deeds of Bishops of the Hamburg Church).

Gorm Enske King of Denmark (820-890) - Queen Sida of Denmark (840-860)

King Fortho Frodo Cannutesson of Denmark (807-875) – Asloga Huns (790-850)

**Knud Harde Knut Sigurdsson King of Denmark (784-850) - Elgiva England
Sigurdsson**

Knud Sigurdsson, King of Denmark, also known as Harde_Knud was born in 814, the son of of Sigurd "Orm-i-øje/Snake-Eye" Ragnarsson and Heluna Bleja. He died in 850. He was Brother of Tora Sigurdsdottir, wife of Helgi; Aslaug Sigurdsdatter; Oleg(Олег Віщій) of Russia Grand Duke of Kiev; Álof Sigurðardóttir; Gorm Enske King Of Denmark and 7 others. He was half brother of Sineus Warangian; Truvor Warangian and Reginfred Haraldsson

Sigurd Ragnarsson (739-779) - Heluna England Bleja (748-799)

Sigurd Snake-in-the-eye was one of the four sons of Ragnar Lodbrok. What some would say what "set him apart from his brothers" was that he was born with the image of the Ouroboros, as some would see a "snake biting its own tail, encircling the pupil of his left eye" type of mark. This had been prophesied by his mother Kraka - Aslaug, the daughter of the Valkyrie Brynhildr. As a boy Sigurd was close to his father and accompanied Ragnar on a hazardous expedition through Russia to the Hellespont. Later on in life he is said to have sojourned for a time in Scotland and the Scottish Islands.

Ragnar Lodbrok Sigurdsson (765-845) - Aslaug Sigurdsdatter (765-799)

Ragnar Lodbrok or Lothbrok "Ragnar Hairy Breeches" was a legendary Norse ruler and hero from the Viking Age described in Old Norse poetry and several sagas. In this tradition, Ragnar was the scourge of France and England and the father of many renowned sons, including Ivar the Boneless, Björn Ironside, Halfdan Ragnarsson, Sigurd Snake-in-the-Eye, and Ubba. While these men are historical figures, it is uncertain whether Ragnar himself existed or really fathered them. Many of the tales about him appear to originate with the deeds of several historical Viking heroes and rulers. According to legend, Ragnar was thrice married: to the shieldmaiden Lagertha, to the noblewoman Þóra Borgarhjótr, and to Aslaug. Said to have been a relative of the Danish king Gudfred and son of the Swedish king Sigurd Hring, he became king himself and distinguished himself by many raids and conquests until he was eventually seized by his foe, King Ælla of Northumbria, and killed by being thrown into a pit of snakes. His sons bloodily avenged him by invading England with the Great Heathen Army.

Sigurd Ring Randversson (730-812) - Alfhild Gandolfsdatter (735-810)

Sigurd Hring (Hringr meaning 'Ring') was a legendary Swedish king mentioned in many old Scandinavian sagas. According to *Bósa saga ok Herrauds*, there was once a saga on Sigurd Hring, but this saga is now lost. In the old sources, he is notable for winning the Battle of the Brávellir against Harald Wartooth and for being the father of Ragnar Lodbrok. The *Hervarar* saga tells that when Valdar died, his son Randver became the king of Sweden, while Harald Wartooth became the king of Denmark. Then Harald conquered all of his father Ivar Vidfamne's territory. After Randver's death, his son Sigurd Hring became the king of Sweden, presumably as the subking of Harald. Sigurd Ring and Harald fought the Battle of the Brávellir on the plains of Östergötland where Harald and many of his men died. Sigurd ruled Sweden and Denmark until his death and was succeeded by his son Ragnar Lodbrok. Harald Wartooth's son Eysteinn Beli ruled Sweden as a jarl until he was killed by the sons of Ragnar Lodbrok.

Randver Radbartsson (670-770) – Ingild Ingjeidsdatter (674-740)

Ráðbarðr, Raðbarðr or Rathbarth was a legendary king of Garðaríki, who appears in *Sögubrot* and the *Lay of Hyndla*. *Sögubrot* tells that he married the fugitive princess Auðr the Deep-Minded without the consent of her father king Ivar Vidfamne, who soon departed to punish his daughter. He died, however, on route, and so Ráðbarðr helped Auðr's son Harald Wartooth claim his maternal grandfather's possessions in Sweden and Denmark. Ráðbarðr and Auðr had a son together named Randver. Garðaríki (anglicized Gardariki or Gardarike) or Garðaveldi is the Old Norse term used in medieval times for the states of Kievan Russia.

Radbard King Of Russia (638-690) - Auor (Princess of Sweden) Ivarsson The Deep-

Minded (633-670)

Randvér or Randver was, according to Sögubrot and the Lay of Hyndla, the son of Ráðbarðr the king of Garðaríki and Auðr the Deep-Minded, the daughter of Ivar Vidfamne. In these two sources, Auðr had Randver's brother, Harald Wartooth, in a previous marriage. Hversu Noregr Byggðist says he is the son of Hrórekr slöngvanbaugi and the brother of Harald Wartooth. According to Hervarar saga both Randver and Harald Wartooth were the sons of Valdar and Alfhild, the daughter of Ivar Vidfamne. This saga relates that Ivar appointed Valdar the king of Denmark, and when Valdar died, he was succeeded by Randver. When his brother Harald, had reclaimed Götaland (or Gotland depending on the manuscript), Randver died hastily in England, and was succeeded by Sigurd Ring as the king of Denmark (probably as Harald's viceroy). He was married to Ingild, the daughter of an unknown Swedish king. He was succeeded by his son Sigurd Ring.

Halfdan (King of Sweden) Haraldsson (590-650) - Moalda Digri Kinriksdatter (594-603)

Halfdan the Valiant (Hálfdan snjalli) (7th century) was the legendary father of Ivar Vidfamne according to Hervarar saga, the Ynglinga saga, Njal's Saga and Hversu Noregr byggdist. The genealogical work Hversu Noregr byggdist gives his father as Harald the Old, his grandfather as Valdar and his great-grandfather as Hróarr (i.e. the Hroðgar of Beowulf).

Harald Valdarsson (568-650) – Princess Moalda Digri of Valdis Kinriksdatter (594-603)

Harald Valdarsson, also known as Harald the Old (Old Norse: Harald hinn Gamli, born circa 568) appears only by name in Hversu Noregr byggdist, but his father, sons and their descendants played a central role in the politics of Scandinavian legends.

King Valdar “The Mild” Hroarsson (547-568) – Princess Hildis of the Vandals (549-572)

The Skjöldunga saga tells that a Valdar disputed that Hrórekr, the cousin of Helgi (Halga) succeeded Hrólfur Kraki (Hroðulf) as the king of the Daner. After the war, Hrórekr took Zealand, while Valdar took Skåne. If based on the same tradition as Hversu Noregr byggdist, Valdar had the right to claim the throne being the son of the former king Hróarr (Hroðgar).

Hróarr (i.e. the Hroðgar of Beowulf) Hraerek B Halfdamsson (526-620) – Princess Ogne of Northumbria (530)

Hróarr was a legendary Danish king living in the early 6th century. Hrothgar appears in the Anglo-Saxon epics Beowulf and Widsith, in Norse sagas and poems, and in medieval

Danish chronicles. In both Anglo-Saxon and Scandinavian tradition, Hrothgar is a Scylding, the son of Halfdan, the brother of Halga, and the uncle of Hrólf Kraki. Moreover, in both traditions, the mentioned characters were the contemporaries of the Swedish king Eadgils; and both traditions also mention a feud with men named Fróði and Ingeld. The consensus view is that Anglo-Saxon and Scandinavian traditions describe the same person.

Halfdan Frodasson III (503-580) – Sigris Aursdatter (507-548)

Fróði Frodason (479-548)

Fridleif Frodasson (456)

Frodi Valiant Dansson (433)

Dan The Proud Ofafsson (412-503)

Olaf The Mild (391-417)

Vermund The Sage (369-391)

Frodi Li Havaar Stronghand and Klack of Denmark (347-368)

Havar The Handstrong (325-361)

Frodi Fridliefsson The Valiant (281-302)

Fridleif Skjold of Aesir First King of Danes (237-263)

Wooden Odin and Frigg of Mythology

The form Fróði is still in use in Icelandic and Faroese and appears Latinized as Frotho or Frodo. This form of the name is used by J. R. R. Tolkien in *The Lord of the Rings* for the main character. Alternative Anglicizations are Frode, Fródi, Fróthi and Frodhi. Danish, Norwegian and Swedish forms is Frode. The meaning of the name is "clever, learned, wise".

At this point the ancestry trails off into pure mythology.