

# Hayes

The surname of HAYES was a locational name 'the dweller at the haw' the enclosure. Local surnames, by far the largest group, derived from a place name where the man held land or from the place from which he had come, or where he actually lived. These local surnames were originally preceded by a preposition such as "de", "atte", "by" or "in". The names may derive from a manor held, from working in a religious dwelling or from literally living by a wood or marsh or by a stream. The name was derived from the Old English word HAES. Early records of the name mention HESA (without surname) listed as a tenant in the Domesday Book of 1086. The name was documented as HAESE (without surname) in the year 1168. Richard de la Hay was documented in the year 1170 in London. Roger del Heys was recorded in 1200 in County Norfolk. Eborard de la Heye was recorded in County Norfolk in the year 1273. Ricardus del Haye, of Yorkshire was listed in the Yorkshire Poll Tax of 1379. Cecelia de la Hay was documented in County Somerset during the reign of Edward III (1327-1377). A notable member of the name was Isaac Isreal Haynes (1832-81) the American Artic explorer, born in Pennsylvania. He sailed as a surgeon on an exhibition in 1853 until 1854, and published 'An Artic Boat-journey' in 1860. Between the 11th and 15th centuries it became customary for surnames to be assumed in Europe, but were not commonplace in England or Scotland before the Norman Conquest of 1066. Those of gentler blood assumed surnames at this time, but it was not until the reign of Edward II (1307-1327) that second names became general practice for all people. In many parts of central and western Europe, hereditary surnames began to become fixed at around the 12th century, and have developed and changed slowly over the years. As society became more complex, and such matters as the management of tenure, and in particular the collection of taxes were delegated to special functionaries, it became imperative to distinguish a more complex system of nomenclature to differentiate one individual from another. The associated arms are recorded in Sir Bernard Burkes General Armory. Ulster King of Arms in 1884.

ARMS - Sable on a chevron argent between three  
leopards faces or a crescent of the field

CREST - A demi lion rampant or holding in the paws  
a flagstaff gold pennon or

MOTTO - DIEU ME CONDUISE - God guide me