

The area between the Rappahannock and Potomac Rivers is a beautiful part of Virginia. It is called the Northern Neck, and the peninsula has a presence all its own. Because the two broad rivers that bounded it were barriers to the mainland in either direction, it retained the customs of England long after the rest of Virginia became "Americanized". The winters seem milder on "the Neck" as the rivers tend to lessen the violence of the storms. The summers are tempered by almost constant breezes from the two rivers, and the many streams and smaller rivers that lace the peninsula.

Northumberland County was formed in 1645, from the district of Chickacoan, the early seventeenth-century name for the region between the Potomac and Rappahannock.<sup>1</sup> It extended all the way "up the neck" at that time. The center of the settlement was Chickacoan on the Coan River.

Travel to the Northern Neck was by way of the Chesapeake Bay and the rivers, and John Haynie would have arrived in the county that way. He chose a most desirable location in which to settle. John Haynie patented 850 acres of land in Northumberland County, as early as January 30, 1650. This was referred to in a patent made by him on July 29, 1652, on the east side of Dividing Creek in Northumberland County for 500 acres. This may have been a repatent of the land he acquired in 1650.<sup>2</sup>

John was certainly established in the county by 1652, for he had been identified in the records as the attorney in three different court cases (September 20, 1652).<sup>3</sup> In August 1655, John Haynie, aged 31 years or thereabouts made a sworn deposition in the court of Northumberland County.<sup>a 4</sup>

The names of John Haynie's parents are not known, but it is interesting to note that a John Haney, age twenty-seven, came to the colony in the "Margaret and John" in 1621. He was listed in the muster of the inhabitants of Elizabeth City. In February 1623, John Haney and wife Haney were living at Buck Roe.<sup>5</sup> John Haney patented land adjacent to William Hampton at Buck Roe, Elizabeth City in 1632.<sup>6</sup>

John Haynie of Northumberland County must have been born about 1624, and if he was the son of John Haney of Buck Roe he was probably born in Virginia. He married shortly after 1650, for he and his wife, Jane Morris, had three children by 1660. Jane Morris was the daughter of Nicholas Morris and his wife Martha.<sup>b 7</sup> Nicholas made his will on November 20, 1660 and named three Haynie grandchildren.<sup>8</sup>

Nicholas Morris owned land on the Great Wicomico River before 1651.<sup>9</sup> His near neighbor and associate was John Mottrom, an English Protestant who had frequent visitors among those who had been banished from the colony of Maryland.<sup>c 10</sup> It is not certain where Jane was born. Nicholas and his wife Martha were living in the Virginia colony by 1641,<sup>d</sup> and first lived on land leased from John Upton.<sup>11</sup> By April 1652, Nicholas was well-established in Northumberland County and was appointed a justice along with John Haynie.<sup>12</sup>

Nicholas died before January 20, 1664, when his will was presented in court in Northumberland County.<sup>13</sup> He left his son, Anthony Morris, the plantation on which he lived, containing 550 acres and his wife, the land called "ye Island, being 506 acres". He also bequeathed to his daughter, Jane Haynie, one cow and to each of his three grandchildren, Martha, Elizabeth and RICHARD Haynie, one yearling heifer. Martha Morris later married Thomas Lane, a wealthy land owner of Northumberland County. She signed her Morris inheritance over to her son, Anthony, on July 15, 1665.<sup>c 14</sup>

John and Jane Haynie were living in Wicomico Parish in 1655, when he was a vestryman for the Wicomico congregation.<sup>15</sup> The parish had been set up about 1648.<sup>16</sup> It appears that the land that John

<sup>a.</sup> His deposition concerned the character of Alice Atkinson and he swore that all he ever heard of her was that she was a whore "and further he sayety not." William Grinstead swore that he had the opportunity to lay his land on her thigh, her smock being between. The account of the rape of Alice Atkinson, as given by her, is recorded in the court record.

<sup>b.</sup> Through a careful search of the records and a combination of information it appears that Martha was related to Elizabeth Newman (Robert) and her sisters, Jane Presley, the wife of William Presley, and Hannah Newman. Elizabeth Newman gave Martha and Elizabeth Haynie, the grandchildren of Martha Morris, a cow each.

<sup>c.</sup> It is not known what John Mottrom's relationship was with the Morris family, but it must have been more than that of business associate, for he gave Nicholas a mare "soley for the use of Jane Haynie, daughter of said Morris now wife of John Haynie of Parish of Wicomico".

<sup>d.</sup> Nicholas and Martha were born about 1605 and 1609, respectively. Nicholas gave a deposition in November 1653, in which he stated he was about 48 years old. In September 1655, in another deposition, Martha stated that she was about 46. Their son, Anthony stated in a deposition in October 1669, that he was 24 years old, thus having been born about 1645.

<sup>e.</sup> Anthony Morris married, first, the daughter of Robert and Hannah Kinge, by whom he had a daughter, Jane. She was reared by John and Jane Haynie. Anthony married, a second time, Dorothy Sanford, by whom he had no children.

had patented was all in the Dividing Creek and Great Wicomico River area, and amounted to about 3000 acres of land. It is, as usual, difficult to be sure which land was a new patent and which was a repatent of the same land.<sup>17</sup>

While it is difficult to comprehend today, the early settlers in Northumberland County probably began their sojourn in the new land in temporary shelters made of saplings, boughs and bark, much like the Indian shelters.<sup>18</sup> They quickly progressed to small huts, built of square, hewn logs; they did not build log cabins, as were later built in other parts of the colony.

When John was able to build a permanent house it may have been a framed building of one story and a half. It may also have had brick underpinings and brick chimneys at either end. The chimneys were quite small, but with fireplaces that measured seven feet across. The house may have measured forty by twenty feet. There were no sashed windows, but perhaps a casement with oiled paper and solid wood shutters, until John could import glass windows from England.<sup>19</sup>

The day-to-day activities of plantation life kept Jane busy, there were the spinning and weaving, the making of soap and candles. In the Northern Neck, bayberry or wax myrtle grew abundantly and the berries were used to scent the soap, that was usually a hard, green soap. The berries were also used, along with tallow, to make bayberry candles that imparted a spicy fragrant aroma.

While breakfast for the children was a simple porridge, Jane was constantly supervising the planning and preparation of the large dinners. Water fowl, seafood and wildlife were plentiful in the rivers and streams and forests, and the Haynies, as well as the other settlers, ate bountifully and well.

The family did not have the variety of clothes expected today, but the families were large and the clothing voluminous. Doing the laundry was a major chore and laundry was allowed to accumulate with great monthly washings. Soap for laundry was made from refuse grease and wood ashes.

One time-consuming task was the plucking of down from the tame geese for feather beds. Goose feathers were highly prized for beds and pillows, which were considered heirlooms to be handed down to the next generation. The feathers were stripped from the live geese three or four times a year. The quills, which were used for pens, were never pulled but once. The feather beds were placed upon bedsteads, and the "furniture" included heavy curtains of linsey-woolsey (a fabric they wove of flax and wool) in the winter, and in summer the hangings were "muskitow" netting. They used blankets and "ruggs" as covering, and sheets sparingly.

Jane Haynie saw to it that the big brass warming pan was hung by the fireplace all winter. It was at the ready each night to be filled with hot coals and thrust within the beds to dispel the cold. It was moved rapidly, back and forth, so that the bed was warmed, but the linen did not scorch.

The peach orchard of John Haynie was his pride. He was able to make brandy from his peach crop for his own gracious entertaining, and he was also able to ship some to England. Its safe arrival was predicated upon a reliable and sober ship's captain.<sup>20</sup>

By 1660, John and Jane had a growing family. Martha, named for her grandmother Morris, Elizabeth and little RICHARD, had already been born. There were also, John, Jr. and Anthony, named for his Uncle Morris and then, Anne.<sup>f 21</sup> Later, Jane Morris, the daughter of Anthony Morris came to live with them.<sup>g 22</sup>

It was a busy household, with a baby, always in a high-sided, wooden crib (to keep out the draughts), placed near the fireplace. In the winter, the other children played nearby, with a wooden top to spin or a stiff puppet-like doll with a wooden face and painted hair. These came from England and were treated lovingly. Someone also took time to make them dolls like the Indians made of raw hide and feathers. Before long, the children learned to make their very own dolls of corn shucks, rags, a corn cob and a nut for a head.

The children had their lessons; though simple, they learned their ABC's and progressed from primers to the Psalms, then to reading the Testament. Whether the boys went to England to be educated is not known.

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<sup>f</sup> While it has been stated that William and Henry were also sons of John and Jane Haynie, no proof was offered, nor has any been found in the records. John Haynie, Jr., the son of Richard, had a son William, and he may have been confused with his grandfather.

<sup>g</sup> Anthony Morris died before 1683, for John Haynie petitioned the court for settlement of the estate of Anthony Morris on behalf of Anthony's orphan, Jane Morris, in November of that year.

When they were taught at home either Jane or an indentured servant assumed the task. Jane was glad to have an opportunity to sit quietly, though it required all of her patience when they stumbled with their reading.

Elizabeth and Martha were taught to knit as soon as they could hold the needles. There were millions of socks and mittens to keep growing feet and hands warm. They learned to knit before they were four or five years old, and were knitting mittens by that time. They also were taught to make quilt pieces and learned early the duties of a housewife. Out of doors, the boys hunted and fished. As little boys, they allowed their sisters to join their games. They practiced with homemade bows and arrows, played tag, prisoners base, ball and scotch-hoppers.<sup>23</sup>

Martha and Elizabeth's hair was cut in bangs with long, flowing locks that encircled their shoulders when let down. During the day their back hair was stuffed out of sight in a close-fitting, white cap. They wore white aprons with a bib, over blue holland cloth, every-day dresses.

John Haynie was kept busy with his plantation and the affairs of the colony. Not only did he serve as a justice, but at various times in other capacities. He earned his title of Captain, by which he was subsequently always known, as a military officer and commander in the Susquehanna War (1677).<sup>24</sup> He was also appointed the King's attorney and surveyor.<sup>25</sup> John Haynie had served as a burgess from Northumberland County in 1657,<sup>26</sup> and the governor and his Council were acquainted with John Haynie's capabilities.

As another indication of John's position, he was appointed by the court to be the clerk of the market for the Great Wicomico and Little Wicomico Rivers. The former flowed into the Chesapeake Bay at the tip of the Northern Neck and the latter, into the Potomac River. They were both navigable and were tobacco ports for the Neck. Rolling roads allowed the planters who lived inland to transport their tobacco to the warehouses and docks along the rivers for shipment overseas. Most of the early settlers, however, built their homes along the streams and rivers and traveled almost entirely by boat. The planters, who did not have docks that could accommodate the large vessels, transported their tobacco to the warehouses for shipment.

For many years there were few other roads except those built to accommodate the tobacco hogsheads. The Indians traveled through the woods on narrow footpaths not much over twenty inches wide. They had originally been made by animals and ran along high ground where there was little undergrowth and few streams to cross. When it was necessary for the settlers to penetrate the interior they used these Indian and animal paths. When forced to cut new paths, they blazed the trees so that the blazes stood out clear and white in the forest.<sup>27</sup> It was thus, that new paths were worn down by repeated foot and hoof.

The parish churches, the courthouse, ordinaries and ferries became the destinations of the paths and were the focal points for the interplantation lanes. In 1658, the General Assembly appointed surveyors whose responsibility it was to see that general ways were cleared. The roads were to be forty feet wide and the surveyors were to see that the land owners kept them up. It was difficult to enforce the law in the Northern Neck for the planters had little interest in the highways on land.

John Haynie was granted liberty to set up an ordinary near the new courthouse, in June 1681. He was also appointed a justice again that year and served, at least, until 1686.<sup>28</sup> He remained busy with a number of estates in which he assisted in settling.

John was guardian to his wife's niece, Jane Morris, and petitioned the court for the settlement of her share of her grandfather's estate. He was the guardian to his grandson, the orphan of Thomas Harding. Both of these children lived with John and Jane.<sup>29</sup>

As was the custom in the Northern Neck, the Haynies led an active social life. John was reimbursed by the county, in the amount of 600 pounds of tobacco, for entertaining the justices.<sup>30</sup> He may have been involved in a plan for a banqueting house much like that at Pickatown, in which Henry Corbin, Thomas Gerrard and John Lee were involved. Each neighbor would take turns preparing the banquet and entertainment, "yearly, according to his due to make an Honorable treatment fit too entertain". The wives, misters and friends were to be included in a yearly occasion. It was held in the spring and was an event eagerly anticipated after the winter months.<sup>31</sup>

Hardly of the same class, the annual wolf hunt also attracted much attention. As has been discussed, the wolves were a continuing and expensive problem in the colony. In the Neck, the settlers were plagued with packs of wolves hunting at night, and their livestock falling helpless victims to the wolves voracious appetites. While bounties were paid for individual wolves killed, the settlers finally resorted to annual wolf hunts. The wolves were hunted on horseback, with dogs, much as in fox hunting.<sup>32</sup> Wolf Trap Light in the Chesapeake

Bay is said to have been so named because there was a well-known place for catching the last of the wolves on the shore near there.

John and Jane's children were grown and some were married. John had lived a respected and productive life. He made his will and gave careful thought to his bequests to his children and the welfare of his family. That he made a will is evidenced by the entry made in the Northumberland County court orders, for July 22, 1697.<sup>33</sup>

The last will of John Haynie, Sen. was proved by the oaths of Richard Robinson and John Haynie, Jr. The will was recorded on the above date. The will has not survived in the county court records. It is an assumption that Jane Haynie was living at the time John died. It is not known when Jane died. The final resting place of John and Jane Haynie is not known. It is not certain just where their home plantation was located at that time, but they would probably have been buried on their own plantation.

Issue:  
Martha Haynie

Martha Haynie was the oldest daughter of John and Jane Haynie and was born before 1660.<sup>34</sup> She was probably their first-born child. It is not known whom Martha married, but she took with her the gift of at least three cows. Her Grandfather Morris had given her a heifer, Elizabeth Newman had given her a cow, and her father had given her one, when she was a young girl.<sup>35</sup> The three cows were each worth about the same as 100 acres of land.

Elizabeth Haynie

Elizabeth Haynie was the daughter of John and Jane Haynie and was born before 1660.<sup>36</sup> Elizabeth married Peter Presley, the son of William Presley.<sup>37</sup> The records of the county have not been searched in detail for the children of John Haynie. It is probable that much additional information can be gathered. Elizabeth was the recipient of three cows, as was her sister, Martha.

RICHARD HAYNIE See biographical sketch.

John Haynie, Jr.

John Haynie, Jr. was the son of John and Jane Haynie.<sup>38</sup> It was he, who presented his father's will to be recorded in court. John married Mary Sadler, the daughter of Thomas Sadler, in 1704 and she died by December 1706. They had two children, Thomas and Thomasine.<sup>39</sup> John married Hannah Neale Shapleigh, a young widow, before October 1715. She was the administrator of the estate of her husband, Thomas Shapleigh.<sup>40</sup> John continued to live in Northumberland County.

Anthony Haynie

Anthony Haynie was the son of John and Jane Haynie, and must have been named for his uncle, Anthony Morris. Anthony is known to have been the son of John because he mentioned his brother, John, in his will.<sup>41</sup> Anthony married Sarah Harris, the daughter of John Harris,<sup>42</sup> and lived in Northumberland County. He died there before January 31, 1709. His will was recorded and then re-recorded on June 10, 1710.<sup>43</sup>

Anne Haynie

Anne Haynie was the daughter of John and Jane Haynie.<sup>44</sup> There is little known of her life except that she married Thomas Harding. They had a son, Thomas and both Anne and her husband had died before September 1691.<sup>45</sup> John Haynie was forced to sue for the guardianship of the little boy, who had lived with him for all of his childhood. Thomas Harding, Jr. was born in 1688. After her husband, Thomas died, Anne married again, Luke Rowland, and she died shortly after.

MORRIS Family



GEN.12	<u>NICHOLAS MORRIS</u>	m.	<u>MARTHA</u>
	Issue: Anthony	m.	(1) Kinge
	JANE	m.	(2) Dorothy Sanford
		m.	CAPT. JOHN HAY

Gen.10

RICHARD HAYNIE

Richard Haynie was the eldest son of John and Jane Morris Haynie.<sup>46</sup> He was probably their third child and was born in Northumberland County. He must have been born about 1658, as he was named in his Grandfather Morris' will (1660) and listed as a tithable in Northumberland County in 1679.<sup>47</sup> While Richard grew up on the frontier, the Northern Neck was a kindly place to live, the Indians were friendly and he had the rivers and forests to roam. His father was an important member of the church and the court, and Richard was accustomed to the best that life had to offer.

As an adult, Richard lived in St. Stephen's Parish in Northumberland County.<sup>48 b</sup> He described his land as being on "the right hand side of the road as you go down from the courthouse", and the plantation on which he lived, "as far as the first branch of the Tar Trough". He owned additional land, but it is not known what his total land holdings were.<sup>49</sup> The grave of his first wife is not far off the main street of Heathsville, today, so this must have been a part of Richard's land.<sup>50 i</sup>

Richard played an active part in the affairs of the colony as did his father. He was elected a burgess from Northumberland County to the Assembly, for the years 1695-1698, and again, from 1703 until 1705.<sup>51</sup> He served as the high sheriff of Northumberland County and his son, Richard served, at the same time, as under-sheriff (1706).<sup>52</sup> Added to these more prestigious pursuits, Richard was made overseer of the highway for the years 1695 through 1705.<sup>53</sup> It was no less a difficult assignment in his time than it had been in his father's. Richard served in the Northumberland County militia and attained the rank of captain. He was always addressed by his title.<sup>54</sup>

Elizabeth Bridger and Richard Haynie were married on October 10, 1681 in Northumberland County.<sup>55</sup> She was the daughter of Richard and Jane Bridger. There have been a number of lists of the children of Elizabeth and Richard Haynie, and of the children of his subsequent marriage to Elinor. Not all of them are accurate.

The births of several of Richard's children were recorded in the church records entry in the Northumberland County court records.<sup>56</sup> An inspection of the original indicates that they have been misread. Four children who have been attributed to Richard were actually children of John, his son. Since the gravestone inscription of Elizabeth states that she had eight children by Richard, this provides a starting point.<sup>57</sup>

Richard's second wife was Elinor, and they had children also. The children of Elinor can be identified by date and by circumstances. The children of Elinor would not have been those listed in the Virginia Vital Records, however.<sup>58</sup>

Richard and Elizabeth are believed to have been the parents of: John, Bridger, Richard (II), Maximillan and Elizabeth Haynie. They also had three other children, two of whom may have been Catherine and another daughter, who married a Pickeron or Thorp. One evidently died as a young child, before the time of Richard's will. The other children, named in his will, were apparently those of Elinor, since she also named them in her will.

John was apparently the oldest son of Richard and Elizabeth and must have been born in 1682, since he had a daughter, Mary born in 1702. Richard II was of age before 1706, when he served as under-sheriff, and may have been the second son. Bridger was one of their eldest sons, as inferred from his father's will.

<sup>b</sup> St. Stephen's Parish was formed about 1698 and incorporated what had been first Chickacoan Parish (1644), then later, Fairfield Parish (1664). It adjoined Wicomico Parish and had been extended "up the neck".

<sup>i</sup> It was discovered in 1913 and described as being at the edge of town. It is now in the center of town. It was said that the grave is behind "the oil company". It is, in fact, behind the bank, off Route 634, which is just about across from the courthouse.

The dates of birth of Maximillan, October 31, 1686 and Elizabeth, December 6, 1688, were recorded in the church records that have survived. <sup>59</sup>

Bridger named his brothers, Maximillan and John, as heirs to his estate, if his sons had no heirs. <sup>60</sup> It seems that Catherine would have been the daughter of Elizabeth, since she must have been of age when her father went to court, in her behalf, in 1711. <sup>61</sup> The other child must have been the parent of a grandchild mentioned in Elinor's will. <sup>62</sup>

Elizabeth was taken sick in March of 1697, and Richard wrote the Assembly that he was unable to attend. His letter:

"Right Worshipf and Worthy Gent-

This, with all due respect, comes to give you an acct of my absents from the Assembly, occationed by my Wife's sickness, who is far more likely to Dye then recover, (and I cannot in Conscience leave her;) if please God, I see any probable amendment in her sickness, shall not faile imediately to give my Due attendance, till wch time, I hope this may be a reasonable excuse to Gent.

Yre Most Humble Servt

Richard Haynie"

It was recorded at the April 26th session of the Assembly. <sup>63</sup> Elizabeth had already died before that date.

Elizabeth Bridger Haynie died on April 2, 1697, and miraculously her gravestone has survived. The inscription reads:

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF  
ELIZABETH HAYNIE DAUGHTER  
OF RICHARD AND JANE BRIDGER  
WAS BORN ON JULY 16TH 1665  
MARRIED TO RICHARD HAYNIE  
OCTOBER 10TH 1681 BY WHOM SHE  
HAD 8 CHILDREN & DIED HIS  
WIFE APRIL 2 1697

Of the children of the marriage of Richard and Elizabeth, the following is known from subsequent records (they have not been studied in detail, there is certainly much more information to be found). Extensive research has been conducted by some of the residents of Northumberland County.

John married and had at least four children: Mary, born November 3, 1702; William, born November 5, 1704; Winifred, born April 7, 1706 and Sarah, born May 11, 1718. <sup>64</sup> John died in 1723 and his estate was administered by his eldest son, William. <sup>65</sup>

Richard Haynie II received the plantation on which his father lived, all of the land on the right hand of the road from the courthouse, with all of the land belonging to it as far as the first branch of the Tar Trough.

Bridger married Mary and his will was recorded in Northumberland County on October 18, 1740. <sup>66</sup> He named his son, Bridger and stated that he had three other sons, but did not name them in his will.

Maximillan married Mary and had children; at least, Uriah and Elizabeth, whom he named in his will. His will was proved on June 18, 1729. <sup>67</sup>

Elizabeth married a Smith before 1724, when her father made his will. She later married a Elleston. When her will was recorded on September 13, 1742, she named her brother, Richard, as the executor of her estate. <sup>68</sup>

Catherine married Thomas Bearcroft, Jr., as she was identified in the will of Elinor Haynie, and later when her husband's estate was administered in 1747. <sup>69</sup>

There was apparently another daughter who married either a Thorp or Pickeron, and a child who died young.

It is not known when Richard and Elinor were married, nor is her maiden name known. There is conjecture that her maiden name was Ormsby. Richard claimed Elinor Ormsby as a headright when he

patented land and later, he and his wife, Elinor named a son Ormsby Haynie. <sup>70</sup> j It is certain that they had a busy household, as they had children together and some of Richard's children from his first marriage would have still been at home.

Whether the busy household had anything to do with it or not, Richard did not manage to find the time to attend church, as required by law. He was brought into court on at least two occasions for non-attendance at church services. This was an omission that was not condoned, and fines were imposed on the offenders. <sup>71</sup>

Richard and Elinor Haynie had children: ANTHONY, Elinor, Charles, Ormsby and Samuel Haynie, and it is believed that Winifred and Ann Haynie were also their children. The births of two of their children were recorded in the church records that have survived. <sup>72</sup> Elinor was born on September 2, 1708 and Charles was born on January 23, 1710. They were identified only as children of Richard; the dates of their births would indicate that they were the children of Elinor.

ANTHONY HAYNIE was the first child named in Elinor's will and from this, he must have been her son, and probably the eldest. Ormsby, believed to have been given his mother's maiden name, died before his mother. He married Sarah, and his estate was administered in Northumberland County on February 13, 1743 by his wife. <sup>73</sup> Samuel was named the executor of her estate in her will, so it follows that he must have been her son, also.

Winifred and Ann were still unmarried and may have been quite young at the time of their father's death, and thus would have been the children of Elinor. There was a daughter Elinor, named in Richard's will, but not in Elinor's. It would seem that she may have been the daughter who married either a Thorp or a Pickeron, as Elinor mentioned a grandson, Spencer Pickeron and a granddaughter, Nellie Thorp. The problem of identifying the mother of Richard's children is compounded by the fact that neither Richard nor Elinor seem to have made any distinction when they named them in their wills.

Richard made his will on October 31, 1724 and it was recorded in Northumberland County the following March 18, 1724. <sup>74</sup> The body of his will is as follows:

"to son Bridger Haynie, all my land on the right hand of the road as you go down from the courthouse, to him and the lawfull heirs begotten of his body. Son Richard Haynie, plantation whereon I now live with all the land belonging to it as far as the first branch of "Tar Trough" to him and the heirs lawfully begotten of his body, and if none to fall to Macksmilion Haynie and Ormsby Haynie the lawfull heirs of their bodies."

"Sons Ormsby Haynie and Charles Haynie, all the land from the aforementioned branch to the extent of my land, to them and the lawfully begotten heirs of their bodies."

"Son Samuel Haynie, piece of land joining to Richard Oldhams of about 80 acres, to him and his heirs."

"Rest of land in same dividend to be equally divided between my four daughters, Katherine Haynie, Elinor Haynie, Winifred Haynie and Anne Haynie, to them and their heirs forever."

"Two daughters Winifred and Anne Haynie, my two Negroes George and Beck, after my wife's decease. Daughter, Elizabeth Smith, a gold ring of twenty shillings price."

"Elinor Haynie, wife, with the assistance of Major George Eskridge to be the executrix of my estate."

Richard Haynie signed his will, Rich:d Haynie, with his seal.

The inventory of Richard's estate was presented by Elinor and was recorded, but was not appraised:

"An inventory of Capt Hainies Estate Deceased to one cupboard and two featherbeds and a trunkell bed and a pr of hand Irons 2 spits To two tables and 8 chests and a pare of bellows and 6 chairs and six pots and 4 pair of pot hooks, 7 piggins and 2 pales 8 two tubbs and 1 powdering tubb and 3 frying pans and a copper skillet one bellmettle mortar and pestle and 2 brass candlesticks and 4 pewter molds and 5 dishes 2 doz of plates and 3 sausers 2 lids of tankards and 5 tankards one pointpott 2 salt sillers and 1 pewter mustard pott and 3 graters and 4 pewter basons 2 doz & 4 spoons 2 pr fier tongs 2 fier shovels 3 pott racks Grid Iron 2 spades one worm and bitt one smoothing Iron and heaters 1 pr of screws 1 sett of Iron Wedges 4 Tuggs and Butter potts 1 Iron pestle a pair of wool cards 2 sifters 2 pr of Taylor shears 2 pair of scales 1 pair of sheep shears one chafing Dish 4 spinning wheals and 1 brass snuffbox one peace of a tankard 3 tobacco boxes one pewter bottle a old pewter pott one Looking Glass a Doz of glass bottles a Brass Sanions Scales one Silverheaded Cane 3 books 6 weaving looms Geer a sealskin trunk and 1 old bench and 1 old wheal bench and 15 sheep and a rundlett and one warming pan and 3 hand saws and a turncut Saw and drawing knife and a compass Saw and a adze and coopers ax and 3 gimblets and a pair compasses and 1 hogg ...

and 1 howel and 5 narrow axes and 1 broad ax and 12 hoes and a carpenters adxe and a shumakere aule and two hammers and one grubing hoe and 1 auger and 2 chisels and 1 joyner and 1 grindstone and 12 sider casque and 2 barrells and 1 plane and 12 head of cattle and a rasp and flesh fork and a ladle and a cold punch and 2 cradles and a turnd bowl and one Tlernd Geraner (this seems to have been added in another handwriting) and a pine sifter and some basketts and some old knives one hone and a Razor and 1 old canoe and 1 old sider trough one mortar and 1 old Drumline and 2 porringers and 1 mugg and a pair of speckeles and one Inkhorn and 2 packett Books and 3 other books." <sup>75</sup>

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j Later genealogists have said that Elinor was brought to Virginia as his servant. It seems that this cannot be documented; she was listed as a headright in the land patent records, which does not necessarily mean that she was a servant. It is believed that there were Ormsbys in Maryland at that time.

No explanation has been found as to why Richard did not name his son ANTHONY, in his will. The only answer that comes to mind is that Anthony was already an adult when his father made his will, and had left Northumberland County. John was not named because John died before his father made his will. It is known that John was the son of Richard, because Bridger named his brothers, Maximillan and John, to receive his estate if his sons had no heirs. Elinor named ANTHONY in her will.

There have been genealogists who have thought that Anthony Haynie was not the son of Richard Haynie. At the November 21, 1728 session of the Northumberland County court, Elinor Haynie was presented by the grand jury as having a bastard child. <sup>76</sup> Richard Smith, subsheriff had been ordered to take Elinor into his custody. He had failed to do this and "a conditional order was granted against Smith for the sum of five hundred pounds of tobacco, the said Elinor's fine returnable to the next court". A search through the entries in the court records for several subsequent months failed to show that Elinor was brought to court, or who paid the fine.

The fact that Anthony was not named in his father's will has led to speculation that he was the "bastard child". Anthony was apparently born much earlier than 1728, and would have been the son of Richard Haynie. Anthony was an adult, established in King George County by 1735, for he owned land and was ordered to appraise an estate at that time. He would certainly have been over twenty-one, and born before 1714. <sup>77</sup>

An additional question is raised by Elinor's will, in which she named grandchildren, Spencer Pickeron and Nellie Thorp. It is thought by this writer that one of these was the child of Elinor II and she had died before Elinor I made her will, since she was not named in the will. One explanation for the other grandchild might be that its mother had died before Richard made his will.

Elinor made her will on March 29, 1750. She died before September 10, 1754, when her will was presented in court and recorded. She named Samuel Haynie and her friend Thomas Dameron, to be the executors of her estate. <sup>78</sup>

Elinor identified her son, ANTHONY HAYNIE, and left him ten shillings, and her daughter, Catherine Bearcroft, 10 shillings. Her legacy to her grandson, Spencer Pickeron, was one shilling and to her granddaughter, Nelly Thorp, a gold ring, a pair of silver sleeve buttons and a silver thimble and bodkin. She also left the heir of Ormsby, one shilling. Elinor left her son, Samuel Haynie, two young Negroes and a chest of drawers. Winifred and Anne were to receive the rest of her Negroes, while the rest of her personal estate was to be divided equally among Samuel, Winifred and Anne Haynie. Elinor Haynie signed her will with her mark, a flourished E.

Elinor's son, Charles must have died before March 29, 1750 when she made her will, for she did not mention him in her will. An entry concerning the administration of his estate was not found in the Northumberland County records.

The inventory of Elinor Haynie's estate was presented to Col. Spencer Ball, which was brought to the view of Thomas Dameron, Elisha Belts and Thomas Harding:

"1 barron cow, 2 cows and calves, 1 cow and yearling  
1 small steer, 1 small yearling, 6 shoats, 2 barrows, 1 sow and pigs  
1 bed, bedstead, cord, hide, rug, two sheets, blanket, 2 pillows  
2 old ditto 1 old chest of drawers 1 old chest 1 ditto  
1 small tabel 7 old flag chairs 1 old leather chair 1 old looking glass and some old books  
1 raw hide 127 pounds of good pot iron 1 frying pan and 1 spinning wheel  
1 iron spitt and 1 pr of old hand irons Iron ladle and 1 pr of flesh forks 1 warming pan  
1 iron pessel and 2 old pr of iron pot racks 1 new broad ax and 1 narrow ditto  
2 old weeding hoes and some old iron 1 cheafing dish and 1 spice mortar and pessel  
1 three gallon stone jugg and 1 small ditto 1 silver thimble and 1 pr silver buttons  
17 quart bottles 1 brass candle stick 1 small brass box 1 pair amber necklace 1 vial  
19 pounds of good pewter 11 pounds indifferent pewter 1 copper skillet and 1 pewter pint pot  
2 small piggens and 1 tobacco hogshead 4 tin pans 1 old gun some pewter."

It is likely that Elinor would have been buried in the Haynie graveyard with her husband. Apparently no evidence of the graves of Richard and Elinor Haynie has remained to identify their final resting place. No further information about the children of Elinor Haynie has been searched. The records of Northumberland County are well preserved, and should be searched to complete the family history.



Anthony Haynie was the son of Richard and Elinor Haynie.<sup>79</sup> It is likely that he was named for his great uncle, Anthony Morris. He was born in Northumberland County, but his birth date is not known. He was born before 1714, and was one of the older children of Richard and Elinor. This conclusion is based upon the fact that he was conducting business by 1734. It is further believed that he was the eldest child of the second marriage of Richard Haynie and he may have been born as early as 1702.

It appears from the will of Richard Haynie, that Anthony did not share in the estate of his father. His name was not found in the abstracted records of Northumberland County, so it is assumed that he did not own land there. It is not known what happened to Anthony after he reached manhood, since he has not been found in the Northumberland County records. It seems that he must have joined the migration north and west at an early age.

Anthony was established as a citizen of King George County before 1735. He was ordered to help appraise the estate of Richard Forsake that year.<sup>80</sup> To have been required to perform that service he must have been a freeholder of several years residency. Several months earlier, on March 18, 1734, while Anthony was living in King George County, he bought 280 acres of land in Prince William County.<sup>81</sup> He purchased the land from Valentine Barton for £20 current money. The land lay on the middle ground between Broad Run and Bull Run.

Anthony must have continued to live in King George County for he was there in January 1752, when he voted for the county's representatives for the House of Burgesses.<sup>82</sup> He may have been living there at the time of his mother's death, when he was left a legacy of ten shillings.

Elizabeth was the wife of Anthony, at the time of his death, as he named her the executrix of his estate.<sup>83</sup> No record of the maiden name of Elizabeth has been found. There was a will recorded in King George County on April 1, 1748, written by Richard Bryan on January 18, 1747. He named his daughter, Susanna Haynie.<sup>84</sup> Nothing has been found to link her positively with Anthony. At the time of Anthony's death he had adult children, some of whom were married, and also children under the age of sixteen. He may have been married twice.

Anthony Haynie had ten children. Their birth dates are not known, so they will be listed in the order in which Anthony named them in his will. He named his children: Spencer, Bridger, CHARLES, Ann, Elizabeth, Winifred, Jane, Richard, John and William Haynie.

Anthony moved to Culpeper County during the year 1753, and made his will on December twenty-second of that year. He still owned land in Prince William County but he did not mention any land in Culpeper County. He died before February 21, 1760, for his will was presented in court by Elizabeth Haynie on that date.

The body of his will, as recorded in Culpeper County, read:

"To son, Spencer all that part of land in Prince William County between the spring branch and Carter's line to him and his heirs forever. To son Bridger the remainder of land in Prince William County from the said Run to Young's line to him and his heirs forever, and if my son Bridger should dy without lawfull heirs than my will is that my land bequeathed that descent to my son Richard."  
"I give unto my son CHARLES my negro garl cald fillis but not to be delivered until my executors think fit. I give to my daughter Ann Strother my negro garl cald Hanah to be delivered when my executor shall think fit."

"My will and desire is that all the rest of my estate personall and raall after my debts are paid be at the disposall of my executor during her life. My desire is that my estate may not be appraised my will is that all my estate remaining after the decease of my executor be equally devided between my three daughters Elizabeth and Wenefred and Jane and my three youngest sons Richard and John and William and if any one of the six forementioned children chance to marry in the lifetime of my executor she may dispose of any part of the estate that think fitt for thare subsistance. It is my desire my three sons be put out such trads as they are most desirous of when they are at the age of sixteen."

"I appoint my loving wife Elizabeth Haynie my hole and sole executor of my hoe estate personal and reall during her life and I do hear by decler this my last will and testament."

The content of the will of Anthony Haynie has been included in its entirety. Little information has been found about the life of Anthony and none about the lives of his children. The way in which he worded his will and disposed of his estate may provide some clue to his life.

Charles Haynie was the son of Anthony Haynie.<sup>85</sup> It is likely that he was born in King George County. Disappointingly, there are many gaps in the records of the area in which Charles lived and almost no information has been found about his life. He married Elizabeth and they had a daughter Winifred, whose birth was recorded in the Overwharton Parish Register in Stafford County. She was born on February 12, 1754.<sup>86</sup> No record has been found of the maiden name of Elizabeth.

Charles and Elizabeth must not have stayed in Overwharton Parish, for there is no record of the births of other children. Winifred later witnessed the document in which ROBERT MUNDY gave property to Charles Haynie for his daughter, CATHERINE (1771).<sup>87</sup> There seems little doubt that Winifred was the daughter of Charles Haynie and the sister of Catherine Haynie.

There is no record of the birth of CATHERINE HAYNIE, but she was the daughter of Charles and it is likely, his wife, Elizabeth. When Catherine was about to marry Robert Mundy of Leeds Parish, Fauquier County, he made a gift of a number of items to her father, Charles, for her.<sup>88</sup>

Robert stated in the deed of gift that a marriage was about to be solemnized between him and Catherine, the daughter of Charles. He wanted to make provision for her and gave Charles, for Catherine, two Negroes, a horse, a side saddle and bridle, one best bed and furniture, a desk, two choice cows and calves, one sow and eight pigs, six large hogs, a pewter basin and six pewter plates.

There is little doubt that Charles also had a son, Anthony. He was named as a tithable in Culpeper County in 1783,<sup>89</sup> and it was he, who presented the inventory of Charles' personal estate to the Culpeper County court.<sup>90</sup> Anthony Haynie married, in Culpeper County, Sarah Williams. They were married on January 14, 1787 by the Reverend John Pickett, a Baptist minister.<sup>91</sup>

Recognizing the westward movement and the creation of new counties from existing ones, the writer has tried to follow the residence of both Charles Haynie and his father, Anthony Haynie, before him. Noting the dates that counties were formed, and the counties from which they were cut off, has not provided information to locate other records of their activities.

Charles Haynie died in Culpeper County before September 1798. The county court ordered an appraisal of his estate on that date. The appraisal was returned to the court on February 18, 1799 by Anthony Haynie.<sup>92</sup> Charles owned five slaves at the time of his death and the total value of his estate was estimated to be £337.0.1.

His other possessions were listed as: "one cow, one bed and furniture, two augurs, one horse, one smooth gun, one cupboard, one mans saddle, one brass candlestick, one mid stone, one parcel of old pewter and two old potts and a pan". Since Charles had very little in the way of household possessions, it is possible that his wife had already died. No information has been found as to where they lived.

#### HAYNIE Family

GEN.11	<u>CAPT. JOHN HAYNIE</u>	m.		<u>JANE MORRIS</u>
	Issue: RICHARD		m.	(1) Elizabeth Bridger
			m.	(2) ELINOR
	Martha		m.	
	Elizabeth		m.	Peter Presley
	John		m.	(1) Mary Sadler
			m.	(2) Hannah Spaleigh
	Anthony		m.	Sarah Harris
	Anne		m.	(1) Thomas Harding
			m.	(2) Luke Rowlands
GEN.10	<u>RICHARD HAYNIE</u>	m.		(1) Elizabeth Bridger
	Issue: John		m.	
	Bridger		m.	Mary
	Richard		m.	
	Maxmillian		m.	Mary
	Elizabeth		m.	(1) Smith
			m.	(2) Elleston
	Katherine		m.	Thomas Bearcroft
	a child		m.	
	a child			
		m.		(2) ELINOR

Issue:	ANTHONY	m.	ELIZABETH
	Elinor	m.	
	Charles	m.	
	Ormsby	m.	Sarah
	Samuel	m.	
	Winifred	m.	
	Ann	m.	
GEN. 9	<u>ANTHONY HAYNIE</u>	m.	<u>ELIZABETH</u>
Issue:	Spencer	m.	
	Bridger	m.	
	CHARLES	m.	ELIZABETH
	Ann	m.	Strother
	Elizabeth	m.	
	Winifred	m.	
	Jane	m.	
	Richard	m.	
	John	m.	
	William	m.	
GEN. 8	<u>CHARLES HAYNIE</u>	m.	<u>ELIZABETH</u>
Issue:	CATHERINE	m.	ROBERT MUNDY
	Anthony	m.	Sarah Williams
	Winifred	m.	

#### NOTES

1. *Salmon, op. cit., p.115.*
2. *Land Patent Book 3, p.13.*
3. *Northumberland County Order Book 2, p.4.*
4. *Ibid., Record Book 14, p.52.*
5. *Blanche Chapman, Wills and Administrations of Elizabeth City County, p.18; Hotten, op. cit., p.184.*
6. *Land Patent Book 1, Pt.1, p.136.*
7. *Nelle Morris Jenkins, Descendants of Nichlas and Edward Morris, 1959, pp.4-8.*
8. *Ibid.*
9. *Land Patent Book 2, p.305.*
10. *Jenkins, op. cit., p.7.*
11. *Ibid., p.4; Record Book 14, op. cit., p.62.*
12. *Order Book 1, op. cit., pp.72-73,76.*
13. *Record Book 15, op. cit., p.140.*
14. *Jenkins, op. cit., p.6.*
15. *Order Book 2, op. cit., p.6f4.*
16. *Salmon, op. cit., p.149.*
17. *Land Patent Book 3, p.13; Book 4, p.108 (160); Book 5, p.212 (113); Order Book 2, op. cit., p.17.*
18. *Miriam Williams Haynie, The Stronghold, 1959, pp.38-40.*
19. *Ibid.*
20. *Order Book 2, op. cit., p.35.*
21. *Loyce Haynie Rossman, Rev. John Haynie, Ancestry, Life and Descendants, pp.1-2; Jenkins, op. cit., p.5.*
22. *Order Book 4, op. cit., pp.199,201.*
23. *Haynie, op. cit., pp.48-50.*
24. *Order Book, 1667, op. cit., p.163; W. A. Crozier, Virginia County Records, Vol.2, p.104.*
25. *Record Book, 1653-1658, op. cit., p.51.*
26. *Neill, op. cit., p.262.*
27. *Haynie, op. cit., pp.77-78.*
28. *Order Book 4, op. cit., pp.97,101,176,291.*
29. *Ibid., Book 3, pp.50,65; Book 4, pp.199,728.*
30. *Ibid., Book 4, p.681.*
31. *Haynie, op. cit., p.86.*
32. *Ibid., p.92.*
33. *Order Book 4, op. cit., p.781.*
34. *Record Book 15, op. cit., p.140*
35. *Ibid., pp.21-22,140.*
36. *Ibid., p.140.*
37. *Jenkins, op. cit., p.7.*

38. Rossman, *op. cit.*, p.5; Order Book 4, *op. cit.*, p.781.
39. *Ibid.*, Book 5, pp.371,429.
40. Order Book 6, *op. cit.*, pp.36,141.
41. Record Book 17, *op. cit.*, p.107.
42. *Ibid.*
43. Book 4, *op. cit.*, p.728.
44. *Ibid.*
45. *Ibid.*, p.781.
46. Jenkins, *op. cit.*, p.4-8.
47. Order Book 4, *op. cit.*, p.37.
48. Record Book, 1718-1726, *op. cit.*, p.389a; Salmon, *op. cit.*, pp.139-140,146.
49. Record Book, 1718-1726, p.389a.
50. Rossman, *op. cit.*, p.4.
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62. Record Book 3, *op. cit.*, p.138.
63. Calendar of State Papers, Vol.1, 1697, p.53.
64. Church Record of Births, *op. cit.*, p.62.
65. James F. Lewis and J. Motley Booker, M.D., Northumberland County Wills and Administrations, 1713-1749, 1967, p.51.
66. *Ibid.*, p.122.
67. Record Book, 1726-1729, *op. cit.*, p.135a.
68. Lewis and Motley, *op. cit.*, p.131.
69. *Ibid.*, p.38; Northumberland County Order Book, 1747, p.278.
70. Northumberland County Records, Book 4, p.733.
71. *Ibid.*, Book 6, pp.15,137.
72. Church Records, *op. cit.*
73. *Ibid.*, p.137.
74. Northumberland County Record Book, 1718-1726, *op. cit.*, p.389a.
75. *Ibid.*, p.387.
76. Northumberland County Court Orders, 1719-1729, p.315.
77. King George County Order Book B, p.209-211; Prince William County Deed Book B, pp.409-411.
78. Record Book 3, *op. cit.*, p.138.
79. Record Book 3, *op. cit.*, p.138a.
80. King George County Court Order Book 2, p.43.
81. Prince William County Deed Book B, pp.409-411.
82. G.H.S. King, King George County Will Book A-I, 1978, p.288.
83. Culpeper County Will Book A, p.210.
84. King George County Will Book, 1747, p.202-203.
85. Culpeper Will Book A, p.210.
86. King, *op. cit.*, p.51.
87. Fauquier County Deed Book 4, p.220.
88. See Robert Mundy biographical sketch.
89. Fothergill, Virginia Taxpayers, *op. cit.*
90. Culpeper County Will Book D, pp.239-240.
91. John Vogt and T. William Kethley, Jr., Culpeper County Marriages, p.58.
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