

# The Ancestry of Richard Haines of Aynhoe, the Progenitor of the Haines Family of New Jersey

**Richard Haines of Aynhoe**, the progenitor of the Haines family of New Jersey, was an individual of much genealogical significance. Richard and his wife Margaret, with their children Richard, Thomas, William and Mary, left England for America in the spring of 1682 with **William Penn's Fleet**. Their eldest son John had already gone to America the year prior. The family embarked at Gravesend, England, on the ship "**Amity**" Richard Diamond, Master and sailed from Downs, England, for West Jersey, on April 23, 1682. They were among the first settlers of the new colony of West Jersey.

**Richard Haines of Aynhoe** was descended from the **Heynes family of Shropshire**, and a direct descendant, in an unbroken male line, of **Brochwel Ysgithrog** and the **Kings of Powys**. **Richard Haines** was the younger brother of **John Haynes of Banbury**, who was the son of **John Haynes of Boxgrove** and the grandson **John Haynes of Huntspill and Margaret Cockayne**. **John Haynes of Huntspill** was the 2<sup>nd</sup> son of **William Haynes of Shropshire**, a direct descendant of the **Kings of Powys**.

## The Heynes family of Shropshire & the Kings of Powys

**William Haynes** was a member of the **Heynes family of Shropshire** and a direct descendent of the **Kings of Powys**.(15)(34) He married Elizabeth Mompesson (Mutpenson) sometime around 1566 and relocated to Wiltshire where the Mompesson family owned a large estate.(26) William and Elizabeth resided in Biddestone, just eight miles from Dyrham, the ancestral home of the Dennys family.(27)(29)(37) Jane Dennys was the mother of **Margaret Cockayne**.(14) The Heynes and Dennys families were already connected by marriage. Elizabeth Mompesson's great grandmother Alice Walwyn, after the death of her 1st husband, Sir Thomas Baynham, had married as her 2nd husband Sir Walter Dennys, the 3rd great grandfather of Jane Dennys.(36) William Haynes and Elizabeth Mompesson's 1st born son was **Richard Haynes of Charlebury**.(15) Their 2nd son, **John Haynes of Huntspill** was born in 1578 and baptized at St Edmunds Cathedral in Salisbury.(28) Sometime after 1600 **John Haynes of Huntspill** married **Margaret Cockayne** and the couple resided forty miles away in **Huntspill**, Somerset.(14)

## First appearance of Richard Haines in Aynhoe

**Richard Haines of Aynhoe** first appeared in Aynhoe in August 1665 when his son Richard was baptized at St. Michael's church.(4) At that exact same moment the Great Plague was raging out of control in London.(1) And in 1666 a **Richard Haines** paid the Hearth Tax for a house in London that was listed as "shut".(7) So there is clear evidence that a **Richard Haines** was residing in London at about the same

time that the Great Plague struck. And that he had “shut” his property prior to July, 1666. We know that when Richard and his wife Margaret arrived in the area around St Michael's they were traveling with their son John, who was very young at the time(4), and Margaret was pregnant with her second child, Richard.(4) In the 17th century it was very dangerous for a woman to travel while pregnant. The roads were not paved and wagon's had no springs, so travel was often jarring. It is highly unlikely that Richard would voluntarily relocate with a pregnant wife and very young son. However, when the plague broke out in London, Richard and Margaret like all Londoners of means, would have had no choice but to flee the city. But why travel 70 miles away to the area around **Aynhoe**? Why not closer given Margaret's condition? This strongly suggests that Richard and Margaret had relatives who lived in the area around **Aynhoe**.

## **Evidence that Richard of Aynhoe and John of Banbury were Brothers**

**John Haynes of Banbury** and his wife Mary Smith lived six miles from Aynhoe in Banbury, Oxfordshire. In his book, "Richard Haines and his Descendants, a Quaker family of Burlington, New Jersey", John Wesley Haines suggests that **John Haynes of Banbury** and **Richard Haines of Aynhoe** may have been brothers.(5) The evidence strongly suggests that his speculation was correct.

**John Haynes of Banbury** was born in London in 1641 and baptized at St Bride's Church, the son of a London goldsmith.(3) At St Bride's church in London John's last name was spelt "**Hains**", this is the same spelling as Richard's last name at St Michael's church in Aynhoe.(4) Richard also appears to have relocated to the area from London and named his first born son John. So the facts suggest that both **John of Banbury** and **Richard of Aynhoe** were the sons of a **John Haynes**, who had relocated to the area from London and originally spelt their last names "**Hains**".

We know that sometime before 1676 **Richard Haines of Aynhoe** became a Quaker and began attending the Quaker meeting in Banbury.(10) So it is certain that Richard and Margaret resided near Banbury and were familiar with some of the members of the Banbury meeting. It is possible that after fleeing London Richard and Margaret actually relocated to Banbury, but baptized their son Richard six miles away in Aynhoe, because the parish church of Banbury, St. Mary the Virgin, was destroyed during the English civil war and had not yet been rebuilt.(6) We know that **John Haynes of Banbury** and his wife **Mary Smith** were both devout Quakers, who had been attending the Banbury Meetings since the mid 1660's.(18) Shortly after joining the Banbury meeting, Richard and Margaret named their only daughter **Mary**(10), the same name as John's wife, **Mary Smith**.(18) And just **three months later** John and Mary named their 4th son **Richard**, possibly after Richard Haines of Aynhoe.

**Richard Haines of Aynhoe** had five sons. The names of his first four sons were **John, William, Richard and Thomas**. His son Joseph was born after Richard's death.(4) These four names match exactly the names of **John Haynes of Banbury's** father, grandfather, great grandfather and great-great grandfather. In fact these four names represent the names of **ALL** of John Haynes of Banbury's direct ancestors going back nine generations to the original **Sir Eines**.(15) In England at that time it was the custom to name

ones male children after their father's male ancestors. The fact that **Richard of Aynhoe** named his four male children the exact same names as the last four generations of **John of Banbury's** ancestors is a highly unlikely coincidence if John and Richard were not in fact brothers.

All these factors lead me to conclude that **Richard of Aynhoe** and **John of Banbury** were brothers.

## **John Haynes of Banbury**

**John Haynes of Banbury** was the son of **John Haynes of Boxgrove**, a London Goldsmith(13) and his wife Elizabeth Stanford.(3)(11) He was baptized in July of 1641 at St Bride's Church, Fleet Street, London.(3) Just a short walk from Goldsmiths Hall. John was a locksmith by trade.(9) And in 1653 John was apprenticed to William Darvall, a London Blacksmith.(8) Sometime prior to 1666 John relocated to Banbury, Oxfordshire and married Mary Smith.(18)

**Mary Smith**, the wife of **John Haynes of Banbury** was the daughter of Dr. Thomas Smith and the granddaughter of Rev. Thomas Smith, Rector of Marston Mortaine.(16)(25) Her uncle the Rev. James Smith was the Archdeacon of Barnstaple and the chaplin to both Thomas Walgrave, 1st Earl of Cleveland and Henry Rich, 1st Earl of Holland.(25) Thomas Walgrave was a cousin of **Margaret Cockayne**. And Isabella Rich, the daughter of Henry Rich, married Sir James Thynne, a cousin of **John Haynes of Hunstpill**.

The names of the children of **John Haynes of Banbury** and Mary Smith were **John, Elizabeth, Thomas, James, Richard and George**.(10)(16) These names provide a key clue to identifying the parents of John and Mary. **John** was likely named after **John Haynes of Boxgrove**, his paternal grandfather and **Elizabeth** after her paternal grandmother **Elizabeth Stanford**.(3)(11) **Thomas** was likely named after Mary's father, **Dr. Thomas Smith** and **James** after Mary's uncle **Rev. James Smith**. If the above conclusions are correct **Richard** was named after John's brother **Richard Haines of Aynhoe** and **George** was likely named after Quaker founder **George Fox**, who had been imprisoned at the time of his birth and was seriously ill.(33)

## **John Haynes of Boxgrove**

**John Haynes of Boxgrove** was baptized in Boxgrove, Sussex in 1614, the son of **John Haynes** and his wife **Margaret**.(10) He married Elizabeth Stanford in May, 1641.(11) Shortly after marrying Elizabeth Stanford in May 1640 John & Elizabeth relocated to London where in June, John took the Freeman oath and became a member of the London goldsmiths guild.(13) Less than fifteen months later in 1641 their 1st child **John Haynes of Banbury** was baptized at St Bride's Church.(3) A short walk from Goldsmith's Hall.

Was **Richard of Aynhoe** also the son of **John Haynes of Boxgrove**, named after his uncle **Richard Haynes of Charlebury**? What additional information can be deduced by an examination of the dates? We know that Richard's first child, John was born by 1664, so Richard must have married his wife Margaret no later than 1663. If Richard was the son of **John Haynes of Boxgrove** he could not have been born prior

to 1642. Therefore his birth would almost certainly fall in between the years 1642 – 1645, since it is highly unlikely that Richard married before the age of eighteen. So this period between 1642 and 1645 is the only range for Richard's birth that is consistent with the conclusion that **Richard of Aynhoe** and **John of Banbury** were brothers. So far no evidence has been uncovered which places Richard's year of birth outside this range. It is interesting to note that if the answer to the above question is yes, the missing records of Richard's birth, marriage, and the birth of his son, John, would all have been recorded in London, where in 1666 a fire destroyed a large section of the city, including the area surrounding St Bride's church and Goldsmith Hall.

## **Evidence that the Parents of John Haynes of Boxgrove were John Haynes of Huntpill and Margaret Cockayne**

In 1607 the town of **Huntpill** was completely destroyed in the **Bristol Channel Flood**. Recent research has suggested that the cause may have been a tsunami. Floods resulted in the drowning of an estimated 2,000 or more people, with houses and villages swept away, an estimated 200 square miles of farmland inundated and livestock destroyed, wrecking the local economy along the coasts of the Bristol Channel and Severn Estuaries.(30)(31) The evidence suggests that after the Bristol Channel Flood **John Haynes of Huntpill & Margaret Cockayne** relocated to the area around **Boxgrove**, Sussex.

### **Family ties to Boxgrove**

**Boxgrove** was first acquired by **Sir Robert Baron de La Haye** in the 11th century. Sir Robert gave Boxgrove to his daughter Cecily as a wedding present when she married Roger St John. The property continued in the **St John** family for almost 500 years until it was finally inherited by **Elizabeth Bonville**, a direct descendant of Roger St John and Cecily de La Haye.(20) In 1540, Elizabeth Bonville and her husband, **Sir Thomas West**, 9th Baron de La Warre, were forced to surrender Boxgrove to King Henry VIII.(20)

**Margaret Cockayne** was a direct descendant of **Sir Robert Baron de La Haye**, and a member of the **St John** family. Margaret was the great granddaughter of Richard Dennys and **Ann St John**. Margaret's aunt Dorothy Reid was the wife of **Oliver St John, 3rd Baron Bletsoe**.(23)(24) And Margaret's younger brother, Nicholas was the squire to **Sir Paulet St John**.(14) So Margaret Cockayne was very closely tied to the **St John** family.

**Elizabeth Bonville** and her husband, **Sir Thomas West**, 9th Baron de La Warre, had no children. When Elizabeth Bonville died before her husband, Sir Thomas made his niece **Mary West** his heir.(21) Mary married as her 2nd husband, Sir Richard Rogers. Sir Richard's mother Katherine Weston was the sister of Margaret Weston, the mother of Richard Dennys. **Margaret Cockayne** was the great granddaughter of **Richard Dennys** and his wife **Ann St John**.(22)(23) And Sir Richards' daughter Eleanor, by his 1st wife Cecilia Luttrell, married Francis Thynne, the cousin of **John Haynes of Huntpill**.(35)

## John Haynes and his wife Margaret

**John Haynes & Margaret** were the parents of **John Haynes of Boxgrove**. The family first appears in the record at **Boxgrove** less than two years after **Huntspill** was completely destroyed, when their son Alexander was baptized at the church of St Mary's and St Blaise in 1609.(10) **Prior to this date there is no record of John Haynes and Margaret in Boxgrove.**

**John Haynes** and **Margaret** had at least three children born in Boxgrove: **Alexander, Alice and John Haynes of Boxgrove**. **William Haynes** may also have been the child of John Haynes and Margaret, possibly a first born son. These children provide important clues to the identity of John Haynes and Margaret, as all four show a connection to **John Haynes of Huntspill** and **Margaret Cockayne**.

1) **William Haynes** (?) may have been the oldest son of John Haynes and Margaret. He would have been named after John Haynes of Huntspill's father **William Haynes**, a long standing family tradition. If so he was most likely born in **Huntspill**, but his birth record has not been found, possibly due to the 1607 flood which destroyed the town. **William Haynes** married Ann Browne in **Boxgrove** in 1629.(11) Ann Brown was baptized in 1606 in **Compton Bishop**, Somerset, just 10 miles from **Huntspill**.(19) William and Ann appear to have left Boxgrove after marrying. However William returned by 1647 with his 2nd wife Elizabeth, and his daughters Elizabeth and Ann, were baptized in Boxgrove in 1647 and 1648.(10)

2) **Alexander Haynes**, born in 1609 was the first child of John Haynes and Margaret baptized in Boxgrove.(10) The name **Alexander** was not a common name in England at the time, but it appears in very close relationship to Margaret Cockayne. **Sir Alexander St John (MP)**, was Margaret Cockayne's 1st cousin. He was related to Margaret through both his father and his mother. He was the son of Oliver St John, 3rd Baron of Bletsoe and Margaret's aunt, Dorothy Reid. And **Sir Alexander** had been knighted the year prior to young **Alexander's** birth.(17)

3) **Alice Haynes** born in 1611, was the second child of John Haynes and Margaret born in Boxgrove.(10) The name **Alice** was a very prominent name in the family of **John Haynes of Huntspill**. John's father, grandfather and great grandfather had all named a daughter **Alice**, as did John Haynes of Huntspill's older brother, Richard Haynes of Charlebury.(10)(15)(32)

4) **John Haynes of Boxgrove** was the youngest child of John Haynes and Margaret. He was born in Boxgrove in 1614.(10) Shortly after marrying, John and his wife Elizabeth relocated to London, where John took the Freeman's oath and became a member of the **London Goldsmith guild**.(13) Margaret Cockayne's younger brother **Charles Cockayne**, who resided in London, was also a member of the **London Goldsmith guild**.(14)

Finally, in the “**Visitation of Shropshire**”, it states that **Lucie Heynes**, the daughter of **Richard Heynes**, married William Harris(38). William was the son of John Harris(d1570),who was the Coroner of Shropshire. Since William Harris was born sometime between 1550 and 1570, it is likely that William’s wife Lucie was the daughter of the **Richard Heynes** who, according to the "**Stemmata Botvilliana**", sold the family manor at Church Stretton in 1600 and was still alive in 1607.(15) This **Richard Heynes** was the uncle of **John Haynes of Huntspill**. According to the "**Visitation of Shropshire**" Lucie's father **Richard Heynes** was described as "**de Anckner**" I believe this may be a reference to "**Halnaker**", which is located in the civil parish of **Boxgrove**. It is interesting to note that the "**Stemmata Botvilliana**" specifically mentions that this **Richard Heynes** was still alive in "1607". This date is significant because it was in this exact year that a flood destroyed **Huntspill**. If after selling the family manor in 1600, **Richard Heynes** relocated to **Halnaker**, it may help explain why **John Haynes of Hunstpill** relocated nearby in **Boxgrove**.

## **Conclusion**

**Richard Haines of Aynhoe**, the progenitor of the **Haines Family of New Jersey**, was the brother of **John Haynes of Banbury** and the grandson of **John Haynes of Huntspill** and his wife **Margaret Cockayne**. He was descended from the **Heynes family of Shropshire**, and therefore a direct descendant, in an unbroken male line, of **Brochwel Ysgithrog**, one of the most genealogically significant royal lines of Wales.

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## *Footnotes*

- (1) Great Plague of London (Wikipedia – place to look for sources)
- (2) Great Fire of London (Wikipedia – place to look for sources)
- (3) London, England, Church of England Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, (1538-1812)
- (4) "Richard Haines and his Descendants, a Quaker family of Burlington, New Jersey", (XV) page 37 & 38
- (5) "Richard Haines and his descendants, a Quaker family of Burlington, New Jersey", (VIII) page 22
- (6) Banbury Churches (British History online)
- (7) 1666 English Hearth Tax Online (Richard Haines)
- (8) London Apprenticeship Abstracts, 1442-1850 (John Haynes)
- (9) England & Wales, Prerogative Court of Canterbury Wills,1384-1858
- (10) England, Select Births and Christenings, 1538-1975
- (11) England, Select Marriages, 1538–1973
- (12) England, Select Deaths and Burials, 1538-1991
- (13) Records of London's Livery Companies Online (John Haynes)
- (14) Visitation of Bedfordshire, pages 95 & 96.
- (15) "Stemmata Botevilliana", Heynes Pedigree, page 138
- (16) England & Wales, Quaker Birth, Marriage, and Death Registers, 1578-1837
- (17) Sir Alexander St John (Wikipedia – place to look for sources)
- (18) England, Select Marriages, 1538–1973
- (19) Wells, Somerset, England, Bishop's Transcripts, 1594-1736
- (20) Boxgrove and Halnaker (British History Online)

## Footnotes (continued)

- (21) General and Heraldic Dictionary of the Peerage and Baronetage of the British Empire Vol 1, p 334
- (22) Adrian Poynings (Wikipedia – place to look for sources)
- (23) Visitation of Gloucestershire 1623, page 51 & 52
- (24) Oliver St John, 1st Baron Bletsoe (Wikipedia – place to look for sources)
- (25) Oxford University Alumni 1500-1886, pages 1373 & 1382
- (26) Wiltshire Notes & Queries, Vol 4, pages 34 & 35
- (27) “Deacon Samuel Haines of Westbury, Wiltshire, England and his descendants in America”, page 17
- (28) England & Wales Christening Records, 1530-1906
- (29) Manor of Dyrham (Wikipedia – place to look for sources)
- (30) Bristol Channel floods, 1607 (Wikipedia – place to look for sources)
- (31) Huntspill (Wikipedia – place to look for sources)
- (32) Pedigrees from the visitation of Oxfordshire, page 11
- (33) Summery of George Fox’s Life (The Missing Cross to Purity)
- (34) “Heraldic Visitations of Wales and part of the Marches, between the years 1586 and 1613”, p 319
- (35) Visitation of Gloucestershire-1623, page 164 (Thynne)
- (36) Clearwell (Wikipedia – place to look for sources)
- (37) Visitation of Wiltshire-1565, page 33
- (38) Visitation of Shropshire, page 232