

Hutchinson Royal Ancestors 6

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.

Robert FitzRoy, 1st Earl of Gloucester (c. 1090 – 31 October 1147) (alias Robert Rufus, Robert de Caen (Latinised to Robertus de Cadomo[2]), Robert Consul) was an illegitimate son of King Henry I of England. He was the half-brother of the Empress Matilda, and her chief military supporter during the civil war known as The Anarchy, in which she vied with Stephen of Blois for the throne of England. His wife was **Mabel FitzRobert, Countess of Gloucester** (c. 1100 – 29 September 1157) was an Anglo-Norman noblewoman, and a wealthy heiress who brought the lordship of Gloucester, among other prestigious honors to her husband, Robert, 1st Earl of Gloucester upon their marriage.

Maud of Gloucester, Countess of Chester (died 29 July 1189), also known as Matilda, was an Anglo-Norman noblewoman and the daughter of Robert, 1st Earl of Gloucester, an illegitimate son of King Henry I of England, and Mabel, daughter and heiress of Robert Fitzhamon. Her husband was **Ranulf de Gernon**, 4th Earl of Chester (died 16 December 1153). Ranulf II (also known as Ranulf de Gernon), 4th Earl of Chester, was an Anglo-Norman baron who inherited the honour of the palatine county of Chester upon the death of his father Ranulf le Meschin, 3rd Earl of Chester. He was descended from the Counts of Bessin in Normandy.

Hugh of Cyfeiliog, 5th Earl of Chester (1147 – 1181), also written Hugh de Kevilioc, was an Anglo-French magnate who was active in England, Wales, Ireland and France during the reign of King Henry II of England. Born in 1147, he was the son of Ranulf II, 4th Earl of Chester, and his wife Maud, daughter of Robert, 1st Earl of Gloucester. A later tradition claims he was born in the Cyfeiliog district of Wales. In 1169 he married **Bertrade**, daughter of Simon III de Montfort, Count of Évreux, who in turn was the son of Amaury III of Montfort.

Agnes De Meschines (1174-1247) was born in Derby, Derbyshire, England to Hugh of Cyfeiliog and Bertrade d'Evereaux De Montford (1165-1227). She married **William De Ferrers** (1162-1247) 4th Earl Derby & Earl Ferriers, Earl of Chester, Sheriff of Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, and Lancashire. Alice was also called Agnes de Meschines, the Lady of Chartley at Staffordshire. She and her husband had the castle and manor of Chartley, in Staffordshire, and inherited from her late brother all the lands which lay between the rivers Ribble and Merse, together with a manor in Northamptonshire, and another in Lincolnshire. She also inherited the count of Powys. Agnes was Lady Chartley in her own right, and conveyed that honor into the Ferrers family as her dowery. She and the Earl were married for over 50 years, died within days

of one another, and were given a joint requiem on their burial together. The Ferrers family kept Chartley for generations even though William held it in tail for the duration of his wife's life-- it has been said the portentous nature of their double burial there had some influence on the King's conveyance of Chartley to William's son the 5th Earl. <https://www.geni.com/people/Agnes-of-Chester-Countess-of-Derby/6000000001744991456>

William De Ferrers (1162-1247) married Agnes De Meschines (1174-1247)

William II de Ferrers, 4th Earl of Derby was a favorite of King John of England. He succeeded to the estate (but not the title) upon the death of his father, William de Ferrers, 3rd Earl of Derby, at the Siege of Acre in 1190. He was head of a family which controlled a large part of Derbyshire which included an area known as Duffield Frith. He adopted his father's allegiance to King Richard as the reigning king. On Richard's return from the Third Crusade, in the company of David Ceanmhor and the Earl of Chester he played a leading role in besieging Nottingham Castle, on 28 March 1194, which was being held by supporters of Prince John. For seven weeks after this he held the position of Sheriff of Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire. He was married to Agnes De Kevelioch, sister of Ranulph de Blondeville, 4th Earl of Chester, for 55 years. As the Earl advanced in years he became a martyr to severe attacks of the gout, a disease which terminated his life in the year 1247. He was succeeded by his elder son, also William, the Fifth Earl of Derby.

<https://www.geni.com/people/Sir-William-de-Ferrers-4th-Earl-of-Derby/6000000000424646430>
<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Meschines-40>

William De Ferrers (1193-1254) married Sibyl Marshall (1209-1245)

William III de Ferrers, 5th Earl of Derby (1193 - 28 March 1254) was an English nobleman and head of a family which controlled a large part of Derbyshire including an area known as Duffield Frith. He was born in Derbyshire, England, the son of William de Ferrers, 4th Earl of Derby and Agnes of Chester, a daughter of Hugh of Kevelioc, Earl of Chester and Bertrada de Montfort. He succeeded to the title in 1247, on the death of his father and, after doing homage to King Henry III, he had livery of Chartley Castle and other lands of his mother's inheritance. He had accompanied King Henry to France in 1230 and sat in parliament in London in the same year. He had many favours granted to him by the king, among them the right of free warren in Beaurepair (Belper), Makeney, Winleigh (Windley), Holbrooke, Siward (Southwood near Coxbench), Heyhegh (Heage) Corteleghe (Corkley, in the parish of Muggington), Ravensdale, Holland (Hulland), and many other places. Like his father, he suffered from gout from youth, and always traveled in a litter. He was accidentally thrown from his litter into water, while crossing a bridge, at St Neots, in Huntingdon and although he escaped immediate death, yet he never recovered from the effects of the accident. He died on 28 March 1254, after only seven years, and was succeeded by his son Robert de Ferrers, 6th Earl of Derby. Earl William Ferrers' effigy in Merevale Abbey William de Ferrers is buried at Merevale Abbey, Warwickshire, England. His widow died on 12 March 1280. William Ferrers married Sibyl Marshal, one of the daughters and co-heirs of William Marshal, 1st Earl of Pembroke.

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Ferrers-2>
<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Marshal-23>

Joan De Ferrers (1232-1310) married Robert Aguillon (-1286) She also married John Mohan and Thomas The Wise Berkeley. On 1256 Aug. 30. Westminster pardon to Robert Agoylun

and Joan de Mohun, late the wife of John de Mohun, for intermarrying without the king's licence, as the said Robert has made fine by 200 marks with Peter de Chauvent, to whom the king had granted her marriage. Sir Robert II (died 15 February 1286), son of William II and Joan, had by 1248 inherited his father's manor of Perching in the West Sussex parish of Fulking and in 1260 acquired two-thirds of the neighbouring manor of Fulking, with the reversion of the other third. In 1264 he was licensed to enclose his manor house at Perching with a ditch and a stone wall, and to crenellate it, so marking the origin of Perching Castle. In 1281 he acquired further land in Perching and in 1284 was reported as holding the whole settlement. In 1248 he also obtained a grant of free warren in his demesne lands of Addington and in 1270 licence to embattle his house there. In 1267 he served as Sheriff of Surrey & Sussex and was Keeper of Guildford Castle. After 1265 he was granted lands at Berwick, East Sussex, taken from the rebel William Marmion, and was Keeper of Arundel Castle during the minority of its heir in 1272. In 1274 he did service at the coronation of King Edward I. After his second marriage to a rich widow, he acquired more landholdings: Portslade in Sussex and Wendover in Buckinghamshire, both in 1270, together with Stapleford in Hertfordshire, where in 1285 he held both manor and advowson. He first married by August 1256 Joan, widow of Sir John Mohun (died 1253) and daughter of William de Ferrers, 5th Earl of Derby and his first wife Sibyl Marshal. After her death before October 1267, he married Margaret, widow of Baldwin de Redvers, 7th Earl of Devon, and daughter of Count Thomas II of Savoy and his second wife Beatrice of Fieschi. Margaret was a first cousin of Queen Eleanor of Provence and a grand-niece of Pope Innocent VI. She died shortly before 14 May 1292.

<https://www.geni.com/people/Joan-d-Anguillon-the-Elder/6000000075898344031>

<https://www.geni.com/people/Sir-Robert-d-Aguillon-Sheriff-of-Surrey-Sussex/6000000003243324996>

Isabel Aguillon (1258-1323) married Hugh Bardolf (1259-1304)

Sir Hugh Bardolf was born 29 Sep 1259 Norfolk, England and died Sep 1304 (aged 44–45) in Nottinghamshire, England. He was buried in Shelford Priory Shelford, Rushcliffe Borough, Nottinghamshire, England. He was also called Baron Bardolf, Sir Hugh of Wormgay. Hugh was the son of William Bardolf and Julian de Gournay. Grandson of William and Nichola Bardolf, Hugh de Gournay and Mathilda. He married Isabel Aguillon, the daughter of Robert Aguillon and Joan de Ferrers and heiress of Addington. They had one son, Sir Thomas, who married Agnes de Grandison. He was summoned to Parliament from 06 February 1299, to 02 June 1302. He was involved in wars against Scotland and France. He married Isabel Aguillon.

<https://www.geni.com/people/Isabel-d-Aguillon/6000000003243324914>

<https://www.geni.com/people/Sir-Hugh-Bardolf-1st-Lord-of-Bardolf/6000000000498129521>

Nichola Bardof (1294-1381) married Robert De Arderne (1289-1331)

Sir Robert De Arderne, the eldest of Drayton, who is called by Dugdale in his Warwickshire, page 677, Sir Robert de Arden, Knight, Governor of Banbury Castle, 15 E. II and died 5 E. III. (1332). He is also called Sir Robert de Arden of Drayton, Knight, who by his wife Nicola, daughter and heir of Bardolf, had, with a Nicola, a daughter Nicola, married to Richard, son of Sir Ralph Basset, Kt., a son, Sir Giles de Arden, Knight, whose wife Margaret, daughter of Sir John Molineux, Knight, and their son, Giles de Arden (obt vit pat) by his wife Johanna, daughter of Sir John Trillow, Knight, two daughters his co heirs of whom the second married Sir Richard Archer, Knight, and the Margaret, married Ludovick Grevill, and their son William Grevill, is

the ancestor of the family of that name who became Lords Brooke, and Earls of Warwick, and who quartered the arms of in consequence of their descent from Sir Robert, or Lord Arden, as will be seen hereafter. Sir Richard and his wife Johanna Arden had a daughter Johanna, who married Sir John Dinham, Knight. "The Inquisition taken at Oxford after the death of Giles Arden, Knight, 5 Ric II, declares that Margaret and Johanna, daughters of Giles Arden, son of the said Sir Giles Arden, Knight, are heirs of the said Sir Giles Knight, Visit Harl 1167, Sir JOHN Dinham's daughter Joan (by his wife Joan Archer) married eighth Lord Zouche of Haringworth, whose male ended in Edward, twelfth lord, of whose two daughters co heirs Elizabeth Zouche married Sir William Tate, from them is descended the present Baroness Zouche, whilst the other co heir, Mary Zouche, married Sir Thomas Leighton, and their daughter Elizabeth was the wife of Sherrington Talbot, of Laycock, whose descendant in the fifth generation, Martha Talbot married the Rev William Davenport and their daughter Mary became the first wife of John Shakespear, son of Alderman John Shakespear, of Shadwell."

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Bardolf-119>

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Arden-109>

Nichola De Arderne (1315,1361) married Thomas Swynford (1310-1361)

In 1356, the manor of Kettlethorpe came into the hands of Sir Thomas Swynford, who also owned the manor of Coleby in Lincolnshire.

https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/De_Arderne-67

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Swynford-39>

Hugh Swynford (1340-1372) married Catherine Roet Duchess of Lancaster (1350-1403) Catherine was also married to John "Duke of Lancaster" of Gaunt Plantagenet son of King Edward III of England.

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Swynford-3>

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Roet-3>

Thomas De Swynford (1368-1432) married Margaret Grey (1378-1454)

Margaret was also married to John D'Arsey (or Darsy) father of ancestor Phillpi Darcy.

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Swynford-6>

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Grey-227>

Elizabeth Swynford (1405-1425) married William Bilesby (1395-)

<https://www.geni.com/people/William-Bilesby/6000000008148172671>

https://www.myheritage.com/names/elizabeth_bilesby

Margaret Bilesby (1425-1470) married Thomas Thimbleby (1425-1476)

<https://www.geni.com/people/Margaret-Thimbleby/6000000008147852096>

<https://www.geni.com/people/Thomas-Thimbleby/6000000008672360391>

Joan Thimbleby (1470-1570) married Robert Irby (1465-1565) both approximate

<https://www.geni.com/people/Joan-Irby/6000000008147558057>

<https://www.geni.com/people/Robert-Irby/6000000008672309243>

Anthony Irby (1500-1552) married Alice Bountayne (1494-1557).

<https://www.geni.com/people/Anthony-Irby-JP/6000000006444449424>
<https://www.geni.com/people/Alice-Bountayne/6000000006444449416>

John Irby (1520-1553) married Rose Overton (1526-1579)

<https://www.geni.com/people/John-Irby-JP/6000000002043237550>
<https://www.geni.com/people/Rose-Beawe/6000000002043237559>

Olive Irby (1547-1614) married Edward Bulkeley (1540-1620)

Edward Bulkeley is the second son of Thomas Buckeley (1515) and Elizabeth Grosvenor (1515). Olive Irbey is the daughter of John Irby born 1520 in Odell, Bedfordshire, England and Rose Overton born 1526 in Clerkenwell, Middlesex, England. Edward and Olive were married in 1566 in O'Dell Bedfordshire, England. Edward Bulkeley D.D. was a Moderate Puritan and had three sons and twelve daughters. He was curate of St. Marys, Shrewsbury, in 1550; afterwards he was prebend of Chester and then of Lichfield. In 1558 he became rector of All Saints Church in Odell, Bedfordshire, where he died. He resigned his pastorate in 1609, probably because of increasing age, and died at Odell early in January 1620. His burial on 5 January 1620 was entered in the Odell registers by his son Peter, who had succeeded him as Rector. The will of Edward Bulkley late of "Woodhall" Bedford, doctor of theology, deceased, was proved Jan. 1621, and a commission to administer was granted to Peter Bulkley, son of the said deceased, and executor named in the will [Westminster Act Book, No. 3, fo. 59] The will does not exist, either filled or in the register.

<https://www.geni.com/people/Olive-Bulkeley/6000000002043178129>

<https://www.geni.com/people/Rev-Edward-Bulkeley/6000000005727619002>

Edward Bulkeley is an ancestor for both the Hutchinsons and Donalds. His history is the subject of the following document on this web-site.

<http://jjhfamily.com/History/BulkeleyToHutch.pdf>

Here is a link to one of many digitized books about the Bulkeleys:

http://archive.org/stream/bulkeleyfamilyor00chap/bulkeleyfamilyor00chap_djvu.txt