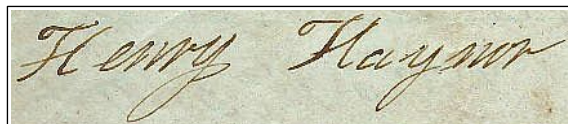


"Haynor" Ancestry in North America

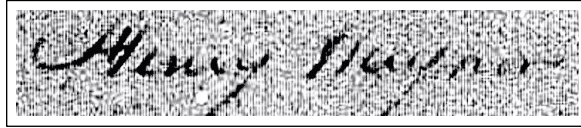
by Ed Haynor, Newaygo, MI
November 2022

Within the greater Haynor family represented by the Henry H. Haynor ancestral line, Henry and family moved from Saratoga County, NY, to Ionia County, MI in about 1838, a major mystery as to how this male ancestral line found itself in north America has baffled Haynor researchers for generations, up until now. Let's review some theories this author is aware of on how this ancestral line found itself in north America:

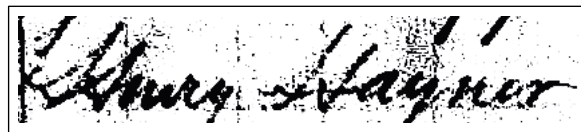
- Some suggest the Haynor ancestral line was established by a Hessian soldier, likely spelled as "Heiner" in the Revolutionary War staying in America after the War and changed his surname spelling to "Haynor." Research shows that Henrich Heiner is the only known Hessian soldier, with a Haynor-type surname, who stayed in America. He gave a loyalty oath and resided in Maryland. He went by the name of Henry Hinea, b. 22 Feb. 1752, d. 22 Sept. 1824, as shown in Haughs Cemetery, Laingsburg, Maryland. As shown by YDNA testing which follows, Hesse, Germany likely has a connection to Haynor ancestry, as the Haynor male ancestry, represented by the "E" haplogroup, traveled northward from near the Horn of Africa, up into Mesopotamia, the greater Middle East, and the Mediterranean, 15-30 thousand years ago. This line eventually moved northward into Germania, Scandinavia, and into the British Isles several thousand years ago. But there's no proof that a Revolutionary War Hessian soldier, who stayed in America, was in the ancestral line of Henry H. Haynor.
- Others say a Haynor (unknown spelling) ancestor was born in the Alsace-Lorraine region of France since this area was an enclave of ethnic Germans, in which border between Germany and France has changed over time, who somehow emigrated to America during an unknown time period. This theory has merit, for the same reason that Hesse, Germany has, since Haynor male YDNA has been found there.
- Some believe a Haynor ancestral line was of Dutch heritage and was born in the Netherlands and emigrated to the American Colonies in the mid/late 1700s. This theory also has merit, for the same reason that Hesse, Germany, and the Alsace-Lorraine region of France has.
- One of this author's older brothers contended that two Haynor brothers were conscripted into the British Armed Services, such as the British Royal Navy, during the 1700s possibly during the time of the Revolutionary War or just after. Some think that one brother might have been Henry's father Abram. Although research supports a story of two Haynor brothers who were conscripted into military service or convicted of some crimes and were deported to north America by British courts, with at least one making his way to north America from England. But it involved no one by the name of Abram Haynor and likely happened near or after Henry Haynor's birth.
- Several Haynor Family Trees on the Internet suggest that Henry's father, Abram was born around 1761 and died on 2 August 1847 in Columbia Co., NY State. Additional research on this Abram Haynor shows the spelling of his last name as "Hayner" and that his parent's name as Sebastian A. and Lany Ann Hayner. This Abram Hayner is #1620 in the *Hayner Family History Book*. He was born on 3 July 1847 and died in infancy on 2 August 1847. So, as far as this theory goes, research has shown, it's not true.
- Some ancestral researchers of the Henry H. Haynor family have posted on various ancestral websites that Henry H. Haynor is descended from Johannes Häner who was a Palatine immigrant who came to New York from Germany, in 1709/10, specifically through Johannes' grandson, listed as #71 Abraham Haner/Hayner/Hener (baptismal surname) and his wife Maria (Rossman). There's much accounting of Abraham and Maria (Rossman) Hener, found in the *Hayner Family History Book* at <https://haynerfamily.org/>, ancestry.com, familysearch.org, and German Church records. This Abraham listed as Abraham #71 in the *Hayner Family History Book* was found living in Hillsdale, Columbia County, NY in both the 1790 and 1800 U.S. censuses. As Abraham Haner in the 1790 census and Abraham Hayner in the 1800 census. We know this is Abraham #71, because the *Hayner Family History Book* corroborates this by listing his wife Maria (Rossman) and children named John, b. 29 February 1784, baptized 27 June 1784; Polly, b. 23 August 1788, baptized June 1789; Elisabeth, b. 18 May 1798, baptized 22 July 1798; and Sally, b. 6 September 1801, baptized 6 September 1802. Since there was no son by the name of Henry ever found recorded, this theory is not viable.
- One Haynor researcher suggests that Henry's surname was spelled Hayner and somehow for some unknown reason Henry changed the spelling to Haynor. This theory is apparently derived from a letter Henry wrote in 1839, which contains Henry's signature. The letter is available on-line at *Ernie's Michigan Historical Archives - A searchable database of Michigan's letters from the past... Bringing history to life* at <https://erniesmichigan.com/>. The letter written June 4th, 1839, from Henry Haynor of Ionia County, Michigan, to James P. Clements of Dixboro, Washtenaw County, Michigan, is postmarked June 7, 1839. Other than this signature, this researcher offers no other evidence this author is aware of that Henry changed the spelling of his surname. Henry's surname was misspelled as Hayner in the 1830* and 1840** U.S. Censuses. It was even misspelled as Haynes when Henry remarried in 1853. Henry Haynor's signature is shown below from the 1839 letter, so readers can make up their own minds. But using a handwritten signature alone, for the basis of this theory, is not accepted as a Genealogical Proof Standard (GPS). Can readers conclusively tell somebody's surname spelling by just looking at their signature, without any other evidence? Of course not. Professional genealogists also say no.



***Henry Haynor**, 1830 Census, Saratoga, NY, b. b/t 1800-10, birthplace (bp) unknown. 1 male age 20-29 (Henry, household (hh) head, 1 male under 5 (Tobias), 1 female age 20-29 (wife Roxy). Henry Haynor, by name, as a household head, first appears in a U.S. Census, although in the actual census copy, his surname appears to be misspelled as "Hayner," by the interpreter of the 1830 census recorder. A closer look at the recording, as shown below, to this author, appears to be spelled as "Haynor," not Hayner. We know this is our Henry because there were many surnames listed as "Clements" in this same census including the father of Henry's wife Roxy M. Clements, Albert Clements. It's also believed Saratoga, NY, was where Henry and Roxy were married in 1824.



****Henry Haynor**, 1840 Census, Twp. of Ionia, Ionia Co., MI, b. 1790-1800, no state listed, but likely NY State. 1 male age 40-49 (Henry, hh head), 1 male under 5 (Charles), 1 male age 5-9 (Isaac), 1 male age 15-19 (Tobias), 1 female age 5-9 (Catherine), 1 female age 30-39 (wife Roxie). As did the 1830 Census, the 1840 Census interpreter misspells the hand-written signature from the census recorder as being Hayner rather than Haynor. It's clear to this author that the surname Haynor is correctly shown as illustrated below. Note: Tobias' age is misclassified, as his age would be between 10-14, not 15-19.



- This author found a William Haynor in Salem, MA in the year 1660, which was confirmed in five publications, one of which stated, "William Haynor was found in *A genealogical dictionary of the first settlers of New England*, showing three generations of those who came before May, 1692, on the basis of Farmer's Register by Savage, James, 1784-1873; *Making of America Project*; Farmer, John, 1789-1838; Dexter, O. P. (Orlando Perry), 1854-1903, published in 1860 at https://archive.org/stream/genealogicaldic02savarich/genealogicaldic02savarich_djvu.txt, which lists on page 391, "HAYNOR, WILLIAM, Salem 1660, a tailor from Virg. Felt." So, this author is interpreting this information on William Haynor to mean that he likely emigrated to Virginia from the British Isles during that time period, because historical records show British settlers came to America on the order of King James I of England, starting in the early 1600s. English persons coming to America is also evidenced by the Anglican spelling of the surname Haynor, that was found later in Salem, Massachusetts in the year 1660. This William's occupation at that time was listed as a tailor. This William Haynor was listed alone, with no other family members. This is the earliest finding of the surname "Haynor" found in north America. **Therefore, this theory is the only one that has proven merit in being the genesis of the Henry H. Haynor ancestral line in America.**
- Possibly related to this William Haynor finding, this author also found an Abram Haynor, born near 1780, in the 1840 U.S. Census, living in Blenheim, Schoharie County, NY. This Abram could be Henry's father, since born near 1780 and it's spelled exactly as Henry described it, knowing that Henry was born near 1800, at least according to Michigan death records and various U.S. Censuses. This Abram is likely the same "Abraham Haynor" who made a financial contribution to the establishment of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Rock City Falls in the *History of Saratoga County, New York*, at: <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nysarato/Sylvester/chap48.html>. The history written in 1878 is about the Church's establishment in about 1844. This Abraham appears to be the best candidate of being Henry's father Abram, since Henry H. Haynor was married in 1824 to Roxie Clements in Saratoga County, NY. Henry Haynor was one of the first settlers in Ionia County, MI in about 1838 and "was a valued member of the Methodist Episcopal Church" as stated in the 1891 edition of the *Portrait and Biographical Album of Ionia and Montcalm Counties*. It's interesting that Methodism has its roots in eighteenth century English Anglicanism. Its founder was a Church of England minister, John Wesley (1703-1791), who sought to challenge the religious assumptions of the day. Our early Haynor ancestral line's religious beliefs in north America mainly came from the Church of England and those churches that broke away from Anglicanism, referring to the Church of England, primarily the Methodists and Episcopalians.

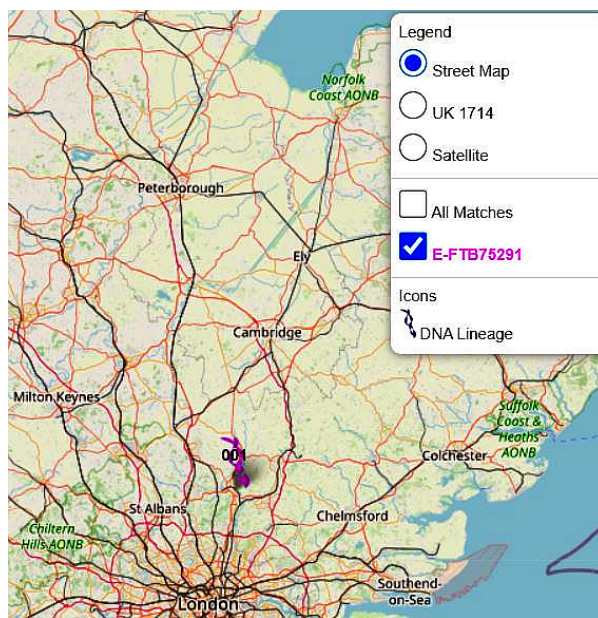
Many descendants of Henry H. Haynor can be found at <https://haynerfamily.org/a-haner-hayner-family-in-america-the-book/part-iii-supplementary-lines/> or at <http://www.migenweb.org/ionia/meat/HenryHaynor.pdf>. **Although this author has been unsuccessful in tracing/proving the Henry H. Haynor ancestral roots through a paper trail, recent new research through this author's FamilyTreeDNA (FTDNA) BigY-700 male DNA test results, reveals new information, directly linking Henry Haynor's ancestral line to England, as shown as follows:**

This Author's FTDNA Big Y-700 Test Results

FTDNA processed a BigY-700 (male) DNA test from this author in February 2022. The results indicated that his Y-DNA haplogroup is E-FTB75291. At the time, this result showed that he matched identically with the same haplogroup of a Mr. N. Weber who believes his country of origin is Poland. Mr. Weber lives in the U.S. This author gave no indication of his country of origin, since at the time of the test, he wasn't sure. **This match indicates that both males share a common male ancestor in Europe near the year 1200 CE (Common Era [after Christ]), who was born between 667 and 1550 CE.**

In July 2022, FTDNA indicated that a male "Haynor" ancestral line has been found in England. Incredibly as it might seem, **FTDNA shows that the author's male Haplogroup of E-FTB75291, shares a common male ancestor with Richard Warren (b. 1578 - d. 1628). Richard was one of the passengers on the Pilgrim ship Mayflower in 1620 and the twelfth signer of the Mayflower Compact.** He was married in Great Amwell, Hertfordshire, England in 1610 to Elizabeth Walker, where this author's haplogroup E-FTB75291 was also found. In the illustration on the right shows this author's haplogroup located just north of London at Great Amwell, Hertfordshire, England.

In September 2022, this author learned that haplogroup E-FTC19215 has a relationship with E-FTB75291 through haplogroup E-FTB75387, which will be explained below.



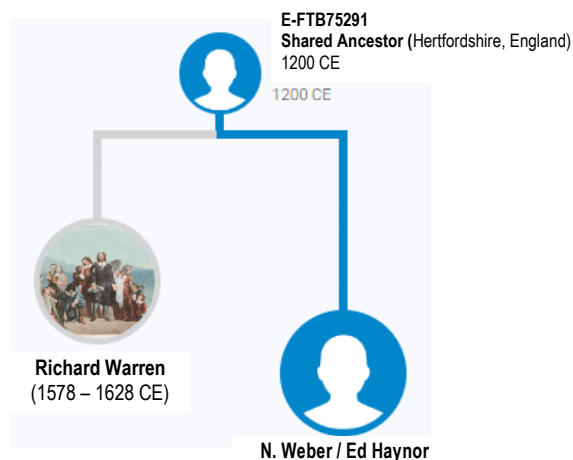
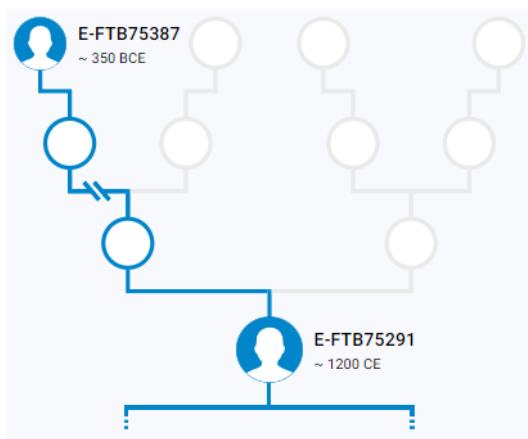
Mapping of Ed Haynor BigY-700 DNA test results of haplogroup E-FTB75291, located at Great Amwell, Hertfordshire, England.

Understanding YDNA as defined by FTDNA

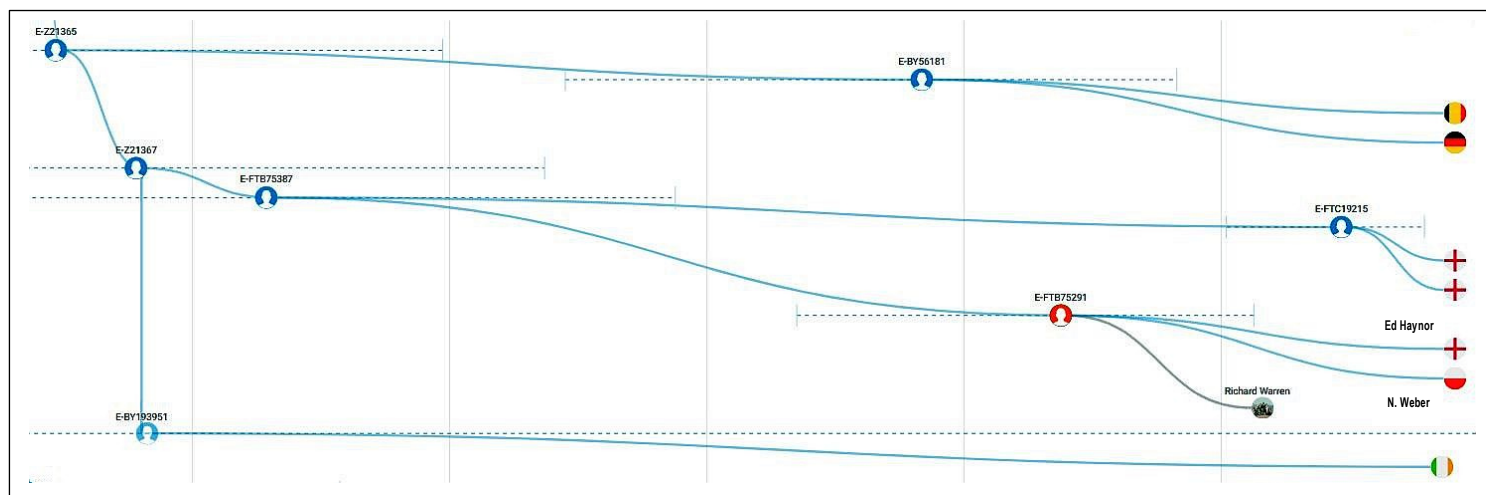
The Y chromosome is passed from father to son remaining mostly unaltered across generations, except for small traceable changes in DNA. By tracking these changes, FTDNA constructed a family tree of humankind where all male lineages trace back to a single common male ancestor who lived hundreds of thousands of years ago. This human tree allows FTDNA to explore lineages through time and place and to uncover the modern history of a male's direct paternal surname line and the ancient history of shared ancestors.

The E-FTB75291 Story

Haplogroup E-FTB75291 represents a man who is estimated to have been born around 850 years ago, plus or minus 500 years. That corresponds to about 1200 CE with a 95% probability he was born between 667 and 1550 CE. E-FTB75291's paternal line was formed when it branched off from E-FTB75387 and the rest of mankind about 2,400 years ago, plus or minus 1,000 years. **This man, E-FTB75291, is the most recent common male ancestor of all members of this group, which to date includes Weber, Haynor, and Warren. The Henry H. Haynor male ancestral line would also be included in this ancestral line since Henry's descendant, Ed Haynor, is a part of this group.** Of the three DNA test-confirmed descendants of E-FTB75291, they have specified that their direct paternal origins are two from England and one Poland. As more people test, the history of this genetic lineage might be further refined. One thing the author is not clear on, is how FTDNA was able to determine Richard Warren's YDNA, unless they were able to extract his YDNA from his burial site or determine it from his direct male descendants.



FTDNA provides an illustration of how the YDNA of E-FTB75291 fits into historical E-YDNA with the following graphic:



On the far right of the above graphic, there are illustrations that represent the following countries as self-reported by those who took the Big Y-700 test from top to bottom are:



At present there are five persons linked on the above graphic to haplogroup E-FTB75387. Three of the five are represented by N. Weber, Ed Haynor and Richard Warren, who are listed in haplogroup E-FTB75291. Another haplogroup E-FTC19215 is also connected to E-FTB75387 with two of the five persons. FTDNA says that E-FTC19215 is independent of E-FTB75291 and historically is connected directly to E-FTB75387. But at the *Warren (Y-DNA) - Mayflower DNA Project* at [https://mayflowerdna.org/wiki/index.php/Warren_\(Y-DNA\)](https://mayflowerdna.org/wiki/index.php/Warren_(Y-DNA)), says that E-FTC19215, is represented by two males who have taken a Big Y-700 test and that E-FTC19215's YDNA parent is E-FTB75291, shown here as the YDNA path of: E-V13> CTS8814> CTS5856> BY4877> BY3880> FTT49> Z5018> S2979> Z16659> L241> Z21362> FGC76265> Z21365> Z21367> **FTB75291> FTC19215**. The mayflower website above says it was last modified on 19 August 2022, so it's fairly recent, but may not be completely up-to-date.

Readers will notice that E-FTB75387's YDNA parent is EZ21367 and there's one other YDNA haplogroup who's parent is EZ21367, that is E-BY193951, which in the above graphic self-reported country as Ireland.

The E-FTC19215 Story

Haplogroup E-FTC19215 represents a man who is estimated to have been born around 300 years ago, plus or minus 250 years. That corresponds to about 1700 CE with a 95% probability he was born between 1497 and 1880 CE. E-FTC19215's paternal line was formed when it branched off from E-FTB75387 and the rest of mankind about 2,400 years ago, plus or minus 1,000 years. This man is the most recent paternal line ancestor of all members of this group. There are two male YDNA test-confirmed persons of E-FTC19215 at FTDNA, and they have specified that their direct paternal origins are from England. **The haplogroup E-FTC19215 at FTDNA is represented, at this time, by two males, who say they are direct descendants of Richard Warren, who were tested with the BigY-700 test.** At the *Mayflower DNA Project* at <https://www.familytreedna.com/public/mayflowersociety?iframe=yresults>, has two individuals who have BigY-700 DNA tested predicted to fall under: Richard Warren, E-M35 >> E-V13 >> Z21367 > FTB75387 > FTC19215.

The *Warren (Y-DNA) - Mayflower DNA Project* at [https://mayflowerdna.org/wiki/index.php/Warren_\(Y-DNA\)](https://mayflowerdna.org/wiki/index.php/Warren_(Y-DNA)), states that both of these men descend from Cornelius Warren⁶, Samuel Warren⁵, Samuel Warren⁴, Richard Warren³, Nathaniel Warren², and Richard Warren¹.



YDNA Path to E-FTC19215, possibly Richard Warren and/or two of his direct descendants, see [https://mayflowerdna.org/wiki/index.php/Warren_\(Y-DNA\)](https://mayflowerdna.org/wiki/index.php/Warren_(Y-DNA))

This author does not doubt the paper trail of these two men who descend from Cornelius Warren a descendant of Richard Warren. What's not clear to this author is whether E-FTC19215 directly descends from E-FTB75291 or E-FTB75387. Perhaps further BigY-700 testing of males from the Warren and Haynor (of all spellings) will further delineate results.

The E-FTB75387 Story

Haplogroup E-FTB75387 represents a man who is estimated to have been born around 2,400 years ago, plus or minus 1,000 years. That corresponds to about 350 BCE (Before Common Era [before Christ]), with a 95% probability he was born between 1398 BCE and 430 CE. E-FTB75387's paternal line was formed when it branched off from E-Z21367 about 2,600 years ago, plus or minus 1,000 years. **This man is the most recent common male ancestor of at least two male ancestral lineages known as E-FTB75291 (Weber, Haynor, and Warren) and E-FTC19215 (two Warren male test-confirmed descendants). Therefore, there are currently five YDNA test-confirmed descendants, and they have specified that their direct paternal origins are from either England or Poland.**



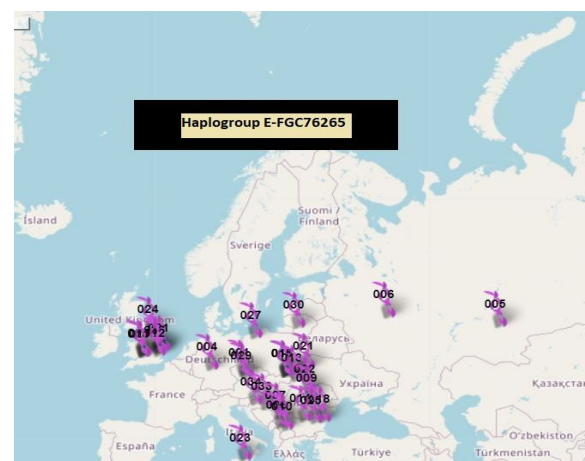
YDNA Path to E-FTB75387, linking Haynor, Weber, Warren and possibly Johannes Häner, the Palatine Immigrant from Germany

FTDNA has determined, at this point, that E-FTB75291 is the most recent paternal line ancestor of N. Weber, Ed Haynor, and Richard Warren born between 666 and 1549 CE. At this time, N. Weber, Ed Haynor and Richard Warren are the only tested males who share the E-FTB75291 haplogroup through BigY-700 testing.

Johannes Häner, the Palatine Immigrant

It's been proven that Ed Haynor shares a common male ancestor with Johannes Häner, the Palatine immigrant from Germany, who emigrated to New York in 1709-1710. **Johannes was born in 1675 in Germany.** This relationship was determined through a known male descendant of Johannes Häner, determined some years ago through the results of a FTDNA 37-marker YDNA test. This common male ancestor is unknown. **Based on this new data provided by FTDNA and other genetic sources, it would be nearly impossible, only a 5% chance, for Ed Haynor, a descendant of Henry H. Haynor to be descended directly from Johannes Häner (1675-1759), or any of his male descendants since Ed Haynor's most recent paternal line ancestor at this time was born between 666 and 1549 CE in England.** Johannes Häner, though, is a proven male relative through the 37-marker YDNA test with N. Weber, Ed Haynor and Richard Warren, therefore all of them share a common male ancestor. As more people test, especially those from the Hayner Group Project at FTDNA, the history of this genetic lineage might be further refined.

It's possible that Johannes Häner also descends from E-FTB75291, who was born between 666 and 1549 CE, since Johannes Häner was born in 1675, or possibly the parent of E-FTB75291 (haplogroup E-FTB75387), or the grandparent of E-FTB75291 (haplogroup Z21367), great grandparent of E-FTB75291 (haplogroup Z21365), or 2nd great grandparent of E-FTB75291 (haplogroup E-FGC76265), since these haplogroups of E-FTB75387, Z21367, Z21365, and E-FGC76265, were found throughout the British Isles, Europe, and western Asia. FGC76265 was found all the way south into Macedonia, as well as east, into western Russia.



Haplogroup E-FGC76265 descendants are found in the British Isles in Durham County, Somerset County, Suffolk County, Surrey County, and Hertfordshire, County, England. This same haplogroup is found in such locations as Hessen, Germany, Jihocesky, Czech Republic; Pomorskie, northern Poland; Prešov Region, Slovakia; Romania; Lazio, Italy; the Ukraine, Bulgaria, and Tetovo, Macedonia. The haplogroup E-FTB75291, which is the 2nd great grandchild of E-FGC76265 is located precisely at Great Amwell, Hertfordshire, County, England. There are many other places of the haplogroup E-FGC76265 that are found in both Western and Eastern Europe according to mapping of haplogroup E-FGC76265. The farthest east being Bashkortostan, Russia located between the Volga and the Ural Mountains in Eastern Europe.

The Humankind Phylogenetic Tree

A humankind Phylogenetic Tree is a diagram that depicts the lines of evolutionary descent of genes from a common ancestor. Haplogroup E-FGC76265, on the right above, represents a man who is estimated to have been born around 2,900 years ago, plus or minus 600 years. That corresponds to about 900 BCE with a 95% probability he was born between 1474 and 449 BCE.

On the Phylogenetic Tree Level E-FTB75291 haplogroup of N. Weber, Ed Haynor and Richard Warren, lists 38 levels (1-38). The haplogroup of E-FTB75291 is listed at the 38th Tree Level. Haplogroup E-FGC76265 is listed at the 34th Tree Level, so these tree levels are somewhat close in time, that is, many hundreds or a few thousands of years in time, as compared to the overall "E" haplogroup tree of humanity. Homo Erectus is listed at Tree Level 1, about 1.5 to 1.9 million years old; Heidelbergensis is listed at Tree Level 2, lived between 300,000 and 600,000 years ago; and Y-Adam is listed at Tree Level 3, the most recent common ancestor of the Y-chromosomes found in currently living human males, between 160,000 and 300,000 years ago. These haplogroups are found on the E-FTB75291 humankind Phylogenetic Tree at: <https://www.genetichomeland.com/welcome/dnapedigree.asp?RecordID=3000050>.

Richard Warren

If a person reads the Mayflower history about Richard Warren in the links provided below, you'll read that Richard's parents are not accounted for, since researchers have been unable to determine who they are. At [https://mayflowerdna.org/wiki/index.php/Warren_\(Y-DNA\)](https://mayflowerdna.org/wiki/index.php/Warren_(Y-DNA)), says, "The proven origin and ancestry of Richard Warren has not yet been discovered. The first known record for Richard is his marriage to Elizabeth Walker at Great Amwell, Hertfordshire, England on 14 April 1610. Richard was called 'of London.' He was also called 'Mr.' and it has been said he was one of the 'principal men who had borne a deep share in the difficulties and troubles of first settling the plantation,' (meaning Plymouth, MA in 1620)."

Because Richard Warren's parents can't be determined, a person, researcher or otherwise, could make the case, because of this finding, that Richard or a direct male ancestor of his, was born a Haynor, because the Haynor males in the Ed Haynor line E-FTB75291, share a common male ancestor with Richard, either at E-FTB75291 or E-FTB75387. Whether Richard or his parents/grandparents, etc., changed their name, was fathered out of wedlock, or was somehow, he or his father, grandfather, etc., was adopted/orphaned, is unknown. Perhaps, Richard Warren was born Richard Warren Haynor and somehow the surname of Haynor was lost to history?

This author contacted the Richard Warren Wiki at <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Warren-66> and let them know of this finding. This author believes they were likely as shocked and stunned of this finding as this author was. This author was able to join the Warren Project at FTDNA and had several email conversations with their project manager. Out of well over 100 members at the Warren Project, there were only 6 who had the male Haplogroup "E" designation. This author attempted to join the Mayflower Project at FTDNA, but they weren't interested in a person who shared a common ancestor with Richard Warren, only interested in descendants of Richard Warren.

On both ancestry.com and familytreedna.com, several listings of both Warren and Webster, Richard's surname Warren and his wife's maiden surname Webster appear as part of this author's autosomal DNA match lists, which would seem to show this author has some common ancestry with them. But surnames such as Warren and Webster would seem quite common, so whether any of these matches to this author are through Richard Warren and/or wife Elizabeth Webster is unknown.

It's been reported that Richard lived near or around London, England, was somewhat well-to-do or had prominence of some type. Richard Warren was not part of the church in Leiden, Holland, who were Pilgrims (Puritans),* see <https://www.voanews.com/a/6199723.html>, but reportedly joined the Pilgrims as a merchant adventurer from London on their way to America. At this same website it says, "They sailed to Southampton, England, and on September 6, with backing from a London merchant and a patent to settle in the Virginia Colony, they set sail on the Mayflower, headed for the mouth of the Hudson River, which at that time was part of the Virginia Colony." Could this London merchant have been Richard Warren? Also see the article, *How lone Mayflower traveller protected his family in Plymouth Colony* at, <https://www.mayflower400uk.org/education/who-were-the-pilgrims/2020/february/richard-warren/>, regarding Richard Warren's death and legacy.

Why Richard took such a risk to come alone on the Mayflower in 1620, leaving behind his wife and five daughters, is anyone's guess. His wife, Elizabeth, arrived in Plymouth on the *Anne* in 1623 with the couples' daughters Abigail, Anna, Elizabeth, Mary and Sarah. Two sons, Nathaniel and Joseph, were born to the Warrens in Plymouth, MA. Richard Warren died in 1628, when his sons were no more than infants, see <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/6797309/richard-warren>.

Other Richard Warren resources:

[https://familypedia.fandom.com/wiki/Richard_Warren_\(c1580-1628\)](https://familypedia.fandom.com/wiki/Richard_Warren_(c1580-1628))

[https://mayflowerdna.org/wiki/index.php/Warren_\(Y-DNA\)](https://mayflowerdna.org/wiki/index.php/Warren_(Y-DNA))

<http://mayflowerhistory.com/warren>

<https://blogs.davenportlibrary.com/sc/2020/06/04/mayflower-families-richard-warren/>

<https://themayflowersociety.org/passenger-profile/passenger-profiles/the-warren-family/>

<https://mayflower.americanancestors.org/richard-warren-biography>

<https://blogs.davenportlibrary.com/sc/2020/06/04/mayflower-families-richard-warren/>

<https://pilgrimhall.org/index.html>

https://pilgrimhall.org/bio_will_inventory_doc.htm

* At <https://www.newsweek.com/whats-difference-between-pilgrim-and-puritan-397974>, says that both the Pilgrims and Puritans followed the teaching of John Calvin, the main difference from one group from the other is that Pilgrims were Puritans who had abandoned local parishes and formed small congregations of their own because the Church of England was not holy enough to meet their standards. Pilgrims were labeled Separatists.

“Haynor,” as a Unique and Exclusive Surname in America

The Hayner Family Association at <https://haynerfamily.org/a-haner-hayner-family-in-america-the-book/part-i-beginnings/>, recognize about 22 different spellings for the surname “Haner,” which includes the surname “Haynor,” among many others. Most prevalent are Haner and Hayner, the latter adopted in 1813 or 1814 by some Haner men in the Center Brunswick, NY, area, according to the *Hayner Family Association*, probably to ensure a pronunciation that would rhyme with “day.” Many of these surname spellings are based on Johannes Häner’s arrival in New York in 1709-10.

Several Haynor family researchers suggest that the Haynor surname spelling in America came from an altered spelling of Haner or Hayner, even perhaps Henry Haynor’s ancestral line being descended from Johannes Häner. This author believes that in some cases an altered spelling is true, by finding evidence on the *Hayner Family Association* website of those various Haner/Hayner spellings including some spelled as Haynor, even within the same family unit, spelled as Haner, Hayner, or Haynor. Evidence was also found in various U.S. Censuses and immigration documents where there seems to be an interchange of different surname spellings such as Haner, Hayner, or Haynor, some of the same person or family members, within these same households or documents. Of course, census takers were the ones who wrote in names on censuses and census interpreters on government documents reported on those spellings, possible reasons for many misspellings. The literacy rate of many Americans during the early years of America would be in question too. Readers must realize that persons who were recorded in various censuses, other similar documents, even church records, were written by officials of these documents, not likely written by the person whose name was listed. So, it’s to be expected that many misspellings of surnames happened in early documents in America.

Several cases of Haynor-related surname misspellings come to mind:

- (1) Henry H. Haynor, this author’s 2nd great grandfather’s surname was misspelled extensively throughout his lifetime. For example, his surname is misspelled/misinterpreted as Hayner in both the 1830 and 1840 U.S. Censuses, before getting it right, starting in the 1850 U.S. Census. In the marriage record between Henry and Matilda Ward, his second wife, the author has found at: <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:FCRH-RHM>, it is shown that Henry Haynor’s surname was written as Haynes, age 48 years from the town of Easton, Ionia County, MI and Mrs. Matilda Ward, age 26 years also from the town of Easton, Ionia County, MI. They were joined together in holy matrimony, in the town of Easton, Ionia County, MI, on 24 November 1853, in the presence of William Ward and James R. Parker, both of Easton, Ionia County, MI – George Bignell, Minister. Misspellings or misinterpretations of spellings, yes, but there is no evidence that Henry H. Haynor ever changed his surname spelling from a Germanic Haner/Hayner spelling in America to Haynor.
- (2) A John Haner was found in the 1910 Census, Plains, Luzerne, PA, age 35, b. abt. 1875 in Austria (listed as Austria/Polish), emigrated to U.S. in 1892, with wife and family. 1890 Naturalization papers list him as Jan Heinar or Hejner, b. 15 Aug. 1871 in Austria and listed as John Haynor in the 1920 census. This John Haynor’s children, grandchildren, etc., in America, went on to spell their surname “Haynor.” A possible reason for settling on Haynor, is that in Pennsylvania, where this family first settled, was inhabited by many Irish families, many probably working in coal mines. The Haynor spelling is both an English and Irish spelling. To blend in with others with a surname spelling of Haynor, might have been the reason for the change in spelling, although this author can’t prove that. It would be interesting to know if male descendants of this Jan Heinar/Hejner share a common ancestor with this author.

- (3) In the case of this author's own father, William Roy Haynor, several older relatives believed that William Roy Haynor's middle name was Leroy, possibly named after his uncle Leroy J. Haynor. Nowhere has this author ever found his father's middle name spelled as "Leroy." Military draft cards from World War I & II; the 1900 U.S. Census; his social security record, his death certificate; and Michigan Births & Christening Record show William Haynor's middle name as Roy. Although incredibly in this same birth and christening record, it shows his surname misspelled as "Haner," at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:F4RK-9FH>.

The Haynor surname spelling is Anglican, that is, generating from the British Isles, found in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. The Anglican spelling possibly relating to the established Episcopal Church of England and churches of similar faith. From the Church of England sprang other religions from reformed religious efforts such as Methodism and Episcopalian that appeared in early America in the late 1700s. If the Haynor family had any consistent church membership in the early years of America, the Methodist Church appears to be the church of choice. In comparison, the churches of Johannes Häner's ancestral line, although not exclusive, were German oriented churches such as German Lutheran and/or German or Dutch Reformed Churches, as identified in the *Hayner Family History Book*.

This author can find no evidence, that the ancestral lineage of Henry H. Haynor in America came directly from Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, The Netherlands, Switzerland, or any other Germanic country directly to America. This author can find no evidence that the Haynor surname spelling from the Henry H. Haynor ancestral line in America was changed from some other spelling to Haynor. In addition, there is no evidence of any German-related use or customs passed on through Haynor family generations, including any listing in German-related churches; German family or other German-related records, although many of these German records are quite meticulous; or Haynor ancestors speaking the German language. In fact, the Ionia, MI settlement of where Henry H. Haynor settled in about 1838, coming from Saratoga, NY, was primarily an English, Irish and Scottish settlement, not German.

Although the author does agree that the BigY-700 test results show that haplogroups E-FTB75291 and E-FTC19215 through E-FTB75387, share a common ancestor, in Western Germany. There were many persons spelling their surname as Haynor in the British Isles, particularly in England, who likely migrated north from Western Europe to the British Isles, possibly BCE (before the Common Era [before Christ]), as YDNA mapping suggests. One of those Haynor's, William Haynor, likely from England, found himself in Salem, Massachusetts at least by the year 1660.

Haynor surnames such as births/christenings, marriages, and death records can be found in England starting in at least the late 1500s (ironically the earliest one found by this author was named Henry Haynor) and in America as early as 1660 with the William Haynor finding in Salem, MA. It appears "Haynor" surname spelling in the British Isles may have been derived from the apparent Gaelic-type spelling of Hainoure found in the Domesday Book published in 1086 at the order of William the Conqueror. The finding of "Hainoure" seems to suggest a linkage to an ancestral line at least by the year 1086 in England, then possibly named Heanor (at least by the year 1560), also Heanor being referenced during this time period as both Haynor and Heynor, found by this author. There is a town in the Amber Valley district of Derbyshire in the East Midlands of England named Heanor, derived from Hainoure, see <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heanor> and <https://www.parishmouse.co.uk/derbyshire/heanor-derbyshire-family-history-guide/>.

Evidence seems to suggest that Henry Haynor's ancestors somehow traveled from Northern Germania and/or Scandinavia (the Heiner Tribe at <https://haynerfamily.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Heiner-Tribe-October-2020.pdf>), to the British Isles before coming to North America. The surname Haynor, found in the British Isles, also spelled as Hainoure (Domesday Book of 1086), Heanor, Hennor and Heynor implies a history that leads at least back before the era of Roman rule in Great Britain, see <https://forebears.io/england/herefordshire> and <https://forebears.io/england/herefordshire#sid12385>.

Evidence does show that a William Haynor was found in America in the year 1660, 50 years before the arrival of Johannes Häner. This finding proves that at least one "Haynor" spelling male ancestral line was established independently of other Haners, regardless of their surname spelling, well before Johannes Häner came to America. At <https://haynerfamily.org/first-generation-hayner/>, research provided by this author, there were seven persons with a Haner-type surname who emigrated to America before Johannes Häner did in 1709-10, one being William Haynor. This William Haynor likely migrated from the British Isles, where other Haynor surnames were found during that time period.

William Haynor was located in Virginia, then Salem, MA in the year 1660, which was confirmed in five publications this author has found, listed as follows:

(1) In the *Genealogical Guide to the Early Settlers of America with a Brief History of Those of the First Generation*, Vol. 2, by Henry Whittemore, believed published in 1924 at: http://archive.org/stream/cu31924095655571/cu31924095655571_djvu.txt, where in the year 1660, William Haynor, a tailor was located in Virginia. Actually, it is quoted here as, “HAYNOR, William, Salem, 1660, a tailor from Virginia. Felt.” The “Felt” reference apparently is to the Rev. Joseph B. Felt, the distinguished historian and annalist of Salem, Massachusetts.

(2) The second publication shows this listing somewhat differently in *Americana*, Volume 15, at: <https://books.google.com/books?id=TGgKAQAAMAAJ&printsec=frontcover#v=onepage&q&f=false>, under the headline, *Ancestral Heads of New England Families*, where it says, “Haynor, William, tailor, came from Virginia to Salem, Mass., 1660.”

(3) William Haynor was found in *A genealogical dictionary of the first settlers of New England*, showing three generations of those who came before May, 1692, on the basis of Farmer's Register by Savage, James, 1784-1873; *Making of America Project*; Farmer, John, 1789-1838; Dexter, O. P. (Orrando Perry), 1854-1903, published in 1860 at https://archive.org/stream/genealogicaldic02savarich/genealogicaldic02savarich_djvu.txt, which lists on page 391, “HAYNOR, WILLIAM, Salem 1660, a tailor from Virg. Felt.” So, this author is interpreting this information on William Haynor to mean that a William Haynor likely emigrated to Virginia, probably from the British Isles, and was found later in Salem, Massachusetts in the year 1660 and his occupation at that time was that of a tailor.

(4) In the publication titled, *Annals of Salem*, by Joseph B. Felt, Vol. 2, 2nd edition published in 1849 at: https://archive.org/stream/annalsofsalem18452felt/annalsofsalem18452felt_djvu.txt, states on page 182, “Tailors. 1652. Two men are fined by an Essex County Court for excess in dress, and three others for wearing silver lace, because not having sufficient property to sustain such expense. 1658. Edward Harnet. 1659. John Smith. 1660. William Robinson, Robert Temple, **and William Haynor, the last from Virginia.**” Since this publication states the following on page 12, “Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1849, By Joseph B. Felt, In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Massachusetts,” the author believes the publication title, *Annals of Salem*, is about Salem, Massachusetts, not to be mistaken for Salem, Virginia.

(5) *Directory of the Ancestral Heads of New England Families, 1620-1700*, author Frank Holmes, New York, American historical Society, 1923. The author found this publication on ancestry.com, which says that a William was born in 1620 and was found later in Massachusetts in 1660. Unfortunately, when the author clicked on the link, it brought up some of the same information on this William Haynor that was found before as: HAYNOR, William, tailor, came from Virginia to Salem, Mass., 1660. Nowhere in this publication can the author find where this William Haynor was born in 1620. So, how ancestry.com came up with this information, is unknown to this author. In regard to this citation by ancestry.com, they referenced a site called the Godfrey Memorial Library in Middletown, CT, where ancestry.com states further information can be found on this William Haynor in the *Directory of Ancestral Heads of New England Families*, by Frank Holmes, NY 1923. (274p.): 113, Vol. 76, pg. 164, listed under the title *The American Genealogical-Biographic Index (AGBI)*. The author contacted the Godfrey Memorial Library and the information sent to this author revealed no additional information on this William Haynor that this author already had. The *Directory of Ancestral Heads of New England Families*, by Frank Holmes, NY 1923, is now available on the Internet.

The William Haynor found in Salem, MA, in all of the above sources, lists only him, with the same surname spelling throughout and no one else in the household. It is believed by this author this William Haynor, since listed alone with no family, is likely an indentured servant (see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indentured_servitude), about 14 years old, living in Salem, MA in 1660, with his trade listed as a “tailor.” According to <https://www.pbs.org/opb/historydetectives/feature/indentured-servants-in-the-us/>, one-half to two thirds of the immigrants who came to the American colonies arrived as indentured servants between the 1630s and the American Revolution. In the 1600s, most indentured servants were of English origin and migrated to the Chesapeake (present day Virginia and Maryland). Of the 120,000 emigrants to the Chesapeake during this era, roughly 90,000 arrived as bound laborers, according to <https://www.oxfordbibliographies.com/>. Another reason this author believes that this William Haynor is a young, indentured servant is because he was “fined for wearing silver lace, (listed in #4 above), because not having sufficient property to sustain such expense.” It would seem to this author that a young person would likely have made such a mistake in that time period, rather than an adult. It's known that Salem was a Puritan community, and its inhabitants lived in an extremely restrictive society. Although the Puritans left England to avoid religious persecution, they established a society in America founded upon religious intolerance.

William Haynor, found in Salem, MA, in the year 1660, is the only known person to spell his surname as “Haynor” to arrive in America before the birth of Henry H. Haynor, born near 1800, likely in NY state. And knowing that a common male ancestor of this author was in England who was born with a 95% confidence rate, between 666 and 1549 CE, represented by the male haplogroup of E-FTB75291, this author believes that William Haynor is most likely the genesis of the Henry H. Haynor family in America. Although this author can't prove this claim with any type of paper trail from Henry Haynor to William Haynor.

Background on Immigrants such as William Haynor

According to <https://encyclopediavirginia.org/entries/indentured-servants-in-colonial-virginia/>, English Parliament “in its 1642–1643 session, the assembly passed a law mandating that any servant arriving without an indenture and who was younger than twelve years old should serve for seven years, servants aged twelve to nineteen should serve for five years, and servants aged twenty and older should serve for four years. British legislation passed in the 1657–1658 session adjusted these ages: anyone under the age of fifteen should serve until he or she turned twenty-one, while anyone sixteen or older should serve for four years.” Although most indentured servants were with persons of age 15 to 25, “the mayors of London and Liverpool regularly gathered up urchins from the streets of their cities to be sent to America and sold into indentured servitude,” see <https://guides.loc.gov/indentured-servants>. At <https://encyclopediavirginia.org/entries/indentured-servants-in-colonial-virginia/> states, “young children were sometimes bound to service by parents who might not otherwise be able to afford their upbringing. While there was not necessarily a strong stigma attached to indentured servitude, the institution—first in England and then in Virginia—temporarily transformed free men and women into chattel, or property to be bought and sold.” At <https://naturalhistory.si.edu/education/teaching-resources/written-bone/unearthing-chesapeake/bondservants-bargain>, says, “More than a quarter of indentured servants did not survive. Many died of malaria, typhoid fever, and other illnesses soon after arriving. If they made it through this ‘seasoning time’ and completed their contract, they received ‘freedom dues.’ Four to seven years of grueling labor earned a new set of clothes and tools, three barrels of corn — and the right to acquire fifty acres of land.”

Between the years 1646, when this William was believed born in England throughout the 1650s, was a time of incredible turmoil and loss of life in the British Isles, known as the English Civil Wars. Between 1649, when England's King Charles I was executed, then when Oliver Cromwell forcibly dissolved Parliament on 20 April 1653, and was appointed Lord Protector of England, and when Charles II was restored to the throne in May 1660, was a very difficult time for British Isle citizens. At <https://www.britannica.com/event/English-Civil-Wars>, says, “While it is notoriously difficult to determine the number of casualties in any war, it has been estimated that the conflict in England and Wales claimed about 85,000 lives in combat, with a further 127,000 noncombat deaths (including some 40,000 civilians). The fighting in Scotland and Ireland, where the populations were roughly a fifth of that of England, was more brutal still. As many as 15,000 civilians perished in Scotland, and a further 137,000 Irish civilians may well have died as a result of the wars there. **In all nearly 200,000 people, or roughly 2.5 percent of the civilian population, lost their lives directly or indirectly as a result of the Wars of the Three Kingdoms during this decade, making the Civil Wars arguably the bloodiest conflict in the history of the British Isles.**”

This author believes, but unfortunately can't prove, that a William Haynor, found in England at ancestry.com, born about 1620, arranged for his son, also named William, baptized in 1646, and likely born that same year, to become an indentured servant and possibly another son Thomas too, who was baptized/born in 1649, to go to the American British Colonies to start a new life, since a child's prospects in England during that time period would be few and their lives would be in constant danger.

On GenealogyBlog at <http://www.genealogyblog.com/?p=39904>, gives an important, well worth reading in its entirety for researchers, of immigration history to New England titled, *New England Timeline, 1603-1718*. Below is selected verbiage from this website, as well as from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Virginia_Company, and https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_Colonial_America.

The founding of the first English colonies in North America happened in an area known simply as Virginia. Persons first immigrated to the east coast of North America in the early 1600s, was during an era of intense religious turmoil going on in England, as well during the English Civil Wars throughout the British Isles. Without that turmoil, there would have been less need for the Great Migration to New England. A timeline of events relating to New England emigration must include the historical events of England.

Since the New England area was known as “simply Virginia,” readers looking for their ancestors who they believe immigrated to Virginia this early, shouldn't limit their research to just this state, since in this time period, Virginia was not a state, and the greater New England area was all known simply as Virginia.

This author first believed, as stated in #1 above, that William Haynor, 1660, “a tailor from Virginia,” was first found in Virginia, since the Rev. Joseph B. Felt, the historian, was apparently the first to report this finding. Then William is somehow found later in Salem, Massachusetts as “a tailor from Virginia,” as Felt states and seems to be supported by the other findings listed in #'s 2-5, above.

After learning that this whole area in greater New England was known as Virginia, back in the 1600s and early 1700s, the author has his doubts now of what Felt meant by his statement, “a tailor from Virginia”. The author is of the belief that William Haynor of 1660, “a tailor from Virginia,” may not have been first found in Virginia, as meaning he was found in the State of Virginia, since there were no states then, since

nearly the whole New England area was simply known as Virginia; therefore, a William Haynor could have emigrated from England directly to Salem, Massachusetts with the Massachusetts area being known then as Virginia.

The statement by Felt, "HAYNOR, WILLIAM, a tailor from Virginia," and supported by other findings listed above, could also mean something completely different than reference to an area, Virginia as meaning New England. The Virginia Company as explained below, called the "Virginia Company of London" and the "Virginia Company of Plymouth," could mean that William Haynor, "a tailor from Virginia," was an immigrant sponsored by one of these companies known as the Virginia Company of either of London or of Plymouth. William, being from a Virginia Company, might have meant that William Haynor could have arrived with one of these Virginia Companies; therefore, "a tailor from Virginia."

The Virginia Company refers collectively to two joint stock companies chartered by King James I in 1606 with the purposes of establishing settlements on the east coast of North America. The two companies, called the "Virginia Company of London" (or the London Company [investors from London]) and the "Virginia Company of Plymouth" (or Plymouth Company [investors from Plymouth]) operated with identical charters but with differing territories. The Virginia London Company's purpose was colonizing the eastern coast of North America, between latitudes 34° (Massachusetts) and 41° (South Carolina). The Virginia Plymouth Company was permitted to establish settlement(s) between the 38th parallel (Virginia) and the 45th parallel (Maine), roughly between the upper reaches of the Chesapeake Bay between the modern states of Virginia and Delaware and the current U.S./Canada border. An area of overlapping territory was created within which the two companies were not permitted to establish colonies within one hundred miles of each other.

The Plymouth Company never fulfilled its charter, and its territory that later became New England was at that time also claimed by England. In 1607, the Plymouth Company established the Popham Colony along the Kennebec River in present-day Maine. However, it was abandoned after about one year, and the Plymouth Company became inactive. With the religious Pilgrims who arrived aboard the Mayflower, a successor company to the Plymouth Company eventually established a permanent settlement in Plymouth, Massachusetts in 1620 in what New England is now.

As corporations, these companies were empowered by the Crown (England) to govern themselves, and they ultimately granted the same privilege to their colony. In 1624, the Virginia Company failed; however, its grant of self-government to the colony was not revoked, and "either from apathy, indecision, or deliberate purpose," the Crown allowed the system to continue. The principle was thus established that a Royal colony should be self-governing, and this formed the genesis of democracy in America.

So, in summary, how a William Haynor, known as "a tailor from Virginia," as Felt describes, could mean exactly what it says, meaning the area (state); or it could mean that William came to the eastern shore of America, which readers know as New England, which in the 1600s, was known as Virginia representing a greater area on the east coast; or William was part of some sort of Virginia Company coming to America.

The William Haynor located in 1660 in America is believed to be shown below, found exactly as follows at findmypast.com:

| Name | Christening Date | Birth/Christening Place | Father | Mother |
|--------------|------------------|---|--------------|-----------------|
| Willm Haynor | 22 Nov. 1646 | Anglican, Wellington, Ellington, All Saints (Episcopal) Church, Shropshire, England | Willm Haynor | Gartrude Haynor |

The chart above needs some explanation. This Willm (William) Haynor was christened on 22 November 1646, which 1646 is believed to be William's birth year. His parents were Willm (William) Haynor and Gartrude (probably Gertrude) Haynor (maiden name unknown). The birth/christening place of "Anglican, Wellington, Ellington, All Saints (Episcopal) Church, Shropshire, England," needs a little further explanation too. The Denomination is clear being Anglican (the term used for the doctrine, religious beliefs, faith, system, practice and principles of the Church of England). But as this author has investigated, the Wellington, Ellington, Shropshire, England, is further complicating. The Wellington, Shropshire, England is very clear, since there is a Wellington, a town in Telford and Wrekin, Shropshire, England and there is an All Saints Church there. Shropshire is a landlocked historic county in the West Midlands region of England. It's bordered by Wales to the west and the English counties of Cheshire to the north, Staffordshire to the east, Worcestershire to the southeast, and Herefordshire to the south. But the addition of the location Ellington causes some confusion. There appears to be three distinct locations known as Ellington in England, listed as: Ellington, Cambridgeshire County; Ellington, Northumberland County; and Ellington High and Low, a civil parish in North Yorkshire County.

- Ellington is a village and civil parish in Cambridgeshire, England. Cambridgeshire is a county in the east of England, bordering Lincolnshire to the north, Norfolk to the north-east, Suffolk to the east, Essex and Hertfordshire to the south, and Bedfordshire and Northamptonshire to the west. There is an All Saints Church in Ellington, Cambridgeshire, England.
- Ellington, Northumberland County. There are four counties in the northeast region of England: County Durham; Tyne and Wear; Northumberland, and part of North Yorkshire. There doesn't appear that there is an All Saints Church in Ellington, Northumberland County, although there is one, 25 miles away in Ryal, Northumberland County.
- Ellington High and Low, a civil parish in North Yorkshire County. Most of the county is within the Yorkshire and the Humber region, but northern parts of the county are within the northeast England region. There doesn't appear to be an All Saints Church in Ellington, North Yorkshire, but there is one in Helmsley, North Yorkshire, 31 miles away.

So, it's possible that William Haynor of 1646 was actually christened in Ellington, Cambridgeshire, England, if this Ellington was somehow a parish affiliated with Shropshire, England, All Saints Church back in the 1600s. Interestingly, it's only about 50 miles from Great Amwell, Hertfordshire, England, where this author's haplogroup of E-FTB75291 was found, to Ellington, Cambridgeshire, England. Also, Ellington, Cambridgeshire, England, is just six miles from an **Easton**, a village in Cambridgeshire, England. Traditionally, the word "Easton" refers to English, Anglo-Saxon origins at <https://en-academic.com/dic.nsf/enwiki/1333652>. Also see https://geotarget.com/citiespercountry.php?qcountry_code=GB&qcity=Easton.

Henry H. Haynor traveled from New York State to settle in Ionia County, MI in about 1838 in an area later called **Easton Township**, which was organized in 1843. This author has no evidence that our Henry had any influence in the naming of Easton Township, Ionia County, MI, but since Ionia County was organized in 1837, it wouldn't surprise this author if he did since he would have been there at the right time. According to *Ionia County, Michigan Easton Township History* at http://genealogytrails.com/mich/ionia/history_eastontwp.html, "Among other early settlers in that part of the town (Easton) were the Halls, Jacksons, Holcombs, McPhersons, Marquettes, and **Haynors**." And note, the surname Haynor spelled correctly. Also see the *History of Ionia & Montcalm Counties, Michigan* at <https://archive.org/details/bad0939.0001.001.umich.edu>.

Ancestral Line as Posited by this Author

Although this author's theory of his ancestral line is just theory, and not proven, if William Haynor, who was in America at least by the year 1660, is in the ancestral line of our Henry Haynor, then the following Haynor ancestral lineage should be considered in America:

- William (Willm) Haynor, christened 22 November 1646 in England, found alone in Salem, MA, in 1660.
- (Unknown male) Haynor, likely b. b/t 1670 and 1680.
- (Unknown male) Haynor, likely b. b/t 1700 and 1710.
- (Unknown male) Haynor, likely b. b/t 1730 and 1740. This could be Henry Hainor/Haynor, listed in 59th Reg't [Prior's], New York Militia in the Revolutionary War era, and possibly our Henry's great grandfather. See below:

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------|---|---------|---------|--|
| Hainor Haynor | Henry Henry | Revolutionary War period, Prior's 59 th Reg't., New York Militia | Private | Private | It is unknown if this person, Henry Hainor is the same person as Henry Haynor, or if there were two separate men named Henry Hainor and Henry Haynor, since both names were found by this author, serving under Prior. |
|----------------------|-------------|---|---------|---------|--|

This author is aware that Amy (Haynor) Brown, granddaughter of Henry H. Haynor, telling several descendants of Henry Haynor that a Henry Haynor fought in the Revolutionary War. Since Amy was old at the time, these relatives who heard this story thought that Amy confused Henry with his father Abram, because Henry H. Haynor couldn't have fought in the Revolutionary War because he was not yet born. But perhaps she wasn't confused. Knowing there were Haner's of various spellings fighting in the Revolutionary War, one or two named Henry Hainor/Haynor, maybe a Henry Haynor, a great grandfather of our Henry, did fight in the Revolutionary War or was at least in the New York Militia during that time period. If one of these Henry's above was the grandfather of an Abram Haynor particularly since an Abram Haynor was found in the 1840 U.S. Census living in Schoharie County, NY, who was born near 1780, such events would seem in time for all of this to happen. And if true, a Revolutionary War and/or New York Militia Henry Hainor/Haynor could be the great grandfather of our Henry H. Haynor, in which case Amy (Haynor) Brown might have been referring to and was right all along.

- (Unknown male) Haynor, likely b. b/t 1755 and 1765. This could be Isaac Hainor found in the 1840 Greene County, NY Census, b. b/t 1760-70 and possibly could be Henry's son, Isaac's, great grandfather, since our Henry Haynor was known to use first name, naming patterns of his ancestry for his children. Since Tobias Clements Haynor was named for his great grandfather, Tobias Clements, on his mother's side, it's altogether possible that Isaac Benjamin Haynor was named for his great grandfather, Isaac Hainor, on his father's side.

- Abram Haynor, b. near 1780 in order to be our Henry's father. This could be Abram Haynor, found in the 1840 U.S. Census in Blenheim, Schoharie County, NY, b. b/t 1780-90) and likely the same Abraham Haynor, donating to the founding of a Methodist Church in Saratoga, NY in 1844.
- Henry H. Haynor, b. about 1800, most likely in NY state.

In this hypothetical William Haynor scenario above, there could be five to seven generations between our Henry and William Haynor, if the ancestral line of Henry H. Haynor is descended from William Haynor, found in Salem, MA in the year 1660.

Additional evidence from ancestry.com because of this author's autosomal (both male and female) DNA test, shows ethnicity estimate breakdowns that appear to confirm the findings of FTDNA. Some readers might think that because of autosomal DNA being both male and female findings, that would dilute the results. But this author doesn't agree with that thinking because in order for a descendancy to exist, there must have been both male and female ancestors who had children together, therefore living in the same place. The following analysis from ancestry.com is based on an average of percentages of both male and female DNA in the following countries/regions:

- England -- 67%
- Scotland -- 20%
- Ireland -- 7%
- Germanic Europe -- 4%
- Sweden and Denmark -- 2%

Ancestry.com's analysis does provide some crossover of regions because as ancestors made their way to the British Isles, they stayed in other European countries as they moved north. A collection of countries regarding this author's autosomal DNA includes the following countries, based on a general rank of percentages from high to low:

England; Scotland; Ireland, including Northern Ireland, Wales, and all the adjacent British Isle islands; France, particularly northern France, and Brittany, as well as eastern France, along the border with Germany; the Netherlands; Belgium; Luxembourg; northwestern Germany; Switzerland; Italy; western Czech Republic; Austria; Hungary; western Russia; Slovenia; Romania; Sweden, Denmark, Norway, and Iceland.

Readers must also consider that the above results could be skewed somewhat, depending upon the percentages of testers in these countries. Therefore, the lower the number of test-takers, the lower the percentages. But it's very clear to this author that England has the highest percentages rates by far of autosomal DNA, because Haynor ancestors, regardless of surname spent the greatest amount of time there. Henceforth, finding the "Henry H. Haynor" ancestry in England, through the results of the BigY-700 test is not unusual.

Family Brick Walls

Seemingly, every family has their ancestral brick walls, that researchers can't break through. This author has been aware of William Haynor in Salem, MA found in the year 1660 for many years, since discovering him and believe he is at this time, the only person who could be the genesis of our Henry H. Haynor family in America, primarily based on the spelling of his surname, William arrived in America before Henry H. Haynor was born, and now that YDNA confirms Haynor ancestral roots in England. Unfortunately, the author can't prove it through any sort of paper trail.

Because of the advancement of science regarding male YDNA analysis, in this case through testing at FTDNA, this gives those interested in ancestry and genealogy at least a way to know where their YDNA ancestors lived, before coming to America, in lieu of a paper trail. This author suspects there are those in the Haynor family who may be doubtful about science, and we do know that scientific results, therefore hypotheses and conclusions, can change over time, based on the best and latest available knowledge and evidence through scientific discovery. At <https://www.ancestry.com/c/dna-learning-hub/ancestrydna-test-accuracy>, ancestry.com states that "Accuracy is very high when it comes to reading each of the hundreds of thousands of positions (or markers) in your DNA. With current technology, AncestryDNA has, on average, an accuracy rate of **over 99%** for each marker tested." This author can't find a similar statement by FTDNA, who produces the BigY-700 test, but believes their scientific findings are as high. In an independent review of FTDNA at <https://knowyourdna.com/family-tree-dna-review/>, says that "FamilyTreeDNA offers a thorough and reliable service and have accurate test results."

Without question, a standalone Haynor male, known as William Haynor, was in Salem, Massachusetts as early as the year 1660, as proven by evidence this author has brought forward. Whether he is a direct ancestor of this author's 2nd great grandfather, Henry H. Haynor has not been proven. But because it's now known and proven that the male haplogroup of this author, a direct male descendant of Henry H. Haynor, is E-FTB75291, located at Great Amwell, Hertfordshire, England, this author's ancestral line comes directly from England before earlier known to be in Europe as proven with this author sharing an unknown ancestor with Johannes Häner, the German Palatine immigrant who came to America in 1709-10. **At this period of time, this William Haynor is the only known male with a surname spelled as "Haynor," who likely emigrated from England, who could possibly be of the ancestral line of the Henry Haynor family in America.**

It's possible that Henry H. Haynor, was unaware of much of his ancestry. Henry was in his mid/late-30s, before moving from Saratoga, County, NY to Ionia County, MI, in about 1838. He knew who his father was (Abram) and likely knew at least who his grandfather was. Incredibly though, there is no record of the name of Henry's mother by Henry or revealed by anyone else. In an undated letter by Mary Elizabeth (Conner) Haynor, the wife of Albert Clements Haynor (Henry's grandchild), she said "Henry was one of several sons of Abram Haynor." This author believes most would define "several" as meaning more than two but not many more, as in less than many. In support of more brick walls, this author has never been able to identify any first names of Henry's brothers and don't believe anyone else has either. There are some clues of some male Haynor's living in midwestern states near the time of Henry living in Michigan, who were near Henry's age, but other than listing New York state as where many of these Haynor men were born, like Henry, nothing much else is known of them.

It appears that Henry's children didn't know much about their ancestry either, since there appears to be no records passed from them to their descendants. Some proof of this resides in Henry's obituary published in the *Ionia Standard*, 15 August 1890, which says in part, **"The deceased was thought to have passed the 90th milestone in the [unreadable] of life, but his exact age cannot be [unreadable] certain family records being lost."** How and under what circumstances any records were lost, is unknown, but the very most of children know the ages of their parents when they die. In this case, Henry's children apparently didn't know or didn't reveal their father's age, except for one, who must have reported that Henry was 90 years, six months and three days old when he died on 7 August 1890, according to State of Michigan Death Records. Since Henry's son Isaac was responsible for his father's funeral, he likely was the one who reported his father's age. Evidence of this also appears in the Henry Haynor obituary, in the same *Ionia Standard* publication as follows, "Isaac D. (B.) drove to Orleans on Thursday night and brought to his home the remains of his father, from whence the funeral was largely attended on Saturday." Complicating the age of Henry and his birth date are various census reports that say he could have been born between 1790-1800, in 1800, which the State of Michigan reports, 1802, 1805, and 1806. His headstone says 1793, which may have been crafted by his grandchildren.

So, why the brick walls? There could be many reasons or combination of reasons for not being able to find persons with the surname "Haynor," before the first census reports. Many Haynor surnames listed in early census reports were from New York State and New York didn't require government records of persons until after 1847. Certainly, the literacy of persons regarding their ability to read and write could affect Haynor historical recordkeeping. Whether Haynor's reliably attended church to be in church records could be another reason no paper trail exists.

Ancestral "brick walls" exist in every family, where no paper trail exists and/or no church or governmental records are found for proof. Getting through this Haynor brick wall regarding Henry's ancestry has stumped every Haynor researcher this author knows of, including himself. **It's very possible that no records exist of Henry's ancestors and therefore will never be found. If this is true and no records exist of the Haynor family before Henry, the only place a researcher can turn to is science, that is the science of DNA testing.**

Concluding Thoughts

It's been this author's experience that persons born Haynor, tend to keep to themselves, stay out of any social limelight, although are freethinkers and speak their minds, although, may not have been interested in their own ancestry. As a young person, this author used to go to Haynor family reunions, as insisted upon by his mother and father, although this author enjoyed going. After certain persons died, who hosted these events, no one took up continuing them, therefore not much ancestry was shared with others. These and other reasons could be a major reason why no ancestry was recorded or shared with younger descendants of Henry Haynor.

It appears that persons with the surname Haynor this author has identified in the British Isles before the year 1800 appear mostly as commoners. Commoners typically are farmers, craftpersons, and merchants. There is no evidence that the Haynor surname in the British

Isles had any nobility, religious or upper-class status. If they did, it would be much easier for ancestral researchers, since at least some British records would have been available, except for British birth, marriage and death records from about 1600 through 1800 to go on, where this author found these British and some Irish Haynor vital records. Many of these Haynor's found in Great Britain regarding their religion were listed as non-conformists. It's not surprising to this author that In English church history, the nonconformists, also known as a free church person, were Protestant Christians who did not "conform" to the governance and usages of the established church, the Church of England (Anglican Church). Non-conformist tendencies might be in Haynor blood, therefore, a major reason why very little of Haynor ancestry exists.

This Haynor to America posting will be updated as needed, based on any new evidence, errors by the author, further Haner of all spellings-related male BigY-700 test results, as well as any additional genetic scientific discoveries.

Other science-based resources the author has used in addition to FTDNA are:

<https://www.genetichomeland.com/>

<http://scaledinnovation.com/>

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