

# JONATHAN HAYNES

1646-1698

of

**Newbury and Haverhill, Massachusetts**

by Paulette Haynes<sup>1</sup>

Jonathan Haynes<sup>2</sup>, born in 1646, is a proven child of William Haynes and Sarah Ingersoll by documents executed by the descendants of Richard Ingersoll to sell a parcel of land in Salem Village, Massachusetts. In the will of Richard Ingersoll dated 21 July 1644, the property was conditionally bequeathed to his son, John Ingersoll and sons-in-law, William Haynes and Richard Pettingal.

On 3 February 1728/1729, nine descendants of John Ingersoll and six descendants of Richard Pettingall, and Thomas Haynes of Haverhill, Moses Aborn and George Flint as descendants of William Haynes, sold their shares of the Richard Ingersoll estate. In a similar document dated 6 November 1731, Benjamin Haynes of Mannington (Salem County) in West New Jersey for himself and as attorney for the descendants of William Haynes released their share of the estate.

By the time of the execution of these documents, the children of William Haynes and Sarah Ingersoll, namely Jonathan Haynes had been killed by Indians in 1698,

Sarah Haynes Eborne had died in 1676 and Thomas Haynes had died in 1709 in Salem County, NJ.

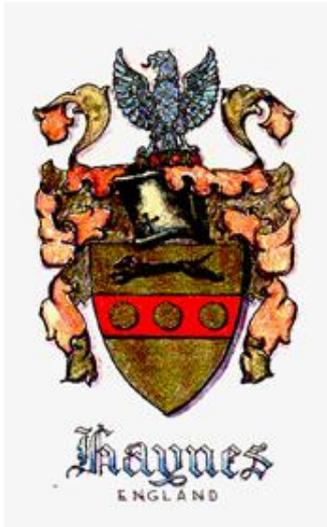
Jonathan Haynes was probably raised in Newbury, Massachusetts where his mother Sarah Ingersoll Haynes resided after the death of her husband William Haynes.

Although Sarah remarried to Joseph Houlton at Newbury in 1651 and eventually moved back to Salem Village, it appears Jonathan remained in Newbury until around the year 1686, and then removed to Haverhill, Massachusetts.

In 1669 Jonathan Haynes apparently contemplated moving to East New Jersey, and is seen in New Jersey deed records dated 1673, along with several other Newbury men, as purchasing land in Woodbridge, East New Jersey. It is not known if he actually went to New Jersey or

not; several of the Newbury men did eventually settle there, but at any rate, Jonathan was in Newbury on 30 December 1674 to marry Sarah Moulton. She was a daughter of William Moulton and Margaret Page.

Some histories state that Jonathan had married shortly before to a sister, Mary Moulton, but many people now believe that an error had been made in the recording of the marriage since Mary Moulton is recorded in the Moulton family as dying in 1664.



<sup>1</sup> This article was obtained from the author's web site and used with her permission. The Haynes Coat of Arms shown on this page is courtesy of Carliton Finch. See related article on page 3.

<sup>2</sup> This issue of The Four drive continues with discussion of Jonathan Haynes and his family

In a 25 September 1682 Essex County court case, Jonathan gave his age as "about 36 years" and his wife, Sarah as "about 26 years". In March 1682, he was sworn in court and testified at "about age 35". Thus we now know Jonathan was probably born sometime between March 1646 and September 1646. Jonathan was baptized 11 June 1648, along with Sarah Haynes (his sister but not necessarily a twin) at the First Church of Salem.

Sometime between 1684 and 1687, Jonathan moved to Haverhill, Massachusetts where he and four of his children were captured by Indians in 1696. Jonathan and his son, Thomas, escaped and returned to Haverhill, but on 22 February 1698, Jonathan Haynes was killed by the Indians.

Guy C. Haynes wrote the story of Jonathan Haynes in 1855, *New England Genealogy and Historical Register*, Vol. 9, a portion of which appears in *Savage's Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England*. Some of the information given by Guy Haynes has been proven incorrect; most significantly, that Jonathan Haynes was born in 1616 and was a brother of Governor John Haynes. To compound the confusion, a tombstone was apparently erected by descendants of Jonathan, stating this incorrect information. Several well documented and more accurate articles concerning Jonathan Haynes have recently been published. See *American Genealogist*, Vols. 23 and 27.

According to the story given by Guy C. Haynes, on 15 August 1696, Jonathan Haynes was captured by the Indians while reaping in his field within sight of his house. Four children, who were picking beans in the field, were also captured. The children were: Mary, age nineteen<sup>3</sup>, Thomas, age sixteen, Jonathan, age twelve, and Joseph, age seven. The Indians took them to Penacook (Concord) New Hampshire, where they divided. One group of Indians took the elder Jonathan and Thomas to

Maine, where they escaped. Mary, Jonathan and Joseph were taken to Canada and were sold to the French. Mary was redeemed for one hundred pounds of tobacco carried up on a hand sled, but her two brothers, Jonathan and Joseph remained in Canada, married there, and became wealthy farmers.

On 22 February 1698, Jonathan Haynes and a neighbor were killed by the Indians and Thomas, then age eighteen, was captured a second time and again taken to Penacook. He remained in captivity for more than a year and upon his redemption was given an ornamental cane by the Indian chief as a token of respect for good conduct as a prisoner.

**Reverend John Pike recorded the two events of capture in his journal.**

*Aug:15,96. Jonath Hains of Haver: & his 4 children Carried away by Indians*

*Feb:22, 97/98 about 30 Indians came to Andover, took Col. Bradstreets house and two more, killed Capt. Pasco Chub and his wife, Maj: Wades son of Mystick, and two others. Carried Col:B a family a little way, & upon Cond: released them. As yr returned by Haverhill they met with Jonath: Hains, and Sam: Ladd, with yr elder sons. The two fathers were slain, & the sons Carried away, but young Hains soon after Returned, which was his second escape from the enemy in less than two years time.*

See *History of Haverhill (Myrick)*, *History of Haverhill (Chase)*, *Journal of Reverend John Pike 1678-1709*, and *History of Newbury (Coffin)* for versions of the Indian capture and death of Jonathan Haynes.

Administration of the estate of Jonathan Haynes was granted to Sarah "Haines" relict and widow of Jonathan "Haines" of Haverhill, 5 July 1698. She, and three other residents of Haverhill signed a petition dated 17 April 1701, asking that the act which had been passed for redeeming of captives be put into execution as speedily as possible. Her two sons, Jonathan and Joseph Haynes, however, were never returned to Massachusetts and as records and stories later reveal, remained in Canada, carried into

<sup>3</sup> See children listing at end of this article regarding Mary's age.

French Canadian families and had forgotten their native language. It is said that Sarah Haynes died in 1731.

**Children of Jonathan Haynes and Sarah Moulton** were:

1. Mary Haynes born 14 Nov. 1675, died young.
2. Mary Haynes born 2 Oct. 1677, died young.
3. Hannah Haynes born ca 1678/1679 married John Heath on 16 December 1697. They lived in Norwich, Connecticut.
4. Thomas Haynes born 14 May 1680 died 6 December 1771 in Haverhill, Massachusetts. He married Hannah Harriman, 22 December 1703, a daughter of Matthew Harriman and Elizabeth Swan.
5. Margaret Haynes born ca. 1682/83 married Thomas Kingsbury on 26 November 1706, son of Samuel Kingsbury. They resided in Windham, Connecticut.
6. Jonathan Haynes born 3 September 1684 was taken prisoner by the Indians and taken to Canada where he remained. Jonathan Haynes Descendants, the Canadian branch.
7. Sarah Haynes married (1) Thomas Kingsbury on 19 January 1702/1703, son of Henry Kingsbury and (2) William Corbet of Lebanon, Connecticut.
8. Mary Haynes born 3 Mar 1686/1687 at Haverhill married John Preston on 10 June 1706, son of Samuel Preston and Susanna Gutterson. They settled at Killingly, Connecticut and later removed to Windham, Connecticut. Apparently this is the Mary who was captured in 1696 by the Indians and was nine years old rather than nineteen at the time.<sup>4</sup>
9. Joseph Haynes born 4 Aug 1689 was taken to Canada by the Indians and remained Jonathan Haynes Descendants, the Canadian branch.
10. Ruth Haynes born 10 February 1691/1692 married John Corliss before 1712, son of John Corliss and Mary Wilford.
11. Abigail Haynes baptized 10 March 1696/1695 in Haverhill, married Jacob Warner or Warren.
12. Elizabeth Haynes born 22 March 1696/1697 married Isaac Spaulding, 2 Feb 1712/1713, son of Edward Spaulding and Mary Brackett. They lived in Plainfield, Connecticut.

<sup>4</sup> Your editor believes that there were three Mary's. Others say only two. Whether it will ever be resolved is unknown. Hopefully we can present additional information at a later date..

**HEATH FAMILY COAT OF ARMS<sup>5</sup>**

The Haynes Coat of Arms, shown on page 1 of this issue were granted to Haynes of Fryer<sup>6</sup> in the county of Dorset, September 4, 1607.

ARMS: On a FESSE GULES three BESANTS; in chief a greyhound courant sable collared of the second.

CREST: An EAGLE displayed AZURE SEMEE of ESTOILES OR.

AUTHORITY: Sir Bernard Burke, the General Armory (1878) page 473; C.K. Bolton, An American Armory, page 78.

HAYNES: An ancient family of Yorkshire, Berkshire, Surrey and Middlesex. The families which displayed the arms shown in this issue spelled the name variously - Haynes, Hains and Haines. There are several places called Haynes in England. A literal translation means "dweller on the farm or holding."

The above description will probably make more sense once we review the basic description of a Coat of Arms<sup>7</sup>. For descriptive purposes the shield-shaped field, or ground, of the coat of arms is divided into nine areas. The three at the top are called (from viewer's left to right) dexter chief, center chief, and sinister chief; those in the horizontal center, dexter flank, fess point, and sinister flank; and those at the bottom, dexter base, center base, and sinister base. The designations "dexter" (Latin: "right") and "sinister" (Latin: "left") are given from the point of view of the warrior behind the shield.

The colors, or tinctures, of the field are limited to two metals, gold (or) and silver (argent); five, or sometimes seven, colors, red (gules), blue (azure), black (sable), green (vert), purple (purpure), and sometimes sanguine (murrey) and tawny (tenne);

Superimposed on the field are the charges. The most common charges are called ordinaries, basic geometric bands of color such as the fess (a horizontal band across the central third of the field), the chief (a band across the top)

<sup>5</sup> Quoted from The Haynes Family (1600-1994) by Carliton Finch and published in 1994. Used with permission of the author.

<sup>6</sup> Frier Waddon, Dorset

<sup>7</sup> Information quoted from Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia c 1996

So reviewing the coat of arms under discussion - we have three horizontal sections of the shield (field). Across the top is the chief with a black(sable) greyhound having a red collar. The middle band called the fess is red (gules) while the lower portion remains gold (or). Within the fess we have three besants (round dots) . These dots represent gold coins show that Sir Eynns. These besants show that Sir Eynns<sup>8</sup> went with Edward I on the crusade he conducted in 1270. The besants were gold coin of Byantium and their use on shield indicates the bearer had been a Crusader. It should be noted that the earliest known use of this design was borne by Sir Eynns and the gradual change of the name from Eynns to Eines, Haines, Haynes is quite well known, their is no known documentation tracing Haynes ancestry back to Sir Eynns.

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## Genealogy Fair

The Old Buncombe County Genealogy Society, [OBCGS] recently held a Genealogy Fair at the local mall. We had participants from neighboring counties of Western North Carolina. Genealogy Societies from these counties offered some of the publications they have produced over the years. Representatives from S.A.R. and D.A.R.<sup>9</sup> were there to tell about membership in their groups. Several area authors were present to sell and autograph their publications of local history. OBCGS in addition provided a demonstration of genealogy software and scanning old photographs. Your editor was manning one of the computer stations. We also had a book

dealer participating. Appleton Books from Charlotte, NC. I had run across this book store sometime ago while surfing the internet. I was especially interested in this book store because of the name Appleton - having lived and worked in Appleton, Wisconsin for several years. Well, I had an opportunity to talk with the young lady from Appleton Books. She and her husband came to Charlotte years ago to work in their chosen profession. Well, you guessed it, they were both originally from Appleton Wisconsin. It is a small world! You are invited to surf their web site.

<http://www.appletons.com/>

We have no idea how many visitors we had. Being in a high traffic area of the mall many of the shoppers stopped as they walked by. Members of the Society have concluded that all in all this high exposure location helped to make the fair very successful. A lot more interest was generated this year as compared to previous years in an older location. Over 1500 small packets with information regarding genealogy and family history were handed out. Plans are already underway for a repeat in the same location in 1999.

OBCGS web site -

<http://www.main.nc.us/OBCGS>

The above referenced site has several links to other genealogy web sites. Remember the links: if the initial connection does not provide the information you are seeking click on the links.

<sup>8</sup> Information taken from Walter Haynes and his descendants 1583-1928, publish 1929 by Record Publishing Company. Note: We do not have any information showing any lineage of our Haynes ancestors with Walter Haynes, et. al.

<sup>9</sup> Sons of American revolution and Daughters of American Revolution.

## SURFING the INTERNET

Where have you been surfing? Have you found any exciting sites?  
Here is a suggestion for you.

**Bureau of Land Management- Eastern States General Land Office**  
<http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov>

### Have you often wondered whether one of your ancestors obtained land from the government by a land patent?

Well it is quite easy for you to find out. The Bureau of Land Management maintains a web site. This web site offers many things of interest. Recently I explored the BLM web site and as a test decided to search for any records related to my great grandfather John Henry Fitch. I was able to locate the Patent record by entering his name for State of Michigan.

I printed the page. I was also given the option of ordering a copy of the information. I elected to down load the information as a TIFF image and obtained a copy of the original Land Patent issued to John Henry Fitch.

This web site is provided by Eastern States, General Land Office. Currently available on line is information from AL, AR, FL, IN, LA, MI, MN, MO, MS, AND WI. They expect to have records from Illinois on line sometime in December 1998. CD

Roms are also available for several of the states.

To familiarize you with utilizing this web site we thought we would walk you through a connection. One of the first things they recommended is that your Browser be version 4.0 of Internet Explorer or Netscape. I found that my American Online browser would not get me past the sign on. As an example we will use my great grandfather John H. Fitch. I choose him as I knew there was a land patent for him and could verify my surfing.<sup>10</sup>

Using your browser enter the following url:  
<http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov>

The first page that comes up will be "The Official Land Patent Records Site Home Page. To proceed beyond this home page you **must** enter you zip code. This acts as a password and allows you to proceed with your search.<sup>11</sup>

#### Search Land Patents

Click on the above button. Before doing so you might also note that just below this button they have provided three additional links that you may wish to explore later.

[Contents](#)  
[Visitor Center](#)  
[Get image Viewer](#)

Beginning your search by clicking on the search button as shown above you get to the next page - "Choose a State.

Eleven states are listed. They are listed in three different formats.

1. Underlined links[ in Red] for each state.
2. A map of the United States that has the available states highlighted. You may click on the appropriate state if using this option.
3. The last option is a button currently showing **AL** with an arrow along side. By clicking and holding this arrow the other state abbreviations are listed and you may choose one by highlighting it. If you choose this option you must after highlighting your state click on the search button just below.

#### Patent Description

MI2500\_\_372

Cancelled: N	Document Nr. : 1958	Misc. Document Nr. : 3335
Patentee Name: FITCH, JOHN H.		
Warrantee Name:		
Authority: May 20, 1862- Homestead Entry (12 Stat. 392)		
Signature Present: Y	Meters/Bounds: N	Subsurface Reserved: N
Signature Date: 2/1/1875	Survey Date:	
Land Office: TRAVERSE CITY		Comments:

#### Legal Land Descriptions

Nr.	Aliquot Parts	Sec/Blk	Township	Range	Fract. Sect.	Meridian	Acres	Counties
1	S*SW	34/	29-N	7-W	N	MICHIGAN MERIDIAN - TOLEDO STRIP	50	ANTRIM

The electronic image of the Federal land patent record described above is maintained by the BLM in a TIFF format. You will need an image viewer to view the document. Image viewer plug-ins are available that allow you to view documents within your web browser. However, if you do not have an image viewer plug-in, you may save the document on your computer and use any TIFF compatible image viewer. To get more information about obtaining freeware or low-cost image viewer plug-ins click [here](#).

#### Reduced Image of the Web Site Data Obtained

<sup>10</sup> Christopher Dixon obtained a copy of the land patent and land description sometime ago from the government archives, so we had a reference to work with.

<sup>11</sup> This is where I ran into problems with the AOL browser as the home page was not recognizing my zip code entry.

After you have chosen your state a **"Query Page"** appears for the state you have chosen.

A table is provided for filling in pertinent information for continuing your search. **NOTE: You do not have to fill in all the information.** For our trial even though I have the land description we will only list the **Patentee's name.**

In the first box enter -

Fitch

In the second box on the same line enter -

John

In the third box on the same line enter -

H

After entering the above information you are ready to begin your search. At the bottom of this page there are three buttons:

Genealogical Search Results  
Title Search Results  
Reset

For our purposes we will use -

Title Search Results.

So click on this button.

Search Result page now comes up and assuming that the database has something you will be shown a small table that will list results of the search. To get further information you will note that the "S\*SW in the box under ALIQUOT PARTS is highlighted & underlined. This is a link that you now click on to obtain additional information regarding this land patent. In doing so you get the web page titled "Land Patent Report" This report has two tables. For our purposes we have reduced this page and reproduced the information in the table shown earlier in this article.

At the bottom of this page you will be given the opportunity to order certified documents as related to this file, or you can download the TIFF image for viewing of the Patent. IF your browser already has the viewer plugin you will be able to view on line, ELSE you can view the saved image later with software able to open TIFF images.

As we walked you through this exercise in surfing this web site, you will have noted that several other options were also

available. All active links. Now that you have gotten this far - **Go Explore!**

[Editor's Note: In The Four Drive, Volume I, No. 5, Page 1 Christopher Dixon reported on John Henry Fitch's Homestead papers. While Christopher originally found the information identifying the homestead application and certificate from land deed records, surfing this BLM web site is a way you can find out whether your ancestor had ever received a land patent. Once you have the information identifying the land, application and certificate you can obtain from government archives the complete file of the "homestead entry packet" The article referenced will give you an idea of the extent of information included in this packet. dgf

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Editor's web site is:

<http://members.aol.com/dongeni>

It has had recent additions promoting a British isle RV tour and highlighting our "downunder" trip.

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## Recent Acquisitions.

Your recent acquisitions of family history should be recorded here. Let us know what important piece of information you have recently found and or received from someone.

### RECEIVED FROM MARIE RUMFOLA

1. Surrogate of the County of Livingston. Petition by Abigail Heath regarding estate of Jacob Heath.
2. Picture of Davis Monroe Heath<sup>12</sup>
3. Surrogate Report estate of Jacob Heath dated 6 October 1840.
4. Surrogate court Inventory of Jacob Heath dated 5 Dec 1840
5. Land transfer James Wadsworth to Jacob Heath 2 June 1806 - affidavit {?} 13th June 1808 recorded 16 June 1808 Lot #256 containing 100 acres in Town of Geneseo Ontario County NY Liber 13/page 64
6. Land Transfer - Jacob Heath to Isaac Heath 21 June 1816 and recorded in Geneseo 21 October 1826 for lot #256
7. Land Transfer - Isaac heath/Dorothy west half of lot #256 sold to Joseph Heath<sup>13</sup>
8. Land Transfer - Jacob Heath/Abigail to 28 Jan 1837 to Joseph, Celestus, and Andrew J Heath Lot #204 of Sherers survey containing 100a except the 30a previously sold to Edwin Moore [liber 15/page 2--]
9. Livingston County [History] by the county historian
10. Family Group Sheets
  - Clarence Shear & Florence Heath
  - Edward Neal Heath
  - & Lucille \_\_\_\_\_
  - Davis Monroe Heath
  - & Theresa Minett Kelly
  - Charles Samuel Rumfola
  - & Mary Marie Toland
  - Robert Arthur McCelland
  - & Joyce Lola Toland
  - Donald Francis Donovan
  - & Jean Elaine Toland
  - Jerry Ronald Toland
  - & Mary Ann Pressler
  - Lawrence Rapley Toland
  - & Gloria Evangiline Toland
11. Additional information for Davis Heath, Frank Manley, Lola Grace, and Florence Mae Heath

<sup>12</sup> Grandson of Jacob Heath.

<sup>13</sup> Son of Jacob Heath and brother of Andrew J. Heath.

### Livingston County, New York a brief history<sup>14</sup>

Livingston County<sup>15</sup> was formed from Ontario County in 1821. It occupies nearly a central position in the Western half of New York State. Its principal stream is the Genesee River, which flows northwest through the western part of the county. The only considerable bodies of water are Conesus Lake (66' deep) and Hemlock lake (90' deep). The county comprises 655 square miles or 419,200 acres. Nearly all of the land is arable.

The county seat is in the Village of Geneseo. The court house and jail are located in the northern part of the village, on the Avon Road.

Before the advent of the first settlers, this county was the seat of the principal villages of the Seneca Nation. Considerable advances had been made in the art of civilization, and a large quantity of land had been cleared and cultivated. Corn, apples and peaches were extensively produced. The orchards were destroyed, and the whole region was laid to waste by General John Sullivan in 1779, when he led an expedition into Western New York, to break the power of the Iroquois who were aiding the British during the American Revolution.

In September 1797, a treaty, attended by Indians, land purchasers and representatives of the national government, was held at what is now Geneseo (then Big Tree). The Indians ceded their lands west of the Genesee River, except for the Mill Yard Tract and the area in present Livingston County west of the western boundary of the Phelps and Gorham Purchase [Mount Morris, Nunda, and Portage], several small reservations, and a strip of land one mile in width along the Niagara River.

The most prominent of the early settlers were James<sup>16</sup> and William Wadsworth, from Connecticut, who located at Geneseo in 1790. They were large landowners, and by a wise and liberal policy they greatly facilitated the settlement of the surrounding region. The greater part of the early settlers came from New England.

There are seventeen townships in Livingston County. The following townships were taken from Ontario County, when Livingston County was organized in 1821; Avon, Conesus, Geneseo, Groveland, Lima, Livonia, Sparta, and Springwater. West Sparta was taken from Sparta in 1846. Caledonia, Leicester, Mount Morris, and York were separated from Genesee County and annexed to Livingston County in 1821. Portage and Nunda were taken from Allegheny County in 1846, and Ossian was annexed from Allegheny County in 1857. North Danville was formed from Sparta in 1846. Three years later, in 1849, an additional portion of Sparta was transferred to its territory. (Note: North Danville originally comprised the northwest quarter of Township 6, Range 6 of the Phelps and Gorham Purchase, and as such was set off from Dansville, Steuben County, and annexed to Sparta, February 15, 1822.

Livingston County was named in honor of Chancellor Robert R. Livingston (1746-1813), patriot, statesman, and promoter of agricultural interests in this country. He never resided in Livingston County, but lived on a large estate, Clermont, on the Hudson River.

There are three state parks in Livingston County; Letchworth State Park, often called the "Grand Canyon of the East"<sup>17</sup>; Groveland Ambuscade Park, site of an ambush between the Indians and Tories and the soldiers of the general John Sullivan Expedition, during the revolution in 1779; and the Boyd-Parker Shrine on Rts. 39 and 20A in the Township of Leicester. The monument at the shrine was erected in memory of two of General Sullivan's soldiers, Lt. Thomas Boyd and Sgt. Michael Parker, who were captured at the ambush on Groveland Hill, taken to Little Beard's Town, which was near the Shrine, and tortured for information concerning the American army's movements, and finally slain at the site. The traditional Torture Tree still stands in the park.

The Genesee Valley, of which Livingston County is a part, is noted for being the home of the Genesee Valley Hunt. It was organized in 1876, on the farm of Major William A. Wadsworth, who was its first president. This was the first systematic attempt to hunt foxes on horseback in this area. At present, William F.

<sup>14</sup> Information and bulk of article courtesy of the County Historians Office, Geneseo New York.

<sup>15</sup> Livingston County is important to us because Jacob Heath and his family lived there beginning ca. 1808. My great grandfather Andrew J. Heath was born there in 1815.

<sup>16</sup> A land purchase by Jacob Heath was purchased from a James Wadsworth in 1808.

<sup>17</sup> Martha and I stayed in this park for several days in the fall of 1997. A wonderful place.

Wadsworth, son of Major Wadsworth and a descendant of the pioneer family, is Master of the Fox Hounds.

Among many famous former residents of Livingston County were: Clara Barton, organizer of Chapter I of the American Red Cross at Dansville; John Young, former governor of New York State; Chester A. Arthur and Millard Fillmore former presidents of the United States; Francis Bollamy, author of the pledge of allegiance to the flag; and Francis Willard, founder of the world-wide Women's Christian Temperance Union.

The leading occupations in Livingston County are farming (dairying, nurseries, truck gardening, canning crops), salt mining, and manufacturing.

The population of Livingston County (1960 Census) was 44, 053.

There are many books dealing with Livingston County, past and present, which are obtainable through most large libraries. [ed. note a listing of approximately 50 books were listed as suggested reading]

## County Historians

The History of Livingston County may be of much more detail than many of our readership may be interested in. Descendants of Jacob Heath have an interest in Livingston County as this is where Jacob and his family took up residence ca. 1808. Also, my great great grandfather Andrew J. Heath was born here in 1815.

The importance of this article is showing typical information that is available from various historian offices through out the State of New York. I believe that every county of New York has a county historian as do many of the localities within many of the counties.

The Livingston County Historian has files by surnames containing newspaper references, census, records, queries, and whatever they come across. They also maintain history information of the county. Microfilm records are available of newspapers, census records, and other vital records. These are just a few examples of some of the information available. I first found the names and addresses of our cousins Marie Rumfola and Nancy Lanni. Though Nancy had since moved I was able to get an updated address from Marie who still lives in Livingston County.

I was able to photocopy any of the material they had available. Photocopies were made from newspaper microfilm. Now the kicker on all of this service is the cost! The only charges were the cost of

photocopies. The same holds true for mail queries to their office. They do suggest donations. The plus from these donations is that all of the money received is used for obtaining more reference material.

Even if you are not interested in Livingston County, do remember that historian offices are maintained in the other counties. Most genealogy reference books on sources will have listings of names and addresses of these historian offices.

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### Origin of Name

### **CHINNERY**<sup>18</sup>

Chenery, Chinery, and Chinnery are forms of Cheney (or Chaney) a French local name from "Chene" (an oak) and "ey" (island): "an island of oaks" which might also derive from Chenoie meaning an "oak grove" . 1). It may derive from Chene, a suburb of Liege in Belgium. Chinnery arrived in England about the time of the Norman Conquest (1066), and in the form of Chin or Chinn was a name for one with a prominent or long chin. 2). Some believe the Celtic/Gaelic form of Chinnery interprets as "the first of all" or otherwise "the beginning".

Amoral bearings became popular in England to such an extent that the King's Herald made a tour of the counties during the reign of Edward III (1327-1377) to record those people entitled to have them. One John Chinnery, gentleman, member of an "ancient family settled in the county of Essex" was mentioned. This family branched into Ireland about 1620 and there divided during the civil war between Charles I and Parliament. One part remained in Ireland. The other branch returned to England The Irish branch ended with the death of Nicholas Chinnery in 1868. George Chinnery (1774-1852) artist of Hong Kong is believe to belong to the branch which returned to England.

[Editor Note: We will continue this saga in our next year as we take you back to 500 BC and the Sea of Chinnereth.]

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### **THE FOUR DRIVE - MAILING**

The postage for mailing this issue of The Four Drive has been sponsored by Marie and Charles Rumfola. Thank you very much.

<sup>18</sup> This information taken from a photocopy of typewritten information received from Pam Atkinson, Sussex, England. A descendant of Chinnery's.. Original source is unknown. I am waiting for a better copy and information of possible original source.

## **T I M E T O R E N E W**

Your subscription to The Four Drive Expires with this issue.

The Four Drive Volume II, Number 6 concludes our publication of this newsletter for 1998. If you desire your subscription to continue a positive response is required. Contrary what some might think this is not just a subtle way for me to generate mail. It's an action necessitated by making sure the newsletter is being utilized. After all it is being sent free to you. A note requesting continuation is all that is required.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

YES NO Please continue my subscription to The Four Drive.

signed \_\_\_\_\_

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Zolfo Springs FL 33890

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