

Hutchinson Royal Ancestors 4

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.

Constance Maud Maine (1098-1120) married **Roscelin Beaumont**, eldest son of Raoul VII of Beaumont and Agatha De Vendome, Of Laval, Viscount of Beaumont and St. Suzanne. Henry I gave him one of his natural daughters Constance FitzRoy in marriage and he took interest, always treated Roscelin with kindness. He sternly rebuked Geoffrey Plantagenet, his son, who during the war had ransacked the castle of Beaumont. In 1145, he was the first witness of the founding of the Abbey Perseigne. He was qualified *vir valde venerandus* by the monks of Saint-Aubin, to whom he gave a mill on the pond of Rioi, in Lude, 1156, and a meadow above the mill of Épaillard, in Fresnay, before 1173. He and his wife gave the church of Pont-Neuf-sur-Sarthe to Cluny to found a priory in 1173. With his son, his wife and his daughter-in-law, he is mentioned in a charter of the Saint-André-de-Gouffern abbey. Finally, he grants Perseigne full franchise in his lands and approves, with his wife, the donation of a bourgeois named Réchin, from La Ferté, to the abbey of Saint-Aubin. He probably died before 1178.

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/FitzRoy-104>

<https://www.geni.com/people/Roscelin-de-Beaumont-Vicomte-de-Beaumont/6000000006445909058>

Richard, Viscount Beaumont (1135-1194) son of Roscelin Beaumont and Constance, was given a liberal in favor of Robert, abbot of St. Vincent, before the end of 1176, a second act of 1177, the Abbé Angot indicates an awareness of King Henry II of England for the hospital of Angers which he witnessed, as well as that of the same King for Bonshommes Angers where it occurs in 1188. Richard founded in 1190, the anniversary of his parents, Roscelin Beaumont and Constance of England, to Saint-Etienne de Caen; certifies donations Robert III of Alençon at the Abbey Perseigne on May 7th 1191, and the tenth day of the customs of castellany Fresnay and that Constance, his sister, also possessed in 1194. He married **Lucie de l'Aigle** before 1160, in France. They were the parents of at least 5 sons and 3 daughters. His occupation is listed as vicomte (a nobleman next below an earl or count) in France. He died on 25 January 1194, in his hometown, at the age of 59, and was buried in Abbaye d'Étival-en-Charnie, Chemiré-en-Charnie, Sarthe, Pays de la Loire, France.

<https://www.geni.com/people/Richard-I-de-Beaumont-Viscount/6000000002188658436>

Raoul VIII De Beaumont (1175-1239) was born in Normandy, France to Richard Beaumont and Luce de L'Aigle. He married **Agnes De La Fleche** (1199-1218). Raoul VIII de Beaumont-au-Maine had replaced his father in 1197, since he explicitly takes this title in an exchange between Étival-in-Charnie and Robert Chemillé. He initially favored Arthur, Duke of Brittany, son of Geoffrey II of Bretagne, Duke of Brittany, against John Lackland for king. He eventually made peace with King John and endorsed him. This did not last after the murder of Arthur by the king's uncle. After many intrigues Raoul died in 1239. Traditionally, historians believed that he had been murdered at the hands of King John Lackland.

<https://www.geni.com/people/Raoul-de-Beaumont-VII/6000000003858786875>

Agnes de Beaumont Vicomtesse de Beaumont-au Maine (1235-1301) was born in Beaumont Le Vicomte, Maine, France. Her name, family origin, and marriage are confirmed by the marriage contract dated 22 Jun 1305. It is clear that Agnes was heiress of Beaumont which she brought to her husband on their marriage to **Louis d'Acre De Brienne** (1265-1237). He was born in Acre, Jerusalem, Palestine. He was the son of Jean I de Brienne, Emperor of Constantinople and Berengaria de Castilla. He married Agnes before 1253. He died after

1263. Louis de Brienne was also known as Louis d'Acre. As a result of his marriage, Louis de Brienne was styled as Vicomte de Beaumont-au-Maine, jure uxoris. In 1253 Louis and Agnès allowed the nuns of Vivoin to expand the court of their monastery. In 1255 Louis was present at the court of his first cousin, Alfonso X, king of Castile and León. Louis died after 1 September 1297 and his widow on 28 November after 1304. Louis was buried in the Basilica di San Francesco d'Assisi, where his father also lies buried. His wife was buried in the abbaye d'Etival.

<https://gw.geneanet.org/yvesbeneyton?lang=en&n=de+brienne+vicomte+de+beaumont+au+maine&oc=0&p=lo uis>

Henry de Beaumont, jure uxoris 4th Earl of Buchan and suo jure 1st Baron Beaumont (bef. 1280 - 10 March 1340) was a key figure in the Anglo-Scots wars of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, known as the Wars of Scottish Independence. Henry de Beaumont was a veteran campaigner who participated in every major engagement, from the Battle of Falkirk in 1298 to the Battle of Halidon Hill in 1333. Although not now a widely known figure, he was, nevertheless, of considerable military and political importance. His long experience of the Scottish wars led him to develop a battle technique later used to great effect at Crécy and Agincourt. As one of a group of Anglo-Scots nobles known as the 'disinherited' — those who had fought against King Robert Bruce — he was to do much to overturn the peace between England and Scotland established by the Treaty of Northampton and bring about a Second War of Scottish Independence. By his marriage shortly before 14 July 1310 to **Alice Comyn**, Countess of Buchan (died 3 July 1349), the niece and heir of John Comyn, Earl of Buchan, he was recognised as Earl in right of his wife.

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

Isabel de Beaumont (1315-1361) was born in Loughborough Castle, Leicestershire, England to Henry Beaumont and Alice Comyn. She married **Henry of Grosmont, 1st Duke of Lancaster** (c. 1310 – 23 March 1361). He was an English statesman, diplomat, soldier, and Christian writer. The owner of Bolingbroke Castle in Lincolnshire, Grosmont was a member of the House of Plantagenet, which was ruling over England at that time. He was the wealthiest and most powerful peer of the realm. The son and heir of Henry, 3rd Earl of Lancaster, and Maud Chaworth, Grosmont became one of King Edward III's most trusted captains in the early phases of the Hundred Years' War and distinguished himself with victory in the Battle of Auberoche. He was a founding member and the second Knight of the Order of the Garter in 1348, and in 1351 was created Duke of Lancaster. An intelligent and reflective man, Grosmont taught himself to write and was the author of the book *Livre de seyntz medicines*, a highly personal devotional treatise. He is remembered as one of the founders and early patrons of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, which was established by two guilds of the town in 1352.

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

Blanche of Lancaster (25 March 1342 – 12 September 1368) was a member of the English royal House of Plantagenet and the daughter of the kingdom's wealthiest and most powerful peer, Henry of Grosmont, 1st Duke of Lancaster. She was the first wife of **John of Gaunt Plantagenet**, Duke of Lancaster (6 March 1340 – 3 February 1399). She was the mother of King Henry IV, and the grandmother of King Henry V of England. John of Gaunt was an English royal prince, military leader, and statesman. A younger son of King Edward III of England, Gaunt was the father of King Henry IV. Due to Gaunt's royal origin, advantageous marriages, and some generous land grants, he was one of the richest men of his era, and was an influential figure during the reigns of both his father, Edward, and his nephew, Richard II. As Duke of Lancaster, he is the founder of the royal House of Lancaster, whose members would ascend the throne after his death. His birthplace, Ghent, corrupted into English as Gaunt, was the origin for his name. When he became unpopular later in life, a scurrilous rumour circulated, along with lampoons, claiming that he was actually the son of a Ghent butcher. This rumour, which infuriated him, may have been inspired by the fact that Edward III had not been present at his birth.

King Henry IV Bolingbroke Plantagenet or Henry IV (April 1367 – 20 March 1413), also known as Henry Bolingbroke, was King of England from 1399 to 1413. He asserted the claim of his grandfather King Edward

III, a maternal grandson of Philip IV of France, to the Kingdom of France. Henry was the first English ruler since the Norman Conquest, over three hundred years prior, whose mother tongue was English rather than French. Henry was the son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and grandson of Edward III. John of Gaunt was a power in England during the reign of Henry's cousin Richard II. Henry was involved in the revolt of the Lords Appellant against Richard in 1388. Henry was later exiled by Richard. After John died in 1399, Richard blocked Henry's inheritance of his father's duchy. That year, Henry rallied a group of supporters, overthrew and imprisoned Richard II, and usurped the throne, actions that later would lead to what is termed the Wars of the Roses and a more stabilized monarchy. As king, Henry faced a number of rebellions, most famously those of Owain Glyndŵr, the self-proclaimed ruler of Wales, and the English knight Henry Percy (Hotspur), who was killed in the Battle of Shrewsbury in 1403. The king suffered from poor health in the latter part of his reign, and his eldest son, Henry of Monmouth, assumed the reins of government in 1410. Henry IV died in 1413, and was succeeded by his son, who reigned as Henry V. **Mary de Bohun** (c. 1369/70[1] – 4 June 1394) was the first wife of King Henry IV of England and the mother of King Henry V. Mary was never queen, as she died before her husband came to the throne.

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

Humphrey Plantagenet or Humphrey of Lancaster, Duke of Gloucester (3 October 1390 – 23 February 1447) was an English prince, soldier, and literary patron. He was (as he styled himself) "son, brother and uncle of kings", being the fourth and youngest son of Henry IV of England, the brother of Henry V, and the uncle of Henry VI. Gloucester fought in the Hundred Years' War and acted as Lord Protector of England during the minority of his nephew. A controversial figure, he has been characterised as reckless, unprincipled, and fractious, but is also noted for his intellectual activity and for being the first significant English patron of humanism, in the context of the Renaissance. Unlike his brothers, Humphrey was given no major military command by his father, instead receiving an intellectual upbringing. Created Duke of Gloucester in 1414, he participated in Henry V's campaigns during the Hundred Years' War in France: he fought at Agincourt in 1415 and at the conquest of Normandy in 1417–9. Following the king's death in 1422, Gloucester became one of the leading figures in the regency government of the infant Henry VI. He proved a rash, impulsive, unscrupulous, and troublesome figure: he quarreled constantly with his brother, John, Duke of Bedford, and uncle, Cardinal Henry Beaufort, and went so far as to violently prosecute a dispute with the Duke of Burgundy, a key English ally in France, over conflicting claims to lands in the Low Countries. At home, Gloucester never fully achieved his desired dominance, while his attempts to gain a foreign principality for himself were fruitless. In 1428 Humphrey remarried to Eleanor Cobham, his mistress, who in 1441 was tried and convicted of practising witchcraft against the king in an attempt to retain power for her husband. She was condemned to public penance followed by exile and life imprisonment. By mistresses he had two illegitimate children. Eleanor Cobham was the mother of one or both, before her marriage. Due to their illegitimacy they were unable to succeed to their father's titles. The illegitimate children were: Arthur of Gloucester (died 1447) and Antigone of Gloucester, who married firstly Henry Grey, 2nd Earl of Tankerville, Lord of Powys (c. 1419–1450) and secondly John d'Amancier.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Humphrey_de_Bohun,_7th_Earl_of_Hereford

Antigone Plantagenet or Antigone of Gloucester was an English noblewoman and the illegitimate daughter of Humphrey of Lancaster, 1st Duke of Gloucester (1390–1447). She was the granddaughter of King Henry IV. She is thought to have been born between 1425 and 1428. Antigone married first **Henry Grey**, 2nd Earl of Tankerville, 7th Earl of Powis (1419–1450). After the death of Henry Grey in 1450, she remarried to Jean d'Amancy (also known as John d'Amancier), Councillor of the Duke of Orléans, Esquire of the Horse to King Charles VII of France. Antigone had three known children with her husband Henry. Henry Grey, 2nd Earl of Tankerville, 7th Lord of Powys (1418/1419 – 13 January 1449/1450) was an English peer. He was the son of John Grey, 1st Earl of Tankerville and his wife Joan Charleton, co-heiress and 6th Lady of Powys. He became the 2nd Earl of Tankerville on 22 March 1420/1421 and was invested as a Knight in 1426. Tankerville had Sir Gruffudd Vychan summarily executed in Powis Castle in 1447, in violation of a safe conduct given. It is not

known whether he suspected Vychan of Yorkist sympathies, whether it was in retribution for the death of Sir Christopher Talbot at Sir Gruffydd's hand, or whether he wished to eliminate Vychan's claim to Powis.

<https://www.geni.com/people/Antigone-Grey/6000000006444278051>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Grey,_2nd_Earl_of_Tankerville

Lady Elizabeth Grey (1440-1501) was born in Pontesbury, Montgomeryshire, England to Henry Grey and Antigone Plantagenet. She married **Sir Roger Kynaston** of Myddle and Hordley (ca. 1433 – 1495) a Knight of the Realm and English nobleman. He was a member of the Kynaston family, of North Shropshire and the Welsh Marches. Kynaston was the son of Griffin Kynaston (c.1402), who was the Seneschal of Ellesmere, Shropshire and Margaret Jane Hoord (c.1423), daughter of John Hoord of Hordley. He was the direct descendant of Gruffydd Vychan ap Iowerth, the first to hold the surname "Kynaston" and therefore of Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, the last Prince of Powys, of the House of Mathrafal. In 1454 Kynaston was the Constable of Denbigh Castle. He fought in the Battle of Blore Heath on 23 September 1459, killing the Lancastrian commander Lord Audley. (Kynaston incorporated emblems of the Audley coat-of-arms into his own). He was High Sheriff of Shropshire in both 1461 and 1470. He was knighted in the field in 1471 after the Battle of Tewkesbury. In 1484 he was appointed for life as Escheator and High Sheriff of Merionethshire and made Constable of Harlech Castle.

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

<https://www.geni.com/people/Sir-Roger-Kynaston-of-Myddle-Hordley/362584368880005247>

Alternate path to same end

Elizabeth Grey and Roger Kynaston had a son **Elis Kynaston** of Cricket (1470-1534) who married **Katrin Hanmer** (1470).

<https://www.geni.com/people/Elis-Kynaston-of-Cricket/6000000059655359833>

David Kynaston (1515) married **Anne Brereton** (1519-1555).

<https://www.geni.com/people/Dafydd-Kynaston/6000000028360167916>

Margaret Kynaston (1524-1579) married **William Hanmer** (1529-1589).

<https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/154541310/person/322073137980/facts>

William Hanmer (1558-1620) married **Eleanor Dymock** (1570-1594).

<https://www.geni.com/people/William-Hanmer-III/6000000028359650808>

This link reattaches to the Hanmers at the Hanmer/Dymock generation. Another merging of Hanmer families occurs later when William Hanmer married his third cousin Eleanor Hanmer.

Margret Kynaston (1469-1480) in Cardicott, Ellesmere, Shropshire, England to Elizabeth Grey and Roger Kynaston. She married **Richard Hanmer** who was born in 1441. He was the son of Gruffudd ap Jenkin Hanmer and Elen Dutton. He married Margaret Kynaston before 25 March 1471. He died circa 1507. He lived at Hanmer, Flintshire, Wales. Margaret's brother was Humphrey Kynaston, who later became infamous as Wild Humphrey Kynaston, the highwayman, who operated in the area to the North West of Shrewsbury.

<https://www.geni.com/people/Sir-Richard-Hanmer/6000000002957519258>

Thomas Hanmer was born in 1480 to Richard Hanmer and Margaret Hanmer (born Kynaston). Richard was born in Hanmer, Flint, Wales. Thomas had 4 brothers: David Hanmer and 3 other siblings. Thomas married **Jane Brererton** in 1489, at age 9. They had 6 children: Thomas Hanmer, Randle Hanmer and 4 other children. They had one daughter: Eleanor Hanmer. Thomas died in 1544. Jane Brererton is the daughter of Randal Brereton and Eleanor Dutton. His son (and Jane's brother) was William Brererton (1487-May 17, 1536). He

was the Groom of the Privy Chambers to King Henry VIII. Brereton, the queen's brother, George Boleyn, Viscount Rochford, Henry Norris, Sir Francis Weston and a musician, Mark Smeaton, were tried and executed for treason and adultery with Anne Boleyn, the king's second wife. Many historians are now of the opinion that Anne Boleyn, Brereton and their co-accused were innocent. In May 1536, Anne Boleyn was accused of adultery with Mark Smeaton, a musician of the royal household, and the courtiers Henry Norris, Sir Francis Weston, and William Brereton as well as her brother, George Boleyn, Viscount Rochford, all of the privy chamber. The king's chief minister, Thomas Cromwell, "authorised and commissioned by the king," masterminded the proceedings against the queen and her co-accused.[9] The allegation against Brereton, who had been arrested on 4 May, was that Anne solicited him on 16 November 1533, and misconduct took place on 27 November. Historian Eric Ives argues that Cromwell added Brereton to the plot against Anne to end the troubles he was causing in the Welsh Marches, and to reorganise (and centralise) the local government of this area. The trials of William Brereton, Henry Norris, Sir Francis Weston, and Mark Smeaton took place at Westminster Hall on 12 May. They were charged with high treason against the king, adultery with the queen and plotting the king's death. Having been found guilty, they were all sentenced to be hanged, drawn and quartered. (The sentence was later reduced to beheading). The Queen and her brother were tried separately on 15 May within the Tower. On 17 May, William Brereton, George Boleyn, Viscount Rochford, Henry Norris, Sir Francis Weston and Mark Smeaton, were led from the Tower to a scaffold on Tower Hill. George Constantyne, an eyewitness to their executions, recorded their last words. Brereton's words as he faced the executioner's axe, "The cause whereof I die, judge not. But if you judge, judge the best," may be interpreted as a cautious declaration of his innocence which would avoid the forfeiture of his estates. An indication of his wife's continued trust in her husband is provided by her bequest to her son nine years later: "one bracelet of gold, the which was the last token his father sent me." On the TV series *The Tudors*, although Brereton was an actual historical figure, his character was totally fictionalised. William Brereton is portrayed as a young man, while in reality he was almost fifty. Moreover, he was not a Jesuit, nor was he commissioned by the Pope to assassinate Anne Boleyn. Anne was crowned queen in 1533 and executed in 1536, while the Pope did not formally establish the Jesuit order until 1540. Brereton was probably collateral damage when Thomas Cromwell moved against the Boleyn faction and decided to get rid of him in the same coup.

<https://www.geni.com/people/Sir-Thomas-Hanmer/6000000026380455229>

Eleanor Hanmer (1509-1559) was born in Fenns Hall, Hanmer, Flint, Wales. She married **William Hanmer** (1499-1570). The Hanmers form an interesting branch on the Hutchinson Family Tree. In 1524 William Hanmer married Eleanor Hanmer. William and Eleanor are third cousins in the Hanmer line being grandchildren of brothers Edward and Richard Hanmer. They were also related in the Brereton/Bulkeley lines. Randle Brereton and Margaret Brereton are siblings. William Hanmer is the grandson of Margaret Brereton and Eleanor Hanmer is the great granddaughter of Randle Brereton. This was an arranged marriage that was intended to rejoin the two Hanmer fortunes. The book referenced below contains an extract from an indenture concerning the marriage. The contract was made on October 14 in the 14th year of Henry VIII (10/14/1523) and made during Eleanor's childhood. It contracted for her to be married at her age of consent to William. She was born in 1515 and married in 1524. Furthermore, if Eleanor did not consent to the marriage or was unable to marry then one of her sisters was obliged to be next in line. Likewise, if William was unavailable for marriage one of his brothers must step forward.

A Memorial of the Parish and Family of Hanmer in Flintshire:

Out of the the Thirteenth Into the Nineteenth Century

By John Hanmer Hanmer

Contributor John Hanmer Hanmer

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<https://www.geni.com/people/Elizabeth-Hanmer/6000000029659892036>

William Hanmer (1529-1589) was born in Hanmer, Flintshire, Wales . He was the son of William Hanmer and Eleanor Hanmer. He married **Margaret Kynaston**, daughter of David Kynaston, after 12 June 1556. He lived at The Fenns, Hanmer, Flintshire, Wales. Children of William Hanmer and Margaret Kynaston are Sir William Hanmer, Margaret, Thomas, John, Jane, Ellen, and Mary.

<https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/154541310/person/322073137976/facts>

William Hanmer (1558-1620) was born in Fenns Hall, Flintshire, Wales son of William Hanmer and Margaret Kynaston. He married **Eleanor Dymock** (1570-1594). Eleanor married William at age 13. They had 7 children: Humphrey and 6 other children. Eleanor died in 1594, at age 26.

<https://www.geni.com/people/William-Hanmer-III/6000000028359650808>

<https://www.geni.com/people/Eleanor-Hanmer/6000000003207759500>

Humphrey Hanmer (1592-1644) was born in Fenns Hall, Clwyd, Wales to William Hanmer and Eleanor Dymock. He married **Katherine Newton Burgoyne** (1585-1630). Humphrey Hanmer (1592 -1544) was born in Fenns Hall, Clwyd, Wales. He apparently had at least 2 sons with but the name of only one is known. The family name at that time was Hanmer instead of Hamner. Humphrey came to the United States and settled in Virginia in the 1600's. From A Brief History of the Hanmer/Hamner Family in Wales & Colonial Virginia" by James Edward Hamner, III and Catherine Anne Clark Hamner.p. 51 we get "Our original emigrant ancestor, Humphrey Hanmer, settled in Yourk County, Virginia, approximately in 1638, since 8 April 1638 is the first date that his name is mentioned in the York County Records [VA Mag. of History and Biog., vol 5,1 p.362]". Most likely, he arrived in Virginia earlier than 1638, but this one is the initial reference that names him in a legal action. He was a communicant of the New Poquoson Parish Church, since legal notes dated 2 February 1646, referring to his last will, mention a bequest of a Holy Communion silver service to this parish church.

<https://www.geni.com/people/Humphrey-Hamner/6000000028359743672>

<https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/155024479/person/272099269075/facts?ssrc=>

Nicholas Hanmer Sr. was born in 1640 in New Poquoson, York, Virginia and died in December 1703 in Williamsburg, York, Virginia. He was the son of Humphrey Hanmer and Katherine Newton Burgoyne. He is buried in Albemarle County, Virginia. It was during the life of Nicholas Sr. that the family name was changed from Hanmer to Hamner. Nicholas Hamner was the immigrant to the Colonies. He came with his brother from England or Wales prior to 1680 and settled in Virginia. He settled between Yorkstown and Williamsburg, Virginia where he accumulated a sizable estate. Nicholas Hamner Jr. petitioned for settlement of his father's estate in 1704. His wife's name is thought to be Turner, (**Joan Turner**), but no record exists. She was born about 1650 and died about 1692 probably in York County, Virginia. She came to the Colonies in 1653 and the name Turner appears many times in the Hamner family. The death of Nicholas and Joan is recorded in the Burton Parish Church records in York County, Virginia. Burial: Bruton Parish Churchyard, Williamsburg, Virginia. Child: Nicholas Hamner Jr. born 1670 in New Poquoson, York, Virginia, died 1740 in Albemarle, Virginia, wife Mary Garland.

From "History of Albemarle County in Virginia" by Rev. Edgar Woods -- In 1759 William Hamner bought from Thomas Fitzpatrick nearly 500 acres on the south fork of the Hardware, not far from Jumping Hill. The same year he obtained a patent for nearly 200 acres on the north fork of the Hardware and acquired nearby upwards of 700 more, all of which he sold in 1782 to Col. John Old. In 1777 he purchased from Dr. James Hopkins about 1500 acres on the waters of the Totier. Record of Revolutionary War Service : DAR Patriotic Index 1966, Pg 299. William signed the Albemarle Declaration of Independence at the beginning of the Revolutionary War.

<https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/7639870/person/120154761612/facts>

<https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/7639870/person/120154760910/facts>

Nicholas Hamner Jr. was born in 1670 in New Poquoson, York, Virginia (or Wales) and died in 1740 in Albemarle, Virginia. His wife was named **Mary Garland**. They had ten children, six sons and four (unknown) daughters. His will was dated October 2, 1750.

<https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/7639870/person/120154761612/facts>

Nicholas Hamner III. was born in 1703 in James City, Virginia and died February 22, 1794 in Albemarle, Virginia. He was one of the 208 persons signing the Oath of Allegiance to the Commonwealth of Virginia in 1779. His wife was **Agnes Tompkins**. She died in Albemarle, Virginia. His son William Hamner married Mary Elizabeth Hendley, daughter of Leonard Hendley, Sr., of James City County, Virginia who was no doubt the son of the Leonard Henley who owned 360 acres in James City County in 1704.

<https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/7639870/person/120154760374/facts>

William Hamner was born in 1730 at James City, New Kent County, Virginia. He died in January 1788 in Albemarle County, Virginia. He gave supplies to the Revolutionary War and thus is qualified as a DAR Ancestor. He and wife, **Mary Elizabeth Hendley** had eleven children. Mary was born in 1733 in St Anne's Parrish Albermarle, Virginia and died December 25, 1787 in Albermarle, Virginia. Mary Elizabeth Henley named her children for four of her brothers. William was the fifth son of Nicholas Hamner, Jr. who signed the Albemarle Declaration of Independence at the beginning of the Revolutionary War. William and his wife Elizabeth Hendley had eleven children: Jeremiah, Turner, Richardson, Hundley (Hendley), Samuel, Mildred, the wife of Jacob Moon, Elizabeth, the wife of Thomas Fitzpatrick, Mary, the wife of Perry, Susan, the wife of Reuben Turner, Rebecca, the wife of James Turner, and the wife of David Strange."

<https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/7639870/person/25575129068/facts>

Elizabeth Henley Hamner (1750-1813) was born in Albemarle, Virginia to William Hamner and Mary Elizabeth Hendley. She married **Thomas Joseph Fitzpatrick** (1720-1797) and was not his first wife. There is a land deed to Thomas Fitzpartick signed in 1765 by Thomas Jefferson, governor of Virginia. He migrated from Ireland to Virginia, at the age of five years. The family first came to Pennsylvania, thence to Augusta County, Virginia, then to Goochland. He was a farmer and is first recorded in Goochland. Thomas was a constable.

1738, Nov. 10. He bought land from James Davis on the Hardware River (Lea, p. 189.)

1744 Thomas on the list of "Tithables at mountains on the north side of the James River."

1749 Thomas was a constable.

1750 Thomas sold Jacob Moon 400 acres. (Lea, p. 189.)

1759. Thomas sold William Hamner 497 acres on South Hardware (Lea, p. 189.)

1763 Thomas patents land (Lea, p. 189.)

His will was written Sept.2,1785, proved 1797, Albemarle County, Virginia, Executors:Thomas Fitzpatrick and brother-in-law, Nicholas Hamner. Witnessed by Samuel Gray, Jr.

<https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/113240854/person/222078010750/facts?ssrc=>

<https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/7639870/person/122032770722/facts>

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Hamner-115>

<https://www.genealogy.com/ftm/f/i/t/William-Fitzpatrick-2/WEBSITE-0001/UHP-0354.html>

John Fitzpatrick was born January 1758 in Culpeper County, Virginia and his wife **Sarah Denny (Sally)** was born in 1762 both in Culpepper County, Virginia. Sarah Sally Denny Davis was probably married to a man named John Davis before marrying John Fitzpatrick. John and Sarah were married in 1784 also in Culpepper County. John died in 1828 and Sarah died in 1848. Both are buried in Langley Cemetery, Middle Creek, Floyd County, Kentucky. His name appeared in the 1820 Federal Census. Their son Jacob Fitzpatrick is also a Revolutionary War veteran. The Fitzpatricks and Spradlins were considered some of the pioneer families of the Highlands of Eastern Kentucky and Southwest Virginia. They traveled with many other families during this time through Pound Gap from Virginia to what is now Letcher County, Kentucky. This is the headwater of the Kentucky, Big Sandy, and Cumberland Rivers. The Levisa River is here as well. The Fitzpatricks and Spradlins settled in what has remained Floyd County. Letcher county and others were formed from this area. John probably lived for a while in Bath County, Virginia and Hawkins County Tennessee before Floyd County, Kentucky. He fought in Dunmore's War in Henderson's Company. Dunmore's War (or Lord Dunmore's War) was a war from 1774 to 1775 between the Colony of Virginia and the Indian nations of the Shawnee and

Mingo. The House of Burgesses was asked by Lord Dunmore, the Governor of Virginia, to declare a state of war with the hostile Indian nations and order up an elite volunteer militia force for the campaign. He was a DAR number 425305 application 752054 veteran listed as Pvt CT DAR Patriot Index 1758. John was a full-blooded Irishman. He was in the War of 1812.

DAR Application for Jeanne McClanahan

The Fitzpatrick Farm - The Battle of Middle Creek (10 Jan 1862) was fought on land owned by Henry Clay Fitzpatrick (1823-1895), son of Jonathan Fitzpatrick and grandson of Bath Co., Va., native John Fitzpatrick, Revolutionary War veteran, who established a farm here sometime before 1800. John is buried on Graveyard Point, Garfield's command post during battle. Henry's son Hiram H. Fitzpatrick, Floyd County Clerk, inherited the farm and passed it to his son Henry D. Fitzpatrick, Sr. and daughter Osa F. Ligon. Next owners were Henry D. Fitzpatrick, Jr., president of The Bank Josephine, and Osa's daughter, Sally Ligon Clarke. The farm is now owned by Middle Creek National Battlefield Foundation, founded in 1992 by Franklin D. Fitzpatrick, son of H. D. Fitzpatrick, Jr.

<http://roots.ancestorstalker.com/html/fitzpatrick.html>

<https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/23976236/person/26088013418/facts?ssrc=>

Jacob Fitzpatrick was born on December 20, 1792 in Warrensburg, Kentucky to John Fitzpatrick and Sarah Denny. He died January 1, 1845 in Hancock County, Indiana. Jacob first married Sarah Sally Hamilton on September 21, 1813 in Floyd County, Kentucky. They had one child Jonathan Fitzpatrick. His second wife **Lurana Hawood** was born on March 1, 1795 in Virginia the daughter of William Hawood and Mary Denny. They were married October 30, 1818 in Prestonberg, Caldwell County, Missouri. She died January 27, 1882 in Proctorville, Caldwell County, Missouri. In the 1850 Census the family lived in Bloomfield, Davis, Iowa. Lurana was called Lovina and children Pharoah, Lucinda, Euel, Nancy Jane, and Martha lived at home. In the 1880 federal census Ranna (Lurana) Fitzpatrick is listed as living with her daughter Nancy and her husband Daniel Ulrey Hutchinson in Caldwell County, Missouri.

<https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/3054046/person/-1559640702/facts>

Nancy Jane Fitzpatrick (1838-1909) and Daniel Ulrey Hutchinson (1825-1893)

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

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

John Joseph Hutchinson (1940) and Anne Janece Donald (1944)