

Hutchinson and Donald Royal Ancestors 3

The letters in front of some names refer to other paths from Henry I to Hutchinson.

Henry I (c. 1068 – 1 December 1135), also known as Henry Beauclerc, was King of England from 1100 to his death in 1135. He was the fourth son of William the Conqueror and was educated in Latin and the liberal arts. On William's death in 1087, Henry's elder brothers Robert Curthose and William Rufus inherited Normandy and England, respectively, but Henry was left landless. He purchased the County of Cotentin in western Normandy from Robert, but his brothers deposed him in 1091. He gradually rebuilt his power base in the Cotentin and allied himself with William against Robert. Henry's son Robert was born from one of Henry's many mistresses.

Elizabeth of England (FitzRoy) (1095-1167) was born in Talby, Yorkshire, England to King Henry I and a mistress. She married **Lord Fergus of Galloway** (1090-1166). Fergus of was a twelfth-century Lord of Galloway. Although his familial origins are unknown, it is possible that he was of Norse-Gaelic ancestry. Fergus first appears on record in 1136, when he witnessed a charter of David I, King of Scotland. Fergus forged a marital alliance with Óláfr Guðrøðarson, King of the Isles through the marriage of the latter to Fergus's daughter, Affraic. As a consequence of this union, the leading branch of the Crovan dynasty descended from Fergus. When Óláfr was assassinated by a rival branch of the dynasty, Galloway itself was attacked before Fergus's grandson, Guðrøðr Ólafsson, was able to seize control of Isles. Both Fergus and his grandson appear to have overseen military operations in Ireland, before the latter was overthrown by Somairle mac Gilla Brigte, Lord of Argyll. The fact that there is no record of Fergus lending Guðrøðr support against Somairle could be evidence of a slackening of Fergus's authority. Contemporary sources certainly report that Galloway was wracked by inter-dynastic strife during the decade. Fergus's fall from power came in 1160, after Malcolm IV, King of Scotland settled a dispute amongst his leading magnates and launched three military campaigns into Galloway. The reasons for the Scottish invasion are unknown. On one hand, it is possible that Fergus had precipitated events by preying upon Scottish territories. In the aftermath of the attack, the king came to terms with Somairle which could be evidence that he had either been allied with Fergus against the Scots or that he had aided in Fergus's destruction. In any case, Fergus himself was driven from power, and forced to retire to the abbey of Holyrood. He died the next year. The Lordship of Galloway appears to have been partitioned between his sons, Gilla Brigte and Uhtred, and Scottish influence further penetrated into Galloway.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fergus_of_Galloway

<https://www.mathematical.com/gallowaymargaret1130.html>

Margaret of Galloway (1130-1182) was born in Carrick, Ayrshire, Scotland to Fergus of Galloway and Elizabeth of England. She married **Alan Stewart FitzWalter** (1135-1204) 2nd High Steward Of Scotland. Alan was the son and heir of Walter fitz Alan, by his spouse Eschina, who was possibly a member of a family from the south of Scotland. From 1178, the time of his succession to his father, until his death in 1204, Alan served as Steward of Scotland (dapifer) to William the Lion, King of Scots. It was during Alan's lifetime that his family acquired the Isle of Bute. He was possibly responsible for the erection of Rothesay Castle on the island. Alan allegedly accompanied Richard the Lionheart on the Third Crusade, from which he returned to

Scotland in July 1191. A Royal Grant to Kinloss Abbey, signed at Melrose Abbey was made between 1179 and 1183. Amongst the witnesses are the Abbot of Melrose, the Abbot of Newbottle, Richard de Morville, Constable of Scotland, 'Alan, son of Walter the Steward, and William de Lauder. Alan became a patron of the Knights Templar and is responsible for expanding Templar influence in Scotland. There is no evidence, however, that he joined the Order before his death. He appears as a witness to other charters of William The Lion. He is buried with his father in Paisley Abbey.

<https://www.mathematical.com/gallowaymargaret1130.html>

Walter FitzAlan Stewart, 3rd High Steward of Scotland (1173-1241) was 3rd hereditary High Steward of Scotland and Justiciar of Scotia. He was the eldest son of Alan FitzWalter, 2nd High Steward of Scotland. He was the first to use Steward as a surname and was designated "of Dundonald". He witnessed a charter by King Alexander II, under the designation of "Walterus filius Alani, Senescallus, Justiciar Scotiae" and it may be that seal which Nisbet described pertaining to Walter Hereditary High Steward of Scotland. Around the seal it states "Sigill. Walteri filii Allani". Walter married **Bethóc (Beatrix of Angus, 1184-127)**, daughter of Gille Críst, Earl of Angus and his wife Marjorie, said to be a daughter of Henry of Scotland, 3rd Earl of Huntingdon. Walter is an ancestor of Anne Donald in many lines. The most interesting is: Walter -> Beatrix Stewart -> Angus Mor MacDonald -> Angus Og MacDonald -> Somerled (Sorley) MacDonnell -> Marcus Marcach MacDonald -> Charles Thurlough Mor MacDonnell -> John Corrough MacDonnell -> Charles Thurlough Og MacDonnell -> Eoin Carrach MacDonnell -> Tirlough MacDonnell -> Calvagh MacDonnell -> Hugh Buidhe MacDonnell -> Brian MacDonnell -> Alexander MacDonnell -> Bryan I McDonald -> James Bryan MacDonnell -> Moses Donald -> William John Donald -> William Thomas Donald -> William M. Donald -> William Henry Donald -> Ernest Donald -> E. Wendell Donald -> Anne Janece Donald.

<https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/164174816/person/122155004686/facts>

Margaret Stewart (1206-1255) was born in Argyle, Scotland to Walter Stewart and Beatrix of Angus. She married Neil Carrick 2nd Earl of Galloway (1202-1256). Neil (sometimes also Nicol or Nicolaus), 2nd Earl of Carrick, a Regent of Scotland and Guardian to Alexander III and Margaret, daughter of Henry III, 20th September 1255, having no heir male of his body, granted to his nephew, as reported above, the chiefship of the whole clan. He married Margaret (sometimes Isabel), daughter of Walter, 3rd High Steward and had issue four daughters of whom only the eldest, Margaret, is known.

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Carrick-7>

(P) Margaret (or Marjorie), Countess of Carrick (1252-1292) first married Adam de Kilconath, 3rd Earl of Carrick in her right, who died on Crusade at Acre in 1270 without issue. What followed belongs to legend and has been much embroidered by novelists, but the probability appears to be that **Robert de Brus**, the son of Robert de Brus, Lord of Annandale and of Cleveland (known to history as "Robert Bruce the Competitor"), newly returned from the Crusade, visited the Countess to bring her the news of her widowhood. He encountered her while she was hunting, she judged him a worthy trophy, and the consequence was his capture and enforced sojourn in her castle until he married her a few days later. Cynics and historians insist that this was a ruse to allow Alexander III to take a lenient view of their having married without his consent, and when he seized her castle and lands. She regained them with payment of a fine

(perhaps the same fine she would have paid for license to marry anyway). Countess Marjorie died in 1292 having brought into this world five sons and five daughters, of whom the most famous son was to become King Robert I, 4th Earl of Carrick. Her husband, Earl of Carrick in her right, resigned the earldom to his eldest son when the Countess died, and he died (some say on Crusade) before 4 April 1304.

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Carrick-7>

Robert Bruce I, King of Scots (11 July 1274 to June 1329) usually known in modern English as Robert the Bruce (Medieval Gaelic: Roibert a Briuis; modern Scottish Gaelic: Raibeart Bruis; Norman French: Robert de Brus or Robert de Bruys;) was King of the Scots from 1306 until his death in 1329. Although his paternal ancestors were of Scoto-Norman heritage (originating in Brieux, Normandy), his maternal ancestors were Scottish-Gaels. He became one of Scotland's greatest kings, as well as one of the most famous warriors of his generation, eventually leading Scotland during the Wars of Scottish Independence against the Kingdom of England. He claimed the Scottish throne as a fourth great-grandson of David I of Scotland. In 1295, Robert married his first wife, **Isabella of Mar** (died before 1302) the daughter of Domhnall I, Earl of Mar (died after July 1297) by his wife Helen (born 1246 - died after Feb 1295).

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_the_Bruce

Marjorie Bruce or Marjorie de Brus (c. 1296 – 1316 or 1317) was the eldest daughter of Robert the Bruce, King of Scots, and the only child born of his first marriage with Isabella of Mar. Marjorie's marriage to **Walter, High Steward of Scotland**, gave rise to the House of Stewart. Her son was the first Stewart monarch, King Robert II of Scotland. Three months after the coronation her father Robert, in June, 1306, was defeated at the Battle of Methven. He sent his wife, two sisters, and Marjorie north with his supporter Isabella MacDuff, Countess of Buchan, but by the end of June they were captured by Uilleam II, Earl of Ross, a Balliol supporter, who handed them over to the English. As punishment, Edward I of England sent his hostages to different places in England. Marjorie was sent to the convent at Watton. Her aunt, Christina Bruce, was sent to another convent. Elizabeth de Burgh was placed under house arrest at a manor house in Yorkshire. Elizabeth de Burgh's punishment was lighter than the others. This is due to the fact that Edward I needed the support of her father, the powerful Earl of Ulster. Marjorie's aunt, Mary Bruce, and the Countess of Buchan were imprisoned in wooden cages, exposed to public view, at Roxburgh Castle and Berwick Castle, respectively. For the next four years, Elizabeth, Christina, Mary, and Isabella endured solitary confinement. The latter two experienced daily public humiliation. A cage was built for Marjorie, who was around the age of 12, at the Tower of London, but Edward I reconsidered. He instead sent her to the Gilbertine convent in Watton.[2][3][4] Christopher Seton, Christina's husband, was executed. Edward I died on 7 July 1307. He was succeeded by his son, Edward II, who subsequently held Marjorie captive in a convent for about seven more years. She was freed in October 1314, in exchange for Humphrey de Bohun, 4th Earl of Hereford captured after the Battle of Bannockburn.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marjorie_Bruce

Robert II (March 2, 1316 to April 19, 1390), was King of Scots from 1371 until his death. He was also the High Steward of Scotland and the first king from the House of Stewart (later spelled "Stuart"). Robert was the sole son of Walter Stewart, 6th High Steward of Scotland (d. 1326) and Marjorie Bruce, daughter of King Robert I of Scotland and his first wife Isabella of Mar. He was

delivered by caesarean section, reputedly at Paisley Abbey. His mother, who had been thrown from a horse, survived his birth by some hours at most. Robert married **Elizabeth Mure** around 1348, legitimising his four sons and five daughters. His subsequent marriage to Euphemia de Ross in 1355 produced two sons and two surviving daughters. Robert rebelled against the King in 1363 but submitted to him following a threat to his right of succession. David died in 1371 and Robert succeeded him at the age of fifty-five. The border magnates continued to attack English-held zones in southern Scotland and by 1384, the Scots had re-taken most of the occupied lands. Robert ensured that Scotland was included in the Anglo-French truce of 1384 and that was a factor in the coup in November when he lost control of the country first to his eldest son, John, and then from 1388 to John's younger brother, Robert. King Robert died in Dundonald Castle in 1390 and was buried at Scone Abbey.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_II_of_Scotland

Robert III (c. 1337 – 4 April 1406), born John Stewart, was King of Scots from 1390 to his death. He was known primarily as the Earl of Carrick before ascending the throne aged around 53 years. He was the eldest son of Robert II and Elizabeth Mure and was legitimised with the marriage of his parents in 1347. John joined his father and other magnates in a rebellion against his great-uncle David II early in 1363 but submitted to him soon afterward. He was married to **Anabella Drummond** by 1367. In 1368 David created him Earl of Carrick. His father became king in 1371 after the unexpected death of the childless King David. In the succeeding years, Carrick was influential in the government of the kingdom but became progressively more impatient at his father's longevity. In 1384 Carrick was appointed the king's lieutenant after having influenced the general council to remove Robert II from direct rule. Carrick's administration saw a renewal of the conflict with England. In 1388 the Scots defeated the English at the Battle of Otterburn where the Scots' commander, James, Earl of Douglas, was killed. By this time Carrick had been badly injured from a horse-kick but it was the loss of his powerful ally, Douglas, that saw a turnaround in magnate support in favour of his younger brother Robert, Earl of Fife, to whom the council transferred the lieutenancy in December 1388.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_III_of_Scotland

James I (late July 1394 – 21 February 1437) was King of Scots from 1406 until his assassination in 1437. The younger son of King Robert III, his older brother, David, Duke of Rothesay, died under suspicious circumstances while being detained by their uncle, Robert, Duke of Albany. Fears for James's safety grew, and plans were made to send him to France. In March 1406 English pirates captured his ship and delivered the prince to Henry IV of England. Robert III died on 4 April, and the 11-year-old James, now King of Scots, would not regain his freedom for another eighteen years. James was educated well at the English Court, and he excelled in sporting activities and appreciated literature and music. During his captivity he also developed a respect for English methods of governance and for Henry V, who he joined on military campaign in France during 1420 and 1421. James I was finally released from captivity in 1424 and returned to Scotland. His personal rule saw a return to active monarchy after the weak rule and delegation of authority which marked the reigns of his grandfather and father, and saw him increase royal landed resources and the prestige of the crown. James had a strong desire to impose law and order on his subjects, and to secure his position, he launched pre-emptive attacks on some of his nobles beginning in 1425 with his close kinsmen, the Albany Stewarts, resulting in their executions. In 1428 James detained Alexander, Lord of the Isles, while attending a

parliament in Inverness, and later arrested the earls of Douglas and March. The plight of the ransom hostages held in England was ignored, and the repayment money was diverted into the construction of Linlithgow Palace and other grandiose schemes. In August 1436, James failed in his siege of the English-held Roxburgh Castle and then faced an ineffective attempt by Sir Robert Graham to arrest him at a general council. James I was assassinated at Blackfriars church in Perth in February 1437 in a failed coup by his uncle Walter, Earl of Atholl. He was succeeded by his son, James II. In London, on 12 February 1424, James married **Joan Beaufort**, daughter of John Beaufort, 1st Earl of Somerset and Margaret Holland. They had eight children.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_I_of_Scotland

Joan Stewart, Countess of Morton, also called Joanna (c. 1428 – 22 June 1493), was the daughter of James I, King of Scotland, and the wife of **James Douglas**, 1st Earl of Morton. She was known, in Latin, as the *muta domina* [mute lady] of Dalkeith. Born in Scotland c. 1428, she was the third daughter of James I of Scotland and Joan Beaufort.[1] Joan had two younger brothers, including the future King of Scotland, James II, and five sisters. She had “the misfortune to be deaf and dumb”, and was known as *muta domina* or “the mute lady”. Joan was reported to have used sign language to communicate, even in public (although it was considered at that time to be impolite). Joan was originally contracted to marry The 3rd Earl of Angus on 18 October 1440, but he died (without issue) in 1446 before the marriage could take place. In 1445 she was sent to France and did not return home to Scotland until 1457. She had been promised in marriage to the Dauphin of France but the marriage did not take place, probably due to her inability to articulate. Joan married The 4th Baron Dalkeith before 15 May 1459, who at the time of their marriage was raised to the peerage as the first Earl of Morton.[7] They were granted a dispensation on 7 January 1463-4 for being consanguineous in the second and third degrees. Joan and her husband James were both aware of their close relationships but were persuaded to marry by her brother King James II of Scotland and applied for the dispensation to legitimize their marriage. The Countess Joanna died in 1493, predeceasing her husband, James, by four months. He married **Janet Crichton**, daughter of Patrick Crichton of Cranston-Riddel and had two sons and two daughters.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joan_Stewart,_Countess_of_Morton

Lady Agnes Douglas married **Alexander Livingston**, 5th Lord Livingston of Callandar (c. 1500–1553) was the guardian of Mary, Queen of Scots, during her childhood. His first wife was Janet Stewart, the daughter of Alexander Stewart, 2nd Earl of Buchan. After her death, he married Lady Agnes Douglas, daughter of John Douglas, 2nd Earl of Morton, and by her he had eight children. In 1522, Livingston was a commander of the Scottish forces against England. He served as an Extraordinary Lord of Session in 1542, and as one of the eight Lord Keepers of Mary, Queen of Scots in her infancy. Lord Livingston became Joint Custodian of the Queen Mary in about 1543. He was paid £813 for keeping the infant queen in Linlithgow Palace before she moved to Stirling Castle in July 1543, where he was also her keeper. He served as Privy Councillor in 1545.[When Queen Mary went to France in 1548, following her betrothal to the Dauphin, Francis II, Livingston accompanied her, and remained there until he died.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexander_Livingston,_5th_Lord_Livingston

William Livingstone, 6th Lord Livingston, (died 1592), was a Scottish lord of Parliament. William Livingstone was the son of Alexander Livingston, 5th Lord Livingston (c. 1500–1553) and his second wife, Lady Agnes Douglas, daughter of John Douglas, 2nd Earl of Morton. His father, Alexander, was the guardian of Mary, Queen of Scots, during her childhood. William became Lord Livingston in 1550, his elder brother John, Master of Livingstone was killed in 1547 at the battle of Pinkie. He was a Protestant. His sister Mary Livingston was one of the four attendants of Mary, Queen of Scots. He fought for Queen Mary at the battle of Langside in 1568. His wife **Agnes Fleming** became an attendant of Mary in England. She came to Bolton Castle in August 1568, with two waiting women and eight male servants. She was travelling to Tutbury Castle in January 1569 when she fell ill at Rotherham, and Francis Knollys wrote that Mary "doth esteem (her) most dearly". At Tutbury, the Earl of Shrewsbury wrote that Lady Livingston, Mary Seton, and the queen, worked embroidery with his wife, Bess of Hardwick. Her servants in the household of Mary at Sheffield Castle were Nicol Fisher and her gentlewoman Christian Graham. She was murdered by Mawse Livingstone in 1597.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Livingstone,_6th_Lord_Livingston

Alexander Livingston, 1st Earl of Linlithgow (died 24 December 1621) was a Scottish nobleman, courtier, and politician. His wife was Helenor Hay, Countess of Linlithgow who was a Royal tutor. He was the eldest son of William Livingstone, 6th Lord Livingston, by his wife Agnes, second daughter of Malcolm Fleming, 3rd Lord Fleming. Among his siblings were Jean Livingston, who married Alexander Elphinstone, 4th Lord Elphinstone, the Treasurer of Scotland, and Margaret Livingston, who married Lewis Bellenden and Patrick Stewart, 2nd Earl of Orkney. He supported the faction of Mary, Queen of Scots and at the capture of Dumbarton Castle on 2 May 1571, he was taken prisoner, but appears to have been freed soon afterwards. On 26 January 1583, he was married to Lady Helen Hay (c. 1552–1627). She was the eldest daughter of Andrew Hay, 8th Earl of Erroll and his first wife (and cousin), Lady Jean Hay (only child of William Hay, 6th Earl of Erroll). Together, they had three sons and two daughters.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexander_Livingstone,_1st_Earl_of_Linlithgow

Margaret Livingston (1587-1634) married John Fleming, Earl of Wigton. The title of Earl of Wigtown (or Wigton or Wigtoun) was created twice in the Peerage of Scotland. The first creation was in 1341 for Malcolm Fleming, and was surrendered in 1372, when the second Earl sold the Earldom and territory to Archibald the Grim, Lord of Galloway. The transfer was confirmed by Robert III later in the same year.[2] The Douglas family, Earls of Douglas, held the Earldom of Wigtown for the next hundred years, until the attainder of the 9th Earl of Douglas in 1455. The second creation was in 1606 for John Fleming, and survived until the death of the 7th earl in 1747, when it became dormant (or extinct). The earls of the second creation bore the subsidiary titles of Lord Fleming and Cumbernauld (1606) and of Lord Fleming (1451, Peerage of Scotland, extinct 1747).

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Fleming,_1st_Earl_of_Wigtown

Judith Ursula Fleming (1610-1680) was born in Wales, England and died in New Kent, Virginia. She married **John Tarleton** (1610-1677). Stephen Tarleton was the son of John Tarleton. Stephen's daughter Judith married John Woodson II. (the son of Robert Woodson and Elizabeth Ferris). Judith Tarleton Woodson's son Tarleton Woodson, was later to marry his first

cousin, Ursula Fleming (1683), the daughter of Charles Fleming and Susanna Tarleton Fleming.
<https://our-royal-titled-noble-and-commoner-ancestors.com/p5426.htm#i162912>

Stephen Tarleton, born 1637 in New Kent, Virginia; died 1687 in St Peters Parish, New Kent, Virginia. He was the son of John Tarleton (1610-1633) and Ursula Fleming (1610-1680). He married **Susanna Bates**. Susanna Bates, born 30 Sep 1635 in York, Virginia; died in Virginia. She was the daughter of John Bates (1598-1666) and Elizabeth Winston (1605-1701). Stephen and Susanna are the great⁹ grandparents of the Hutchinson children through the Hutchinson line and great¹⁰ grandparents through the Donald line. Sisters Judith Tarleton and Susanna Tarleton married ancestors John Woodson and Charles Fleming. There are inconsistent birth days of children and Susanna's death. Stephen Tarleton's name appears in the records of York County, Virginia beginning in 1659. His occupation was shown as a tobacco appraiser. On April 12, 1660, he was charged by a servant girl, Mary Gunnell, who deposed that "Stephen Torlington[sic] got her with child and did use her several times by day and also by night in her master's hall and also in other places." It was shortly after this case that he removed to New Kent County. In 1663, he patented 394 acres of land in that county. This tract was located on the north side of the main branch of Blackwater Creek, and a fork of the Chickahominy Swamp, south of the Pamunkey River. In 1676, he was active in the "Bacon's Rebellion" with Nathaniel Bacon, and he later renounced this association in a letter to His Majesty's Commissioners in Virginia pleading for pardon. However, a year later, in 1677, he was again involved in rebellious activities when he signed "The Blisland Parish Grievances," a list of complaints about the acts of oppression committed by the crown's agents in the Virginia Colony. In May, 1682, he was arrested by the Sheriff of York County for inciting the "Tobacco Riots", during which tobacco plants, crops, and stored stockpiles were destroyed by the planters rather than sell them to the crown's buyers. This uprising was the last of its kind until the events which led to the American Revolution.

Letter to Honorable Herbert Jeffries, Sir John Berry, and Francis Morrison, his Majesty's Commissioner's in Virginia:

"The humble petition of Stephen Tarleton of New Kent county most humbly sheweth that your petitioner as he most penitently and sorrowfully acknowledgeth seduced into the late horrible Rebellion, and taken yet unlawful oath imposed by the late grand Rebell Nathaniel Bacon, Jr. and being conscious of his guilt thereof did upon the firste publishing his most sacred Majesty's gracious and surpassing Act of pardon, to his distressed subjects of this late disloyall Colony lay hold of the same, and take the oath of allegiance and then was and still is ready to performe those other due and reasonable conditions which by his Majesty's said pardon he is justly enjoyed to doe and being by the Honorable Governor's proclamation of the 9th of February last referred to the determination of your honor. your petitioner in all humility beseech the mercy and pardon for his said crimes, and humbly prayeth yet he may be admitted to the full benefit of his Majesty's said Act of pardon."

The path from Stephen Tarleton to the Hutchinsons is as follows:

1. Susanna Tarleton and Charles Fleming
2. Tarleton Fleming and Mary Berkeley

3. Anne Fleming and George Penn
4. Frances Penn and Drury Tucker
5. Zachariah Tucker and Mary Polly Craig
6. Sarah Tucker and John Harness Hull
7. Frances Ann Hull and Hugh Patrick Jordan
8. Martha Matilda Jordan and Hugh Patrick Jordan
9. John Joseph Hutchinson and Ella Gertrude Connor
10. John Joseph Hutchinson and Anne Janece Donald

This is the closest that John and Anne are related.

Judith Tarleton (1660-1714) was born in New Kent, Virginia to Stephen Tarleton and Susanna Bates. She married **John Woodson** (1668-1715). John The Merchant Woodson was a Quaker. He lived at Curles in Henrico County, Virginia. He was employed as a carpenter 1684-1691 and merchant from 1702 onward. On 21 Oct 1687, Robert Woodson Sr (John's father), John Woodson Sr, William Lewis, and Thomas Charles were granted 470 acres of land in Henrico County in the Parish of Verina and on the north side of James River, beginning, & continuing standing on the western branch of the Deep Run. John was appointed constable by nomination of Mr. Charles Blanchrvile; Feb. 1, 1687. Benjamin Hatcher, surveyor of Highways, returning several persons as delinquents in having refused assistance of themselves or some of their tyths; namely, John Woodson, Carpenter, for one tythe; John Woodson, Quaker, 3 tythes. They are to be summoned to answer said presentment. Oct 12, 1688.

<https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/68665300/person/320178555902/facts>

Sarah Woodson (1691-1772) was born in Varina, Henrico, Virginia to John Woodson and Judith Tarleton. Sarah married **Robert Sharpe** (1686-1774). Ancestry lists 18 children including William Sharp.

<https://www.geni.com/people/Sarah-Sharpe/353975802710013194>

<https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/26445408/person/5037903367/facts>

William Sharp (1710-1768) was born in Henrico, Virginia to Robert Sharpe and Sarah Woodson. She married **Martha Allen** (1710-1767). William died before his father's will was recorded. It was mentioned that William was a blacksmith when he sold land on Four Mile Creek to John Pleasants. Henrico County later became Chesterfield County. He owned land in Dale Parish. Described as William Sharpe of Dale Parish when he sold land to Thomas Tanner. William Sharp dies before his father, Robert Sharp. He was an appraiser in 1758.

Julius Sharpe and Mary Ann Kelly
 Henry Sharp and Esther McCormick
 Joseph Tate Sharp and Eleanor Gordon
 Henry Preston Sharp and Mary Paradine Holiday
 Ernest Donald and Arma Hatten
 E. Wendall Donald and Marian Janece Goodrich
 Anne Janece Donald and John Joseph Hutchinson