

# The Haynor House

by Ed Haynor

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The following story is about how a “Haynor House” came about, which is within the Ionia State Recreational Area located at 2880 W David Hwy, Ionia, MI 48846, between Saranac and Ionia. The story core about the Haynor House was originally written by Laurie Perkins, Southern Lower Peninsula Historian, at the Michigan History Center/Museum. She wrote the story in 2015 and updated it April 2017. This author updated and edited this story to make sure of the accuracy of the Haynor family living in Ionia County, as well as account for current knowledge about how all this came about. Lastly, Roberta Haynor, daughter of Essie (Patrick) Haynor and Frank Hudson Haynor, edited this latest version for accuracy in October 2017.

Essie (Patrick) Haynor was living in Dearborn, Michigan in 1960 when she filled out an application to make her 180-acre family homestead in Section 3, Berlin Township, Ionia County, a Centennial Farm. Three generations of her family had lived on the farmstead since it was purchased by her great grandfather Daniel R. Hartwell in 1858. Daniel R. (Rogers) Harwell was born 24 September 1815, New York, died 26 February 1908, Berlin, Ionia Co., MI. Interestingly, Daniel may have been born in Saratoga County, NY, since his father Thomas Hartwell (d. 1880) and his brother George Washington Hartwell (d. 1896) died there. Saratoga County was where Henry H. Haynor and Roxy M. Clements were married in 1824.

Daniel R. Hartwell was the second owner of the property. The first owner was William Reed an “early comer” to Berlin Township. Reed was from Massachusetts having been born in the shadow of Bunker Hill, 6 February 1805, and died 6 June 1873, Ionia Co., MI. Spending his youth on a whaler out of Boston, Reed visited his grandparents in New York where he met and married into the family of David Beebe. Bringing his extended family to Michigan, Beebe settled in Oakland County. Accompanied by General Joseph W. Brown of Tecumseh, William Reed made his first visit to Ionia County in 1835 returning to select a piece of land in Section 3 of Berlin Township in 1836. Reed erected a log cabin in one day with the help of four neighboring men. Reed lived in the cabin which he covered with sawed lumber with his first wife and growing family of six children until selling his farmstead to Daniel R. Hartwell in 1858.

A feature of the Section 3 property was the remains of a burned-out sawmill which Reed bought from Dr. William B. Lincoln for six sheep in 1838. Reed’s son, William C., remembered working at the rebuilt mill as a young man.

Early township organization often required the few male voters in residence to hold a public office. Reed served as Commissioner of the Highways for the township in 1838 and served on a jury in 1842.

Reed and his second wife purchased two hundred acres of land in Section 10 after selling Section 3 to Daniel R. Hartwell. William Reed died a gruesome death in 1872 resulting from an altercation with a tenant over repairs to his property, which is described in an article titled, “Murder in Ionia County,” *Jackson Citizen*, Jackson, Michigan, Tuesday, June 10, 1873. Reed’s son, William C., inherited the farmstead in Section 10 in addition to purchasing eighty acres himself.

Soon after taking ownership of Section 3, Daniel R. Hartwell and his wife Alice (Scott), whom he married in 1854, settled down to farming and raising daughters Lizzie (b. 15 November 1859, d. 6 April 1914) and Phebe (b. 25 June 1863, d. 3 November 1930; surname Benedict). In about 1882 Hartwell built a new brick home on his property facing David Road. The cost of the home was \$2,500. A possible source of “white” or “yellow” colored bricks used to build Hartwell’s new home were the brick works owned by W. H. Vanderheyden of Ionia. Predating the Civil War, Vanderheyden’s Company was started by entrepreneurs, Jonathan Tibbits and William Kitts who had an interest in brick manufacturing at Ionia. The factory was located on the north side of the Grand River in fractional

Section 25 of Berlin Township on land owned by Thomas Cornell. Cornell, who himself became the successor to Tibbits & Kitts sold out to W. H. Vanderheyden in 1865.

It was from that point on that Vanderheyden became largely engaged in making white and red building-brick. In 1870, Vanderheyden added the manufacture of drain tile employing forty-five men in 1881. The company used steam power, installed in 1873, to produce over three million five hundred thousand bricks and two hundred thousand drain-tiles yearly, shipping fully half the product to distant points.

Configured as a two-story house with a wing forming an "L" shape, Hartwell's home features corbelling under the eaves and porches in both front and back. Lovis reported at the time in the 1977 archaeological survey stated that the property contained the following:

The site consisted of a still-standing, two storied L-shaped brick house with a fieldstone and mortar foundation, a small wooden garage, 15 meters north of the house and large wooden barn 50 meters east of the house. The house measures 23 meters by 19 meters. It has a deep basement and an attic. The south facing portion of the house appears to be the oldest portion probably built in the late 1800s. Roberta Haynor believes the original house was built all at once in about 1881. A more recent addition or modernization was completed to the north side as evidenced by an attempt to imitate stylized brick work which occurs above the window of the older portion of the house. When this was done it is unknown.

A clay pipe stem and powder blue pearl ware shard were found in a cornfield about 100 meters, northeast of the barn. Relatively little trash is evident around the house and barn. Corn was grown in field adjacent to the house until 1976. Although no fruit trees could be found, Roberta Haynor states there used to be an apple orchard on the property.

Lovis' report also indicated that a local informant had indicated that a log cabin once stood south of the barn and was lived in prior to the construction of the larger house. No evidence of the cabin could be found by Lovis' crew. As noted earlier, William Reed had built a log cabin on the property in 1836 covering it with sawed lumber soon after its construction. It may be this building that Daniel Hartwell and his family moved into when he purchased Section 3 from Reed in 1858. Roberta Haynor believes this cabin was still there when Essie Patrick was a small girl.

On 19 September 1875, Lizzie Hartwell married Edward Patrick (b. 23 May 1853 New York, d. 17 April 1912, Ionia County, MI). The farmstead in Section 3 became the Patrick's new home and where they would raise their two sons Robert and Daniel.

Through their marriages, Robert (b. 10 November 1875) and Daniel (b. 9 April 1877) Patrick's extended families connect to most of all the families in the northernmost sections of Berlin Township encompassed by the Ionia State Recreation Area. Going back only three generations from these brothers and only one generation forward to Robert's daughter Essie, a picture of nineteenth century life in a rural community on the edge of a growing town (Ionia) linked to an agricultural economy and a great political and social energy emerges.

Robert Patrick married Nellie Morrison on 9 July 1904, taking up residency in the home built by his grandfather Daniel R. Hartwell in 1882. On 29 May 1907, Nellie gave birth to twin girls, Essie and Elsie. These young women would be the last members of their family to grow up in the house. Essie would inherit the house from her parents, since her twin sister Elsie died in 1934. Essie though, would not live in the house as an adult.

Essie's parents were Robert Patrick, b. 1875, d. 1959 and Nellie (Morrison) Patrick, b. 1870, d. 1937. Essie had a twin sister named Elsie E. (Roberta Haynor believes Elsie's middle initial might have been "L," but headstone says E.) (Patrick) Bennett, b. 29 May 1907, d. 12 November 1934.

Nellie Morrison was born in 1870, her grandfather John Eddy Morrison, Sr., was the first person to take up land in Section 25 of Easton Township, then a fractional section of what is now Berlin Township in 1833. John Eddy Morrison, Sr., was of Scotch descent. Morrison's early family members consisted of three brothers each settling in a

different part of the United States. Morrison himself was born in New York and was by all accounts a prudent, frugal and industrious farmer.

Born in 1815, John Eddy Morrison arrived in Michigan at the age of 21 with his wife, Eliza McKelvey, also of (Rochester) New York. The couple first settled in Oakland County, MI in 1830. Eliza came to her new home in Ionia on the back of an Indian pony carrying two children in her arms. It was here in Ionia County that Morrison took up 160 acres of Government Land. The Morrison farm would eventually span parts of both Sections 3 & 4 in Berlin Township. A band of Odawa, Potawatomi spelling of *Odawa* and the English derivative of *Ottawa*) Indians, under the leadership of Chief Cobmoosa still inhabited the land around Morrison's cabin.

Fast on Morrison's heels came Oliver Arnold (1833), Alonzo Sessions (1833), Amasa Sessions (1838) and William Reed (1836). Samuel Dexter arrived in Ionia County in the fall of 1832 with the intent of establishing a commercial center on the Grand River rather than farm. Dexter returned the following spring bringing with him his own large family and five other families from their native Herkimer County, New York. The group is known as the "Dexter Colony." Samuel Dexter is considered the founder of the City of Ionia. Among the party was Dr. William B. Lincoln, a physician, who would sell the mill in Section 3 to William Reed for six sheep. Two of Dexter's daughters Celia and Mary Ann would respectively marry Alonzo Sessions and Johnathon Tibbitts. Alonzo Sessions purchased land in fractional Section 34 and Tibbitts in Sections 1 and 2 of Berlin Township.

Another "early comer" John Eddy Morrison held many public offices among them School Inspector, Township Clerk and Supervisor, and in 1838 was Justice of the Peace performing many marriages among his neighbors.

The Morrison family grew to include 11 children. One of those children was John E. Morrison, Jr., born in February of 1841. The younger Morrison was Nellie Morrison's father. John Morrison, Jr., farmed his father's land until he reached the age of twenty-seven when he married Mrs. Mary Eliza Sessions Hendryx on November 4, 1868.

Mary Eliza was born in 1845. Losing her parents at a young age, she was adopted by Amasa Sessions, Jr., and his wife Emily Baker who had no children of their own. Amasa Sessions, Jr., was Alonzo Sessions younger brother. Amasa's farm was to the west of his brother in fractional Section 32 in northern Berlin Township. The Sessions gave their adopted daughter every advantage of a good education, sending her to a private school in Utica, New York. Mary Eliza taught school in Berlin Township at Sessions School, which still stands (see below), until she married George W. Hendryx by whom she had one child May, born 30 April 1866. George and Mary Eliza later divorced, since George abandoned the marriage by disappearing. Now married to John E. Morrison, Jr., Mary Eliza had three more children, the oldest of which was Nellie the mother of Essie and Elsie Patrick.



The Sessions School House is located on Riverside Road in Ionia State Recreation Area in Section 34, Berlin Township, where it was designated a Michigan Historic Site on May 17, 1973, and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places on February 11, 1985. Pictures and description are courtesy of Denice M. Smith at MichiganOneRoomSchoolhouses.Blogspot.com. Current Use: This unique cobblestone school is a historic site located within the Recreation Area property. It was restored in 1918.

John E. Morrison, Jr. continued in farming raising Spanish-Merino Sheep and Durham Cattle. In addition to his livestock, Morrison also set aside ten acres on which he grew apples. Like his father before him, the younger Morrison served as Director of the local schools, Overseer of the Roads and was an active member of the local Grange serving as a lecturer.

Robert Patrick the elder son of Lizzie Hartwell and Edward Patrick was the name sake of his grandfather Robert Patrick who had immigrated to the United States from England. Born in 1800, Robert Patrick married Ursula Herespoole before departing for a new life in America in 1843. Robert and Ursula first settled in New Jersey, then hop scotching across New York, finally arrived in Michigan in 1854. Their son and the younger Patrick's father, Edward, were born in 1853. Robert Patrick raised stock and set out an orchard with his sons, Frederick and Edward, in the northwest corner of Section 11, farming until his death in 1874.

Daniel Patrick, the second son of Lizzie Hartwell and Edward Patrick, connect two other prominent families in the community of northern Berlin Township through his marriage to Eliphah "Lylia" Adgate in February of 1902. "Lylia" also gave birth to a set of twins, a boy Homer and a girl Hattie, who died in infancy, and later to Wilma and Russel Patrick cousins to Essie and Elise, Robert and Nellie's daughters.

"Lylia's" father, Homer Adgate was the son of Silas and Eliphah Adgate. Born in Berlin Township in 1850, Homer lived the last 45 years of his life on his farm in Section 2, dying there in July of 1927. He married Margaretta Crane in March of 1873. Adgate's extended family composed of siblings, half-siblings and cousins by 1900 had purchased much of the land in Section 3 once owned by John E. Morrison, Sr. and Alonzo Sessions. By the dawn of the twentieth century, a tight web of landownership among the Hartwell's, Patrick's, Crane's and John E. Morrison, Jr., covered much of the ground that would later become the Ionia State Recreation Area.

Silas Adgate, Homer's father arrived in Berlin Township, Section 2, from New York in the 1840s with his first wife Eliphah North whom he married in September of 1844. Eliphah died in 1860. Adgate married his second wife Sarah the following year. Succumbing to pneumonia in 1900, Silas Adgate died at the age of 79.

Margaretta Crane, daughter of Poley Electa Burton and Francis N. Crane was the mother of "Lylia" Adgate. Margaretta was born in July 1855. Her father Francis was born in New Jersey in 1811. Most all the Crane family living in northern Berlin Township came from New Jersey and were "moulders" or brick layers. Nathan Crane and his brothers put up stone walls surrounding the barn and door yard of Alonzo Sessions's home in exchange for property owned by Sessions. By the turn of the twentieth century the Crane family owned several large tracts in Berlin Township.

While the farm on David Highway descended through multiple generations of the Hartwell and Patrick families, the family name most often used to describe it in the twenty-first century is "Haynor." Henry H. Haynor, wife Roxy (Clements) and children Tobias, Isaac, Catherine and Charles, arrived in Ionia County from Saratoga Co., NY, in about 1838.

Essie M. Patrick, born 1907, died 2002, married Frank Hudson Haynor in 1925. Frank was the great grandson of Henry Haynor. Essie's father Robert Patrick remained on the farm until his death in 1959. The following year, Essie Patrick living in Dearborn filed papers to become a Centennial Farm.

Frank Hudson Haynor, the son of Leroy "Lee" J. Haynor and Julia Hudson, was born in 1905 and died in 2006. The Haynor and Hudson families were representative of the two migration patterns that moved westward across the United States at the turn of the nineteenth century.

Julia (Hudson) Haynor's grandparents were from Kentucky, having both been born there in the 1830s. A state in

1792, Kentucky's population continued to push west during the early nineteenth century. Spurred on by cheap land in the Mississippi River Valley and Missouri beyond Kentucky's marginal and often slave holding tobacco farmers looked for greater opportunity and better land in the west. Julia's great grandparents may have been part of that westward migration.

By 1860 Julia's mother Sarah Catherine Janes was living with her parents Hulda Buzzard and Thomas Benjamin Janes in Warren, Missouri not far from Hannibal on the Mississippi River. Sarah Janes grew up in Missouri as a small child during the Civil War.

In 1879 Sarah Catherine Janes married Frank Dickens Hudson in Shelby, Missouri. The couple lived in the Shelby area until moving to Lafayette Township in Gratiot County, Michigan in 1900. Julia was born at Salt River, Missouri in 1881. While growing up in Salt River, Julia met Michigan native and railroad man, Leroy Haynor. The couple moved to Michigan in 1901 with her parents.

Leroy J. Haynor was born to Isaac B. and Nancy (Boulton) Haynor in 1872. Both the Boulton and Haynor families represent the northern migration that most of the Berlin Township families experienced at the turn of the nineteenth century. Nancy's parents, William (born in England) and Nancy Kelley, born in 1800 in Vermont, Boulton, came west from Vermont settling in Fairfield Township Lenawee County where Nancy was born in 1835, then moving west to Ionia County just before the Civil War. The Henry Haynor family came from Saratoga County, New York and first settled in Washtenaw County encouraged by his wife's uncle, John Peter Clements. Henry recalled that Detroit then was a town of 3,000 and beyond laid the wilderness of many trees and few roads in 1838.

Isaac Benjamin Haynor was born 6 February 1831, (hamlet of) Victory, Saratoga Co., NY. The Village of Victory wasn't incorporated until 1849. He died 18 June 1913, Easton Twp., Ionia County, MI. Married 3 April 1859 to Nancy Boulton in Ionia County, MI. Nancy L. Boulton, was born 4 November 1835, Lenawee County, MI, and died 12 February 1892, Easton Twp., Ionia County, MI. Isaac Haynor served as School Moderator of his district and for nine years was the school's first Director when the school was organized as Grove School in about 1866.

The school was eventually renamed Haynor School in 1938 at the request of Isaac's son Albert Clements Haynor, since he donated land for school expansion. The school still stands and is used as a K-5 grade elementary school and celebrated their 150<sup>th</sup> Anniversary in 2016. Mr. Haynor also served as Treasurer of Easton Township and as a Justice of Peace.

The Ionia State Recreation Area is the beneficiary of the struggles and sacrifices made by the families of both Indians and whites, which was created in the 1960s. Upon arrival, these white families did not find themselves alone. From 1833 to the Treaty of 1855 relinquished their claim on the land, a band of Odawa Indians still lived in the area. Chief Cobmoosa left the area alone in 1862. The band slowly relocated to the Hart/Pentwater area of Lake Michigan not to a reservation but to individual parcels of forty and eighty acres. While in contact with each other, Indians exchanged goods and services with the white settlers selling them berries in hand made baskets and working in their homes. Whites continued to take up farmland once used by the native people to grow food. For more on Chief Cobmoosa who lived to be 98 years old, see <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cobmoosa> and <http://kent.migenweb.net/towns/lowell/1931/cobmoosa.html>.

The Whites who settled in northern Berlin Township along the south side of the Grand River in the early part of the nineteenth century were "Yankee" and "Yorkers" and a few "Southerners." They shaped the land, cutting its forest, turning its clay to bricks, and damming its streams for mills.

The Haynor House is at the entrance of the Ionia State Recreation Area at 2880 W. David HWY, Saranac MI 48886, which is shown below.



Above is the Haynor House, Essie (Patrick) Haynor, wife of Frank Hudson Haynor, relinquished to the State of Michigan. The original homestead was located in Section 3, Berlin Township, Ionia County, MI, and designated a Centennial Farm in the early 1960s. This property became the entrance to the Ionia State Recreation Area at 2880 W. David Hwy, Ionia, MI 48846. Because Essie was married to a Haynor, the State calls the home the Haynor House, which still stands on this site, which was believed built in 1881 or 1882.

The author has learned from Roberta Haynor, the daughter of Essie and F. Hudson Haynor who lives in Detroit, that there was actually 180 acres to this property that became part of the Ionia State Recreation Area, not 160, originally written by Laurie Perkins. The original homestead was 160 acres and that 20 acres was added by deed by Essie's grandmother, Lizzie (Hartwell) Patrick, since she was given this acreage previously by her father, Daniel Hartwell.

Now the above story about a designation of a centennial farm and property used in the creation of the Ionia State Recreation Area, sounds really hunky-dory; meaning fine, OK, very good, all right, etc. But the author has learned, not so.

In a document found by Laurie Perkins, sent to this author, shows the “farm confiscated by the State of Michigan. Below is a copy of this confiscation card.

PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE  
Present Owner's Name: Farm confiscated by State of Michigan  
Current Address: as part of a State Park, house is used as  
Ranger's home.  
Telephone: ( ) MI.  
Farm Address: David Highway Berlin  
County: Ionia Township: Berlin  
Name of owner when farm was listed: Essie Haynor  
Year farm was listed as a Centennial Farm: about 1960  
First owner's name: Daniel R. Hartwell  
What is your relationship to first owner? Great Grand-daughter  
Is this still an active farm?  
Are you a member of the Centennial Farm Association? No

In further talking with Roberta Haynor, she confirms the State’s actions in attempting to confiscate Essie’s property, since Essie was the one who inherited it from her father, including the brick house built in or near 1882 and all of the outbuildings. At the time of the confiscation, Essie and Roberta were listed as Joint Tenants with full rights of survivorship, so if anything had happened to Essie, Roberta would have inherited the property.

Roberta tells this author that they had to get a lawyer and sue the State of Michigan in court, in order to get any money for their property at all, which had been in Essie’s family for three generations. Roberta stated that the State even burned down the barn, which was one of the outbuildings, which was still there at the time the State took possession, which is believed to be in 1976.

Roberta did not recall the amount Essie received from the State for their property but stated it was substantially less than what the property would have been worth on the open market. In addition, they had to pay lawyer fees, subtracting this amount from what they received from the State. It’s the author’s opinion that in talking to Roberta, her parents went through a very trying and time of disgust with Michigan State government.

So, let’s be clear here. A legal definition of “confiscated” means to take or seize with authority, because the government by law can, whether it’s right or wrong. Used in this scenario, the State of Michigan attempted to take possession, in this case a private person’s property, without their permission, which had been in Essie (Patrick) Haynor’s family for three generations, even with Centennial designation and gave it to the public treasury, in which case, the property went to the State of Michigan, then made part of the Ionia State Recreation Area. And because of the initial confiscation attempt, the State of Michigan had no intent of paying for what they “legally” stole, which caused Essie’s family to sue the State, with the added cost of an attorney on their own, to gain any recompense at all.

Since the finding of the Confiscation Card, shown above, the author received a copy of the Property Deed, also from Laurie Perkins, State Historian, Essie and Roberta held on the property. The Property Deed shows that in Circuit Court; the State bought the property from Essie and Roberta based on the assessed value of the property as assessed in 1976. This author asked his wife, who was a township treasurer at that time, what a warrantee deed statement of, “assessed value of the property in 1976,” means. She says that is the assessed value for taxing purposes of the property and the assessed value represents 50% of what the sale value would likely be on this property. So, even though Essie and Roberta received payment for their property, they only received about half of what it was actually worth.

Since Roberta did not reveal what the State bought the property for, the author is not going to reveal it here, only to say that Roberta told this author in no uncertain terms, that the amount they received for the property, was way less than

what they could have received on the open market. And the Property Deed seems to confirm that the State bought 180 acres of farmland with several buildings on the property for half of what it was worth.

The Haynor House story first started, when this author was contacted by a cousin, Sandy (Haynor) Genrich, who told him that her sister, Carole Inez (Haynor) Kornak, was memorialized inside the Ionia State Recreational Area, initiated by Carole's grandson, Jeff Kornak, which story is told below.

Roberta told this author that she had no knowledge of the Carole Inez (Haynor) Kornak Memorial and tree planting in Carole's memory in the Park. It's this author's opinion that if she had no knowledge, likely her parents didn't either, although both Essie and F. Hudson Haynor were still living at the time of the Park Memorial.

### ***Carole Inez (Haynor) Kornak Memorialized at the Ionia State Recreation Area***

Sandy (Haynor) Genrich, daughter of Arthur Elton Haynor, and Jeffrey Kornak, who is the grandson of Carole Inez (Haynor) Kornak, recall this story about Carole, born 20 May 1936 that concerns the Haynor House as well as the Ionia State Recreation Area. She is one of two daughters of Arthur Elton Haynor. Arthur Elton Haynor was a son of Lloyd Elton Haynor. Lloyd Haynor was this author's uncle; therefore, a brother to this author's dad, William Roy. Upon Carole's death, 19 June 1997, she wanted to be cremated, and her ashes placed at a Haynor historical site in Ionia County.

Because the Haynor Farm in Easton Township was not available, since it was no longer owned by a Haynor and the Haynor School seemingly being unsuitable for such a memorial, the Ionia State Recreation Area was approached for a Carole Inez (Haynor) Kornak memorial, since a Haynor House was located there. Below is how Jeff Kornak, grandson of Carole Inez (Haynor) Kornak, describes how all of this came about.

Jeff Kornak found out about the Haynor House on David Highway by going to the county building in Ionia and with the assistance of a county employee was able to review Records of Deeds to look for "Haynor property." This visit resulted in Jeff driving to the location of the Haynor House on David Highway in 1998.

After receiving information by the Ionia County employee, he talked to a young guy at the Park entrance and told him why he was visiting the Park. This person called over his supervisor and Jeff explained to the park supervisor the reason for his visit. The unknown older supervisor confirmed that the house on the property was the Haynor House. He gave him a tour of the House and told him what part was the original and what had been added over the years.

Jeff talked to the supervisor about the family wanting to donate a Weeping Willow tree in his grandmother's memory. The supervisor said, "That's great; we have a lake here and you guys can plant it near there." The supervisor asked Jeff to call when he had a date, and he would have shovels and water available for the planting.

On the scheduled day for the planting of the weeping willow tree, Jeff said Carole's husband and most of the family drove from the Detroit area to the park and participated. When they arrived, the supervisor was there as he said and he had identified three possible areas for the tree to be planted. The first option was selected and that is where the tree was planted. Jeff had purchased and brought the tree in his truck. It was a donation to the park in memory of Carole (Haynor) Kornak. The supervisor did not attend the planting process but the (young kid) who worked at the park did watch the tree planting process.

Before enclosing the earth at the root ball of the tree, Jeff asked the young kid who was overseeing the process if they could place some ashes in the hole around the root ball of the tree. The young kid turned his head and thus, could not see the family distribute one handful of Carole's ashes. At the time they left, the park supervisor "thanked them many times."

At the time of tree planting, Carole's husband was going to pay fees for entry but the park supervisor said they didn't have to pay. Then they left the park and the supervisor shook Carole's husband's hand and said the Haynor's could come in free. There were no written documents provided regarding this circumstance. Jeff says he has visited the park frequently and when he enters, he says he is a Haynor and they let him in for free.

The author has had discussions with the state historian and the current Ionia State Park supervisor regarding any Haynor coming into the Ionia State Recreation Area for free. They have responded that there is no provision in State law or any State guidelines where any visitor is allowed free passage into any State Recreation Area or State Park. As Haynor descendants read this Report, this author advises readers that they'll most likely have to pay a fee to enter the park as any other visitor would have to do; but it probably wouldn't hurt to ask. But his author wouldn't be surprised if park officials that Jeff originally dealt with, knew of the confiscation/sale story of Essie and Roberta Haynor's property and when Jeff approached them regarding Carole Kornak's Memorial, were sympathetic (and maybe bent the rules too) toward what he was proposing to do with a memorial for his grandmother.

The memorial area including a plaque, is located at the Sessions Lake Beach/Bath House. If a person faces the Lake Beach/Bath House building, it's on the left about 10 steps to the left of the path going down to the beach. The willow tree that the family planted, as this was her favorite kind of tree, was done on 19 June 1998, one year after her death. The plaque is an official park memorial as Carole Inez (Haynor) Kornak was a relative of Essie (Patrick) Haynor through her marriage to Frank Hudson Haynor. There is also a bench, put there in about 2014, located at this site that Park officials themselves placed there.

Below are pictures of the memorial plaque, willow tree and park bench, all placed there in memory of Carole Inez (Haynor) Kornak.



To find the memorial plaque, willow tree and park bench, Laurie Perkins, Southern Lower Peninsula Historian, offers the following directions. It's located at the Sessions Lake Beach/Bath House within the Ionia State Recreation Area. Face the building and it's on the left about 10 steps to the left of the path going down to the beach.

A map of the Park can be found at:

[http://www.michigandnr.com/Publications/PDFS/RecreationCamping/ionia\\_map.pdf](http://www.michigandnr.com/Publications/PDFS/RecreationCamping/ionia_map.pdf). The Haynor House is located at the Park entrance.

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