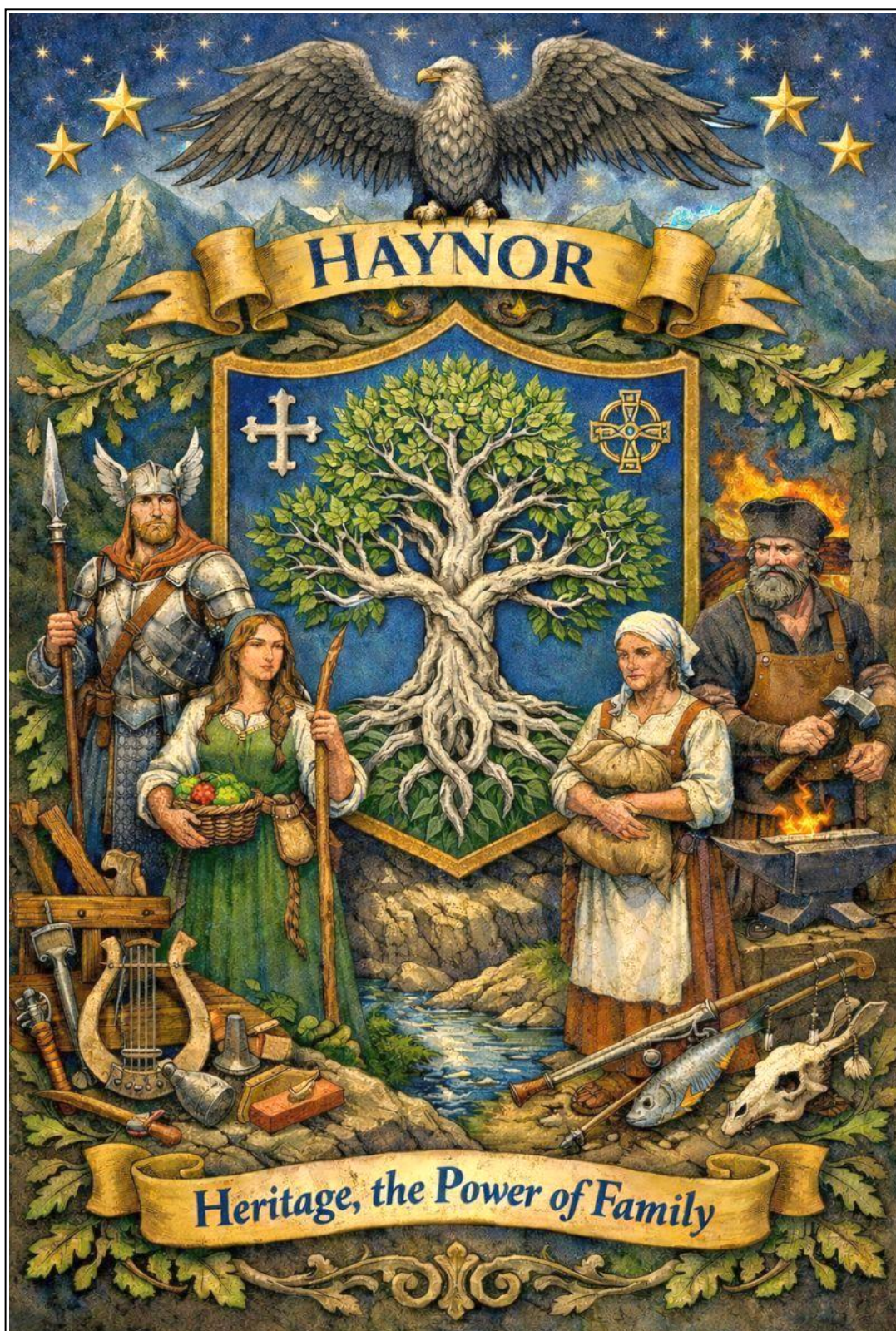




The Haynor Chronicles

and Descendants of HENRY H. HAYNOR, Saratoga, NY to Ionia Co., MI in about 1838

by Ed Haynor, March 2026

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Please note that this version is a major update of what was published in 2014 and again in 2017. If you received a copy of both earlier editions, this one completely supersedes them.

Chinese proverb . . .

“To forget one’s ancestors is to be a brook without a source, a tree without a root”.

P R E F A C E

The author of the *The Haynor Chronicles and Descendants of HENRY H. HAYNOR – Saratoga, NY to Ionia, MI*, is Edward L. Haynor (G5-1.2.1.2.10), Newaygo, MI. The author of this publication can't be described as a typical author because much of the information contained here is not original source material that he alone has discovered. For the purpose of this publication, the term "author" is used somewhat as a compiler of information from many sources, including his own.

Many people over generations have contributed to this publication as well as the Henry H. Haynor C. Line Ancestry, that appears on the Hayner Family Association (although out of date) at <https://haynerfamily.org/> and at <https://ionia.migenweb.org/meat/HenryHaynor.pdf>. Major contributors who have devoted time, talent, and research, in addition to this author, include: Mildred Haynor Brown Gulick (C4-1.2.1.4), Alice Haynor Bull (C4-1.2.1.5), Arthur Benjamin Haynor (G4-1.2.1.6), Roseann Gulick Donnelly (C5-1.2.1.4.4), Rodney J. Haynor (C5-1.2.3.4.2), Jeanne Lynn Brown Lowder (G6-1.1.2.1.2.2), Sandra Jean Haynor Genrich (G6-1.2.1.1.4.2), and Cherri Timmer, a Haynor relative through the marriage of Andrew Jans Timmer and Blanche Wasnick.

The information contained in this ancestral account is not complete, but it is as accurate as humanly possible as of this date. This information has come from many family members, the Hayner Family Association and various Internet ancestral and record websites. Information about current and recent generations has come from information passed down from generation to generation and, wherever possible, directly from the persons involved. Nevertheless, the author does not assume legal responsibility for the accuracy of the ancestral information collected and presented here, although he believes it to be accurate. It is inevitable, though, that mistakes and typographical errors have crept into a work of this degree. To the extent that family stories, descriptions, explanations, and/or conclusions that the author, Ed Haynor, has expressed in his own words are protected by copyright. Therefore, it is the expressed intention of the author that those areas protected by copyright as well as the potential lack of accuracy, personal privacy issues of those still living, and the potential for identify theft, this document must not be re-published in any way, including in print and/or electronic means. This document is for the personal use of Henry H. Haynor's descendants and relatives only so that they may improve the accuracy of the ancestral information contained herein, as well as add their own family records. It is noted that quotations and citations from works by other authors in this document are copyrighted by the original author or publisher. Facts found on government websites, such as census reports, are not copyrighted and are free for all to use.

Those Haynor relatives who contribute/participate in this project, can receive a complete copy of the document known as "The Haynor Chronicles and Descendants of HENRY H. HAYNOR – Saratoga, NY to Ionia, MI," compiled by Edward L. Haynor. It is assumed that descendants of Henry Haynor who receive a copy of this publication will abide by the following principles: (1) They agree not to publish the contents of this publication as explained above and (2) They provide an accounting to the author of their own current Henry H. Haynor family lineage, as appropriate, so that this publication can be properly updated. For those who update this publication or make any corrections to this ancestral account, these changes or additions also should be reported to this author so that this new information can be updated periodically from a central source and redistributed to Henry H. Haynor's descendants, who contribute/participate when necessary. The author can be reached via email at ed1660wmh@ncats.net.

HAYNOR FAMILY HERITAGE

A design of family heritage as shown on the cover of this publication is commonly called a family crest, emblem, or coat of arms, which serves as a heraldic rendition representing a family's history, values, and lineage. These visual symbols, rooted in heraldry, often feature a shield, colors, mottos, and other images to signify heritage. As a representation of family heritage, they also include family trees and other information which map ancestry described throughout this publication.

The author has been unsuccessful in finding a European coat of arms or any other insignia representing a descendency of direct male ancestors of our Henry Haynor. He investigated two vendors who provide coat of arms design services but have been unable to determine the authenticity and reliability of what they produce, because there is no confirmed paper trail of Henry Haynor's ancestors.

So, what is a coat of Arms? According to <https://www.britannica.com/topic/coat-of-arms>, a coat of arms is the principal part of a system of hereditary symbols dating back to early medieval Europe, that is, from the late 5th century to the 10th century, roughly 476 AD to 1000 AD used primarily to establish identity in battle. Arms evolved to denote family descent, adoption, alliance, property ownership, and, eventually, profession. Even if a researcher could identify a "Haynor" Coat of Arms, without a paper trail to our Henry, how would we know it's our "Haynor" family? A coat of arms is not based on a surname or surname spelling, it's based on direct male line hereditary of a male Haynor ancestor, regardless of surname spelling.

So, the author went ahead using Artificial Intelligence (AI) to design an image that he believes best represents our Haynor family including images, concepts, history, including mythology, that will be explained as you read along. The comprehensiveness of our family Haynor cover design represents both males and females, throughout history. Authentic coats of arms rarely are about females. In our modern world, it's important that females are represented on the cover design of our family Haynor. The cover image of "Haynor," is as best that this author could determine, in consideration of the male "E" haplogroup, because this is the male haplogroup of our Henry Haynor.

As far as can be determined, our surname spelling has existed primarily in England, Ireland, United States, and Canada, as found by this author's long-time research into our family's history. But as some researchers claim, which this author agrees with, in order for our male ancestry to get to the British Isles, it likely got that way by moving north through Germanic Europe across the English Channel. A great example of this, is with the family of Johannes Häner, b. 22 January 1675, Storndorf, Vogelsbergkreis, Hessen, Germany, d. 1759, Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, New York. YDNA analysis proves that Johannes Häner's male line shares a common male ancestor with Henry Haynor, even though their surnames differ in spelling, which current analysis shows this common male ancestor was probably born between 300 CE (CE = Common Era) and 1650 CE. **That common male ancestor is not known at this time or where he lived.** But it's also possible that males of the Heiner Tribe, described later, left Norway and traveled southwest, across the North Sea to England, establishing our Haynor line there. It's also possible that male Haner ancestors traveled with Roman General Julius Caesar in his military campaigns in Britain during his two expeditions in 55 BCE and 54 BCE, or under Emperor Claudius who launched the successful Roman invasion of Britain in 43 CE. The reason this could be true, is according to FamilyTreeDNA, where our Haynor male YDNA is recorded, there were "E" haplogroup males in southern Italy at that time. Of course, for any of this to be possible, Heiner Tribe males and/or Haner-related males in Italy would also have

to be related to Johannes Häner, through the “E” haplogroup, and somewhere all these Haner’s regardless of surname spelling genetically intersect somewhere.

Historically, surnames evolved as a way to sort people into groups, by occupation, place of origin, clan affiliation, patronage, parentage, adoption, and even physical characteristics (like red hair). Surnames were also created so a country’s authorities could sort and collect taxes. Modern surnames, particularly in English-speaking and American contexts, are heavily derived from four main sources: occupational (Smith), geographical (Hill), patronymic (Johnson), and descriptive (Brown) origins.

Common spellings of the surname “Haynor” often include Hayner, Hainer, and Haner, frequently appearing in genealogy as variants of German or Swiss origin. Other common variations include Hainor, Hanor, Hahner, Hiner, Heiner, Hoehner, Hoener, and Heaner, often changing due to religion, immigration, and/or literacy. According to familysearch.org, at <https://www.familysearch.org/en/surname?surname=haynor>, the Haynor name meaning is likely German oriented: probably a variant of Heiner, which appears to be a very common spelling in Germany.

The definitive meaning of the surname “Haynor,” representing our family, is an English place-name and surname that literally means **"high ridge."** The name is derived from two Old English words: **Hean**, meaning "high" and **Ofre**, meaning "ridge," "edge," or "bank". In the *Domesday Book*, our surname appeared as Hainoure, as a location, in 1086. But it’s the author’s contention that Haynor or deHaynor, (de meaning of) was the original spelling, before the time of William the Conqueror (Domesday Book). The location spelling was changed to Hainoure, a French-influenced spelling, because William was a French Norman who conquered England.

Today, Haynor in England is spelled Heanor (a municipality) in Derbyshire, England. Over centuries, the spelling evolved through forms such as *Henoure* (1232), *Heynor* (1474), *Heighnor* (1516), and now Heanor. Interestingly “Heanor” is pronounced **Heina**, in England, after the **Heiner** or the people of **Heiðmörk**, Norway. In its original context, it refers to a settlement or feature located on a prominent ridge or high edge of land. While some modern variants like "Hayner" or "Haner" can have German origins referring to the word *hagen*, meaning "hawthorne" or "hedge," used to mark land boundaries, the specific spelling **Haynor** is primarily recognized as a British Isles variant tied to this topographic “high-ridge” meaning.

The cover design was created by using an artificial intelligence (AI) website, based on the following attributes determined by the surname “Haynor.” The statement below was used in the design of the cover page, which were asked of the AI site to design from. The author created over 25 draft cover pages, before selecting the best one he thought represented the comprehensive Haynor family. This statement is as follows:

In a 8.5 inch x 11 inch format, Create a "Haynor" Coat of Arms. Use colors Azure, Gold, Green, and Silver. Use a symbol of a Yggdrasil tree, and one mythological bird, the Hræsvelgr, perched alone on top without being on a monument. Use a High Ridge and Stars. Include Norse mythology in the creation of mankind using a woman farmer, a Hœnir Aesir warrior, a woman miller, and a male blacksmith. Include a Cross Crosslet and a Circle/Celtic Cross. Also include examples of Ancient Carpentry Tools, Ancient Musical Instruments, and Hunting and Fishing with a stream. Use the motto, Heritage, the Power of Family.

The rationale for the above statement is based in addition on the following factors found, in part, on one of the coat of arms search websites that the author contacted, which said it believes the “Haynor” name was found around 1320 in “France Noble Registries,” based on research from *Archives Nationales de France*. The site goes on to say that branches of the family may have also emerged in England, Scotland, and Ireland, appearing in merchant and aristocratic circles.

Because of the cost and not having experience with this vendor, the author was not able to follow through in obtaining a coat of arms from them. Learning too, there is generally no such thing as a “coat of arms for a surname” or a “family crest” that applies to everyone with a shared last name. Coats of arms are granted to specific individuals and their direct male-line descendants, not to names. Commercial “bucket shops,” as they’re often described, selling surname coats of arms are usually selling someone else’s, not yours. Unless a person has done genealogical groundwork, there is no way to prove descent. This author and others have never been able to prove who Henry’s father Abram and his ancestry was. So, realistically it’s easier to create your own coat of arms, as a cover design, than to try and trace a line of descent from a direct ambiguous ancestor.

In the distinguished publication, *Fairbairn's book of crests of the families of Great Britain and Ireland*, by James Fairbairn in 1905, which contains thousands, if not millions of name heraldry, there was no mention of a Haynor name, regardless of spelling. Nor was any Haynor-type spelling found at <https://www.allfamilycrests.com/>, therefore, the author was able to use what the coat of arms search website sent him, in addition to this author’s research and design our own, which is described below:

1. **Colors** – The colors selected were recommended by “France Noble Registries” as **Azure (blue) and Gold. Green** was added by this author representing those Haynor families found in Ireland, as well as to give color to the **Yggdrasil tree**.
2. Yggdrasil, pronounced 'IG-drah-sill,' a giant, sacred ash tree, sometimes called the “Tree of Life,” was a central holy place for Norse gods like **Hœnir** (Hórnir) (also modern Icelandic, Hænir; modern Swedish, Höner). A section appears later on about the Norse god Hœnir, who was associated with Viking culture, but also with other Norse, Scandinavian, and broadly Germanic cultures, such as the Ancient Heiðnir (Heiner) Tribe located in Norway on the border with Sweden, found in the year 150 CE, identified by Claudius Ptolemy (b. abt. 100 CE, d. abt. 170 CE), a Greco-Roman polymath who made significant contributions to astronomy, geography, mathematics, music, and optics. It’s quite possible the Heiner Tribe existed millenniums before. It’s this author’s contention that the Norse god Hœnir and the Ancient Heiðnir (Heiner) Tribe located in Norway are intrinsically related to each other, although the connection is not one of direct, established history. They are distinct related concepts: one a mythic deity, the other a Norwegian tribal clan. The **Heiner** (or *Heiðnir* in Old Norse) Tribe was located in the region known as **Hedmark (Heiðmörk)** in Eastern Norway. The **Heina**, also known as the **Heiner** or the people of **Heiðmörk**, modern-day Hedmark, were one of the most powerful tribes in inland Norway during the Viking Age. Their role in the unification of Norway is central to the saga of the Yngling dynasty, the lineage that eventually produced Harald Fairhair. Old Norse: *Haraldr Hårfagri*, born abt. 850 CE, died about 932 CE, is traditionally recognized as the first King of Norway, credited with unifying the country's petty kingdoms into a single realm around 872 CE following the decisive Battle of Hafrsfjord. Known Norwegian tribes from the Hedmark, along with other regional groups in Scandinavia, were devout believers in Norse mythology during the early Viking Age. Those of the “Æsir faith” worshipped a pantheon of gods such as Odin, Thor, and Hœnir, with these beliefs forming an indigenous, polytheistic religion that connected

Scandinavian society before Christianization. In Norse mythology, Hœnir is one of the few major gods to survive Ragnarök. Ragnarök, meaning "Fate of the Gods" or "Twilight of the Gods," is the catastrophic end of the world in Norse mythology, featuring a final, doomed battle between gods of Æsir and giants/demons. Ragnarök includes a three-year winter (Fimbulwinter), without any summers, the deaths of major Norse gods like Odin, Thor, and Loki, and the world sinking into water, only to be reborn fertile and repopulated. Hœnir being a Norse Æsir god, who survives the apocalyptic battle of Ragnarök to help build a new world. Known as a silent, swift, and sometimes indecisive figure who helped Odin create humans, Hœnir appears in the *Völuspá*, see <https://www.worldhistory.org/article/1674/viking-prophecy-the-poem-voluspa-of-the-poetic-edd/> and <https://grapevine.is/news/2019/03/06/voluspa-the-prophecy-of-the-seeress/>, as a surviving deity, engaging in divination in the post-apocalyptic era. In earlier myths, Hœnir is a deity associated with bestowing intellect and spiritual consciousness upon humans. Hœnir's survival and role in the new world highlight his importance as a "new age" deity of foresight, therefore, the continuing existence of Hœnir, which undoubtedly was further substantiated by the *Heiðnir* Tribe's existence.

3. **Silver** was represented by the Warrior's clothing and spear, as well as the trunk and branches of the Yggdrasil (an ash) tree.
4. **Mythological bird, the Hræsvelgr** – Hræsvelgr, in Norse mythology, takes the form of a giant eagle and is portrayed as the originator of the wind. Positioned at the northern edge of the heavens, this mythological creature creates all the world's winds by flapping its wings. It's often associated with the cold, wintry winds and is described as sitting at the end of the world. Hræsvelgr's strength lies in his elemental force. Its wings command the winds of all the worlds, influencing weather, travel, and even life itself. In Norse culture, wind was a divine breath that could either bless sailors with smooth passage or wreck their ships in an instant. Hræsvelgr, therefore, was both a giver and taker, the unseen power behind the air itself. Hræsvelgr's symbolism represents the wind as a symbol of change, the cycle of life and death, and the power of nature, situated in high ridge mountains and stars.
5. **High Ridge and Stars** – Based on the meaning of Haynor, the concepts of "High Ridge" and "Stars" often represent a connection between the earthly and the divine, serving as symbols of cosmic order, grief, and navigation. In Norse mythology, the stars and the "high" or celestial elements represent the remnants of creation, the navigation tools of the gods, and in specific mythic instances, the eyes of fallen beings or the chariots of deities.
6. **A Hœnir Aesir Warrior** – An expert in hand-to-hand combat and weapons usage. Whether mythological or real, our Haynor ancestors and their families fought for their survival through thousands of years making their way from the Horn of Africa, where the "E" haplogroup originated, into Europe.
7. **A Woman Farmer and a Woman Miller** – Most code of arms-like designs in early Europe and the British Isles the author has seen have no women represented in them. The author took a different, modern, and realistic course of action that represents male and females as a part of family units, such as Haynor families. Ancient living skills were characterized by pioneering developments in agriculture, domestication, and complex societal organization, starting from the Neolithic period (c. 10,000 BCE). Key skills included the early cultivation of wheat and barley, the domestication of sheep, goats, and pigs, and advanced water management, such as the use of cisterns and irrigation, which allowed for settlement in arid climates.
8. **A Male Blacksmith** – The haplogroup "E" represented by the male ancestral line of Henry Haynor, migrated out of the Horn of Africa into the Levant (a historical and geographical

region in the Eastern Mediterranean, encompassing modern-day Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Israel, Palestine, and parts of Turkey and Cyprus) and Europe as evidenced by ancient YDNA, in the last 4,000-10,000 years. A male blacksmith would also represent “mechanics” of the day, in industrial society.

9. **Cross Crosslet** – A Cross Crosslet is a heraldic symbol featuring a cross with a smaller cross added to the end of each of its four arms, often symbolizing the Four Evangelists, Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, and/or world evangelism. It was often found in medieval manuscripts, on seals, and in coats of arms. The author has found evidence, outlined in this publication, that modern Haynor families were Christian, both Catholic and Protestant.
10. **Circle/Celtic Cross** – The Circle/Celtic Cross is a revered symbol combining a traditional Christian Cross with an encircling ring, representing the intersection of divine, earthly, and eternal realms. Originating in Ireland and Britain around the 5th–9th centuries, it often blends early Christian faith with Celtic heritage, symbolizing Christ’s love, infinity, and unity. The circle is believed to represent the sun, the wheel of life, or eternity, and was later merged with the Christian Cross to symbolize Christ’s eternal presence and the unending cycle of life and resurrection. While its origins remain partly shrouded in mystery, the Celtic Cross embodies a blend of pagan and Christian influences, symbolizing spiritual beliefs, unity, and continuity across generations.
11. **Ancient Carpentry Tools, Ancient Musical Instruments, and Hunting and Fishing Sustenance, with a Stream** – This combination of elements typically symbolizes the holistic foundation of a self-sufficient family or a specific historical group's "way of life." Each component represents a pillar of human development and survival. Together, they often describe a subsistence lifestyle, a meaningful, ongoing connection to the land where every need (food, home, and spirit) is met through the resources of the immediate environment. This imagery is frequently used in genealogical histories, like those of the Heiner tribe, to summarize the multifaceted ingenuity of early ancestors.
12. **The motto, Heritage, the Power of Family** – The motto "Heritage, the Power of Family" emphasizes that a family's shared history, values, traditions, and, in some contexts, political or social stances (heritage) are the source of its strength and influence (the power). It signifies that understanding one's roots and carrying forward the legacy of previous generations empowers individuals and strengthens the family unit.

When a person leaves this earth the only thing they leave is their name, reflecting a philosophical, often somber, view on mortality. It emphasizes that physical possessions, power, and the body itself are temporary, while the "name," representing reputation, memory, and the impact left on others, is all that remains.

This publication is meant to remember our ancestors and relatives, who have passed on, who now live again.

EARLIEST ORIGINS AND ETYMOLOGY OF THE HANER (of various spellings), NAME, SURNAME, TRIBE, PLACE, MYTHOLOGY, or RELIGION *(bold type throughout is by the author)*

Introduction

It was first thought by this author that various spellings of the surname Haner came about only in Western Europe, particularly found in the countries of Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, The Netherlands and Switzerland. The surname Haner, also typically found spelled as Hahner, Hainer, Hanner, Hayner, Heiner, Hener, Henner, Hoener, Hiner, and Huner, can be found in the above countries in Western Europe, as early as the 16th Century. The surname was also found in 1500, as Hañer, Cartagena, Murcia, Spain. During the same time period as the above Haner spellings were found in mainline Europe, several other spellings of Haner, in addition to the above spellings, were found in the British Isles, such as Hainer, Hainor, Hainoure, Hayner, Haynor, Heanor, Henner, Hennor and Heynor.

The Haynor surname side represented by this author, shares a common ancestor with other persons named Haner of various spellings as shown in the “Hayner” Study at <https://www.familytreedna.com>. This author is part of this study, which is open to HAYNER/HAINER/HANER or any variant spellings including: HAYNOR, HAINOR, HANOR, HAHNER, HINER, and HEINER, HOEHNER, HOENER and HEANER. The foundation for this study is based on the life of Johannes Häner, b. 22 January 1675, Stordorf, Vogelsbergkreis, Hessen, Germany, d. 1759, Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, New York. According to the Hayner Family Newsletter, fall 2025, Johannes Häner was an immigrant from the Palatine area of Germany, an area in southwest Germany, bordering with France, coming to America via England in 1709, reaching New York on the ship “Lyon of Keith” under the command of Alexander Stevenson which reached New York on June 30, 1710. Johannes was on the passenger list.” See <https://www.uelac.org/Loyalist-Research/Palatines.pdf> and <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Palatines>. YDNA shows that Line C., the Henry H. Haynor male ancestral line of Ed Haynor shares a common male ancestor with Johannes Häner, but who and when, is unknown, therefore, unproven.

The Land of Haner

A “Haner” name has been found in the *Book of Moses* 7:9 appearing as “the land of Haner.” The Book of Moses is contained in the *Mormon Bible* of “The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints” at: <https://www.lds.org/scriptures/pgp/moses/7.9?lang=eng#8>.

A further description of “the land of Haner” is given at: <http://earth-history.com/Pseudepigrapha/generations-adam.htm>, which is described as *Earth’s Ancient History*, “Book of the Generations of Adam” first appearing in Chapter 6 as, “In the one hundredth year, Timnor and Ammah led a group of our children who, like themselves, worshipped the workmanship of their own hands and the power of their own minds, out of the Land of Cainan unto a valley northward which they denominated the Land of Haner, for, said they, here shall we throw off the ways of our Fathers and follow after our own wills.” Further reading at this website and others refers to Haner as the “land of Haner,” “City of Haner,” or “people of Haner” and is not kind to the inhabitants of Haner. Apparently, the age-old problem of balancing people/community/earthly needs and spiritual needs is at the core of discontent.

Alternative biblical readings on various websites apparently show that Timnor and Ammah were children of the family of Adam and Eve listed here as Cain (*Kayin*); Abel (*Hevel*); Seth; Qelima (*Aklima*, *Aklemia*, *Aklia*); Luluwa; Timnor; Ammah; Noaba; Azura; Awan; Lebuda (*Lebhuda*,

Laphura); and Noraia. Ammah, Timnor's sister, became his wife. During this time period, Timnor was thought to be the King in Haner.

The author does not know how this new land that Timnor, Ammah and their followers went to, came by the way of the name "City of Haner," since "Haner" must have been transcribed at some point from the Hebrew language to English. Although, another description of the "City of Haner" that further describes the story of Timnor and Ammah can be found at: <http://www.unexplained-mysteries.com/forum/index.php?showtopic=152484>, describes "Haner" as "meaning rebellion."

Another reference to the "city of Haner" whether biblical or mythological was found at: http://www.cryptozoology.com/forum/topic_view_thread.php?tid=21&pid=471591, which states, "the last and best historical allusion of atlantis comes from the 'apocryphal' book of generations of adam chapter 6 (mentioned in genesis 5:1) says that timnor a son of adam and eve built flying machines and founded the city of haner. It says he made machines to explore the depths of the rivers, oceans and seas as well. This city of haner was the capitol city of 10 kingdoms (atlantis had 10 kingdoms or 10 islands) it had a great tower in the middle of the city surrounded by a maze (more similarities with atlantis) the people were constantly fighting over land (another one) they worshipped the sea god (posiedon/neptune) and that god let them destroy themselves by their own inventions. The time of this destruction would have been 130gniti. 250 years before the flood of enos mentioned in jasher. City of haner ca 3900 BC (atlantis) – flood of enos ca 3666 BC – noahs flood ca 235 BC."

The word "Haner" is not found in any on-line Bible at www.biblegateway.com/, published in English. Biblegateway.com lists over 180 versions of the Bible. The word "håner" was found in two locations in a Danish version of the Bible (DETTE ER BIBLEN PÅ DANSK) but translated to English displays the word "taps" in 5 Moses 33:29. The other biblical reference to "håner" appeared in this same Danish Bible in Ezekiel 28:24, which translated the word "håner" to "revile." Nor could the author find a biblical reference to "Timnor," or Ammah on this website published in English.

In Europe, surnames were not commonly adopted until the 13th and 14th centuries. Perhaps the surname "Haner" originated from our ancestors, millenniums before the birth of Christ, who were known for the "workmanship of their hands and the power of their minds." Maybe the genesis of the surname "Haner" came by way of meaning "rebels" or those to be "reviled." Alternatively, the surname could have been derived through the Norse god Hoenir.

After sharing this finding with Diane Haner Anderson, past editor of *The Hayner Family News*, now deceased, she offered the following commentary.

"The Book of Moses cited is from The Pearl of Great Price: A Selection from the Revelations, Translations, and Narrations of Joseph Smith First Prophet, Seer, and Revelator to The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. In other words, Joseph Smith wrote it, so there are no known historical facts to back it up. The <http://earth-history.com/Pseudepigrapha/generations-adam.htm> website is interesting because of its name. In biblical studies, pseudepigrapha refers particularly to works that claim to be written by noted authorities in either the Old and New Testaments or by persons involved in Jewish or Christian religious study or history. These works can also be written about biblical matters, often in such a way that they appear to be as authoritative as works that have been included in the many versions of the Judeo-Christian scriptures. The "Biblical generations of Adam" is the "begats" section of Genesis, which traces the descent through Noah, but I don't recall any specific mention of flying machines and the like. I will have to go back through my Bible. The "Generations of Adam" document that the websites seem to be referring to, is probably the Book of the Generations of Adam, © 1988, 1998 by the Church of the New Covenant in Christ, which seems to be associated with the Gnostics. It looks like most of the citations of Haner as a place or a people seem to come from relatively modern works and were probably created by individual "prophets." There is, however, an interesting Jewish aspect of this. A kibbutz in Israel is named Or HaNer (translated as light of the candle), and an important book in Hebraic literature is called Sefer HaNer (loosely translated as "book of light.") This book seems to be focused on guidance for living, rather than being a recitation of the history of a place or an era."

The Ancient Heiðnir (Heiner) Tribe

The author has uncovered an ancient “**Heiner Tribe**” located in Norway on the border with Sweden, at least by the year 150 AD (CE, Common Era) and possibly millenniums before. So, it’s possible that the Haner of various spellings ancestral line discovered through this author’s 37-marker YDNA (male) test taken in 2011 at FamilyTreeDNA (FTDNA) at <https://www.familytreedna.com/>, identified as Haplogroup E1b1b1 [M35] found in the Middle East about 20,000 years ago, shown on page 17. This map’s path eventually leads to Europe, into the British Isles may have been via Scandinavia (North Germanic), i.e., Norway, Denmark and/or Sweden across the North Sea, east to west, and not directly northland from mainland Germanic Europe (Northern Germany, France or The Netherlands) to England. It’s also possible that some ancient Haner ancestral lines traveled from Scandinavia to Ireland, then to America, or from Scandinavia to Ireland, to England to America. In 2022 this author updated his 37-marker test by taking a BigY-700 DNA test also with FTDNA, with the results now showing as Haplogroup E-FTB75693, which is located near Great Amwell, Hertfordshire, England.



In the publication *History of the Norwegian People*, at [file:///C:/Users/Owner/Downloads/HistoryoftheNorwegianPeople_10120260%20\(6\).pdf](file:///C:/Users/Owner/Downloads/HistoryoftheNorwegianPeople_10120260%20(6).pdf), by Knut Gjerset, PhD., (Heidelberg), Professor of Norwegian Language, Literature and History, Luther College, Decorah, Iowa, 1915. This finding might change the strict narrative of Haner clans, migrating northward from mainland Europe to Britain, because of a finding by this author of an ancient Tribe known as **Heiner (Heiðnir)** located in county Hedmark, Eastern Norway on the border with Sweden (see image outlined in red at left). There’s the possibility of some **Heiner** ancestors migrating from Nordic Europe (Denmark and/or Norway), east to west across the North Sea to the British Isles; Nordic Europe, east to west to Ireland, then to England;

Nordic Europe back to mainline Europe and then north to the British Isles by sea; and/or migrating from a land bridge from Northern Europe to Britain before this land bridge collapsed thousands of years ago, which is described below. It’s important to recognize that the *History of the Norwegian People*, is known by most scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as it is known.

The part above in the preceding paragraph which says, “Nordic Europe back to mainline Europe and then north to the British Isles,” is cause for further explanation.

In *The Fall of Rome Summary* (150 CE-475 CE), at:

<https://www.sparknotes.com/history/european/rome4/section3/>, says, “The Germanic tribes important

to Roman downfall originated in Scandinavia, from which they moved south around 1000 BCE (BC). By 100 BCE (BC) they had reached the Rhine area, and about two hundred years later, the Danube Basin, both Roman borders. The western German tribes consisted of the Marcomanni, Alamanni, Franks, Angles, and Saxons (the North Germans coalesced as Saxons), while the Eastern tribes north of the Danube consisted of the Vandals, Gepids, Ostrogoths, and Visigoths.” It appears when speaking of Germanic tribes, readers must include peoples from Scandinavia during that time period and likely before, when generally it is thought that the word “Germanic” might only mean those peoples from mainland Germanic Europe.

One other consideration here, regarding the migration of those from this **Heiner Tribe** to the British Isles, is there used to be a land bridge between the British Isles and mainland Europe. It is called Doggerland, named in the 1990s, after the Dogger Bank (a large sandbank in a shallow area of the North Sea about 62 miles off the east coast of England, which in turn was named after the 17th century Dutch fishing boats called doggers).

As described at:

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Doggerland>,

“Doggerland and pictured on the right, was an area of land, now submerged beneath the southern North Sea, that connected Britain to continental Europe. It was flooded by rising sea levels around 6500–6200 BC. Geological surveys have suggested that it stretched from Britain's east coast to the Netherlands and the western coasts of Germany and the peninsula of Jutland (a peninsula of Northern Europe that forms the continental portion of Denmark and part of northern Germany).” It’s possible this **Heiner Tribe** used this land bridge to get to Scandinavia, when making their way from the Sudan area of Africa starting out about 24,000 years BCE (shown in the graphic below). It would appear that some members of the **Heiner Tribe**, would have had the time to use this land bridge before it collapsed and was overtaken by floods as they made their way to the British Isles. Whether some members of the **Heiner Tribe** of this time period used this route to get to the British Isles is unknown.

This **Heiner Tribe** finding has also been confirmed in a book called *A History of the Vikings*, at

https://www.google.com/books/edition/A_History_of_the_Vikings/7Hh0DwAAQBAJ?hl=en, by Sir Thomas D. Kendrick, originally published in 1930, where it says, “it is thought, the first appearance of a Norwegian people, in history, namely the **Heiner**, or folk of the Hedemark in central Norway.”

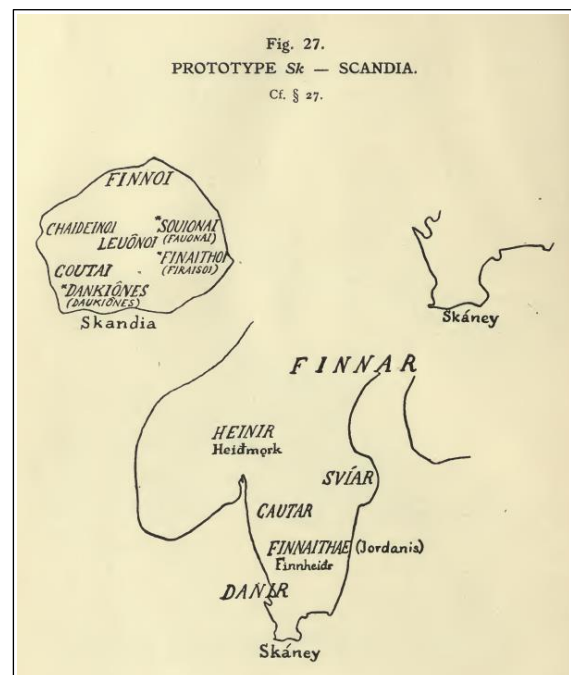


So, does this statement mean the **Heiner Tribe** was the first or part of the first peoples identified as Norwegian? Apparently so. This finding shown in this book and the book named *History of the Norwegian People* was a finding by Claudius Ptolemy, b. abt. 100 CE, Alexandria, Egypt, d. abt. 170 CE, Alexandria, Egypt.

In the book, *Ptolemy's maps of northern Europe, a reconstruction of the prototypes*, at <https://ia801603.us.archive.org/28/items/ptolemymapsofno00schrch/ptolemymapsofno00schrch.pdf>, by Gudmund Schütte, published in 1917 by the Royal Danish geographical society, is an attempt to supply additional research on Ptolemy's description of northern Europe. It is based upon studies which have been carried on for many years. On page 198 of this book, is a refined map of Scandia as described and illustrated by Ptolemy. In the center of this map as shown on the right below, the tribe Heinir located in **Heiðmörk** as described by Ptolemy.

This book has been considered by academicians and scholars of great significance and value to literature. This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work is in the "public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. Scholars believe that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public.

Claudius Ptolemy was a 2nd century Greek mathematician, astronomer, and geographer famous for his controversial geocentric theory of the universe, which would form the basis of our understanding of the motions of stars and planets for over a thousand years.



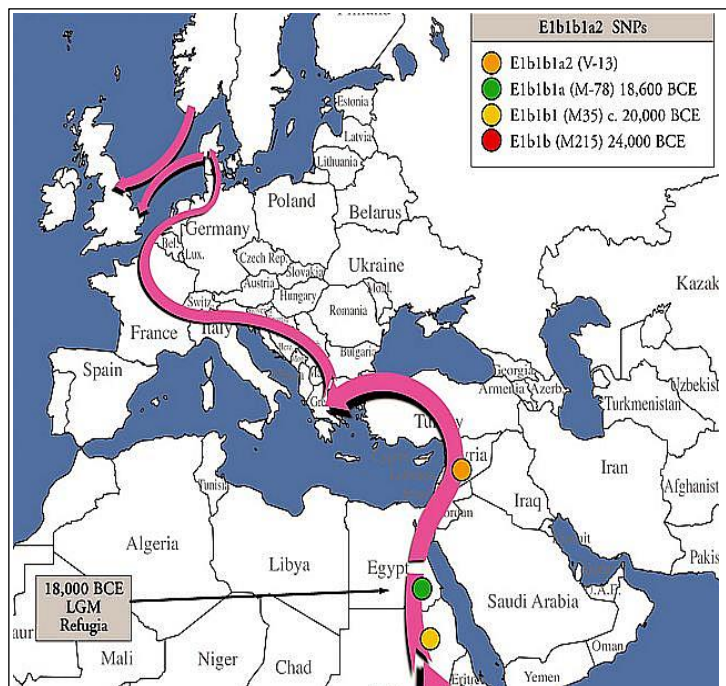
According to <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Ptolemy>, "Ptolemy's fame as a geographer is hardly less than his fame as an astronomer. *Geōgraphikē hyphēgēsis* (Guide to Geography) provided all the information and techniques required to draw maps of the portion of the world known by Ptolemy's contemporaries."

"Ptolemy's most important geographical innovation was to record longitudes and latitudes in degrees for roughly 8,000 locations on his world map, making it possible to make an exact duplicate of his map. Hence, we possess a clear and detailed image of the inhabited world as it was known to a resident of the Roman Empire at its height, a world that extended from the Shetland Islands in the north to the sources of the Nile in the south, from the Canary Islands in the west to China and Southeast Asia in the east. Ptolemy's map is seriously distorted in size and orientation compared with modern maps, a reflection of the incomplete and inaccurate descriptions of road systems and trade routes at his disposal."

“Ptolemy also devised two ways of drawing a grid of lines on a flat map to represent the circles of latitude and longitude on the globe. His grid gives a visual impression of Earth’s spherical surface and also, to a limited extent, preserves the proportionality of distances. The more sophisticated of these map projections, using circular arcs to represent both parallels and meridians, anticipated later area-preserving projections.” For further information on Ptolemy, see:

<https://www.famousscientists.org/clauidius-ptolemy/>, <http://www-groups.dcs.st-and.ac.uk/history/Biographies/Ptolemy.html>, <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ptolemy>, and <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Ptolemy/Geographer>.

For a discussion regarding how a **Heiner Tribe** could have migrated from Nordic Europe to the British Isles, across the North Sea or an earlier land bridge, this author is using Nordic Europe as meaning from Scandinavian countries of Denmark, Norway, Sweden and or Finland. The *History of the Norwegian People* and *A History of the Vikings*, are both used as a reference, regarding this discussion. To lay a foundation, it’s important that we look at the surname Haner of all spellings (male) YDNA.



Courtesy of <http://www.stclairresearch.com/content/pathE1b1.html>

According to FamilyTreeDNA in the male YDNA Hayner of all spellings study, males tested who were confirmed ancestrally linked to each other, including this author, share a common YDNA ancestor, shown as M-35, on the 37-marker test. There’s about 20 male members on this FamilyTreeDNA study. This led this author to discover an M-35 graphic on the left, showing this Haner male line of YDNA represented by the Haplogroup E1b1b1 (M35). Readers will notice that other haplogroups, related to or descended from Haplo group E1b1b1 (M35), also traveled this path.

According to the International Society of Genetic Genealogy (ISOGG) and National Geographic’s Genographic Project, E1b1b1 likely arose in the Near East or the Middle East, and then expanded into the Mediterranean with the spread of agriculture.

Approximately 10% of the men in Spain belong to this haplogroup, as do 12% of the men in northern Italy and 13% of the men in central and southern Italy. Roughly 20% of the men in Sicily belong to this group. In the Balkans and Greece, between 20-30% of the men belong to E1b1b1 (M35.1). Around 10% of all European men trace their descent to this ancestral line. In Ireland, 3-4% of the men belong; in England, 4-5%; Hungary, 7%; and Poland, 8-9%. Nearly 25% of Jewish men belong to this haplogroup. Sources: <https://www.familytreedna.com> and <http://e1b1b1-m35.blogspot.com/>. A complete discussion of E1b1b1 (M35.1) can be found at: <http://www.jogg.info/pages/51/files/Lancaster.pdf>.

Y-chromosome Adam, is the most recent common ancestor (MRCA) of all living men, estimated to have lived in Africa roughly 200,000 to 350,000 years ago. He carried the paternal lineage from which all current human Y (male) chromosomes descend, a lineage traced through scientific analyses

of genetic mutations, often pointing to Central-Northwest Africa as a likely origin. Y-chromosome Adam was not the only human alive at the time, but rather the only male whose direct paternal lineage survived to the present, while others died out through genetic drift. All men, including your (a male person's) direct paternal ancestors, trace their ancestry to one of this man's male descendants. The oldest Y-chromosome lineages in existence, belonging to the A00 branch of the tree, are found only in African populations." More information on Y-chromosome Adam and other important links, can be found at: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Y-chromosomal_Adam.

As readers can see by the M-35 marker graphic above, E1b1b1 (gold color) starts near present day Sudan about 20,000 years BCE, and the male parent, grandparents, etc., of M-35 starts earlier, near the horn of Africa, about 24,000 years BCE. The E1b1b1 marker then winds its way northward through the Middle East, Turkey, Greece, Italy, Switzerland, France, Germany, Denmark, the Scandinavian countries, then to the British Isles. This last part regarding the British Isles, got this author to see that males who later became surnames such as Haner, Hainer, Hayner, Haynor, Heanor, Hennor, and Heyner in the British Isles, may not have migrated directly from northwestern Germany, France or The Netherlands, where it was first thought they came from, but may have actually migrated from northern Denmark and Scandinavian countries of Norway, Sweden and Finland, to the British Isles, across the North Sea, east to west, or across the aforementioned land bridge.

The **Heiner Tribe** finding enabled this author to research to see if he could find any Haners of any remote spelling in the Scandinavian countries. In the 1600s and 1700s, several Haner-type surname spellings have been found on familysearch.org, such as Hainar, Haineer, Hainoner, Hajnor, Hananer, Hanern, Haners, Hännar, Hänner, Hanner, Hännare, Hanniars, Hannor, Hanor, Hanr, Hanrs, Hener, Hennar, Hunnar, and Hynner, listed in the countries of Norway, Sweden, Finland and Denmark. Whether any of these surname people's names are genetically linked through YDNA to the Hayner Study at <https://www.familytreedna.com>, is unknown and only through a YDNA test, would uncover.

Research has shown that Haner-type surnames were found in Western Europe, in the countries of Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, The Netherlands and Switzerland, typically spelled as Haner, Hahner, Hainer, Hanner, Hayner, Heiner, Hener, Henner, Hoener, Hiner, and Huner, as early as the 16th Century. The surname was also found in 1500, as Hañer, Cartagena, Murcia, Spain. During the same time period as the above Haner spellings were found in mainline Europe, several other spellings of Haner, in addition to the above spellings, were found in the British Isles, such as Hainer, Hainoure, Hayner, Haynor, Heanor, Henner, Hennor and Heynor. It's this author's belief that now we should consider adding these additional Haner-type surnames as listed above which have been identified from Norway, Sweden, Finland and Denmark to the aforementioned list found in Western Europe and Great Britain.

In the *History of the Norwegian People*, listed above, was found seven references to "**Heiner**," (immediately listed below) a tribe known as of the **Chaedini (Chaideinoi)**, who were a Germanic people identified in the *Geography (Ptolemy)*, also see [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geography_\(Ptolemy\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geography_(Ptolemy)).

History of the Norwegian People (Heiner) References

Pages 25-26

"North of the Orcades lies Thule, of which the western part is in the latitude 63°, o., longitude 29°." "— " *Geographia*," lib. II., ch. III. "East of the Cimbrian peninsula (the Danish peninsula) there are four islands called Scandise; three indeed are small; the middle one is in the latitude 58°, longitude 41° 30'. The one which is largest and farthest to the east, near the mouth of the river Vistula, is properly called Scandia. Its western part is inhabited by the **Chaideinoi**, the eastern part by the

Phanonai and the Phiraisoi, the southern part is occupied by the Gautai and the Dauchiones, and the middle part by the Lenonoi." — "Geographia," lib. II., ch. XII. These peoples are unknown, except the Gautai, or Gotar, here mentioned for the first time as the inhabitants of Scandinavia, and the **Chaideinoi** or **Heiner**, the inhabitants of Hedemarken, in eastern Norway."

Pages 111-113

"SOCIAL ORGANIZATION - Over against their neighbors, the Swedes and Danes, the Norsemen felt themselves to be a distinct people from times which far antedate the beginning of authentic history, but they did not at first constitute a united nation. They consisted of a number of independent tribes, occupying quite well-defined districts. The names of many of these tribes are given by Jordanes (discussed later), and Procopius says that thirteen tribes live in Scandinavia, the Gautar being the most numerous. The names of Egder, Ryger, Horder, Raumer, **Heiner**, etc., are still preserved in names of provinces and districts in Norway, like Agder, Rogaland, Hordaland, Romerike, and **Hedemarken**."

"The tribe consisted of families to whom belonged the greater part of the land, and who, by virtue of wealth, influence, and tradition, possessed all religious and political power. The title to the land was held by the head of the family, but the real ownership was vested in all the members jointly. It was called "odel," see <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Odelsrett>, and the principle seems to have prevailed that it could not pass out of the possession of the family. All the sons shared equally in the inheritance, but the old homestead was not divided, but was usually inherited by the oldest son. The younger sons received other portions of the estate, or they sold their interest and sought their fortune elsewhere. The village system did not obtain in Norway, as among the Anglo-Saxons and Germans. Each family dwelt on its own separate estate. In Anglo-Saxon the word tun means town. In Norse it means the place on which the dwelling is located. The people were divided into fylker (O. N. fylki < folk = people), and each fylke placed in the field an organized military force under its own commander. The fylker constituted the larger units of the army.

A parallel to this system is found in the Anglo-Saxon tribal organization, and, especially, in the division of the tribes into smaller groups: East Saxons, South Saxons, West Saxons, North-folk, and South-folk. The fylke had its own temple, and its own thing, or assembly of the people, where suits at law were tried and decided. The fylke was divided into Iwreder (O. N. heraS < her — ra5, a military command), which corresponds to the hundreds among the Anglo-Saxons, and the centena among the Franks. This seems to have been a district large enough to furnish a hundred x warriors, which formed the unit of military organization.

The "herse" was the hereditary tribal chieftain, see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aristocracy_of_Norway, while the "jarls," at http://www.hurstwic.org/history/articles/society/text/social_classes.htm, had about the same powers as petty kings, and ruled over larger districts. "Before Harald Haarfagre's^{1,2} time most districts were governed by kings who ruled over larger tribes, such as Ryger, Horder, Egder, Raumer, etc., but not till after the union of Norway did the king become distinctly superior to the jarls."

¹ **Harald I**, byname *Haraldr Hålfðanarson*, i.e., **Harald Fairhair**, (Old Norse: *Haraldr inn hárfagri*; Norwegian: *Harald hårfagre*; b. btw. 850-60 AD, d. btw. 932-40 AD) is portrayed by medieval Icelandic historians as the first King of Norway. According to traditions current in Norway and Iceland in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, he reigned from c. 872 to 930. Supposedly, two of his sons, Eric Bloodaxe and Haakon the Good, succeeded Harald to become kings after his death. Also see, <https://www.ancient-origins.net/history-famous-people/harald-fairhair-0012999>, <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Harald-I-king-of-Norway>, and <https://avaldsnes.info/en/informasjon/harald-harfagre/>.

² Ironically, **Harald Fairhair**, appears to be a 35th great grandfather of this author, through his mother's ancestral family.

“The movement towards a union of independent, but closely related tribes into a *þjóð* (A. S. *peod*, Goth, *piuda*), or people, seems to have been well under way, both in Sweden and Denmark, already in the early centuries of the Christian era. Svitiod, the kingdom of the Swedes dwelling around Malaren, has already been mentioned, also Gautiod, the Gautar or Gotar, inhabiting the districts farther south, about the great lakes Venern and Vettern. Denmark was united into one kingdom under the Skjoldung dynasty prior to 500 A.D. In Norway, where deep fjords and snow-covered mountains made inland travel in early times difficult, and laid great obstacles in the way of closer contact between the different districts, national unity was effected later and with more difficulty. But from very early times the trend of social development towards ultimate union is clearly seen in the growing tendency to merge the isolated tribes into larger confederacies, and to adopt for these a uniform system of laws which were gradually made operative in larger districts. **The oldest confederacy was, probably, that of the Heiner³ (O. N.⁴ Heionir [Heiðnir]) dwelling in Hedemarken by the great lake Mjosen, in the eastern part of Norway (Lake Mjosa is the largest and 4th deepest lake in Norway).** They are mentioned in the O. E. poem “Wfðsith,” see https://archive.org/stream/analectaanglosa02klipgoog/analectaanglosa02klipgoog_djvu.txt. The runic inscription on the Rokstone in Ostergotland, Sweden, states that, together with Horder and Ryger, they (**Heiner**) made a warlike expedition to Seeland⁵ in Denmark, under a common king. **“Their confederacy must have existed as early as at the time of the birth of Christ, and seems to have embraced, besides the Ileiuier (Heiner), also Raumer, Ringer, and Hader in Romerike, Ringerike, Hadeland, and other districts.”** Together they constituted the Eidsivalag, the people united under a common law called the “Eidsivathingsslov.”⁶ The place of the common assembly, or thing (Eidsivathing) was Eidsvold, at the lower end of Lake Mjøsa. The name of the place of assembly brought about a change of the name “IleiSscevislog” to Eidsivalag,” see also <https://www.infoplease.com/encyclopedia/places/north-europe/scandinavia/eidsvoll>.”

History of the Norwegian People - Additional information on the Heiðnir Tribe

On page one (1) it describes the kingdom of Norway forms a part of the Scandinavian peninsula, embracing its mountainous western slope (as of high ridge). It consists of a rock-bound coast region 1700 miles in length when measured along the outer belt of rocks. In the southern part of the country is about 260 miles wide, in the northern about sixty miles, though the extreme northern province of Finmarken, is considerably wider. Norway itself is a little larger than the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

³ Ptolemy mentions the Finns in the northern part of Scandinavia, the Oautar, or Gotar, in the southern part, and the **Chaideinoi, or Heiner**, in the western part. See also Alexander Bugge, *Norges Historie*, vol. I. 2, 49 ff.

⁴ O.N. meanings from above = Old Norse. At: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Old_Norse. Old Norse was a North Germanic language which was spoken by inhabitants of Scandinavia and their overseas settlements, of Greenland, Iceland, the Faroe Islands, Great Britain, Ireland and Normandy, from about the 9th to the 13th centuries. The Old Norse language evolved from the Proto-Norse language spoken from around the 2nd to the 8th centuries.

⁵ Seeland “*Sjælland*” *shě’lä* or *Zealand zē’lænd* [key], Ger. *Seeland*, island (1992 pop. 1,976,882), 2,709 sq mi (7,016 sq km), E. Denmark, between the Kattegat and the Baltic Sea. Denmark’s largest island, it is separated from Fyn by the Store Bælt and from Sweden by the Øresund. *Sjælland* includes most of Copenhagen, the Danish capital, and the cities of Roskilde, Helsingør, Hillerød, Holbæk, Næstved, Køge, and Birkerød. The island is generally low-lying, rising to a maximum height of 413 ft (126 m) in the northeast, and has much fertile farmland. Wheat growing, dairy farming, cattle breeding, and fishing are important occupations. *Sjælland*’s northern shore is indented by the many-branched Isefjord. The *Store Bælt Bridge*, between *Sjælland* and Fyn islands, links the island to Denmark’s mainland.

⁶ “The older form is *Heittscevislog* < *Heitfscer*, the sea of the **Heiner**.”

Page 494 Index - “**Chaideinoi (Heiner)**, inhabitants of Scandia, (page) 25.”

On page three (3), it says, “Fishing, farming, and cattle raising were the chief occupations from early times, and they still continue to be the people’s principal means of subsistence, though many new pursuits, such as lumbering, commerce, and manufacturing, have become of great importance in later years.” According to the sagas, “splendidly painted ships with many-colored sails carried fish from Norway to England over 1000 years ago, presumably at least from 800 A.D.” “Wheat and barley were cultivated on the Scandinavian peninsula as early as in the Younger Stone Age, prior to 1500 B.C. Oats were introduced in the Bronze Age (1500-500 B.C.), and rye in the Iron Age (after 500 B.C.).” Also see sagas defined and used at <https://www.britannica.com/art/saga>.

On page eight (8), it speaks how long Scandinavia has been inhabited cannot be fully determined. “History, as first recorded came about around 800 A.D., first describes a people far advanced in civilization, possessing a high social organization, art, laws, and even some degree of luxury and refinement. No detailed account can be given of the people’s life and development prior to this period, but archaeology has been able, through numerous finds of relics of antiquity, to establish some important data regarding prehistoric conditions which make it possible to trace in large outlines the greater phases of progress and the mode of life. Iron has been in use in Scandinavia since about 500 B.C., and the period from 500 B.C. to 1050 A.D. is called by archaeologists the Iron Age. Other metals were in use earlier. Articles of gold, copper, and bronze were brought to Scandinavia from southern Europe as early as 2000 B.C.”

On page seventeen (17), it says, “During the pre-Roman period, embracing the earlier centuries of the era from about 500 B.C. to the birth of Christ, the influence of the Celtic peoples of Gaul⁷ and the Alpine region is especially noticeable, but this influence ceased when the Romans, by extending their sway over Gaul and Britain, came into direct contact with the Germanic world. From that time to the fall of the Roman Empire the superior Latin civilization exerted a preponderating influence on the development and culture in the North. This period has, therefore, been called the Roman Iron Age.”

Also at <https://findwords.info/term/chaedini>, says the “The **Chaedini** (Latinized form) or **Chaideinoi** or **Khaideinoi** (Greek forms) were a Germanic people that are listed only in the *Geography of Ptolemy*. He locates them in the west of a large island, Scandia, off the mouth of the Vistula River. Most scholars concur that Scandinavia is meant.”

At <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chaedini>, says, “Fortunately, a strong etymology of the word is available and is summarized in the American Heritage Dictionary under heath. **Chaideinoi** is identical in form to its English relative, heathen; that is, Indo-European kaito-, “forest, uncultivated land” becomes common Germanic xaiþiz, appearing in xaiþinaz, “people of the uncultivated land.” The exact pronunciation of **Chaidein-** is not certain, but it must have been close to xaiþin-; that is, Ptolemy’s name is close to common Germanic, even though we don’t know the time from which it dates. No doubt, it much precedes Ptolemy, as he depended on previous sources. Common Germanic xaiþ- becomes Hed- in the Scandinavian languages. Possible locations of the **Chaideinoi** have therefore been proposed at Hedemark in Norway or, if the east of Scandia is actually Finland, in

⁷ Gaul (Latin: Gallia) was a region of Western Europe first clearly described by the Romans, encompassing present-day France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, and parts of Switzerland, Germany, and Northern Italy. It covered an area of 494,000 km² (191,000 sq mi).

Dalarna and Gästrikland of Sweden, both of which regions contain a high concentration of Hed-names. The descriptive nature of the name gives us clue as why they do not appear in such strong sources as Tacitus (Publius Cornelius Tacitus was a senator and a historian of the Roman Empire). Tacitus is considered to be one of the greatest Roman historians, see <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tacitus>). They must have had one or more other names, reflecting ethnic or political organization. As used, **Chaideinoi** would be synonymous with a possible meaning of mannaz as “country people” (see also mannus).” Also see <https://findwords.info/term/chaedini>.

So, how do the names **Chaedini**, **Chaideinoi**, **Khaideinoi** or names **Chattuarii**, **Chasuarii**, **Hetwara** (Germans) found at <https://www.historyfiles.co.uk/KingListsEurope/BarbarianChattuarii.htm>, come to mean **Heiner**? The best explanation this author has found, is in a book called *Our Forefathers, Volume 2: The Gothonic Nations*, by Gudmund Schutte, originally published in 1933. This book is a manual of the ethnography of the Gothic, German, Dutch, Anglo-Saxon, Frisian and Scandinavian peoples. This author could not find the book available to read on-line or download. But was able to find several references of the **Chaideinoi** and “**Heinir**” in this book listed on Google Books, which allows a person access to some pages. The references are as follows, word for word within “quotes,” from the original text:

Scandinavian or North Gothonic Sub-Group, page 347

There is a discussion of syncope, as defined as the contraction or the shortening of a word by omitting sounds, syllables or letters from the middle of the word, such as bos'n for the word “boatswain.” It says on this page that, “It is, as a matter of fact, a strange coincidence that the word appears in just that part of Scandinavia which seems to have been the home of the Erules. But it is almost inconceivable that a medial, non-stressed u could have escaped the effect of that Scandinavian law of syncope which appears in such cases as Heröar < Harudes, Proendr < prówende, **Heinir**< **Chaideinoi**, Vindr< Venethi. However, the form järeł may perhaps agree better with Scandinavian sound laws, and Elgqvist suggests that järeł might be due to imitation of the words djävul 'devil', and väreł) 'were-wolf'.”

Scandinavian or North Gothonic Sub-Group, page 385

It says on this page, “§ 266. Ethnic Position.

The Gauts at the beginning of their history seem to have occupied a position co-ordinate with that of the Sviones, Danir, etc. However, their importance was declining and therefore there is not much evidence, and that not very clear, concerning their ancient rank.

Ptolemny, II, 11, § 16, co-ordinates the Gauts with the **Chaideinoi** who represent, in our opinion, the Norwegian branch.”

Scandinavian or North Gothonic Sub-Group, pages 422-423

“The following synopsis enumerates the tribes within the separate juridical associations. For the sake of convenience, the literature concerning the tribal history is also given here, as the space does not allow this history to be recorded separately.” “The literature is chiefly supplied by Docent Gust. Indrebö.” “A. Heiösevieping, comprising Nos. 1-6.”

“1. O.N. **Heinir**⁸ (Sighvatr, Hskr. 1, 77); Norw. Heidmarkingar; O.E. Hæðnas (Widsith, L. 81); Gr. Xaidevoí (Ptolemy, second century A.D.). Adj.: O.N. heiðskr, heinverskr. Sylki: O.N. Heidr (? Hornklofi, Glymdrápa, str. 2, Heinafylki, Heið-mqrk; Norw. Heid-mark, Hed-mark, Hede-marken. Temple: O.N. Hein-hof; Norw. Henu. Juridical aseociation: O.N. Heið-seevis-ping. The **Heinir** are the 'people of the heath'.⁹ We do not agree with Svensson who denies that the ancient **Chaideinoi** are Norwegians and removes them to some unnamed heath of Eastern Sweden (cp. § 279, introduction). Wadstein proposes to identify them with the Finn-(h)jaithae of Jordanes.”

At: <http://www.gutenberg.org/files/39521/39521-h/39521-h.htm>, says, “Heathen,” i.e. the people of the heath or open country, would thus be a translation of the Latin paganus, pagan, i.e. the people of the pagus or village, applied to the dwellers in the country where the worship of the old gods still lingered, when the people of the towns were Christians (but see Pagan for a more tenable explanation of that term). On the other hand it has been suggested (Prof. S. Bugge, Indo-German. Forschungen, v. 178, quoted in the New English Dictionary) that Ulfilas may have adopted the word from the Armenian hetanos, i.e. Greek ἔθνη, tribes, races, the word used for the “Gentiles” in the New Testament. Gentilis in Latin, properly meaning “tribesman,” came to be used of foreigners and non-Roman peoples, and was adopted in ecclesiastical usage for the non-Christian nations and in the Old Testament for non-Jewish races.”

§279. Ethnic Position, pages 431-432

“Ptolemy’s **Chaideinoi**, II, 11, §16, represent the western tribes of Scandia, in a position equivalent to that of the Goutai, i.e. Gauts (The MS Vatic. 191 from a probably post-Ptolemaic source adds the Finns, another name of high ethnic rank). There can be no doubt that Ptolemy’s source contained exclusively or chiefly nations of a rank equal to that of the Gauts, and we must reject Svensson’s suggestion, Namn och Bygd, 1919, 8 and 11, that these **Chaideinoi** in Western Scandia are to be taken as the otherwise unknown inhabitants of some unnamed ‘heath’ in Eastern Sweden.

Wadstein’s identification of **Chaideinoi** and Finn- (haithae (Minnesskrift utg. Av Filol. Samfundet i Göteborg, 1925, 195) is more plausible. The Finnhaithae are situated on the western side of Southern Scandinavia, and Jordanes mentions them as a tribe. But the phonetic identity of **Chaideinoi** and O.N. (*Old Norse*) **Heinir** is a fact which it is difficult to account for unless the two names refer to the same people, and it is usually regarded as conclusive. And we also believe that the ‘Heath’ of the **Heinir** is more important than Wadstein admits. It is true the importance of this region is almost too much emphasized by Ptolemy, if we accept the usual interpretation, for the **Chaideinoi** are the only representatives of Norway in classical times and their name would here be a synonym for

⁸ Only No. 1, of 1-6 listing is shown below as pertaining to **Heinir**.

⁹ This author feels compelled to attempt to explain what 'people of the heath' might have meant regarding a **Heiner/Heinir/Hæmir Tribe**, particularly before the advent of Christianity. It would be very easy to misinterpret and/or compare a tribe or clan were 'people of the heath' in today's terms, since many persons would likely assume a modern interpretation including idol worship or the practice of witchcraft. Evidence indicates this **Heiner/Heinir/Hæmir Tribe** in Germania existed well before the birth of Christ, inhibiting this type of negative comparison. Much of the time this author was researching what 'people of the heath' might mean, most sources he found, 'people of the heath' meant "heathen." The original word "heathen" meant, people of the heath or moor. Moor and heath are defined at: <https://www.dictionary.com/browse/moor>, as a tract of open, peaty, wasteland, often overgrown with heath, common in high latitudes and altitudes where drainage is poor; heath. So, as how 'people of the heath' or heathen would apply to this ancient **Heiner/Heinir/Hæmir Tribe**, it likely meant as a tribe/people who dwelt in high latitudes and altitudes. This meaning is very consistent with many forms of the Haner surname spelling such as: **Hainoure, Heanor, Heiner, Heinir, Hennor and Hæmir** meaning hēan (the dative form of hēah) and ofer, and means "[place at] the high ridge.

‘Norwegians’. But, as a matter of fact, there seem to be several arguments which might explain how it came to pass that the region of the **Heinir** obtained such a prominence in early times.”

“The Norwegian ‘Heath’, Hornklofi’s **Heiðr** (?), later called **Heiðmork**, extending along the large lake of Mjgrs, is one of the most fertile provinces of Norway.”¹⁰

“Its inhabitants appear in one of the earliest mediaeval sources that mention people from this country, viz. Widsith; they are there accompanied by three other Norwegian tribes only, and consequently occupy a rather privileged position. When the Yngling dynasty (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yngling>) emigrates from Sweden to Norway, it first establishes itself in **Heiðmork**. Moreover, one of Norway’s juridical associations, Heiðsevisping, obviously originates in this province. It is the only *ping* which reflects a tribal individuality; the other three are called after ordinary place names (Borgar-, Gula-, and Frostuping). Again, one of the first old Norwegian tribal names to be enlarged with the South Gothonic element *verjar*, later so popular in Norway, is **Heinir** > **Hein-verjar**. Finally, we must consider the ancient place name Hein-hof in the neighbouring province of Romerike, the ‘temple of the **Heinir**’. This use of the tribal name combined with the element ‘temple’ seems to be almost unique in Norway; Magnus Olsen, *Hedenske Kultminder*, has only one additional example from Norway, Vosse-vangen, p. 132, which is secondary (for an earlier Vangr²), and he asks, p. 222 footnote: ‘should Heinhof... be explained as an indication of a religious expansion from the **Heiðmork**? Among the other Scandinavians also, such a use of a tribal name is extremely rare and always seems to imply sacrificial relations of the highest importance; cp. The ring called Svia-gris, the most holy jewel of the Sviones, and the stone Dane-ryge in Jutland, the coronation stone of the Danish kings. (Cp. Further the Gothic golden ring from Pietroassa with the inscription: ‘Gutaniowi hailag’.)”

INDEX information regarding **Heinir** and **Chaideinoi**, page 459

Heitsaæviaping, jurisdiction of the **Heinir** in Norway 421, 423.

Heinhof, temple of the **Heinir**, q.v.¹¹

Heinir, Norwegian tribe=**Chaideinoi**, q.v.

Confirmation of Ptolemy’s Work Regarding the Heiðnir/Heiner Tribe

In the publication titled, *Between Tribe and Kingdom – People, Land, and Law in Scandza AD 500–1350* by Frode Iversen, at <https://www.degruyter.com/downloadpdf/books/9783110421101/9783110421101-004/9783110421101-004.pdf>, says on page 17, “Jordanes (a Gothic 6th-century Eastern Roman bureaucrat who became an historian later in life) was not very impressed by Ptolemy, who he claimed only knew seven groups in Scandia – the largest of Ptolemy’s four Scandiae Insulae (Σκανδία νῆσοι). By comparison, Jordanes lists 20 groups. The transmission of Ptolemy’s lost manuscripts and his view of the north are so distorted that most of his Scandia-groups cannot be identified with certainty. **According to Thorsten Andersson (2009:24), only the Chaideinoi (Χαιδεῖνοι) west in Scandia and the Gutae (Γούται) in the south are likely to be identified respectively with the Heinir (Hedmark, Norway) and the Geats (Götaland, Sweden =Västergötland and**

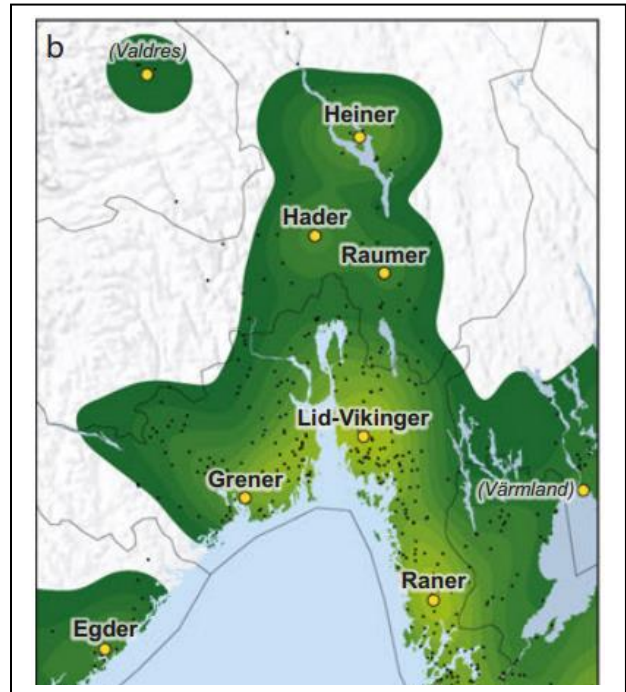
¹⁰ The name need not mean ‘region with heather’. In the Danish islands Zealand and Funen it is used to indicate central and fertile plains. Svensson certainly objects that the distribution of archaeological finds does not show the presence of a dense population in the older Iron Age. Cp. *Namn och Bygd*, 1919, 6.

¹¹ The abbreviation q.v. from above stands for *quod vide*, “for which you’ll see elsewhere.” It is used in notes after a word or phrase to indicate that more information can be found about the topic somewhere else in this current work.

Östergötland). The other four Scandiagroups of Ptolemy, the Phauonai (Φαυόναι) and Phiraisoi (Φιραῖσοι) (east on Scandia), the Daukiones (Δαυκίωνες) (south) and the Levoni (λευῶνοι) (in the centre) remain in the dark.

On page 38 of the above publication, it displays a map, directly below, under the title, B: Rulership in First-Millennium Scandinavia, which confirms the work of Ptolemy:

On page 52 of the same publication listed in the previous paragraphs it says, “Within the later Borgarthing law area, the Vikverir of Vingulmark and Vestfold and the Grener may have cooperated from an early time in terms of law and thing. After negotiations between King Óláfr Haraldsson and the thing in Ranrike, the people of Ragnaricii (Ranrike) and the Euagre Otingis (Ö-gröter south in Ranrike) were merged into what became the new Borgarthing law province around AD 1016. According to skaldic poetry, there were four or five petty kingdoms in Upplönd in the early 11th century, in the later Eidsivathing law area. **Judging by the distribution of graves, the Hæðnum (the Heinir of Hedmark) were the largest inland tribe of southern Norway.** The location of the royal manors in the inland of eastern Norway indicates a location central to the routes in and out of the valleys, the bottlenecks of these landscapes, while in the Borgarthing area the manors are located by the sea.” An additional resource can be found at: [file:///C:/Users/Owner/Downloads/article%20\(2\).pd](file:///C:/Users/Owner/Downloads/article%20(2).pd)



Courtesy of Frode Iversen, *Between Tribe and Kingdom – People, Land, and Law in Scandza AD 500–1350* at <https://www.degruyter.com/document/doi/10.1515/9783110421101-004/html?lang=en>

Additional Findings on the Heiðnir/Heiner Tribe

In *A Comprehensive Outline of World History*, at: <https://cnx.org/contents/s1uw7qX4@3.1:jdNBkcQC@2/Europe-A-D-101-to-200>, it says, “In A.D. 150 Ptolemy, the Egyptian scientist wrote about several far northern tribes, including the Goestoi (also Gautar and Geatas) and the Chaideinoi, who were probably the Norwegian **Heidnir**.”

At: <https://www.historyfiles.co.uk/KingListsEurope/BarbarianGermanics.htm>, states that, “The Germanic tribes seem to have originated in a homeland in southern Scandinavia (Sweden and Norway, with the Jutland area of northern Denmark, along with a very narrow strip of Baltic coastline). They had been settled here for over two thousand years following the Indo-European migrations.¹² Certainly, tradition maintained by the Goths stated that they had migrated from a homeland in this region. In the early first century AD, Pliny and Strabo describe the Teutones as

¹² Several references indicate that the beginning of the Indo-European migrations started in about 6000 BC and ended in about 1000 BC, see <https://www.historyfiles.co.uk/KingListsFarEast/AsiaIndoEuropeans.htm> and https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indo-European_migrations. So, the Heiðnir Tribe could have been in Norway, 6000 years before the birth of Christ.

inhabiting central Denmark, forming a group known as the Ingaevones with the Chauci and the Cimbri. 'Ingaevones' itself may be a derivative of the later Angles, who may have been part of the same collective, along with the Jutes (both tribes occupied the southern Baltic coast at this time, immediately east of the Saxons).

Another early grouping or culture was that of the Irimones, which was situated further to the east, between the rivers Oder and Elbe. The third grouping was that of the Istvaeones, located on the Rhine and around the Weser. All three of these early terms for tribal collectives fell out of use as individual tribes came to be known."

At: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hedmarken>, describes "Hedmarken (known as *Hedemarken* until 2003) is a traditional district in the county of Hedmark in Eastern Norway." Halfway down this page it states, "**The Old Norse form of the name was *Heiðmǫrk*. The first element is *heiðnir*, the name of an old Germanic tribe and is related to the word *heið*, moorland. The last element is *mǫrk* 'woodland, borderland, march.'**" "In Hedmarken" is translated *på Hedmarken*—literally "on Hedmarken."

In the publication, *In Northern Mists, Arctic Exploration in Early Times, Vol. I*, by Fridtjof Nansen, published 1911, has several references to the word "**Heiðnir, Heinir or Heiner.**" In Chapter IV, it says "The "**Chæedini**" must be the Norwegian "**Heiðnir**" or "**Heinir**," whose name is preserved in Heiðmork, Hedemarken [cf. Zeuss, 1837, p. 159; Much, 1893, p. 188; Müllenhoff, 1900, p. 497]. This is the first time that an undoubtedly Norwegian tribe is mentioned in known literature." Also, in this chapter it says, "Ptolemy mentions seven tribes in Scandia." In another source at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hilleviones#cite_ref-4, "According to Ptolemy. Geog. II.II.XI.16, they (tribes) were: **Chaidenoi**, Phavonai, Phiraisoi, **Phinnoi**, Goutai, Daukiones and Leuonoi."

Also, in Chapter IV, *In Northern Mists* . . . it says, "It has been thought that "Suetidi" may be from the same word as "Svipjoa"; but as Jordanes has already mentioned the Svear ("Suehans"), and as the name occurs among the Norwegian tribes, and there is evidently a certain order in their enumeration, Müllenhoff may be right in seeing in it a corruption of a Norwegian tribal name. He thinks that "Othsuetidi" may be a corruption of "AÆthsævii," i.e., "Eiðsivar" (cf. Eidsivathing), "**Heiðsævir**" or "**Heiðnir**" in **Hedemarken**, who were certainly a very tall people. The mention of the Norwegian warriors has a certain interest in that it is due to the Roman statesman Cassiodorus (or his authority), who glorified the Goths and had no special reason for praising the Northmen. It shows that even at that time our northern ancestors were famed for courage and bodily size, and that too above all other Germanic peoples, who were highly esteemed by the Romans. It is not clear whether Rodulf was King of the "Ranii" (Raumer?) alone, or of all the Norwegian tribes from Grenland to Romsdal. It may be supposed that he was a Norwegian chief who migrated south through Europe at the head of a band of warriors, composed of men from the tribes mentioned, and that finally on the Danube, hard pressed by other warlike people, he sought alliance and support from the mighty king of the Goths, Theodoric or Tjodrik (Dietrich of Berne). This may have been just before 489, when the latter made his expedition to Italy. Many circumstances combine to make such a hypothesis probable."

Again in Chapter IV, *In Northern Mists* . . . it says, "Sophus Bugge [cf. 1910, pp. 87 ff., see also A. Bugge, 1906, pp. 35 f.] has suggested that the "Rafuifr," who is mentioned in the runic inscription on the celebrated Rok-stone in Ostergotland (of about the year 900), in which Theodoric ("piaurikr") is also mentioned, may he (be) the same Norwegian chief Rodulf, who came to Theodoric and who fell in battle with the Langobards. He even regards it as possible that it is an echo of this battle which is

found in the inscription, where it is said that ‘twenty kings lie slain on the field’; in that case the battle has been moved north from the Danube to ‘Siulunt’ (i.e., Sealand). There are other circumstances which agree with this: it is said of the Eruli that they had peace for three years before the battle [cf. Procopius]; on the Rok-stone it is stated that the twenty kings stayed in Siulunt four winters; the latter must have been Norwegian warriors of different tribes: Ryger, Horder, and **Heiner** (from Hedemarken), perhaps under a paramount king Rai^ulfr, who settled in Sealand—while the Eruli were bands of northern warriors, who under a king Rodulf had established themselves on the north bank of the Danube. Bugge's supposition may be uncertain, but if it be correct it greatly strengthens the view (see p. 145) that the Eruli were largely Norwegian warriors, since in that case the king of the Eruli, Rodulf (= RaJulfr), would have been in command of tribes for the most part Norwegian: Ryger, Horder, and **Heiner**.”



Lastly in the same publication, there is an illustration, which is shown on the left, by Jordanes, the more important tribal names in southern Scandinavia. Readers will note that the **Heiðnir Tribe** is featured, which this author circled in red. At <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jordanes>, states “also written Jordanis or, uncommonly, Jornandes, was a Gothic 6th-century Eastern Roman bureaucrat who became an historian later in life. Jordanes wrote *Romana*, about the history of Rome, but his best-known work is his *Getica*, which was written in Constantinople in about 551 AD. Along with Isidore of Seville's *Historia Gothorum*, it is one of only two extant ancient works dealing with the early history of the Goths.”

In *A History of the Vikings*, by Sir Thomas D. Kendrick, re-published in 1968, says, under the headline titled, Ptolemy on page 70, “These queer-sounding and unexpected tribal names have been the subject of much speculation. The only reasonably certain identification is that of the Finnoi with the Lapps, for in this instance there is a wealth of corroborative evidence from other sources: but as to the rest of the tribes mentioned, it has been found exceedingly difficult to connect them with any peoples named elsewhere in history, or even, as a last resort, with place-names. It is, however, common ground that the Goutai must be either the Goths of Gétaland or the inhabitants of the island of Gotland, **and the mention of the Chaideinoi in this passage has been allowed to attract considerable sentimental interest as being, it is thought, the first appearance of a Norwegian people in history, namely the Heiner, or folk of the Hedemark in central Norway.**”¹³

Hedmarken or Hedemark, from above is described at: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hedmarken>, states, “The Old Norse (was a North Germanic language that was spoken by inhabitants of

¹³ Pliny, *N.H.*, XXXVII, 35. It is sometimes said that the Guiones of Pytheas, the tribe in question, lived in Jutland; his amber-island Abalos may be Heligoland. See M. Cary and E. Warmington, *The Ancient Explorers*, London, 1929, p. 38.

Scandinavia and their overseas settlements from about the 9th to the 13th centuries) form of the name was **Heiðmörk**. The first element is **heiðnir**, the name of an old Germanic (the Germanic peoples were an ethnolinguistic group of Northern European origin identified by Roman-era authors as distinct from neighbouring Celtic peoples, and identified in modern scholarship as speakers, at least for the most part, of early Germanic languages) tribe and is related to the word *heið*, moorland (moorland or moor is a type of habitat found in upland areas in temperate grasslands, savannas, and shrublands and montane grasslands and shrublands biomes, characterised by low-growing vegetation on acidic soils). The last element is *mörk* 'woodland, borderland, march' (in medieval Europe, a march or mark was, in broad terms, any kind of borderland, as opposed to a notional 'heartland'. More specifically, a march was a border between realms, and/or a neutral/buffer zone under joint control of two states, in which different laws might apply. In both of these senses, marches served a political purpose, such as providing warning of military incursions, or regulating cross-border trade, or both). (See also Telemark and Finnmark.) "In Hedmarken" is translated på Hedmarken—literally "on Hedmarken."

Heiðnir, the name of an old Germanic tribe listed in the preceding paragraph at: <https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/hei%C3%B0inn>, appears to mean “pagan, heathen,” (a person who does not follow a Christian religion or an uncultured or uncivilized person). Although at: <https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/h%C3%A6%C3%BEen>, means “Old Norse **heiðr** (honour, bright, moor).” This author suggests that the **Heiner Tribe** finding, may have been part of our ancient kinfolk, traveled from Sudan/Middle East, starting out about 24,000 BCE, eventually making their way northward, establishing themselves in Scandia (Norway) as well as Germanic Europe during their travels before and after reaching Scania, well before Christ and the formalization of the Christian religion because “**it is thought, the first appearance of a Norwegian people in history, namely the Heiner, or folk of the Hedemark in central Norway.**” Therefore, under this context, the **Heiðnir** couldn’t have followed a Christian religion, since Christianity did not exist at the time and that the **Heiner Tribe** were uncultured and uncivilized country people, but to have existed that long, must have had some incredible form of social organization, persistence, and intelligence to have made this incredible journey over thousands of years.

At: https://wikivisually.com/wiki/Germanic_peoples, states, “a Proto-Germanic (Proto-Germanic developed from pre-Proto-Germanic into three branches during the first half of the first millennium of the Common Era [a millennium spanning the years 1 to 1000]: West Germanic, East Germanic and North Germanic, which however remained in contact over a considerable time, especially the Ingvaenic languages [including English], which arose from West Germanic dialects and remained in continued contact with North Germanic) population is believed to have emerged during the Nordic Bronze Age (a period of Scandinavian prehistory from about 1700–500 BC (BCE), which developed out of the Battle Axe culture (comprises a broad archaeological horizon of Europe between about 2900 BCE (BC) – 2350 BCE (BC), thus from the late Neolithic, through the Copper Age, and ending in the early Bronze Age) in southern Scandinavia.

During the Iron Age various Germanic tribes began a southward expansion at the expense of Celtic peoples, which led to centuries of sporadic violent conflict with ancient Rome, it is from Roman authors that the term "Germanic" originated, see <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Germania>. The decisive victory of Arminius at the Battle of the Teutoburg Forest in 9 CE (common era after Christ, also known as AD) is believed to have prevented the eventual Romanization of the Germanic peoples and has therefore been considered a turning point in world history. Germanic tribes settled the entire Roman frontier along the Rhine and the Danube, and some established close relations with the

Romans, often serving as royal tutors and mercenaries, sometimes even rising to the highest offices in the Roman military. It makes sense that these Germanic tribes that fought at the Battle of the Teutoburg Forest, consisted of many of the same tribal confederacy of the Heiner, Raumer, Ringer, and Hader Tribes from Hedemarken, Romerike, Ringerike, and Hadeland.

It appears that at least by the year 117 AD, the northern Germanic Tribes held their ground, as shown by the map below at the height of The Roman Empire compared to a modern map of the same region.

The Romans were the only people ever to control the entire length of the Danube from its source in the Black Forest to the point where it flows into the Black Sea. The river formed the northern border of their empire and was fortified to keep out the Germans. Both the Romans and the Germans worshipped the Danube as a god. The Romans regarded him as male and called him "Danuvius," from which we clearly derive the English name for the river. The Germans, however, regarded the river as a female and called her "Donau," preceding the word with the feminine article: "die Donau."



Nobody can be sure why the Germans decided that the Danube was female. Nor do we really know why the Rhine—"der Rhein"—is masculine. It has long been a matter of conjecture and much heated debate. Scholars have pointed out that the early Germans thoughtfully provided their rivers with spouses. It was only reasonable that "Father Rhine" should have as consort "Mother Danube." As late as the Romantic Period of the 19th century the Germans were still putting up statues that depicted the two as a fruitful couple. Source: <http://www.ub.edu/medame/danubio.html>.

Meanwhile, Germanic tribes expanded into Eastern Europe, where the Goths subdued the local Iranian nomads and came to dominate the Pontic Steppe (is the vast steppeland [grass-land plains]) stretching from the northern shores of the Black Sea in antiquity as far east as the Caspian Sea, from Dobruja in the northeastern corner of Bulgaria and southeastern Romania, through Moldova and eastern Ukraine across Russian Northern Caucasus, southern and lower Volga regions to western Kazakhstan, simultaneously launching sea expeditions into the Balkans and Anatolia as far as Cyprus (officially the Republic of Cyprus, an island country in the Eastern Mediterranean and the third largest and third most populous island in the Mediterranean, located south of Turkey, west of Syria and Lebanon, northwest of Israel and Palestine, north of Egypt, and southeast of Greece.)

In the publication *The Concise Dictionary of World Place-Names*, 4th edition by John Everett-Heath, published Hedmark, Norway (Hedemarkens) "A county with a name derived from the previous Norse name Heiðmǫrk. **Heiðmǫrk** was the name of an old Germanic tribe while mǫrk (mǫrk) indicated a

‘borderland’ or ‘march’. This county borders Sweden to the east. The present name (Hedemarken) was adopted in 1919.”

In the Anglo-Saxon Verse-Book, written by Walter John Sedgefield, Manchester: The University Press; 1922, says on page 136, “81. **Hæðnum**, the O.N. **Heiðnir**, who dwelt in **Heiðmork**, between Norway and Sweden.” The publication *In the Anglo-Saxon Verse-Book* contains Old English poetry from about the years 450-1100 AD (CE) in which the most representative and original parts on our earliest poetic literature are brought together.

Also, as suggested previously, “history, as first recorded came about around 800 A.D.,” therefore information passed on before that time period, generally came in the form of mythology, storytelling (sagas) and poems. Unfortunately, this author believes that many people define a myth or mythology as “make believe,” when actually, this is a misconception. At: <https://www.quora.com/What-is-the-difference-between-Mythology-and-History>, describes a very interesting discussion of the differences between mythology and history. It suggests, “before defining the term “mythology” one needs to define the meaning of the word “myth.” The word itself comes from the Greek “mythos” which originally meant “speech” or “discourse” but which later came to mean “fable” or “legend.” The word ‘myth’ is defined as “a story of forgotten or vague origin, basically religious or supernatural in nature, which seeks to explain or rationalize one or more aspects of the world or a society.”

The above citing goes on to say, “All myths are, at some stage, actually believed to be true by the peoples of the societies that used or originated the myth. Some myths describe some actual historical event, but have been embellished and refashioned by various story tellers over time so that it is impossible to tell what really happened. In this last aspect myths have a legendary and historical nature.”

The author suggests a person must be skeptical of findings based on mythology, since its definition is based on folklore consisting of narratives, poems or stories that played a fundamental role in an early society/culture, shared by a particular group of people. It encompasses the traditions common to that culture, subculture or group, such as foundational tales or origin myths. The main characters in myths can be gods, demigods or supernatural humans. Stories of everyday human beings, although often of leaders of some type, are usually contained in legends.

Now using this thought from above of “Stories of everyday human beings, although often of leaders of some type, are usually contained in legends,” the Norse god **Hoenir** (Hœnir, Hónir, Hönir, modern Icelandic Hænir, and modern Swedish Höne) found in Norse mythology could have been based on a real person, referencing a legend or tradition of Norse Mythology, well before the written word. It’s ironic that finding the tribe **Heiðnir**, (in its various spellings), who dwelt in **Heiðmork** (“[place at] the high ridge,)” between Norway and Sweden, possibly several thousand years before Christ, aka, **Heiner** as found in the *Geography of Ptolemy* and shown earlier as a tribe of the first Norwegians in several aforementioned publications, is quite similar to the spelling of the Norse God **Hoenir**.

Readers might find the above thought, preposterous, but this author believes that if the **Heiðnir Tribe** finding in Norway is true, which evidence suggests it is, there may have been some connection, long ago, between the **Heiðnir Tribe** and the **Norse god Hoenir** found in Norse mythology, since Norse mythology is based on the body of myths of the North Germanic peoples, stemming from Norse paganism and continuing after the Christianization of Scandinavia, and into the Scandinavian folklore of the modern period. Additionally, at <https://norse-mythology.org/hoenir/>, says “Hoenir (Old

Norse *Hænir*, pronounced ‘HIGH-nir’),” would be consistent with the municipality of Heanor, although in Derbyshire, England, at <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heanor>, which means “[place at] the high ridge.” Also see <https://parishmouse.co.uk/derbyshire/heanor-derbyshir> Haners (of various spellings) who served during the time of the War of 1812 family-history-guide/.

So, What Happened to the Heiðnir/Heiner Tribe?

It’s not known for sure what happened to the Tribe itself in Norway, although it appears many Haner-type surnames survived in Scandinavian countries, at least into the 1600s and 1700s. Although we do know that the YDNA, represented by Haplogroup E1b1b1 (M35), in the Hayner Study, appears to have been spread throughout greater Western Europe and to the British Isles too, before and after the **Heiner Tribe** finding. Likely wars and pestilence took its toll on the Haner clan, but it did survive to eventually make it to North America. And as we learned earlier, it appears as though there was a major effort by the **Heiner Tribe**, in migrating south from Norway as they joined other tribes in keeping the Romans at bay as described earlier at the Battle of the Teutoburg Forest in 9 CE. They also could have been dispersed or were driven out by the Yngling dynasty supposedly, invaders from Sweden, sometime before 800 AD or by Harald Hårfager (Fairhair), the first king of Norway after 800 AD.

One major factor this author found that likely had a profound effect on the Heiner Tribe and its numbers, was known as the “Late Antique Little Ice Age,” which was a long-lasting Northern Hemisphere cooling period in the 6th and 7th century AD, during the period known as late antiquity. It started in about the year 536 AD and lasted to about 660 AD. An article titled, 125-year mini ice age linked to the plague and fall of empires, at <https://www.newscientist.com/article/2076713-125-year-mini-ice-age-linked-to-the-plague-and-fall-of-empires/>, describes three devastating volcanic eruptions in 536, 540 and 547 AD. Another great read titled, Why 536 was ‘the worst year to be alive,’ at <https://www.sciencemag.org/news/2018/11/why-536-was-worst-year-be-alive#>, gives additional detail on these incredible events, including the statement that the volcanic eruption happened, “in Iceland spewed ash across the Northern Hemisphere early in 536. Two other massive eruptions followed, in 540 and 547.” Also see <https://cp.copernicus.org/preprints/cp-2022-23/cp-2022-23.pdf> and file:///C:/Users/Owner/Downloads/Justinianic_Plague_How_Climate_and_Trade.pdf.

One thing this author has learned about doing ancestral research, is that the portal of life throughout the Earth’s history is quite small for human generations to have passed through. It’s amazing if you think about it, that humanity itself, has made it this far, without becoming extinct, knowing that many human ancestral lines no longer exist. At <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Extinction>, says “**more than 99% of all species, amounting to over five billion species, that ever lived on Earth are estimated to have died out.**” Our Haner surname of various spellings (clan) is part of this incredible story. The finding of the Heiner Tribe contributes greatly to our Haner clan and humanity’s historical story.

Hoenir, a god in Norse Mythology

An important question comes to mind, how would the ancient **Heiðnir Tribe** have based or determined their existence, if not somehow from the **Norse god Hoenir**? It states in Norse mythology, first found by this author in the *Chronicles of a Germany Family, Heiners of Germany, PA, Kentucky & Texas*. The name, “Hoenir,” at <https://mythology.wikia.org/wiki/H%C5%93nir>, is “one of the Æsir. He is the god of silence, spirituality, poetry, passion, battle frenzy, and sexual ecstasy Óðr (mind, wit, sense, or inspiration). He is mentioned as the one who helped Odin to create

humans,” named Ask and Embla, see <https://viking.style/the-god-hoenir-creating-the-first-humans/>. “The northernmost extension of Germanic mythology, Norse mythology consists of tales of various deities, beings, and heroes derived from numerous sources from both before and after the pagan period, including medieval manuscripts, archaeological representations, and folk tradition.” A good resource on Norse Mythology can be found at: <http://norse-mythology.net/>.

Some sources suggest that Hoenir is not named as one who helped Odin to create humans. At <http://www.germanicmythology.com/original/HeimdallBridgingtheGap.html> says in part “Snorri tells us that Odin had 49 names in all, some of which are dramatically revealed in Grímnismál 48-50. In other sources, Thor is known as Hlorridi, Veorr and Asabragi. Likewise, Freyja is known as Gefn, Mardöll and Sýr among others. There is no reason to believe that Odin’s brothers, like himself, did not have alternate names. Most all mythic characters do. Thus, when Völuspá says that Odin, in the creation of man, was assisted by Hoenir and Lodur, and when the Prose Edda (Gylfaginning 9) says that, on this occasion, he was joined by his brothers, who just before (Gylfaginning 6) were called Ve and Vili, then these are only different names of the same powers. (Meaning) Hoenir and Lodur are Ve and Vili.”

The Aesir (pronounced “ICE-ear;” Old Norse Æsir for multiple gods, Ásynjur for multiple goddesses, Áss for one god, and Ásynja for one goddess) were one of the two main tribes of deities venerated by the pre-Christian Norse and other Germanic peoples. Most of the best-known Norse gods and goddesses belong to the Aesir, including Odin, Thor, Frigg, Tyr, Hoenir, Loki, Baldur, Heimdall, Idun, and Bragi. Their home is Asgard, one of the Nine Worlds, which is located in the highest, sunniest branches of the world-tree Yggdrasil. Asgard, Old Norse Ásgardr, in Norse mythology, the dwelling place of the gods, comparable to the Greek Mount Olympus. Legend divided Asgard into 12 or more realms, including Valhalla, the home of Odin and the abode of heroes slain in earthly battle; Thrudheim, the realm of Thor; and Breidablik, the home of Balder. See <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Asgard> and <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Germanic-peoples>. In the Norse sources, Odin, the “allfather,” is their chief. However, as stated in the above resources, this is likely a relatively late development, and several convergent lines of evidence suggest that this allfather role was originally occupied by Tyr. Only four of the Aesir deities were common to other Germanic tribes: Odin, Frigg, Thor and Tyr.

In Norse mythology, Hoenir was a brother to Odin and Ask and Embla (from Old Norse *Askr ok Embla*) – male and female respectively, were the first two humans, created by the gods. The pair are attested to, in both the *Poetic Edda*, compiled in the 13th century from earlier traditional sources, and the *Prose Edda*, written in the 13th century by Snorri Sturluson. In both sources, three gods, one of whom is Odin, find Ask and Embla and bestow upon them various corporeal and spiritual gifts.

According to the source <http://www.nastrond.net/hoenir.html>, Hoenir (or Haenir), in Norse mythology, an Aesir god and with Odin and Lothur, was one of the creators of humankind. Like Odin, Hoenir was a son of Bor and Bestla. Not much is known about Hoenir (sounds like a Haynor doesn’t it), though he is referred to a number of times in the surviving literature as a traveling companion to Odin and Loki. He was referred to as Odin’s comrade and confidant and was a swift runner. Along with Odin and Lothur, Hoenir murdered the primordial frost giant Ymir and created the world, the sky, and the sea from the giant’s body. He also helped create the first two humans, the man “Ask” and the woman “Embla.”

According to http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Minor_Aesir#H.C5.93nir, Hoenir’s role in the Norse pantheon (all the gods of a people) is both conflicted and uncertain. His list of kennings

(meaning an expression in Old English and Old Norse poetry with metaphorical meaning, e.g., oar-steed = ship) in the *Prose Edda*, which includes “Bench-Mate or Companion or Friend of Odin, the Swift of God, the Long-Footed, and King of Clay,” does not help clarify his characterization to any great extent. On the one hand, Hoenir is present at many of the most important moments in the mythic timeline; on the other, he is depicted as an indecisive flatterer whose lack of practical utility leads to the death of his friend, Mimir, a primal god of Norse mythology renowned for his knowledge and prophetic wisdom (see <http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Mimir>).

Making a case for the god’s relative importance, it is important to note that Hoenir is described as being present for the creation of human beings and after the resolution of Ragnarök, meaning fate of the gods, Hoenir who will cast lots and foretell what is to come (see <http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Ragnar%C3%B6k>).

Æsir is the principal pantheon (all the gods of a people or religion collectively or a group of particularly respected, famous, or important people) in Norse religion. This pantheon also includes Odin, Frigg, Thor, Baldr and Týr.

The second pantheon is known as the Vanir, see <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Vanir>, a group of gods associated with nature, fertility, wisdom, and the ability to see the future.

In Norse mythology, the Æsir–Vanir War was a conflict between two groups of deities that ultimately resulted in the unification of the Æsir and the Vanir into a single pantheon, with Vanir becoming a subgroup of the Æsir.

At: <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Vanir>, “Vanir, in Norse mythology, race of gods responsible for wealth, fertility, and commerce and subordinate to the warlike Æsir. As reparation for the torture of their goddess Gullveig, the Vanir demanded from the Aesir monetary satisfaction or equal status. Declaring war instead, the Aesir suffered numerous defeats before granting equality. The Vanir sent their gods Njörd and Freyr to live with the Aesir and received Hoenir and Mimir in exchange. The birth of the poet-god Kvasir resulted from the peace ritual in which the two races mingled their saliva in the same vessel.

Hoenir is one of the few gods who survived Ragnarök. At <https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ragnar%C3%B6k>, says “in Norse mythology, Ragnarök (“fate of the gods”) is the battle at the end of the world. It is to be fought between the gods or Æsir, led by Odin; and the fire giants, the Jötnar and other monsters, led by Loki and Surtr. Not only will most of the gods, giants, and monsters die in this battle, but almost everything in the universe will be destroyed. It also says that “Baldr, Hod, Hoenir, Magni, Modi, Njord, Vidar and the daughter of Sol are stated to survived Ragnarok. All of the remaining AEsir will reunite at Ithavllir. Baldr and Hod who return from the underworld, Baldr was killed by Hod and Hod was killed by Vali, before Ragnarok. Hoenir lives, who makes slots for divination or received a wand for divination (the translation varies). Vidar (who avenges Odin) and Vali who were unharmed by Surtr fire or the flood. Magni and Modi who will wield their father’s (Thor) hammer, Mjolnir,¹⁴ will also live. Njord is stated to return to Vanaheim at ‘the doom of man’ which has been interpreted as Ragnarok. Sol (who dies) gives birth to a daughter who follow her path in the new world. After these events, the

¹⁴ It’s possible that the word “Mjolnir” from above might have some reference to the great lake Mjosen, Hedemarken, in the eastern part of Norway where it’s believed the Heiner Tribe existed.

world will resurface anew and fertile, the surviving and returning gods will meet and the world will be repopulated by two human survivors (Lif and Lifthrasir at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/L%C3%Adf_and_L%C3%Adf%C3%Berasir).” *The Gods at War – The Aesir vs. the Vanir* can be found at <http://www.world-myth.com/norse/the-gods-at-war-%E2%80%93-the-aesir-vs-the-vanir>. Ragnarök is an important event in Norse mythology and has been the subject of scholarly discourse and theory in the history of Germanic studies at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Germanic_philology.

A crater named **Hoenir**, Norse; god who gave souls to first humans, is located on Callisto a moon of Jupiter, see <http://wenamethestars.inkleby.com/feature/2531>.

Additional Norse God **Hoenir** resources include:

<https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/H%C5%93nir>,
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/H%C5%93nir>,
<https://www.norron-mytologi.info/english/haenirandlodur.html>,
<https://www.nordicnames.de/wiki/H%C5%93nir>,
<https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ragnar%C3%B6k>,
<https://symbolsage.com/hoenir-major-norse-god/>,
<https://www.worldhistory.org/Hoenir/>,
<https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/H%C5%93nir>,
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/H%C5%93nir>,
<https://www.norron-mytologi.info/english/haenirandlodur.html>,
<https://www.nordicnames.de/wiki/H%C5%93nir>,
https://www.timelessmyths.com/norse/aesir/#Vili_Hoenir
<http://www.nastrond.net/hoenir.html>,
<https://www.worldhistory.org/Hoenir/>, and
<http://norse-mythology.org/hoenir/>

But probably two of the best sources of information on **Hoenir** giving several points of view regarding Norse mythology, are found at: <https://earthandstarryheaven.com/2015/07/01/hoenir/> and <https://vikingr.org/norse-gods-goddesses/hoenir>.

At <https://historylists.org/other/hoenir-god-of-norse-mythology.html>, lists Hoenir spelled also as Henir, Hoeni, Hone, Honer, and Honir.

THE VIKINGS/NORMANS

Since we’ve concluded a chapter on the finding of an Ancient Heiðnir (Heiner) Tribe in Norway, provided some information on Norse Mythology, as well as providing some general information on North Germania, it’s important to write about the Vikings, since this is the land, they came from. Contrary to some popular conceptions of the Vikings, they were not a “race” linked by ties of common ancestry or patriotism and could not be defined by any particular sense of “Viking-ness.”

The common conception of Vikings in western culture belongs to the Scandinavian peoples. But not all Vikings were Scandinavian, and many Viking armies were composed not only of Norse, but also Slavic, Baltic and Finnic peoples.

According to <https://www.sci.news/archaeology/viking-dna-08885.html>, Viking is not an ethnicity nor even a nationality, it is simply an occupation. In old Norse the word “vikingr” meant raider or pirate. To their contemporaries they were Norsemen – hence the derivation Norman in the context of France. Some Viking raiders also came from places previously colonized by Norse people, including the Faroe Islands, a North Atlantic island group and an autonomous territory of the Kingdom of Denmark; Iceland; and Greenland. The Viking Age generally refers to the period from about 800 CE, a few years after the earliest recorded raid, until the 1050s, a few years before the Norman Conquest of England in 1066.

Most of the Vikings whose activities are best known come from the areas now known as Denmark, Norway and Sweden, though there are mentions in historical records of Finnish, Estonian and Saami Vikings as well. Their common ground—and what made them different from the European peoples they confronted—was that they came from a foreign land, they were not “civilized” in the local understanding of the word and, most importantly in attempting to understand them, they were not Christian. Sources include, <https://yeganaibadli.wordpress.com/2017/01/11/who-were-the-vikings/> and <https://www.coursehero.com/file/p693nf/The-exact-reasons-for-Vikings-venturing-out-from-their-homeland-are-uncertain/>.

The exact reasons for Vikings venturing out from their homeland are uncertain; some have suggested it was due to overpopulation of their homeland, but the earliest Vikings were looking for riches, not land. In the eighth century A.D., Europe was growing richer, fueling the growth of trading centers such as Dorestad and Quentovic on the Continent and Hamwic (now Southampton), London, Ipswich and York in England. Scandinavian furs were highly prized in the new trading markets; from their trade with the Europeans, Scandinavians learned about new sailing technology as well as about the growing wealth and accompanying inner conflicts between European kingdoms. The Viking predecessors—pirates who preyed on merchant ships in the Baltic Sea—would use this knowledge to expand their fortune-seeking activities into the North Sea and beyond. See, <https://www.coursehero.com/file/p693nf/The-exact-reasons-for-Vikings-venturing-out-from-their-homeland-are-uncertain/>.

Early Viking Raids

In 793 A.D., an attack on the Lindisfarne monastery off the coast of Northumberland in northeastern England marked the beginning of the Viking Age. The culprits—probably Norwegians who sailed directly across the North Sea, did not destroy the monastery completely, but the attack shook the European religious world to its core. Unlike other groups, these strange new invaders had no respect for religious institutions such as the monasteries, which were often left unguarded and vulnerable near the shore. Two years later, Viking raids struck the undefended island monasteries of Skye and Iona (in the Hebrides) as well as Rathlin (off the northeast coast of Ireland). The first recorded raid in continental Europe came in 799, at the island monastery of St Philibert’s on Noirmoutier, near the estuary of the Loire River.

For several decades, the Vikings confined themselves to hit-and-run raids against coastal targets in the British Isles (particularly Ireland) and Europe (the trading center of Dorestad, 80 kilometers from the North Sea, became a frequent target after 830). They then took advantage of internal conflicts in Europe to extend their activity further inland. After the death of Louis the Pious, emperor of Frankia (modern-day France and Germany), in 840, his son Lothar actually invited the support of a Viking fleet in a power struggle with brothers. Before long other Vikings realized that Frankish rulers were willing to pay them rich sums to prevent them from attacking their subjects, making Frankia an

irresistible target for further Viking activity. See, <https://www.history.com/topics/exploration/vikings-history>.

Conquests in the British Isles

By the mid-ninth century, Ireland, Scotland, and England had become major targets for Viking settlement as well as raids. Vikings gained control of the Northern Isles of Scotland (Shetland and the Orkneys), the Hebrides and much of mainland Scotland. They founded Ireland's first trading towns: Dublin, Waterford, Wexford, Wicklow and Limerick, and used their base on the Irish coast to launch attacks within Ireland and across the Irish Sea to England. When King Charles the Bald began defending West Frankia more energetically in 862, fortifying towns, abbeys, rivers and coastal areas, Viking forces began to concentrate more on England than Frankia (present-day northern France, Belgium, and western Germany). The Franks established the most powerful Christian kingdom of early medieval western Europe. The name France (Francia) is derived from Frankia.

In the wave of Viking attacks in England after 851, only one kingdom, Wessex, was able to successfully resist. Viking armies (mostly Danish) conquered East Anglia and Northumberland and dismantled Mercia, while in 871 King Alfred the Great of Wessex became the only king to decisively defeat a Danish army in England. Leaving Wessex, the Danes settled to the north, in an area known as "Danelaw." Many of them became farmers and traders and established York as a leading mercantile city. In the first half of the 10th century, English armies led by the descendants of Alfred of Wessex began reconquering Scandinavian areas of England; the last Scandinavian king, Erik Bloodaxe, was expelled and killed around 952, permanently uniting English into one kingdom. Source, <https://www.history.com/topics/exploration/vikings-history>

Viking Settlements: Europe and Beyond

Meanwhile, Viking armies remained active on the European continent throughout the ninth century, brutally sacking Nantes (on the French coast) in 842 and attacking towns as far inland as Paris, Limoges, Orleans, Tours and Nimes. In 844, Vikings stormed Seville (then controlled by the Arabs); in 859, they plundered Pisa, though an Arab fleet battered them on the way back north. In 911, the West Frankish king, Charles III (the Simple), granted Rouen and the surrounding territory by treaty to a Viking chief named Rollo (Gange Hrólfir (Rollo) Ragnvaldsson (Rognvaldsson), the son of Ragnvald Eysteinnsson, Earl of Møre, og Romsdal County, Norway. Rollo, b. btw. 846-860, Mære, Nord-Trøndelag, Norway, d. abt. 932, Rouen, Haute-Normandie, France. The treaty was in exchange for Rollo's denying passage to the Seine to other raiders. This region of northern France is now known as Normandy, or "land of the Northmen." Source, https://www.worldhistory.org/Rollo_of_Normandy/.

In the ninth century, Scandinavians (mainly Norwegians) began to colonize Iceland, an island in the North Atlantic where no one had yet settled in large numbers. By the late 10th century, some Vikings (including the famous Erik the Red) moved even further westward, to Greenland. According to later Icelandic histories, some of the early Viking settlers in Greenland (supposedly led by the Viking hero Leif Eriksson, son of Erik the Red) may have become the first Europeans to discover and explore North America. Calling their landing place Vinland (Wine-land), they built a temporary settlement at L'Anse aux Meadows in modern-day Newfoundland. Beyond that, there is little evidence of Viking presence in the New World, and they didn't form permanent settlements. Source, <https://www.history.com/topics/exploration/vikings-history>

Vikings Were Never Part of a Unified Group

Vikings didn't recognize fellow Vikings. In fact, they probably didn't even call themselves Vikings, the term simply referred to all Scandinavians who took part in overseas expeditions. During the Viking Age, the land that now makes up Denmark, Norway and Sweden was a patchwork of chieftain-led tribes that often fought against each other, when they weren't busy wreaking havoc on foreign shores, that is.

From around A.D. 800 to the 11th century, a vast number of Scandinavians left their homelands to seek their fortunes elsewhere. These seafaring warriors—known collectively as Vikings or Norsemen (Northmen), began by raiding coastal sites, especially undefended monasteries, in the British Isles. Over the next three centuries, they would leave their mark as pirates, raiders, traders and settlers on much of Britain and the European continent, as well as parts of modern-day Russia, Iceland, Greenland and Newfoundland. Source, <https://www.history.com/news/10-things-you-may-not-know-about-the-vikings>.

Danish Dominance

The mid-10th-century reign of Harald Bluetooth,¹⁵ as king of a newly unified, powerful and Christianized Denmark marked the beginning of a second Viking age. Large-scale raids, often organized by royal leaders, hit the coasts of Europe and especially England, where the line of kings descended from Alfred the Great was faltering. Harald's rebellious son, Sven Forkbeard, led Viking raids on England beginning in 991 and conquered the entire kingdom in 1013, sending King Ethelred into exile. Sven died the following year, leaving his son Knut (or Canute) to rule a Scandinavian empire (comprising England, Denmark, and Norway) on the North Sea.

After Knut's death, his two sons succeeded him, but both were dead by 1042 and Edward the Confessor, son of the previous (non-Danish) king, returned from exile and regained the English throne from the Danes. Upon his death (without heirs) in 1066, Harold Godwinsson, the son of Edward's most powerful noble, laid claim to the throne. Harold Godwinsson's army was able to defeat an invasion led by the last great Viking king, Harald Hardrada¹⁶ of Norway, at Stamford Bridge, near York, but fell to the forces of William (William the Conqueror), Duke of Normandy (himself a descendant of Scandinavian settlers in northern France) just weeks later. Crowned king of England on Christmas Day in 1066, William managed to retain the crown against further Danish challenges. Source, <https://www.history.com/topics/exploration/vikings-history>.

End of the Viking Age

The events of 1066 in England effectively marked the end of the Viking Age. By that time, all the Scandinavian kingdoms were Christian, and what remained of Viking "culture" was being absorbed into the culture of Christian Europe. Today, signs of the Viking legacy can be found mostly in the Scandinavian origins of some vocabulary and placenames in the areas in which they settled, including northern England, Scotland and Russia. In Iceland, the Vikings left an extensive body of literature, the Icelandic sagas, in which they celebrated the greatest victories of their glorious past. Sources, <https://www.history.com/topics/exploration/vikings-history> and https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Viking_Age.

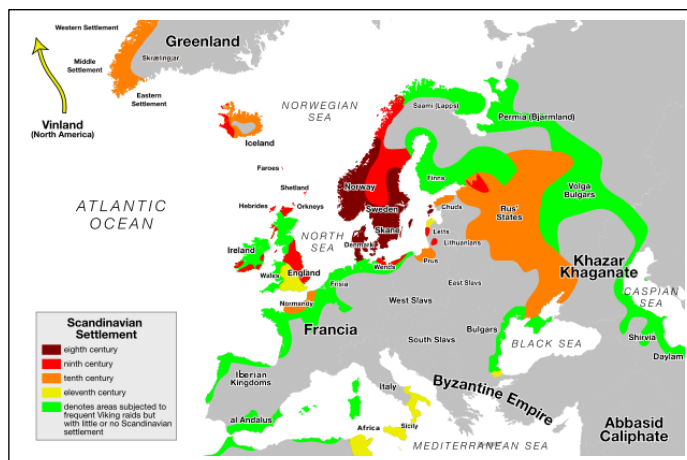
¹⁵ Harald (Blåtand, i.e., Blue Tooth) Gormsson, *Haraldus Gormonis filius* (Harald, Gorm's son), King of Denmark, b. abt. 910, Jelling, Jutland, Danmark (Denmark), d. 1 November 985 or 986, Jomsborg, Wolin, Zachodniopomorskie, Poland and possible 32nd grandfather of this author through his mother's ancestry.

¹⁶ Harald (Harald III) "Hardråde" Sigurdsson, b. abt. 1015, Ringerike, Buskerud, Norway, d. 25 September 1066, Stamford Bridge, Yorkshire, England and possible 30th grandfather of this author through his mother's ancestry.

DOES THE SURNAME HAYNER OF VARIOUS SPELLINGS, MALE HAPLOGROUP E1b1b1 (M35) AND/OR HAYNOR MALE HAPLOGROUP E-FTB75693 THROUGH THE AUTHOR'S BIG Y700 DNA TEST, MEAN VIKING OR NORMAN ANCESTRY?

Yes. At

<https://www.familytreedna.com/groups/vikingydna/about/results>, says “The Viking Y-DNA Project currently exhibits a slight bias towards haplogroup I1 (pronounced eye/one) given the geographical range of the Vikings roughly corresponding to the geographical core of I1. Make no mistake, not all I1 were Vikings, and not all Vikings were I1. Other haplogroups as (such as G2, N, R1a, and R1b), that form part of the Viking thumbprint.” Since the Hayner of various spellings male Haplogroup is “E,” there would appear no male genetic relationship.



Notice the grey area in central Europe in this map, since it appears that the Vikings/Normans didn't have much presence there, but they did have a presence in England (E-FTB75291 and E-FTB75693), Ireland, and Scotland, particularly in the 9th century.

Genetic and genealogical studies suggests that certain families claiming descent from the ancient Heiner tribe (Raumarici [region of Norway]) of Hedmark, Norway, carry the Haplogroup E1b1b1 (M35). While the vast majority of ancient Scandinavian tribes belonged to haplogroups I1, R1a, or R1b. Current research suggests that a specific branch of this tribe may have introduced the E lineage to the region. Migration of early farmers (Neolithic Transition): E-M35 is a major component of the Y-DNA carried by early Anatolian/Mediterranean farmers who migrated into Europe. These populations spread throughout Europe between 6000 BCE and 3000 BCE, bringing agriculture and new genetic signatures to Scandinavia, see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Haplogroup_E-M35.

LivingDNA at <https://livingdna.com/blog/viking-heritage> adds some confusion, as well as clarification, since “Vikings didn't belong to any single nation anyway, they were Scandinavian colonies who spoke Norse, worshipped in a shared way, shared the same values and culture, and lived between 793-1066 AD. Although “I1 exists predominantly in Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, as well as Iceland, and also in smaller numbers in Finland,” there likely would have been intermarriages between “Viking” men and Heiðnir women or Heiðnir men and “Viking” women, especially in Norway and Britain since the Vikings first invaded Britain in 793 AD, which reign lasted until 1066 when William the Conqueror became King of England after the Battle of Hastings.

THE AUTHOR'S YDNA (MALE) DISTRIBUTION FROM HIS AUTOSOMAL DNA TEST

Below, is this author's YDNA (male) distribution from his Autosomal DNA test, taken in 2021, as determined by MyTrueAncestry at <https://mytrueancestry.com/en/>. Autosomal DNA test results include both male and female DNA Haplogroups. But for this analysis, the author only includes his male DNA as a comparison to Viking/Norman male DNA:

1.94% - Haplogroup E1b, (M35). This author's YDNA path now is E-FTB75693, as determined through the Big Y-700 test administered by FamilyTreeDNA. According to FamilyTreeDNA, in the male YDNA Hayner of all spellings study, males tested who were confirmed ancestrally linked to

each other, including this author, share a common YDNA ancestor, shown as M-35, on the 37-marker test. This Hayner of all spellings male line of YDNA is represented by the Haplogroup E1b1b1 (M35). This Haplogroup E1b1b1 (M35), appears in Hayner of all spellings study, from father to son throughout each generation. According to the International Society of Genetic Genealogy (ISOGG) and National Geographic's Genographic Project, E1b1b1 is likely in the Near East or the Middle East, at least 30,000 years ago, and then expanded into the Mediterranean with the spread of agriculture. E1b1b1 is one of the major patrilineages of humanity, linking from father-to-son back to a common male-line ancestor (Y-chromosomal Adam). Approximately 10% of the men in Spain belong to this haplogroup, as do 12% of the men in northern Italy and 13% of the men in central and southern Italy. Roughly 20% of the men in Sicily belong to this group. In the Balkans and Greece, between 20-30% of the men belong to E1b1b1 (M35.1). Around 10% of all European men trace their descent to this ancestral line. In Ireland, 3-4% of the men belong; in England, 4-5%; Hungary, 7%; and Poland, 8-9%. Nearly 25% of Jewish men belong to this haplogroup. Sources: <https://www.familytreedna.com> and <http://e1b1b1-m35.blogspot.com/>. A complete discussion of E1b1b1 (M35.1) can be found at: <http://www.jogg.info/pages/51/files/Lancaster.pdf>.

0.97% - Haplogroup J (YDNA). Haplogroup J is believed to have arisen at least 30,000 years ago in the Near East (Semino et al. 2004). It is closely related to Haplogroup I, as both Haplogroup I and Haplogroup J are descendants of Haplogroup IJ (S2, S22). Haplogroup IJ is in turn derived from Haplogroup F. The main current subgroups of J are J1 and J2, which now account between them for almost all of the population of this haplogroup and are both believed to have arisen very early, at least 10,000 years ago.

2.91% - Haplogroup I1 (Pronounced Eye, One) (YDNA). Haplogroup I1 is the most common type of haplogroup I in northern Europe. It is found mostly in Scandinavia and Finland, where it typically represents over 35% of the Y chromosomes. Associated with the Norse ethnicity, I1 is found in all places invaded by ancient Germanic tribes and the Vikings. After the core of ancient Germanic civilization in Scandinavia, the highest frequencies of I1 are observed in other Germanic-speaking regions, such as Germany, Austria, the Low Countries, England and the Scottish Lowlands, which all have between 10% and 20% of I1 lineages. **Specifically, LivingDNA lists I1a3 for this author, which possibly shows Norwegian, Swedish and/or Danish royalty.**

6.79% - Haplogroup I2 (Pronounced Eye, Two) (YDNA). Haplogroup I2 is the most common paternal lineage in former Yugoslavia, Romania, Bulgaria and Sardinia, and a major lineage in most Slavic countries. Its maximum frequencies are observed in Bosnia (55%, including 71% in Bosnian Croats), Sardinia (39.5%), Croatia (38%), Serbia (33%), Montenegro (31%), Romania (28%), Moldova (24%), Macedonia (24%), Slovenia (22%), Bulgaria (22%), Belarus (18.5%), Hungary (18%), Slovakia (17.5%), Ukraine (13.5%), and Albania (13.5%). It is found at a frequency of 5 to 10% in Germanic countries.

7.76% - Haplogroup R1a (YDNA). Family Tree DNA's haplogroup description of R1a: R1a – The R1a lineage is believed to have originated in the Eurasian Steppes north of the Black & Caspian Seas. This lineage is thought to descend from a population of the Kurgan culture, known for the domestication of the horse (circa 3000 B.C.E.). These people were also believed to be the first speakers of the Indo-European language group. Specifically, this author's results show R1a1a1b1a3a1 = **Base Scandinavian** and R1a1a1b1a3b = **Old Scandinavian**. **R1a1a1b1a3a gives an indication of possible Scottish royalty.**

79.6% - Haplogroup R1b (YDNA). R1b is the most common haplogroup in Western Europe, reaching over 80% of the population in Ireland, the Scottish Highlands, western Wales, the Atlantic fringe of France, the Basque country and Catalonia. It is also common in Anatolia and around the Caucasus, in parts of Russia and in Central and South Asia. Besides the Atlantic and North Sea coast of Europe, hotspots include the Po Valley in north-central Italy (over 70%), Armenia (35%), the

Bashkirs of the Urals region of Russia (50%), Turkmenistan (over 35%), the Hazara people of Afghanistan (35%), the Uyghurs of North-West China (20%) and the Newars of Nepal (11%). R1b-V88, a subclade specific to sub-Saharan Africa, is found in 60 to 95% of men in northern Cameroon. **Specifically, it lists a number of R1b's for this author, such as R1b1a1b1a1a2c1, R1b1a1b1a1, R1b1a1b1a1a2, and R1b1a1b1a1a2c1, which all show an indication of linking to English, Scottish, Portuguese, Belgium and/or Bulgarian royalty.**

The above Analysis shows conclusively that this author's YDNA includes Viking/Norman YDNA.

ROMAN ERA

At: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Britain, says that "Roman Britain (Latin: Britannia or, later, Britanniae, "the Britains") was the area of the island of Great Britain that was governed by the Roman Empire, from 43 to 410 AD. It comprised almost the whole of England and Wales and, for a short period, southern Scotland."

In an article at <https://www.prospectmagazine.co.uk/magazine/mythsofbritishancestry>, under the subtitle, "Who was here when the Romans came?, so who were the Britons inhabiting England at the time of the Roman invasion? The history of pre-Roman coins in southern Britain reveals an influence from Belgic Gaul (primarily France, Belgium, and Luxembourg). The tribes of England south of the Thames and along the south coast during Caesar's time all had Belgic names or affiliations. Caesar tells us that these large intrusive settlements had replaced an earlier British population, which had retreated to the hinterland of southeast England. The latter may have been the large Celtic tribe, the **Catuvellauni**.¹⁷ The Catuvellauni were a Celtic tribe or a State of southeastern Britain before the Roman conquest, attested by inscriptions into the 4th century, which includes modern Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire and Hertfordshire. The Catuvellauni appear as one of the *civitates* [citizens] of Roman Britain in Ptolemy's *Geography* in the 2nd century, occupying the town of Verlamion [modern St. Albans]¹⁸ situated in the home counties north of the Thames. Tacitus reported that between Britain and Gaul 'the language differs but little. The common language referred to by Tacitus was probably not Celtic, but was like that spoken by the Belgae, who may have been a Germanic people, as implied by Caesar. In other words, a Germanic-type language could already have been indigenous to England at the time of the Roman invasion. In support of this inference, there is some recent lexical (vocabulary) evidence analyzed by Cambridge geneticist Peter Forster and continental colleagues. They found that the date of the split between old English and continental Germanic languages goes much further back than the dark ages, and that English may have been a separate, fourth branch of the Germanic language before the Roman invasion.

¹⁷ For future reference, notice the similarity between the word **Catuvellauni** and the word **Chaideinoi**. The Chaideinoi will be discussed later.

¹⁸ This author's most recent male Haplogroup of E-FTB75693 as an update of the 37-marker YDNA test, was determined through a Big Y-700 DNA test in 2022, represents a man who is estimated to have been born, with a 95% probability, between 1200 and 1700 CE. This man, E-FTB75693, is the most recent common male ancestor of all members of this group, which to date includes this author and a man by the surname "Hayner," who lives in the U.S. This author's 2nd great grandfather, Henry H. Haynor, as well as all male descendants of Henry Haynor, would be result in the haplogroup E-FTB75693. In February 2023, at <https://www.genetichomeland.com/>, which is a mapping technology for DNA, surname, and genealogy research tool, indicated that a male "Haynor" ancestral line has been found in England. Mapping of Ed Haynor's BigY-700 DNA test results of haplogroup E-FTB75693 and its parent haplogroup E-FTB75291, show a man was found near Great Amwell, Hertfordshire, England, which is north of London. Great Amwell is 18 miles from St. Albans, Hertfordshire, England

Further at the above site, says, apart from the Belgian connection in the south, (this author's analysis of the genetic evidence) shows that there were major Scandinavian incursions into northern and eastern Britain, from Shetland to Anglia, during the Neolithic period (roughly 8,000 B.C. to 3,000 B.C.) and before the Romans. These are consistent with the intense cultural interchanges across the North Sea during the Neolithic and bronze age. Early Anglian dialects, such as found in the old English saga Beowulf (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beowulf>), owe much of their vocabulary to Scandinavian languages. This is consistent with the fact that Beowulf was set in Denmark and Sweden and that the cultural affiliations of the early Anglian kingdoms, such as found in the Sutton Hoo boat burial, derive from Scandinavia. A picture thus emerges of the dark-ages invasions of England and northeastern Britain as less like replacements than minority elite additions, akin to earlier and larger Neolithic intrusions from the same places. There were battles for dominance between chieftains, all of Germanic origin, each invader sharing much culturally with their newly conquered indigenous subjects. So, based on the overall genetic perspective of the British, it seems that Celts, Belgians, Angles, Jutes, Saxons, Vikings and Normans were all immigrant minorities compared with the Basque pioneers, who first ventured into the empty, chilly lands so recently vacated by the great ice sheets. Roman Britain is further discussed at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Britain and https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_conquest_of_Britain.

ANGLES, SAXONS AND JUTES

It's also possible that a person(s) of a Haner, regardless of spelling or no spelling, ancestor/clan came to Great Britain sometime after Roman rule. According to <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anglo-Saxons>, "the Anglo-Saxons were a cultural group who inhabited Great Britain from the 5th century. They comprise people from Germanic tribes who migrated to the island from continental Europe, their descendants, and indigenous British groups who adopted many aspects of Anglo-Saxon culture and language; the cultural foundations laid by the Anglo-Saxons are the foundation of the modern English legal system and of many aspects of English society; the modern English language owes over half its words – including the most common words of everyday speech – to the language of the Anglo-Saxons. Historically, the Anglo-Saxon period denotes the period in Britain between about 450 and 1066, after their initial settlement and up until the Norman conquest. The early Anglo-Saxon period includes the creation of an English nation, with many of the aspects that survive today, including regional government of shires and hundreds. During this period, Christianity was established and there was a flowering of literature and language. Charters and law were also established. The term Anglo-Saxon is popularly used for the language that was spoken and written by the Anglo-Saxons in England and eastern Scotland between at least the mid-5th century and the mid-12th century. In scholarly use, it is more commonly called Old English."¹⁹

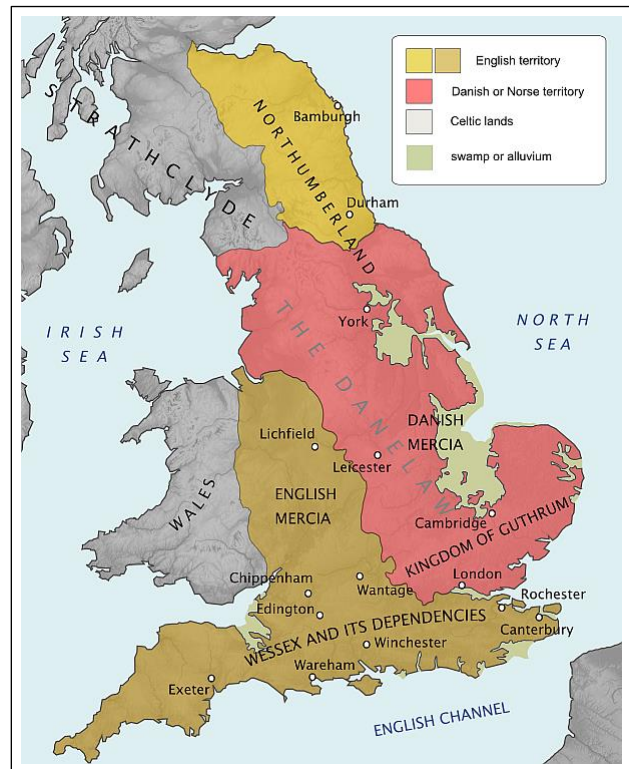
The Jutes at <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jutes>, "were a Germanic people." According to Bede, at <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bede>, the Jutes were one of the three most powerful Germanic peoples of their time in the Nordic Iron Age, the other two being the Saxons and the Angles. The Jutes are believed to have originated from the Jutland Peninsula and part of the North Frisian coast. In present times, the Jutlandic Peninsula consists of the mainland of Denmark and Southern Schleswig in Germany. North Frisia is also part of Germany. The Jutes invaded and settled in southern Britain in the late fourth century during the Age of Migrations (https://www.worldhistory.org/Migration_Age/), as part of a larger wave of Germanic settlement in the British Isles.

¹⁹ Throughout this article Anglo-Saxon is used for Saxon, Angles, Jute, or Frisian unless it is specific to a point being made. "Anglo-Saxon" is used when specifically, the culture is meant rather than any ethnicity. But all these terms are interchangeably used by scholars.

The early Anglo-Saxon period covers the history of medieval Britain that starts from the end of Roman rule. It is a period widely known in European history as the Migration Period (see link above), also the Völkerwanderung ("migration of peoples" in German). This was a period of intensified human migration in Europe from about 375 to 800 CE. The migrants were Germanic tribes such as the Goths, Vandals, Angles, Saxons, Lombards, Suebi, Frisii, and Franks; they were later pushed westwards by the Huns, Avars, Slavs, Bulgars, and Alans. The migrants to Britain might also have included the Huns and Rugini.²⁰ Also see, <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anglo-Saxons>.

THE DANELAW

Danelaw (also known as the Danelagh) at: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Danelaw>, refers to “Old English: Dena lagu; Danish: Danelagen), as recorded in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, is a historical name given to the part of England in which the laws of the Danes held sway and dominated those of the Anglo-Saxons, as shown by the map on the right. Danelaw contrasts with West Saxon law and Mercian law. The term is first recorded in the early 11th century as Dena lage. Modern historians have extended the term to a geographical designation. The areas that constituted the Danelaw lie in northern and eastern England. The Danelaw originated from the Viking expansion of the 9th century, although the term was not used to describe a geographic area until the 11th century. With the increase in population and productivity in Scandinavia, Viking warriors, having sought treasure and glory in the nearby British Isles, ‘proceeded to plough and support themselves,’ in the words of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle for the year 876. “Danelaw can describe the set of legal terms and definitions created in the treaties between the King of Wessex, Alfred the Great, and the Danish warlord, Guthrum, written following Guthrum's defeat at the Battle of Edington in 878.”



England, 878 AD – The Danelaw roughly comprised 15 shires: Leicester, York, Nottingham, Derby, Lincoln, Essex, Cambridge, Suffolk, Norfolk, Northampton, Huntingdon, Bedford, Hertford, Middlesex and Buckingham.

THE DOMESDAY BOOK (PRONOUNCED DOOMZ·DAY)

At <https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/resources/domesday-book/>, we learn that William, Duke of Normandy was crowned King of England on Christmas Day 1066. William took all the land and important jobs in the Government and Church away from the Saxons and divided it up amongst his Norman friends. The Saxons were a Germanic people who had lived in what is now northern

²⁰ In an article titled, “Who Do You Think You Are? Most Detailed Genetic Map Of The British Isles Reveals All,” at <https://www.iflscience.com/health-and-medicine/who-do-you-think-you-are-most-detailed-genetic-map-british-isles-reveals-all/>, says, “The study also found evidence of migrations not found in history books. These include contributions from France, Spain and Scandinavia, after the peopling of Britain, but probably before the Saxon invasions, and even a later one from France into Wales which didn’t seem to go through England.” There are also four ancient maps from the above study based on genetic migration to Great Britain.

Germany, the Netherlands, and Denmark. At <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=x4kl1vnMy-c>, Germania was described as Germanic Tribes east of the Rhine River and north of the Danube River during the Roman era, from about 753 BCE to the fall of the Western Roman Empire in 476 CE. Saxons were known for their distinctive small sword, called a seax, which is the origin of their name. As the Roman occupation of Britain was coming to an end, in the 5th and 6th centuries, the Saxons migrated to Britain along with the Angles and Jutes, where they merged to form the Anglo-Saxons.

William built castles to make the English feel so scared that they would not dare even to think about causing trouble. By 1085, William had a shortage of money and also many Normans had begun to disagree amongst themselves over the land they had been given as a reward for helping conquer England. William wanted to settle these disputes once and for all. Thus, William decided to order a survey. The survey would list all the land in England. It would list who looked after each area, what lands they had, and which other people lived there. Importantly, the survey would find out how much tax-money William could get from this land. Official government inspectors were sent around the country to gather information. **The people in England spoke Saxon English and the Norman inspectors spoke French and Latin.** A jury, which included the local important men such as the village priest and reeve (a local official, in particular the chief magistrate of a town or district in Anglo-Saxon England), who could understand the different languages, had to decide whether their neighbors were telling the truth. A long-term change was the change of language. The Normans spoke French, and French now became the language of government and the nobility in England. It remained so until the 15th Century. Henry II, Richard the Lion-Hearted, and Edward Longshanks, all spoke French. Language was a barrier and a divide between the Norman lords and their Saxon (German-related) subjects. It's understandable that the surname "Haynor" was changed to "Hainoure" in the *Domesday Book*, because of William the Conqueror. See <https://origin.web.fordham.edu/Halsall/source/1186ASChron-Domesday.asp> and <https://the-orb.arlima.net/textbooks/westciv/william.html>.

The results of this survey were written in the *Domesday Book*. Great Domesday contains most of the counties of England and was written by one scribe and checked by a second. Little Domesday, which contains the information for Essex, Norfolk and Suffolk, was probably written first and is the work of at least six scribes. The *Domesday Book* describes almost all of England and more than 13,000 places are mentioned in it. Most of them still survive today. London, Winchester, County Durham and Northumberland were not included in King William's survey. In spite of these omissions, the survey gives a wealth of information, as well as highlighting that a lot of property had been destroyed by William's invasion in 1066. Most of the land originally owned by 2,000 Saxons belonged to 200 Norman barons in 1086, showing just how powerful the Norman lords had become. See *Getting Domesday done: a new interpretation of William the Conqueror's survey* <https://blog.oup.com/2021/02/getting-domesday-done-a-new-interpretation-of-william-the-conquerors-survey/>

The Domesday Book, at <http://www.domesdaybook.co.uk/>, the Middle English spelling of "Doomsday Book," was a manuscript record of the "Great Survey" of much of England and parts of Wales completed in 1086 by order of King William I (William the Conqueror). The *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, at https://avalon.law.yale.edu/subject_menus/angsax.asp, states that in 1085 the king sent his agents to survey every shire in England, to list his holdings and dues owed to him. It revealed William possessed about 20% of the wealth of England, his barons 50%, and the Church had 25%, which left only 5% for commoners/peasants, etc., and their families.

The “Domesday Book” reveals of the name “Hainoure” found in England in the hundred of Morleystone and in the county of Derbyshire. Heanor is the current spelling of a town in the Amber Valley district of Derbyshire in the East Midlands of England. In the 2021 census, it had a population of 17,337. Author Haynor has also found references to Heanor, England, spelled as Hainor, Haynor and Heynor.

In the publication, *A translation of the record called Domesday, so far as relates to the county of York, including also Amounderness, Lonsdale, and Furness, in Lancashire; and such parts of Westmoreland and Cumberland as are contained in this survey. Also, the counties of Derby, Nottingham, Rutland, and Lincoln, with an introduction, glossary, & indexes*, by the Rev. William Bawdwen, published in 1812, says on page 313, under the title, “**HENNESOURE (HEYNOR)**. In Morelei (Morley) a third part of two carucates²¹ of land to be taxed. Seward had it. Henry now has it. In Ednefovre (Edenfor) Levenot and Chetel had two carucates of land for two manors. Henry has now four carucates to be taxed, and as many ploughs to till it. There are ten villanes [Villein]²² and feven [seven] bordars with fix ploughs, and one acre of meadow. Formerly it was worth forty fhillings [shillings], now twenty.”

In regard to “Henry now has it,” likely refers to Henry de Ferrers. Since this section was found in VI. LAND OF HENRY DE FERIERES, on page 300 in the above publication. Henry de Ferrers (DE FERIERES), magnate and administrator, was a Norman and a member of the aristocracy, who after the 1066 Norman conquest was awarded extensive lands in England, see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_de_Ferrers, since records show he held 210 manors or lordships, many of which were dispossessed from previous English holders.

²¹ The carucate was named for the carruca heavy plough that began to appear in England in the 9th century, believe to have been introduced by the Viking invasions of England. It was also known as a ploughland or plough (Old English: plōgesland, “plough’s land”) in the **Danelaw** (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Danelaw>). The tax levied on each carucate came to be known as “carucage,” a medieval English land tax introduced by King Richard I in 1194, based on the size—variously calculated—of the estate owned by the taxpayer, see <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carucage>. Though a carucate might nominally be regarded as an area of 120 acres (49 hectares), and can usefully be equated to certain definitions of the hide, an English unit of land measurement originally intended to represent the amount of land sufficient to support a household, see [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hide_\(unit\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hide_(unit)), its variation over time and depending on soil and fertility makes its actual figure wildly variable. The Danelaw carucates were subdivided into eighths: oxgangs or bovates an old land measurement formerly used in Scotland and England as early as the 16th century sometimes referred to as an oxgait, see <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oxgang>, based on the area a single ox could till in a year. In the rest of England, the land was reckoned in hides which were divided into four yardlands, later known as virgates, a varying measure of land, around 30 acres. The virgate, yardland, or yard of land (Latin: virgāta [terrae]) was an English unit of land. Primarily a measure of tax assessment rather than area, the virgate was usually (but not always) reckoned as 1/4 hide and notionally (but seldom exactly) equal to 30 acres. It was equivalent to two of the Danelaw’s oxgangs, see <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Virgate>.

²² Villein was a term used in the feudal era, see <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Feudalism> to denote a peasant (tenant farmer) who was legally tied to a lord of the manor. Villeins occupied the social space between a free peasant (or “freeman”) and a slave. The majority of medieval European peasants were villeins. An alternative term is serf, from the Latin servus, meaning “slave.” A villein was thus a bonded tenant, so could not leave the land without the landowner’s consent. The term derives from Late Latin villanus, meaning a man employed at a Roman villa rustica, or large agricultural estate. The system of tied serfdom originates from a decree issued by the late Roman Emperor Diocletian (ruled 284–305 AD) in an attempt to prevent the flight of peasants from the land and the consequent decline in food production. The decree obliged peasants to register in their locality and never leave it.

Also, in the above publication, it says on page 314, under the heading, VI Manors. “In Cotenovre (Codnor) and **Hainoure (Heynor)** and Laiigclcie (Langley) and Smitecote (?) eight thanes²³ had feven [*seven*] carucates of land to be taxed. Land to as many ploughs. There are now three ploughs in the demefne [*demesne, a legal possession of land as one's own*], and eleven villanes and two bordars, and three fokemen [*apparently meaning tenants*] having five ploughs and a half. There is a church, and one mill of twelve-pence, and thirty-five acres of meadow. Wood pallure [*a reference to wooded land*] two miles long, and three quarentens [*an early reference to furlong, equal to one eighth of a mile*] broad. Value in King Edward's time²⁴ four pounds, now forty-one fhillings [*shillings*] and four-pence. Warner holds it. [*Warner was a vassal, a person who was given part of a lord's land and who pledged himself to that lord, apparently, William the Conqueror, the first Norman King of England*]. (*Italics by author.*)

The Domesday Book uses bordarii (bordar)²⁵ and cottarii (cottar) as interchangeable terms, "cottar" deriving from the native Anglo-Saxon tongue whereas "bordar" derived from the French. Status-wise, the bordar or cottar ranked below a serf in the social hierarchy of a manor, holding a cottage, garden and just enough land to feed a family. In England, at the time of the Domesday Survey, this would have comprised between about 1 and 5 acres. Under an Elizabethan statute, the Erection of Cottages Act of 1588, the cottage had to be built with at least 4 acres of land. However, the later Enclosures Acts (1604 onwards) removed the cottars' right to any land: "before the Enclosures Act the cottager was a farm labourer with land and after the Enclosures Act the cottager was a farm labourer without land". The bordars and cottars did not own their draught oxen or horses. The Domesday Book showed that England comprised 12% freeholders, 35% serfs or villeins, 30% cotters and bordars, and 9% slaves.

It's very likely Henry Haynor's ancestors somehow traveled from Northern Europe to the British Isles before coming to America. This author has never found an ancestral surname spelling of "Haynor" in Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, The Netherlands or Switzerland, where other Haner-type surname spellings are found. There also 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. Of course, it's possible that the Haynor surname, since it's an Anglican/English spelling was contrived in America from a different Germanic Haner-type surname. There is some evidence of that happening, at least with an immigrant and family from Krosno, Austria known as Jan Heinar (John Hejner) to Pennsylvania in the late 1800s. Once this Heinar/Hejner family was in America, the surname spelling was changed to Haynor, for what reason is not known. A great explanation of name changes upon emigration to America, read the article, *Why Your Ancestor Changed Their Name (And No, It Wasn't Ellis Island)*, at <https://www.genealogyexplained.com/blog/why-your-ancestor-changed-their-name-and-no-it-wasnt-ellis-island/>.

²³ *Early English History*. Thane, a member of any of several aristocratic classes of men ranking between earls and ordinary freemen, and granted lands by the king or by lords for military service. Old Norse þegn "man, freeman, retainer, subject", of uncertain origin. Source: <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/thane>.

²⁴ Edward, byname Edward the Elder, (died July 17, 924, Farndon on Dee, England), Anglo-Saxon king in England, the son of Alfred the Great. As ruler of the West Saxons, or Wessex, from 899 to 924, Edward extended his authority over almost all of England by conquering areas that previously had been held by Danish invaders.

²⁵ A bordar was a peasant of low social rank, also known as a smallholder. Bordars typically held a small cottage and a garden, along with a small plot of land (about 5 acres) that was just enough to sustain their family. They provided menial service or work for their lord in exchange for their tenancy and were ranked below a villein or serf in the medieval feudal system.

There are also many misspellings of the Haynor surname by U. S. census takers over the years, but no evidence from families themselves of legally changing their Haynor surname spelling from any other Haner-type spelling. There is also no evidence that Henry H. Haynor or his ancestors ever changed their surname spelling from a Germanic Haner spelling, at least not in America, since the finding of a William Haynor in Salem, MA in 1660, likely migrating from the British Isles, where other Haynor surnames were found during that time period.

The *Dictionary of American Family Names* by Patrick Hanks, at: <https://books.google.com/books>, doesn't even list the Haynor surname in its book. Although they do list the surnames of: Haener (Swiss German), a possible altered spelling of Hähner or Hänner; Hainer (South German), from the Germanic personal name of Haginher; Haner (German), (1) altered spelling or variant of Hahner or Hanner, or (2) (German), Häner, variant of Hänner; Huner (German) variant of Hühner, meaning giant or monster; Hoener (North German) Höner, variant of Hoehner; Hayner (German), probably a variant of Heiner; Henner (1) (English), habitational name from Hennor in Herefordshire, England or Heanor in Derbyshire, England named in Old English with *hēan* (dative cases of *hēah* 'high') + *ofer* 'ridge.' (2) (German), patronymic from HENNE or variant of HENNE or habitual name from Hänner in Bad Säckingen (a rural town in the administrative district of Waldshut in the state of Baden-Württemberg, Germany), Henne in Saxony (a small tribe living on the North Sea between the Elbe and Eider River, first mentioned by the Greek author Ptolemy),²⁶ or Hennen/Henner in Westphalia, Germany (a region in northwestern Germany and one of the three historic parts of the state of North Rhine-Westphalia).

In 2017, this author found the Haner surname spelled as "Heiner" in the publication, *Chronicles of a Germany Family, or, Heiners of Germany, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, and Texas*, by John Hensell, Houston, Tex., assisted by Charles Heiner and Alfred Jaeger, published in 1958. The publication states, "that our family may have had its earliest origins near Heinersdorf, Saxony, Germany, which place could have been named for our (their) family." At: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heinersdorf>, says that the earliest mention of Heinersdorf, was found in 1319. The *Chronicles of a Germany Family...*, also state that the Heiner surname may have dual German meanings of "master of a hedged-in dwelling (Haginer)" and the meaning "strong as a hedge."

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²⁶ A common definition of "tribe," from above particularly as it might apply to ancient times, is found at: <https://www.lexico.com/en/definition/tribe>, states, is "a social division in a traditional society consisting of families or communities linked by social, economic, religious, or blood ties, with a common culture and dialect, typically having a recognized leader."

Heanor is also a town in the Amber Valley district of Derbyshire in the East Midlands of England. It lies 8 miles northeast of Derby, and forms with the adjacent village of Loscoe the civil parish and town council-administered area of Heanor and Loscoe, which had a population of 17,251 in the 2011 census. Interestingly, in several publications and various records in England found on the Internet, “Haynor or Heynor” is substituted for Heanor. “Heanor,” the current municipality in England can be found at: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heanor> and on a map at: <http://opendomesday.org/place/SK4346/heanor/>.

In the Heiner finding in the *Chronicles of a Germany Family...*, and the Hainoure (Heanor) findings in the “Domesday Book” and at: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heanor>, have similarities regarding their meaning. In the “Domesday Book,” and <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heanor>, it originates from an Old English meaning “(place at) the high ridge,” and the “Chronicles of a Germany Family” German dual meanings of “master of a hedged-in dwelling” (Haginer) and the meaning “strong as a hedge.” At: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Old_English, says that “Old English is a West Germanic language, developing out of Ingvaenic (also known as North Sea Germanic) dialects from the 5th century. It came to be spoken over most of the territory of the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms which became the Kingdom of England.”

It’s also been discovered there is a “Hennor” Township in Leominster, County of Herefordshire, England. At: <https://www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/HEF/Leominster/Gaz1868>, it shows the following, “HENNOR, a township in the parish of Leominster, hundred of Wolphy, county Hereford, 3 miles E. of Leominster. It is united with Stretford,” and “STRETFORD WITH HENNOR, a township in the parish of Leominster, county Hereford, 2 miles S.E. of Leominster, on a branch of the river Lug.”

Also mentioned under the name of Hennor is “Hennor House,” in Leominster, Herefordshire, England. At <https://www.parksandgardens.org/places/hennor-house>, it says that “The house was built in 1679 and remodeled in the late 18th century. At <https://www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/HEF/Leominster/Kelly1905>, says that “Leominster comprises within the parishes, besides the town, the townships of Eaton, Hennor⁶ and Stretford, Broadward, Brierly and Wharton; Newton, Stagbatch and Cholstrey; Ivington, Hyde, Ash and Wintercott; the extreme length of the parish being upwards of 7 miles. For ecclesiastical purposes the latter three townships have been severed from the ancient parish by Order in Council, dated January 1st, 1844, and from the ecclesiastical parish of St. John, Ivington, and EATON, 1 mile south on the River Lugg, Hennor, 2½ miles south-east (Wall Letter Box cleared 5.30 p.m. week days only), and Stretford Bury 2½ miles south-east, on the Stretford Brook, form a township.”

This author has never found an ancestral surname spelling of “Haynor” in Austria, Belgium, Germany, The Netherlands or Switzerland, in early time periods where other Haner surname spellings are found. Although this author has found some people in France spelling their surname as Haynor, possibly in relationship to the Alsace-Lorraine region of France, discussed later in this document, which is on the border of Germany.

It’s possible that the Haynor surname spelling is an Anglican spelling possibly derived and/or relating to the established Episcopal Church of England and churches of similar faith. It’s very likely Henry Haynor’s ancestors somehow traveled from Northern Europe, probably Western Germany/Eastern France, where other Haners were found, to the British Isles before coming to America. Haynor’s also could have come from Norway much earlier as a Heiner Tribe was found there in 150 CE.

At <https://forebears.io/england/herefordshire>, says, “The Roman towns and villages include Hereford, (O)ughton, Burcott, Coldborough, Burton, Cowborough, Welchester, Overton, Stratford, Mordiford, Sandford, Walrd, Stanford, Ryford, Paunsford, Boresford, Walford, (W)yford, Ford, Longford,

Stapleton, Overtown, Overbury, Sretton Sugwas, Wareham, Eastnor, Bradnor, Dadnor, dnor, Chadnor, Hennor, and Kenchester. Therefore, the surname Haynor, found in the British Isles, also spelled as Hainoure (Domesday Book of 1086), Heanor, Hennor and Heynor appear to have had a history that leads at least back before or during Roman rule in Great Britain, “according to imden, the Roman Ariconium.” The time period of Roman rule was from about the conquest of Claudius in 43 CE to the withdrawal of imperial authority by Honorius in 410 CE, (CE = after Christ). See <https://www.britannica.com/place/Roman-Britain>.

At: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ariconium>, it says that “Ariconium was a road station of Roman Britain mentioned in Iter XIII of the Iter Britanniarum of the Antonine Itineraries. It was located at Bury Hill in the parish of Weston under Penyard, about 3 miles east of Ross on Wye, Herefordshire, and about 15 miles southeast of Hereford. These sites existed prior to the Roman era, and then came under Roman control. It was abandoned, perhaps shortly after (the year) 360, but precisely when and under what circumstances is unknown.”

Also, this author has not found any evidence that the ancestral lineage of Henry H. Haynor came directly to America from Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, The Netherlands or Switzerland. The reason being, 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. Of course, it's possible that the Haynor surname, since it's an Anglican/English spelling was contrived in America from a different Germanic Haner-type surname. There is some evidence of that happening, at least with one example of an immigrant family from Krosno, Austria known as Jan Heinar (John Hejner) to Pennsylvania in the late 1800s. Once this Heinar/Hejner family was in America, the surname spelling was changed to Haynor, for what reason is not known. There are also many misspellings of the Haner surname (of various spellings) by U.S. census takers over the years, but no evidence from Haynor families themselves of legally or otherwise changing their Haner surname spelling to Haynor. There is also no evidence that Henry H. Haynor or his ancestors ever changed their surname spelling from a Germanic Haner spelling, at least not in America, since the finding of a William Haynor in Salem, MA in 1660, likely migrating from the British Isles, where other Haynor surnames were found during that time period.

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<https://www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/HEF/Leominster/Kelly1905>, it says that “Leominster comprises within the parishes, besides the town, the townships of Eaton, Hennor²⁸ and Stretford, Broadward, Brierly and Wharton; Newton, Stagbatch and Cholstrey; Ivington, Hyde, Ash and Wintercott; the extreme length of the parish being upwards of 7 miles. For ecclesiastical purposes the latter three townships have been severed from the ancient parish by Order in Council, dated January 1st, 1844, and from the ecclesiastical parish of St. John, Ivington, and EATON, 1 mile south on the River Lugg, Hennor, 2½ miles south-east (Wall Letter Box cleared 5.30 p.m. week days only), and Stretford Bury 2½ miles south-east, on the Stretford Brook, form a township.”

GERMAN MEANING OF THE SURNAME HANER (OF VARIOUS SPELLINGS)

This section is mostly dedicated to the publication, *Chronicles of a Germany Family, or, Heiners of Germany, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, and Texas*, by John Hensell, Houston, Tex., assisted by Charles Heiner and Alfred Jaeger, published in 1958. This publication points out several meanings of the surname Haner and its various spellings. Starting on page five of this publication, it references the German name Heiner, Hyner, Hayner, Hoenir, Huner, Heinard, Hanner, Hohenir, etc., is possibly derived from the word "Haginer" which means "master of a hedged-in dwelling" which the publication suggests, may indicate a reference to a farmer or landholder.

Also, in this publication, it states that Pott, likely August Friedrich Pott, b. 1802, d. 1887, a noted pioneer in Philology; which is the study of language in written historical sources, combining literary criticism, history, and linguistics, states the Haner surname of various spellings also including the names "Heinert, and Heinhardt, etc., means "strong as a hedge."

The “Chronicles of a German Family,” state that our family had its earliest origins near Heinersdorf, Saxony, Germany, which place could have been named for our family. Heinersdorf is located just north of Berlin, which location is very near Denmark. Heinersdorf is also about 175 miles from Hamburg, Germany, where access to the Elbe River and the North Sea, would give persons access to Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium, France and the British Isles, where Haynors are found in early England. A map of Heinersdorf can be found at:

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Heinersdorf,+Berlin,+Germany/@53.4620428,8.8614687,7z/data=!4m5!3m4!1s0x47a84d894c395cab:0x70add1bc67a0b6e4!8m2!3d52.5696843!4d13.4377853>.

Even though the root word Heiner is found in Saxony under various spellings, there is no definite proof that Heinersdorf was named after our family.

According to research by Dr. H. Meissen of Linnich, near Aachen, there was a family of nobility from the old County of Valkenburg, known as von (of) Hoen (likely a Dutch name). Because the name Hüner or Höner according to “Chronicles of a German Family,” comes from "Hoen" (the "oe" pronounced as "u"), a small change regarding this name could make it various spellings of Haner. This family was of the Protestant Faith, as a result of the Reformation, and were residents in the predominately Catholic Duchy of Jiilich.

Valkenburg appears as a municipality near where The Netherlands, Belgium and Germany intersect. Although today, Vankenburg appears to be a village in the municipality of Katwijk in the province of South Holland, at:

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Valkenburg+aan+de+Geul,+Netherlands/@50.6210016,4.3575274,7z/data=!4m5!3m4!1s0x47c0eaa3395b965b:0xb76bb07231452903!8m2!3d50.8684771!4d5.826448>.

²⁸ How these discoveries of a place and estate known as Hennor relates to the Hainoure or Heanor finding is unknown. How this finding might relate to the Haynor surname in England, is also unknown.

The Catholic Duchy of Jülich (German: Herzogtum Jülich; Dutch: Hertogdom Gulik; French: Duché de Juliers) comprised a state within the Holy Roman Empire from the 11th to the 18th centuries. The duchy lay left of the Rhine river between the Electorate of Cologne in the east and the Duchy of Limburg in the west. It had territories on both sides of the river Rur, around its capital Jülich, the former Roman Iuliacum, in the lower Rhineland. The duchy amalgamated with the County of Berg beyond the Rhine in 1423 and from then on became known as Jülich-Berg. Its territory lies in present-day Germany (part of North Rhine-Westphalia) and in the present-day Netherlands, part of the Limburg province.

Leonhart Hünér the main study in the “Chronicles” might have gone from this predominately Catholic Duchy of Jülich to Weinheim, Kurpfalz, Germany, a predominately Protestant country. The “Chronicles” state that Johannes Häner (The Chronicles spells it Heener), the immigrant who came to America (New York) in 1710, was from Birsen (Birsen or Virsen) being in the Lower Rhine Valley, Sovereignty of Ostenbach, who first settled near Rhinebeck, N. Y. in 1710 and in this same vicinity, would tend to locate the place from whence the Heiners of New York originated.

The records of Weinheim suffered severely in the disturbances leading to the Thirty Years War and it's difficult to ascertain the point of origin of the ancestors of Leonhart Hünér. Some might conclude that they came from this part also, and originally from Saxony, where the name maintained its original spelling. The various changes were probably the result of local pronunciations. The main difficulty in tracing the direct line as the “Chronicles” suggest, was due to the fact that the family never stayed in any one place over two or three generations.

As the “Chronicles” suggest, these Haners were originally from Saxony and the website at: <http://www.primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/saxons/>, states that the Saxons successfully invaded Europe in about 450 AD. The Saxons were from north-western Europe, which includes the countries of Germany, The Netherlands and Denmark. If Haner ancestors were a part of this invasion or other invasions during this time period, our ancestors could have been in the British Isles before the year 500. If so, this might be one reason the surname Haner, spelled as Hainoure, was found in the Domesday Book in 1086.

EARLY PROMINENT PEOPLE WITH THE SURNAME HANER OF VARIOUS SPELLINGS FOUND IN GERMANY

Jean Haner, Press: Society for Historical Studies, 1332, France

Review of historical studies published by the Society of Historical Studies - 1908 (NEUV SER,A74). Author: Society of Historical Studies (France). Published in 1908. Aleandre a Gambara ^. — Aleandre sends to Gambara news of the Nuremberg assembly, and the table of what the different parts of Germany must provide him in the next expedition against the Turks. — (Vat. 8073, f. 32% cop.). This letter is placed in the first days of the month of August 1332. In fact, the diet of Regensburg ended on July 27, 1332. The Diet was a central forum for advising the Holy Roman Emperor and negotiating policies of the Holy Roman Empire. There are three letters of this period addressed from Nuremberg to Aleandre by Jean Haner, of August 3, 8 and 23, 1332. Aleandre seems to speak here of only one of these letters, probably of the first; and from then on, his would be the following days. Sources: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gambara_\(seeress\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gambara_(seeress)), <https://en.geneanet.org/cercles/view/colgnecac61963/5486507>, and <https://en.geneanet.org/cercles/view/colgnecm1465709/500750>. Apparently, Jean Haner was a scribe or a notary who lived in France during the 14th century.

Johann Haner (Hü'ner), est. birth mid/late 1400s; died 1544

Johann Haner (Hü'ner) was found in *The New Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia Of Religious Knowledge* (Volume 5), which was published by Funk & Wagnall Company in 1909. No birth date is given, but the author suspects this Johann Haner was born in the mid/late 1400s, since it is said he died in 1544 in Bamberg, Germany. Johann Haner, a native of Nuremberg, was a Catholic priest and was regarded as a humanist, which was rare in his day. In the 16th century, humanism was a progressive movement that tried to relate Christian doctrine to the everyday concerns of mankind, as opposed to being continually fixated on the afterlife and the world to come. Initially drawn to Martin Luther's reforms of the Catholic Church, Haner eventually became somewhat of a critic of Luther and favored the religious ideas of Desiderius Erasmus and then Huldrych Zwingli in regards to reforming the Catholic Church, see <https://www.ccel.org/s/schaff/encyc05/htm/iii.vii.cii.htm>. On the website <http://www.pitts.emory.edu/collections/digitalcollections/antilutherpamphlets.cfm>, titled *Martin Luther's Catholic Opponents*, describes, "thirty-one pamphlets by Luther's Catholic opponents—critiques of and responses to Luther's early writing that dramatize the theological debates that accompanied the birth of the Reformation. These thirty-one pamphlets have been digitized and are made available, sorted by year of publication." One of these pamphlets titled, *Epistolae duae*, written by Johann Haner who was active in the ministry from 1524-1544 and published by Georg Witzel (1501-1573). *Epistolae duae* is a Latin name which when translated to English means "Two letters." This pamphlet, believe printed in 1534, contains two letters on Lutheranism by converts to Catholicism, which Haner was one. Witzel's publication of Haner's letters led to Haner's expulsion from the city of Nuremberg. Another publication written by Haner is titled, *Prophetia uetus ac noua, hoc est, Vera Scripturae interpretaetio : de syncera 52ognition Christi, de[que] recta in illum Fide // Prophetia uetus ac noua ; Vera Scripturae interpretaetio ; Prophetia vetus ac noua ; De syncera 52ognition Christi*, translated to English means "Book of Old and New, that is, the true interpretation of the Scriptures, the pure knowledge of Christ, [and] the right to faith // Book of Old and New; True scriptural interpretation; For prophecy is an old and the new; The pure knowledge of Christ." Also, on the Emory University website, it says that Johann Haner was a "polemical (critical) theologian and preacher from 1524 onwards. He published an 'Opinion on Reform,' and carried on correspondence with Oecolampadius (Johannes Oecolampadius, was a German Reformed theologian religious reformer from the Electorate of the Palatinate) and Zwingli. Refusing an appointment by Philip Landgrave of Hesse, citing the ongoing split between the German and the Swiss Reformers on the Lord's Supper, he left his position as cathedral preacher in Würzburg, and returned to Nürnberg, the city of his birth. He also corresponded with Georg Witzel, who had studied in Wittenberg, although Haner eventually returned to Roman Catholicism. Often irenic (a part of Christian theology concerned with reconciling different denominations and sects) and moderate in temperate, Haner took great offense at the direction of the Lutheran Reformers on the doctrine of Justification (in Christian theology, is God's act of removing the guilt and penalty of sin while at the same time declaring a sinner righteous through Christ's atoning sacrifice). He returned to the Roman Catholic Church, and published his *Prophetia uetus ac nova . . .*, rebutting the Lutheran positions. This action, apparently led to Haner's expulsion from the city of Nuremberg. The "Two letters" publication is available to download as a pdf from the Internet at: https://s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/pittsspcol/digitization/1534_HANE/000015280572.pdf, but unfortunately, it's written in Latin. The author could not find this publication that is translated from Latin to English. Apparently, the "Book of Old and New . . .," is only available in Latin as a hard cover book. Huldrych Zwingli is revered as the most important reformer in the Swiss Protestant Reformation (Reformation became the basis for the founding of Protestantism) and the only major reformer of the 16th century whose movement did not evolve into a church. Like Martin Luther, Zwingli accepted the supreme authority of the scriptures, but he applied it more rigorously and comprehensively to all doctrines and practices. Information about Johann Haner and other early religious theologians can be found in *The New Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia*, at:

https://ia601705.us.archive.org/23/items/00829574.5.emory.edu/00829574_5.pdf. Also, see the “History of the Christian Church,” at: http://www.ccel.org/s/schaff/history/7_ch04.htm. Whether Johann Haner (Hü’ner) is somehow related to Johannes Häner who came to America in 1710 is unknown, but it is interesting that both men shared the same name and shared the same geographical area. But if it’s ever proven that Johann Hü’ner, the Catholic priest is somehow related to Johannes Häner the immigrant to America in 1710, then there would also be a family relationship from both men to Henry H. Haynor, since YDNA analysis shows that Henry H. Haynor’s line is somehow related to that of Johannes Häner of 1710 (further described below). As the *Hayner Family History Book* has established Johannes Häner’s grandfather, also named Johannes being born in the early/mid-1600s, Johann Haner (Hü’ner), the priest would appear to be born about 200 years before Johannes Häner’s grandfather. Also see the publication, *A History of the Council of Trent*, at <https://www.tradicatolica.com/file/si2079177/A%20History%20of%20the%20Council%20of%20Trent%201-fi34209149.pdf>, which lists several passages about Johann Haner.

Leonhart Hüner (1572-1597), Jülich, Düren, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany
also apparent descendants Herman Hüner, Philip Hüner (Heiner), and Kraft Hüner (Heiner)

Leonhart born about 1572, Jülich, Düren, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany. He died before October 9, 1597, Weinheim, Kurpfalz (now part of Alzey-Worms, Rheinland-Pfalz). He was married in 1586 to Agatha Schneider, b. 1568. Source: <https://www.genealogy.com/ftm/t/a/n/Tammie-Tancraitor/GENE4-0015.html>. Leonhart Hüner is found in the *Chronicles of a German family of Heiners of Germany, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, and Texas*, compiled by John Hensell ; assisted by Charles Heiner and Alfred Jaeger at: <http://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt/search?q1=Henry+Heiner&id=wu.89062877113&view=1up&seq=5>; and *Hayner Family History: From Weinheim, Kurpfalz, Germany to Madison, West Virginia, U.S.A.*, by Melinda Clayton, published March 12, 2020, which traces the family's journey from 16th-century Germany to modern-day America. This history book can be purchased on the Internet at various book seller sites.

Death recorded in 1597 in local military registers (*Wehrbuch I*), with references to his widow Agatha, confirming his death occurred prior to October 1597. In a detailed entry dated October 9, 1598, his widow Agatha appears in a property transaction involving a vineyard in Wolf (likely the town of Wolff or similar). The record states: “Leonhard Huner's widow, Agatha...” sold property, confirming both Leonhart’s death and marital connection.

Known child, Herman Hüner, b. born 1590, Weinheim, Baden, Germany; died June 19, 1654, Weinheim, Baden, Germany; married (1) Regina Hochster; married (2) Magdalena Leist, 1622, Weinheim, Baden, Germany. Source: <https://www.genealogy.com/ftm/t/a/n/Tammie-Tancraitor/GENE4-0015.html>, <https://ancestors.familysearch.org/en/LZKH-2NL/herman-huner-1590-1654#:~:text=Brief%20Life%20History%20of%20Herman,at%20the%20age%20of%2064>, and <https://www.seekingmyroots.com/members/files/G003498.pdf>.

Interesting to note that Leonhart Hüner is the first person listed in the *Chronicles of a German family of Heiners of Germany, Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Texas*, died in Weinheim, Kurpfalz, Germany in 1597. It appears that a Philip Hüner (Heiner), a 2nd great grandson, born 1718, Germany; came to Pennsylvania on ship "Nancy," Capt. William Wallace, and took oath of allegiance on Sept. 20, 1738, age 20 years.

Johannes Häner the immigrant (spelled as Heener in these same *Chronicles*) is also mentioned in this publication and was born in this Germanic region. So, it’s altogether possible that Johannes Häner, since mentioned in the *Chronicles* is somehow related to Leonhart Hüner, otherwise, why would

Johannes even be mentioned in this publication. Source:
<https://www.seekingmyroots.com/members/files/G003498.pdf>.

Kraft Hüner (Heiner), born June 14, 1722 in Lambertheim, Kurpfalz, Germany and died October, 1797 in Reading, Berks County, PA, sailed from Rotterdam on the ship "Anne," Captain John Spurrier, Master and took oath of allegiance to Pennsylvania on Sept. 21, 1755; served in Pennsylvania Militia in the Revolutionary War and married Anna Maria Paul, as found in the *Chronicles of a Germany Family, or, Heiners of Germany, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, and Texas*, by John Hensell, Houston, Tex., assisted by Charles Heiner and Alfred Jaeger, published in 1958. This publication can be viewed and downloaded at:
<http://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=wu.89062877113;view=1up;seq=1>.

Kraft is also found at: <http://www.pa-roots.com/armstrong/beersproject/h/hiener.html>. This website states that it was believed their surname was originally spelled Huhner and it is of ancient German origin. The surname spelling of Heiner may have been taken from Heinersdorf, an old German city of ten thousand inhabitants at the time that was once destroyed by the Huns. Kraft Heiner, the first of this line to come to America, was from the city of Weinheim, a town in the northwest of the state of Baden-Württemberg in Germany, at that period in history not far from the French and German border and on the east bordered by Hessen. Kraft was a physician by profession. This website says that Kraft married Anna Maria Gresheim as opposed to the "Chronicles" website that says he married Anna Maria Paul. Dr. Heiner was one of a committee of two appointed to purchase ground for a church in Reading, Pennsylvania for his people. The title was made out in his name, and the deed, given him by the Penn heirs, is recorded at Reading. The church is still in existence there. Kraft Heiner and his wife had one son, Casper Heiner. The website at <http://www.pa-roots.com/armstrong/beersproject/h/hiener.html>, indicates that there are descendants of Kraft Heiner still living in Reading, PA.

Also included in the *Chronicles of a Germany Family* are Hessian soldiers named John and Jim Hiner, although checking the list of Hessian soldiers as published by the German website <http://lagis.online.uni-marburg.de/en/subjects/xsrec/id/13826/current/11202/page/225/pageSize/50/sn/hetrina?q=YToxOntzOjM6InR5cCI7czoyOIlwMSI7fQ>, this author was not able to locate either of them.

Johannes Häner, b. 1675, Storndorf, Hessen, Germany, d. abt. 1759, Rhinebeck, NY

Johannes came from the Palatine region of southwestern Germany, via England in 1709, to the Province of New York in 1710, where he married his second wife, Catharina Mussier, and raised a family at East Camp, later known as Germantown, about 80 miles north of New York City on the Hudson River in (then) Albany, now Columbia County. He died about 1759, Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, New York. Source: <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/H%C3%A4ner-7>.

Testing conducted by Family Tree DNA compared 37 markers in the DNA profile (Y-DNA) of Hayner Family Association Past President Clifford Nichols Hayner II, who is a confirmed descendent of Johannes Häner, who came to America as a Palatine refugee in 1710, to that of two confirmed Haynor males in the line of Henry H. Haynor, one being this author. The results of the testing indicated that Henry H. Haynor's male line is directly related to that of Johannes Häner, therefore, share a common male ancestor, but who and when, is unknown.

Johannes Häner immigrated to America starting his journey in the year 1708 from Germany by way of England. In the 18th century, many families in Europe decided to immigrate to America for various reasons. Historians give many motivating factors including; famine, security from

devastating wars, lack of religious freedom, desire for land of their own, and freedom from burdensome taxes.

In 1709, a large number of Palatines, which included German-speaking persons from Germany, Austria, Alsace, Switzerland, Luxembourg, Lichtenstein, Poland, Russia, Denmark, the Netherlands, East Prussia, Pomerania, Brandenburg, Silesia, Galicia, and Bohemia had come to London, eventually to ship out to the New World.

Many came by way of the Dutch port of Rotterdam. The Nine Years War (1688–1697) and the War of Spanish Succession (1701–1714), and repeated invasions by the French Army devastated the area of what is today southwest Germany. What triggered the mass emigration in 1709 of mostly impoverished people to England was the Crown's promise of free land in the American Colonies.

It is estimated that as many as 13,500 Palatine emigrants were camped in Blackheath south of the Thames River, on Greenwich Heath on the Thames, and at other sites near London. The British found the mass of emigrants on their doorstep more than they had anticipated or could handle. The English attempted to settle them in England, Ireland, and the Colonies. About 3,000 persons were chosen to go to New York, to work in the "Tar Project" (to cut pine for tar and spars for the British ships in New York). Among them was Johannes Häner. They boarded 10 or 11 ships about December 25, 1709, but the first ship did not sail until April 10, 1710. Food and water on the ships was bad and 470 of the emigrants, many of them children, died on board or soon after arrival in America.

These immigrants, who arrived in New York City in 1710 (including our proven relative, Johannes Häner) were treated by British authorities as faceless, nameless commodities. After a quarantine period in tents (brought from England) on Nutten Island (now Governor's Island), in early October 1710, 1,874 Palatines were sent into service on Livingston Manor (Robert Livingston 1654-1728), a huge tract of land on the east side of the Hudson River, across the river and south of Albany.

In 1710, Queen Anne purchased back from Robert Livingston and Alida, his wife, six thousand acres, for the purpose of securing a place of settlement for certain German Palatines, who had fled to England and had also served in the British army. This six-thousand-acre tract became the town of Germantown.

The Naval Stores tar project was a failure. The pine trees in the area were unsuitable, and the Palatines were not well instructed in the tasks they were to perform because the supervisor was incompetent. Soon hunger and misery dwelt in the poor log cabins of the Palatines. Reverend John Frederick Haeger, Reformed Church, wrote, "they boil grass and the children eat the leaves of the trees."

Each immigrant had been promised 40 acres, to be given when the debt of transportation and maintenance had been paid, but the amount of labor expected was not specified, nor was the time limit of servitude. Many felt cheated because the contract finally offered was not the same that had been read to them in London.

In May 1711, many immigrants were dissatisfied, leading to open revolt. In 1712, Governor Hunter left the Palatines on their own, withdrawing even the previous meager support. Fortunately, many Palatines had trades, such as cooper, baker, tailor, and miller, and were able to fend for themselves as tenant farmers for Livingston, who retained title to the 6,000 acres. After the 1711 revolt, only about sixty-three Palatine families, including the Johannes Häner family, remained on the banks of the Hudson River.

Queen Anne thereupon granted "to Jacob Sharpe, Johannes Häner, Jahannes Kolman, and Christopher Hagadorn, their heirs and assigns, six thousand acres, butted and bounded as in the

petition, forty acres of land for a glebe (including a piece of land serving as part of a clergyman's appointment providing income in respect of pastoral duties) for the use of a Palatine minister, who is likewise to teach school, and the remainder in trust for themselves and the other Palatine heads of families, to hold to each his and her assigns so much of said land as is improved and in their actual possession, and to hold all the unimproved lands in common for them and their assigns, to be divided amongst every of the said inhabitants share and share alike."

The six thousand acres thus passed into the hands of the sixty-three families, subject at the outset to certain quit-rents (form of rent) and conditions usually attached to royal grants. The title, however, practically became absolute after a few years. The tract of forty acres for church purposes was deeded by Johannes Häner, as surviving trustee, 5 August 1758, to the elders and deacons of the High Dutch Reformed Church" and the Lutheran Church. But the two religious societies were so nearly equal in date of organization, and both so thoroughly German in their origin, that both laid claim to the land, and it was equitably settled by mutual agreement under date of Oct. 30, 1759, each society receiving twenty acres. A map of the six thousand acres was drawn by Cadwallader Colden, surveyor-general of the province in 1741, to which reference is made in all subsequent deeds of the territory. When the Palatines made their settlement, the country was wholly wild, and the first settlements were more in the nature of temporary encampments than of fixed habitations. The name "East Camp," by which Germantown was then known, undoubtedly grew into use from this cause, and West Camp, on the other side of the river.

Johannes Häner was born about 1675, near Storndorf, Hesse, Germany. He died about 1759, probably at Rhinebeck, NY. He was the second son of Curt Häner. Curt's first name is given as Conrad in one church record and Conradt in another, but he was usually known as Curt, the short form of Conrad. Curt Häner, a miller in Storndorf, is mentioned at least twenty-two times in the churchbooks for the town. He was born about 1643 in Nieder-Moos or its predecessor village. He was buried on 18 February 1713 in Storndorf. In 1673, he married a daughter of Hans and Ottilia Schauben. Her name was believed to be Anna and she was born about 1650. Her death date is unknown. She and Curt had ten children. It is also believed that Curt's father was named Johannes Häner who died in Nieder-Moos in 1694. First names tended to be repeated among family members in the 17th and 18th centuries and the Häners were no exception.

Johannes Häner, the emigrant to America, was married twice. It is believed that his first wife's name was Anna Catharina Schneider, born in 1681 in Ruschberg, Birkenfeld, Rheinland-Pfalz, Germany. They were married 17 January 1702 in Ostenbach, Germany. It is believed that Anna died around 1710 in Ruschberg, Birkenfeld, Rheinland-Pfalz, Germany. We do not know whether he had any children by his first wife. On July 1710, he married his second wife, Catharina Monsieur, who was born 3 October 1693, and they raised a family of 12 children at East Camp, later known as Germantown, about 80 miles north of New York City on the Hudson River in (then) Albany, now Columbia County. Additional information on Johannes Häner and his family can be found at: <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/H%C3%A4ner-7>.

In the 1740s, several of the grandsons of Johannes Häner migrated about 40 miles north to Rensselaer County, NY, where, in about 1746, they were among the founders of Gilead Lutheran Church in Brunswick, NY, just east of Troy, NY. When hostilities began with England, leading eventually to the Revolutionary War, a number of Johannes' grandsons fought on the side of the American Colonists. However, a few of his grandsons went to Canada to enlist in Butler's Rangers or other English Loyalist groups. It has been found that several of those named Haner, who went to Canada during that time period, changed their surname spelling to "Hainer." It's been also learned that the Canadian government when creating official government documents often settled on one spelling of a surname, regardless of how any families spelled it. It's believed that the Canadian government settled on "Hainer" as the official surname spelling in that country. The United Empire Loyalists'

Association of Canada at: http://www.uelac.org/Loyalist-Info/loyalist_list.php?letter=h lists six males under the surname Hainer as verified English Loyalists who fought in Butler's Rangers on the side of England during the Revolutionary War.

Loyalists were as socially diverse as those who sought their independence. The ranks of the Loyalists included many Anglicans (relating to England or the English nation), many tenant farmers in New York, some people of Dutch origin in New York and New Jersey, many of the German-speaking population of Pennsylvania, and some Quakers. It has been estimated that about 100,000 English Loyalists were evacuated, most of them to Canada, near the time of the Revolutionary War.

Many of the Häner men of all spellings who went to Canada later received land grants for their services, and most became Canadian citizens and settled principally in Ontario. Later, when the U. S. Government opened western lands for homesteading, some of these men sold their Canadian properties and returned to the States. Others living on the east coast of the U.S., as well as former Canadians migrated and settled in Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri and other localities.

Over time, there have become many different spelling variations of the surname Häner including Hoener, Hanor, Hayner, Haynor, Hainer, Heiner, which are seemingly the most popular. Gilead Lutheran Church records located at the Brunswick Historical Society even have entries with Haner spelled as Hüner or Hünner. According to the *Hayner Family History Book* at haynerfamily.org, "The earliest signature of Johannes is given in a 1740 document as "Hoener." Also, according to the "History Book," there are as many as twenty-two different "Häner" spellings. Perhaps some of the spelling variations were attempts to change the pronunciation from a soft sounding "ä," as in "Hahner," to the more conventional sounding letter "a" as in "hay." Although, in the case of "Hainer," the "ai" spelling in Germany is pronounced as "ī" as in "high" rather than "ā" as in "hay." We suspect this is why the surname "Hiner" is often included as one of the different "Häner" spellings. Only through proven historical records or DNA testing of the male line can it be proven conclusively whether such Haners, regardless of their surname spelling, are related to Johannes Häner.

Jacob Haner who was Shanghaied to America in 1753

Jacob Haner, was likely born in the 1730s in The Netherlands, the British Isles or Germanic Europe was shanghaied to America aboard a Dutch vessel in 1753, as described in the *History of Columbia County, NY*, published in 1878. The full text of this history can be found at: https://archive.org/stream/historyofcolumbi00ever/historyofcolumbi00ever_djvu.txt.

"In the spring of 1753 the captain of a Dutch vessel advertised that his vessel would make an excursion on Whitsunday (the seventh Sunday after Easter). Among those enticed to take the trip were Peter Rhoda, Peter Swart, Abraham Decker, **Jacob Haner**, and William Dinehart. The excursion was taken according to promise, and a grand feast was spread for the delectation of the excursionists, after partaking of which, dancing and music whiled away the time. Liquors were furnished in great abundance, and the merry company soon became oblivious to all external surroundings. When they began to get sober they awoke to the realization of the fact that they were bound to take a longer 'excursion' than they had bargained for. The captain told them they were bound for New York and at that port they were landed in the fall, after a long passage. Not being able to pay their passage, the captain, according to the laws and customs of the time, apprenticed them to the highest bidder for a length of time sufficient to pay his claim. The men were all apprenticed to Livingston (Livingston Manor) and brought to the furnace at Ancram, NY, where they served the term of their apprenticeship, 4-1/2 years, to pay seven pounds passage money." At the

expiration of their term of service, those in charge at Livingston Manor offered them the choice of any unoccupied farm on the Manor, which he promised to lease to them upon favorable terms. They all accepted his offer. Jacob Haner selected a farm in Taghkanick (currently spelled without the final “k”), Columbia County, NY.

Ironically, there is a story of an “Abram” Decker, who was one of 63 original settlers of the City of Ionia on May 28, 1833. The leader of this band of 63 settlers was led by Samuel Dexter of German Flats, NY. In the fall of 1832, Mr. Dexter, came into the Ionia area, viewed the land, chose the northwest quarter of Section 19, town 7 north, range 6 west, in Ionia and entered it at the White Pigeon Prairie land office in St. Joseph County, MI, which was established in 1831. He returned to his home, sounded the praises of the country, and by the ensuing spring had enlisted a company of 63 persons to lead in the work of developing this land. There were six families, headed by Samuel Dexter: in addition, Erastus Yeomans, Oliver Arnold, Darius Winsor, Edward Guild and Joel Guild. They were also accompanied by five young, single men, Dr. William B. Lincoln, P. M. Fox, **Abraham Decker**, Warner Dexter and Winson Dexter. That was the first step taken towards the civilization of the Ionia area. This listing and various other publications on the history of Ionia County, MI can be found at: <http://ionia.migenweb.net/h.htm>. **Abram Decker** secured 80 acres of land on November 6, 1834, Section 20, town 7 north, range 6 west, in Ionia Township and entered it also at the White Pigeon Prairie land office. Also see https://genealogytrails.com/mich/ionia/history_ioniatwp.html.

The author wonders if this Abram or Abraham Decker listed as one of the original 63 settlers in 1833, is somehow related to the Abraham Decker who was shanghaied to NY State in 1753 with Jacob Haner. The author does not believe these could be one in the same person, because the shanghaied Decker was likely born in the early 1730’s in order to be old enough and valued enough to be shanghaied, making him near 100 years old in 1833, if still living. But the Abram Decker of Ionia, who was a single young man upon his arrival in Ionia, probably born in the late 1700s or early 1800s, could be a grandson or great grandson of the shanghaied Abraham Decker, if related. According to the *History of Ionia and Montcalm counties, Michigan*, Abram Decker did not stay very long in the Ionia area. Abram Decker and two unmarried brothers of Samuel Dexter, “were inclined to be rovers,” and passed to other scenes after a brief sojourn. But where they went, specifically Abram Decker, is unknown. He did though, stay long enough to secure a land patent for 80 acres in 1834/11/06 as shown by the Michigan Land Patents at: <http://files.usgwarchives.net/mi/ionia/land/ionia.txt> in Section 20, 7 N, 6W and registered it at the White Pigeon Prairie land office.

The surname Decker is probably a common surname, but oddly, the author found an Abraham Decker in the 1820 Census residing in Blenheim, Schoharie, New York, where Abram Haynor was found living in 1840. The summary of this census finding shows there was one male and one female listed as age 45 and older. Presumably, this would be Abraham Decker (household head) and his wife. There was one male between the ages of 16-25, two males between the ages of 10-15, and one female between the age of 16-25. It’s possible that the one male between age 16-25 or one of the males listed between ages 10-15 was a son named Abraham that eventually migrated to Ionia, MI, since the Abraham Decker who was in Ionia was listed as a young single man.

Also, in this same 1820 Census, the author found four Abraham Deckers as household heads living in Taghkanic, Columbia Co., New York, the place the shanghaied crew went after they served their apprenticeships. Two were named Abraham Decker, one of which was listed as age 45 or older and the other between the ages of 26-44. It’s possible the Abraham Decker listed as age 45 or older could be the Abraham Decker who was shanghaied. If alive, this Abraham would be at least 80 years old;

maybe 90. The other two Abraham Deckers in the 1820 Census were named Abraham I. Decker, listed as between the ages of 26-44 and the other, Abraham I. S. Decker also between the ages of 26-44. It appears that the given name of Abraham for the Decker family was very popular as it was passed down from generation to generation. There was at least one Abraham Decker and family living in Schoharie County, New York in both the 1830 and 1840 Censuses, where in 1840, Abram Haynor was found. Does this mean the Abram Haynor and maybe a son Henry knew the Decker family? The author does not know, but it's a very unusual circumstance to say the least.

In support of the story in the *History of Columbia County, NY*, of Peter Rhoda, Peter Swart, Abraham Decker, Jacob Haner, and William Dinehart being shanghaied to America in 1753, there's a second story confirming this event on a Dinehart Rootsweb page at:

http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~dinehartfamilies/Dinehart_Families_by_Justin_Dinehart_-11-23a-04.html, which says, "In 1753, Wilhelm "Deinhard," at the age of 22, and four other young men, Peter Rhoda, **Jacob Haner**, Abraham Decker and Peter Swart, were shanghaied, on Whit Sunday, after a feast and festivities aboard a Dutch ship docked at Hamburg, Germany. The Dinehart Rootsweb page doesn't say specifically if all the young men were shanghaied from the city of Hamburg, although they were all found on this unknown named Dutch ship. Hamburg is located in northern Germany, near the border of Denmark. The city is located on the Elbe River, not quite 70 miles from the mouth of the Elbe which flows into the North Sea. The author has calculated that it's about 550 miles by water from Hamburg, Germany to London, England.

The author wonders what a Dutch ship is doing in a German city Hamburg, if not on a mission to shanghai young men, likely from other European ports as well, since once this ship was in the North Sea, it would have been possible to kidnap other persons from other ports such as those in Denmark, England, Belgium, the Netherlands, France, Norway and Sweden, since all of these countries are accessible from the North Sea. So, it's altogether possible that these young men, some might have been shanghaied from Hamburg and some could have been shanghaied from other North Sea ports. And since we find a Haner possibly shanghaied from Hamburg, Germany in 1753 and this city is on the Elbe River leading to the North Sea, it's possible this is a route that various Germanic Haner's of various spellings found their way to England in the early centuries. Following up on those persons shanghaied to see if any of those surnames were present in the Hamburg, Germany area during that time period, using familysearch.org finds the following information:

Jacob Haner – Haner's of various surname spellings were found in Germanic Europe and England during this time period. Many persons named Jacob of given first name or middle name of various Haner spellings were found, particularly in Germany. But in the years searched of 1715-1745, for a Haner of various spellings to be old enough to be of value to be shanghaied there are no persons with the surname Haner or even various spellings of Haner living in the Hamburg area. When taking out the city of Hamburg and searching the whole of Germany during that same time period brings up over 3,900 listings for the surname Haner and various forms of this spelling. When adding the given first name of Jacob, when searching birth, baptism and christening listings, there appears only five Jacob Haner's of various surname spellings, but all of those who use a name of Jacob, list it as a middle name only. So, it's very possible that this Jacob Haner, who was shanghaied, was not from Hamburg but another part of Germany and was known by his middle name. Using the same criteria as above when searching Germany, in England, there was only one Haner who appeared in the required time period and this Haner was spelled as Hainor, but did not identify a gender or a first name. He/she was christened on 3 June 1719 and the father's name appears as James. An interesting sideline to this, is that an Abraham Haner was found in England, during this time period, who was christened on 25 December 1736 in Copford, Essex, England. His father's name was not given.

Wilhelm Deinhard/Dinehard – The Dinehart website listed above goes on to say “Wilhelm was born, April 25, 1731 in Grossgartach, Germany, a small village (now Leingarten), Wuerttemberg, located a few miles west of Heilbronn, along the Neckar River, south of Heidelberg. The family had lived in the area for some years. His grandfather, Johann Paul, born 1643, and father, Wilhelm, born 1683, were both born in the Nuremberg area. His grandfather died, 1718, and his father in 1736, both in Grossgartach. Father's occupation is listed as (Chirurgus), a doctor. Wilhelm's mother was Maria Anna Francisca Wille, his father's second wife, married in 1721. She bore seven children, however, three died very young and one at age 10. Wilhelm's younger sister, Christina Magdalena, born 1735, also came to America, married Johan Peter Haller and died in 1800, Middletown Fredericksburg, MD.”

Also, the Dinehart website goes on to say that “Wilhelm married Anatje Althuysen, from Rhinebeck, NY in 1760. They raised a family of eight girls and six boys. In the 1800 census, the records changed the spelling to Dinehart. Early in the century, the sons and 17 grandsons moved west to settle in Yates, Oswego, Steuben and Tioga counties of New York. Others went on to Elkhart, IN, **Ionian, MI**, and into SD, MN, and CA.”

There appears to be a Willem Deinhardt having several children in the late 1700s/early 1800s living in Columbia County, NY, but if this William was related to the shanghaied Wilhelm Deinhard, it would likely be his son, since by 1800, the shanghaied Wilhelm Deinhard would be around 70 years old.

Peter Rhoda – The surname Rhoda of various spellings was found in England, the Netherlands, and Germany, with a Peter Caspar Roehde found born on 10 September 1731 in Traben, Rheinland, Prussia. He would be of the right age of 22 to be shanghaied. There was also a Joannes Petrus Rodah found, who was born on 15 May 1737 in Mittelstrimmig, Rheinland, Preussen, Germany, who in 1753 would have been 16 years old; seemingly old enough to be shanghaied. But the author cannot confirm either of the above persons as the one who was shanghaied to America. A Peter Rhoda was found in the U.S. in both the 1790 and 1800 censuses living in Livingston, Columbia County, NY state. In the 1800 census, it specifically states that as household head, Peter was at least 45 years old or older during that census. Being older than 45 would be a requirement in order to be shanghaied in 1753. There was also a Peter Rhoda found in the U.S. War of 1812, but if related to the Peter Rhoda found in these early censuses, he's likely the son or grandson of the Peter who was shanghaied, since in 1812, the shanghaied Peter would be at least in his 70s.

Abraham Decker – There were no records on Abraham Decker found in Hamburg, Germany during the timeframe of 1715-1745. But there were three Deckers found named Johannes Decker with the middle name of Abraham found born or christened in 1726, 1733 and 1738 in Germany or Prussia. There was one Decker found in England during this time frame, but it's unknown what gender or given first name was for this person.

Peter Swart – There were no records on Peter Swart found in Hamburg, Germany during the timeframe of 1715-1745. Actually, there were no records at all in Germany found of the surname Swart, although there were some surnames such as Swarz, Swartse and Swartkamp found with a given or middle name of Peter, but none in this time period. There were no Swart's found in England either, although surnames of Swarton and Swaart were found. Interesting though, there was a Peter Swart (1752-1829) a State Court Judge, 1795; member of New York State Legislature 1798; U.S. Representative from New York, 1807-09, who was Interred at the Old Stone Fort Cemetery, Schoharie, NY, see <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/7650983/peter-swart>.

On June 1, 1796, at [file:///C:/Users/Owner/Downloads/Transcript%20\(77\).pdf](file:///C:/Users/Owner/Downloads/Transcript%20(77).pdf), several members of the Reformed Church of Middleburgh in Schoharie County, New York, signed a document, which was later acknowledged before Judge Peter Swart on June 11, 1796. An important church certificate,

dated October 21, 1797, certified the incorporation of the congregation under the title of "Minister Elders and Deacons of the Reformed Protestant Low Dutch Church of Middleburgh." This document was signed and sealed in the presence of Peter Swart, Jr. It's unknown if this Peter Swart, Jr., is somehow related to the Peter Swart, who was shanghaied.

It is noted here that Hamburg is not only a city, the 2nd largest in Germany, this area is also a German state, presently one of 16. Although the size of Hamburg is 1/3rd the size of the German state of Hesse, it's still a state in Germany, which would likely occupy more space than just a typical city boundary. As it applies to the Haner family of various spellings living in Germany during this time, since Hamburg is in the very north in Germany, it is not located near the Palatine region of Germany, where Johannes Häner the immigrant came from. The Palatine area is located in the Southwestern part of Germany, distant from Hamburg; actually 322 miles. So, if the Jacob Haner, who was shanghaied in 1753 was indeed living in the Hamburg area, he might not have been a Palatine Häner.

In consideration of the shanghaied men, specifically speaking of **Abraham Decker, Jacob Haner and now William Dinehart**, is it just a coincidence that these men found themselves together on a ship to America in 1753 and later families of **Decker, Haynor and Dinehart** find themselves in Ionia, MI in the early/mid 1800s or is there more to this story? At this point, the author does not know. But this potential relationship of these three families does bring up an interesting follow up question; how and why did our Henry decide to leave the Saratoga, NY area to travel halfway across the country to settle specifically in the Ionia, MI area in the late 1830's, when it appeared as though he had a business partnership with his father-in-law, Albert Clements, without some prior knowledge of the Ionia area?

Before settling in Ionia County, it's believed Henry made an earlier trip, probably to scout out the area, once he and family were living in Washtenaw County, to identify land for possible purchase around 1836-37 as told in the "*The Haynor Family from U.S. Immigration to 1957 Narrative*," compiled by Mildred (Haynor) Gulick. Although a land office was open in Ionia in 1836, there is no record of Henry securing land through the Michigan Land Patents Database. So, it's likely he purchased the land from someone else who had already made a land purchase in the area. The second trip Henry went back to Washtenaw County and moved his family to the Ionia area in about 1837-38.

In support of Henry purchasing land from a private owner, according to this same *Haynor Family 1957 Narrative*, "Henry, Roxey, and children migrated to Michigan, traveling by way of the Erie Canal to Buffalo, then to Detroit, where they bought a Conestoga Wagon. They used the wagon to transport themselves to Ionia, where they arrived in 1837. Four years later, in 1841, Henry purchased the NE ¼ of the SW ¼, Sec. (Section) 10-7-7, in Easton Twp. of Erastus Yeomans." The Michigan Land Patents Database confirms that Erastus Yeomans in 1837/11/02 purchased 40 acres in Section 10, 7N, 7W, from the Ionia, MI Land Office. Looking at the 1861 map of Easton Township, shown later, shows this same Section 10, 7N, 7W, being owned by Henry Haynor; therefore, the same acreage he bought from Mr. Yeomans. Where the family lived from 1837 until 1841 is unknown. The author suspects though that Henry must have indeed lived in the Ionia area, since records show that he (misspelled as H. Hayner) was a highway chainman there in 1839 as well as a juror, see http://genealogytrails.com/mich/ionia/history_ioniawtp.html.

But why Ionia? Is it possible that his relocation to Ionia County, MI from NY State might have been influenced through someone he could trust who had previously made the trip and possibly returned to NY State, "after a brief sojourn," or somehow someone was able to get information back to Henry on

land availability and living conditions in the Ionia area? Could such a person be Abram Decker, one of the 63 original settlers of Ionia, MI?

The author did locate several Deckers in Michigan in the early 1800s. An Abraham Decker was located in Clinton County, MI in 1834. An A. Decker was found in Lenawee County, MI in 1845. And an A. Decker was found in Oakland County, MI in the 1860 U.S. Census. This A. Decker was born in Vermont in 1810, likely around the same age of the Abram Decker found in Ionia, MI in 1833, but it was thought this could not have been him, since this Abram Decker was thought from NY State when joining the Dexter party traveling to Ionia, MI in 1833.

But the author has found an interesting twist to this story, that might show a link to Vermont. In the Michigan Land Patents Database, it shows that an “Albert Clement” received a land patent on 1837/08/01 for 120 acres in Section 27, 6N, 8W, which he secured from the Ionia, MI land office, which opened in 1836. Researching this Albert Clement, the author can’t determine if he was related to the author’s 3rd great grandfather “Albert Clements” family of Saratoga, NY, whose daughter Roxey Clements married our Henry, since this Albert Clement can’t be found on the Haynor/Clements Family Tree at www.tribalpages.com. The author did find this Albert Clement in the 1840 Census living in Ionia County, MI, listed between the ages of 20-30, therefore, born between 1810-20. He apparently was married to a woman who was also born in this same time period. Both were listed in Boston Township, Ionia County, MI. In the 1850 Census, Albert was listed as 38 years old, married to Mary who was 37 years old, both born in Vermont. At this time, they had two children, William age 6 and Emily age 4. So, the author suspects that if an Albert Clement can secure property in 1837 in Ionia when being born in Vermont, it’s possible that Abram Decker, one of the original 63 Ionia settlers, could have been from Vermont too, since an Abram Decker was found born there in 1810.

There was also an Abraham Decker found listed as a union soldier in the Civil War, serving from the Michigan 1st Regiment, Engineers and Mechanics. This Abraham Decker was in Company H and at the time of enlistment was 23 years old and enlisted from Jackson County. The 1st Michigan was organized at Marshall, MI, September 12, 1861. So, this Mr. Decker could not have been the same Abram Decker found in Ionia in 1833. But, it’s possible that the Civil War Abraham Decker, born near 1838, could have been a son of the Abram Decker found in Ionia in 1833, if born near 1810, or related somehow to him.

It is unknown whether the shanghaied Jacob Haner was related to the main line of Johannes Häner, therefore to Henry H. Haynor. But based on the *History of Columbia County, NY*, and further research the author has uncovered, there could be some sort of relationship between our Henry Haynor through shanghaied Jacob Haner, the Decker and Dinehart families and this is a major reason why Henry chose to relocate to Ionia, MI, because he may have known the Abram Decker who traveled to Ionia in 1833. If true, could lead to a major breakthrough in finding Henry’s father Abram, as well as determine how our Haynor ancestor(s) found their way to America. Although, we don’t believe “our Abram” was ever shanghaied to America or conscripted into the British Armed Services, and found his way to America, as some have theorized, the above series of events, if true, could explain how similar events could have happened and then a shanghaied or conscription story through story-telling evolved over generations.

Jacob Haner lived on a farm in Taghkanick, Columbia County, NY. It appears this family changed their surname to Hainor, then Haynor, in later census reports.

Henrich Heiner, born in 1751 or 1752

A German website at: <http://lagis.online.uni-marburg.de/en/subjects/xsrec/id/13826/current/11202/page/225/pageSize/50/sn/hetrina?q=YToxOntzOjM6InR5cCI7czoyOiIwMSI7fQ>, lists a Henrich Heiner born in 1751 or 52 as part of the Hessian Troops in America during the Revolutionary War. This Henrich Heiner was a Hessian soldier fighting on the side of the Loyalists and was captured. Another website, confirms a Hessian soldier named Henrich Heiner at: <http://freepages.military.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~amrevhessians/a/amhessians9.htm>, K-5, Frederick Co., Maryland, S#147. The S#147 identification refers to page 100 of the Hessian Guide located at: <http://freepages.military.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~amrevhessians/r-c/resources2.htm>. This listing references author, Nancy Rice Kiddoo, "Prisoners of War in Frederick County, Maryland," Journal of the Pennsylvania German Society, Birdsboro, Pennsylvania, der Reggebogge, Vol. 23/1989/2. The journal article includes a list of 182 mercenaries in Frederick and Washington counties, Maryland who were Hessian prisoners of war. Another website at: <http://freepages.military.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~amrevhessians/a/amhessians.htm>, indicates the K-5 listing means, "Kassel Musketeer Regt. Von Donop. This Henrich Heiner stayed in America in Frederick County, Maryland after the conflict, since it appears that he was buried in Haughs Cemetery, Ladiesburg, Frederick County, Maryland, as shown on the website: <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gsr&GSiman=1&GScid=81059&GSfn=&GSln=Heiner>. Those Hessians who stayed including this Henrich Heiner had to take an oath of allegiance to America in order to stay here as well as qualify for a grant of land.

John Merz, Hessian soldier researcher, wrote the following verbiage in response to a question posted on Ancestry.com., at <http://boards.ancestry.co.uk/thread.aspx?mv=flat&m=55&p=surnames.hiner> about a person named Hinerth someone was searching for. Mr. Merz's response was "the HINERTH you are searching, you will find in Canada, actually, the original German name was HEINERT, he was indeed a surgeon's mate with the Brunswick troops. HINER of course, is an entirely different tribe, excuse the phrase, but I think this first HINER in America was a Henrich HEINER, who was a soldier with the Hessen-Kassel Regiment v. Donop, who settled in Frederick Co., Maryland, and was later known as Henry HINER. His name has often been misspelled as Hinea, Hiney, and even Kiney. Buried at the Haugh's cemetery, Ladiesburg." Confirming Mr. Merz's comments regarding the various spelling of Hessian soldier Henry Heiner at <http://archiver.rootsweb.ancestry.com/th/read/MDWASHIN/2003-08/1061691044>, shows Henry Heiner names spelled as Henrich Heiner / Henry Hiner / Henry Kiney / Henry Hiney / Henry Hinea. This Henrich Heiner did stay in the area and is buried in Haughs Cemetery in Laingsburg Maryland, as shown on a NEW find-a-grave site at: <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GSln=Hinea&GSbyrel=all&GSdyrel=all&GSst=22&GSctry=4&GSob=n&GRid=173421246&df=all&>. On this site, his name is spelled as Henry Hinea, b. 22 Feb. 1752, d. 22 Sept. 1824 at the age of 72 years and 7 months old.

Also, this author received a response from Brian Gevard via the AMREV-HESSIANS-request@rootsweb.com, which read, "Henrich Heiner who was captured in the Battle of Yorktown and was marched to the POW Camp at Frederick, Maryland and stayed in that area after the War, became a citizen and died around 1824 and is apparently buried at Haughs Cemetery in Laingsburg Maryland."

It seems as though there were multiple people with similar names of Henry Heiner fighting in the Revolutionary War. One named Henrich Heiner a Hessian soldier fighting on the side of the

Loyalists (b. 1751 or 52) listed above and another named Henry Heiner fighting on the side of the Colonists. The website <http://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt/search?q1=Henry+Heiner&id=wu.89062877113&view=1up&seq=5>, says that Henry Heiner, born about 1749 in Pennsylvania and died Sept. 12, 1826; lived in Paradise Township, York County, PA; married Catherine. This Henry Heiner is listed at this website as Pvt., 6th Class, in the Revolutionary War (with) Capt. William Haeffer. Pennsylvania Archives, Series 3, Vol. 21, pages 72, 242, 527. This Henry's father's name was ^(c) Philip Hüner (Heiner) above, as found in the *Chronicles of a Germany Family, Heiners of Germany, PA, Kentucky & Texas*.

In addition to the two Heiner surnamed persons listed above, one fighting on the side of the Loyalists and one fighting on the side of the Colonists, there likely were two other persons with virtually the same name as Henry Heiner who fought in the Revolutionary War. According to Virginia Easley Demarce, who published a book called, *Mercenary Troops from Anhalt-Zerbst, Germany, Who Served with the British Forces during the American Revolution*. (German-American Genealogical Research Monograph, 19.) McNeal, Ariz.: Westland Publications, 1984. 2 vols., 107p, on page 37, it says there was a Heinrich Heiners who was born in 1756 who arrived in 1778, as shown on page 301 in Quebec, Canada, who fought on behalf of Britain during the Revolutionary War. This Heinrich Heiners would be the third Henry. It's unknown if this Heinrich Heiners returned to Germany after the War.

A fourth Henry by the name of Heinrich Hiner who came to America in about 1764 or 1765, named Henry Heanor in NY State and named Henry Hainer in Canada, also listed above, was found in the U.S. and Canada, Passenger and Immigration Lists Index, 1500s-1900s in a publication titled, *United Empire Loyalists: Enquiry into the Losses and Services in Consequence of Their Loyalty*. Evidence in Canadian Claims. Toronto: L. K. Cameron, 1905 authored by Alexander Fraser. Reprinted by Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, 1994. He was a native of Germany and came to America in 1765. He lived in Ulster Co., NY. Because he was a Loyalist, his property was seized by the Colonists and moved to Canada and was in Butler's Rangers and served 3 years.

So, in summary, we have four people with similar names of Henry Haner, who were in the Revolutionary War. One fighting on the side of the Colonists (Henry Heiner, born about 1749 in Pennsylvania), two who were German mercenaries (Hessian soldiers) fighting on the side of the Crown (Henrich Heiner born in 1751 or 52 and Heinrich Heiners who was born in 1756 who arrived in 1778), and lastly Heinrich Hiner [Heanor/Hainer] who came to America in about 1764 or 1765) who became a British Loyalist who moved to Canada from Ulster Co., NY after his property was confiscated by the Colonists.

HANER OF VARIOUS SPELLINGS FOUND IN ENGLAND

In support of persons being in the British Isles known early as Haners of various spellings, a town called "Heanor" was found in the Amber Valley district of Derbyshire in the East Midlands of England. It's located eight miles northeast of Derby at: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heanor>. Also, on this site it states that the name Heanor derives from the Old English hēan (the dative form of hēah) and ofer, and means '(place at) the high ridge'. In the *Domesday Book of 1086* it was recorded as Hainoure. The Domesday Book is a manuscript record of the "Great Survey" of much of England and parts of Wales completed in 1086 by order of King William the Conqueror. "Heanor" can be found on a map located at: <http://opendomesday.org/place/SK4346/heanor/>. Unfortunately, this map is not dated, and shows only four households and 11 villagers; therefore, a very small place. So, it appears that the earliest spelling of Haner in England was found as "Hainoure," at least by the time of the Domesday Book of 1086; now apparently known as Heanor.

In the publication, *A New Historical and Descriptive View of Derbyshire: From the Remotest Period to the Present Time, Volume 1*, by David Peter Davies, published 1 January 1811, says, “Heanor. This parish contains the hamlets Codner, Loscoe, Langley, Milnhay, and Shipley. When Domesday was compiled, there was a church at Hainoure: and it appears, from the history of the foundation of Dale-Abby that there was a chapel as well as a church there, in the reign of Henry II (reign 19 December 1154 – 6 July 1189), belonging to the parish of St. Mary in the town of Derby (settled in 600 AD). In the thirteenth year of Edward IV (reign 4 March 1461 until 3 October 1470, and again from 11 April 1471 until his death in 1483), the church was appropriated to the Abbey at Dale. The living is a vicarage, and the king is the patron.” “The living is a vicarage, and the king is the patron” means that the king holds the right to appoint the vicar to this specific church position, which includes providing the vicarage (residence and potentially income) to the appointed clergy member. This reflects the historical relationship between the Crown and the Church of England, where the monarch, as the supreme head of the church, held considerable influence over appointments. See https://pemberley.com/?kbe_knowledgebase=clerical-livings.

Henry II was born in France and died at age 56, at Chinon Castle, France. This author suspects many readers don’t think of an English King living in France, but there he is. By 1172, Henry II controlled England, large parts of Wales, the eastern half of Ireland and the western half of France, an area that would later come to be called the Angevin Empire. His wife’s name was Eleanor of Aquitaine, also of France.

Edward IV was also born in France, 28 April 1442 and died in Westminster, United Kingdom, 9 April 1483 at the age of 41. His wife’s name was Elizabeth Woodville, born in England.

As stated earlier, the concept of a "surname" is a relatively recent historical development, evolving from a medieval naming practice called a "byname". Based on an individual's occupation or area of residence. A byname would be used in situations where more than one person had the same name. Surnames were largely adopted between the 11th and 16th centuries in England, between the 16th and 19th centuries in Wales and between the 11th and 19th centuries in Scotland. A good explanation of surnames can be found at: <http://forebears.io/surnames>, where it says that a majority of surnames are derived from the male ancestor. Apparently though, the word Heanor or Hainoure in England has some sort of meaning “(place at) the high ridge.”

The author has also found different spelling interpretations of Hainoure or Heanor. In the book, *Dom Boc: A Translation of the Record Called Domesday*, on page 314, it translates Hainoure as “Heynor.”

In the UK National Archives, records show a pleading between the years 1558 and 1603, “Heron v Geff, Plaintiffs: Edward Heron esq., Defendants: Nicholas Geff. Subject: To settle accounts respecting grants of lands from the Crown. The manors of Wootton and Killingham [Killingholme], Lincolnshire; the parsonage of Yaxley, Huntingdonshire; the parsonage of Fincham, Norfolk, and of Creeche [Crich], of Dale, and of Haynor [Heanor] and the tithes of Stanton [Stanton-by-Dale], and a tenement in Ashborne, Derbyshire; and certain lands in Essex, in Chinkford [Chingford], and Latton; and certain houses in Middlesex in Whitecross Street.” Other pleadings, exemplification of writs, abstracts of title, deeds, and other legal matters, in the UK National Archives or Nottingham Archives show years at an English location called Haynor in 1608, 1655, 1811, 1850, 1855, and 1911.

At the website <https://www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/DBY/Smalley/Burials>, regarding Derbyshire, England, it states on “2 Feb 1679/80 Mary CLEATUS p. of Haynor, found dead in this Liberty and buried at this chapel.”

In a publication called, *Abstracts of Nottinghamshire marriage licences*, from 1577 through 1754 it gives five instances of marriage licenses listing the groom or bride from “of Haynor” (Heanor).

In the Will of Thomas Smith of Morley, 1784, in the fourth sentence it reads, “First for payment of all my just and lawfull debts and funeral expenses - I give and devise unto my beloved wife Susannah all those my lands houses tenements and other building situate lying and being in the parish of Haynor in the county of Derby for and during her natural life . . .” Morley was found listed as a civil parish within the area of Erewash Borough Council in the English county of Derbyshire, north of Derby.

In the *SCOTTISH CHURCH MUSIC BOOK, ITS COMPOSERS AND SOURCES*, by James Love, published in 1891 says, AYNHOE, No. 180 P. and P., although commonly assigned to Dr. Nares, does not appear in Smart's or Eiley's collections, to which he contributed. It is an altered form of a tune named "Haynor," assigned by Dibdin to "Christopher Clark, from Vocal Harmony, 1745," which is also found, without name of composer, in Abraham Milner's 'Psalm Singer's Companion,' 1751.

At the website <https://www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/YKS/WRY/Halifax/Halifax34Dry>, regarding a Transcript of the entry of 'professions and trades' for HALIFAX in Pigot's Directory of 1834, it says that Joseph Haynor of 44 Market place was a butcher.

On the website <https://www.losthistories.co.uk/place-names-of-derbyshire/>, it appears as though the surname “Haynor,” might be the older surname in use or at least the older pronunciation of Haner, at least in England or perhaps the British Isles. Under the title “Older pronunciations,” it says, “The older pronunciations Spoondur, Haynor and Hayge more accurately represent the Anglo-Saxon Spondun, hainoure, luyegge (shingle hill, high spur, high edge) than the mmodernoclem (Early Medieval settlements in Derbyshire) Spondon, Heanor and Heage.¹⁵” It appears to this author as though Anglo-Saxon names of Spoondur, Spondum, Haynor, Hainoure, Heanor, Heage, Luyegge, refer to very early surnames.

“It is sometimes said of Domesday records that it records every estate, every village. While it is clear that much fuller detail was recorded in the summary documents which have come to be known as Domesday Book have obviously conflated much detail. Since the purpose of the Survey was to provide King William with an accurate picture of his revenues, i.e., it was a taxation document, many units, whether villages or hamlets, were subsumed under the chief manor through which their dues were paid.”

For reference on Anglo-Saxons, says at <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anglo-Saxons>, “The Anglo-Saxons were a cultural group who inhabited England from the 5th century. They comprised people from Germanic tribes who migrated to the island from continental Europe, their descendants, and indigenous British groups who adopted many aspects of Anglo-Saxon culture and language. The Anglo-Saxons established the Kingdom of England, and the modern English language owes almost half of its words – including the most common words of everyday speech – to their language. Historically, the Anglo-Saxon period denotes the period in Britain between the years 450 and 1066, after their initial settlement and up until the Norman conquest. The early Anglo-Saxon period includes the creation of an English nation, with many of the aspects that survive today, including regional government of shires and hundreds. During this period, Christianity was established and there was a flowering of literature and language. Charters and law were also established. The term Anglo-Saxon is popularly used for the language that was spoken and written by the Anglo-

Saxons in England and eastern Scotland between at least the mid-5th century and the mid-12th century. In scholarly use, it is more commonly called Old English.”

What all these early spellings of a location in the British Isles as Hainoure, Heanor, Heynor and Haynor; only Heanor, Heynor and Haynor apparently exist today as actual surnames according to familysearch.org. Since the vast majority of Haner surname spellings are derived from Germanic Europe, it is unknown by this author what the relationship of Hainoure, Heanor, Heynor and Haynor mean in regards to Haner surname ancestry. We do know that according to the *Hayner Family History Book* at: <http://www.haynerfamily.org/> that Heanor, Heynor and Haynor are listed as accepted Haner surname spellings and these families could be related to Johannes Häner, the Immigrant, of which the Hayner Family website is based, if they could prove their ancestral lineage to Johannes Häner, through official government, church records or through YDNA testing. The Henry H. Haynor family has been tested with a 37 marker YDNA analysis, using two known male descendants of Henry and the results of the testing show that Henry H. Haynor’s ancestral line shares a common male ancestor with Johannes Häner, but how or who, we do not know. The importance of DNA analysis and this 37 marker YDNA test will be discussed later.

The author believes that it’s a possibility that some of our Haner ancestors, those related somehow to the ancestral line of Johannes Häner, journeyed from Germanic Europe and found themselves in the British Isles and this area known as Hainoure, sometime at least before the publishing of the Domesday Book. This finding seems to suggest a linkage to an ancestral line named Hainoure (at least by the year 1086), then possibly named Heanor (at least by the year 1560) then referenced periodically as Haynor (at least by the year 1621).

The word “Hainoure” though, does not appear to be an English spelled name. The author is not a linguist, so has no professional expertise regarding interpretations of a foreign language, although is confident the word “Hainoure” is not English. Although the author does surmise that over the years Hainoure was translated from a gaelic-type or another foreign language to an Anglican or English spelling of versions of Heanor, Heynor, Haynor or other Haner surname spellings. In this case, the author is defining gaelic to mean, “a Goidelic language brought from Ireland in the 5th and 6th centuries AD and spoken mainly in the highlands and islands of western Scotland,” as found at: <https://www.google.com/#q=gaelic>. Evidence of the word Hainoure is likely a gaelic language is found in the publication titled, *RELIQUIAE CELTICAE, TEXTS, PAPERS, AND STUDIES* in Gaelic Literature and Philology, left by the late Rev. ALEXANDER CAMERON, LL.D., edited by ALEXANDER MACBAIN, M.A. and Rev. JOHN KENNEDY, VOL. II., POETRY, HISTORY, AND PHILOLOGY, published in 1894,” where the word “Hainoure” is found on the manuscript’s page 104, at <http://digital.nls.uk/early-gaelic-book-collections/pageturner.cfm?id=76230172&mode=transcription>. Hainoure is used in an apparent poem titled, “Sorhrie chaj churr, meetterighk dajn, zefisie nj noylshie Gaijallioh va and i la Roone Royrig.” The author has not been able to translate this gaelic language to any understandable English. A pdf gaelic version of this manuscript is at: <https://ia802609.us.archive.org/25/items/reliquiaeceltica02came/reliquiaeceltica02came.pdf>.

As indicated before, the author has found some marriages in England, where a groom or wife was from Haynor, a possible reference to a location in England known as Haynor, Heynor or Heanor. The author has also found a reference to a trades meeting of framework nitters in the newspaper publication named the *Northern Star and Leeds General Advertiser* April 6, 1844. The article says that the meeting of delegates was held at “Nag’s Head Inn,” Haynor on Monday, the 1st of April at which meeting delegates were present from Nottingham, Darby, Duffield, Holbrook, Alfreton, and Haynor.” The article goes on to say, “it was resolved that the whole of the framework nitters of

Haynor and surrounding villages, do join in one union, having for its name The United Company of Framework Nitters of Great Britain and Ireland, for the prevention of fraud and the protection of labour. The meeting then adjourned.” Whether this “Haynor” is a reference to other names such as Heynor or Heanor, as they may have been spelled at one time, or whether this municipality of Haynor is distinct of its own, is unknown to this author.

The interesting thing about the surname Haner, when comparing meanings between the English (England) meaning of “(place at) the high ridge” and the German dual meanings of “master of a hedged-in dwelling” (Haginer) and the meaning “strong as a hedge,” (Pott), there appears to be some commonality between both English and German Haner meanings.

Also, on the subject of an area or municipality in England known as “Haynor,” the author Alan Hunter, published a crime fiction book, titled *Gently Floating*, in 1963, as shown at: <http://www.classiccrimefiction.com/hunter-gentlyfloating.htm>. Hunter, an English author, published a series of crime fiction books based on the case files of Inspector George Gently, which are mainly set in East Anglia. In this particular book, *Gently Floating*, the scene of the crime is at “Haynor” in England.

Although these crime novels and Inspector Gently are fiction, the areas described in them are not. East Anglia is a geographical area in the East of England, established in the 6th century, comprising the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk and Cambridgeshire, including the City of Peterborough. East Anglia is derived from the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of the East Angles, a tribe that originated in Angeln, northern Germany. Further reading on East Anglia can be found at: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/East_Anglia. A good reference on Angeln also known as Anglia can be found at: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Angeln>.

In this last reference to “Angeln” there is a possible explanation of how the Haynor clan found their way from Germany to England. The West European region was home to the Germanic people, the Angles, who, together with Saxons and Jutes, left their home to migrate to Britain in the 5th and 6th centuries. For the years 449-455, the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, written around 890, describes how King Vortigern (a British tribal king) invited the Angles to come and receive land in return for helping him defend against the invading Picts. The Picts were a tribal confederation of peoples who lived in what is today eastern and northern Scotland during the Late Iron Age and Early Medieval periods, (see, <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Picts>). A wholesale emigration of Angles and kindred German peoples to England followed.

The *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, at: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anglo-Saxon_Chronicle, commissioned by King Alfred the Great, drew on earlier oral traditions and on the few written fragments available. The best of these, written around 730, was by the monk Bede whose history of English Christianity as described in *Bede's Ecclesiastical History of the English Nation, Book I, Chapter XV, 731 A.D.*, had the following brief account of the origin and distribution of the Angles as follows, “from the Angles, that is, the country which is called Anglia, and which is said, from that time, to remain desert to this day, between the provinces of the Jutes and the Saxons, are descended the East Angles, the Midland Angles, Mercians, all the race of the Northumbrians, that is, of those nations that dwell on the north side of the River Humber, and the other nations of the English.” The phrase “north of the Humber” refers to the northern kingdom of Northumbria, which includes what is now north and north-eastern England and part of southern Scotland.

Haynor History in the British Isles

The spelling of the “Haynor” surname, is a British Isle spelling, originally found in England, in Ireland, and has at least one ancestral strand in America starting in the year 1660. This spelling has not been found in Germany or German speaking countries. The Haynor surname spelling may be an Anglican spelling possibly coinciding with the established Church of England. The Church of England is the established Christian church there. It’s the mother church of the Anglican (relating to the English nation) tradition. The Church traces its history to the Christian hierarchy recorded as existing in the Roman province of Britain by the 3rd century and to the 6th-century Gregorian mission to Kent led by Augustine of Canterbury. Its members are called Anglicans. See https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Church_of_England.

Ancestral and genealogy research is increasingly utilizing artificial intelligence (AI) to significantly improve the process of finding and connecting family history by automating tasks like transcribing handwritten records, identifying individuals in old photos, suggesting related records, and even helping to interpret complex historical data, making it easier and faster to uncover family lineage across large datasets. **According to a Google Artificial Intelligence (AI) finding, "Hainoure" as identified in the *Domesday Book*, published in 1086, ordered by William the Conqueror, is an alternative spelling of the surname Haynor, which was found in the British Isles.** It was listed in the *Domesday Book* published in 1086 as the name of a settlement in what is now spelled as Heanor, a town in Derbyshire, England. The surname Haynor, Heanor, Hennor and Heynor appears to have had 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>. At these sites, it says that “The Roman towns and villages include Hereford, (O)ughton, Burcott, Coldborough, Burton, Cowborough, Welchester, Overton, Stratford, Mordiford, Sandford, Walrd, Stanford, Ryford, Paunsford, Boresford, Walford, (W)yford, Ford, Longford, Stapleton, Overtown, Overbury, Sretton Sugwas, Wareham, Eastnor, Bradnor, Dadnor, dnor, Chadnor, **Hennor**, and Kenchester. Therefore, the surname Haynor, found in the British Isles, also spelled as Hainoure (Domesday Book of 1086). According to imden, the Roman Ariconium, the time period of Roman rule was from about the conquest of Claudius in 43 CE to the withdrawal of imperial authority by Honorius in 410 CE, (CE = after Christ). See <https://www.britannica.com/place/Roman-Britain>.

At: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ariconium>, says that “Ariconium was a road station of Roman Britain mentioned in Iter XIII of the Iter Britanniarum of the Antonine Itineraries. It was located at Bury Hill in the parish of Weston under Penyard, about 3 miles east of Ross on Wye, Herefordshire, and about 15 miles southeast of Hereford. These sites existed prior to the Roman era and then came under Roman control. It was abandoned, perhaps shortly after (the year) 360, but precisely when and under what circumstances is unknown.”

In support of this era of Roman rule theory, at FamilyTreeDNA (FTDNA) on this author’s BigY test results, which resulted in the haplogroup E-FTB75693 for this author, matched with three males from Italy with the haplogroup E-Z21366. Haplogroups E-FTB75693 and E-Z21366 share a common male ancestor (E-Z21367) who is estimated to have been born around 600 BCE. At <https://www.geneticshomeland.com/welcome/dnamarkerindex.asp>. YDNA lineage Z21366 is estimated to have originated in about the year 3,190 BCE (5,211 years ago) based on its position in the phylogenetic tree.

Based on this evidence from Google AI, this author believes that our surname of Haynor was well established in the British Isles before William the Conqueror’s invasion of England in 1066. It appears William’s inspectors, because they spoke and wrote primarily French, a French blend

of *français* French and *anglais* English developed that changed Haynor spelling to Hainoure when they compiled the *Domesday Book*, which over time became spelled as Heanor. William the Conqueror, made England citizens speak Franglais, colloquial speech that is a mix of English and French terms, conjugation, and grammar. William spoke no English when he ascended the throne, and he failed to master it despite his efforts. Like most nobles of his time, he also happened to be illiterate. Thanks to the Norman invasion in 1066, French was spoken in England's courts for centuries and completely transformed the English language, infusing it with new words. Franglais is the free mixing of English and French that isn't really bound by any external rules. See <https://www.history.com/news/10-things-you-may-not-know-about-william-the-conqueror>.

Though William spoke a dialect of French and grew up in Normandy, a fiefdom loyal to the French kingdom, William and other Normans descended from Scandinavian Viking invaders. William's great, great, great grandfather, Rollo of Normandy (Gange-Hrólfr 'Rollo' Ragnvaldsson), b. about 860, Scandinavia, d. 931, Rouen, Seine-Maritime, Normandie, France, pillaged northern France with fellow Viking raiders in the late ninth and early 10th centuries, eventually accepting his own territory, Normandy, named for the Norsemen who controlled it from Charles III the Simple, King of Western Francia and Lotharinga (879-929) in exchange for peace (not to be confused with English King Charles III).

While they were originally Old Norse speakers, soon the new "Normans" switched to the local vernacular of Old French, this new blend becoming known as "Old Norman" which retained some interesting features and loaned many words from Old Norse and decisively influenced the English language as we know it. See <https://www.endangeredlanguages.com/lang/3284/samples/11571#:~:text=While%20they%20were%20originally%20Old,language%20as%20we%20know%20it>.

Every English monarch who followed William, including Queen Elizabeth II and now King Charles III, is considered a descendant of the Norman-born king. According to some genealogists, more than 25% of the English population is also distantly related to him, as are countless Americans with British ancestry. **Through his mother's line, at Geni.com, which claims the largest collection of family trees, this author can claim that William the Conqueror is his 26th great grandfather.**

Haynor Surname Spelling Findings

Using familysearch.org and doing a search for the surname Haynor, without putting in any birth year or birth range years, reveals Haynor surname listings found in primarily English-speaking countries of United States (4,219), England (62), Canada (46), Scotland (2), Australia (1), and Wales (1). When the author added a birth search range of the years 1880-1920, the following results appeared: United States (1,746), England (10), Canada (11), Scotland (0), Australia (1), and Wales (0). Using a birth search range of the years 1940-Present, the following results appeared: United States (1,746), England (0), Canada (0), Scotland (0), Australia (0), and Wales (0). It would seem that over this time period, Haynor surname listings have died out, other than those in the U.S. There is one current exception to this finding. There was one family named "Haynor" living in the Philippines and their given (first) names appear to be Spanish.

The author believes that our surname "Haynor" is an original spelling in America at least since the year 1660 and because of that finding, it's very possible that Henry H. Haynor is a direct descendant of William Haynor found in that year. Of course, it's also possible that our surname spelling was arrived at, after changing any number of Haner spellings to Haynor, once this line was in America or Canada. The author has found many examples in the *Hayner Family History Book* and various

censuses that list many persons with the surname of Haner, spelled many various ways, which were later changed to Haynor; why, the author does not know for sure, but changing ones German-oriented surname to an English version, was probably preferred if living in a British Isle-related community. History shows us that most immigrants to America from Europe were discriminated against, including German-based surnamed spellings. But most immigrants from England were not, perhaps a reason for changing a German-based Haner spelling to Haynor, minimized this discrimination. Census taker errors or possibly illiteracy likely also contributed to an English type of spelling.

The author believes a name spelling change to Haynor is less likely from the ancestry of Henry H. Haynor, since the apparent first "Haynor" in America, William Haynor was found in Salem, MA, in 1660. At this time, the author believes that our Henry's strongest ancestral link is likely descended from this William Haynor, because the surname spelling is exact, the given name of "William" is a very common given first name among the Haynor's, and our Haynor clan appears to be from the British Isles. Unfortunately, the author can't prove this, although has much anecdotal evidence to support his contention.

PEOPLE/PLACES NAMED HAYNOR OR CLOSE VARIATIONS OF THIS NAME FOUND IN THE BRITISH ISLES BEFOR 1921

de (of) Haynor family

Through online AI (Artificial Intelligence) genealogy sources that mention "de (of) Haynor" or "Haynor" families in England, particularly in the Middle Ages (5th to the late 15th centuries).²⁹ One source suggests that the family was of Norman/French origin (a group of people who emerged from the fusion of Scandinavian Vikings and French populations in Normandy, France) and settled in England after the Norman Conquest of 1066. Many English surnames with "de" or "de la" prefixes were introduced by the Normans after the Conquest of England in 1066. Readers may wonder if the **Ancient Heiðnir (Heiner) Tribe** located in Norway found in 150 CE, was part of this Scandinavian descent. The "de Haynor" family appeared to have held lands and titles in various counties, including Hampshire, Kent, and Suffolk. The family was likely involved in the governance and administration of these areas. The name "de Haynor" could also be a variant of "de Haynour" or "de Hainour," which is of Norman origin. de Haynor is mentioned in the book *The Norman People and Their Existing Descendants in the British Dominions and the United States of America*, by Henry S. King (1874) as one of the surnames of Norman origin that came to England after the Norman Conquest of 1066.

AI research further suggests that "de Haynor" is a variant of the surname "Hainor" or "Haynor", which is of English origin. Here are some interesting additional findings/locations associated with de Haynor/Hainor/Haynor:

1. **Haynor in the Pipe Rolls:** Although not directly related to an individual, *The Pipe Rolls*, The National Archives (UK), for 1166 mention "Haynor" as a place name in Yorkshire. This might suggest that the de Haynor or Haynor surname has connections to this region.
2. **Haynors, Shropshire:** There is/was a small hamlet called Haynors in Shropshire, England. Although it's not directly related to the surname "de Haynor", it's possible that the surname was once affiliated with this location or a nearby area.

²⁹ Please keep in mind, findings based on artificial intelligence may not be entirely reliable or can be verified with typically known historical sources. Further research is needed to establish a direct connection between a specific family or individual with the surname de Haynor/Haynor/Hainor and these locations.

3. **de Haynor family:** According to some sources, the de Haynor family was a noble family in medieval England, specifically in the counties of Shropshire and Staffordshire. They were known to have held lands and manors in these areas.
4. **Haynor Hall, Staffordshire:** References to Haynor Hall, a medieval manor house in Staffordshire. Although the author couldn't find specific information about a "de Haynor" family living there, it's possible that they might have been associated with the property.
5. **Haynord Hall,** located in Norfolk, England. Haynord Hall was a medieval manor house that dates back to the 13th century. Although this author couldn't find a specific connection to "de Haynor," the name is similar, and it's possible that the family may have been associated with this location.
6. **Hainford, Norfolk, England:** Hainford was a small village in Norfolk, and "de Hainford" is/was a variant of the surname Haynord. It's possible that "de Haynor" may have originated from this area or is related to the same family.
7. **Haynor, Shropshire:** Once a hamlet in the parish of Clun, located in southwestern Shropshire, England. It's possible that the surname originated from this place. Clun is an ancient settlement, with evidence of habitation dating back to the Bronze Age (3300 BCE to 1200 BCE), according to Clun Town Council with Chapel Lawn. See <https://cluntowncouncil.gov.uk/about-us/>. Haynor seems to be a locale or property once within the broader parish of Clun in Shropshire, possibly associated with a converted barn property called "The Hay Barn." See <file:///C:/Users/Owner/Downloads/LUD240071.pdf>.
8. **Hainor, Cumberland:** Although the author couldn't find a current location named "Hainor" in Cumberland (now part of Cumbria), it's possible that the name was associated with a family or estate in the area.
9. **Haynor, Derbyshire:** There are records of individuals with the surname Haynor in Derbyshire, particularly in the 16th and 17th centuries.
10. **Hainor Hill,** a small hamlet in the parish of East Worldham, Hampshire. Although not directly named "de Haynor," it's possible that this location is connected to the surname.
11. **Haynors,** a farmhouse in the parish of Hawkhurst, Kent.
12. **Haynor Park,** a historic estate in the parish of Winston, Suffolk.
13. **Haynors (or Hainor):** A hamlet in the parish of Great Doddington, Northamptonshire. Although the spelling is not exact, it's possible that "de Haynor" could be an early variant or a surname associated with this location.
14. **Hainor, Devon:** Hainor was a small settlement in the parish of East Worlington, in the Mid Devon district of Devon.
15. **Haynor, Lincolnshire:** Haynor is/was a surname found in the county of Lincolnshire, particularly in the parishes of Kirkby-la-Thorpe and Silk Willoughby.
16. **Haynor (or Hayner):** A surname with medieval roots in England, particularly in the counties of Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, and Nottinghamshire. It's possible that "de Haynor" is an early variant or a patronymic form of this surname.
17. **Haynors, Oxfordshire:** Haynors is/was a hamlet in the civil parish of Tetsworth, in the South Oxfordshire district of Oxfordshire. It's possible that the surname "de Haynor" originated from this location.

18. **Heanor** (pronounced "Heana" by the locals): A town in Derbyshire, East Midlands. Although the spelling is slightly different, it's possible that "de Haynor" could be an early reference to this location or a surname derived from it.
19. **Haynors Farm**: A farm located in Kent, England. While the author couldn't find any direct connection to "de Haynor," it's possible that the farm's name is derived from the same origin.
20. **Haynors, Shropshire**: A small hamlet located in the parish of Clunbury, Shropshire, near the Welsh border. Although the author couldn't find a specific "de Haynor" reference, the hamlet's name suggests a connection.
21. **Haynor, Norfolk**: A former parish, now part of the parish of Tunstead, in Norfolk, East Anglia. There's a Haynor Farm and Haynor Wood in the area, which might be related to a "de Haynor" family.
22. **Hainor, Essex**: A locality in the parish of Great Burstead, Essex, near Basildon. Although the spelling is different, it's possible that "Hainor" might be related to "Haynor" or "de Haynor".
23. **Haynour Castle, Norfolk**: This castle, also known as Hainford Castle, is located in the village of Hainford, near Norwich, Norfolk. Although the castle no longer exists, it was once the seat of the de Haynor family.
24. **Hainford, Norfolk**: This village in Norfolk is believed to have been the ancestral home of a de Haynor family. The de Haynor family held lands and properties in and around Norwich, including the Bishop's Palace and the Castle.
25. **Places with similar names**: There are a few places in England with names, such as Haynard (in Somerset), Haynor (in Yorkshire), and Haynord (in Lincolnshire). While these places may not be directly related to "de Haynor", they could be connected through historical names or landholdings.

de Haynor Notable Individuals

1. **William de Haynor**, was listed as a knight in the "Testa de Nevill" (a survey of feudal holdings) in 1166.
2. **Robert de Haynor**, was listed as a contributor to the "Liber Feodorum" (Book of Fees) in the 12th century.
3. **Robert de Haynor**, was recorded as a witness to a charter in 1221, possibly in the Shropshire area.
4. **William de Haynor** (d. 1226): A Norfolk landowner and Justiciar of England during the reign of King Henry III.
5. **John de Haynor** (d. 1284): A descendant of William de Haynor, who held lands in Norfolk and Suffolk.
6. **John de Haynor** (14th century): Mentioned in the "Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem" (a record of medieval inquiries into land ownership) for Yorkshire.
7. **Henry de Haynor** (15th century): A clergyman who served as a rector in Hampshire.
8. **William Haynor**, a clergyman was found who served as the Rector of Clun in Shropshire during the 16th century.

Some online resources that might be helpful for further research regarding a de Haynor family:

- * The National Archives (UK): www.nationalarchives.gov.uk
- * Local archives in Kent, Yorkshire, and Lincolnshire
- * Shropshire Archives: www.shropshirearchives.org.uk
- * Staffordshire Record Office: www.staffordshire.gov.uk/recordoffice
- * Online genealogy platforms, such as Ancestry.co.uk or Findmypast.co.uk
- * Local history societies and museums in the regions mentioned above
- * Historical records, such as the *Domesday Book* (1086) and Pipe Rolls (12th-13th centuries)
- * The British History Online website (www.british-history.ac.uk)
- * Historical gazetteers, such as Wilson's Imperial Gazetteer of England and Wales (1870)
- * Surname databases, such as the Oxford Dictionary of Family Names in Britain and Ireland (2016).

Note: Haynor is listed in the Oxford Dictionary of Surnames as a surname of Norman French origin, derived from the Old French "hayneor", meaning "hazel tree dweller" or "hazel grove".

Chart of Early Haynor People in the British Isles

Name	Birth Date	Christening Date	Birth/Christening Place	Residence Place	Marriage Date	Marriage Place	Will Date	Burial Date/Place	Father	Mother	Spouse
William deHaynor				A William de Haynor, was listed as a knight in the "Testa de Nevill" (a survey of feudal holdings) in 1166 .							
Ralph deHaynor				A Ralph de Haynor was mentioned in the Pipe Rolls of Shropshire in 1176 , which records annual rent and taxes paid to the English crown.							
Roger deHaynor				A Roger de Haynor, was listed in the Pipe Rolls of Yorkshire in 1196 .							
William deHaynor				The Curia Regis Rolls, which document court cases and disputes, mentions a "William de Haynor" in 1196 .							
Robert Heynor				Landowner-Source: <i>Pipe Rolls of Gloucestershire, England (1198)</i> and https://namecensus.com/last-names/haynor-surname-							

Name	Birth Date	Christening Date	Birth/Christening Place	Residence Place	Marriage Date	Marriage Place	Will Date	Burial Date/ Place	Father	Mother	Spouse
				popularity/?utm_source=chatgpt.com. Note: Possibly the same Robert de Haynor, who was listed as a contributor to the "Liber Feodorum" (Book of Fees) in the 12th century, listed above in this section (1198) and the Robert deHaynor who was recorded as a witness to a charter in 1221. Note: Also, possibly the same Robert de Haynor mentioned in the "Feet of Fines," The National Archives (UK), for Worcestershire, dating back to the 1220s. This record suggests that Robert de Haynor was a landowner in Worcestershire during the reign of King Henry III (1216-1272).							
William deHaynor				A William de Haynor (d. 1226): A Norfolk landowner and Justiciar of England during the reign of King Henry III.							
John deHaynor				John de Haynor is listed in the "Hundred Rolls," The National Archives (UK), for Oxfordshire, The National Archives (UK), dating back to 1273 . The Hundred Rolls were a survey of landholdings and inhabitants in England,							

Name	Birth Date	Christening Date	Birth/Christening Place	Residence Place	Marriage Date	Marriage Place	Will Date	Burial Date/ Place	Father	Mother	Spouse
				commissioned by King Edward I.							
Walter deHaynore				Nottinghamshire - Source: <i>Nottinghamshire, England, Hundred Rolls of 1275</i>. "de" as used in the name above refers to "of," which would mean "Walter of Haynore." Because this finding appears in 1275, after William the Conqueror's conquest of England in 1066, it would appear that Walter lived in a hamlet or village named "Haynore." While the current village of Heanor, England, is not in Nottinghamshire. It is located in the Amber Valley district of Derbyshire, in the East Midlands of England. While Heanor is part of the Nottingham Urban Area and relatively close to Nottingham, it's geographically situated within Derbyshire.							
John deHaynor				John de Haynor (d. 1284): A descendant of a William de Haynor, who held lands in Norfolk and Suffolk.							
John deHaynor				A John de Haynor (14th century): Mentioned in the "Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem" (a record of medieval inquiries into land							

Name	Birth Date	Christening Date	Birth/Christening Place	Residence Place	Marriage Date	Marriage Place	Will Date	Burial Date/ Place	Father	Mother	Spouse
				ownership) for Yorkshire.							
John Haynor	1320		Century York, England	A wealthy merchant and landowner - 14th Century York, England. John Haynor, was born around 1320 , played a significant role in the city's trade and governance. Source: https://namecensus.us.com/last-names/haynor-surname-popularity/?utm_source=chatgpt.com .							
Sir William Haynor	1335		Staffordshire, England	Sir William Haynor was noted for his military service alongside King Edward III. Sir William, a knight fought alongside King Edward III in the Hundred Years' War against France. He was born in 1335 in Staffordshire, England , and is mentioned in several chronicles of the time for his bravery and military exploits. Source: https://namecensus.us.com/last-names/haynor-surname-popularity/?utm_source=chatgpt.com .							
Henry deHaynor				A Henry de Haynor (15th century): A clergyman who served as a rector in Hampshire.							
Sir Thomas Haynor	1542		Wiltshire, England	The 16th century saw the emergence of a prominent family with the surname Haynor in the county of Wiltshire. This family-owned substantial estates and lands, and their							

Name	Birth Date	Christening Date	Birth/Christening Place	Residence Place	Marriage Date	Marriage Place	Will Date	Burial Date/ Place	Father	Mother	Spouse
				influence extended into local politics and social circles. Sir Thomas Haynor, born 1542, serving as a Member of Parliament for Wiltshire in the late 1500s. Source: https://namecensus.com/last-names/haynor-surname-popularity/?utm_source=chatgpt.com .							
William Haynor				William Haynor, a clergyman was found who served as the Rector of Clun in Shropshire during the 16th century .							
John Haynor	Abt. 1535			John Haynor was a gentleman and landowner in the parish of Presteigne, Herefordshire, England. It's believed that Presteigne was a Church of St. Andrew's, an Ancient Parish Church, in the county of Herefordshire. John was the father of Henry Haynor, b. 1575 listed below.			d. abt. 1600				
John Hainor/ Haynor		1562	Sowerby, Yorkshire, England	John Hainor or Haynor was baptized in 1562. Source: https://www.hottbot.com/							
Henry Haynor	Abt. 1575	October 15, 1575	Presteigne Parish church, Herefordshire, England	It was believed that this Henry Haynor was baptized, October 15, 1575, at the Presteigne Parish church, Herefordshire, England. He was a yeoman, a small landowner or farmer. Although other information shows that			d. abt. 1635		John Haynor		Henry married Alice, and they had at least three children: John, named after his father, Elizabeth, and Henry.

Name	Birth Date	Christening Date	Birth/Christening Place	Residence Place	Marriage Date	Marriage Place	Will Date	Burial Date/ Place	Father	Mother	Spouse
				Henry was a parishioner at St. Peter's Church in Herefordshire, England. Whatever the circumstance, supposedly, he was baptized, married, and buried in the same church. His name appears in various tax records, including the 1603 subsidy roll and the 1628-1629 poll tax. It's believed Henry had at least two siblings, Richard and Joan.							
John Haynor				A will, dated 1585 , was proved in the York, England Registry. Source: https://www.hotbot.com/			1585				
Thomas Haynor				A Thomas Haynor was buried in 1588 - Recorded in the parish of Sowerby, Yorkshire. Source: https://www.hotbot.com/				Thomas was buried in 1588 - Recorded in the parish of Sowerby, Yorkshire, England.			
Alice Haynor					1608	Norfolk County, England					John Kemp
Robert Haynor	1612		Oxfordshire, England	Robert was a renowned scholar and theologian born in 1612, was a fellow of Merton College, Oxford, and published several influential works on religious topics during his lifetime. Source: https://nameceus.com/last-names/haynor-surname-popularity/?ut							

Name	Birth Date	Christening Date	Birth/Christening Place	Residence Place	Marriage Date	Marriage Place	Will Date	Burial Date/ Place	Father	Mother	Spouse
				m_source=chaptgpt.com.							
John W. Haynor		May 1617	Gloucester, St Michael, Gloucestershire, England Church of England Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1538-1813						William Haynor		
Henry Haynor	1620		Born in Presteigne, Herefordshire, England.				1680				
Elizabeth Haynor		11 March 1621	Milton-next-Sittingbourne, Kent, England	Milton-next-Sittingbourne, Kent, England					Henry Haynor		
George Haynor							1632	Rockhampton, Gloucestershire, England, Church of England Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1538-1813			
Richard Haynor		26 January 1639	Quinton, Warwickshire, England, Church of England Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, 1535-1812						John Haynor	Elizabeth Haynor	
Ann Haynor		20 December 1640	Masham, Yorkshire (North Riding), England						John Haynor		
Dor Haynor					1641	SNAITH, Yorkshire England					Robt. Harmon
Robert Haynor		17 April 1645	St. Botolph, London, England	Robert Haynor was recorded in the parish of St. Botolph, London. According to the London Metropolitan Archives, Robert Haynor was baptized on April 17, 1645, at St. Botolph's Church. A Robert Haynor was buried on February 10, 1689, at the same parish church. It's likely that these records refer to the same individual				10 February 1689			
Willm Haynor		22 November 1646	Anglican, Wellington, Ellington, All Saints (Episcopal) Church, Shropshire, England	William was found in Salem, MA in 1660. His occupations was listed as a tailor.					Willm Haynor	Gartrude Haynor	

Name	Birth Date	Christening Date	Birth/Christening Place	Residence Place	Marriage Date	Marriage Place	Will Date	Burial Date/ Place	Father	Mother	Spouse
Edward Haynor							16 July 1648	Great Dunmow St. Mary the Virgin, Essex County			
Thomas Haynor		24 February 1649	Anglican, Wellington, Ellington, All Saints (Episcopal) Church, Shropshire, England	A brother to William Haynor, shown above, christened 22 November 1646. Thomas was christened in the same Anglican, Wellington, Shropshire Co., England location, whose parents were the same Willm and Gartrude as was William Haynor. The Archive reference for Thomas Haynor is P291/A/1/1 on page 38; Collection from the United Kingdom. So, it's evident that this Thomas and William were brothers; with young William finding his way to America at least by 1660. Whatever happened to Thomas is unknown, although he could have come with his brother to America also as an indentured servant, as believed his brother William was. Source: findmypast.com .					Willm Haynor	Gartrude Haynor	
Dorothy Haynor		1 July 1649	Burlingham St Andrew, Norwich, Norfolk, England						William Haynor	Christina Haynor	
Mary Haynor	1650		Born in Presteigne, Herefordshire, England, she was the daughter of Henry Haynor and an unknown mother.		1675	Tottenham, Bedfordshire, England. They had at least one child, John	1700		Henry Haynor		Thomas Boulton

Name	Birth Date	Christening Date	Birth/Christening Place	Residence Place	Marriage Date	Marriage Place	Will Date	Burial Date/ Place	Father	Mother	Spouse
						Boulton (1685-1745).					
Robert Haynor		11 February 1653	Stoke Gabriel, Devon, England	Robert was baptized on February 11, 1653, in the parish of Stoke Gabriel, Devon, England. Source: <i>Devon Archives and Local Studies: Stoke Gabriel Parish Registers</i> .							
Elizabeth Haynor		8 November 1654	Quinton, Warwickshire, England, Church of England Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, 1535-1812						William Haynor	Haynor	
William Haynor		29 September 1658	Somerset, England, Church of England Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, 1531-1812						E. William Haynor	Ann Haynor	
Thomas Haynor		28 January 1660	Priors Hadwick, Warwickshire, England, Church of England Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, 1535-1812						John Haynor	Anne Haynor	
Robert Haynor		10 February 1662	Sowerby, Yorkshire, England	Robert was baptized on February 10, 1662, as recorded in the parish of Sowerby, Yorkshire, according to the parish registers. Sources: <i>England & Wales, Christening Index, 1538-1975 (findmypast.co.uk)</i> ; <i>England & Wales, Burial Index, 1538-1975 (findmypast.co.uk)</i> ; <i>Yorkshire Parish Registers (genesreunited.com)</i> ; and <i>Devon Parish Registers (genesreunited.com)</i> .							
John Haynor		26 September 1665	Somerset, England, Church of England Baptisms, Marriages,						William Haynor	Ane Haynor	

Name	Birth Date	Christening Date	Birth/Christening Place	Residence Place	Marriage Date	Marriage Place	Will Date	Burial Date/ Place	Father	Mother	Spouse
			and Burials, 1531-1812								
Robert Haynor				Robert was recorded in the parish of Marlborough, Wiltshire, in 1665 - He was a witness to a deed. Source: https://www.hotbot.com/							
Joane Haynor		1667	Somerset, England, Church of England Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, 1531-1812						William Haynor	Anne Haynor	
Charles Haynor				Charles was listed as a resident in New London Township, New London Co., Connecticut in the year 1668 . Source: <i>Charles Hayner, Connecticut, Compiled Census and Census Substitutes Index</i>							
Robert Haynor		1672	Chittlehamholt, Devon, England	Robert was baptized in 1672 in the parish of Chittlehamholt, Devon. Source: https://www.hotbot.com/							
Susan Haynor					1674	WEETING ALL SAINTS, Norfolk England					William Elmer
Elizabeth Haynor	1675		Gloucestershire, England	She was a pioneering educator and established one of the first schools for girls in the region, making a significant contribution to the advancement of education for women during that era. Source: https://namecensus.com/last-names/haynor-surname-popularity/?utm_source=chatgpt.com							

Name	Birth Date	Christening Date	Birth/Christening Place	Residence Place	Marriage Date	Marriage Place	Will Date	Burial Date/Place	Father	Mother	Spouse
Barbara Haynor		13 January 1677	Oldbury on the Hill Gloucestershire, England, Church of England Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1538-1813				14 Jan 1677		Robert Haynor	Sarah Haynor	
Edward Haynor					25 Aug. 1679	Ludford, Shropshire, England					Dorothy Dujon
Sarah Haynor		3 April 1679	Westminster, Middlesex, England	St Clement Danes, Middlesex, England							
Richard Haynor							28 July 1680	Hatherop, Gloucestershire, England, Church of England Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1538-1813			
George Haynor				England & Wales Non-Conformist Record Indexes			13 Oct. 1682	Banbury, Oxfordshire	John Haynor	Mary Haynor	
James Haynor			Essex County, England	Maldon St. Peter	1682						Parker
James Haynor				England & Wales Non-Conformist Record Indexes			23 July 1683	Banbury, Oxfordshire	John or Joseph Haynor	Mary Haynor	
Hana Haynor					31 May 1684 (Marriage License)	Sherly, Rocester, Staffordshire, England					Nathaniell Smyth
Robert Haynor				Source: <i>Somerset Archives: Wells St John the Baptist Parish Registers.</i>				Robert Haynor was buried, August 24, 1685 , in the parish of St. John the Baptist, Wells, Somerset, England			
Amy Haynor							30 Aug. 1685	Wells, next the Sea, Norfolk, England			Listed as a single woman, May have been age 30
MS Mary Haynor					1 January 1685	Frampton on Severn, Gloucestershire, England, Church of England Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1538-1813					Thomas Leivson
Wm. Haynor							11 April 1686	Badgeworth, Gloucestershire, England			
Sabina Haynor		29 Sept. 1686	Aldsworth, Gloucestershire, England						Thomas Haynor	Mary Haynor	

Name	Birth Date	Christening Date	Birth/Christening Place	Residence Place	Marriage Date	Marriage Place	Will Date	Burial Date/ Place	Father	Mother	Spouse
Mary Haynor				Wiltshire Burials Index 1538-1990			30 June 1686	Dilton, Wiltshire Co., England	William Haynor		
Charles Haynor			Sibford Gower	England & Wales Non-Conformist Record Indexes			05 Feb. 1687	Banbury, Oxfordshire County, England		Most likely named Mary	
John Haynor		15 Jan. 1687	Aldsworth, Gloucestershire, England						Richard Haynor	Mary Haynor	
James Haynor		4 February 1688	Rowde, Wiltshire County, England	Wiltshire Baptisms Index 1530-1917					James Haynor	Alice	
John Haynor				Index of London inhabitants within city walls in 1695 by London Record Society							
Edward Haynor				26 March 1696 – Source: <i>Ireland, Court Of Chancery Bill Books 1627-1884. Dublin, Ireland, National Archives of Ireland.</i>							
Margaret Haynor		May 1698	Christened, Manchester, Lancashire, England, United Kingdom records," images, FamilySearch (https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:9Q97-YSNB-M6Q?view=fullText : Mar 16, 2025), image 575 of 935; .						Thomas Haynor		
Henry Haynor	Henry was bound to Master John Browning on 31 July 1696 , as shown on an occupational record set of Thames Watermen & Lightermen. The place was "Pepper Alley." There are several places in England known as Pepper Alley, so to know for sure where this place was, is unknown. Pepper Alleys the author has found include: Essex, Epping Forest, Waltham Abbey CP; Hertfordshire, North Hertfordshire; Oxfordshire, Cherwell, Deddington CP; and Oxfordshire, Cherwell, Banbury CP. There is also a Pepper Alley shown near the London Bridge at: http://artuk.org/discover/artworks/london-bridge-from-pepper-alley-stairs-50229 . Being "bound" typically means an apprenticeship referred to the indentured service that apprentices offered their masters during these times. In exchange for this commitment, the master offered the apprentice room and board in his house, some clothing, food, some compensation and extensive training in his craft. Apprentices typically remained with their masters until they reached the age of majority. This method of apprenticeship gradually changed to its modern form after the industrial revolution of the 1800s. An excellent resource on this subject can be found at: https://familysearch.org/wiki/en/Apprenticeship_in_England .										
Ann Haynor	20 May 1700	26 May 1700	Norwich, St Margaret & St Swithin	Norwich, Norfolk, England					John Haynor	Rebecca Haynor	
Isabel Haynor					8 April 1702	Birstall, St Peter, Yorkshire, England					John Speight, b. 1665
Thomas Haynor		10 December 1702	Surrey, England, Church of England Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1538-1812						Thomas Haynor	Mary Haynor	
(Unknown) Haynor		February 1707	Norwich, St Clement & St Edmund	Norwich, Norfolk, England					Robert Haynor	Mary	

Name	Birth Date	Christening Date	Birth/Christening Place	Residence Place	Marriage Date	Marriage Place	Will Date	Burial Date/Place	Father	Mother	Spouse
Christopher Haynor	1707, All London, England, Land Tax Records, 1692-1932, Coleman Street, City of London, England.										
Edward Haynor		12 September 1708	Aldsworth, Gloucestershire, England, Church of England Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1538-1813						John Haynor	Mary Haynor	
Jane Haynor		18 June 1709	Beaunesert, Warwickshire, England, Church of England Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, 1535-1812						Benjamin Haynor	Dority Haynor	
George Haynor		13 October 1710	Warwickshire, England, Church of England Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, 1535-1812						Benjamin Haynor	Dority Haynor	
Ann Haynor		5 September 1712	Beaunesert, Warwickshire, England, Church of England Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, 1535-1812						Thomas Haynor	Elisabeth Haynor	
John Haynor		6 Nov. 1712	Dymock, Gloucestershire, England							Elizabeth Haynor	
Elisabeth Haynor				St. Andrews	21 April 1720	Fleet, London					Thomas Bolton
James Haynor		17 Feb. 1723	Beaunesert, Warwickshire, England, Church of England Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, 1535-1812						Joseph Haynor	Jane Haynor	
Thomas Haynor		6 April 23 1723	Beaunesert, Warwickshire, England, Church of England Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, 1535-1812						Joseph Haynor	Jane Haynor	
Ann Haynor				Derbyshire Marriage Index 1538-1910	10 May 1724	Hathersage, Derbyshire, England					James Bircheneath
John Haynor		12 July 1724	St Cuthburga (founded abt. 705 AD)	Wimborne Minster, Dorset, England					Joshua Haynor		
Elizth. Haynor	Abt. 1725	At age 54, register of an admission at a Workhouse on 1 Oct. 1779, according to Parish or Poor Law Union, at St Marylebone, Westminster in London, England.									
Mary Haynor							1727	Somerset Burial Index. Bridgwater, Somerset, England			
Richard Haynor		30 December 1730	Kings Stanley, Gloucestershire, England, Church of England Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1538-1813						Thomas Haynor		
Christopher Haynor (he was a bachelor)							21 Aug. 1734	Anglican religion, St. Mary, Nottingham, England			
Abraham Haner		25 Dec 1736	Copford, Essex, England								

Name	Birth Date	Christening Date	Birth/Christening Place	Residence Place	Marriage Date	Marriage Place	Will Date	Burial Date/ Place	Father	Mother	Spouse
(male) Haynor (was a dragoon in the British Army)							21 Feb. 1742	Collegiate Church Manchester Lancashire England			
Elleanor Haynor							17 Oct. 1742	Anglican religion, Greasley, Nottinghamshire, England			
Mary Haynor					29 March 1744	Staunton, near Coleford, Gloucestershire, England					Abraham Polt
Elizabeth Haynor	1744						20 Oct. 1825	Melton, Norfolk, England			
Thomas Haynor	1745, All London, England, Land Tax Records, 1692-1932, Farringdon Without, City of London, England.										
Ann Haynor		26 March 1746	Norwich, St Peter Mancroft	Norfolk, England					Winnington Haynor	Jane	
Richard Haynor							1 Oct. 1752	Drayton in Hales, Shropshire England			
John Haynor							9 Oct. 1753	Drayton in Hales, Shropshire England			
Sarah Haynor		29 Oct. 1754	Didmarton, Gloucestershire, England						John Haynor	Elizabeth Haynor	
Joshua Abraham Haynor							4 Feb 1754 / 1755	Halifax, St. John the Baptist, West Yorkshire, England, Church of England Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1512-1812	Abraham Haynor		
James Haynor		7 June 1756	Gloucestershire, England, Church of England Baptisms, Marriages and Burials						John Haynor	Elizabeth Haynor	
John Haynor							12 Sept. 1760	Solihull, Warwickshire, England, Church of England Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, 1535-1812			
John Haynor		18 Oct. 1760	Didmarton, Gloucestershire, England						John Haynor	Elizabeth Haynor	
Thomas Haynor		19 Dec. 1762	Esher, St George, Later Christchurch, Surrey, England, Church of England Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1538-1812						Thomas Haynor	Mary Haynor	

Name	Birth Date	Christening Date	Birth/Christening Place	Residence Place	Marriage Date	Marriage Place	Will Date	Burial Date/ Place	Father	Mother	Spouse
Thomas Haynor (age 72)	1769		Bottishham, Cambridgeshire, England	Bottishham							Ann (age 68)
John Haynor							1 Dec. 1770	Lambert, Surrey, England			
Frances Haynor		13 Nov. 1772	Chertsey, St Peter, Surrey, England, Church of England Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1538-1812	Chertsey						Mary Haynor	
Issac Haynor							18 May 1778	Huddersfield, St Peter, Huddersfield, West Yorkshire, England			
Alice Haynor		14 Feb. 1779	Oldham, Lancashire, England						George Haynor	Weaver Haynor	
Henry Haynor		1780, Dorset, England, Land Tax Returns, 1780-1832, Blandford, England. Proprietor: Wm Templeman.									
John Haynor	1781						11 Sept. 1857	St Peter's Church, Belper, Derbyshire, England			
Mary Elizabeth Haynor					20 June 1781	Worcester, England					Hugh Macbride
Sarah Haynor		23 Feb. 1781	Cirencester, Gloucestershire, England, Church of England Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1538-1813						Christopher Haynor	Ann Haynor	
William Haynor					25 Feb. 1781	Cirencester, Gloucestershire, England, Church of England Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1538-1813					Sarah Haynor
Robert Haynor		1784, All Dorset, England, Land Tax Returns, 1780-1832, Holy Trinity, England. Proprietor: Robert Staynor.									
Elizabeth Haynor		4 Sept. 1785	Anglican religion, Greasley, Nottinghamshire, England						Joseph Haynor	Mary Haynor	
Sarah Haynor		11 Oct 1785	Anglican religion, Greasley, Nottinghamshire, England						James Haynor	Ann Haynor	
Sarah Haynor							17 Feb. 1786	Sheffield, St James, Norton, Yorkshire (West Riding), England	Luke Haynor	Ann Haynor	
Joseph Haynor		21 May 1788	Anglican religion, Greasley, Nottinghamshire, England						Joseph Haynor	Ann Haynor	
Ceaser Haynor		1786, All Dorset, England, Land Tax Returns, 1780-1832, Holy Trinity, England.									

[illegible]

Name	Birth Date	Christening Date	Birth/Christening Place	Residence Place	Marriage Date	Marriage Place	Will Date	Burial Date/Place	Father	Mother	Spouse
		at: www.scotlandsppeople.gov.uk/ listed in the 1861 Census, as being 60 years old found in Lanark, Scotland, in the Anderston Registration District (RD Name), Ref. No. 644/8 8/ 4.									
Thomas Haynor	1801	Age 80, residing in High Street, Bolsover, Derbyshire, England in the 1881 Census. He was the hh head and his occupation was a retired draper.									
Mabeline Haynor		6 April 1803	Birmingham, St. Philip, Birmingham, England, Church of England Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1538-1812							Hannah another woman in hh named Maria	
Joannis Haynor					31 August 1804	Killarney, Kerry, Roman Catholic Parish, Kerry Co., Ireland					Cathe Sweeny
John Haynor					7 April 1806	Trent, Dorset, England, Church of England Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1538-1812					Mary Huart
Samuel Turner (born Haynore)	1804-1820	Samuel Turner, born Haynore, Northamptonshire. Served in 4th Royal Veteran Battalion; 39th Foot Regiment; 7th Royal Veteran Battalion; other regiment(s) unspecified. Discharged aged 44 after 13 years 3 months of service. The UK National Archives.									
Noah Haynor	1812	Age 49, residing in Bate Mill, Whitley, New Mills, Derbyshire, England in the 1861 UK Census. He was the hh head, with wife Ellen age 41, son William age 20 and daughter Hannah age 17.									
John Haynor	1814		National Burial Index for England & Wales	Alconbury cum Weston, St. Peter & St. Paul, Alconbury, Huntingdonshire England			18 Sept. 1819				
George Haynor	1816	Age 75, residing in High Street, Wainfleet, Spilsby, Lincolnshire, England in the 1891 UK Census. He was the hh head and his occupation was a veterinary surgeon. Also listed was his wife Ellen Haynor, age 74.									
Matilda Haynor					25 July 1816	Wrawby, Lincolnshire County, England					Edward Gillyatt
Elizabeth Haynor	1818	Age 73, residing in Back Lane, Bingham, Nottinghamshire, England in the 1891 UK Census. She was living on her own means.									
Margtm Haynor	1819	4 July 1819	Tullyallen, Armagh, Tyrone, Ireland						Patrio Haynor	Margta Campbell	
Samuel Haynor	1820	Age 41, residing in Paddington, Middlesex, London, England in the 1861 Census. He was the hh head and his occupation was a wheelwright. Also listed are wife Mary A. Haynor age 34; son George F. age 11; daughter Emily M. age 9; daughter Harriet age 5; and daughter Caroline age 1.									
Rosam Haynor	1820	23 March 1820	Castlerahan and Munterconnaught, Kilmore, Cavan, Ireland						Nicholai Haynor	Anna Carolan	
George Haynor	1821	Age 30, was listed as a lodger in the hh of James Speedy, along with wife Margaret Haynor who was born in Ireland, also age 30, in Liverpool, Lancashire, England in the 1851 Census. His occupation was listed as a metal smith.									
Jacobum Haynor					15 April 1822	Tullyallen, Armagh, Roman Catholic Parish, Haccura, Tyrone Co., Ireland					Isabellam Doughy
John Haynor		9 July 1825	England Births & Baptisms 1538-1975	Bilton, Warwickshire					James Haynor	Sarah	

Name	Birth Date	Christening Date	Birth/Christening Place	Residence Place	Marriage Date	Marriage Place	Will Date	Burial Date/ Place	Father	Mother	Spouse
				County, England							
Mary Haynor	18 June 1827	22 June 1828	St Albans Roman Catholic Church in Blackburn, Lancashire; Ceremony performed by James Sharples	Mary & husband James mentioned in the baptism of their son John Brierley							James Brierley
Patram Haynor		2 Aug. 1830	Tullyallen, Armagh	Tyrone, Ireland					Carolo Haynor	Sara McNamee	
Elizabeth Haynor							1831	Tipperary Clans Archive Prospect Hill, Co. Cork, Ireland			
James Haynor	1836	Age 35, was listed as a lodger in the hh of John Annable, along with children, Mary Ann age 11 and George age 9 in North & South Lane, Riddings, Alfreton, Derbyshire, England in the 1871 Census. James was a Labourer in an Iron Works.									
Elizabeth Haynor					15 August 1836	Cheadle, Cheshire, England					John Jackson
James Haynor	1837	James was found in the publication, "All Canada, British Army Regimental Rolls of Noncommissioned Officers and Soldiers, 1806-1892. Age 18, b. abt. 1837 in Donagh, Ireland. Attestation (to certify by signature or oath) was on 12 June 1855 at County Monaghan, Ireland.									
Edward Haynor	1839	Age 22, born in Ireland and was listed in the Gunner Royal Artillery, assigned to the Royal Artillery Barracks in Greenwich.									
Elizabeth Haynor (age 2)	1842						22 June 1844	Scarborough, St Mary, Yorkshire (East Riding), Eng.			
John Haynor	1843	John was found in the publication, "All Canada, British Army Regimental Rolls of Noncommissioned Officers and Soldiers, 1806-1892. Age 18, b. abt. 1843. Attestation (to certify by signature or oath) was on 13 Feb 1861 at Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, England.									
Jacobi Haynor					18 Feb. 1843	Ballybunion, Roman Catholic Parish Kerry, Ireland					Catharina Hayes
Catherine Haynor	1845	Catherine was listed in the 1861 England, Wales & Scotland Census as an unmarried lodger in the home of Martha Carlin, age 16, born in 1845 in Glaso, Lanarkshire, Scotland. Her occupation was listed as a cotton spinner.									
Thomam Haynor		7 Nov. 1845	Tralee, Kerry, Ireland						M. Haynor	Margareta Tonner	
Thos Haynor					June 1846	Creggan Upper, Armagh, Roman Catholic Parish, Armagh, Louth, Ireland					Cath Hall
Jane Haynor	1849						13 Oct. 1892	Shipdham, Norwich, Norfolk, England			
Edwd Haynor				5 August 1850 Legal • Kilmainham, Dublin, Ireland, Source: <i>Petty Sessions Court Registers, 1828-1912</i>							
John Haynor	1851						8 Sept. 1880	Peshawar, India. From British India Office			

Name	Birth Date	Christening Date	Birth/Christening Place	Residence Place	Marriage Date	Marriage Place	Will Date	Burial Date/ Place	Father	Mother	Spouse
								Deaths & Burials			
Bridget Haynior		19 Jan. 1852	Creggan Upper, Armagh, Louth, Ireland						Michl Haynor	Cath McNamace	
James Haynor	1853	James was found in the 1881 England, Wales & Scotland Census, age 28, born in Willington, Derbyshire, England. James resided at 46 Monk St., St Werburgh, Derbyshire, England. His wife was Hannah, age 27, born in 1854 in Winfield Park, Derbyshire, England.									
Martin Haynor	1853						1877	Rochdale, Lancashire County, England			
Michael Haynor		11 April 1854	Creggan Upper, Armagh, Louth, Ireland						Bernard Haynor	Cath Malone	
Eve A. Haynor	1857	Eve was found in the 1871 England, Wales & Scotland Census as a boarder, age 14, born in 1857 in Norfolk County England, living in Paddington, London County, Middlesex, England.									
John Haynor	John was listed as a deserter in a publication called the <i>UK, Courts Martial Registers, Judge Advocate General's Office (1858-1859)</i> on page 251. His rank was listed as a grenadier. He appears to be in an artillery regiment and was being held at Aldershoff. But this name, might be a misspelling of Aldershot, which is both a community in south-central Ontario, Canada, on Burlington Bay, Lake Ontario and a town in the English county of Hampshire, located on Heathland about 37 miles southwest of London, England. His trial was on December 6, apparently either 1858 or 1859 and the outcome of this trial is unknown, and the year of trial is not definite either. Interestingly, on this same page, it lists a James Connor, private, in an unreadable named regiment, being held at the Isle of Wight. The Isle of Wight is a county and the largest and second-most populous island in England. It is located in the English Channel, about 4 miles off the coast of Hampshire. There is also an Isle of Wight a county located in Virginia. It was named after the Isle of Wight, in the English Channel. It's doubtful that this James Connor was being held in Virginia, since Mr. Connor appears to be a British soldier. His trial was on December 31, probably either 1858 or 1859 and the outcome of this trial is unknown. It is believed this same John Haynor was found in the 1861 British Army, Worldwide Index, listed as a private in the 41st Foot (Welch) unit/regiment, stationed at Aldershot. If so, he survived a court martial, perhaps reduced in rank from grenadier to private.										
Joseph Haynor	1866						13 Dec. 1868	Little Barningham, Norfolk, England			
Sarah Alice Haynor		8 March 1871		Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, England					Henry Haynor	Mary Ann Haynor	
Susannah Haynor		30 July 1871	Tattersett, Norwich	Norfolk, England					John Haynor	Sarah Ann	
Mary Ann Haynor					11 Feb. 1872	Lancashire, England			Mark Haynor		John Quinn
Thomas Haynor					27 April 1873	Llanelly, Breconshire, Wales					Sarah Rawse
Jane Haynor		29 March 1874	Tattersett, Norwich	Norfolk, England					John Haynor	Sarah Ann	

Below are some tax assessment findings and court records of persons named Haynor in both England and Ireland. For the full list, see <https://www.familysearch.org/en/search/discovery/results?tab=records&page=3&results=60&q.surname=haynor&q.surname.exact=on>.

Daniel Haynor				1875 Tax Assessment Chorlton-upon-medlock, Manchester, St Luke's, Lancashire, England. Source: <i>Greater Manchester County Record Office</i>							
James Haynor				1876 Tax Assessment Manchester, St Michael's South, Lancashire, England.							

Name	Birth Date	Christening Date	Birth/Christening Place	Residence Place	Marriage Date	Marriage Place	Will Date	Burial Date/ Place	Father	Mother	Spouse
				Source: <i>Greater Manchester County Record Office</i>							
John Haynor				1876 Tax Assessment Manchester, All Saints, Lancashire, England. Source: <i>Greater Manchester County Record Office</i>							
John Haynor				4 July 1876 Legal • Balbriggan Dublin, Ireland, Source: <i>Petty Sessions Court Registers, 1828-1912</i>							
John Haynor				1877 Tax Assessment Manchester, St Michael's North, Lancashire, England. Source: <i>Greater Manchester County Record Office</i>							
Thomas Haynor				1888 Tax Assessment, Oxford Ward, Manchester, Lancashire, England. Source: <i>Greater Manchester County Record Office</i>							
Edward Haynor				6 June 1892 Legal • Naas Kildare, Ireland, Source: <i>Petty Sessions Court Registers, 1828-1912</i>							
Michael Haynor				24 April 1902 Legal • Galway, Ireland, Source: <i>Petty Sessions Court Registers, 1828-1912</i>							
George Haynor				13 October 1902 Legal • Galway, Ireland,							

Name	Birth Date	Christening Date	Birth/Christening Place	Residence Place	Marriage Date	Marriage Place	Will Date	Burial Date/Place	Father	Mother	Spouse
				Source: <i>Petty Sessions Court Registers, 1828-1912</i>							
Patrick Haynor				14 May 1912 Kilkenny, Ireland, Ireland, Source: <i>Petty Sessions Court Registers, 1828-1912</i>							
Results for 1921 Census Of England & Wales											
Alice Allen Haynor	1866		Pennington, Lancashire, England The Parish of Arnsdale	Kendal Westmorland							
Pemiah Haynor	1872		Dovercourt, Essex, England The Parish of St Nicholas, Dovercourt	Tendring Essex							
Oliver Haynor	1875		Suffolk, England The Parish of St Nicholas, Dovercourt	Tendring Essex							
Mary Haynor	1881		The Parish of Bury	Lancashire							
William Haynor	1899		Newton, Monmouthshire, Wales The Parish of St George Hanover Square, St Margaret and St John	St George's Hanover Square London, Middlesex							
Arthur Haynor	1906		Grantham, Lincolnshire, England The Parish of Quarrington	Sleaford Lincolnshire							
Norah Haynor	1906		Harwich, Essex, England The Parish of St Nicholas, Dovercourt	Tendring Essex							
Florence Haynor	1909		The Parish of Banstead, Carshalton, Cheam, Epsom	Epsom Surrey							

“Haynor” in England between 1910-2025

Hotbot.com, an artificial intelligence site, reports the following information about the surname “Haynor” in England between 1910-2025, using census records and other databases. Haynor’s were primarily located in the Midlands, particularly in Staffordshire, Derbyshire, and Leicestershire.

1. **Haynor surname:** The surname "Haynor" is of English origin, and it's believed to have originated in the Midlands, particularly in the counties of Staffordshire, Derbyshire, and Leicestershire.
2. **Haynor House, Cheshire:** Haynor House is a historic house located in the parish of Tarvin, Cheshire. The house dates to the 17th century and is a Grade II listed building.
3. **Haynor House, Staffordshire:** There is a Haynor House in Staffordshire, England. According to historical records, Haynor House was built in the 18th century and was once the residence of a Haynor family.
4. **Haynor House, Surrey:** Haynor House is a country house located in the parish of Chobham, Surrey. The house is mentioned in various records, including the 1921 census.

5. **Haynor, Derbyshire:** There is a small settlement called Haynor in the parish of Hartington Middle Quarter, Derbyshire. According to the 1911 census, Haynor had a population of around 20 people.
6. **Haynor Farm, Derbyshire:** Haynor Farm is a farm located in Derbyshire, England. It is situated near the town of Ashbourne and the Peak District National Park. The farm has been in operation since at least the early 20th century, and it's possible that the name "Haynor" is associated with the farm's history.
7. **Haynor Lane:** There is a Haynor Lane in Leicestershire, England. The lane appears to be a rural road and may have been named after a local family or landowner.
8. **Haynor Farm, Leicestershire:** A farm located in the parish of Packington, Leicestershire. The farm is mentioned in the 1910 edition of the Ordnance Survey map.
9. **Haynor Farm, Warwickshire:** Haynor Farm is a farm located in the parish of Tanworth-in-Arden, Warwickshire. The farm is mentioned in the 1911 census and is still present today.
10. **1911 Census:** There were only 12 individuals with the surname "Haynor" recorded in the 1911 Census of England and Wales. Most of them lived in the counties of Staffordshire, Derbyshire, and Nottinghamshire.
11. **WWI Records:** A few records of soldiers with the surname "Haynor," were found, who served in World War I. A Private, Albert Haynor served in the Sherwood Foresters (Notts and Derby Regiment) and was killed in action in 1916.
12. **Phone Directories and Electoral Rolls:** Between 1920-1980, there are intermittent records of individuals with the surname "Haynor" living in various parts of England, including London, Birmingham, and Manchester.
13. **Modern Records:** As of 2020, there are approximately 20-30 individuals with the surname "Haynor" listed in online directories and social media platforms in England.
14. **Haynor, Haynor Place, or Haynor Way, Staffordshire:** Haynor is a small hamlet in Staffordshire, England. It's located near the village of Coton in the Stafford borough, near the town of Cheadle and/or the city of Stoke-on-Trent. According to the 1911 census, there were a few families with the surname "Haynor" living in the area. The **Haynor Way** is mentioned in the 2000 edition of the Ordnance Survey map.
15. **Haynor Way, Staffordshire:** A way located in the town of Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire. The way is mentioned in the 2000 edition of the Ordnance Survey map.
16. **Haynor Lane, Derbyshire:** A rural lane in the parish of Shirland and Higham, Derbyshire.
17. **Haynor Road, Nottinghamshire:** A residential street in the town of Mansfield, Nottinghamshire.
18. **Haynor Road, Lancashire:** A road located in the town of Bolton, Lancashire. The road is mentioned in the 1970 edition of the Ordnance Survey map.
19. **Haynor Avenue, West Yorkshire:** An avenue located in the town of Huddersfield, West Yorkshire. The avenue is mentioned in the 1980 edition of the Ordnance Survey map.
20. **Haynor Close, Derbyshire:** A close located in the town of Swadlincote, Derbyshire. The close is mentioned in the 1990 edition of the Ordnance Survey map.

In terms of population, according to the UK Census, the number of people with the surname "Haynor" in England and Wales is relatively small.

Many of the Haynor's listed in the above chart, found in Ireland, were found on the website findmypast.com. Additional findings not included in this chart list 42 entries of persons both male

and female named Haynor in the very early 1800s up through 1912, many found in Ireland Roman Catholic Parish records. On ancestry.com there are at least 20 persons listed as Haynor, both males and females on “All Ireland Catholic Parish Registers between the years 1804 and 1879.”

In support of persons with the surname Haynor coming to America from the British Isles, with Irish heritage before 1800, a William Haynor, age 92, born about 1788, was found in the 1880 U.S. Census living in St. Louis, MO, who listed his birthplace as Tennessee, but stated on this census report, that both of his parents were born in Ireland.

So how is it possible for those of Irish decent to be in Tennessee, at least in the mid 1700s? In reviewing the history of Tennessee, the author finds that many persons of Irish decent came to Tennessee during that time period. See <https://www.findmypast.com/blog/history/the-origins-of-british-irish-colonial-immigrants>. There were two main stages of Irish and Scottish immigration. There were originally Scottish clans that lived near the border of England and Scotland and were constantly warring with each other and harassing northern English towns. King James I³⁰ eventually put an end to this problem by executing many of them and re-settling the rest in Northern Ireland.

Eventually, Oliver Cromwell came into power in 1649 which lasted to 1658 and drove out the Scotch-Irish, giving most of their land to his soldiers and supporters. Instead of moving back to Scotland, many of these Scotch-Irish traveled to America, where they primarily settled in Pennsylvania, Tennessee and the Carolinas. Those who came to Tennessee could have included Haynor's or Haner's of various spellings who had the surname Haynor or changed their surname spelling to Haynor, to correspond with the English/Irish spelling, who had been in the British Isles, possibly Ireland, at least by the late 1500s or early 1600s who eventually emigrated to America.

In 1710 about 3,000 Palatine emigrants found their way to New York State, as Johannes Häner did. In September 1709, almost an additional 3,000 Palatines were relocated to rural Ireland, over 500 families, with roughly an equivalent number being transported to North Carolina. Those who emigrated to North Carolina, many found their way eventually to Tennessee. Irish Palatines over time who left Ireland, could also have emigrated to America's east coast and eventually found their way to Tennessee. It's interesting to note that in 1758, Methodism's founder, John Wesley, visited many Palatine families in Ireland and finding them without pastors, converted them to Methodism. And it appears that many Haynor's found in early America, were themselves Methodists.

In regard to many Haynor families living in Ireland being of the Catholic faith, one of the reasons Queen Ann agreed to send many Palatines to Ireland was to increase the Protestant population at the expense of the majority Irish Catholic. So, it would appear these many Haynor Catholic families found in Ireland, either were Catholic upon their entry into the British Isles, which would seem to mean they entered the British Isles, many years earlier or converted to Catholicism when they were there, likely as Palatine emigrants.

Several good sources of information on the Irish Palatines can be found at:

<http://www.revisionist.net/hysteria/irish-palatines.html>,

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/German_Palatines, <http://www.irishpalatines.org/about/history.html>,

and <http://www.teskey.org/palhist.html>.

³⁰ James VI and I (James Charles Stuart; 19 June 1566 – 27 March 1625) was King of Scotland as James VI from 24 July 1567 and King of England and Ireland as James I from the union of the Scottish and English crowns on 24 March 1603 until his death in 1625.

Because the male Haynor ancestral line through YDNA testing shares a common unknown male ancestor with Johannes Häner, who first traveled to England in 1708 from the Palatine area of Germany before arriving in New York in 1710, it would be easy to assume that our Haynor line in England descended somehow from a German/European Haner line. The author doesn't necessarily disagree with that thought. But let's not forget that it's possible that the Haynor England line descended from the Heiner Tribe of Norway, crossing the North Sea to England. And that German, Norwegian, and English male lines of Haner, regardless of spelling, are all related to each other.

It's evident though that at least some of Haner's of various spellings left Germanic Europe for England well before Johannes Häner did. Under what conditions and time periods these Haner's left for the British Isles from Europe is unknown, but war, poverty, disease, quest for land, and religious strife likely lead the list of reasons. Disease could be a main reason for leaving Europe because of outbreaks of the bubonic plague. In the Late Middle Ages (1340–1400) Europe experienced the very deadly disease outbreak in history when the "Black Death," as it was known, hit in 1347, killing a third of the human population. Additional outbreaks occurred throughout later centuries. Relocating to a non-infected environment would have been a major reason for medieval people to minimize rates of infection.

It seems logical to this author that German spellings of "Haner" as Hener, Hoener, Heiner and Huner, to name a few, may have been converted to English spellings that resulted in Haner, Hainer, Hayner, Haynor, Heanor, Hennor, and Heynor, either by the immigrants themselves, if they were literate, or by English government officials, sometime after their arrival in England. But regardless of who or how these surname spellings came about, this author wonders why would they not have been changed to a same common English spelling? Why were there at least six different English spellings of our surname in England at least by the late 1500s and early 1600s? Other than illiteracy, could a reason be at least six separate Haner clans migrated from different parts of Western Europe and/or Norway, possibly unknown to each other, found their way to the British Isles enabling each to have a different "Haner" spelling, establishing their clan identity?

Now it's possible that the surname spelled Haner, based on various spellings, could be interpreted both as Germanic, Norwegian, and English spellings. The author has found a website named *A Brief History of the English Language*, at www.studyenglishtoday.net/english-language-history.html that suggests that during the 5th Century AD three Germanic tribes (Saxons, Angles, and Jutes) came to the British Isles from various parts of northwest Germany as well as from Denmark. These tribes were warlike and pushed out most of the original Celtic-speaking inhabitants from England into Scotland, Wales, and Cornwall. Knowing this, perhaps some of our ancestors were in England as early as 401-500 AD, or even before the Roman invasion. But since surnames were not well used at that time, it would be impossible to ever determine, unless somehow an analysis of DNA could determine it. There are three other websites worth examining, regarding this subject, The History files at: <http://www.historyfiles.co.uk/>, The Germanic invasions of Britain at www.uni-due.de/SHE/HE_GermanicInvasions.htm, and Surname History at www.crests.com/surname_history.htm. Clearly, much more research on this topic is required.

William Haynor, believed the 1st of his Ancestral Line to America likely the Direct Ancestor of Henry H. Haynor

The earliest finding of the surname “Haynor” the author has found in the Americas was the name William Haynor. This William was likely born in 1646, Anglican, Wellington, Shropshire Co., England, whose parents were Willm and Gartrude Haynor. William was christened in 1646. Source: findmypast.com.

In America, William was confirmed in five publications 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 Salem, 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.” It’s hard to say which version (1) or (2) is more accurate, since there are at least two cities named “Salem,” on the east coast of the U.S. and we know that one is in Massachusetts, and the other is in Virginia.

(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, the 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 in Salem, Massachusetts in the year 1660 and his occupation at that time was that of a tailor. Salem was a key outpost of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, with a permanent population established by 1630.

(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 William was born in 1620 in Virginia and was found later in Massachusetts in 1660.³¹ Unfortunately, when the author clicked on the link, it brought up some of the same

³¹ The author believes that the reference to William Haynor born in 1620 is likely William Haynor of 1660's father, who this author found in England at <https://www.findmypast.com/transcript?id=GBPRS%2FSHROP%2FBAP%2F757513>. The William Haynor of 1660, is in reference to his birth/baptism on the above website in 1646, making him a likely an indentured servant to America, age 14 in 1660 found in Salem, MA.

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 in Virginia. So, how ancestry.com came up with this information is unknown to this author. In regards to this citation by ancestry.com, the author found 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 “in the American Genealogical-Biographic Index (AGBI). The author contacted the Godfrey Memorial Library, and they revealed no additional information was to be found on this William Haynor.

On GenealogyBlog at <http://www.genealogyblog.com/?p=39904>, gives an important, well worth reading for researchers in its entirety, 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. People immigrated to the east coast to North America in the early 1600s during an era of intense religious turmoil going on in England. Without that turmoil, there would have been a 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. Below are some of the players and events leading up to the Great Migration to New England, and some events thereafter.

Since the New England area was known as “simply Virginia,” as stated above, 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 apparently known as Virginia (yes, the author made that mistake too, since in this publication this is the first that he’s learned of this distinction as the New England area known as Virginia).

The author first believed, as stated in #1 above, that William Haynor, 1660, “a tailor from Virginia,” was first found in Salem, Virginia, since the Rev. Joseph B. Felt, the historian, apparently was from Salem, Virginia. Then William is somehow found 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 on the meaning of the above findings. The author is of the belief that William Haynor of 1660, “a tailor from Virginia,” may not have been first found in Salem, Virginia, since there were no colonial states then, since the New England area was known as Virginia; therefore, William could have immigrated to, known then as an area 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 as part of one of these Virginia Companies; therefore, “a tailor from Virginia.”

So, in summary, how a William Haynor, known as “a tailor from Virginia,” as Felt describes, could mean exactly what it says; or it could mean that William came to the eastern shore of America, which readers know as New England, which in the early 1600s, was known as Virginia representing a

greater area on the east coast; or William was part of the Virginia Company of London" or the Virginia Company of Plymouth. If this William Haynor was born in 1620, in #5 as ancestry.com suggests, then the William found in Salem, MA in 1660, would be about 40 years old, old enough to have an established a business in tailoring.

The Virginia Company refers collectively to two joint stock companies chartered by King James I in 1606 with the purpose of establishing settlements on the east coast of North America. The two companies, called the "Virginia Company of London" (investors from London) and the "Virginia Company of Plymouth" (investors from Plymouth) operated with identical charters but with differing territories. The Virginia London Company's purpose was to colonize 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 was established in a permanent settlement in Plymouth, Massachusetts in 1620 in what is now, New England.

As corporations, these companies were empowered by the Crown 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.

All the above references to William Haynor found in 1660 in Salem say virtually the same thing, except #5 which the author found originally on ancestry.com, says that William was born in 1620, either in England or Virginia and was found later in Massachusetts in 1660. Learning from new information from above could mean that a Haynor, maybe William a son or his father, born in 1620 and found in 1660 (Massachusetts) meaning the same location, if in fact, Virginia means greater New England.

It's also possible to consider that a Haynor born in 1620, could be William Haynor's father. Under this scenario, which is unproven, William's father could have been born in 1620 in the British Isles, married, had children and emigrated to Virginia (New England) with his family before a William Haynor is found in Salem, MA in 1660. This William could be the father or the father's son. In support of this scenario, there is a William listed below born in 1646 (father's name also William) and a brother Thomas born in 1649; both born in England. If a father took his family, which could have included a William and Thomas and emigrated to America, this emigration would likely have taken place between 1649 and 1660, early enough to show a William Haynor appearing in Salem, MA, in 1660. The obvious problem with this "family" theory is that the William Haynor of 1660, was found alone with no family.

An interesting find regarding a ship sailing to Salem, MA, in 1629, which was located at: <http://www.histarch.illinois.edu/plymouth/townpop.html>, listing a second Mayflower from Leiden

(The Netherlands) in 1629. “Some 35 passengers, family and friends who had remained in Leiden sailed on a ship called the Mayflower but which was not the original ship that came to Plymouth in 1620. The ship was part of the Higginson fleet of ships bringing newcomers to Salem and Charlestown, Massachusetts Bay Colony. They left Holland in May and arrived in Plymouth Colony in August 1629 (Of Plymouth Plantation, p. 213).”

In the History of Salem, MA at: <http://www.u-s-history.com/pages/h2229.html>, states that Salem, seat of Essex County, is located on the northeast coast of Massachusetts at the mouth of the Naumkeag River. It is best remembered for the witchcraft hysteria that gripped the area in the closing years of the 17th century, which began in 1692. Salem was founded in 1626 by Roger Conant and a group of immigrants from Cape Ann, which was founded in 1623. At first the settlement was named Naumkeag, but the settlers preferred to call it Salem, derived from the Hebrew word for peace. In 1628, they were joined by another group, led by John Endecott, from the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

It would appear, based on the history of both Virginia Companies (London and Plymouth) and Salem, Massachusetts, where William Haynor was found there likely as an indentured servant in 1660, that either he or his father likely came to Virginia (New England) between 1607 and 1660. The author arrives at those dates, since the Jamestown settlement was the first to establish themselves in 1607 and in 1660, a William Haynor was found in Salem, MA. Although William Haynor is found in Salem, MA, in 1660, based on this information, William Haynor likely was not in Salem any earlier than about 1623, since Salem wasn't founded until 1626 and Cape Ann wasn't founded until 1623, just in case William had been originally part of those in Cape Ann. The author is speaking of William the father, not William a son. But as we know, evidence shows that the William Haynor of 1660, Salem, MA, was alone without any family.

Further research has revealed that in the publication, *The Great Migration Directory: Immigrants to New England, 1620–1640*, by Robert Charles Anderson, a known surname list exists. As stated by AmericanAncestors.org, where this book can be purchased, Anderson's publication is one of the most important genealogical and historical sources ever published for New England. Covering individuals not included in previous Great Migration compendia, this complete survey lists the names of all known to have come to New England during the Great Migration period, 1620–1640. Each entry provides the name of the head of household, English or European origin (if known), date of migration, principal residences in New England, and the best available sources of information for the subject. In this Directory written by Anderson, it shows no person with a surname of Haynor, or any variation of our surname spelling coming to America between 1620 and 1640. So, as the author has tried to offer different scenarios on how and when William Haynor was found in America in 1660, the author believes now that William's arrival, although not found in immigration records and because of his age was likely an indentured servant, just before 1660.

An important timeline in the period leading up to 1660 in the British Isles, where William Haynor was likely from, was the English Civil Wars starting in 1642 and ending in 1651. The English Civil Wars (1642–1651), shown at: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English_Civil_War was a series of armed conflicts and political plotting between Parliamentarians and Royalists over, principally, the manner of England's government. The first (1642–1646) and second (1648–1649) wars pitted the supporters of King Charles I, against the supporters of the Long Parliament (which lasted from 1640 until 1660), while the third (1649–1651) saw fighting between supporters of King Charles II and supporters of the Rump Parliament (used to refer to a parliament left over from the actual legitimate parliament). The war ended with the Parliamentary victory at the Battle of Worcester on 3 September 1651. The overall outcome of the war was threefold: the trial and execution of Charles I (1649); the exile of his son, Charles II (1651); and the replacement of English monarchy with, at first, the Commonwealth of England (1649–1653) and then the Protectorate under

the personal rule of Oliver Cromwell (1653–1658) and subsequently his son Richard (1658–1659). The monopoly of the Church of England on Christian worship in England ended with the victors consolidating the established Protestant Ascendancy in Ireland. Constitutionally, the wars established the precedent that an English monarch cannot govern without Parliament's consent.

Furthermore at: <http://www.history.com/topics/british-history/english-civil-wars>, states the civil wars of seventeenth-century England also involved the two other kingdoms ruled by the Stuart dynasty, Scotland and Ireland. The invasion of England by a Scottish army seeking religious concessions in 1639 and again in 1640 precipitated political deadlock in London, which paved the way for a rebellion by Catholic Ireland (October 1641). The struggle between King Charles I and his Westminster Parliament over who should control the army needed to crush the Irish insurrection in turn provoked the outbreak of civil war in England (August 1642). Initially northern and western England, together with much of Ireland, stood for the king, while the southeast (including London), the Royal Navy, and Scotland fought for Parliament. However, at Marston Moor (July 2, 1644) Charles I lost control of the north; and the following year, at Naseby (June 14, 1645) the Parliamentary forces led by Oliver Cromwell routed his main field army. Having pacified all England, Parliament turned to the conquest of Ireland and Scotland. Since 1642 the Catholic Confederation of Kilkenny had controlled Irish affairs and periodically aided Charles I. However, any chance of rekindling the Royalist cause in Ireland ended in September 1649, when Oliver Cromwell massacred the combined force of Irish Confederates and Royalists at Drogheda and, the following month, captured the Confederate fleet in Wexford. The Cromwellian reconquest of Ireland dragged on until the fall of Galway in April 1652 because of the outbreak of the third English Civil War. Early in 1650, Charles II, son and heir of the executed Charles I, cobbled together an army of English and Scottish Royalists, which prompted Cromwell to invade Scotland; at the Battle of Dunbar (September 3, 1650) he won control of most of Scotland. The following year at Worcester (September 3, 1651) Cromwell shattered the remaining Royalist forces and ended the “wars of the three kingdoms.” The English conflict left some 34,000 Parliamentarians and 50,000 Royalists dead, while at least 100,000 men and women died from war-related diseases, bringing the total death toll caused by the three civil wars in England to almost 200,000. More died in Scotland, and far more in Ireland. Moreover, the trial and execution of an anointed sovereign and the presence of a standing army throughout the 1650s, combined with the proliferation of radical religious sects, shook the very foundations of British society, and ultimately facilitated the restoration of Charles II in 1660. This was the last civil war fought on English—though not Irish and Scottish—soil. In May 1660, nearly 20 years after the start of the English Civil Wars, Charles II finally returned to England as king, ushering in a period known as the Restoration.

Although the author can't prove this, it would not be surprising to learn that in this time period of the English Civil Wars may have been what motivated William the father to send son William Haynor, born in 1646 to North America. With a death toll of near 200,000 people, caused by the three civil wars in the British Isles, William Haynor, the father, could have realized that he and/or his family were in peril. William the father, authorized son William and possibly another son Thomas born in 1649 to be indentured servants sent to America to start a new life. This William Haynor is found in Salem, MA in 1660, whose listed occupation was tailor. In 1660, William would have been about 14 years old and brother Thomas, if also indentured, would have been about 11 years old.

So, it's apparent to this author that William Haynor was clearly established in North America, at least by the year 1660. In Salem, MA, William Haynor may have or could have become a Puritan, a member of a group of English Protestants of the late 16th and 17th centuries who regarded the Reformation of the Church of England as incomplete and sought to simplify and regulate forms of worship. Puritans came to Massachusetts to obtain religious freedom for themselves but had no particular interest in establishing a place for other faiths. Puritan laws were harsh, with punishments

that included fines, deprivation of property, banishment, or imprisonment. Further reading on the Puritans can be found at: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Puritans> and [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Puritan_migration_to_New_England_\(1620%E2%80%931634\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Puritan_migration_to_New_England_(1620%E2%80%931634)).

The author has been unable to find a William Haynor or similar name as an immigrant passenger to America during the above time period, so how he came to North America is unknown, therefore unproven. When viewing ancestry.com looking for “All Passenger List results for Haynor,” from 1727-1965 the surname “Haynor” finds 156 persons, both male and female immigrants to and from various countries, not just to America or Canada. None was found on any list before 1800 other than a person known as Johannos Haynor, listed in the publication, *“All Index to the names of 30,000 immigrants--German, Swiss, Dutch and French--into Pennsylvania, 1727-1776: supplementing the I. Daniel Rupp, Ship Load Volume.”* The author has found Johannos Haynor also spelled as Johannes Hayner in other publications. Further information is found on this Johannos/Johannes Haynor/Hayner later in this publication.

Readers should know that Johannos Haynor has been found in other publications listed with their surname spelled as Hayner. So, at this time, it appears that the only known person for sure, who spelled his surname as “Haynor” who can be verified to appear well before the Revolutionary War is William Haynor, a tailor in Salem, Massachusetts in 1660. The author did find some Haynor’s in early American and Canadian censuses who were born in the 1700s, but not found on other lists, such as immigrant or church lists.

This finding shows there was at least one male person named Haynor who was in America in the year 1660, approximately 50 years, equal to about two generations ahead, of Johannes Häner the Immigrant, who came to New York in 1710. Although we know that through male YDNA our Henry H. Haynor ancestral line shares a common male ancestor with Johannes Häner, but who and when, is unknown. It has not been proven either, if we are related to this William Haynor, although because of the surname spelling, it would not be surprising.

William Haynor was making a living as a tailor in 1660. It appears he was a young man working as an indentured servant under a master, but as of this writing, this has not been proven. But if he was an indentured servant in America, he likely was in his early teenage years. Based on that premise, this William Haynor might be the same “Willm Haynor” found baptized in England in 1646. Findmypast.com, lists a Willm Haynor, baptized 22 November 1646, Anglican, Wellington, All Saints, Father, Willm; Mother, Gartrude; Shropshire County, meaning the church denomination was Anglican (the term used for the doctrine, religious belief, faith, system, practice and principles of the Church of England); The Place was Ellington, All Saints (Episcopal) Church; Willm’s parents names were Willm (likely William) and Gartrude (likely Gertrude); The county was Shropshire; The Archive reference is P291/A/1/1 on page 35; Collection from the United Kingdom.

Ellington – in Huntingdonshire (now part of Cambridgeshire), England – is a village near Easton west of Huntington. 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. There are many municipalities in England and the U.S., named Easton. Several municipalities named Easton are in states on the east coast of America in such states as Connecticut, Maryland, Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania. These “Easton’s” were settled mostly by British Isle immigrants. Because of settlement naming patterns, the author doesn’t think it’s just a coincidence that all these Easton’s were primarily settled by British Isle immigrants and their descendants. Although the Haner surname of various spellings is of earlier Germanic origin, the author believes that our Henry H. Haynor clan likely was of immediate English and/or Irish descent.

It is quite probable that a person or persons named Haner of whatever spelling was used, if a surname had been developed by that time, traveled from Germanic Europe, also possibly Scandinavia, settled in the British Isles at least no later than the early 1600s, probably well before 1086 according to the *Domesday Book*, and changed their surname spelling or had their surname spelling changed to correspond to an Anglican (English) version spelled as “Haynor.” How, when, and under what circumstances these early Haynor’s came about living in the British Isles or how or why the surname became spelled as “Haynor” is not known for sure, but this author has written about several possibilities in this publication.

The All Saints Church, Ellington is mentioned in the 1086 Domesday survey (see http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Domesday_Book), although nothing earlier than the 13th Century of the building remains. It is believed the All Saints Church is an Anglican (of England) (Episcopal) Church. For a more thorough discussion of the Anglican (of England) Church see <http://anglican.org/church/ChurchHistory.html> or <http://justus.anglican.org/resources/timeline/>.

This Willm Haynor, who was christened in 1646, would indicate he would be of the right age if he came to America as a youth and then was found in Salem, MA by 1660. The original European settlers in America came in the early 17th century from the midland and southern counties of England. It has been estimated that 75% of white colonists who came to America during this time period arrived in bondage as indentured servants or transported convicts. The author surmises that finding a William Haynor listed as a “tailor” would seem to suggest one of two things; either he came to America as an adult without a family who had a trade as a tailor (possibly this Willm’s father) or he came here as an indentured servant (the son) in order to learn an trade in the making, mending, or altering of clothes or he became an indentured servant, once he was in America.

During this time period, men and women, signed a contract with a master to serve a term of 4 to 7 years. In some cases, children were even signed under contract by their fathers and sent to America in hopes of finding a better life. In exchange for their service, the indentured servants received their passage paid from England, as well as food, clothing, and shelter once they arrived in the colonies. So, if William was indentured as a child of 10 or 12 years old, he could have come to early America as early as 1656-1658; learning the trade of being a tailor through his indentureship and somehow made his way to Salem, MA by 1660. A very good resource for reading more on indentured servants and convicts to early America can be found at: <http://www.stratfordhall.org/educational-resources/teacher-resources/indentured-servants/>.

A William Haynor arriving as a convict can’t be discounted either because of the stories about British Isle Haynor’s being convicted or conscripted into military service. Knowing that persons could be arrested in the British Isles for being poor, doesn’t discount the fact that this William Haynor may have come to this country, sentenced as a convict, and learned the craft of a tailor, since most of these convicts were male, young, unskilled, and poor. For more information on this subject, see the section titled, “Haynor’s Likely Convicted/Conscripted in England,” starting on page 406.

It is known that two main regions of early colonization in America were in the New England and Virginia areas. Nearly all the pre-1624 Virginia settlers came from London, England. England's Civil War of 1642-1649 and the subsequent interregnum years (was the period between the execution of Charles I on 30 January 1649 and the arrival of his son Charles II in London on 29 May 1660) significantly impacted New World settlements. After the be-heading of King Charles I, the Royalists fled England and found refuge in the Virginia Colony. Because King Charles' war-type campaigns so terrorized the nonconformists, it caused thousands to flee England for Leyden (or Leiden), Holland (maybe here’s the Haynor link as some think that Haynor’s have a Dutch heritage) and to North America. Plymouth Colony, created in 1620, by English Separatists (Pilgrims), had by 1650, become

populated with numerous Puritans and other English nonconformists who crossed the Atlantic Ocean likely seeking religious, political and/or economic freedom. A good reading on this subject can be found at: <http://www.millsgen.com/gen/hist/pilstor1.htm>.

As stated at: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nonconformist>, a nonconformist was a term used in England and Wales after the Act of Uniformity was passed by the English Parliament in 1662 to refer to a Protestant Christian who did not "conform" to the governance and usages of the established "Church of England." The Act set the order of prayer to be used in the English Book of Common Prayer. All people had to go to church once a week or be fined 12 pence (equivalent in 2007 to just over £11 [\$15]), a considerable sum for the poor). The English Book of Common Prayer prescribed the form of public prayers, administration of sacraments, and other rites of the Church of England, following all the rites and ceremonies and doctrines prescribed at that time. For English dissenters (such as Puritans) who violated the Act of Uniformity were considered nonconformists, typically by practicing or advocating radical, sometimes separatist, dissent with respect to the established state church. By the late 19th-century the term included Reformed Christians (Presbyterians and Congregationalists), Baptists, and Methodists, among other groups. Historically, nonconformists were restricted from many spheres of public life. More information on this subject can be found at: https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/United_States_Emigration_and_Immigration. Very early settlers on the east coast of America primarily in states from New York through Georgia were settled by the English or persons from the British Isles. The author suspects the 1660 William Haynor likely was from the British Isles (England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales), primarily because of the Anglican (English) spelling of his surname. For more information on early Virginia settlements, see websites: https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Virginia_Emigration_and_Immigration, <http://immigrationinamerica.org/548-history-of-immigration-1620-1783.html>, and/or <http://www.genealogical-gleanings.com/17thc%20Virginians.htm>. Early immigrants also came from the Netherlands and Sweden.

Haynor lore suggests though, that our Haynor ancestry may have come from the Netherlands. It is known that some of the early migration to America in the late 1500s/early 1600s was from expatriate English communities in the Netherlands of non-conformists and Separatists who had gone there to set up churches. So, it's possible that William Haynor came to America from The Netherlands, if he was part of these expatriate English communities.

The author has also found a Thomas Haynor baptized 24 February 1649 on findmypast.com, in the same Anglican, Wellington, Shropshire Co., location, whose parents were the same Willm and Gartrude as was William Haynor who was christened in 1646. The Archive reference for Thomas Haynor is P291/A/1/1 on page 38; Collection from the United Kingdom. So, it's evident that this Thomas and William were brothers; with William (father or son) finding their way to America at least by 1660. Whatever happened to Thomas is unknown, although the author confirms, there were several persons named Thomas and William Haynor found in early North American censuses, whose ancestors might have been through these same Thomas and William Haynor ancestral lines from the United Kingdom.

The other curiosity regarding Thomas and William Haynor is that it's possible that these two brothers were taken by force to America and this is the genesis of the Haynor conscription or impressment story. Although if true and Thomas and William were the same ones christened in 1649 and 1646 respectively, with William being found in America in 1660, then they would have had to have been conscripted/impressed or under arrest as children because they were likely poor and sent to America as convicts. The author finds this situation, if true, very shocking, but at the website at <http://www.pbs.org/opb/historydetectives/feature/british-navy-impressment/>, shows the British Navy impressed males as early as the 13th Century and some of them must have been under the age of 18, since it took a British Act passed in 1740 for them to declare that all men under 18 and over 55 who

served on British ships declared to be exempt from enforced service. Although as this website states, the Act was not really ever enforced. So, in reality, how William Haynor found his way to America is unknown and maybe this is why the author has been unable to find him listed as an early immigrant to America near 1660, since he may have been impressed on a British Navy vessel into service or a convict under arrest and banished to America and somehow either escaped or allowed to be an indentured servant in America and brother Thomas' whereabouts to this day are unknown. But because of not knowing the whereabouts of this Thomas Haynor, it may have been known or assumed by Haynor ancestors that somehow Thomas was sent to a penal colony in Australia to never have been heard from again, as Haynor lore suggests. But the author has never verified a Haynor ever making it to Australia, although records show that at least two Haynor men were arrested and sentenced to Australia. The difficulty of a Thomas Haynor being banished to Australia, is not likely though, since when the British banished prisoners from their mainland, they sent them to the Americas. That process stopped just after the end of the Revolutionary War and the founding of the United States, since the American government stopped Britain from doing so and that's when the process of sending prisoners overseas by Britain resumed, but to Australia and that was in the late 1700s/early 1800s and Thomas Haynor would not have been alive during that time period, since he was baptized in 1649.

During the time period of William Haynor findings in Salem, MA in 1660, there were several other persons named Haner of various spellings, this author discovered. An Edward Hanor was found born 6 February 1668 in Marshfield, Massachusetts. His father was listed as Arthur Hanor. This listing was found in the *Massachusetts, Town and Vital Records, 1620-1988* on ancestry.com. It's about 45 miles from Marshfield to Salem, but both cities are basically accessible from the Atlantic Ocean. It's likely that Arthur was between the ages of 20 and 40 when he fathered Edward, which would seem to mean that Arthur was born between 1618 and 1648. In this same ancestry.com listing, a Hannah Hanor was found born on 18 February 1672 in Marshfield, Massachusetts, daughter of this same Arthur Hanor.

Also, in the *Massachusetts, Town and Vital Records, 1620-1988* are found Goodman Haner listed as a resident of Hingham, Massachusetts in 1670. It's about 36 miles from Hingham to Salem, MA. A female by the name of Mehitable Hanor was found married to Joseph Traves in Watertown, Massachusetts on 28 February 1726. It's interesting to learn that Wikipedia describes the female name of "Mehitable" is a variant of the Old Testament name *Mehetabel*, meaning "God rejoices." Wikipedia states that during the British colonial period, it was a name used in the New England colonies, as the Protestants took many of their children's names from the Old Testament.

A Charles Hayner was found in the *Connecticut, Compiled Census and Census Substitutes Index, 1790-1890* at ancestry.com. Charles was listed as a resident in New London Township, New London Co., Connecticut in the year 1668.

Later in the mid 1700s, in the *Census Index: Colonial America, 1607-1789* at ancestralfindings.com, two other Hayner men were found. Hezekiah Hayner was found in Stephen Parish, Northumberland Co., Virginia in 1748 and Johannes Hayner was listed in Philadelphia, Philadelphia Co., Pennsylvania in 1752.

Researching the Hayner Family Association website, which is primarily based on Johannes Häner, the immigrant, who arrived in New York in 1710 at:

http://www.haynerfamily.org/Hayner_Book_Online.html, shows no listings for William Haynor, Arthur Hanor or his son Edward or daughter Hannah, Charles Hayner, Goodman Haner, Hezekiah Hayner or this particular Johannes Hayner found in Philadelphia in 1752.

This Johannes Hayner of 1752 though, is likely one of the following Johannes listed as Johann Hänner, Hannor, or Hönner; Johannos Hayner or Haynor; Johan(nes) Henner; or Johan Honner found immigrating to America in the ship Forest captained by Paterick Ouchterlony on Oct. 11, 1752, from Rotterdam, last from Portsmouth (England) to Philadelphia. Whether this Johannes Hayner is the same person found in multiple publications or different people, is unknown. Further information on this Johannes Hayner and other Haners emigrating to America can be found later on in this publication in an entry titled, “Likely First Generation of the Surname Haner (regardless of spelling) to Emigrate to the Americas by the Late 1800s.

Whether Arthur Hanor or his son Edward or daughter Hannah, Charles Hayner, Goodman Haner, Mehitable Hanor, Hezekiah Hayner or this Johannes Haynor/Hayner found in Philadelphia in 1752 is related to William Haynor of 1660 is unknown, since the spellings of their surnames are different, although Arthur is a common given name within the greater Haynor ancestral lineage. Knowing too, that few people back then were literate and immigrants to the New England area at that time mainly came from the British Isles, it's possible they were related to each other or at least a part of the Haner of various spellings greater family. As with the case of William Haynor; Arthur Hanor or his son Edward or daughter Hannah, Charles Hayner, Goodman Haner, Mehitable Hanor, or Hezekiah Hayner has not been found on any immigrant ships to America. Source: <https://haynerfamily.org/>)

A William Haynor family is not listed on the Hayner Family Association website, which is primarily based on Johannes Häner, the Immigrant, who arrived in New York in 1710 at: http://www.haynerfamily.org/Hayner_Book_Online.html. Therefore, it's not believed that this William Haynor has a direct relationship with this family. Although the author of this publication, through Y-DNA analysis, shares a common male ancestor with Johannes Häner. So, if William Haynor shares the “E” Haplogroup with this author, then William also would be related to Johannes Häner somehow.

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-FTB75693 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>.

Haynor Ancestral Line as Posited by this Author

Although this author's theory of his ancestral line is just that, a theory, and has not been 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:

- **William (Willm) Haynor**, christened 22 November 1646 in England, found alone in Salem, MA, in 1660, death unknown.
- (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 a **Henry Hainor/Haynor**, possibly our Henry's great grandfather, 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 may have 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, several with a Henry-like given first name, possibly 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. 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 our 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 Hainor/Haynor** found in both the 1820 and 1840 U.S. Censuses living in Schoharie County, NY.
- **Henry H. Haynor**, b. about 1800, most likely in Cobleskill, Schoharie Co., NY, died 1890, Easton, Ionia Co., MI.

In this William Haynor scenario, there could be five to seven generations between our Henry and William Haynor of 1660.

The Curious Case of Richard Warren (arrived on the Mayflower in 1620) and how the Haynor Family shares a Common Male Ancestor with Him

Richard Warren's haplogroup of E-FTC19215 and this author's haplogroup of E-FTB75693, share a common male ancestor at haplogroup E-FTB75387. It's interesting to know that haplogroups E-FTC19215 and this author's haplogroup E-FTB75693 were found in southern England.

He was married in Great Amwell, Hertfordshire, England in 1610 to Elizabeth Walker, where this author's haplogroup E-FTB75693 was also found. Richard was one of the passengers on the Pilgrim ship Mayflower in 1620 and the twelfth signer of the Mayflower Compact.

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, therefore a lack of an ancestral line. 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 of E-FTB75693, share a common male ancestor with Richard, at 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?

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 traveler 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.

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 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.

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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 ship *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/Mayflower 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

<https://www.history.com/news/mayflower-journey-pilgrims-america>

³² 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.

THE IMPORTANCE OF DNA TESTING

DNA testing for ancestry helps people discover geographic origins, uncover unknown relatives, and gain a deeper understanding of their family history and cultural heritage. It can also reveal unexpected family relationships and ancestral connections to ancient human populations, fostering a sense of identity, belonging, and connection to the past. This testing provides a more objective and detailed approach to genealogy than traditional methods alone, allowing people to build family trees and connect with distant relatives through shared DNA segments. See <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC8202415/>.

MAPPING A SURNAME

Mapping a “surname” in a country is worth exploring, since readers can discover any prevalence of their surname, if any, in each country. On the website, https://isogg.org/wiki/Surname_mapping, a person can map their surname via the countries listed.

A map for Germany is at: <http://geogen.stoepel.net/>. When typing in a variety of Haner surname spellings of Haner, Hener, Hainer, Hayner, Heiner, Hoener, Huner, etc., in this map for Germany, various numbers of listings pop up for these aforementioned surnames. But when mapping for the surname “Haynor” in Germany, nothing shows.

In support of finding no Haynor surnames in an attempt to map Germany, currently there are no surnames of “Haynor” listed in any European Germanic-related countries as shown on familysearch.org, regardless of date entered. Since we know that Henry H. Haynor’s ancestral lineage is somehow related to Johannes Häner the immigrant, through the 37-marker YDNA test because of the common E-M-35 haplogroup, the author believes it’s very likely that our Henry’s lineage either left Germanic Europe with the surname spelled as Haner, Hener, Heiner, Hoener, or Huner, etc., if surnames were developed by that time, to the British Isles where the surname “Haynor” was somehow established as an Anglican (English) spelling of a Germanic surname. Or left Norway during the time of the Heiner Tribe for England across the North Sea. So, it’s evident to this author that the “Haynor” surname spelling was never generated in the continent of Western Europe or Norway and those Haynor’s found in the British Isles, for whatever reason, never returned to their original homeland, therefore, no Haynor surname listings are found in Germany or in the Western Europe continent including Norway. There is one possible exception to this. There was four Haynor surnames found in France, Savoie, Parish and Civil Registration records between 1500-1927 at familysearch.org, specifically in the late 1700s early 1800s. But the author also found these surnames spelled as Haynot and Haynoz.

To confirm the above paragraph, through this author’s BigY-700 test taken in 2022, FamilyTreeDNA (FTDNA) has determined that this author’s haplogroup is much more specifically identified as E-FTB75693 and is the most recent paternal line ancestor of two males, one being this author, the other male a surname spelled as Hayner. At this time, these two persons are the only tested males who share the E-FTB75693 haplogroup through BigY-700 testing.

THE HUMANKIND PHYLOGENIC TREE

The humankind phylogenetic tree is a branching diagram showing the evolutionary relationships and history of humans and our hominin ancestors, starting from a divergence from chimpanzees and

moving through ancestral hominin species like Australopithecus and Homo habilis to Homo sapiens. This tree, often called a cladogram, visualizes how species have diverged from common ancestors over millions of years, with branches representing ancestral lines and nodes representing the most recent common ancestor shared by descendants.

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-FTB75693 humankind Phylogenetic Tree at:

<https://www.genetichomeland.com/welcome/dnapedigree.asp?snp=E-FTB75693&Chromosome=Y&snp2=&DB=0>

Y DNA Tests are reported as a Haplogroup. What is a Haplogroup?

A Haplogroup is a group of similar haplotypes (a collection of specific DNA sequences in a cluster of tightly-linked genes, in this case, as a Y chromosome that are likely to be inherited together) that share a common ancestor having the same single mutation in all haplotypes. Think of a Haplogroup as an ancestral clan, a large family, like the Celts or Vikings. A new haplogroup is born when a very specific new mutation occurs. All descendants will carry that mutation.

Since all of humanity, both male and female, sprang initially from Africa, the earliest haplogroups were found there. As some people moved further away and crossed into Asia and Europe, they developed unique mutations that would give rise to the European, Asian and Native American haplogroups we know today. There are 4 main groupings, African, European, Asian and Native American, but there are several subgroups within most of those main groups.

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 Hayner Family Study at familytreedna.com

The Hayner/Haner/Hoener DNA Project is for all who wish to work together to find their common heritage through DNA testing and sharing of information. This project welcomes all of the following surnames as well as other variations of these surnames, who need a project home. Typical surnames include: Haner, Hahner, Hainer, Hainor, Haner, Hanor, Hayner, Haynor, Heaner, Heanor, Heiner, Hiner, Hoehner and Hoener.

Because of many ways that surnames have been changed in spelling over hundreds of years, until you are DNA tested, you will not know if you may or may not be genetically tied to other surnames. Finding that tie, will open up a whole new world of research for the genealogist or family researcher.

Regardless of a particular surname spelling, a DNA study participant will get information on how their spelling links to people with their spelling and with other spellings listed in a study. Once familytreedna.com establishes genetic families, they will split off those who wish to have a separate project. All spellings are welcome. If your surname spelling is missing, they will be glad to add it so that your results can be compared to the others who are common to your surname spelling.

The group administrator for the Hayner Family Study currently is Valeria (Hayner) Auld and she can be reached at vhould@aol.com. In order to get the best information, familytreedna.com needs many people from all these different spellings to test! They are also very interested in making connections between American families and those in Germany or elsewhere in Europe.

You don't have to be a Haner to be a part of familytreedna.com studies, since this organization has hundreds, maybe thousands of ongoing surname DNA studies.

Y DNA Explained (kind of) or better phrased as a Layperson's Guide to the Haplogroup E1b1b1 (M35.1) of Henry H. Haynor

What is Y DNA? – A "Y" chromosome DNA test (Y-DNA test) is a genealogical DNA test which is used to explore a man's direct father's-line ancestry. The Y-chromosome passes down unchanged from father to son. Y-DNA tests can be used to test direct paternal lineage, that is, your father, your father's father, your father's father's father, etc. Along this direct male line, Y-DNA can be used to verify whether two individuals are descendants from the same distant paternal ancestor, as well as potentially find connections to others who are linked to your paternal (father's) ancestral lineage. Because females do not carry the Y-chromosome, the Y-DNA test can only be used by males, although females have their own DNA tests in determining ancestry, known as mtDNA.

What is our Haynor Male Ancestral Line Haplogroup?

The ancestral line of descent of the Haplogroup that represented by the Haynor male line of Henry H. Haynor is E1b1b1 (M35.1) as proven through the results of this author's 37-marker YDNA test and is most heavily represented in Mediterranean populations. Approximately 10% of the men in Spain belong to this haplogroup, as do 12% of the men in northern Italy and 13% of the men in central and southern Italy. Roughly 20% of the men in Sicily belong to this group. In the Balkans and Greece, between 20-30% of the men belong to E1b1b1 (M35.1), as do nearly 75% of the men in North Africa. The haplogroup is rarely found in India or East Asia. Around 10% of all European men trace their descent to this ancestral line. In Ireland, 3-4% of the men belong; in England, 4-5%; Hungary, 7%; and Poland, 8-9%. Nearly 25% of Jewish men belong to this haplogroup.

The author's BigY-700 test, which further refines the 37-marker YDNA, is shown now as haplogroup E-FTB75693. These testing results currently show the location of E-FTB75693 near Great Amwell, Hertfordshire, England, as this male haplogroup population likely traveled from the Mediterranean north into Europe eventually making their way to the British Isles.

Where Can a Person Obtain Further Information the E1b1b1-M35.1Haplogroup?

Further reading can be found at:

http://www.eupedia.com/europe/Haplogroup_E1b1b_Y-DNA.shtml

<http://www.e1b1b1-m35.info/2012/01/e1b1b1-m351-comes-from-middle-east.html>

<http://www.e1b1b1-m35.info/2012/01/origins-of-e1b1b1-m351-from-middle-east.html>

<http://www.e1b1b1-m35.info/2012/01/famous-e1b1b1-m351-albert-einstein.html>

What is Autosomal DNA?

From <http://dnamatches.blogspot.co.uk/2012/10/understanding-autosomal-dna-testing.html>, we learn that an autosomal DNA test is a DNA test that is designed to discover and identify relatives and ancestors who are or were living within a genealogical time period. By genealogical, we mean within the last 100 to 300 years. The reason the test can only go back that far has to do with a natural process called recombination.

Autosomal DNA is the mixture of DNA you received from both parents (about 50% from your mother and about 50% from your father). Because autosomal DNA is a mixture of your mother's and father's DNA, it is unique to each person. See <https://help.familytreedna.com/hc/en-us/articles/4411196877327-Autosomal-DNA->.

Humans have 46 chromosomes. The first 44 chromosomes are called the autosome chromosomes. An autosomal DNA test looks at these first 44 chromosomes. The test works by identifying linked DNA segments along any of the first 44 chromosomes. These linked DNA segments are then compared to other individuals. If two or more individuals share the same linked DNA segment, then they are declared a "match." The linked DNA segments are composed of DNA markers known as Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms (SNPs), referred to as snips. A good layman's guide to understanding snips can be found at: <https://www.23andme.com/gen101/snps/>.

Autosomal DNA tests can be used to confirm relationships with a high level of accuracy for parent/child relationships and all relationships up to at least the second cousin level. For all relationships, other than parent/child relationships, additional contextual and genealogical information is required to confirm the nature of the relationship.

We also learn from <http://www.recordclick.com/part-3-exploring-the-use-of-autosomal-dna-for-genealogical-purposes/>, the majority of our DNA is autosomal DNA. As stated earlier, this DNA is found in 44 of our 46 chromosomes. Autosomal DNA is highly useful for genealogical purposes. As a general rule, the more autosomal DNA that you share in common with another person, the more closely related you are to that person. A child receives 50% of their autosomal DNA from each of their parents, and similarly on average a child receives a 25% contribution to their DNA from each of their four grandparents. So, it goes as you go back through each generation until you reach a point about six to seven generations back where there is no guarantee that you will inherit a segment of DNA from each ancestor in your family tree at that level, due to the random nature in which individual blocks of autosomal DNA are passed down from parent to child.

The exciting thing about autosomal DNA testing for genealogical purposes is that this type of testing can identify cousins that you have not previously known existed. Many of these cousins are distantly related to you, but some may be closely related. If you carefully study the pedigree charts of your genetic cousins, in some cases you can identify surnames or ancestors that you share in common with these matches. If you can identify specific DNA segments that you share in common with two or more people, then careful review of those people's pedigree charts can potentially help you identify shared surnames that can help you break through genealogical brick walls.

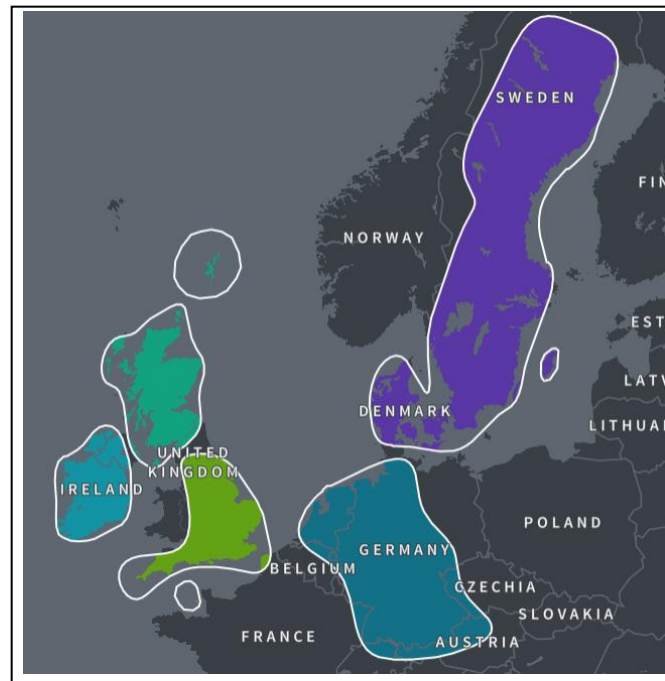
This Author's Ethnicity Estimate

According to ancestry.com, currently, this author's DNA ethnicity estimate is represented by the following five major world regions. Ancestry.com compared this author's Autosomal DNA (both male and female) against a worldwide reference panel to see which populations his DNA looks most like. Below are the following results:

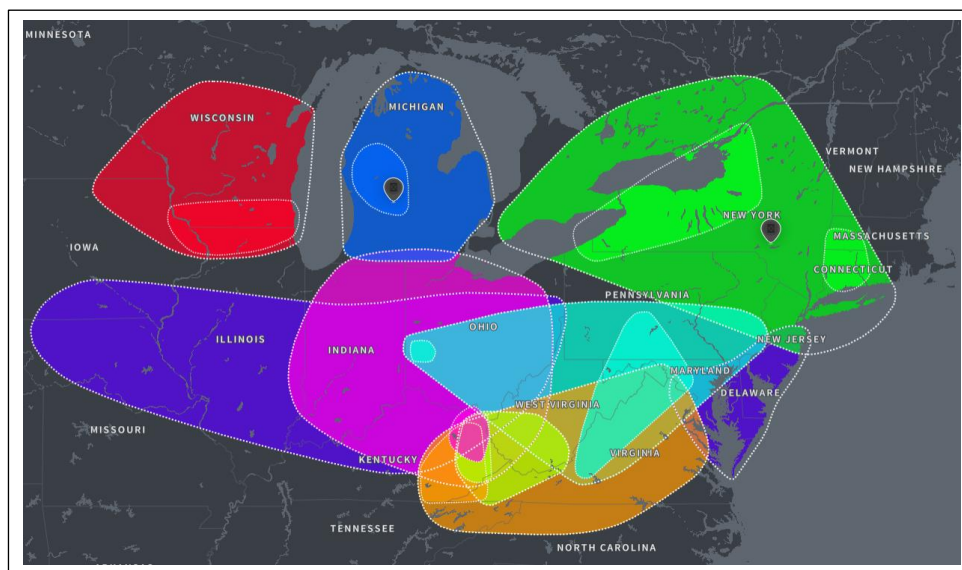
67% - England & Northwestern Europe
 20% - Scotland
 7% - Ireland

4% - Germanic Europe
 2% - Sweden & Denmark

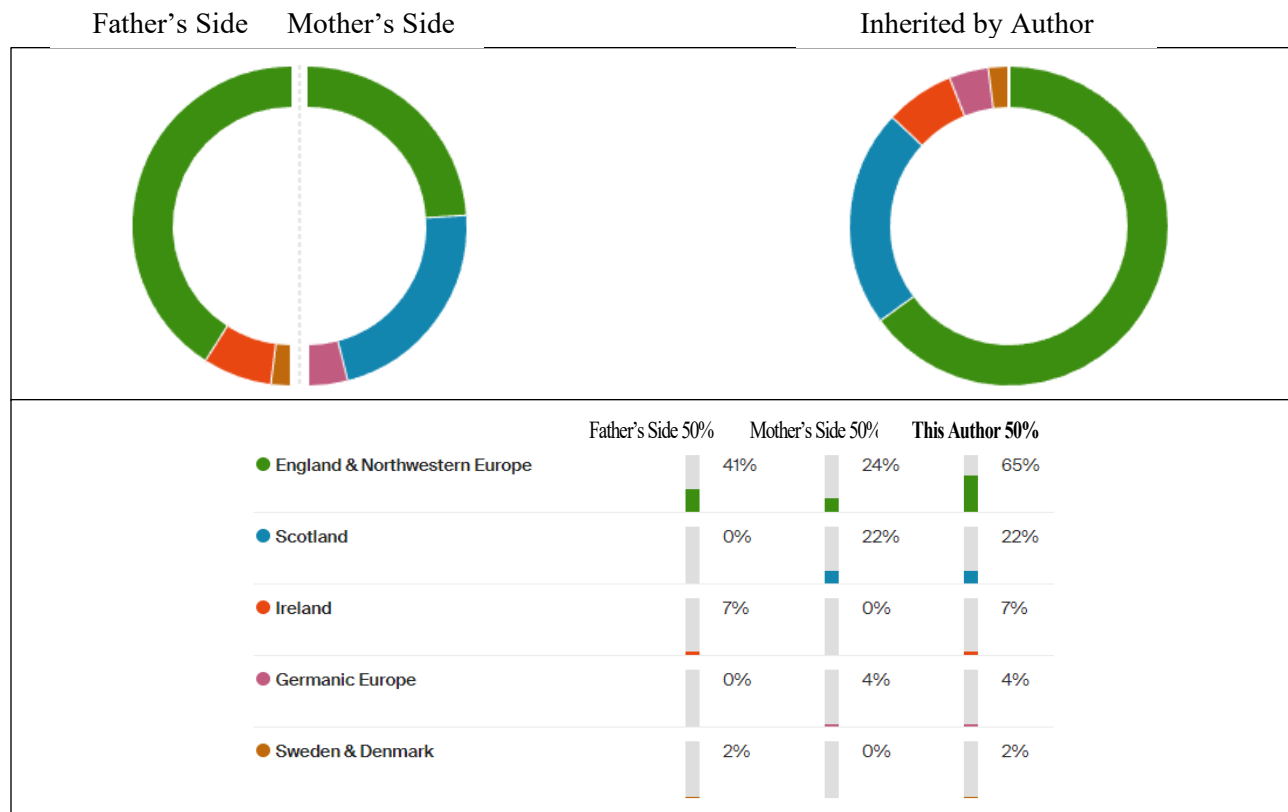
All other percentage findings outside of North America are less than 2%. The above ethnicity estimate is represented by the following map:



Also, from ancestry.com, shows communities in America and Canada whose majority of ancestors of this author located to, as they emigrated from greater Europe. The two black teardrop locations in New York State and Ionia, MI, represent where Henry Haynor was residing and where he moved to.



This author's ethnicities are inherited from each parent, as illustrated below:



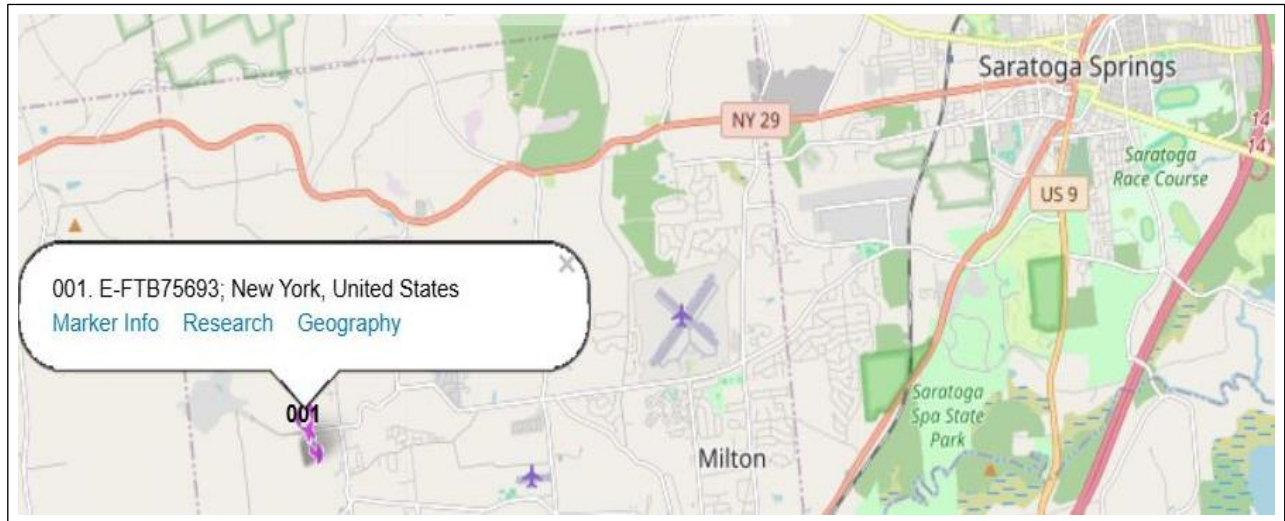
Note the Germanic Europe “0” percent from the author's father's side when this author's YDNA analysis is directly connected to Johannes Häner who emigrated to New York in 1710. This would only seem possible if the YDNA connection is further back in time.

The YDNA (Male) of Henry H. Haynor Current Findings

Testing conducted by Family Tree DNA compared 37 markers in the DNA profile (Y-DNA) of Hayner Family Association Past President Clifford Nichols Hayner II, who is a confirmed descendent of Johannes Häner, who came to America as a Palatine refugee in 1710, to that of two confirmed Haynor males in the line of Henry H. Haynor in 2014. This author was one of those tested. **The results of the testing indicated that Henry H. Haynor's line shares a common male ancestor with Johannes Häner, since one Henry Haynor male descendant matches 34/37 markers and the other descendant matches 33/37 markers with Clifford Nichols Hayner II. Who that ancestor was and when and where he lived is unknown, therefore, unproven.** But because there were three and four marker differences between Henry Haynor descendants and Clifford Nichols Hayner II, it's likely that this common ancestor lived in Germanic Europe or the British Isles rather than in North America. The YDNA Haplogroup finding from the 37-marker YDNA test was E-M35.

Updates Regarding YDNA Testing: Family Tree DNA (FTDNA) BigY-700 male DNA test results, reveals new information, directly linking Henry Haynor's male ancestral line to England. FTDNA processed a BigY-700 (male) DNA test from this author in February 2022. The results indicated that his new Y-DNA haplogroup because of this test has been refined now as E-FTB75693. Currently, there is only one other male in the world who has taken the BigY-700 test that matches E-FTB75693. This person is B. Hayner who lives in Illinois.

August 2025: According to <https://www.genetichomeland.com/>, a mapping technology for DNA, surname, and genealogy research tool, currently shows that the haplogroup E-FTB75693, is located near cities Saratoga Springs and Milton, Saratoga County, NY. YDNA lineage of FTB75693 is estimated to have originated in about the year 3,100 BCE (5,121 years ago) based on its position in the phylogenetic tree. Its phylogenetic parent is FTB75291. See graphic below of FTB75693, courtesy of <https://www.genetichomeland.com/>.



Haplogroup E-FTB75693, is located near the cities of Saratoga Springs and Milton, Saratoga County, NY, courtesy of <https://www.genetichomeland.com/>



The haplogroup E-FTB75291, the parent of FTB75693, is located both in Grand Est, France and Great Amwell, Hertfordshire, England. Courtesy of <https://www.genetichomeland.com/>.

Grand Est, *region* of France created in 2016 by the union of the former *régions* of **Alsace**, **Lorraine**, and **Champagne-Ardenne**. It's bounded by the *régions* of Hauts-de-France and Île-de-France to the west and Bourgogne-Franche-Comté to the south. Belgium and Luxembourg lie to the north, Germany to the east and north, and Switzerland to the south. The capital is Strasbourg. See <https://www.britannica.com/place/Grand-Est>.

Great Amwell, is a village in Hertfordshire, a mile and a half south of Ware. Great Amwell is about twenty miles north of London and was once the source of much of its water, for the New River begins here, taken for the well that gives the village its name, and conveyed by channels and pipes towards the city.

Richard Warren (b. about 1585, d. 1628) a passenger on the *Mayflower* in 1620, who settled in Plymouth Colony and co-signed the Mayflower Compact, married on 14 April 1610 to Elizabeth Walker at St. John the Baptist Anglican Church, Great Amwell. See https://wikishire.co.uk/wiki/Great_Amwell. Interestingly, as of this date, the parents of Richard Warren have not been confirmed.

Found in haplogroup E1b under Z21367 on the FTDNA tree. Believed to be a genetic marker for descendants of Mayflower pioneer Richard Warren, haplogroup E-FTC19215. DNA lineage FTB75291 is estimated to have originated in about the year 3,190 BCE (5,211 years ago) based on its position in the phylogenetic tree.

37	FTB75387	Under Z21367 on FTDNA tree with examples from Europe.	
3,370 bce			
38	FTC19215	E-FTC19215	Richard Warren, male direct ancestors & descendants.
3,190 bce			

Haplogroup E-FTC19215's parent is FTB75387. Courtesy of <https://www.genetichomeland.com/>.

37	FTB75387	Under Z21367 on FTDNA tree with examples from Europe.	
3,370 bce			
38	FTB75291	Under Z21367 on FTDNA tree. Believed to be a genetic marker for descendants of Mayflower pioneer Richard Warren (1585-1628).	
3,190 bce			
39	FTB75693	E-FTB75693	Henry Haynor, male direct ancestors & descendants.
3,100 bce			

The parent of haplogroup FTB75291 is also FTB75387. Courtesy of <https://www.genetichomeland.com/>.

At least two Haynor/Häner men made it to early America and descendants survived; William Haynor, in Salem, MA in 1660, and Johannes Häner in NY in 1710. Over 60 Haner-type spellings made it to America before 1800 as shown in First Generation Hayner, at <https://haynerfamily.org/first-generation-hayner/>.

As more males test, who test with the BigY-700, the history of our Haynor/Häner/Hayner genetic lineage will be further developed and refined. Current male matches who have tested resulting with the E-M35 haplogroup designation or Hayner newbies who haven't tested at all, should consider taking the Big Y test in discovering new insights about our shared ancestry.

At <https://scaledinnovation.com/gg/snpTracker.html>, shown below shows a graphic of the path of YDNA, E-FTB75693 of this author, from A-PR2921. **A-PR2921 is the mutation associated with Y-Chromosome Adam, the ancestor of every human on Earth along a male-only line.** FamilyTreeDNA and ISOGG (International Society of Genetic Genealogy) databases identify A-PR2921 as a marker on the human Y-DNA tree, and its discovery allows for refined tracking of paternal lineage through time.

This graphic, courtesy of FamilyTreeDNA (FTDNA), shows a little different version of the same information in the above graphic, with the haplogroup E-FTB75387, the parent of E-FTB75291 located between southern France and Germany. The blue shaded area is thought to be E-FTB75291, migrating into northern Germany/Poland. The green shaded area migrates northwest into southern England, as represented by both E-FTB75291 and E-FTB75693.



We also know this author shares a common male ancestor, determined by a 37-marker YDNA test, with a known male descendant of Johannes Häner, the Palatine Immigrant who came to New York in 1710. **Based on this data provided by FTDNA and Scaledinnovation, it would be highly unlikely, for this author, a descendant of Henry H. Haynor Line C, listed in the Hayner Family Association at <https://haynerfamily.org/a-haner-hayner-family-in-america-the-book/part-iii-supplementary-lines/#henry> to be descended directly from Johannes Häner (1675-1759), or any of his male descendants.** Johannes Häner, though, is a proven male relative through the 37-marker YDNA test, with this author, and they share a common older, maybe ancient male ancestor.

The YDNA profile with one of the confirmed Haynor males related to Johannes Häner, is a match of 34 out of 37 markers and this author matches 33 out of 37 markers as the other confirmed Haynor male when compared to Clifford Nichols Hayner II, a confirmed descendent of Johannes Häner.

Both of these Haynor male's common ancestor is Isaac B. Haynor, son of Henry H. Haynor. It is known that both of these persons in the Haynor male line are second cousins to one another. Being this close, a person might think that there should be a 37/37 match, but there is one marker difference between them on the 37-YDNA marker test even though we know they are directly related to one another.

The author was wondering how strong the relationship was that both males in the Henry H. Haynor line had a 33/34 marker match out of the 37 with Clifford Nichols Hayner II. Now a 34/37 relationship, strictly speaking mathematically, would be approximately 92%, but wondered if in "YDNA" testing this same mathematical relationship holds true. A website called *Probabilities in DNA*, at: <https://freepages.rootsweb.com/~craventaylors/genealogy/DNA/Probabilities-in-DNA-4.htm>, shows the 37 marker match probabilities about half way down the page. It says that if you have even "A 33 to 37 of 37 match carries a $\geq 99\%$ probability of sharing a common ancestor," somewhere in time. The ($\geq$) sign means "greater than or equal to." Just below this listing it shows "windows of CL" (confidence levels) matches.

- 37/37 match means, with 90% confidence, that your MRCA (Most Recent Common Ancestor) probably lived 150 years or less before you were born.
- A 36/37 means a ≤ 250 -year time window at 90% CL
- 35/37 means a ≤ 360 -year window at 90% CL
- 34/37 means a ≤ 1680 -year window at 90% CL

Since both Haynor males in the direct line of Isaac B. Haynor were born near 1950, the window of CL, at least goes back as far as 1,680 years from 1950 with a 34/37 match. So, the author's 33/37 match must go beyond the 1680-year window. Meaning that the two 2nd cousins tested at 33/34 out of 37 markers could share the same common male ancestor of Johannes Häner at least as far back as year 270 CE (1950-1680 = 270). The author is of the opinion that the probability that the 2nd cousins tested are descended directly from Johannes Häner who was born in the late 1600s appears to be very small (but not impossible), since the window of MRCA is so wide that it goes back as far as the year 270.

Considering the 2nd cousins are one marker off from each other in the 37-marker test, a 36/37 match means from above a $\leq$ (less than or equal to) a 250-year time window at 90% CL. Since both cousins were born near 1950 and Isaac B. Haynor was born in 1831, the actual year time frame was 119 years (1950-1831 = 119). The 119 years for a mutation to appear in the 37-marker match represents near the halfway point of the 250-time frame window.

Taking a halfway point of view regarding the 33/34 markers out of the 37-match means $\leq$ (less than or equal to a 1680-year window at 90% CL, would equate approximately to 840 years as a midway point for three or four mutations to appear in a 37-marker test which would make the midway point of a common ancestor near the year 1110 CE ($1950-840 = 1110$). Using the author's logic model could mean that the common ancestor between Haynor 2nd cousins and Johannes Häner could be near the year 1110, if and only if, Clifford Nichols Hayner II, a direct descendent of Johannes Häner, would be at or very near the 37/37 match with each other.

The author is not an expert in YDNA testing, so this analysis could be completely without merit. But it seems likely that the common ancestor that 2nd cousins and all direct male descendants of Henry H. Haynor and Johannes Häner share lies somewhere in Europe and not at Johannes Häner himself, his sons or grandsons. Put in other words, the larger the window of MRCA (33/34 out of 37 rather than 37/37) the greater the probability that the MRCA is farther back in history rather than closer. So, the author is concluding that since our window of CL is greater, so is the probability that the common ancestor of the author's line and the male line of Johannes Häner, is found farther back in time, rather than nearer.

Based on YDNA probabilities, the author is concluding that the MRCA between Johannes Häner the immigrant and Henry H. Haynor male descendants is not at Abrahams #47 or #71 in the Hayner History Book, (grandchildren of Johannes Häner) otherwise the 37-marker match should be stronger. The author does believe though, it is likely that any male regardless of last name spelling who is within 4 markers on a 37 marker YDNA analysis of Johannes Häner the immigrant is somehow related to him, regardless of how close, (an exact match) or far (4 markers off). **But it's reasonable to assume that the main reason Henry H. Haynor descendants can't find a direct relationship between themselves and Johannes Häner, is because there isn't a direct one, even though there is a 99% probability they share a common male ancestor somewhere back in time with him.**

Family Brick Walls

Seemingly, every family has their ancestral brick walls, that researchers seemingly can't break through. This author has been aware of William Haynor in Salem, MA, found in the year 1660 for some years now, 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 well before Henry H. Haynor was born, and now that YDNA confirms Haynor ancestral roots in England, William Haynor of 1660, appears to be the only ancestral candidate to fit the Henry Haynor profile. Unfortunately, the author can't prove this finding through any sort of paper trail, government or church records.

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 records. 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-FTB75693, 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 1710. **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 H. 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 prove identity of any first names of Henry’s brothers and doesn’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 records exist.

Ancestral "brick walls" exist in every family, where no paper trail exists and/or no church or governmental records are found. 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 very few records exist of Henry's ancestors and therefore will provide limited information. If this is true and only limited records exist of the Haynor family before Henry, the researcher can turn to science, that is the science of DNA testing. This author encourages all Haynor relatives to have DNA tests conducted because more information on our ancestry, will provide potential findings, of who our ancestors were, and where they lived.**

HAYNOR ANCESSTRY IN NORTH AMERICA

It is believed that Henry H. Haynor is the son of Abram (Abraham) Haynor and that Abram had several sons, Henry being one of them. It's also believed by many that Henry H. Haynor's middle name was Hudson. There is no verifiable knowledge of Henry's mother's name. Although it's unknown and unconfirmed who exactly was Henry's father, other than the first name of Abram, at least this is what has been shared and passed down from generation to generation from the descendants of Henry H. Haynor shown in the publication titled, *The Haynor Family from U.S. Immigration to 1957 Narrative*, compiled by Mildred (Haynor) Gulick.

"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 people 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-FTB75693 (this author's), E-FTB75291 (parent of E-FTB75693), and E-FTC19215 (Richard Warren) and E-FTB75387 (parent of E-FTC19215, and grandparent of E-FTB75291, and great grandparent of E-FTB75693), share a common ancestor, in western Germany/eastern France. 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, 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, death records, and land holdings, etc., can be found in England starting with the surname "deHaynor" at least in the 1100s. If the name "Hainoure" as found in the Domesday Book published in 1086, was indeed changed from "Haynor" which Google AI suggests, then our surname may have been found in the British Isles, well before Christ, as YDNA analysis implies.

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.

Abram Haynor, likely Henry Haynor's Father

Although, the title of this publication is *The Haynor Chronicles and Descendants of Henry Haynor*, it could as well have been called "The Search for Abram," since a considerable amount of time has been spent by many researchers and Haynor descendants over generations to determine if and which Abraham was the father of our Henry, without any verifiable success. Currently, nine men named Abraham Haner of various surname spellings have been confirmed found by this author, whose birth year could possibly correspond with being Henry's father. ***But as of this writing, it has not been completely verified by any researcher, including this author, if any of these men named Abram or Abraham is in fact, the father of Henry H. Haynor, except that one stands out.***

Apparently, back in the day, Henry stated that his father was named "Abram." Mary Elizabeth (Conner) Haynor, stating in her undated letter, among other things, Henry's father's name was Abram. Although he can't prove it, the author believes that our Abram appears twice in U.S. Censuses. The first as Abram Hainor in 1820 and as Abram Haynor in 1840, both living in Schoharie County, NY.

In the 1820 United States Census, Cobleskill, Schoharie County, New York; Roll: M33_74; Page: 344; Image: 178, **Abram Hainor** is listed as a head of household in the town of Cobleskill, Schoharie County, New York. Abram's household consists of:

- 1 male aged 26-44 (born 1776-1794) - likely **Abram** himself.
- 1 female aged 26-44 (born 1776-1794) – likely Abram's **wife**.
- 1 male, 16-25 years old (born 1795-1804) probably son **Henry**, if he was born in 1800.
- 1 male 16-18 years old (born 1802-1804) possibly son **Peter**, using the 1850 U.S. Census shown below as a guide.
- 2 males aged 10-15 (born 1805-1810) – possibly son **John** and another unknown son also using the 1850 U.S. Census listed below as a guide.
- 1 female aged 10-15 (born 1805-1810) - possibly a daughter.
- 1 male under 10 (born 1810-1820) - possibly son **Abraham**, again using the 1850 U.S. Census listed below as a guide.
- 1 female under 10 (born 1810-1820) - possibly a daughter, **Mary**, who died at age 2.

This Abram was between 26-44 years old, which in 1820 would have made him likely born between 1776 and 1794. Henry H. Haynor was first located through an 1830 U.S. Census living in the Town of Saratoga, Saratoga County, NY, near his father-in-law, Albert Clements. Although in the 1830 census, Henry's last name was misspelled as "Hayner." Saratoga is where Henry and his first wife Roxey Clements were married in 1824.

Abram Haynor and family is listed in the 1840 U.S. Census living in Blenheim, Schoharie County, NY. Henry stated in several U.S. censuses that he was born in NY State. Census records in 1840 required that one name only appears as a head of household, with an age range, and all other persons living in the household are categorized by sex and into their own age ranges. Below is what has been found at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:XHYN-F38>:

- 1 male between the ages of 50-60 (**Abram Haynor**, born between 1780 & 1790).
- 1 female between the ages of 50-60, (likely **Abram's wife**, born near the time of Abram).
- 1 male between the ages of 20-30 (a son born between 1810 & 1820) **possibly son John or Abraham** identified in the 1850 U.S. Census shown listed below. In 1840, **both Henry and Peter** appear to be out of Abram's household, as well as another unidentified son.
- 1 male between the ages of 15-20 (a son born between 1820 & 1825).
- 2 females between the ages of 20-30 (daughters born between 1810 & 1820).
- 1 female between the ages of 15-20 (a daughter born between 1820 & 1825).
- 1 female between the ages of 5-10 (a daughter born between 1830 & 1835).

This Abram was between 50-60 years old, which in 1840 would have made him likely born between 1780 and 1790. This Abram would have seemed old enough to father Henry, if Henry was born near 1800 as the Michigan Death Record states and this Abram was born closer to 1780. Under this scenario, Henry may have been the first-born male of this family.

Using both the 1820 and 1840 Censuses as a guide, it looks as though Abram was born between 1776 and 1790, if we use the low age range in 1820 and the high age range in 1840. This age range would make it possible that this Abram is of the age to be our Henry's father.

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.

This Abram may be 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 Roxey Clements, also in Saratoga County, NY.

Although it’s possible that this Abraham Haynor, who made the Methodist Church contribution in 1844, is a son of an older Abram. Consider that Abram can be considered a separate and distinct name and shouldn’t necessarily be in all cases, just be a shortened version of Abraham. The names Abram and Abraham are different and have distinct meanings in the Bible. According to the book of Genesis 17:5, God changed Abram’s name to Abraham as part of a covenant to signify a new identity and purpose for him. It appears as though Henry’s ancestral line naming patterns, at least considered names from the Old Testament. Consider that Henry’s 2nd son was named Isaac and that a Moses Isaac Haynor, who somehow was related to Henry, who died in Ionia County, MI in 1892 at the age of 57. It’s not a stretch of the imagination to consider that Henry’s father, born Abram, could have had a son he named Abraham.

There are only three solid references to an Abram or Abraham Haynor that can be found during that time period that could be Henry’s father, using the Haynor, and now recently found Hainor surname, as follows:

- (1) Abram Hainor is listed in the 1820 U.S. Census, living with family in Cobleskill, Schoharie Co., New York. Interestingly, the “Cobble” references a mountain in Schoharie County, New York. It’s located northeast of the town of Summit, at <https://peakvisor.com/peak/the-cobble-ywmkdpzg.html#:~:text=42.589071%20N%20%2D74.561952%20W,Show%20more>.
- (2) Abram Haynor is listed in the 1840 U.S. Census, living with family in Blenheim, Schoharie County, New York. In neither Census was first names listed of householders, other than the head of household, Abram.
- (3) The other reference was to an Abraham Haynor contributing to a new Methodist Church in Saratoga County, NY in 1844, and we also know that Henry was a founding member of the Methodist Church in Ionia County, MI, as stated above. German Hener, Haner, and Hayner families were not Methodists, they attended German Lutheran and German Reformed churches. This author believes that the reference to an Abram Hainor in the 1820 U.S. Census, living in Cobleskill, Schoharie County, NY, is the same Abram Haynor, found in the 1840 U.S. Census, living in Blenheim, Schoharie County, New York. It’s about 20 miles from Cobleskill to Blenheim, not an insurmountable distance to relocate in 20 years time.

It’s further believed that Abram Hainor/Haynor probably never owned land, because through land and probate records of that time, this author has failed to find any land that Abram owned or willed to any relatives upon his death.

In the 1830s, Schoharie County, New York, was heavily influenced by the patroonship (referred to a deeply unpopular, feudal-like system of land ownership where vast tracts of land were owned by a single landlord “the patroon” and worked by tenant farmers who did not own the land they farmed. This system was the focal point of intense resentment, resulting in the Anti-Rent Wars (or Anti-Rent Movement), see <https://www.albanyinstitute.org/online-exhibition/50-objects/section/anti-rent-movement>, <https://www.hmdb.org/m.asp?m=136218>, and <https://www.newyorkalmanack.com/2025/02/william-c-bouck-anti-rent-war/#more-118510>, as tenants fought against the onerous, inherited, and often

unreasonable, perpetual leases imposed by descendants of the original Dutch patroons, most notably the Van Rensselaer family.

The Anti-Rent movement was a massive uprising involving thousands of tenants across multiple New York counties, which in some cases led to violence. Even the German immigrant families of Hener, Haner, and Hayner were affected. Tenant occupations were primarily focused on farming and related rural industries such as blacksmiths, wheelwrights, and millers, who supported the agricultural economy, characterized by strict lease agreements paying rent in crops or labor. The “Panic of 1837” also heavily impacted tenant farmers in New York State, directly triggering the “Anti-Rent War” (1839–1845), a period of organized resistance against the state's patroonship system. The economic collapse created a cash shortage that made it impossible for tenants to pay their rent in kind, leading to evictions and violent conflicts.

The Anti-Rent movement started in the 1790s when Stephen Van Rensselaer III encouraged the development of his land holdings stretching from the Helderberg’s in Western Albany County east to the Rensselaer Plateau in Eastern Rensselaer County, which dated back to the original Dutch grants in 1629 made to Kiliaen Van Rensselaer (1586-1643). Back then Albany County in 1683, was a massive administrative district that theoretically encompassed all of New York State north of Ulster and Dutchess Counties, **extending west to the Pacific Ocean and including parts of present-day Vermont.** In 1772, when Albany County was split, the remaining Albany County still included the modern counties of Albany, Columbia, Rensselaer, Saratoga, and Schenectady, as well as parts of Greene and Washington counties, and southwestern Vermont. Albany County shrank significantly between 1786 and 1800 as counties like Columbia (1786), Rensselaer and Saratoga (1791), Schoharie (1795), and Greene (1800) were formed from its territory. And we believe our Haynor clan primarily lived in Saratoga, Schoharie, and Greene counties.

So, it’s possible that Abram Haynor didn’t own property and moved based on economic necessity. As a result, based on his experience, after our Henry married Roxey, and lived for a while in Saratoga County, NY, is a major reason why our Henry moved to Michigan, was to own property. Known as “Michigan Fever,” New York citizens, driven by the scarcity and high cost of land and limited opportunities in New York state, were drawn to Michigan in the 1830s, by the prospect of abundant, inexpensive land, coupled with easier access thanks to the Erie Canal, and the potential for a fresh start and possible economic prosperity. See <https://www.wayfinding.net/SS%20michigan%20fever.html>.

If Abram never owned land, it would probably be a major reason why his son Henry partnered with his father-in-law, Albert Clements in 1832, together owning land where taxes were paid in Saratoga County, as well as Henry probably borrowed money from Albert to get from Saratoga County to Ionia, MI. Henry’s 1839 letter to John Peter Clements seems to confirm Henry either borrowed again from Albert to own land in Ionia, or was in partnership with Albert, by needing additional money from Albert to pay taxes he owed during that time. This author assumes that Henry would rather have borrowed from his father, Abram. But if Abram had no or very little equity, it forced Henry to borrow from his father-in-law instead.

Between 1825 and 1850, people acquired land in Michigan primarily through federal government land sales, which were made affordable by Congress by reducing the minimum price to per acre and minimum lot size to 80 acres by 1820. The opening of the Erie Canal in 1825 facilitated massive westward migration, allowing settlers to reach Michigan, while treaties with Indigenous tribes systematically cleared land for sale, fueling a land boom, see <https://danallosso.substack.com/p/michigan-land-offices>.

If Henry was this Abram’s son, he left this household at least 16 years or so before 1840, marrying his first wife Roxey M. Clements, January 14, 1824 according to both the “*The Haynor Family from U.S. Immigration to 1957 Narrative*,” compiled by Mildred (Haynor) Gulick and Cherri Timmer, the author of

<http://haynorclements.tribalpages.com/>. Ms. Timmer is a Haynor relative through marriage. Although the author doesn't have any doubts about this marriage date, he has been unable to confirm this date through any government or church records. Henry H. Haynor was first located through an 1830 U.S. Census living in the Town of Saratoga, Saratoga County, NY, near his father-in-law, Albert Clements. Although in the 1830 census, Henry's last name was misspelled by the recorder as "Hayner." Saratoga is where Henry and his first wife Roxey Clements were married.

In the same 1840 Schoharie Census, the author found Peter Haynor living in Blenheim, Schoharie County, NY, on his own. Again, because Abram and Peter's surnames are clearly spelled "Haynor," the author assumes they are related, since living in the same locality. The Peter Haynor listed in this Census could have been another son of this Abram, since the ages of people in Peter's household seem to align as a potential son of this Abram. Peter being the age of between 20-30 in the 1840 census (although maybe younger than Henry), his wife of the same age range and likely a male son listed as under 5.

There also appears to be a Mathias Haynor in the same census location of Blenheim, Schoharie County, NY, who is in the same age range of 50-60 as Abram. So, this Peter could be the son of this Mathias rather than Abram and Mathias could be a brother to this Abram.

In Jefferson, Schoharie County, NY in the 1840 U.S. Census, Lewis Haynor appears as at least 20 but under 30 years old. In this household, 1 male under 5, 1 male, at least 10, but under 15, 1 male, at least 15, but under 20, 1 female, at least 10, but under 15, 1 female at least 15, but under 20, 1 female at least 20, but under 30, and 1 female at least 30, but under 40 years old. Who Lewis Haynor and family are is unknown.

There are several reasons that make this discovery seemingly more important than others. This Abram Haynor is the only one of the nine persons described later who could be Henry's father who had the name of "Abram" which Mary Elizabeth (Conner) Haynor and Henry stated. Also, the surname of Haynor has existed at least before the Domesday Book, published in England in 1086, we expect that Henry's ancestral lineage would also be spelled Haynor as long as the surname has existed in America, discounting incorrect/different spellings, such as Hainor, Hayner, etc., in censuses and other documents, and issues of spelling tradition or literacy.

Using the 1850 U.S. Census as a guide, where first names of all persons in households were first published, this author found several individuals with the surname "Haynor" living in Schoharie County, New York sourced at: 1850 United States Census, Schoharie County, New York; Rolls: M432_595-596; Pages: various. Here are the results:

Abraham Haynor, Age: 35, born about 1815, NY state, a farmer living in Sharon, Schoharie Co., NY.

- Eliza Haynor (wife), age 30, born in New York.
- Mary J. Haynor (daughter), age 7, born in New York.
- George W. Haynor (son), age 5, born in New York.
- Charles H. Haynor (son), age 2, born in New York.

John Haynor, Age: 40, born about 1810 in New York, a farmer living in Cobleskill, Schoharie Co., NY.

- Catherine Haynor (wife), age 35, born in New York.
- William Haynor (son), age 10, born in New York.
- Elizabeth Haynor (daughter), age 8, born in New York.
- James Haynor (son), age 6, born in New York.
- John Haynor (son), age 4, born in New York.

Peter Haynor, Age: 50, born in New York, a farmer, living in Summit, Schoharie Co., NY.

- Elizabeth Haynor (wife), age 45, born in New York.
- Henry Haynor (son), age 20, born in New York.
- Peter Haynor (son), age 18, born in New York.
- Mary Haynor (daughter), age 16, born in New York.
- Eliza Haynor (daughter), age 14, born in New York.

Other Persons Named Abram or Abraham of Note

(2) Abraham Hanor, (#47 in the *Hayner Family History Book*) (untraced). This untraced Abraham Hanor is listed as #47 in the third edition of the *Hayner Family History Book, A Haner/Hayner Family in America*, at Haynerfamily.org. Supposedly #47 is the son of George “Jurry” Hanor #6 and the grandson of Johannes Häner, the immigrant. According to this website, George #6 was born on Livingston Manor and taxed at Rhinebeck, NY in 1743-44. If this is true, then George #6 must have been born around 1720, with his first child Johannes #42, born in 1742. George Hanor #6 was married to (1) Anna Catharina Hagedorn and later to (2) Anna Maria Cooper. The Hayner family publication can be viewed online at http://www.haynerfamily.org/Hayner_Book_Online.html. This book and website are referenced throughout this publication as the “Hayner Family Association” or “*Hayner Family History Book*.” This listing shows that the above Abraham Hanor was apparently born between 1752 and 1757. Abraham was listed between George Hanor sons Christopher, who was born in 1752, and Thomas, who was born in 1757. No further information on this Abraham Hanor is given on this website. Interestingly, in the google.com book titled *The Law Practice of Alexander Hamilton: Documents and Commentary* at https://www.google.com/books/edition/The_Law_Practice_of_Alexander_Hamilton/lhByzTg62dEC?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=%22Abraham+Hanor%22&pg=PA430&printsec=frontcover, lists an Abraham Hanor on page 430 under Colonial Patents, which this author would assume is some sort of land patent, maybe in recognition of service in the Revolutionary War. No other information is available on this site. So, who this Abraham Hanor was and what time frame is unknown. But we do know that Alexander Hamilton died in a duel with Aaron Burr in 1804, so an Abraham Hanor land patent would have had to take place between the start of Hamilton’s law practice, when he was studying for the bar in 1782 and when he died in 1804.

The *Hayner Family History Book* also references another George Hanor born about 1733, that the History Book authors cannot place. The Hayner Association and a personal family tree Internet source at: <http://worldconnect.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=shutts-wolcott&id=I103> says that George died 13 January 1809 at the age of 76 in Hillsdale, Columbia Co., NY. According to this source, which uses the “Haynor” spelling of the surname, he is buried at the Old Krum Church Cemetery, Hillsdale, Columbia Co., NY.

The George Haner (Hanor) #6, as described in the *Hayner Family History Book*, since he was born around 1720, is a different George than the one buried in the “old Krum Church cemetery north of Hillsdale since he was near 76 years old at his death in 1809 making him born about 1733. The marker reads “GEORGE HANER departed this life Jan 13, 1809, in the 76th year of his age.” The author believes it’s altogether possible that this Abraham Hanor #47, was a son of the George Haner/Hanor born about 1733 that the *Hayner Family History Book* could not place, rather than George #6. If proven true, this might show Abraham #47 was born later than the mid/late 1750s. At <https://freepages.rootsweb.com/~clifflamere/genealogy/Cem/CEM-Krum.htm>, it does confirm that George (Haner) died 13 January 1809 in his 76 y (year) in Hillsdale, Columbia Co., NY.

For years, no other “verified” confirmation on this Abraham Hanor #47 has ever been found, other than the listing in the *Hayner Family History Book* and as a part of some Haner family trees, posted on ancestral websites, who don’t offer any verification of their findings. Because of this situation, at least one Haynor researcher the author is aware of, contends that Abraham Hanor #47 may not have ever existed or if he did exist, was misplaced as a son of George Hanor #6. The author though has found a listing for a George Hanor, George Hanor, Jr., and an Abraham Hanor, listed in various New York, Tax Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estates, from 1799-1804, listed on ancestry.com.

At <https://www.genealogy.com/forum/surnames/topics/vandenberg/387/>, says, “A 1790 census of Hillsdale, Columbia Co., NY, lists George Haner, 3 or 4 males, 2 or 3 females; also, Abraham Haner and Jacob Haner.” So, if Abraham #47 existed, he could be the son of George born in 1720 or the son of George born in 1733, which if the latter is true, may not have been a direct descendent of Johannes Häner the immigrant who came to America in 1710.

Although the author has found several listings of persons named Abraham Haner of various spellings born in the mid/late 1700s and early 1800s in NY State and Pennsylvania, it’s possible that the reason early Haner researchers couldn’t find a lot of information on Abraham #47, was that he may not have been a descendant of Johannes Häner at all and this Abraham #47 may have been the Abram Haynor found in both the 1820 and 1840 U.S. Censuses, since he was born likely before or around 1780. The author contends that eight of the nine Abrahams found have some evidence of existence, at least as found in various census reports. The only one who can’t be found independently in a census report is Abraham #47. So, if he existed at all, he may have been the Abram Haynor, born near 1780, found in the 1820 and 1840 censuses and early Haner researchers, did not know where to put him, so placed him as a son of George Haner #6. But to this author, if Abraham #47 and Abram Haynor, born before or near 1780 are the same person, then George Haner #6, born about 1720 likely wasn’t his father and the unplaced George, born around 1733, would be of a more legitimate age of being this Abram Haynor’s father, since he would be about 47 years old as a father, rather than being around 60 years old if it was George #6, who was born around 1720.

(3) Abraham Heiner (#71 in the *Hayner Family History Book*) (traced). The author believes this same Abraham is listed in census reports as:

- * Abraham Haner, 1790 Census, Hillsdale, Columbia Co., NY b. in or before 1775 likely in NY State,
- * Abraham Hayner, 1800 Census, Hillsdale, Columbia Co., NY b. b/t 1756-74, bp unknown; and,
- * Abraham Haner, 1810 Census Windham, Greene Co., NY, no age or bp given.

Abraham Heiner (listed as #71) who has been traced, born or baptized on 6 October 1763, was a son of Heinrich Heiner, born 30 April 1728. Heinrich was a son of Johannes Häner the immigrant. The above Heinrich has also been confirmed at: <http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=stoddard2&id=I04057>, although Heiner is spelled at this website as Hoener. Abraham Heiner #71 is also found at: <http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=plumthomas&id=I17893>. On this website, it states that Abraham’s father was Henrich Haner, born 30 April 1728 in Germantown (East Camp) Columbia Co., NY and his mother was Barbara Haver. Also at: <http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=lunnen&id=I8230>, Barbara Haver’s name is given as Anna Barbara Haver, born about 1724 in New York. This website also lists Abraham’s birthplace as Linlithgo (Linlithgow), Columbia County, NY. Linlithgow is located just north of North Germantown, NY. In the *Hayner Family History Book*, Abraham Heiner (#71)’s children are listed as John (b. 1784), Polly (b. 1788), Elizabeth (b. 1798), and Sally (b. 1801). These same children are also found christened

within a year or so after their birth as found on familysearch.org.

Several of the author's relatives who do research believe that Abraham #71 is our Henry's father, since there are large gaps between the actual children's birthdates, making it possible that one or more of this Abraham's children could be unaccounted for. At least two of the author's relatives actually list this Abraham as Henry's father on family trees posted on the Internet. I have contacted some of these same relatives, asking them to provide verifiable proof of their finding that this Abraham is our Henry's father and have received no reply. Since receiving no reply, it's assumed they have no verification and are only surmising that this Abraham is Henry's father without proof.

Abraham Haner #71, has been traced and is believed found in several early census reports as well as some court history involved in a lawsuit against him that the author will share later on in this publication. We believe that this Abraham Haner appears in the U.S. Census in 1790 living in Hillsdale, Columbia County, NY and appears as Abraham Hayner at the same location in 1800. An Abraham Haner appears in 1810 in a New York Census living in Windham, Greene County, NY. The 1810 Windham, Greene County Census also shows a Jacob Haner, John Haner, and Martin Haner living in Windham at <http://www.hopefarm.com/1810cens.htm>. In order for all of these Haner's to be listed, they would have to be heads of households. It's been reported in the *Hayner Family History Book* that Abraham Haner #47 had brothers Jacob, John and Martin so all these Haner's listed in the 1810 Windham, Greene County, NY census, theoretically, could have been his brothers. The *Hayner Family History Book* also shows Abraham Heiner #71 had a brother Jacob, so to say absolutely that Haner brothers Jacob, John and Martin of Abraham #47 were all living in Windham at the same time, has not been determined. No death date for this Abraham has been found. And because of the details of the lawsuit, the author is convinced this is a story about Abraham #71, not #47.

As stated earlier, 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 1710, 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.

Interestingly, another website identified as "The Haynor and Clements Families of Ionia, County, Michigan," authored by Cherri Timmer at: <http://haynor.tribalpages.com/tribe/browse?userid=haynor&view=0&pid=1027&ver=92> shows that Abraham Heiner #71 as the father of Henry H. Haynor. It lists Abraham, his wife Maria Rossman, and their children including Henry, which she lists Henry's birthdate as February 18, 1800. The author doesn't disagree with the birth year as 1800, but he disagrees with the date of his birth, since Henry's obituary stated he died on August 7, 1890 and "Michigan Death Records" state he died at the age of 90 years, 6 months and 4 days old. And when you compute those numbers backwards, it equates to a birthdate of February 3, 1800. When the author's first publication was printed in 2014, there were two tribalpages.com websites that listed Abraham Haner (Haynor). The other was identified as "Haynor / Clements Family Tree," at: <http://haynor.tribalpages.com/family->

tree/haynor/62/1027/Abraham-Haynor-Family#moreinfo, that gave a second scenario with Abraham #47 as the father of our Henry.

At the time both of these websites were up, we believed these websites were listed because the *Hayner Family History Book* stated there were two grandsons of Johannes Häner named Abraham. One was the son of George “Jurry” Hanor and the other Abraham was the son of Heinrich Heiner. Apparently, Ms. Timmer of the tribalpages.com website, at that time, wasn’t completely sure which one of these Abrahams was our Henry’s father, or if neither one was. The author has noticed that this last website above has been taken down.

Ms. Timmer is a descendant through the marriage of Andrew Jans Timmer and Blanche Wasnick. Blanche Wasnick’s mother was Ora Belle Tillison, whose mother was Catherine Jane Haynor, in turn whose father was Henry H. Haynor.

An Abraham Haner first appears on a 1790 U.S. census in Hillsdale, Columbia County, NY at: <https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/XHKP-6F2>. Although copies of this census show a household containing one male 16+, probably Abraham; one male 1-15; and three females, one probably being Abraham’s wife; it’s not definitive if this is Abraham Haner #47 or #71, or someone else entirely. If this Abraham is our Henry’s father, Henry himself would not have been born yet. But if Henry’s father, it would appear he had at least one older brother and two older sisters. Abraham #71 had a son named John born in 1784, so this could account for the boy between the ages of 1-15. One of the girls in this household could have been Polly, since she was born in 1788, two years before the 1790 census. But if this is Abraham #71’s family, one other female goes unaccounted for, because the next oldest female, Elizabeth, wasn’t born until 1798 and would not be accounted for in this 1790 census. So, if this is Abraham #71’s family, one female goes unaccounted for. But without Abraham #47 being accounted for, we don’t know for sure which Abraham this is. No death dates for either Abraham Haner #47 or #71 has ever been determined.

It should be noted that Abraham Heiner (listed as #71) in the *Hayner Family History Book*, lists John, Polly, Elizabeth, and Sally, as children of Abraham Heiner #71. Please note the *Hayner Family History Book* does not show Abraham (#71) or any of his children ever using the “Haynor” surname, nor do they list a son of Abraham Heiner #71, named Henry.

Below is what we currently know about Abraham #71 and his family as reported in the *Hayner Family History Book* and familysearch.org. According to familysearch.org this Abraham #71 was actually listed as Abraham “Hener,” born or baptized, 6 October 1763. Abraham’s death date is not listed. He married Maria Rossmann, 13 January 1784, who was born in 1766. No death date is given for Maria. As far as this author knows, Abraham and Maria had the following verified children:

- (a) John Hener, b. 29 February 1784, Claverack, Columbia, New York. He married his cousin Barbara Heiner #289. We believe this John Hener is listed as John Haner #304 in the *Hayner Family History Book*, born in 1784. He was found listed in the 1810 U.S. Census living in Cairo, Greene Co., NY, probably as John I. Haner, who was recorded as paying taxes there. His age was between 26 and 44 in the 1810 census and would fit the profile. Ms. Timmer suggests that this John, d. 1850, Augusta Township, Washtenaw County, MI. But after further review, the John who died in 1850 was known as J. P. Haner. The author believes that Ms. Timmer refers to another John born in 1784 as John Haner #183 in the *Hayner Family History Book*, known as Johannes, born 11 March 1784 and also baptized in Claverack on 25 April 1784. #183’s father was Jacob Haner #50.

- (b) Polly Hener, b 23 August 1788; m. Peter H. Schneider, b. 14 May 1788, Columbia County, NY, d. 22 April 1836, Columbia County, NY. Children of Polly Hener and Peter Schneider are: Sally Ann Schneider, b. 5 December 1814, Columbia County, NY, d. 1901, Columbia County, NY; Samuel Edward Schneider, b. 23 December 1820, Columbia County, NY, d. 22 September 1853, Columbia County, NY; Catherine Schneider, b. about 1820's; and Getty Schneider, b. 27 August 1823, Columbia County, NY, d. about 20 February 1837, Columbia County, NY. Familysearch.org, actually lists this Polly Hener having two different fathers and two different mothers. At <https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:V2HC-SJY>, her father is listed as Abraham Hener and mother as Maria Rossman. At <https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:V2HC-SJ5>, her father is listed as Jacob Hener and mother as Christina Stoppelbeen.
- (c) Elizabeth Hener, b 18 May 1798. No other information on Elizabeth Hener has been verified other than she is the daughter of Abraham Hener and Maria Rossman.
- (d) Sally Hener, b. 6 September 1801. No other information on Sally Hener has been verified other than she is the daughter of Abraham Hener and Maria Rossman.

Since there was no son by the name of Henry ever found recorded in any source, this theory that our Henry is an unaccounted-for son of this Abraham Hener #71 has not been proven, therefore, is not viable.

What is known about the other Haner's originally listed on Tribalpages.com that Ms. Timmer thought was a part of Abraham #71's family include:

- Charles Peter Haner, b. 1796, Albany, New York, d. Augusta Township, Washtenaw County, MI; m. Sarah Sliter. He is listed as Charles Philip Haner #365, a son of Petrus Philip Haner #80, with the same birth date according to the *Hayner Family History Book*.
- Hannah Haynor, b. 15 August 1810, d. 2 June 1877. According to the *Hayner Family History Book*, Hannah Haner #777, b. 15 August 1810, d. 2 June 1877, was the daughter of Hendrick Martinus Haner (Hayner) #226, b. 23 June 1780, d. 26 September 1862.
- Conrad Haner, b. 1813 in New York, d. 7 June 1892. A Conrad Haner is listed in the U.S. Census in 1880 at Campbell Twp., Ionia County, MI. It shows he was 67 years old, born in 1813 in NY and was married to Jane who was 54 years old and together they had a son named Charles who was 18 years old, apparently born around 1861-62.

The *Hayner Family History Book* lists a Coonradt (Conrad) Haner (#448), b. 1820, d. 7 June 1892. He is listed as a son of Jacob C. Haner #114, b. 24 Sep 1789, d. 9 April 1862 at Hamburg, MI. Also, the children of Jacob C. Hayner include John, b. 17 April 1816; Rupel (Russell), b. 2 October 1823; Amariah, b. 1826; and Henrietta. This Conrad Haner apparently settled on a farm in Lowell, MI, where he married twice. All of his 13 children, born in Michigan, are by his first wife, (1) Phebe Bennett and listed as Ann Marie, b 29 Sep 1838; George; Libby; Zenas, d. at age 14 or 15; Henrietta, b. 1844; Marietta, b. 1846; Desdemona (Desty), b. 1848; Helen, b. 16 May 1849; Sarah Jane, b. 1852, d. 1919; Lyle (Lisle); Joshua (Jay C. in marriage record, Kent Co. MI); Charles, b. 3 December 1861 (maybe the Charles listed in the 1880 census); and Infant, b. 1863. Conrad, m. (2) Mary, also shown as Jennie.

The information on this Conrad Haner is confusing, since the Tribalpages.com website lists 1813 as his birth date, and the *Hayner Family History Book* lists 1820. So, we don't know whether there is a discrepancy regarding the birth dates or whether there were two Conrad Haners living near or in Ionia County during this time. This Conrad Haner is likely the son of Jacob C. Haner,

as identified by the *Hayner Family History Book*. The Charles Haner b. 1861, listed above, m. Eliza Barnes, 9 September 1890 in Custer, Mason County, MI.

In saying all this, it is still possible that a Conrad was a brother to Henry H. Haynor or at least a very close relative, if there were two separate Conrads, one born in 1813 and the other born in 1820. Henry also had a son named Charles who was born believed in 1837.

- Samuel Haner, b. 1818 (according to Timmer), 1816 according to familysearch.org, New York, m. Eliza Lawrence. b. 16 October 1820, New York, d. 25 September 1905. Burial, Chilch Cemetery, York Township, Washtenaw County, MI. A Samuel P. Haner, has been found, m. Eliza Lawrence, 21 February 1841 in Washtenaw, MI. She was b. 16 October 1820, NY, and d. 25 September 1905. He is listed in the *Hayner Family History Book* as Samuel Philip Haner #371, b. 18 April 1811. So, as is the case with Conrad Haner, we have multiple birth dates for Samuel Philip, 1811, 1816 and 1818. He is listed in the *Hayner Family History Book* as a son of Petrus Phillip Haner #80. There was also a Samuel Haner found born 1819 to Elizabeth Haner #464, apparently out of wedlock according to the *Hayner Family History Book* which states, "One source (author unknown) states that she had a son Samuel Hayner born 1819 out of wedlock." It's possible this Samuel Hayner, born in 1819, apparently born out of wedlock, was the Samuel Haner Cherri Timmer was referring to.

Readers should also note that according to the *Hayner Family History Book*, the following persons with the surname "Haner," moved from New York to Washtenaw County, MI in the early 1800s include:

- Petrus Philip Haner, b. 25 March 1770; d 18 March 1842.
- John Christian Haner, b. 23 May 1803 Charlestown, Montgomery Co., NY, d. 19 January 1877 Oakville, Augusta Township, Washtenaw County, MI.

A major obstacle in trying to determine if Henry H. Haynor's father was either Abraham #47 or #71 as identified through the *Hayner Family History Book* who were born in New York State, during the same time period. These two Abrahams were born near the same place and time (1750-60), without any verification of either of their birth or death dates. One, #71 has been traced and #47 has not. But what is so mystifying is that according to census records in 1790, 1800 and 1810, the author believes there is only one Abraham listed. So, we wonder why both of these Abrahams aren't listed in at least one census year, if in fact, both exist during this time. Although, it's possible that Abraham #47 isn't listed or traced because he was living in another household, with someone else as the household head or not living during the time of early censuses. Life spans were short in the 1700s, he could have moved to Canada, as some Haner's did during this time. Possibly, he was a casualty of the Revolutionary War, although we've been unable to confirm him listed as a Revolutionary War soldier.

(4) Abraham Hoener at: <https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/NVG6-428>. He was christened on 13 June 1765 at Evangelish, Wald Solingen, Rheinland, Prussia. This Abraham Hoener listed on FamilySearch.org identified his father's name as Wilhelm Hoener at: <https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/NC14-26P>, who was christened on April 8 1721 after being born on 6 April 1721. Evidence from this website location also showed that Wilhelm's father's name was Georg. No other information was found on this Georg Hoener. For this Abraham Hoener to be a verified finding as possibly being the father of our Henry, it would have to be proven that he immigrated to America before 1800. As of this writing, no such record has been found.

(5) Abraham Huber/Humer/Huner, 1810 Census, Warwick, Lancaster Co., PA, b. abt. 1731, died before May 8, 1790, Warwick Twp., Lancaster Co., PA. He is listed in South Central Pennsylvania Settlers records, referencing a Lancaster Will (F219). This Abraham also had a son named Abraham, who was born in about 1771.

(6) Abraham Henery, 1810 Census, Northampton, Northampton Co., PA, **(1768–1811)** associated with Northampton County, PA. He is noted as a gunsmith, the son of William Henry Sr., and was listed on the 1781 tax roll for Nazareth, Northampton County.

(7) Abraham Henard, 1810 Census, New Milford, Luzerne Co., PA, b. b/t 1766-1784, bp unknown (untraced).

(8) Abm Hener, 1810 Census, Botetourt, VA, b. b/t 1766-1784, bp unknown (untraced).

(9) Abraham Haener, 1830 Census, Bedminster, Bucks Co., PA, b. b/t 1760-70, bp unknown (untraced).

Isaac Hainor/Haynor (b. 1755-65, d. 1835-45), perhaps our Henry's Grandfather

Isaac Haynor was a farmer and a resident of Greene County, New York, found in the 1840 U.S. Census. He was born between 1755 & 1765 and died between 1835 & 1845 at the age of 80. Isaac Haynor was believed to be married to Rachel Thorp (1767-1850), and they had at least six children together:

- Henry Haynor (1793-1873)
- Jacob Haynor (1795-1885)
- John Haynor (1797-1882)
- Mary Haynor (1800-1875)
- Rachel Haynor (1802-1880)
- Elizabeth Haynor (1805-1890)

The author expected that Abram Haynor, born around 1780, would also be a son of this Isaac, but Abram doesn't appear here, but since the posting said that Isaac and Rachel "had at least six children," Abram could have been an unidentified early child. If this Isaac Haynor is in a line of male ascent of our Henry, he likely would be Henry's grandfather. If so, this notion would seem to confirm that Henry's son Isaac Benjamin Haynor was named after his great grandfather. Isaac's brother, Tobias Clements Haynor, we know, was named after Tobias Clements, Roxey's grandfather, therefore, Tobias Clements Haynor's great grandfather.

Another Isaac Haynor, although younger, lived in the town of Cairo, Greene County, New York. He was a farmer and owned a significant amount of land in the area. According to the Greenville Republican newspaper (September 1875), his estate included 150 acres of land, which was auctioned off after his death. He's buried at the Cairo Cemetery (also known as the Old Cairo Cemetery) in Cairo, Greene County, New York. The following obituary was published in the Greenville Republican newspaper on August 28, 1875: "Died - At his residence in Cairo, on the 22d inst., Isaac Haynor, aged 80 years. He was a resident of this town for many years and was highly respected by all who knew him. He was a kind and generous man, and his death is mourned by a large circle of friends and acquaintances." Dying at age 80, would appear to mean this Isaac was born near 1795, which would appear, he too, could be another son of the older Isaac Haynor listed above.

At <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QSQ-G99P-5T2X?view=fullText&keywords=Haynor&groupId=TH-1942-28614-22952-48>, states the "Surrogate Court of Schoharie County convened on May 6, 1885, to address matters related to the estate of the deceased Isaac Haynor Tate from Conisville (Cobleskill). The administrator, Theodon Rudolph, petitioned the court to settle a claim against the estate for a debt of \$100 that was deemed uncollectable. The court authorized him to compromise the claim for \$55, which was approved by the surrogate, Stephen L. Mayrum." Note, this listing says "Isaac Haynor Tate," but if the reader looks closely, the word "Tate" appears as being spelled "late," which would mean Isaac Haynor was deceased. Whether this Isaac Haynor is related to the Isaac Haynor, directly above, is unknown.

Sources:

- * Census records: 1790, 1800, 1810, 1820, 1830, 1840
- * Cemetery records: Cairo Cemetery, Greene County, NY
- * Family trees: Haynor Family Tree, Ancestry.com
- * Local histories: "History of Greene County, New York" by J.B. Lyon Company (1884)

Haynor Identified as a Hamlet³³ in New York State

Again, using AI (artificial intelligence tool) generated platform, the author has found several other Haynor findings in New York State, using the name "Haynor" as follows:

- Haynor was a small hamlet located in the town of Blenheim, Schoharie County, New York. The area was originally known as "Haynor's Mills" after the Haynor family, who operated a gristmill and sawmill on the Schoharie Creek in the late 18th century. The hamlet was later named Haynor in their honor. According to the Geographic Names Information System (GNIS), Haynor has a unique identifier of 976774 and is located at Latitude: 42.473133, Longitude: -74.543205. The hamlet was likely named after a Haynor family, who were early settlers in the area.
- Haynor was also a small hamlet, located in the town of Stillwater, Saratoga County, New York. It was a small rural community that existed from the late 18th century to the mid-20th century. While it was never a formally incorporated village or town, it had its own post office, school, and other community institutions. Today, the area where Haynor once stood is largely rural and agricultural, with many of its original buildings and landmarks gone or repurposed. However, the legacy of Haynor lives on in the memories and stories of its former residents and their descendants.
- **Haynor Cemetery** – Records mention a small historical burial plot known as the "Haynor Cemetery" located near a hamlet formerly called Haynor in Schoharie County. The cemetery is located near the former hamlet of Haynor in the northwestern part of Schoharie County, in the town of Summit. The Coordinates have been reported as approximately 42.55508° N, 74.54042° W. It is about 40 miles southwest of Albany and close to the village of Cobleskill. It is not listed on major databases like *Find a Grave*, which often happens with small, private family plots or abandoned hamlet cemeteries in rural New York. It is closely tied to the **Haynor (or Hainor)** family, many of whom were listed in the 1820 census for Cobleskill before some branches of the family migrated to Saratoga County and later to Michigan. Based on genealogical research into the "Haynor hamlet" and early Schoharie County settlers, the following people are likely buried there or in nearby small family plots:

³³ In New York, a hamlet was a community within a town that is not part of an incorporated village. It is where early settlers settled in groups to build a small community comprised of homes, churches, schools, and shops

- **Abram (Abraham) Haynor (born c. 1780):** He is the likely patriarch of this specific branch in Schoharie County. He appears in the 1820 and 1840 censuses for the area (listed in Blenheim/Summit).
- **The Mother of Henry H. Haynor:** While her name is unconfirmed, local lore suggests she was buried in the family plot near the old Haynor hamlet before the family's migration westward.
- **Infant children/siblings of Henry H. Haynor:** Records indicate that Henry (who later moved to Ionia County, Michigan) had at least one sibling who died young in Schoharie County.

1850 Mortality Schedule: Town of Summit – In the year leading up to the 1850 census, we find a specific concentration of a Haynor family in Summit, Schoharie Co., NY, through AI technology. Keep in mind that Mortality Schedules only record deaths that occurred in the 12 months immediately preceding the census (e.g., June 1, 1849 to May 31, 1850).

Name	Age	Month of Death	Cause of Death	Occupation/Notes
Abram Hainor	76	April	"Old Age"	Farmer; head of the Haynor Hamlet family.
Elizabeth Hainor	71	October	Dysentery	Wife of Abram; died the previous autumn.
Mary Hainor	2	August	Croup	Likely a daughter or granddaughter of Abram.

Based on the above information, this Abram Hainor/Haynor was born between 1773 and 1774. His wife Elizabeth was born between 1777 and 1778. Both would be of the age to have children such as our Henry, as he was believed to be born about 1800.

It would appear that based on this finding, if true, would mean that Abram and Elizabeth Hainor could have been the parents of our Henry, and based on their birth years, and that Henry could have been born in or near 1800.

Another AI site reported that based on the available records for the **Town of Summit** and **Town of Cobleskill**, in Schoharie Co., NY, also based on the **1850 and 1860 Mortality Schedules**, the specific deaths for Abram and Elizabeth Hainor/Haynor are as follows:

Year	Name	Age	Role	Birthplace	Birth	Death	Cause of Death
1850	Abram Hainor	63	Husband	New York	Abt. 1787	Sept 1849	Consumption (TB)
1860	Elizabeth Haynor	68	Wife	New York	Abt. 1792	Nov 1859	Palsy (Stroke)
1850	Mary Hainor	2	Grandchild	New York	Abt. 1848	July 1850	Scarlatina

It would appear that based on this finding, if true, would mean the birth years of Abram and Elizabeth Hainor/Haynor could have been the parents of our Henry, if and only if, our Henry was born near 1806, since in this year, Abram would have been about 19 years old, and Elizabeth would have been about 14 years old, old enough to be married and parents.

- **Henry Haynor (1793-1874)**, was found as a farmer and a resident of Schoharie County, New York. He was born 14 February 1793, Schoharie County, died 22 October 1874, at the age of 81. It's quite possible that this Henry was a brother to Abram and an uncle to our Henry. According to the 1850 U.S. Federal Census, this Henry Haynor lived in the town of Summit, Schoharie County, New York. He was listed as a 57-year-old farmer, born in New York, with real estate valued at \$1,500.

In the 1860 census, this Henry Haynor was still living in Summit, Schoharie County, with his wife, Margaret (born circa 1795). He was listed as a 67-year-old farmer, with real estate valued at \$2,000 and a personal estate of \$500.

In the 1840 U.S. Federal Census, lists him as a head of household in Summit, Schoharie County.

In the 1865 New York State Census, he lists as a resident of Summit, Schoharie County.

It's interesting to note that on our Henry's headstone in Easton Cemetery, Ionia County, MI, says he was born in 1793. Supposedly his grandchildren were the ones who determined this date. More likely though, even though a Henry Haynor was born in 1793, it was probably Henry's uncle and not Henry himself. It could have been very easy for grandchildren to learn, within the greater Haynor family, of a Henry Haynor's birth in 1793, misinterpreting the older Henry for our Henry.

If a person thinks about it, a Haynor hamlet site, is not unlike Haynor, in Section 2, within Easton Township, Ionia County, MI. There's currently a Haynor School in operation since 1866, and there used to be a railroad depot in Haynor junction, near the same location. The community of Haynor was established in the late 1800s, when the Chicago and West Michigan Railway (C&W) built a railroad line through the area. The depot was named after the Haynor family, who were early settlers in the area and owned land nearby. Haynor was a small community with a few homes, a general store, and a post office. The railroad depot was the central hub of the community, with trains stopping regularly to pick up passengers and freight. The Haynor Depot post office was established in 1893 and operated until 1907, when it was closed due to declining mail volumes. The C&W Railway was later absorbed into the Pere Marquette Railway system, which was eventually acquired by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway (C&O) in 1947. The railroad line through Haynor Depot was abandoned in the mid-20th century.

In an undated handwritten letter from Mary Elizabeth (Libbie) Haynor, wife of Albert Clements Haynor (G3-1.2.2.1) in part she states, "Henry went up to Saratoga Co., New York State, when a young man he married Roxey Clements a resident of Saratoga." This author has wondered for years what reason did Henry, as a young man, go to Saratoga and where did he go from? This author believes the reason why Henry did this, was initially to visit other Haynor families who were living in a hamlet known as "Haynor," Stillwater, Saratoga County, New York, from where he was probably living in Cobleskill, Schoharie County, New York as identified in the 1820 U.S. Census. **This is likely how Henry met Roxey!**

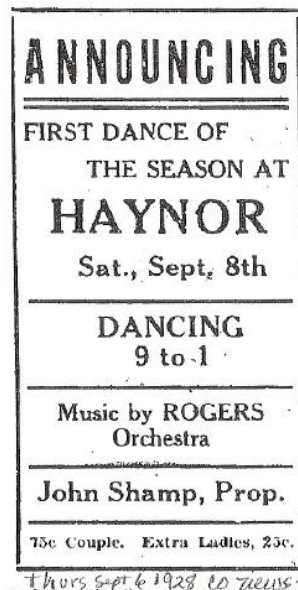
The Importance of a Hamlet in Haynor Findings

The word "Hamlet" has been referenced several times in this publication both in England and New York state. Other than our surname spelled as "Haynor," an English/Irish spelling, valuable evidence our Haynor clan came to America from the British Isles, is the word "Hamlet." A hamlet is a small settlement, which existed in England, particularly after the Norman Conquest. The term "hamlet" is derived from the Old French "hamelet," a diminutive of "hamel," meaning "little village." In British geography, a hamlet is typically a rural settlement smaller than a village, one without a church. In New York state, hamlets are unincorporated settlements within towns. Hamlets are not legal entities and have no local government or official boundaries. Their approximate locations will often be noted on road signs, however, a specific service, such as water, sewer, or lighting provides only that hamlet with services. As we know there was a community with elements named "Haynor" in Easton Township, Ionia County, Michigan, and Henry H. Haynor was a key figure in its settlement. He arrived around 1838, coming from Saratoga, Co., NY. Haynor Road and Haynor Depot were established in this community in the mid/late 1800s and early 1900s. And eventually Grove School in Easton Township at the corner of Haynor and Dick Roads, established in 1866, was renamed Haynor School in the late 1930s. Haynor Road, Haynor Depot, and Haynor School in close location

are an example of a community/hamlet. See <https://www.countryhideaways.co.uk/when-is-a-hamlet-a-village-and-the-other-way-round/>.

In further support of Haynor being a hamlet, at least in practicality in Easton Township, Ionia County, MI, in the publication, *Rand McNally Bankers Directory: Final 1939 Edition: Accessible Banking Points to Non-Bank Towns in the United States*, at https://fraser.stlouisfed.org/title/rand-mcnally-bankers-directory-105/final-1939-edition-598431/content/fulltext/rmbd_1939final_12_accessiblebanking, it lists “Haynor to Ionia.”

Further establishing Haynor as a hamlet in Ionia County, MI, see the ad published below, Sept. 6, 1928, in Co. (County) News. The notation "Sept. 6, 1928, in Co. News" likely refers to a specific entry published in the *Ionia County News*, a weekly newspaper from that era. The *Ionia County News* (often abbreviated as Co. News) was a prominent local publication that merged with others over time, eventually becoming part of the *Ionia Sentinel-Standard*. It's quite interesting that the cost for couples was 75¢, Extra Ladies, 25¢.



Birth, Age, and Death Controversies of Henry H. Haynor

HENRY H. HAYNOR was 90 years, six months, and four days old when he died according to State of Michigan Death Records. A “Certified Copy of Record of Death” showing his surname misspelled as “Hayner” indicates he died on 22 August 1890. In Henry’s obituary, spelled as Haynor, in the newspaper, the *Ionia Standard*, dated 15 August 1890, states he died on 7 August 1890 in Orleans Township, Ionia County, MI. The obituary goes on to say that Henry “drove to Long Lake berrying, taking with him Mrs. Kate Conner, at whose house he has made his home for some time. Stopping at the house of a relative of Mrs. Conner, the old gentleman drove his horse to the barn and went out into the yard at the rear, where he dropped dead, and was found there soon afterward by Mr. Conner who had just came in from the fields.”

The Henry H. Haynor name and 7 August 1890 date of death is also confirmed in the *Portrait and Biographical Album of Ionia and Montcalm Counties, MI*, published in 1891. It’s believed the 22

August 1890 date is when descendants reported it, when it was officially recorded, or when he was buried, not his death date, since his funeral was conducted 9 August 1890 at the home of his son, Isaac B. Haynor in Easton Township, Ionia Co., MI. This would make Henry born on or very near 3 February 1800. Complicating this finding though, is the *Portrait and Biographical Album* . . ., listed above, also states Henry was “about ninety-seven years” when he died.

This death record contradicts Henry’s headstone and Haynor lore that Henry was closer to 97 when he died, because supposedly Henry didn’t know for sure when he was born. Readers should note that Haynor lore could be right and the official record wrong, but since there has been an official record identified, this record would be right in the “eyes of the law” as well as used for verifying ancestral research findings.

Although it was thought that no one knew how old Henry was for sure when he died or in what year he was born, therefore the Haynor lore; someone must have known exactly how old he was when he died, in order to give such specific information on this death record of 90 years, 6 months and 4 days old. Since his son, Isaac was in charge of funeral arrangements according to the obituary, it’s likely he knew exactly how old his father was and gave this information to officials in charge of recordkeeping in Ionia County, MI. If it wasn’t Isaac, then it likely was Henry’s daughter Catherine since she also lived in the area, and her own death record was also recorded by the year, month, and day, as Henry’s was. Interesting though, no age or birth year is given on the death certificate for Henry H. Haynor. You’d think the death certificate would be consistent with the death record, but it isn’t. The Certified Copy of Recorded Death for our Henry was recorded on May 30, 1891.

Again, according to Haynor lore, Henry was born around 1793, which is indicated on his headstone. According to various U.S. Census data, he could have been born between 1790 and 1800, in 1800, 1801, 1802, 1805 or 1806.

The story goes that descendants didn’t know for sure Henry’s birth date, apparently not even Henry, although Henry’s children/grandchildren settled on 1793. As passed down through generations and recalled here by Cousin Rod Haynor; Henry told the story of how he determined his own age. There was a total solar eclipse of the sun that crossed the U.S. from southern California, up through the Midwest, across Pennsylvania, and into New York State on 6 June 1806. The width of the total eclipse was only 88 kilometers (55 miles) wide. Supposedly, Henry told of witnessing this as a boy of about 12 or 13. He reported that it got dark, so dark, that the chickens went to roost. It was as dark as night. Henry, stating that he was going somewhere on his horse at the time and was approaching some woods, dismounted and walked his horse through the woods since he could not see because it was so dark.

A NASA verification of this solar eclipse can be found at:

<http://eclipse.gsfc.nasa.gov/5MCSEmap/1801-1900/1806-06-16.gif>. The path of the eclipse made it viewable in Saratoga, Rensselaer, Columbia, Greene, and nearby NY state counties. It would appear that Henry was within the 55-mile-wide path of the total eclipse or close enough to the eclipse to recall the story. The duration of the eclipse would have been long enough to fit Henry's story. So, research on this topic shows that an eclipse in 1806 did indeed happen and is verified by NASA.

Of course, story-telling being what it is, may not be completely accurate or reliable. Henry being able to recall an eclipse at a young age is impressive but not knowing for sure how old he was at that

time to recall it, leaves this author wondering, because he could have recalled this eclipse as young as five or six years old, which would bring his birth around 1800, as his Michigan Death Record states.

It's possible that there was another reason why some of Henry's descendants came up with the 1793 birthdate on his headstone. Using AI (artificial intelligence tool)³⁴ the author has found several additional, not known before, Haynor findings in New York State. A Henry Haynor (b. 1793 - d. 1874) was found listed as a farmer and a resident of Schoharie County, New York. He was born 14 February 1793, Schoharie County, died 22 October 1874, at the age of 81. It's very possible that this Henry was a brother to Abram Haynor, Henry's father, therefore an uncle to our Henry, because Abram was found living in Schoharie County, NY, in both the 1820 and 1840 U.S. Censuses.

According to the 1850 U.S. Federal Census, this Henry Haynor lived in the town of Summit, Schoharie County, New York. He was listed as a 57-year-old farmer, born in New York, with real estate valued at \$1,500. In the 1860 census, Henry Haynor was still living in Summit, Schoharie County, with his wife, Margaret (born circa 1795). He was listed as a 67-year-old farmer, with real estate valued at \$2,000 and a personal estate of \$500. In the 1840 U.S. Federal Census lists him as a head of household in Summit, Schoharie County. In the 1865 New York State Census, it lists him as a resident of Summit, Schoharie County.

On our Henry's headstone in Easton Cemetery, Ionia County, MI, says he was born in 1793. Supposedly his grandchildren were the ones who determined this date. More likely though, even though a Henry Haynor was born in 1793, based on this new information, it was probably Henry's uncle and not Henry himself. It could have been very easy for grandchildren of Henry's to learn of a Henry Haynor's birth in 1793, possibly even intermixing the eclipse story between Henry's, thinking this was their grandfather, Henry, when in actuality, the 1793 birth date was about Henry's uncle and the eclipse story was about our Henry.

In the marriage record between Henry Haynor and Matilda Ward, his second wife, found in Michigan Marriages, 1822-1995, at: <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:FCRH-RHM>, shown that the Henry Haynor surname misspelled 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, were joined together in holy matrimony, 24 November 1853, in the town of Easton, Ionia County, MI, in the presence of William Ward and James R. Parker, both of Easton, Ionia County, MI – George Bignell, Minister.

So, it appears as though there are at least three recorded birth dates of Henry H. Haynor; 1793, by descendants of Henry's, likely his grandchildren, as shown on his headstone; 1800, as you subtract his age of 90 years, 6 months and 4 days old from Henry's death date record of 1890; and 1805, as Henry was listed as 48 years old in 1853 when he married Matilda Ward. So, using records available, there is a birth date record span of 13 years, from 1793 to 1806.

Although every available U.S. or Michigan Census state that Henry was born in NY State, some family members feel that Henry may have been born in Pennsylvania. In the same undated handwritten letter from Mary Elizabeth (Conner) Haynor, wife of Albert Clements Haynor (C3-1.2.2.1) mentioned previously, she states, "Henry Haynor was born in Pennsylvania, his father's

³⁴ An AI tool is legitimate, but it's not a foolproof solution and should be used as a tool to assist genealogical investigations. The author has found many new ancestral findings using the new AI technology, but in many cases the AI findings themselves are not sourced. Obviously, the findings are from the Internet but not identifying where AI found this information could lead to false findings. So, beware.

name was Abram Haynor, he was Holland Dutch coming with a colony to settle in Pennsylvania. Henry went up to Saratoga Co., New York State, when a young man he married Roxey Clements a resident of Saratoga.”

Other Persons named Henry Haner of various spellings

Persons named Henry Haner of various spellings have been located in a collection called the *New York, Births and Christenings, 1640-1962* at: <https://familysearch.org/search/collection/1680842>, born and/or christened near these above listed dates. None of these Henrys are the son of an Abraham. Since this list is very extensive, providing many listings from church records throughout New York State, readers might question if our Henry was actually born in NY State since he's not listed as being born and/or christened as shown in this collection. Of course, there could be a major reason he's not in this collection, since it's possible he never was christened, therefore no church record. The author is listing the Henrys found on the above website, born near 1800, so readers are not confused with “our” Henry. These Henrys are listed as follows:

1. Hendrik Haner, christened on 31 May 1795 at the Reformed Protestant Cutch Church, Wynantskill, Rensselaer, NY. His father's name was John B. Haner and his mother's name was Gertruy Philp.
2. Henderick Haner, b. 2 March 1798, christened 8 May 1798, at the Dutch Reformed Church, Schaghticoke, Rensselaer County, NY. His father's name was Philip Haner and his mother's name was Cate.
3. Henery Haner, b. 11 December 1800, christened at the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, Wynantskill, Rensselaer County, NY. His father's name was Philip Haner and his mother's name was Maria Semon.
4. Henrich Hener, b. 7 June 1801, christened 12 July 1801, at the Reformed Church, Claverack, Columbia County, NY. His father's name was Jacob G. Hener and his mother's name was Elsjie Klapper.
5. Henderick Haner, b. February 1806, Churchtown, Columbia County, NY. His father's name was George Haner and his mother's name was Anna Shmid.
6. Henrich Haner, b. 1 September 1806, christened at the Gilead Evangelical Lutheran Church, Brunswick, Rensselaer County, NY. His father's name was Wilhelmus Haner and his mother's name was Sara.
7. Henry Hener, b. 4 November 1807, christened 17 January 1808 at Saint Paul Lutheran Evangelical, Bernie, Albany County, NY. His father's name was Carl Henry Hener and his mother's name was Sarah.

Readers should notice that all the above churches are German-oriented Lutheran or Reformed Churches. And it's the author's contention that our Henry's ancestors found in America and Canada were not immediately from Germanic Europe, but from the British Isles, where the Church of England was dominant or non-conformist churches not affiliated with the Church of England, such as the Catholics, Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians and Quakers. This is one reason why Henry and his immediate ancestors likely are not found in German-oriented Lutheran or Reformed Churches, because they didn't consider themselves German.

8. Not that readers need any more controversy regarding people named Henry Haynor, but this author found a Henry Haynor, surname also spelled as Hainer, Haner and Hayner, who was born between 1791-96 New York, d. 1 February 1865 Oakland County, MI, at the age of 69. He, his wife, Welthy,

and 11 children are listed in the 1850 U.S. Census, living in Oakland County, MI, see <https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MF82-8K1>. Perhaps some of our Haynor's found this Henry born in 1791 and confused him as being our Henry? The author found a record from Oakland (MI), Probate Records 1832–1868. In this probate record it shows that this Henry and Welthy (Wealthy) were married in Monroe County, NY, 25 November 1816. Wealthy died in March 1867. This author has never been able to find who this Henry belongs to, since he's not listed in the *Hayner Family History Book* at <https://haynerfamily.org/>. Though found, was death records of three of this Henry's children, Alonzo, Alexander, and Nathan as being buried under the surname "Haner." The author did find a Henry Hainer in the Bureau of Land Records at https://glorerecords.blm.gov/details/patent/default.aspx?accession=MI0090_.130&docClass=STA&sid=nnus3tel.bhr, who received a land patent, for 80 acres in Oakland County, MI, granted August 1, 1831. The patent certificate says that this Henry Hainer was from Orleans County, NY. The patent was registered in Detroit. It was signed by Andrew Jackson, President of the United States. This land patent in 1831 appears to be the same Henry Haynor found in the 1850 U.S. Census, living in Oakland County since the author could find no other Henry Haner living there. Why the surname spelling differences are unknown to this author. This Henry Haner or Hainer, oldest son was named Lorenzo, which his grave is listed on Find-a-Grave at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/77429309/lorenzo-haner>. It's interesting to note that the name "Lorenzo" is the middle name of Tobias Clements Haynor's son Eber Lorenzo Haynor. Whether our Haynor line through Tobias Haynor knew of this other Haner/Hainer line is unknown, although both lived in Michigan during the same time period.

Who was Henry's Mother?

Although we believe that Henry's father's name was Abram or Abraham, what is extraordinary is we don't know for sure, what Henry's mother's name was, neither first nor maiden names. For whatever reason, Henry's mother's name, either was not known, passed on by Henry's descendants, or it was just lost to time. Nothing has been found from ancestral records left by Haynor relatives indicating who she might be or through Internet searching, including some Haynor family trees, **although the Elizabeth Hainor/Haynor found above, linked to Abram Hainor/Haynor is quite intriguing.**

Based on the premise that our Henry's father was named Abram, as indicated earlier, we find an **Abram Hainor** in the 1820 U.S. Census, and an **Abram Haynor**, in the 1840 U.S. Census. Because all household names were not listed in U.S. censuses until 1850, other than heads of households, it's possible this Abram died before the 1850 census, so he wouldn't be listed in a future census. But maybe his wife was still living in Schoharie County or elsewhere in N.Y. State, at least into the 1850s. After looking at the 1850 U.S. Census and the NY State Censuses of 1855 and 1865, nothing is extraordinary, although several findings are intriguing and worth reporting.

- (1) The author found a woman by the name of Hellen Hazner, in the 1850 U.S. Census, Lansingburgh, Rensselaer County New York, age 73, born about 1777 in NY State, living in the household of David Fellows (age 33, b. abt. 1817) and Maria, his wife (age 35, b. abt. 1815). Now readers might think this lady with the surname of Hazner is a far cry from Haynor or even Hayner. But the author has viewed the actual census report and it's very difficult to tell if the surname is Hazner or Hayner. And knowing that back in the early/mid 1800s censuses, the surname Haynor was often misspelled in many ways, including as Hayner. Additionally, making the point of misspelling and using familysearch.org, the author can find no surnames of Hazner in NY State during the late 1700s. A few people with a Hazner surname were found in the early/mid 1800s living in NY State, but no Hellen Hazner born around 1777. The author was also

thinking that Maria Fellows maiden name might have been Hazner, Hayner or Haynor, therefore the reason this Hellen was living in this household was because maybe this Hellen was her mother.

At the time of the 1820 U.S. Census, Maria Fellows would have been about 5 years old and would fit the profile of one female under the age of 10, found in the household of Abram Hainor in the town of Cobleskill, Schoharie County, New York.

At the time of the 1840 U.S. Census, Maria Fellows would have been about 25 years old and would fit the profile of one of two females between the ages of 20-30 (daughters born between 1810 & 1820), which were found in the Abram Haynor household living in Blenheim, Schoharie County, NY.

Furthering this research, the author found a clue in a possible relationship between surnames Fellows and Hayner/Haynor when a Chas. Haynor and family were found in the 1905 NY State Census, living in the village of Saratoga Springs, New York. After reviewing this 1905 New York Census the author ran upon a Daniel Haynor, age 40, b. abt. 1865 living in the household of John (age 42, b. abt. 1863) and Mary (age 37, b. abt. 1868) **Fellows** located in Schenectady, Schenectady Co., NY State. **The listing stated that Daniel Haynor was a brother-in-law to John Fellows, making Daniel a brother to his sister Mary.** This finding might be just an incredible coincidence, since the exclusive use of naming patterns can get a researcher in all kinds of trouble, if a researcher doesn't fully verify. **But, because of this finding, we know that at least Mary (Haynor) Fellows and Daniel Haynor are sister and brother found in the 1905 census.** It's possible that somehow this 1905 census evidence would lead to finding a relationship between the John Fellows family, found in 1905 and the David Fellows family found in 1850. If true, maybe there is some sort of family connection between the 1850 David Fellows family and Hellen Hazner, Hayner, Haynor found in that household with the known family relationship between Mary (Haynor) Fellows and Daniel Haynor. At this point, the author does not know of a relationship. Certainly, further research needs to be done into these families.

Now the story about this finding doesn't end there, because there are two additional points to this finding that really fascinated this author and additional reasons for reporting it.

- (2) There was another person in the 1850 census finding in the David Fellows family household by the name of William Perine, age 23, born in NY State about 1827. The Perine (Perrine) surname has some history with the Haynor family. **Henry's son Isaac Haynor's daughter, Blanche Orvilla Haynor, married Henry Herbert Perrine, 22 December 1898.** Henry Herbert's father was Isaac Perrine, Jr., born 18 December 1842 and fought in the Civil War. Isaac's father was Isaac Perrine, Sr., born 12 May 1806 at Ballston, N. Y., d. April 30, 1874, at Battle Creek, MI. So, now in Rensselaer County, New York in the 1850 Census, we find a William Perine, born near 1827, living in the David Fellows family household along with a woman named Hellen Hazner. Who knows if William Perine (maybe Perrine) is related to the greater Isaac Perrine family, therefore having knowledge of the Haynor family, since early census records in the 1800s show Haynor's living in Rensselaer County New York.

The author found a Perrine Family Collection named, *Daniel Perrin, 'The Huguenot,' and his descendants in America of the surnames, Perrine, Perine, and Prine, 1665-1910* at <https://ia800807.us.archive.org/25/items/danielperrintheh1910perr/danielperrintheh1910perr.pdf>,

which appears to be the definitive ancestry of the surname Perrine, Perine, and Prine at least in the years 1665-1910. #2690 Henry Herbert Perrine, who married Blanche Orvilla Haynor, and family can be found on pages 360 and 361, so it appears Henry Herbert Perrine is a part of this ancestral collection. The publication is 654 pages long and there are 1,250 listings of Perrine, Perine and Prine with the given or middle name of William. The author has looked at nearly all of these persons named William in this publication who have a Perrine, Perine or Prine surname and find the following listings that could be the William Perine born around 1827 in NY State, who was found along with Hellen Hazner in 1850 U.S. Census, Lansingburgh, Rensselaer County, New York in the household of David and Maria Fellows as:

492. William D. Perrine, b. 9 February 1832, at Galway, N. Y., no death date given. Lived in Conneautville, PA; m. Sarah Winger of Summerhill, Pa., Oct. 13, 1853; b. Dec. 20, 1833. They had three children. William D.'s father was William #146. William's father was Isaac #31. Isaac's father was Peter #1. Peter was the first son of Daniel, "The Huguenot," b. 164- , d. after 6 September 1719.

#2065. Rev. Dr. William Henry Perrine, b. 8 October 1827, at Lyons, N. Y., d. 22 January 1881 in Albion, MI. William, was married to Livonia Ellen Benedic and they had five children. Rev. Perrine graduated in 1853 from Michigan Central (now Hillsdale) College, entered the Methodist Ministry and joined the Conference of the Michigan Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a Trustee at Northwestern University in Evanston, IL. From 1864 to 1868 he was Professor of Natural Sciences at Albion College, Albion, MI and from 1871 to 1874 Professor of History and Belles Lettres, at the same College. William Henry #2065 was the second child named William Henry after his brother #2062 William Henry, b. 26 December 1820, d. 22 December 1821. Both William Henry Perrine's fathers were #871 Henry Perrine b. 24 January 1786, at Freehold, N. J., d. 23 November 1853 in Sandstone, MI. #871 Henry Perrine's father was John Perine #278. John Perine #278, b. 22 July 1760, in Freehold, N. J., d. 7 Dec. 1831, at Lyons, N. Y. John Perine #278 fought in the Revolutionary War. Some battles he fought in were fought on his father's farm. #278 John Perine's father was #69 Henry Perrine, b. 22 July 1730, d. 6 July 1816. #69 Henry Perrine's father was #17 Peter Perrine, b. about 1703, on Staten Island, d. 1771, at Matchaponix, N. J. #17 Peter Perrine's father was #2 Henry Perrin, b. 1669. #2 Henry Perrin was the second son of Daniel, "The Huguenot."

#2165. William Prine, b. 27 February 1832, at Niles, N. Y., d. 10 August 1883 in Michigan; m. Zilpha Jane Makley of Springwater, N. Y., 1 January 1863; b. 13 August 1845. They had four children. #2165 William Prine's father was #921 Luke Prine, b. 3 October 1806, in Niles, N. Y., d. 4 September 1883, at same place. #921 Luke Prine's father was #304 Daniel Perrine, b. 14 March 1770, d. 20 August 1853. #304 Daniel Perrine's father was Daniel Perrine (Parine, Perreine) #18. Daniel Perrine #18's father was #3 James Perrine b. 1670. #3 James Perrin was the third son of Daniel, "The Huguenot."

#2413. William Danforth Perine, b. 26 May 1827 at Salem, N. Y., d. 16 August 1895 in Oakland, CA; m. Elizabeth Gaston Vanderheyden of Lansingburg, N. Y., June 8, 1858; b. 11 September 1835, d. 10 January 1907. They had four children. #2413 William Danforth Perine's father was #1067 John Perine, b. 5 September 1787 in Salem, N. Y., d. 4 November 1848; m. Hannah Billings, b. 1793, d. 30 August 1875. #1067 John Perine's father was #367 Peter Perine, b. 15 July 1760, d. 16 November 1828. #367 Peter Perine's father was #89 Peter Perine, b. 1727 on Staten Island; d. 1787 or 1788, Tewksbury Township, Hunterdon, Middlesex Co., N. J. #89 Peter Perine's father was Peter Perrine #20, b. 1701, d. 13 November 1756. #20 James Perrin was the 20th child of Daniel, "The Huguenot."

#2421. William Willson Perine, b. 18 May 1830, at Dansville, N. Y., d. 20 August 1881 at same place; m. Mary Elizabeth Brown of Cohocton, N. Y., 18 October 1859, b. 7 June 1834, d. 31 May 1906. They had two children. #2421 William Willson Perine's father was #1082 William Perine, b. 25 February 1792 in Salem, N. Y., d. 22 May 1879 in Dansville, N. Y. #1082 William Perine's father was #368 William Perine, b. 1762, d. 5 October 1846. #368 William Perine's father was #89 Peter Perine, b. 1727 on Staten Island; d. 1787 or 1788, Tewksbury Township, Hunterdon, Middlesex Co., N. J. #89 Peter Perine's father was Peter Perrine #20, b. 1701, d. 13 November 1756. #20 James Perrin was the 20th son of Daniel, "The Huguenot."

Back now to Henry Herbert Perrine #2690, who married Blanche Orvilla Haynor, Henry Herbert's father was #1245 Isaac Perrine, b. 18 December 1842, in Emmet Township; lived at Ann Arbor, MI; m. Matilda L. Banfield of Ann Arbor, MI on 28 December 1871; b. 25 May 1845. #1245 Isaac Perrine's father was Isaac Perrine #472, b. 12 May 1806, d. 30 April 1874 in Battle Creek, MI. #472 Isaac Perrine's father was #142 Peter Perrine, b. 25 May 1777 in Freehold, N. J., d. 9 March 1813 at same place; m. Hannah Haws of New Jersey; d. March 1813. #142 Peter Perrine's father was #31 Isaac Perrine, b. 7 June 1746 in Cranbury, N. J., d. 23 February 1806, at Galway, N. Y.: m. Anna Journeay of Freehold, N. J., 24 August 1775, b. 6 May 1756, d. 8 February 1829. #31 Isaac Perrine's father was #1 Peter Perrine, who was the first son of Daniel, "The Huguenot," b. 164- , d. after 6 September 1719. Note: Daniel, "The Huguenot," had 23 children.

It's possible that William Perine born around 1827 in NY State, who was found along with Hellen Hazner in 1850 U.S. Census, Lansingburgh, Rensselaer County, NY in the household of David and Maria Fellows, could be anyone of the William Perine's of various surname spellings listed above or someone else not on this list. But because of the extensive listings of the Perrine Family Collection, the author believes that the William Perine born around 1827 in NY State, is likely listed within this collection. If there is any known or obvious relationship other than just being descendants of Daniel Perrine, "The Huguenot," between William Perine born in 1827 and #2690 Henry Herbert Perrine, who married Blanche Orvilla Haynor, the author could not find one. But because #2413 William (Danford) Perine, found in the 1850 U.S. Census, Lansingburgh, Rensselaer County, NY, b. 26 May 1827 and married Elizabeth Gaston Vanderheyden on 8 June 1858, who was from this same Lansingburgh community, the author is of the opinion that most likely this William Perine was the same William Perine who was found along with Hellen Hazner in 1850 U.S. Census, Lansingburgh, Rensselaer County, New York in the household of David and Maria Fellows.

Further research would have to be conducted to find a known personal relationship between William Perine who was found along with Hellen Hazner in 1850 U.S. Census, who was likely #2413 William Danforth Perine, b. 26 May 1827 at Salem, N. Y., d. 16 August 1895 in Oakland, CA and 2690 Henry Herbert Perine, b. abt. 1872 in Battle Creek, MI, d. 21 September 1964 in Isabella County, MI. Any personal relationship of these families at all, other than just being relatives, might wind up being found between Henry Herbert's grandfather Isaac Perrine #472, b. 12 May 1806, d. 30 April 1874 in Battle Creek, MI, since Isaac would have been born likely in NY State and since #2413 William Perine, b. 26 May 1827 in Salem, N. Y., they may have known each other back in NY State before Isaac Perrine #472, moved to Michigan and might have been the ones involved in the knowledge of the Perine/Haynor relationship, whether or not a Hellen Hazner was a part of this story or not.

Hellen Hazner first name spelling of "Hellen" is interesting as well. According to the author's records, Henry H. Haynor and his second wife Matilda (Burner) (Ward) Haynor had a child by the name of Roxey Elinor (Nellie) Haynor, b. 4 January 1856 Ionia County, MI, d. 26 January 1911, in Detroit, married John Blough, 30 April 1876, and is buried at Eagle, Clinton County, MI. But according to Cherri

Timmer, the author of the Haynor/Clements Family Tree on Tribalpages.com, lists this child's name as Roxanna "Hellen" Haynor, with the same birth/death dates. At find-a-grave at: <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GSln=Blough&GSiman=1&GScid=1211&GRid=23771692&>, the headstone simply reads "Nellie Wife of John Blough."

Andrew MacLaney,³⁵ a relative to the Haynor's through the Conner/Connor family is a very experienced ancestral researcher and has one of the larger ancestral family trees on the extended Conner/Connor-Haynor family on ancestry.com. He also lists Roxey the daughter of our Henry and Matilda as "Roxey Hellen Haynor," born January 4, 1856, in Easton, Michigan to Matilda Burner and Henry H. Haynor. The author has discovered that the Blough surname is often spelled as "Blaugh" and on familysearch.org, list the marriage of John "Blaugh" and Roxey Hellen Haynor (Easton, MI) on 30 April 1876 at: <https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NQS6-D6J>, which verifies that the child of Henry and Matilda Haynor is "Roxey Hellen Haynor," likely not Roxey Elinor Haynor, but she did go by the name of "Nellie."

So, it appears as though "Nellie" was a nickname, unknown by this author how it was arrived at. Undoubtedly our Henry named his child's first name after his first wife Roxey and the child's middle name may have been Roxey's middle name, or his mother's first name of Hellen. Of course, the middle name of Hellen could have come from anywhere. It's also possible that the name Nellie was the first name or nickname of Henry's mother. Where Haynor descendants came up with the name Elinor in the name Roxey Elinor (Nellie) Haynor is unknown to this author. Who knows if there is some type of connection between a Hellen Hazner with a Hayner-type surname spelling and Abram Haynor or whether Hellen was the middle name of Roxey's or the name of Henry's mother, but since there are few clues regarding the mother's name of our Henry, the author thought this finding was worth reporting and it would seem further research is needed as stated earlier.

(2) A Nancy Haynor was found in NY State in the 1865 Census living in Clifton Park, Saratoga Co., NY. She was 83 years old, b. abt. 1782 in Rhode Island and living in the household of Sybyl Haynor, age 48, b. abt. 1817 in Saratoga Co., NY and Sybyl's sister, Lanah Haynor, age 46, b. abt. 1819 in Rensselaer Co., NY. It was reported that both Sybyl and Lanah were single and owners of the land their residence resided on. It lists Nancy Haynor as the mother of Sybyl and Lanah, widowed, and unfortunately lists Nancy in a category checked as "Deaf and dumb, blind, insane or idiotic." This property in Saratoga Co., NY, could be the property that Sybyl was born on, although the family would likely be moving to Rensselaer Co., NY, upon the birth of Lanah. Nancy would be of the age, old enough to be the mother of our Henry H. Haynor, since she would have been about 18 years old at the time of Henry's birth, if in fact that, Henry was born in 1800. There was also a niece in the household named Emily Ann Peters, age 5, b. abt. 1860 in Saratoga Co., NY. Since being a niece of Sybyl, the household owner, it would appear that Emily, was a child of Lanah Haynor or some other relative.

³⁵ *An additional word on Andrew MacLaney. Andrew and this author, have discovered through ancestral.com's Autosomal DNA Test, that we are both great-great-great-great-grandsons of John Connor, making us, this author believes, 4th cousins. The author's link to John Connor, born in 1741, at Castlepollard, Westmeath, Ireland is through the marriage of Albert C. Haynor and Mary Elizabeth (Libbie) Conner. John Conner (1741-1797) emigrated to Ulster County, NY in about 1767, married and raised a large family there. John's grandson, Benjamin Conner eventually moved to Ionia County, MI in about 1844 and was Libbie (Conner) Haynor's grandfather.*

In this same NY State 1865 census report on the opposite page, it lists a Tisdale E. Haynor, age 56, b. abt. 1809 in Rensselaer Co., NY. The census also lists Tisdale's wife Eliza, age 52, b. abt. 1813 in Fulton Co., NY, along with a female child named Cynthia M. Haynor, age 22, listed as single. Samuel Butler, age 24, was also in the household, listed as a laborer. Tisdale, born about 1809 could be a son of Nancy's as well as a brother to our Henry.

There are as many as 22 different ways of spelling Haner, according to the *Hayner Family History Book*. The author is aware that some Haner's changed the spelling of their surname to Haynor once immigrating to North America, who weren't the Haynors who came to America from the British Isles or Europe. But if they were somehow related to Johannes Häner the immigrant, both those who changed their surname to Haynor, who came from Europe and the British Isles Haynors, would share a common ancestor with Johannes Häner.

The *Hayner Family History Book* does have some information on Schoharie County that could possibly lead to a link to Johannes Häner. According to this book and repeated here, "in May 1711, many (Palatine) emigrants were dissatisfied, leading to open revolt. In 1712, Governor Hunter left the Palatines on their own, withdrawing even the previous meager support. Fortunately, many Palatines had trades, such as cooper, baker, tailor, and miller, and were able to fend for themselves as tenant farmers for Livingston, who retained title to the 6,000 acres. After the 1711 revolt, only about 200 Palatine families, including Häners, remained on the banks of the Hudson. In fall 1712 and spring 1713, about 150 families, with Indian help, moved 40 miles west of Albany, where they founded new settlements in the Schoharie Valley and further west into Mohawk territory between present Amsterdam and Utica, (NY). Their land titles were clouded, and some of these Schoharie families settled in northern Pennsylvania upon invitation of Governor Keith, notably in the Tulpehocken Valley of Berks County. Although the Schoharie settlers were numerous and mostly Palatines, only a few of our Häner family were among them." A good source of reading about a short history of Schoharie County, NY can be found at: <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nyschoha/aboutsco.html>. A more detailed history can be found at: <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nyschoha/simms.html>.³⁶

The Importance of Naming Patterns

Determining (first) name, naming patterns of family names is a useful way of "zeroing in" on possible ancestors and relatives when conducting ancestral research. The history of a given name's, naming patterns, varies largely throughout history, often by a country's customs or religious practices. Some early naming patterns started about the year 1500, were often based on religious saints and biblical names found in the Old Testament. Then starting in about 1700 lasting to about 1875, particularly in England, naming patterns of children were often based on the child's grandparents' given name, with the first son named after his paternal grandfather, the second son named after his maternal grandfather and daughters given names followed a similar path.

One such useful name was shown earlier in the section titled "PERSONS OR PLACES NAMED HAYNOR OR SOME CLOSE VARIATION OF THIS NAME FOUND IN THE BRITISH ISLES BEFORE 1921," as Joshua Abraham Haynor. Joshua Abraham died in 1754 and was buried on 4

³⁶ Note that "rootsweb" listings have been removed from the Internet. At <https://support.rootsweb.com/s/article/Retiring-and-Migrating-Portions-of-RootsWeb>, "**WorldConnect (rootsweb) family trees** (last updated on 9 August 2021) will be retired on 15 April 2023 and migrated to Ancestry (.com) as a new free-access collection later in the year." It appears a new search engine, of sorts, is now available at <https://home.rootsweb.com/>.

February 1754 at Halifax, Yorkshire (West Riding), England. Although the author has found no specific date of death for Joshua Abraham, we suspect he died probably a couple days before his burial date. We also don't know how old he was when he died. Joshua Abraham Haynor's father was listed as Abraham, so using the naming patterns of using paternal and maternal grandparents, this Joshua might not have been the first son of his father, Abraham. Although this family might still have been using the custom of naming children after biblical names, particularly with a first and middle name of Joshua and Abraham based on names found in the Old Testament. But either way, we find two people named Abraham Haynor, the father and his son Joshua Abraham Haynor. Now we don't know for sure if the Abram who was found in the 1820 and/or 1840 U.S. Census was his

first name or his middle name. All we know is what our Henry and Mary Elizabeth (Conner) Haynor said it was "Abram." But either way, the Haynor family found in at least the 1700s both in England and the U.S. used Abram or Abraham as a given first name.

Because of the use of naming patterns of children, we find our Henry H. Haynor naming his first son Tobias C. (Clements) Haynor after Henry's wife Roxey's grandfather Tobias Clements. So, this brings up the question, how did Henry's second son, Isaac Benjamin Haynor, get his given names of Isaac and Benjamin. British tradition instructs us that typically, a first son was named after a parent's grandfather and a second son was named after the other parent's grandfather. It would seem logical, if Henry named his first son after his wife's grandfather, he'd name his second son after his own grandfather.

As earlier reported by this author, Isaac Haynor was a farmer and a resident of Greene County, New York. He was born between 1755 & 1765 and died between 1835 & 1845 at the age of 80. He was also listed in the 1840 Census in Southern, Greene Co., NY, as Isaac Hainor, b. b/t 1760-70, bp unknown. 1 male age 70-79 (Isaac, hh head), 1 male age 10-14, 1 female age 10-14, 1 female age 20-29, and 1 female age 60-69, likely Isaac's wife.

The ironic part of this finding is there is no city or township named Southern in Greene County, NY. So, what does this Southern mean? According to Sylvia Hasenkopf, a distinguished ancestral researcher in Greene County, NY, says "the Southern District," is really the Mountaintop areas of Greene County, including the towns of present day Hunter, Lexington, Prattsville, Windham, Ashland and Jewett." Looking at a topographic map of Greene County at: <http://www.anyplaceamerica.com/directory/ny/greene-county-36039/>, shows about half of the lower part of the County is covered by mountaintops (Catskill Mountains). So, it appears as though Greene County might have been known in its early development, having both a Northern District (without mountaintops) and a Southern District (with mountaintops). Isaac Hainor residing in the Southern District, might mean he could have lived anywhere within the Catskill Mountains of Greene County, which includes about half of the County.

The Town of Blenheim, where Abram Haynor was found in that 1840 census is in the southwest part of Schoharie County, only about 15 miles from the northern border of Greene County. So, it's possible that Isaac and Abram could have lived as close as 15 miles from one another.

Isaac Hainor would seem to be born in the necessary time period of 1760-70 to be Abram Haynor's father, but whether he is or not, is unknown to this author. But it at least gives a clue to engage further research, meaning that Isaac Benjamin Haynor could have received his first name from a grandfather named Isaac Hainor, maybe a middle name of Benjamin too, if Isaac Hainor's middle name was Benjamin. How a Hainor surname was arrived at is unknown with Isaac Hainor, whether

because of illiteracy, writings of the census taker, a family surname tracking trait, or possibly derived from a combination of spellings of Hainor and Haynor, that seemed to first appear in the British Isles at least by the late 1500s or early 1600s.

As we know that our Henry spent considerable time in Saratoga County, where he likely met Roxey Clements and marrying her in 1824, it's interesting to note that about 75 miles separate the Town of Saratoga, Saratoga County, NY and Blenheim, Schoharie County, NY, where Abram Haynor was found in the 1840 U.S. Census.

Possible Henry H. Haynor Direct Ancestors

The author believes that Henry H. Haynor was born in N.Y. State and probably spent his early years in Schoharie and Saratoga Counties, in NY state, which was primarily settled by the English. Even though our surname "Haynor," is likely derived from European (Germanic) spellings, from surnames such as Haner, Heiner, Hener, Huner, Hoener, etc., and somehow, we have a common male ancestor long ago with Johannes Häner the Immigrant to America in 1710. This author's BigY-700 DNA test results show that our ancestors in America are likely not descended directly from Johannes Häner. The finding of William Haynor in America in 1660 as well as other Haynor findings in the British Isles before 1660, as well as those found below, who are not descended from Johannes Häner, has changed the dynamics of our Henry, thought by some to being descended directly from Johannes Häner, through one of his grandsons named Abraham.

The Henry H. Haynor ancestral line could though be descended from other Haner's who may have accompanied Johannes Häner to America from England, during that time period, if their surname was spelled Haynor or changed to Haynor, once they were in America. Since the Haynor surname had ancestral roots in England, at least by 1087, during the time of the Domesday Book or millenniums before, the author believes that our Henry is likely descended from one or more of the following persons who were found in America or at least is a very close relative:

- Abram Hainor found in the 1820 U.S. Census living in Cobleskill, Schoharie Co, NY and in the 1840 U.S. Census as Abram Haynor, living in Blenheim, Schoharie Co., NY. What is known about this Abram Hainor/Haynor is listed previously. An additional caveat to this finding is that this Abram Hainor/Haynor could turn out to be Abraham Hanor, listed as #47 in the *Hayner Family History Book*. The author believes these two men could turn out to be the same person, since there is no other finding of #47, other than being listed in the *Hayner Family History Book*;
- Isaac Hainor, born in the necessary time period of being Abram Haynor's father as well as both living nearby in Greene and Schoharie Counties. If true, Isaac would be our Henry's grandfather. Isaac "Hainor" was listed in the 1840 Census in Southern, Greene Co., NY, b. b/t 1760-70, bp unknown;
- * William Haynor who came to America likely before 1660 and was found in Salem, MA in 1660 (what is known about this William Haynor is listed previously);
- * Johannos Haynor/Hayner, who immigrated to America in 1752, aboard the ship Forest. This ship arrived in Philadelphia on October 11, 1752, with Paterick Ouchterlony, Captain. The ship sailed from Rotterdam, last being in Portsmouth (England) to Philadelphia. Johannos Haynor/Hayner is listed as a passenger on this ship. The listing is found in the book, *Index to the names of 30,000*

immigrants--German, Swiss, Dutch and French--into Pennsylvania, 1727-1776 and Names of Foreigners who took Oath of Allegiance, 1727-1775, to the Province and State of Pennsylvania.

- * Jacob Haner who was shanghaied to America in 1753 and possibly his surname was actually spelled Haynor but was reported as Haner in the *History of Columbia County, NY*, published in 1878. One reason for the author's belief that Jacob's surname could have actually been Haynor or changed to Haynor is because the spelling of Jacob's surname was found in the 1820 U.S. Census living in Taghkanic, Columbia Co., NY, spelled as "Haner" as was reported in the *History of Columbia County, NY*. Interestingly, over several generations of Haners living in Taghkanic, the surname spelling changed from Haner to "Hainor" as shown in the 1855 NY Census as Thomas I. Hainor, Taghkanic, Columbia Co., NY, age 56, b. abt. 1799 in Columbia Co. NY; to "Haynor" as shown in the 1880 New York State Mortality Schedule as Thomas Haynor, age 83, b. abt. 1797 and dying of cancer in Taghkanic, Columbia Co., NY; and in the 1910 U.S. Census as George Haynor, Taghkanic, Columbia Co., NY, age 42, b. abt. 1868 in NY State. The author can't explain these changes in surname spellings from Haner to Hainor to Haynor. But the Thomas I. Hainor in the 1855 NY Census, Taghkanic, Columbia Co., NY, seems to have been found as Thomas J. Hainor, in the 1875 NY State Census, Taghkanic, Columbia Co., NY at age 76, b. abt. 1799 in Columbia Co., NY and listed in this census with wife Elisabeth age 76; son Henry F. age 53; Henry's wife Hellen age 40; Henry's son Albert age 11; Henry's son George age 10; and Henry's daughter Elisabeth age 4. Readers should recognize that the names Henry and Albert are common given first names in the family of our subject Henry H. Haynor.

OTHER THEORIES, FINDINGS AND CURIOSITIES

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. Let's review some theories this author is aware of on how this ancestral line found itself in north America, as well as other findings:

Story & Findings 1: A Direct Ancestor was a Hessian Soldier and fought in the Revolutionary War

A tradition passed down by Alice (Haynor) Bull (C4-1.2.1.5) is that Abram Haynor, Henry's father was a German mercenary and England refused to transport Hessian soldiers (prisoners) back home after the Revolutionary War. Haynor family researchers have been unable to verify that Abram Haynor or any person named Abraham Haner of various spellings was in fact a Hessian or mercenary soldier. The Hessians were 18th-century German auxiliaries contracted for military service by the British government, which found it easier to borrow money to pay for their service than to recruit its own soldiers. About 30,000 German soldiers fought for the British during the American Revolutionary War. Nearly half were from the Hesse region of Germany; the others came from similar small German states.

The following list of persons primarily named "Heiner" as it was commonly spelled in Germany who fought as Hessian Soldiers on the side of England in the Revolutionary War. The list has been compiled from a variety of ancestry websites, particularly the Hessian Regional History Information System (LAGIS) at: <http://lagis.online.uni-marburg.de/>. A Conrad was found as well on this site, although his surname is spelled as Hainert. Conrad Hainert and Konrad Heiner could be the same person listed below since they appear to be both born (1740) and died in the same year (1776).

- (1) Conrad Hainert, b. 1740, d. 1776 of disease, by accident or other non-battle causes. Conrad was a Grenadier and served under von Minnigerode.
- (2) Henrich Heiner, of Oberbeisheim, b. 1751/1752, d. unknown, appointed 1775. Henry was a Private in DON 5 (von Donop Regiment, after 1784 von Knyphausen Regiment). Of this list, Henrich Heiner is the only known Hessian soldier, with a Haner 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.
- (3) Heiner (unknown first name), of Loehlbach, b. 1755/1756, d. unknown, appointed 1775. This unknown Heiner was a Fusilier and served with DIT 5 (von Ditfurth Regiment).
- (4) Jakob Heiner, of Wolferode, b. 1751/1752, d. unknown. 1st Appointment, 5/1776: GRF 2 (Köhler Grenadier Battalion, after 1778 Graf, after 1782 Platte). 2nd Appointment, 2/1783: GRF 2 (Köhler Grenadier Battalion). Jakob was listed as a Grenadier and Carpenter.
- (5) Konrad Heiner, of Niederbeisheim, b. 1740/1741, d. 6/1776 of disease, accident, or other non-battle causes. Konrad was a Grenadier, age 34, appointed in 1775 with MNG 2 (von Minnigerode Grenadier Battalion).
- (6) Jacques Heiner. Arrived in New York in 1782. Not much is known about Jacques Heiner, other than he was found listed in a publication authored by Clifford Neal Smith, named *Muster Rolls and Prisoner-of-War Lists in American Archival Collections Pertaining to the German Mercenary Troops Who Served with the British Forces during the American Revolution*. (German- American Genealogical Research Monograph, 3, in three pts.) DeKalb, IL: Westland Publications, 1974-1976. 177p. (Pt. 1, pp. 1-64; pt. 2, pp. 65-119; pt. 3, pp. 120-177.)
- (7) Heinrich Heiners, b. 1756, arrived in 1778, Quebec, Canada. Heinrich Heiners is listed with *Mercenary Troops from Anhalt-Zerbst, Germany, Who Served with the British Forces during the American Revolution*. (German-American Genealogical Research Monograph, 19.) McNeal, Ariz.: Westland Publications, 1984. 2 vols., authored by Virginia Easley Demarce. Rank unknown and it's believed he did not participate in any battles.

Two other people named Heiner, without first names, are listed as Hessian Troops, according to (LAGIS) and remained in Europe because of illness.

Alice (Haynor) Bull's contention that Abram Haynor was a Hessian soldier at this time has no basis in fact since no verification can be found. In defense of Alice (Haynor) Bull, the Haynor family, regardless of spelling report a prior existence in Germany, before some lived in the British Isles, likely many from or near the State of Hesse located in southwestern Germany and surrounding areas. Knowing that, possibly our ancestors mistook a person from Hesse, known as a Hessian, as meaning a Hessian soldier, rather than just being known as a Hessian, because they happen to be born near Hesse, Germany. It's also possible that Henry H. Haynor descendants learning of a person or persons known as Henry Heiner fighting in the Revolutionary War, would have known that this could not have been Henry H. Haynor because he had not been born yet and then mistakenly assumed it must have been Henry's father, Abram.

But, if an Abram did fight in the Revolutionary War, it couldn't have been the Abram Hainor located in Schoharie County, NY in the 1820 U.S. Census or the Abram Haynor found in Schoharie County, NY in the 1840 U.S. Census, since this Abram was born about 1780 and certainly would have been too young to fight in the Revolutionary War. It's possible though that either or both Abrahams (#47 & #71) listed in the *Hayner Family History Book*, appear to be old enough to have fought in the Revolutionary War, but at this point, there is no evidence of that fact either.

It's possible too that Hessian Heiners fighting in the Revolutionary War on behalf of England could be related to our Henry, if it could be proved through YDNA testing or through verified ancestral lineages who are living. Currently, though, this author feels there is no evidence of a direct ancestral link to our Henry Haynor as a Hessian soldier. A very good site to read on Hessian soldiers who fought in the Revolutionary War as mercenaries on behalf of England can be found at: <http://www.americanrevolution.org/hessians/hessindex.php>.

The Hessians were 18th-century Germans contracted for military service by the British government, which found it easier to borrow money to pay for their service than to recruit their own soldiers. They took their name from the German region of Hesse. The British used the Hessians in several conflicts, including in the Irish Rebellion of 1798, but they are most widely known with combat operations in the American Revolutionary War. About 30,000 German soldiers fought for the British during the American Revolutionary War, making up a quarter of all the soldiers the British sent to America. Nearly half were from the Hesse region of Germany (which is the origin of their name); the others came from similar small German states near the Hesse region including Austria and Bavaria and other German states. After the War had ended in 1783, just over 17,000 Hessian soldiers returned to their German homelands. Of the nearly 13,000 who did not return, nearly 8,000 had died, either killed in action or died from illness. Approximately 5,000 Hessians remained here and settled in North America, either in the United States or Canada. Consequently, many of the "Hessians" migrated to various parts of New York State and Pennsylvania, sometimes being mistakenly called "Pennsylvania Dutch" because their language was a mixture of German and Dutch. Three excellent websites for general information on the Hessians can be found at: <http://www.americanrevolution.org/hessindex.php>, <http://www.exulanten.com/delta2.html> and <http://www.vondonop.org/HessianFAQ.html>.

Although no Abraham Haner of various spellings has ever been found serving in the Revolutionary War as a Hessian soldier, at least four persons with a similar name of Henrich (Henry) Heiner have been documented fighting in the Revolutionary War; two as Hessians, one as a Loyalist in Butler's Rangers and one as an American Colonist (not our Henry H. Haynor, for he hadn't been born yet).

Here's the information on these four people the author has obtained:

(1) Henrich (Henry) Heiner (American Colonist, b. abt, 1749, d. 1826)

In the publication *Chronicles of a German family of Heiners of Germany, Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Texas*, at:

<http://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt/search?q1=Henry+Heiner&id=wu.89062877113&view=1up&seq=5>, says that Henry Heiner, born about 1749 in Pennsylvania, died September 12, 1826; lived in Paradise Township, York County, PA; married Catherine and had issue. Back in the day, "had issue" often referred to having children. Henry Heiner, is listed at this website as Pvt., 6th Class, in the Revolutionary War (with) Capt. William Haeffer, Pennsylvania Archives, Series 3, Vol. 21, pages 72, 242, and 527. This Henry's father's name was Philip Hüner (Heiner), as found in the *Chronicles of a Germany Family, Heiners of Germany, PA, Kentucky & Texas*. It would appear that this Henrich Heiner would be fighting on the side of the Colonists.

If our Henry was named after his grandfather, then it's possible that this Henrich (Henry) Heiner, who fought in the Revolutionary War could be his grandfather, if he had a son named Abram. The birth dates of both men would correspond, since Henrich (Henry) Heiner was born about 1749 and Abram, our Henry's father, was believed born around 1780. This could only be true if the Philip Hüner (Heiner) ancestral lineage was somehow related to Johannes Häner the immigrant, who came

to America in 1710, since YDNA analysis confirms our Haynor lineage, somehow shares a common male ancestor with Johannes Häner.

(2) Henrich Heiner (Hessian Soldier, b. 1751/52, also listed previously of Oberbeisheim)

A Hessians soldiers website at:

<http://freepages.military.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~amrevhessians/a/amhessians9.htm>, lists a Henrich Heiner, K-5, Frederick Co., Maryland, S#147. Apparently, the S#147 identification refers to page 100 of the Hessian Guide located at:

<http://freepages.military.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~amrevhessians/r-c/resources2.htm>, which references author, Nancy Rice Kiddoo, *Prisoners of War in Frederick County, Maryland*, Journal of the Pennsylvania German Society, Birdsboro, Pennsylvania, der Reggebogge, Vol. 23/1989/2. This journal article includes a list of 182 mercenaries in Frederick and Washington counties, Maryland who were Hessian prisoners of war. Another website at:

<http://freepages.military.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~amrevhessians/a/amhessians.htm>, indicates the K-5 listing means, "Kassel Musketeer Regt. Von Donop. Also, a German website at:

<http://lagis.online.uni-marburg.de/en/subjects/xsrec/id/13826/current/11202/page/225/pageSize/50/sn/hetrina?q=YToxOntzOjM6InR5cCI7czoyOiIwMSI7fQ>, confirms a Henrich Heiner born in 1751 or 52 as part of the Hessian Troops in America during the Revolutionary War. This Henrich Heiner was a Hessian soldier fighting on the side of the Loyalists and was captured. It is believed that this Henrich Heiner stayed in America and settled in Frederick County, Maryland after the conflict, since it appears that he was buried in Haughs Cemetery, Ladiesburg, Frederick County, Maryland, as shown on the website: <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gsr&GSiman=1&GScid=81059&GSfn=&GSln=Heiner>. Those Hessians who stayed including this Henrich Heiner had to take an oath of allegiance to America in order to stay here as well as qualify for a grant of land.

The author first found this listing for Henrich Heiner, a Hessian soldier, K-5, Frederick Co., Maryland, S#147 in 2014. But since this first publishing, the author went back to check the Haughs Cemetery, Ladiesburg, Frederick County, Maryland, for his latest Report to verify findings as shown on the same website at: <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gsr&GSiman=1&GScid=81059&GSfn=&GSln=Heiner> and the content has changed significantly. An apparent different Henrich Heiner is listed as being buried there, although still named Henry Heiner, which specifically says at this find-a-grave website as Henry being b. 22 May 1798, d. 1 March 1872. At this cemetery posting, it shows six burials at this site, with the listing of Henry and his wife Catherine, b. Oct. 8, 1799 d. Feb. 12, 1875, with daughter Ann Rebecca, b. 1822, d. 1905; daughter Savilla, b. 29 Oct. 1826, d. 23 Nov. 1851; daughter Mary Jane, b. 1830, d. 1905; and daughter Elizabeth Anna, b. 1835, d. 1905. This new finding is verified according to the publication *Frederick County, Maryland, Naturalizations, 1785-1799*, authored by CLARK, RAYMOND B., JR., and confirmed in *The Maryland & Delaware Genealogist*. Corrections and additions, vol. 10:1 (Jan. 1969), p. 19.

This finding by Raymond B. Clark, Jr., is confusing, since he shows that this Henry Heiner arrived in Frederick Co., Maryland in 1798 as an immigrant, not necessarily born in 1798, as suggested by find-a-grave. Mr. Clark goes on to say that the primary immigrant was also known as Henry Heiner. So, this author is suggesting that this Henry Heiner could have been the actual Henry Heiner arriving in 1798 or a son named Henry, born in 1798 and arrived in America in the same year.

So, what are we to make of all this? As stated above, a verified Henrich Heiner was found as a Hessian soldier on both a German website at: <http://lagis.online.uni-marburg.de/en/subjects/xsrec/id/13826/current/11202/page/225/pageSize/50/sn/hetrina?q=YToxOntzOjM6InR5cCI7czoyOiIwMSI7fQ> and at:

<http://freepages.military.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~amrevhessians/a/amhessians9.htm>, K-5, Frederick Co., Maryland, S#147.

In regards to the first source listed above, John Merz, a renowned Hessian soldier researcher, wrote the following verbiage in response to a question posted on Ancestry.com., at <http://boards.ancestry.co.uk/thread.aspx?mv=flat&m=55&p=surnames.hiner> about a person named Hinerth someone was searching for. Mr. Merz's response was "the HINERTH you are searching, you will find in Canada, actually, the original German name was HEINERT, he was indeed a surgeon's mate with the Brunswick troops. HINER of course, is an entirely different tribe, excuse the phrase, but I think this first HINER in America was a Henrich HEINER, who was a soldier with the Hessen-Kassel Regiment v. Donop, who settled in Frederick Co., Maryland, and was later known as Henry HINER. His name has often been misspelled as Hinea, Hiney, and even Kiney. Buried at the Haugh's cemetery, Ladiesburg." Confirming Mr. Merz's comments regarding the various spelling of Hessian soldier Henry Heiner at <http://archiver.rootsweb.ancestry.com/th/read/MDWASHIN/2003-08/1061691044>, shows Henry Heiner names spelled as Henrich Heiner / Henry Hiner / Henry Kiney / Henry Hiney / Henry Hinea.

Also, this author received an email communication from Brian Gevard via the AMREV-HESSIANS-request@rootsweb.com, which read, "Henrich Heiner who was captured in the Battle of Yorktown and was marched to the POW Camp at Frederick, Maryland and stayed in that area after the War, became a citizen and died around 1824 and is apparently buried at Haughs Cemetery in Laingsburg Maryland."

So, this author does not doubt, there was a Henrich Heiner as spelled in German records, who came to America as a Hessian soldier, fought on the side of the Loyalists in the Revolutionary War, was captured and verified as a prisoner of war and listed at a POW Camp at Frederick, Maryland. The author also believes that this Henrich Heiner did stay in the area and is buried in Haughs Cemetery in Laingsburg Maryland, as shown on a **NEW find-a-grave site** at: <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GSln=Hinea&GSbyrel=all&GSdyrel=all&GSst=22&GSctry=4&GSob=n&GRid=173421246&df=all&>. On this site, though, his name is spelled as Henry Hinea, b. 22 Feb. 1752, d. 22 Sept. 1824 at the age of 72 years and 7 months old.

(3) Heinrich Heiners, (Hessian Soldier, b. 1756, also listed previously)

According to Virginia Easley Demarce, who published a book called, *Mercenary Troops from Anhalt-Zerbst, Germany, Who Served with the British Forces during the American Revolution*. (German-American Genealogical Research Monograph, 19.) McNeal, Ariz.: Westland Publications, 1984. 2 vols., 107p, on page 37, it says there was a Hessian soldier by the name of Heinrich Heiners, born in 1756 who arrived in 1778 in Quebec, Canada. According to <http://archiver.rootsweb.ancestry.com/th/read/QUEBEC-HESSIANS/2006-06/1151504985>, says that these troops never engaged in any battle and gives other recommended resources for researchers.

Again, if our Henry was named after his grandfather, then it's possible that this Heinrich Heiners, who was also a Hessian soldier in the Revolutionary War could be his grandfather, if he had a son named Abram. The birth dates of both men would correspond, since Heinrich Heiners was born in 1756 and Abram, our Henry's father, was believed born around 1780. This could only be true if Heinrich Heiners was somehow related to Johannes Häner the immigrant, who came to America in 1710, since YDNA analysis confirms our Haynor lineage, somehow shares a common male ancestor with Johannes Häner. Readers also must contemplate that Quebec, Canada is not that far from NY State where our Henry was believed born.

It's also possible that this Heinrich Heiners, born in 1756 and found in Canada as a Hessian soldier in 1778, if he stayed in Canada, changed his surname to Haynor and was the Henry Haynor found as the

grandfather or great grandfather of Catherine Patterson, who died 31 December 1880 in Wales, St. Clair County, MI of stomach cancer, see <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:N3JM-3VQ>. Catherine was born in Canada in 1823 and her parents were Henry and Nancy Haynor (maybe Henry a son or grandson of Heinrich), who's residence was Canada. It is unknown who her parents exactly were, but having a child born in 1823, could make this Henry Haynor a son of Heinrich Heiners and this Henry could also have been the father of George and James Haynor, who were born in 1809 and 1810 respectively and found in the 1865 Canadian Census, later in this publication. The Canadian Haynor connection will be discussed later in the publication.

(4) Heinrich Hiner/Heanor/Hainer, (Loyalist, Butler's Rangers, b. 1735, d. 1788)

A fourth Henry by the name of Heinrich Hiner who came to America in about 1764 or 1765, named Henry Heanor in NY State and named Henry Hainer in Canada, was found in the U.S. and Canada, Passenger and Immigration Lists Index, 1500s-1900s in a publication titled, *United Empire Loyalists: Enquiry into the Losses and Services in Consequence of Their Loyalty*. Evidence in Canadian Claims. Toronto: L. K. Cameron, 1905 authored by Alexander Fraser. Reprinted by Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, 1994. He was a native of Germany and came to America in about 1765. He lived in Ulster Co., NY. Because he was a Loyalist, his property was seized by the Colonists and he and family moved to Canada and was in Butler's Rangers and served for 3 years. In this publication it states on page 955, "Proceedings of Loyalist Commissioners, Montreal, 1787, Vol. XX, before Commissioner Pemberton that Henry Heanor was a Claimant." On page 971, it says further in the "Claim of Henry Heanor, late of Ulster Co., he is a native of Germany. 22 years ago (1765) came to America. Lived in Ulster Co. Was in Butler's Rangers. Served 3 years. Had land from Mr. Livingston (which means Ulster Co., refers to a county in NY state), about 80 acres, for 2 Lives, himself & Son, paying ½ Skipple (a skipple is a unit of weight equal to the weight of a bushel of a given commodity) for 2 acres. Had not a lease. Had cleared 34 acres. Built house and barn. Vals. His Improvmnts. At 100£. Lost 4 Cows, 7 Hogs, 3 Sheep, 100 Bushels Wheat, all his furniture, utensils. Taken by the Rebels when Claimt. Went to the Brit. Army. John Wraight, Wits; Knew Claimt. He was a Loyalist. He went to Canada & joined the Rangers. He had at least two sons, Albert and Derick (Richard), with Richard listed with the Rangers. He had a Leased farm about 80 acres. He had made Improvmnts. Had cleared 30 or 40 acres. He had 7 or 8 horned Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, furniture. Witness saw some of his things. Sold at Vendue by the Rebels." Butler's Rangers fought on the side of the British in the Revolutionary War.

Another source of this information on emigration and town of origin of Heinrich Hiner also came from *Auswanderungen aus Rheinpfalz und Saarland im 18. Jahrhundert*. Stuttgart, Germany, Author Hacker Werner, also Konrad Theiss Verlag, Villastrasse 11, W-7000 Stuttgart, 1987. 797p.

At the website, <https://sites.google.com/site/niagarasettlers/settlers-h>, confirms this same Hendrick (Henry) Heanor, now listed as Hainer (c. 1735 -1788) who emigrated from Germany to America in about 1765 and married Dorothy _____. His later claim for losses in the American Revolution dated 25 August 1787 stated he "Is a native of Germany – 22 years ago came to America." Henry and Dorothy Hainer settled on an 80-acre farm leased from Mr. Livingston in Ulster County, New York on the west side of the Hudson River. He had 34 acres cleared on his farm and built a house and barn. In the later claim for losses, he valued his improvements on the property at £100. In total, the land, houses, stock, utensils and furniture were all valued at £200 New York currency or £112.10 Sterling. During the American Revolution, Hendrick Hainer was loyal to the British Crown, and his land and livestock were confiscated by the rebels. He took his family to Fort Niagara about 1780 and, with his sons Albert and Derick (Richard), served as a private in Butler's Rangers for three years. In 1784, Butlers' Rangers was disbanded and the troops discharged. Hendrick Hainer then settled on Lot 22 Concession 5, Grantham Township. This site is located along the west side of

present Vansickle Street and the north side of Fourth Avenue, now wholly subdivided and called “Grapeview” in the west part of the City of St. Catharines, (Niagara Region) Ontario, Canada.

So, in summary, we have four persons with similar names of Henry Haner, who were in the Revolutionary War. One fighting on the side of the Colonists (Henry Heiner, born about 1749 in Pennsylvania), two who were German mercenaries (Hessian soldiers) fighting on the side of the Crown (Henrich Heiner born in 1751 or 52 and Heinrich Heiners who was born in 1756 who arrived in 1778), and lastly Heinrich Hiner [Heanor/Hainer] who came to America in about 1764 or 1765, b. 1735) who became a British Loyalist who moved to Canada from Ulster Co., NY after his property was confiscated by the Colonists.

Johannes Häner the immigrant, who is known to have served in the British army in England as a prerequisite to acquiring a land grant from Queen Anne in NY State, had a son named Heinrich Heiner (#9), b. 1728 and two grandsons named Abraham (#47 & #71) listed in the *Hayner Family History Book*. Abraham Heiner #71 had a brother named Henrich (Henry) Heiner listed as #70. It gives Henrich’s baptismal date as 22 November 1761 and Abraham’s baptismal date as 6 October 1763. The *Hayner Family History Book* further says that “their mother Barbara Haver was buried 2 September 1757, so both Henrich and Abraham recorded as sons of Henrich Heiner and Barbara Haver, but the birthdates are too late; they may have been born in 1755 and 1757 and baptized several years after their mother’s death.” What complicates the #70 Henrich (Henry) Heiner listed in the *Hayner Family History Book*, is that he was born in NY State, so it’s possible he fought in the Revolutionary War too.

As shown by YDNA testing, 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.

Story & Findings 2: Other Henry Haners of Various Spellings Who Served in the Revolutionary War

(1) Now finding an Abram Hainor/Haynor living in Schoharie County, NY in both the 1820 and 1840 U.S. Censuses, opens up another possibility of a Henry Haner (various spellings) belonging to the line of Henry H. Haynor fighting in the Revolutionary War. Both Jeanne Lynn Brown Lowder (G6-1.1.2.1.2.2) and Rodney J. Haynor (G5-1.2.3.4.2), recall Amy (Haynor) Brown (G3-1.1.2) granddaughter of Henry H. Haynor, telling them that a Henry Haynor fought in the Revolutionary War. Since she was old at the time, they both 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 as once thought. 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. If one of these Henrys was the grandfather of an Abram Hainor/Haynor particularly since an Abram Hainor/Haynor was found in both the 1820 and 1840 U.S. Censuses living in Schoharie County, NY, who was born before or near 1780, such events would seem in time for all of this to happen. And if true, a Revolutionary War Henry Hainor/Haynor could possibly 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. If Amy (Haynor) Brown is right, this brings up several interesting thoughts.

(2) The #70 Henrich (Henry) Heiner listed in the *Hayner Family History Book*, had four children, none named Abraham, but he did have an unnamed child, baptized 29 November 1777, where this History Book says that the child probably died in infancy. But what if this child was a male and he didn't die in infancy? #70 Henrich, married Catharina Bond (Born), 18 December 1776. So being married and having a child born in 1777, could coincide with a birth of a son named Abraham near 1780. And it's not inconceivable that this Henrich named a son after one of his own brothers (#71 Abraham). Our Henry, could have named his first female child Catherine, after a grandmother named Catharina. It's possible, but likely not probable that this finding, might be the genesis of Haynor descendants, as written by Elizabeth (Libbie) (Conner) Haynor, that our Henry, being a son of an Abram was born in Pennsylvania.

(3) The Henry Heiner, born about 1749 in Pennsylvania and died Sept. 12, 1826; lived in Paradise Township, York County, PA, who was found in the publication *Chronicles of a German family of Heiners of Germany, Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Texas*, also married a Catherine and had seven children, but none named Abraham. So, this Henry, born near 1749, would seem to be a dead end.

(4) The Henry Heiners, a Hessian soldier born in 1756 who arrived in 1778 in Quebec, Canada, who never engaged in any battle, could have had a son named Abraham born near 1780. But how or why would this Abraham, if he even existed, made his way from Canada to America and may have appeared in Schoharie County, NY, in the 1840 U.S. Census, seems to this author as probably unlikely.

Below are various spellings of Henry Haners fighting in the Revolutionary War in addition to the four listed above. These people served on the side of the Colonists:

Last Name	First Name	State	Military Regiment	Rank
Hainer	Hendrick	New York	Roster of Mohawk Valley Revolutionary Militia Tryon County Militia — Second (Palatine District) Regiment	Private
Haynor (Hayner)	Wilhalmus (Wilhelmus) (Helmus)	New York	Albany County Militia, Van Rensselaer 6 th Regiment under Shaw The author has found Wilhalmus listed surname both as Haynor and Hayner in various Revolutionary War sites. It's believed this Wilhalmus is #63. WILHELMUS (Helmus) HANER, b. 23 December 1760, died 1849 as found in the <i>Hayner Family History Book</i> . He enlisted Spring 1776 in the Revolutionary War from Albany County; served 2 yrs., 2 months, 13 days (Pension Claim S-10808).	Sergeant
Haynir (Haynie)	Holland		Continental Troops	1st Lieutenant
Henard	Henry	Rhode Island	Rhode Island 3rd Battalion 1782	
Hener	Henry	New York	Captain Richard Esselstyn's Company	Private
Heyner	Helmes	New York	Henry K. Van Rensselaer's Regiment (Albany County), Militia 1785. This Helmes, might be Wilhalmus from above.	

Story & Findings 3: The Surname “Haynor” in the Revolutionary War

In the appendix titled, “A. Haner’s (of various spellings) who served in the Revolutionary War,” the author finds it very interesting that although there are many Haner’s of various surname spellings who fought in the Revolutionary War, over 100, there are only three that the author has found with a surname spelled as “Haynor,” as shown below:

(1) **Wilhalmus (Wilhelmus) Haynor** and he is also listed as a Hayner, Hainer, Haner, Heiner, and Heyner in some findings. The author followed up on this Wilhalmus Haynor and found him listed in the Genealogical Records: New York, 1675-1920, specifically in the publication, *New York in the Revolution as Colony and State, Vol. I*. It lists him as Willhalmus Haynor, 1776, County: Albany, with the comments “(Land Bounty Rights) 6th Reg’t.” The author finds out that land bounty rights were the granting of military bounty land in the U.S. to encourage enlistments or reward previous service. During the Revolutionary War, land bounty rights were granted and it’s likely that Willhalmus Haynor qualified since he served in the Revolutionary War in Van Rensselaer 6th Regiment, possibly as a sergeant, perhaps throughout the war. Also, in the Haners (of various spellings) who served in the Revolutionary War, there were actually three persons in addition to Wilhalmus Haynor with virtually the same name. They were as follows:

Last Name	First Name	State	Military Regiment	Rank
Hainer	Wilhelmus	New York	6 Units 1776-1781	Pvt-Sgt
Haner	Wilhelmus	New York	Stephen Schuyler's Regiment, Militia 1780	Corporal
Heyner	Wilhelmus	New York	Schuyler under Sharp 1779	Private

It’s possible that Wilhelmus Hainer above, with the military regiment as “6 Units 1776-1781,” is the same Wilhalmus Haynor from above, since it’s stated that he was in the 6th Regiment in the same state of New York. It’s also possible that Wilhelmus Heyner in Schuyler’s Regiment in 1779 is the same Wilhelmus Haner who is in Stephen Schuyler's Regiment, in 1780.

Although Wilhalmus Haynor found in the publication, *New York in the Revolution as Colony and State, Vol. I*, appears as a Haynor, the *Hayner Family History Book* claims this person as their own as Wilhelmus (Helmus) Haner (Heiner) #63, b. 23 December 1760, d. 1849 as the son of Samuel Heiner #8, who in turn was the son of Johannes Häner the Immigrant. The United States Revolutionary War Pension Payment for Ledgers, 1818-1872, list him as William Haner, Sergt., from Albany, NY, received a monthly pension of \$47.61, died 18 June 1846.

(2) **Roger Haynor**, a captain, was listed in a letter to George Washington from Arthur St. Clair on 26 March 1780 at: https://www.loc.gov/resource/mgw4.065_0021_0025/?sp=1&st=image, where it describes Roger Haynor and other colonial soldiers in a *List of American Officers Prisoners of War allowed to be Unexceptionable*. The letter is also signed by “Ed. Carrington Lt Colo., Artillery; and Alex. Hamilton, Lt Col.” Opening this document, it appears Haynor is spelled as “Hayner,” At <http://founders.archives.gov/?q=Haynor&s=1111311111&sa=&r=1&sr=>, where a transcript of names was typed likely by a military transcriber, who had access to official Revolutionary War records, the name is typed as Roger “Haynor.” **Please note that the link immediately above, for whatever reason, has been taken down. For a copy of the entire letter transcribed with the name Roger Haynor, contact this author at ed1660wmh@ncats.net.**

This author does not completely understand the meaning of the word “Unexceptionable,” as it applies in the above statement. Since the word “exceptionable” seems to mean “objectionable, unacceptable, in doubt or dispute,” it appears that the word “unexceptionable” would mean just the opposite as

“agreeable, acceptable, or believable. Since Roger Haynor was listed as a prisoner of war in the above document, then apparently, the authors of this letter to George Washington, did not have any dispute that those who were listed, were in fact, prisoners of war.

Readers should also note there is a Roger Hayner listed in the appendix titled, “A. Haners (of various spellings) who served in the Revolutionary War from Pennsylvania, who is also listed as a captain. It’s possible that both men are the same person. But found as “Haynor” in a letter to George Washington, it’s possible the correct spelling is Captain Roger Haynor.

There’s also a Roger Hayner at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QL6T-TZQS>, that shows him in Revolutionary War Rolls, 1775-1783, listed as a captain in August 1777 from Pennsylvania.

A Roger Hayner was found listed in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania marriage records from 1709-1940, marrying Alice Low on 3 June 1777 at the St. Michael’s and Zion Church at <https://ia801708.us.archive.org/33/items/recordofpennsylv00linn/recordofpennsylv00linn.pdf>, on page 377. It says that Alice Low was a widow, with the letter “L” at the end of this listing, possibly meaning she or both her and Roger were Lutherans.

The author also found a Roger Hayner in the 1830 U.S. Census in Mount Pleasant, Wayne Co., Pennsylvania, b. btw. 1790-1800 at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:XHPW-951>. This person could be the son of a father, Roger Hayner/Haynor born earlier, who fought in the Revolutionary War. Included in this census in addition to household head Roger Hayner was a male between the age of 5 and 10; a female under 5 years of age; a female between the age of 20 and 30, probably Roger’s wife; and a female between the age of 70 and 80, probably the mother or grandmother of Roger or his wife.

The above findings on a Roger Hayner/Haynor were found several years ago. Since then the author has discovered the following:

At <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:V26Y-ZH3>, the name of Roger Hayner is attached to the family tree of Roger Stayner IV.

At <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QL6T-TZQS>, shows the military listing of Roger Hayner, in Revolutionary War Rolls, 1775-1783. Viewing the original document on this site, this author can see where readers could possibly interpret Hayner as Stayner, although it really depends on the interpretation of handwriting of that era. But other than family generated listings on family trees at <https://ancestors.familysearch.org/en/L43S-7CK/roger-stayner-iv-1753-1839> and <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/sources/L43S-7CK>, this author can’t find a military or government site that refers to Roger Hayner as actually being Roger Stayner.

In addition to military records, how do we reconcile the church records of the marriage between Roger Hayner and Alice Low, if it was not them, then who?

At the Muster Role Project at <https://valleyforgemusterroll.org/search-the-muster-roll/> and <https://valleyforgemusterroll.org/soldier-details/>, it does list a Captain Roger Stayner. It’s also mentioned in the publication *Journals of the Continental Congress, 1774-1789*, at <https://tile.loc.gov/storage-services/service/l1/lscd/l1jc004/l1jc004.pdf>, on page 69. So, evidence

exists that Roger Stayner was a real person.

Also at the Muster Role Project above, it lists Roger Stayner's commanding officer of the 2nd Pennsylvania as Regiment Commander: Col Henry Bicker. At <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-L9WY-BL6Y?view=index&personArk=%2Fark%3A%2F61903%2F1%3A1%3AQL6T-TZQS&action=view>, lists Roger Haynor/Hayner's commander as Major William Williams for the 2nd Pennsylvania. Perhaps there were two distinct persons who were captains in the Revolutionary War; Roger Haynor/Hayner and Roger Stayner/Stainer.

At find-a-grave at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/52429689/roger-stainer>, it lists Roger Stayner as Roger Stainer, with a headstone spelled as "Stainer." This site lists no marriage of Roger to Alice Low. It does list this Roger being married to Sarah Hough with several children. He's listed with more children at <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Stayner-36> and <https://ancestors.familysearch.org/en/L43S-7CK/roger-stayner-iv-1753-1839>. Although at this last site it does mention that Roger Stayner was once married to Alice Low.

A Roger Staynor, was identified in *United States Revolutionary War Pension Payment Ledgers, 1818-1872* of 4 September 1834, at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:Q24Q-P4WQ>. This Roger Staynor died 17 May 1839. Looking at the detailed view of this page, it's quite difficult to determine if the spelling is Staynor or Haynor.

Lastly, a blog sponsored by fold3, at <https://blog.fold3.com/tmih-the-battle-of-brandywine-september-11-1777/#comment-605393>, on September 1, 2016, by author Brenda Hartzell says: "My 4th great grandfather, Captain Roger Stayner served in the military during the Revolutionary War. Sometime during August 1775 he went from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania as a volunteer to Boston, Massachusetts and served about two months. Upon his return to Pennsylvania, he was commissioned ensign in the newly authorized 1st Pennsylvania Battalion of the Continental Army and promoted to first lieutenant on October 27, 1775. On January 19, 1776 he was appointed second lieutenant through the recommendation of the January 15, 1775 meeting of the Committee of Safety, "pursuant to a Resolve of Congress, that the Battalions rais'd in this Province in the Continental Service, should have a second Lieutenant to each Company, this Board went into the choice of Eight Gentlemen, as proper persons to be appointed Second Lieutenants in Colo. Bull's Batt'n". On June 8, 1776, Lieutenant Roger Stayner participated in the Battle of Three Rivers at Three Rivers, Canada. The 1st Pennsylvania Battalion was reorganized and redesignated on January 1, 1777 as the 2nd Pennsylvania Regiment, to consist of 8 companies. Roger Stayner was promoted to Captain of one of these companies. Captain Stayner participated in the Battle of Brandywine fought on September 11, 1777. The battle, which was a decisive victory for the British, left Philadelphia, the revolutionary capital, undefended. The British captured the city, beginning an occupation that would last until June 1778. The Continental Congress abandoned Philadelphia, first to Lancaster, Pennsylvania for one day and then to York, Pennsylvania. Military supplies were moved out of the city to Reading, Pennsylvania. On September 26, 1777, British forces marched into Philadelphia. On that same day, Captain Roger Stayner was taken prisoner by the British Army while at his home. As an officer he was fortunate to serve as a paroled prisoner on Long Island, New York until his exchange on October 25, 1780." Being the 4th great granddaughter of Roger Stayner, this author doesn't doubt her knowledge about her family. Therefore, we have no doubts about Roger Stayner's authenticity. Following up on this thought, the author checked to see if Brenda Hartzell or a Hartzell surname was listed as one of his matches on ancestry.com. A person by the name of Shirley Hartzell, a 5th to 8th Cousin came up as a match. Only through further investigation will we be able to tell if Brenda

Hartzell is somehow related to Shirley Hartzell, therefore match ancestrally to author Haynor.

Looking at the *Hayner Family History Book*, finds no listing for a Roger Hayner regardless of surname spelling. So, it's possible the surname spelling was Haynor and the Hayner spelling is a misprint in both the Pennsylvania marriage records from 1709-1940 and in the 1830 Census. **If Roger Haynor existed and his surname was truly spelled as "Haynor," might confirm what some Haynor ancestors have believed, that Henry H. Haynor did in fact have an earlier ancestor or relative who lived in Pennsylvania and that a Haynor was indeed a prisoner of war in the Revolutionary War.** This author tends to believe that the letter to George Washington from Arthur St. Clair on 26 March 1780, mentioning a Captain Roger Haynor, would seem to have some authenticity regarding the actual true spelling of this surname contained in this letter, as researchers would have had access to several original Revolutionary War records. Although because of handwriting of that era, in many cases, it's hard to decipher, if the Haynor/Hayner finding could actually be Stayner/Staynor/Stainer.

If Roger Haynor/Hayner and Roger Stayner/Staynor/Stainer are the same person, all kinds of reasons come to mind, regarding a name change, including maintaining secrecy of military officers in the Revolutionary War, which Commander of the Continental Army, George Washington insisted upon, especially of soldiers who were spies on behalf of the start of a fledgling nation. See in part, <https://www.mountvernon.org/george-washington/the-revolutionary-war/spying-and-espionage/george-washington-spymaster/>.

(3) **Derick Haynor** was found listed in the *Loyalists in the American Revolution in the Southern Campaign, Volume III*, page 100. Although listed as a deserter in the above publication, the author doesn't know whether Derick Haynor was a deserter from Cornwell's Company of Light Infantry, King's American Regiment in the southern campaign and possibly joined the Continental Army, or whether he deserted the Continental Army up north in order to enlist in King's American Regiment in Rhode Island to fight down south since the majority of action in the south started in late 1778 and the King's American Regiment was organized in late 1779. King's American Regiment was also known as the 4th American Regiment.

So, as of this publication date, we're left with no more than three people who could be verified in using the Haynor surname who fought in the Revolutionary War. And if Wilhelmus Haynor is actually a Haner, Hayner, or Heiner as claimed in the *Hayner Family History Book*, then we are left with only two. Then if Roger Haynor/Hayner is actually Roger Stayner/Staynor/Stainer, then the Haynor family is left with only one person, Derick Haynor and he was found listed as a deserter in the *Loyalists in the American Revolution in the Southern Campaign, Volume III*.

Certainly, regarding any surname spelling, literacy during this time period and possible military recorders misspellings come into play. So, it's possible and likely from the author's point of view, that some of the men listed as a Haner of various spellings, especially the spelling of Hayner, could actually be persons with the surname Haynor fighting in the Revolutionary War. Comparing those only listed as "Hayner" in the author's publication, *Haners (of various spellings) who served in the Revolutionary War* at <https://haynerfamily.org/hayners-at-war/>, the author has identified nearly 20 persons in addition to Roger Haynor/Hayner, having their surname spelled as "Hayner." Looking up just these persons in the *Hayner Family History Book* to see if the Hayner Association claims them as their own and trying to confirm in *New York in the Revolution* published in 1898, the author finds:

Last Name	First Name	State	Military Regiment	In Hayner Family History Book or New York in the Revolution published in 1898.
Hayner	Griffith	Virginia	Private; Virginia 6th Regiment	No listing in the <i>Hayner Family History Book</i> or in <i>New York in the Revolution</i> published in 1898.
Hayner	Hampdon	Maryland	Extra Battalion	No listing in the <i>Hayner Family History Book</i> or in <i>New York in the Revolution</i> published in 1898.
Hayner	Helmus	New York	Sergeant; Van Rensselaer under Shaw	Likely the Wilhalmus Haynor, Hainer, Haner, Hayner, Heyner, Heiner from above and listed in the <i>Hayner Family History Book</i> .
Hayner	James	New York	Private; Capt. William Gray's Company in the New York Volunteers from 24 February to 24 April 1781	No listing in the <i>Hayner Family History Book</i> or in <i>New York in the Revolution</i> published in 1898.
Hayner	John	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania 3rd Regiment 1777	Might have been Johannes Hener #29, in the <i>Hayner Family History Book</i> although Johannes is listed in NY State.
Hayner	Jona	Connecticut	Connecticut 1st Regiment 1777	No; Jona, Jonathan and Jonatn, since from Connecticut, might be the same person. No listing in the <i>Hayner Family History Book</i> or in <i>New York in the Revolution</i> published in 1898.
Hayner	Jonathan	Connecticut	Private; Prentice's Regiment 1778, 1st Battalion 1779, 1st Regiment 1779, 5th Regiment 1782	No; Jona, Jonathan and Jonatn, since from Connecticut, might be the same person. No listing in the <i>Hayner Family History Book</i> or in <i>New York in the Revolution</i> published in 1898.
Hayner	Jonatn	Connecticut	Private; Starr's Regiment of Light Horse 1779	No; Jona, Jonathan and Jonatn, since from Connecticut, might be the same person. No listing in the <i>Hayner Family History Book</i> or in <i>New York in the Revolution</i> published in 1898.
Hayner	Joseph	New Jersey	Private; New Jersey 4th Regiment 1778	Might have been Joseph Heiner #56 in the <i>Hayner Family History Book</i> although this Joseph was known as a Loyalist.
Hayner	Nathan	New Hampshire		No listing in the <i>Hayner Family History Book</i> or in <i>New York in the Revolution</i> published in 1898.
Hayner	Philip	New York	Private; Van Rensselaer under Shaw	Hard to tell since there are many persons listed as Philip or Phillip in the <i>Hayner Family History Book</i> or in <i>New York in the Revolution</i> published in 1898.
Hayner	Peter	New York	Philip's Regiment Militia 1780-89	Hard to tell since there are many persons listed as Peter or Petrus in the <i>Hayner Family History Book</i> or in <i>New York in the Revolution</i> published in 1898.
Hayner	Peter	New York	Van Rensselaer's 8th Regiment	Hard to tell since there are many persons listed as Peter or Petrus in the <i>Hayner Family History Book</i> or in <i>New York in the Revolution</i> published in 1898.
Hayner/Hayner or could be Stayner, Staynor, or Stainer	Roger	Pennsylvania	Captain	No listing in the <i>Hayner Family History Book</i> or in <i>New York in the Revolution</i> published in 1898.
Hayner	Thomas	New York		Could be Thomas #48 in the <i>Hayner Family History Book</i> , although this Thomas' surname was spelled as Hanor.

Last Name	First Name	State	Military Regiment	In Hayner Family History Book or New York in the Revolution published in 1898.
Hayner	Thos	Continental Troops	2 nd Lieutenant; Grayson's Regiment 1778	No person with first name spelled "Thos" listed as Haner of any spelling in the <i>Hayner Family History Book</i> or in <i>New York in the Revolution</i> published in 1898.
Hayner	Thos	New Hampshire	Private; New Hampshire 1st Battalion 1779 & 1780	No person with first name spelled "Thos" listed as Haner of any spelling in the <i>Hayner Family History Book</i> or in <i>New York in the Revolution</i> published in 1898.
Hayner	Withe	New Hampshire	Private; New Hampshire 1st Battalion 1779	No person with first name spelled "Withe" listed as Haner of any spelling in the <i>Hayner Family History Book</i> or in <i>New York in the Revolution</i> published in 1898.
Haynir	Holland		1 st Lieutenant; Continental Troops	No person with first name spelled "Holland" listed as Haner of any spelling in the <i>Hayner Family History Book</i> or in <i>New York in the Revolution</i> published in 1898.

Although the author believes there were likely at least several persons named Haynor who fought in the Revolutionary War, why was our surname difficult to find fighting in the Revolutionary War, when at least one Haynor, William Haynor was found in the U.S. in 1660, which would have given him plenty of time to sire male children, grandchildren, etc.? There are likely to be multiple reasons for this, knowing that back at the time of the Revolutionary War, illiteracy was very high, so who knows how our clan of Haynor's spelled their surname or how others spelled it. Military recorders probably had their share of surname spelling mistakes too. It's also possible the William Haynor of 1660 didn't have any male children; or for whatever reason, his ancestral line died out. It's possible too, that one or more of the people listed as Haner of various spellings serving in the Revolutionary War were actually Haynor's, if their surname was misspelled.

Knowing that during the time of the Revolutionary War and the time leading up to it, over 100,000 settlers who remained loyal to the Crown, therefore the name "Loyalists," left the Thirteen Colonies that had become the United States, to return to England or settle in other British colonies or Canada, according to https://slmc.uottawa.ca/?q=arrival_loyalists. Perhaps some/many ancestors of Henry Haynor left America for Canada during the time period of 1775–1783 or before and therefore aren't accounted for in America?

The author also found a website at <http://historynewsnetwork.org/article/5641>, which says that according to the most common piece of evidence cited in numerous books about the Revolution is a letter from John Adams, 2nd President of the U.S., indicating he stated that "one third of the Americans were for the Revolution, another third were against it, and a final third were neutral or indifferent to the whole affair."

Because of Haynor's found in early censuses in both the U.S. and Canada with their birth ranges listed as being born during the early/mid 1700s and knowing that a William Haynor was at least in America by 1660, there's a good chance that these Haynor's were either loyal to the Crown because England enabled them to be in America in the first place; their religious convictions or connection to the Church of England; or were just conflicted or indifferent to joining the Revolutionary War on either side. Finding few persons with the surname Haynor in a list of Revolutionary War soldiers and likely "old Helmus" was a Hayner/Haner not a Haynor, it's possible because Haynor's might have been Loyalists or just didn't want to fight on either side in this war. Remaining neutral was more

difficult in regions where loyalists or patriots were particularly strong, since any who did not support their side were viewed with considerable suspicion. A good site to read on this subject is at <http://edsitement.neh.gov/lesson-plan/religion-and-fight-american-independence#sect-background>.

Just after the Revolutionary War was over, the author located a Jonas Hayor/Haynor in 1793 listed as a private from Cranbury, Middlesex County, who was in the New Jersey Militia, commanded by Captain David Chambers. Jonas was listed as Hayor on pages 42 and 62, but listed as Jonas Hayor/Haynor in the books index at: http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?db=FLHG-CompiledRecordsMiddlesexCntyNJ&gss=sfs28_ms_db&new=1&rank=1&msT=1&gsln=Haynor&gsln_x=1&MSAV=1&uidh=342.

Also interesting is that in early U.S. Census reports, the author could not find any persons named “Haynor” in the first U.S. census in 1790. John Haynor was found in the 1800 U.S. Census living in Fayetteville, Moore Co., NC, b. in or before 1755. And people named B. Haynor, G. Haynor, P. Haynor, Jacob Haynor and Lodwick Haynor all living in Brunswick, Rensselaer, Co., NY State were found in the 1810 census. G. Haynor and Lodwick Haynor could be the father of all these other Haynor’s since their birthdates are listed before 1765 and the others range from 1766 to 1794.

Because family members are unable to completely verify that Abram or Abraham Haynor was the father of our Henry H. Haynor; if Abraham was born in the United States or if he immigrated and when; his dates of birth/death; how he ancestrally links to Johannes Häner; or what the spelling of his last name was during that time, the following additional stories about Abraham Haynor’s existence have been shared within the Henry H. Haynor family ancestral line of descendants for many generations.

Story & Findings 4: Abram or Abraham Haynor was of Dutch Heritage and Immigrated from the Netherlands or nearby regions to America

Some family members thought that Henry may have been born in Pennsylvania rather than New York. In an undated handwritten letter from Mary Elizabeth (Libbie) Haynor, wife of Albert Clements Haynor (G3-1.2.1), she states, “Henry Haynor was born in Pennsylvania, his father’s name was Abram Haynor, he was Holland Dutch coming with a colony to settle in Pennsylvania.”

Libbie Haynor’s letter could be correct that Henry Haynor was born in Pennsylvania, his father’s name was Abram Haynor, if Abram somehow was a son or grandson to Johannes Haynor/Hayner who came to America in 1752 aboard the ship Forest, which came from Rotterdam, the Netherlands, which previous port was at Portsmouth (England) to Philadelphia, PA; or other named Haners of various spellings who took a similar route to America. Abram Hainor/Haynor who was found in both the 1820 and 1840 U.S. Censuses in Schoharie County, age range was being born between 1772-90, making him old enough to be a son or grandson of Johannes Haynor/Hayner.

The author has found numerous male Haner’s of various spellings who immigrated to America before 1900. They all are prominently listed in the section titled, **“O. Possible Haynor Surname Ancestors-Relatives to Henry H. Haynor,”** or at <https://haynerfamily.org/first-generation-hayner/>. The vast majority of these “Haner” immigrants came to America through one route; from Rotterdam, the Netherlands, via a previous port in England to Philadelphia, PA. Actually, it’s possible that our Henry’s direct ancestral line, could literally be any one of these persons, including Johannes (Johannes) Haynor/Hayner. Since the port of departure was Rotterdam, the Netherlands, this may be the reason why some Haynor ancestors may have thought that our Haynor ancestral line must have been Holland Dutch. But just because this major emigration port was in the Netherlands, doesn’t

mean that our ancestral line was Holland Dutch, since immigrants came from many European countries including the British Isles to this port, waiting to ship off to America.

The reason Johannos' surname is listed as Haynor/Hayner is the last name spelling is very hard to decipher. The "Haynor" surname spelling comes from ancestry.com in the publication *"Index to the names of 30,000 immigrants--German, Swiss, Dutch and French--into Pennsylvania, 1727-1776, supplementing the I. Daniel Rupp, ship load volume"*, which was published by M. V., Koger, in 1935. The "Hayner" surname spelling comes from the "ship load volume," which was originally published by Israel Daniel Rupp in 1856 in the German language, titled a *Collection of Upwards of Thirty Thousand Names of German, Swiss, Dutch, French, Portuguese and other immigrants in Pennsylvania from 1727 to 1776*. The given name of "Johannos" in this latter publication is spelled as Johannes. The "Hayner" surname spelling also comes from the *Names of Foreigners Who Took the Oath of Allegiance to the Province and State of Pennsylvania, 1727-1775, with the Foreign Arrivals, 1786-1808*, by William Henry Egle, editor (Pennsylvania Archives, ser. 2, vol. 17.) Harrisburg [PA]: E.K. Meyers, 1890. 787p. Reprinted by Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, 1967.

The ship Forest came from Rotterdam, the Netherlands, which previous port was at Portsmouth (England) to Philadelphia, PA. Could this Johannos Haynor who arrived in Philadelphia in 1752, be the person that Libbie Haynor was describing? If true, this Johannos Haynor, was found listed over the age of 16 in 1752, so he must have been at least born in 1736 or before. So, if Johannos Haynor is a direct ancestor of our Henry, who was born about 1800 and Abram Haynor found in the 1840 census is found to be our Henry's father, it would appear that Johannos could be the great grandfather of our Henry (but not proven), if you consider the following:

- Johannos Haynor/Hayner, likely b. 1736 or before (was Holland Dutch coming with a colony to settle in Pennsylvania, as Mary Elizabeth [Libbie] Haynor described);
- (Unknown) Haynor, b. after 1752 when Johannos arrived in America (could be Isaac Hainor found in the 1840 Greene County, NY Census, b. b/t 1760-70);
- (Unknown) Haynor, b. near 1780 in order to be our Henry's father (could be Abram Haynor, found in the 1840 Schoharie County, NY Census, b. b/t 1780-90); and our,
- Henry H. Haynor, b. 1800.

Pennsylvania Dutch refers to immigrants and their descendants from Alsace, southwestern Germany, and Switzerland areas who settled in Pennsylvania in the 17th and 18th centuries. Historically they spoke the dialect of German known as Pennsylvania Dutch, which we now know as Pennsylvania German. Mass emigration of Palatines began out of Germany in the early 18th century as was the case earlier with Johannes Häner.

Because the German language was prevalent in Europe, a similar theory about the existence of Abram Haynor or another unnamed Haynor, who was a direct ancestor of our Henry is that he was from the Alsace-Lorraine region of France since this area was an enclave of ethnic Germans. Winona Collier (Haynor) Brown (G4-1.1.4.1), granddaughter of Tobias Haynor (son of Henry Haynor), is believed to have said that the existence of Abram Haynor, and/or the ancestral "Haynor" clan of Henry Haynor, was from the Alsace-Lorraine region of France.

This region has changed hands several times between France and Germany over the course of history and the region is very close to southwest Germany and not that far from the Netherlands. There were recorded periods of time where immigrants came to America and Canada from Alsace-Lorraine during the 18th Century particularly during the French Revolution of 1787-1799. There are also a few "Haynor" or Haner-like surnames recorded in France, see

<https://www.familysearch.org/search/record/results?count=100&q.anyPlace=France&q.anyPlace.exa>

ct=on&q.surname=Haynor. Those who left by the port of Rotterdam, could be among those from the Alsace-Lorraine region of France.

Because some of our ancestors believed that our Haynor lineage was of Dutch heritage and may have been born in the Netherlands and emigrated to the colonies in the mid/late 1700s, we believe these Haynor family members may be misinterpreting the word “Dutch” as of Dutch heritage from Holland or the Netherlands. In Abram’s time, “Dutch” was a broader term that meant what we today call Flemish, Dutch, or German. The terms “High Dutch” (German) and “Low Dutch” (Dutch) were used to make a clearer distinction between what we now call German (from Latin) or Dutch (from Old High German). Additional discussion of the possible origins of the term “Pennsylvania Dutch” can be found at <http://german.about.com/library/blgermyth07.htm>. In our Haynor family members’ defense though, the Netherlands does share a border with Germany, so it is possible that our direct ancestor was born or came through the Netherlands on his way to England or America. But if an Abraham, “our Abram” came through the Netherlands to America, if he’s not the Abraham Hoener identified as (4) discussed earlier, then the author would have no idea who this Abram or Abraham could have been. As of this date, no Abraham Hoener has ever been found by this author, that ever emigrated to America in the necessary time period to be our Henry’s father. It’s also possible that our Abram’s father or grandfather, etc., came through the Netherlands pathway, then Johannes Haynor/Hayner, who immigrated to America in 1752, aboard the ship *Forest* from Rotterdam (the Netherlands), last being in Portsmouth (England) to Philadelphia, would be a prime candidate for Henry H. Haynor’s ancestral line in America. Reconfirming the name Abram or Abraham, the author has not found any Haner regardless of surname spelling with this given first name who ever emigrated to America.

It’s interesting though, as some researchers have surmised, is that Abraham Hanor #47’s father was named George “Jurry” Hanor as shown in the *Hayner Family History Book*. Jurry is the Dutch name for George. But, also according to this History Book, “Jurry” is a nickname for George used by both the Germans and the Swiss. George “Jurry” Hanor was the son of Johannes Häner, the immigrant. Because naming patterns often resulted from naming children’s first name after a close relative, perhaps George “Jurry” was named after a relative of Johannes’ Häner’s wife Anna, whose relative was of Dutch heritage, but how George Hanor came upon the name, “Jurry,” isn’t known for sure.

Another possible Dutch connection applies to Henry H. Haynor’s middle name, as it was believed to be Hudson. Henry Hudson was a very famous English Sea Explorer and in the early 17th century was employed for a time by the Dutch East India Company. The Hudson River was named for Henry Hudson the Sea Explorer thereby the foundation for Dutch colonization of the region. During colonial times, many Haner ancestors lived near the Hudson River in New York State. Also, during Henry’s time, middle names often came from the mother’s maiden name. So, if Henry H. Haynor’s middle name was Hudson, we’re not able to determine conclusively if it came from Henry Hudson, the Sea Explorer, living near the Hudson River, having a Dutch connection because of Dutch influence in the area, or if Hudson was a maiden name or name from one of Henry’s mother’s ancestors.

Knowing that the *Hayner Family History Book* has identified 22 different ways of spelling “Haner,” we have identified Dutch “Haner” surnames on FamilySearch.org we believe would be spelled as either Hanier or Heijner, but none of these spellings appear in the *Hayner Family History Book*. No doubt Haners of all spellings may have “Dutch” blood in their veins, but the author suspects this might be the result of maternal ancestors. However, the point regarding the parentage of Henry Haynor is that if Henry had a grandfather with the Dutch-derived first name “Jurry,” it could have been a reason that a Dutch heritage for the Henry H. Haynor family passed from one generation to another.

Regardless of Dutch heritage or Mary Elizabeth (Conner) Haynor's claim that Henry was born in Pennsylvania, the 1850 U.S. Census, Henry H. Haynor reported that he was born in New York and in the 1880 U.S. Census, he stated that he and his parents were both born in New York State. So, based on this evidence, we believe that a Dutch heritage from male Haynor ancestors is unlikely, although Henry's middle name "Hudson" may have been influenced by some sort of Dutch ancestral influence or connection.

Story & Findings 5: The Genesis of the Haynor surname was the Alsace-Lorraine region of France.

This area was an enclave of ethnic Germans, in which border between Germany and France has changed hands over time, who's ancestral line found their way 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, as shown by several examples from above. Some Haynor descendants, particularly Winona Collier (Haynor) Brown, granddaughter of Tobias Haynor, who was a son of Henry Haynor, believe that the genesis of Henry H. Haynor ancestors is that they were from the Alsace-Lorraine region of France now primarily part of the administrative region of Grand Est in northeastern France. since this area was an enclave of ethnic Germans. This situation if true, would seem to substantiate the "Haynor" name that was supposedly found around 1320 in "France Noble Registries," based on research from *Archives Nationales de France*, that was mentioned in the Haynor Family Heritage section at the beginning of this publication.

Story & Findings 6: Abram or Abraham Haynor was Conscripted into the British Armed Services

Some family members contend 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 early 1800s. Some think that one brother might have been Henry's father Abram. If Abram, after jumping ship in America, he escaped; therefore, the mystery of his whereabouts. Some feel the other brother was captured and sentenced to a British penal colony in Australia, never to be heard of again.

Evidence has been uncovered by this author that seems to substantiate a story about conscription or because a story such as this could have been changed through generations of storytelling, from an actual story about Haynor's being convicted of a crime to a conscription story, or even the possibility that both conviction and conscription stories might intertwine and are both true.

If a person or persons were conscripted into the British Military it appears that John and James Haynor, likely born in the late 1700s, living in the British Isles in the early 1800s would be the candidates. Both appeared to be arrested in England, each serving time on a convict hulk (floating prison/jail). Both appeared to be arrested again and were to be transported by convict ships to penal colonies in Australia, but for whatever reason, neither was found arriving there.

The author believes the evidence about two Haynor's, possibly brothers, being convicted of petty crimes or held as civilian internees (detained by England for war security reasons) then either given tickets of leave agreeing never to live in the British Isles again or possibly conscripted (a form of last resort enlistment) into military service to avoid being sent to a penal colony in Australia has merit.

Research on John and James Haynor and other Haner's of various spellings who are possible players in this story where a series of events such as this, could have been learned and passed down to Henry Haynor or his descendants are included in full in the Appendix of this publication titled, "I. Haynors Likely Convicted/Conscripted in England."

Story & Findings 7: Abram or Abraham Haynor was a Prisoner of War or received a Military Pension

Some Haynor descendants have implied that Abraham Haynor was a prisoner during the Revolutionary War and was incarcerated in a prison near Syracuse, but this has never been proven. There was though a possible Haynor imprisoned. Captain Roger Haynor was listed in a letter to George Washington from Arthur St. Clair on 26 March 1780, where it describes Roger Haynor and other colonial soldiers in a *List of American Officers Prisoners of War allowed to be Unexceptionable*. The letter is also signed by “Ed. Carrington Lt Colo., Artillery; and Alex. Hamilton, Lt Col.” Since using the word, “unexceptionable” in describing Roger Haynor as a prisoner of war in the above document, then apparently, the authors of this letter to George Washington, did not have any dispute that those who were listed, were in fact, prisoners of war. If Roger Haynor’s surname is “Haynor,” as opposed to Hayner, might confirm with what some Haynor ancestors have believed, that Henry H. Haynor did in fact have at least one earlier ancestor or relative who was indeed a prisoner of war in the Revolutionary War. For a copy of this actual letter, contact the author at ed1660wmh@ncats.net. Although as previously stated, Roger Haynor/Hayner could actually be Roger Stayner/Staynor/Stainer, an unlikely relative.

It has also been reported, but not verified, that an Abram Haner is noted in the Revolutionary War pension lists from 1792 to 1795 for Saratoga County, NY. If true, in receiving a pension, he would have had to be on the side of the Colonists in the Revolutionary War, which would seem to contradict Alice Haynor Bull’s contention that he was a German mercenary on the side of England. But if an Abraham Haner was on a pension list during that time period, it couldn’t be Abram whether spelled as Hainor in the 1820 U.S. Census or Haynor in the 1840 U.S. Census, since he wasn’t born in a time period to serve in the Revolutionary War. Although it could be an Abraham Haner #47 or #71.

Over 100 Haners of various spellings have been confirmed as having served in the Revolutionary War, although none was named Abraham. One spelling is quite interesting though, as it is given as “Abraham Iners.” We cannot be certain that this person is a Haner since the surname starts with an “I,” rather than an “H,” but many people during this time were illiterate. Many people during this time made an X mark as their signature. Because there have been so many spelling variations of the surname “Haner,” even some confirmed as “Hiner,” a person named Abraham Iners cannot be completely discounted as actually being an Abraham Haner, a Revolutionary War soldier and/or prisoner or pensioner. Also, during colonial times virtually all adult males of even part-time health and abilities were involved in some capacity in military service because of the Continental Army, Loyalists groups, and service required by state militias.

Story & Findings 8: A Haynor or Haynor Ancestor/Relative was a Bodyguard to George Washington

This author had heard several times throughout his life from older relatives believing that a male ancestor of the greater Haynor family had served as a bodyguard to George Washington during the Revolutionary War. Actually, there is a handwritten, undated letter this author possesses, by his grandmother, Mary Elizabeth (Conner) Haynor (b. 1868, d. 1951), which states, *“When making his way to New York (in reference to William James Boulton, (b. 1796, d. 1885) this author’s 2nd great grandfather) he hired out as a farm hand to Barney Kelly (Kelley) (b. unknown, d. unknown). Barney was thought to have been a bodyguard of George Washington, as told to his (Boulton’s) grandson, Albert Clements Haynor (b. 1860, d. 1939). Barney Kelly (Kelley) was tall of Scottish heritage, about 6’ 2” and that Nancy Hunter (b. unknown, d. unknown), Barney’s wife’s maiden name, was English. William Boulton married their daughter Nancy Louise Kelly (b. 1800-04, d. 1856).”* A Barney Kelly/Kelley was this author’s 3rd great grandfather.

Instead of repeating this story and the research this author undertook, since it's quite lengthy, the full research report is located at <https://ionia.migenweb.org/meat/HaynorBodyguard.pdf>. In summary though, it's possible that a Barney Kelly/Kelley could have had some type of official duties under the command of General George Washington, but this author couldn't confirm any facts. But he did find some interesting facts about various people named Barney/Barnabus/Bernard etc., Kelly/Kelley during the time of the Revolutionary War, but no B. Kelly/Kelley as a bodyguard, known at the time as Commander-in-Chief Guards, also known as the "Life Guards." Or, if any of these B. Kelly/Kelley people were an ancestor to this author or a relative of any kind.

This author believes that the statement by this author's grandmother, Mary Elizabeth (Conner) Haynor, **that the Haynor family did have an ancestor who was a bodyguard of George Washington is true, but because of storytelling through several generations, it wasn't Barney Kelly, the father-in-law of William James Boulton, but was Barney Kelly's father-in-law, William Hunter, because a Sergeant William Hunter was found to be a bodyguard of George Washington in the Revolutionary War and this was determined because Barney married his daughter, Nancy Hunter.** But readers will have to read the entire research report to determine how the author came to this conclusion.

William Hunter, Sergeant, can be found at <https://valleyforgemusterroll.org/soldier-details/>. Although to see it, readers might have to start at <https://valleyforgemusterroll.org/search-the-muster-roll/> and enter his name, then click at the bottom of the page for MORE DETAILS. At the bottom of this page it says, "William Hunter enlisted in Carlisle, PA on 11 March 1777 and was appointed Sergeant in the 4th PA Regiment in the company of Captain William Cross. At Morristown, NJ on 20 March 1780, he was transferred to the Commander-in-Chiefs guard commanded by Major Caleb Gibbs. The Commander-in-Chiefs guard fought at the battle of Connecticut Farms, NJ (7 June 1780) and the skirmish at Kings Bridge, NY (3 July 1781). The Commander-in-Chiefs Guard participated in the Siege of Yorktown in 1781. **Sergeant Hunter** was furloughed in Newburgh, NY in June 1783, and discharged 3 November 1783." On the left side in the column "Lifeguard," it says "No." The reason this spot says "no," is because *The Valley Forge Muster Roll*, a project of the Valley Forge Park Alliance, is dedicated to those who were at winter quarters with General Washington from December 19, 1777, to June 19, 1778, and William Hunter didn't become a Commander-in-Chiefs Guard until 20 March 1780.

The author has learned the original records of Washington's Life Guard were burned in a fire in 1815, so that about 75% of these persons are actually known from other records, so apparently 25% of men who may have served in this unit may have been lost to a fire in history.

A list of known members of Washington's Life Guard are at <http://genealogytrails.com/main/military/eliteguards.html>.

Story & Findings 9: Abram was Born around 1761 and died 2 August 1847

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 3 July 1847 and died in infancy 2 August 1847. So, as far as these listings regarding an Abram Haynor born in 1761 and dying in 1847 are concerned as shown on various Haynor Family Trees posted on the Internet, are not true, since research shows otherwise.

Story & Findings 10: Abby Jane Hayner, born about 1766 and died 14 October 1854 was the wife of the above Abram Hayner

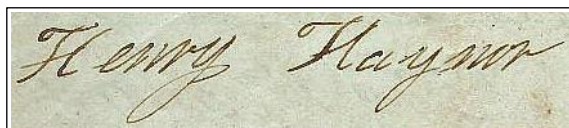
Directly related to the Abram Hayner in the above paragraph, it has been reported among family members, shown on various Haynor Family Trees on the Internet and recorded in the Supplement to the Third Edition to the *Hayner Family History Book* titled, “*A Haner/Hayner Family in America*,” published earlier in 2014, that an Abby Jane, born about 1766 and died on 14 October 1854 was the wife of the above Abram Hayner. This person is actually Abigail Jane Hayner #1735 in the original *Hayner Family History Book*, daughter of Sylvester and Betsey A. (Freiot) Hayner, born on 22 July 1837 and died on 14 October 1854, just over 17 years old. She is buried in Pittstown in New Cooksboro (Maplewood) Cemetery. It is not possible that this Abby Jane who died in 1854 or the Abram Hayner who died in infancy in 1847 could possibly be the parents of Henry H. Haynor.

Story & Findings 11: Henry H. Haynor is descended from Johannes Häner who was a Palatine immigrant

Some ancestral researchers of the Henry H. Haynor family have posted on various ancestral websites that claim Henry H. Haynor is descended from Johannes Häner who was a Palatine immigrant who came to New York from Germany, in 1710, 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.**

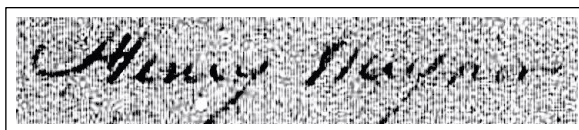
Story & Findings 12: Henry Haynor changed his surname spelling from Hayner to Haynor

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.

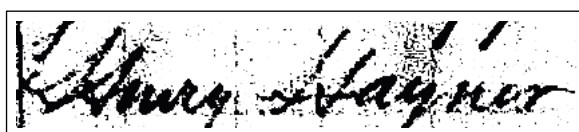


Further Evidence of the Surname spelled as Haynor not Hayner, from both the 1830 and 1840 U.S. census are as follows:

- **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 Roxey). 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 Roxey M. Clements, Albert Clements. It’s also believed Saratoga, NY, was where Henry and Roxey 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 Roxey). 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.



ADDITIONAL FINDINGS

Other Haners (Abraham and others including Spelling Variations)

- (a) Records show that on 3 April 1895 an **Abram Hainer** was an “inmate” in Almshouses & Poorhouses housed in Westchester County New York at: http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?db=NYSAPoorCensus&rank=1&new=1&so=3&MSAV=0&msT=1&gss=ms_db&gsl_n=Hainer&uidh=000. An inmate in this sense does not mean being a prisoner. Research shows that early English definitions of almshouse/poorhouse, meant “a building in which poor people were allowed to live for free.” Apparently, it was a form of charity, back in the day. To be in an almshouse/poorhouse, you likely had to be extremely poor, sick, disabled or a woman bearing child out of wedlock.

The above Abram Hainer was 85 years old, born about 1810 in White Plains, NY and married. He had two children who were living and were self-supported. His parents and wife’s name were not identified. The reason given for his admission to the poorhouse was because he was sick, unable to work, and not likely that he will ever recover from the cause of his dependence. Although definitely not old enough to be our Abraham, we don’t know who this person is or if he was related to the mainline of Johannes Häner the immigrant, since he is not found on any Haner-related or ancestral websites.

- (b) An **Abraham and Mary Elizabeth Hoener** have been located in a baptismal record of The Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of Berks County, PA, Tulpehocken Township (translated from German by Rev. Early) from 1754-1852. Baptismal dates are listed for the following

Hoeners: Abraham & Mary Elizabeth Hoener (28 April 1842); Sarah Rebecca Hoener (13 March 1841); Isaac Hoener (4 May 1839); Henrietta Savilla Hoener (16 March 1833); Susanna Deborah Hoener (26 September 1835); and Mahlon Daniel Hoener (11 May 1838). It would appear that this Abraham Hoener is about two generations removed from our Abraham, and we don't know if he was related to the male line of Johannes Häner, the immigrant, or whoever. But it is noteworthy that Henry H. Haynor named a son Isaac, and Henrietta is a female derivative of Henry.

- (c) An “**Abraham Haynor**” was discovered making 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 website describes the history written in 1878 about the Church's establishment in about 1844. This Abraham could be our Abram, because this Abraham Haynor may be the one discovered in the 1840 Census living in Blenheim, Schoharie Co., NY, as well as the Abram Hainor found in the 1820 U.S. Census, also in Schoharie County. Rock City Falls, Saratoga County is about 65 miles from Blenheim, Schoharie County. Since Abraham Haynor is not found in an 1850 U.S. Census, he could have died between 1844 and 1850. It is also possible that a “younger” Abraham making a church donation in 1844 is the son of an “older” Abraham, in which case this younger Abraham would likely be a brother to our Henry, as the Abraham Haynor, age: 35, born about 1815, NY state, a farmer living in Sharon, Schoharie Co., NY. This younger Abraham would have been about 30 years old in 1844, and Sharon, Schoharie Co., NY, is about 45 miles from this new church in Rock City Falls and a closer distance than the 65 miles that a senior Abram Haynor would have to travel.

There are four interesting thoughts to consider with the Abraham Haynor listing regarding the financial contribution to a New York Methodist Episcopal Church:

- (1) A Methodist Episcopal Church, apparently of the same denomination of Abraham Haynor above, was one of the first churches established in Ionia County as cited in the history of Ionia County at:
http://archive.org/stream/bad0937.0001.001.umich.edu/bad0937.0001.001.umich.edu_djvu.txt.
Henry H. Haynor was one of the first settlers in Ionia County 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 is known that the Methodist Episcopal Church was a denomination in and of itself and does not have separate sub denominations. Therefore, membership would transfer from state to state, possibly from our Henry in New York to our Henry in Michigan.
- (2) The Ionia Easton United Methodist Church can be found at <https://eastonumc.files.wordpress.com/2018/12/history-of-easton-church.pdf>, which describes an early history of this church. Many of the same people listed with Henry Haynor who appear in the *Portrait and Biographical Album of Ionia and Montcalm Counties*, also appear as members of this Church's history on the above website; but not our Henry. This author has communicated via email with the Church his desire that Henry and his family be included in the Ionia Easton United Methodist Church history. On April 27, 2017, the author received a reply which said, “Mr. Haynor, Thank you so much for the information that you gave us. I have forwarded this email to our committee/elders of the Church, God Bless, Jennifer Barker, Secretary, Easton United Methodist Church.” ***As of this publication's release, Henry Haynor and family are yet to appear in the history of the Ionia Easton United Methodist Church.***

- (3) Research has shown the Methodist Church began with a group of men, primarily John Wesley who lived from 1703 to 1791 and his younger brother Charles, as a movement within the Church of England (Anglican) in the early/mid 1700s. Separation from the Anglican Church occurred in the late 1700s as many persons immigrated to America. Methodism thrived in America thanks to the First and Second Great Awakenings beginning in the 1700s, even including various African-American denominations which were formed during this same period. According to Wikipedia.org at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Methodist_Episcopal_Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church was the first Methodist denomination founded in the United States. In the early 19th century, it was the largest Protestant denomination in the U.S. The Methodist Episcopal Church existed from 1784 until 1939, when it merged with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South and the Methodist Protestant Church to form the Methodist Church. In 1968, the Methodist Church merged with the Evangelical United Brethren Church to form the present-day United Methodist Church.
- (4) Even though the Henry H. Haynor ancestral line as shown by YDNA is related to Johannes Häner the Immigrant, who was from Germany before immigrating to America in 1710, it's hard to deny the relationship between the Church of England (Anglican), Methodist Church in America and the "Haynor" surname, as it appears in England, early America, and Canada. **Johannes Häner the Immigrant** and his early descendants in America religiously seem to be more associated with German churches such as various Reformed Churches and Lutheran Churches as found in the *Hayner Family History Book*. Therefore, this is another reason that this author believes that it is likely, based on different religious affiliations, the common ancestor of Johannes Häner and Henry H. Haynor is not Johannes Häner himself, but someone in Western Europe or the British Isles, well before the birth of Johannes Häner, who was believed born in 1675 in the Palatine region of Germanic Europe (Storndorf, Hesse, Germany, see <https://www.britannica.com/place/Palatinate> and [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Palatinate_\(region\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Palatinate_(region))).
- d. It is rare to find another person spelling his or her surname as "Haynor" in the early/mid-1800s in America. The first discovery of our Henry was in an 1830 U.S. census for Saratoga County, NY, misspelled by census takers as "Hayner." **There is also another Henry Haynor in an 1830 Census living in Clifton Park, Saratoga County, NY**, as shown in the 1830 U.S. Census, as follows: **Henry Haynor**, 1830 Census, Clifton Park, Saratoga Co., NY, b. b/t 1771-1780, bp unknown. 1 male age 50-59 (Henry, hh head), 1 male age 5-9, 1 male age 20-29, 2 females age 10-14, 2 females age 15-19, 1 female age 40-49, 1 female age 50-59.

So, we have two people named Henry Haynor living in Saratoga County, NY. Henry Haynor of Clifton Park, seems to be about a generation older than our Henry. The 1830 Census report of our Henry and family is extremely difficult to read, and we cannot determine what town he was living in. But we believe that our Henry is in the Town of Saratoga, Village of Schuylerville, City of Saratoga Springs or Village of Victory Mills within Saratoga Co., NY. The reason we believe this is our Henry and family is that age ranges line up to known birth ages of Henry and his family and that many of the Clements family members are also listed in the same census report including Albert Clements, father of Roxey M. Clements. Although having "Haynor" surname spellings of two listings of two separate people named "Henry Haynor" occurring in Saratoga County at this time is significant on its own.

- e. **Albert Clements, the father of Henry's wife Roxey is mentioned in the *Centennial Celebration of the Surrender of Burgoyne*³⁷**, published in 1878. The following narrative is taken directly from this publication: "Albert Clements, (b. 24 October 1781, d. 29 June 1878), the most remarkable person in the vicinity of Schuylerville, was ninety-six years old on the 24th of October 1877. Born in Dutchess County, N. Y., he came with his father, (Tobias, b. 26 March 1739, d. 6 August 1827) to Saratoga (Schuylerville) when only eight years old, in 1781 (likely 1785), and has resided there ever since. His father purchased five hundred acres of land west of the Schuyler tract, which in part he cleared and made very productive in corn, wheat, buckwheat, flax, barley, etc. He also had a distillery on the Fishkill (River), about a mile south of Victory Mills, near the houses of Vilorus Winney, and of the father of Mr. Giles B. Slocura, now living in Trenton, Mich. His father was a most successful distiller, and manufactured an excellent quality of whisky from buckwheat and potatoes. He also made cider brandy. The longevity of the family is remarkable. His father died at ninety, his mother at eighty. Albert Clements has had eleven children. The youngest living is fifty years old, and he has a son (Dr. Clements, of Saratoga Springs), aged sixty-five. **He never belonged to any religious denomination but attends that of the Methodists.** He has never used (so they tell me), 'as much tobacco as would amount to one cigar;' but has always drank spirits, when he felt like it." His earnest sententious speech, without any of the besetting weakness of old age, commands the attention and interest of all with whom he converses. His hale, hearty, courteous manner, and his physical activity make him a man to be noted. When I proposed to send a carriage for him on the day of the celebration, he replied that 'he could walk as well as not,' though he lives two miles from the village. The father, grandfather and great-grandfather of Mr. McCreedy were all present as soldiers at the surrender, Mr. Clements, Mr. Strover, and Mr. McCreedy, all occupied seats of the speakers' stand, the day of the celebration." More information can be found on Burgoyne's surrender at <http://www.revolutionaryday.com/usroute4/schuylerville/>.
- f. Another **Abram or Abraham Hayner who was living in Schoharie County, NY.** He is listed in the *Hayner Family History Book* as Abraham Haner (#250a), born 20 February 1807, Lawyersville, Schoharie County, NY, died 26 May 1878, Sharon, Schoharie County, NY; m. (1) 12 December 1833 to Lucy Thompson, who died before 1841; m. (2) Fanny Hiller on 8 April 1841, who was born in 1815. Children include J. Henry Haner, William L. Haner, David M. Haner and A. Judson Haner. This Abraham Haner (#250a), born 20 February 1807, Lawyersville, Schoharie County listed in the *Hayner Family History Book*, is different than the Abraham Haynor, age: 35, born about 1815, NY state, a farmer also living in Sharon, Schoharie Co., NY, found previously in the 1850 U.S. Census with wife, Eliza and children, Mary J. Haynor, George W. Haynor, and Charles H. Haynor.
- g. Lastly, an Abram Hayner, #479 in the *Hayner Family History Book* is found born in NY, who eventually moved to Michigan. Abram Hayner, b. 1815, Rensselaer County, NY, who was found in the 1880 U.S. Census residing in White Oak, Ingham County, MI, married (1) Julia Martin, (2) Eliza B. Ackerson. **It's eerie that another Abraham Haynor, age: 35, born about 1815, NY state, found in the 1850 U.S. Census, was a farmer who was living in Sharon, Schoharie Co., NY, spoke of earlier, was probably a brother to our Henry.**

³⁷ On October 17, 1777, a British army over 6,000 strong made preparations to surrender to the Northern Army forces of the United States of America. British Lt. General John Burgoyne rode to meet his conqueror, Major General Horatio Gates, and the two generals and their staffs retired to this hilltop to mark the occasion.

Background Information of an Abraham Haner and the Court Case

Cousin Rod Haynor (G5-1.2.3.4.2) discovered an 1810 New York court case that he shared with this author that involved an Abraham Haner, see

https://sites.rootsweb.com/~nygreen2/court_of_common_pleas_index.htm. Much of the dialog below in this section is from various emails that this author received from him as well as using the *Hayner Family History Book* as a major resource.

It is unproven who this Abraham Haner might have been, and it was first thought that this Abraham was #47 listed in the *Hayner Family History Book*. But on further analysis, the author now believes, it's more likely Abraham #71 rather than Abraham #47.

To review, Abraham Hanor (Häner) #47 listed in the *Hayner Family History Book* “supposedly was a son” of George Hanor #6. We say “supposedly” because this Abraham has never been independently identified other than listed in the *Hayner Family History Book*. Abraham Heiner #71 is listed in this same book and was a son of Heinrich Heiner #9. Abraham #71 has been independently identified in the 1790 and 1800 U.S. Census Reports as well as baptismal records of his children. Both George #6 and Heinrich #9 were sons of the immigrant Johannes Häner.

This court case, which origin starts in Hillsdale, Columbia County, NY, where Abraham Haner #71 is known to have lived and how it's possible that our Henry H. Haynor, could be a son of Abraham #71. This possibility is based on the fact that Abraham Hanor #47 has never been clearly identified independently, such as listed in a U.S. Census, baptismal record, marriage record or baptismal of any of his children, if he had any, other than being listed as a son of George #6 by the authors of the *Hayner Family History Book*. It's possible that Abraham Hanor #47 never existed or at least never existed as a son of George Hanor #6 and somehow the authors of the *Hayner Family History Book* placed this Abraham as a son of #6, thinking there were two grandsons of Johannes Häner named Abraham, when in actuality, there may have been only one.

There is another scenario where a second Abraham could have existed in this time period in Hillsdale if not a son of George #6. *The Hayner Family History Book* lists a second George that they couldn't place, who was born around 1733 and died in 1809 and is buried at the old Krum Church Cemetery north of Hillsdale, Columbia County, NY. As stated in the *Hayner Family History Book* as well as the 1790 U.S. Census of Hillsdale, lists a George Haner, 4 males over the age of 16 including heads of families and 2 females including heads of families. George #6 was born around 1720 with no death date listed. It is believed that he was born on Livingston Manor and taxed at Rhinebeck, NY in 1743-44, so he likely died there. So, there were two George Haner's living nearly during the same time period in two different New York State locations. As Abraham #47 has never been independently verified, it's possible that if a second Abraham did exist, he could have been a son of this second George, who was born in 1733, who was over the age of 16 and living in this same household, but as of this writing, this circumstance has not been proven.

This 1790 census did not list all names of persons in the household, only the household head, so if an Abraham was in the George of Hillsdale household, this census would not reveal it. If born around 1733, this George would have been about 57 years old at the time of the 1790 census. If he sired children starting at the approximate age of 20, there could have been children in this household up to the age of 27 years old during the 1790 census.

In the 1800 U.S. Census of Hillsdale, Columbia County, NY lists a George Hayner as head of household, born on or before 1755, birthplace unknown. There are 2 males under 10; 1 male age 26-

44; 1 female under 10; 1 female age 26-44; and 1 female age 45 or older in the household. It's apparent to this author that two separate families lived in this household. One; George and his wife who are both 45 or older, with George as household head. This George would have been about 67 years old at the time of this census. George died in 1809 at the age of 76. We do not know George's wife's name, but suspect she is near the same age as George. Another set of unknown parents likely live in this same household with both a male and female between the ages 26-44, with three children, 2 males under 10 and 1 female under 10. Since the census is taken in 1800, one of the males under 10 years old, could be our Henry, if he was (1) born near 1790 rather than 1800, as written on our Henry's headstone, or (2) if indeed Henry was born in or near February of 1800 and the 1800 U.S. Census was taken after February of that year. But if any of this is true, the male listed as between the ages of 26-44, has to be an Abram. The *Hayner Family History Book* shows Abraham #47 supposedly was born between 1752 and 1757. If Abraham #47 is in this census living in the George of Hillsdale household, it shows his birth date is between 1756 and 1774, since the age range of this male is between 26-44, which would seem to indicate, if this Abraham existed, he could fit this profile and be in this household.

Abraham #71 is also listed in this same census in a separate family household. There is also a George Hayner Jr., listed separately in the 1800 U.S. Census of Hillsdale.

The other intriguing point of George #6 is that he supposedly also had a son named Thomas #48 who has not been traced either, although there is a baptismal record for him listed in the *Hayner Family History Book*. Right above the George Haner found in the 1790 U.S. Census in Hillsdale, the name Thomas Haner appears listing 1 male over the age of 16, 3 males under the age of 16 and 5 females. A Thomas Hener, believed to be #48 is listed as the father of Anna Maria Hener at her baptismal at the Reformed Dutch Church, in Hillsdale in 1807. Thomas #48 is also listed in Hillsdale in the 1810 census.

This George of Hillsdale in 1790 had 3 additional males in his household, beside himself, who were over the age of 16, with one possibly named Abraham and a possible second son Thomas appearing separately in the same census. Although this scenario is speculative on the author's part, if true, would complicate identifying which Abraham was in Windham, Greene County, NY in 1810 during the aforementioned lawsuit, because in both the 1790 and 1800 censuses, there may have been two Abrahams living in Hillsdale, #47 and #71, since #71 has been independently confirmed through both the 1790 and 1800 U.S. Censuses as well as baptismal records of his children living in Claverack and Hillsdale and possibly an Abraham #47 living with George of Hillsdale in 1790 and 1800.

There are only two places the author has found that list an unknown Abraham Haner, possibly #47, of any surname spelling during the time period of 1790-1810 in which this court case surrounds.

- One reference is in the *Hayner Family History Book* which states, “#47 Abraham, was in 1810 census of Greene Co., along with John, Jacob, and Martin” and in reference to Martin in this same book it says, “49. MARTIN HANER, b. 25 Dec. 1759, d. 25 Jan. 1847 . . .; he and his probable brothers Abraham, Jacob and John listed in 1810 Greene County NY census.”
- The second reference of an Abraham Haner during this time period of 1810 Greene County, NY census is found in the History of Greene County published in 1884 located at:
https://sites.rootsweb.com/~nygreen2/beers_history_of_greene_county_outline_of_greene_county.htm.

This second listing goes as far as identifying the number of people who were in each household as Abraham Haner listed with 4 persons; John Haner listed with 5 persons; Jacob Haner listed with 8 persons, and Martin Haner listed with 4 persons. Unfortunately, there is no corroborating census

evidence from the 1810 U.S. Census of the surname Haner of any surname spelling listed in Greene County, NY in 1810 other than John Haner, found in Cairo, Greene Co., NY, who was between the ages of 26-44 and Samuel Haner born in or before 1765.

In the Town of Cairo, Greene County, NY, Tax Assessment of 1813, the person by the name of John Haner is John I. Haynor at: http://tracingyourrootsgcny.com/cairo_tax_assessment_1813.htm. Could this John I. Haynor be John Isaac Haynor listed as a son of Isaac Hainor found in the 1840 Greene County, NY Census, b. b/t 1760-70)?

When analyzing this census data further, who could Abraham, John, Jacob, and Martin Haner actually be? Using the *Hayner Family History Book* and various census reports as guides, here's what the author has found:

Abraham: Since the only Abraham Haner/Hayner/Heiner/Hener who has been traced is Abraham #71, he 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 known children of 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. John was baptized in Claverack, Columbia County and Polly, Elisabeth and Sally were baptized in Hillsdale, Columbia County. Church baptismal records list their surname as Hener.

John: We believe the *Hayner Family History Book* suggesting that Abraham #47's brother John was living in Windham, Greene County in the 1810 census is inaccurate, since this John #42, actually named Johannes, was born in 1744 in Claverack and it's well documented that he went to Canada and did so right after the Revolutionary War in 1783. He lived in Canada as John Hainer as recorded at <https://sites.google.com/site/niagarasettlers/settlers-h>. He was a member of Butler's Rangers, which troops fought on the side of the British during the Revolutionary War and was listed as John Hener, son of George (Jury) Hanor #6 in the *Hayner Family History Book*. John Hainer died in 1802. So, who was the John Haner listed in the 1810 census living in Windham, Greene County, NY, with five persons in the household, at this point, we do not know.

Numerous John Haners have been found in the very early 1800s who could have been old enough to be living independently to be counted in a census in 1810 in Windham, Greene County, NY. Not all of the John Haners have been listed here, because there are so many of them, but here is what has been found who are of interest:

- * John Peter Haner who was born in 1772 in Brunswick, NY and died in Grafton, NY in 1844. He went by the name of Johannes Hoener, Jr. and is listed as #118 in the *Hayner Family History Book*. Apparently, he didn't live in or near Greene County, so it's likely not him.
- * John Hener, born in 1774 and died in 1869. He is listed as #117 in the *Hayner Family History Book*. This may be the John Hanar found in North East, Dutchess, NY, in the 1800 census, since this John apparently lived all of his life near Rhinebeck which is in Dutchess County, NY, so it's likely not him.
- * John P.J. Hayner, who was born in 1791, likely in Grafton, NY and died in Wisconsin in 1881, so it's likely not him either.
- * John Jacob Hayner, John P.J.'s brother born in 1794. Not much is known about John Jacob and because of his age being 16 in 1810, it would appear he would have been too young to be living on his own.

- * John Hayner, was found living in Petersburg, Rensselaer Co., NY in the 1800 U.S. Census. He was born between 1775 and 1784, although we can't place him in the *Hayner Family History Book*.
- * John Haner #183, known as Johannes, born 11 March 1784 and baptized in Claverack on 25 April 1784. Because of the Claverack connection, he could have been part of a Haner contingent that moved to Greene County by 1810, since #183's father was Jacob Haner #50, who could have been the Jacob Haner living in Windham, Greene County, NY in 1810, although we can find no other details on John Haner #183 regarding the number of persons in his family in 1810.
- * John Haner #304, who was also born in 1784 and was the son of Abraham Haner #71. A John I. Haner was found listed in the 1810 U.S. Census living in Cairo, Greene Co., NY. His age was listed as between 26 and 44, born between 1766 and 1784. So, he also would fit the profile of possibly living in Windham, Greene County, NY in 1810.

In understanding who the John Haner is in the 1810 Windham, Greene County Census, it listed a household of five persons at https://sites.rootsweb.com/~nygreen2/beers_history_of_greene_county_outline_of_greene_county.htm.

The John I. Haner found in the 1810 U.S. Census, Cairo, Greene Co., NY at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:XH2P-5KK?lang=en>, lists one male between the ages of 10-15, one male between the ages of 26-44, probably John himself, and one female between the ages of 16-25, probably John's wife. So, it doesn't appear that these two people named John Haner, in the same Greene County, NY, regardless of spelling, are the same person. Listed as John I. Hainor in the War of 1812, at <http://catalog.archives.gov/id/71338474>. New York - Regiment: 13 (Farrington's), New York Militia. Enlistment rank: Sergeant, discharge rank: Sergeant.

John I. Haynor, is also found in a Town of Cairo, Greene Couty, NY, 1813 tax assessment at http://tracingyourrootsgcny.com/cairo_tax_assessment_1813.htm.

So, there probably were two people with similar names of John Haner/John Haynor, living in Greene County, NY, during this time period, one in Windham and one in Cairo.

So, at this time, the best candidate for the John Haner identified in Windham, Greene County, NY in 1810 is John Haner #183 son of Jacob Haner #50 or John Haner #304 son of Abraham Haner #71.

Jacob: There are two prime candidates for a Jacob Haner living in Windham, Greene County, NY in 1810. One is Jacob Haner #50, baptized on 13 May 1761 who was a son of George Hanor #6 or this Jacob's cousin also named Jacob Haner #69, baptized 4 November 1753, who was the son of Heinrich Heiner #9. There is also a Jacob Hener #30 born in 1745 who was baptized at the Zion Lutheran Church, in Loonenberg, Greene County, NY and a Jacob Haner #37 who was baptized 10 May 1741 in Rhinebeck Flatts, which is in Dutchess County, NY. Although Jacobs #30 and #37 cannot be discounted, it's likely that the Jacob living in Windham, Greene County, NY in 1810 is Jacob Haner #50 or #69. In understanding who the Jacob Haner was in the 1810 Greene County Census, it lists a household of eight persons. Turning to the *Hayner Family History Book* where Jacob Haner #50, son of George Hanor #6, by 1810, had a wife and six children. So, he would be an identical match. It is known that Jacob Haner #69, who was the son of Heinrich Heiner #9, had a wife and four children, so it's likely not Jacob #69. There is no wife and children listed for Jacob Hener #30 or Jacob Haner #37. So, by the process of elimination, we believe the Jacob Haner in Windham in 1810 is Jacob Haner #50, son of George Hanor #6.

Martin: We start with Martin Hanor #49 born 25 December 1759, son of George Hanor #6. There are other people named Martin or Martinus listed in the *Hayner Family History Book*, but it's believed the very most of them did not live in this area. In understanding who the Martin Haner was in the 1810 Greene County Census, it lists a household of 4 persons. Turning to the *Hayner Family History Book* it lists Martin Hanor #49, son of George Hanor #6 with a wife and three children giving them a total of five, one more than listed in the 1810 census. But the "History Book" also shows that Martin's son, Martin Jr. was born in 1793 and may have been out of the household by then, since Martin Jr. had a child named Isaac who was born in Greene County in 1811. The *Hayner Family History Book* is confusing in the manner of Martin #49, since it also says that Martin Sr. came to Greene County in about 1825. At this writing, Martin #179 the son of Martin #49, who was the son of George #6 is the best candidate in being in the 1810 Windham, Greene County, NY Census, unless it could be proven that Martin Hanor #49 arrived in Greene County before 1825.

So, in review of who Abraham, John, Jacob and Martin Haners were, living in Windham, Greene County, NY in 1810, we kind of have a mixed bag of candidates from both George Hanor #6 and Heinrich Heiner #9 families. But you'll notice that Abraham Hanor #47 was not independently found other than in the listing in the *Hayner Family History Book*, whose authors assume that this was Abraham #47 since his brothers were with him. We know though, that his brother John who was in Canada and died in 1802, so he couldn't have been in Windham in 1810. Because Abraham #47 has never been found independently outside of the *Hayner Family History Book*, he may not have existed at all, or if he did, was not a son of George Hanor #6, born in 1720, but a son of George of Hillsdale County, born in 1733. Since the author can't prove that Abraham #47 existed, other than listed in the *Hayner Family History Book*, it's believed the Abraham Haner found in the 1810 Windham, Greene County, NY most likely is Abraham Haner #71, since there is independent verification that he did exist.

So, our candidates the author believes who were living in Windham, Greene County, NY in 1810 based on available evidence likely would have been:

Abraham Haner #71, son of Heinrich Heiner #9.

John Haner #183, son of Jacob Haner #50 or John Haner #304, son of Abraham Haner #71.

Jacob Haner #50, son of George Hanor #6.

Martin Haner, Jr. #179, grandson of George Haner #6.

Researching further, according to the 1820 U.S. Census, there were no persons with the Haner surname of various spellings listed in Greene County, NY. In the 1830 U.S. Census, a Martin Haner was listed in Windham, Greene Co., NY. He was between the ages of 40-50, so he would have been born between 1780 and 1790. This person appears to be Martin Jr. #179, who the *Hayner Family History Book* says was born in 1793. There was also a Martin Haner buried in Prattsville, Greene County in 1847 who was listed as 88 years old upon his death according to the find-a-grave at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/92807572/martin-haner>. This would have made him born about 1759. His wife's name was listed as Martha, so according to the *Hayner Family History Book* this Martin would have been confirmed as Martin #49. So, if Martin, Sr. didn't arrive in Greene County until 1825, then it's the author's belief that Martin, Jr. #179, (b. 22 July 1793, Columbia County, NY, d. 15 August 1861, Greene County, NY, who was missing from Windham in the 1820 census, appears in Windham in the 1830 census. So, the author's best guess is that Martin Jr. #179 was the Martin listed in the 1810 Windham Greene County Census, but if true, was only about 17 years old. Also, Isaac Haner, Martin Jr.'s., brother, appears in this same 1830 Windham Census as being between the ages of 20-30, which would make his birth between the years 1800-1810 (actually 1799). Martin Jr. died 15 August 1861 and is buried in the same cemetery as his father.

Below is a description of how various censuses and Abraham #71 and our Henry H. Haynor could have been father and son, although it's never been proven.

Abraham Haner, 1790 U.S. Census, Hillsdale, Columbia Co., NY, b. in or before 1775 likely in NY State. 1 male 16 or over (Abraham). 1 male under 16. 3 females in hh. Under an Abraham #71 scenario, the one male under 16 could be John b. 1784 age 6. The three females could include Maria Rossmann, wife of Abraham and daughter Polly b. 1788 age 2. Who the other female was is unknown. <i>If our Henry was a son of this Abraham, he would not have been born yet.</i>
Abraham Hayner, 1800 U.S. Census, Hillsdale, Columbia Co., NY, b. b/t 1756-74, bp unknown. 1 male age 26-44 (Abraham, hh head); 1 male under 10; 1 male age 10-15, 1 female under 10; and 1 female age 26-44. <i>Under an Abraham #71 scenario, the 1 male under 10, could be our Henry since he could have been born earlier that year, probably in February.</i> 1 male age 10-15 (probably John, the oldest child of Abraham who was b. 1784, age 15 or 16. 1 female under 10 (probably Elizabeth b. 1798, age 2); 1 female age 10-15 (probably Polly, b. 1788, age 11 or 12); 1 female age 26-44 (probably Abraham's wife Maria Rossmann).
Abraham Haner, 1810 Windham, Greene County Census. Listed in this census is Abraham Haner with 4 persons in hh, John Haner with 5 persons in hh, Jacob Haner with 8 persons in hh, and Martin Haner with 4 persons in hh. Under an Abraham #71 scenario, household members for Abraham would likely be Abraham and his wife Maria and two children. <i>Children could be Henry, if born near 1800, age 10, if verified and Sally, b. 1801, age 9.</i>

Although, it's possible that our Henry was a son of Abraham #71, the author finds four glaring faults with these assumptions:

- (1) Henry, if a son of Abraham #71, why was he not listed in baptismal records like all the rest of Abraham #71's recorded children (John, Polly, Elisabeth, and Sally)?
- (2) Henry's descendants describe that Henry was one of several sons (several defined as more than two but not many) of Abram Haynor and this Abraham #71 had only one known son, named John.
- (3) The immediate heritage of at least one Haynor clan in America is likely from the British Isles, as the finding of William Haynor in Salem, MA in 1660, not a Germany family or German speaking people.
- (4) It's known that the Haynor clan in America, at least with the Abraham Haynor found donating to a New York church in 1844, was Methodist, which church originated in England, not German-related churches of the Johannes Häner family, such as Lutheran and Reformed Church denominations.

So, where does all the above information lead us regarding which Abraham was in the 1810 Windham, Greene County Census. It is felt that unless, Abraham #47 is independently verified, either as a descendant of Johannes Häner the immigrant or through another Haner of various surname spellings, then it's believed that the Abraham listed in the 1810 Windham, Greene County, NY Census is most likely Abraham #71 found in Windham with a combination of other Häner relatives. Since the Abraham who lost everything in a court case, Abraham #71 found in both the 1790 and 1800 U.S. Censuses, he is the only one at this point, who seemed to have a household and estate to lose.

It's possible, but not probable, that our Henry could have been a son of Abraham #71, since we know his father was named "Abram" and it would be possible for him to fit in the 1800 U.S. Census if born around 1790 or an infant under the age of 1, if born earlier in 1800. A major mystery remains though; why would Henry if born between 1790 and 1800 and a son of Abraham #71, not be listed in

baptismal records like all the rest of Abraham #71's recorded children (John, Polly, Elisabeth, and Sally), since during this time period he would be probably found living in Hillsdale where the rest of his siblings were baptized and the family seemed to be stable at that time?

Various U.S. Census reports list our Henry's birth date anywhere from 1790 to 1806, which we now know verified by State of Michigan records as 1800. But if somehow Henry was actually born closer to or in 1806, this might explain why Henry was not baptized, if a son of Abraham #71, because Abraham and family were in such distress because of lawsuits, court cases, jail time, and losing all that this family possessed. During these years, Henry could have been a victim of this chaos and maybe the central reason, he never talked much about his family he left back in NY State, when he came to Michigan because he may have been so traumatized by this course of events during his childhood.

The 1810 Abraham Haner court case was found at:

http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nygreen2/court_of_common_pleas_index.htm first discovered by Rod Haynor and told by him. This court case shows that an Abraham Haner was in jail, possibly more than once and likely lost his entire estate. The lawsuit took place in Greene County, NY. Greene County historian Sylvia Hasenkopf sent this author, copies of the court case documents, which list items from Abraham Haner's estate that were used to settle the case. This case may be about Abraham Haner in 1790 U.S. Census, Abraham Hayner in the 1800 U.S. Census, and Abraham Haner in the 1810 Census Windham, Greene Co., NY, and if so, would likely be #71 from the *Hayner Family History Book*, because Abraham Haner #47 has not been independently verified.

The background of the case seemed to unfold like this. On 15 February 1804, Abraham Haner, town of Hillsdale, Columbia County, NY, signed a statement borrowing of Albertus Eckhert, of Claverack, Columbia County, NY, the sum of \$91.02. Haner agreed to pay \$45.51 plus interest by 1 November 1804. A plea, entered by an attorney on behalf of Albertus Eckhert on 10 May 1810 in Greene County court, states that on 15 May 1804, in the town of Coxsackie, Greene County, Abraham Haner had made a written agreement, promising to pay the \$45.51 by 1 November 1804 and had refused to do so, despite many good requests. Eckhert was requesting judgment for \$200.00 because of damages, and it appears that he was probably successful in this judgment.

In a statement recorded at the time of his estate listing on 19 December 1810, Abraham Haner says that he was first imprisoned at the time of the Eckhert suit and refers to himself in that statement as, "I, Abraham Haner, a prisoner charged in execution in the custody of Isaac Van Loon, Esquire, Sheriff of Greene County, at the time of my first imprisonment regarding the suit of the said Albertus Eckhert." So, the record shows that this Abraham Haner was in jail and didn't pay off this debt, possibly amounting to a grand total of \$200.00, a considerable sum at that time. Because of the term, "first imprisonment," it is likely that this Abraham Haner was in jail more than once. A family story, passed down through generations, stating that Henry's father, Abraham, was a prisoner (but not a prisoner of war) may be in play here.

The December 1810 estate inventory of Abraham includes his farm of about 100 acres at Windham in Green County, where it's believed he moved from Hillsdale, and furniture, clothing, cookware, bedding, and animals – in short, every valuable item he and his family had. The inventory also includes a summary paragraph, which says, in essence, that the listed items were by an execution paid to the Sheriff of the County of Greene in favor of someone named Isaac Hardenberg except such as are "excepted" by law. We are not sure how Isaac Hardenberg fits into the overall scheme of this suit, unless Abraham was also indebted to him or the debt owed to Mr. Eckhert was somehow transferred to him or possibly he was Eckhert's attorney acting on Eckhert's behalf. The estate lists

family clothing for both male and female adults and children, primarily clothing for girls. It looks as though at least four family members were involved.

In the records that this author possesses is a statement to Albertus Eckhert, entered in the Greene County Court of Common Pleas, dated 19 December 1810. Here Abraham Haner says, "Sir take notice that I the said Abraham Haner as intend to present my position to the Court of Common Pleas to obtain in the courthouse in Cossackie, such relief or benefits as I may be entitled to by order of an act of the Legislature of the State of New York entitled 'An Act For The Relief Of Actions With Respect To The Imprisonment Of These Persons,' prepared 24 March 1800 (or 1801)." This act was an amendment to acts established in the late 1780s, which governed the treatment of debtors who could not pay. Most of these amendments dealt with ways that debtors could avoid prison or be freed from imprisonment. It looks as if Abraham was trying to find a way out of jail.

It is apparent from these records that Abraham Haner was probably heavily in debt to Eckhert and/or possibly to Hardenberg alone or in combination with Eckhert. They separately or together obtained legal judgments for the money. Haner, probably being cash poor, was in jail possibly multiple times, and lost his entire estate.

What's confusing to this author is that supposedly there were two Abraham Haners listed in the *Hayner Family History Book* living in New York State during the same time periods, #47 and #71, whose estimated birth years are very close together; one #47 supposedly the son of George "Jurry" Hanor (#6) and the other a confirmed son #71 of Heinrich Heiner (#9). U.S. census reports show an Abraham Haner (Hayner) living in Hillsdale, Columbia County NY in both 1790 and 1800. There also is an Abraham Haner in the 1810 census living in Windham, Green County NY in the *History of Greene County* published in 1884, which is not a U.S. census at:

https://sites.rootsweb.com/~nygreen2/beers_history_of_greene_county_outline_of_greene_county.htm, because it says in part, "The manuscript 'census' of 1810, the earliest census of Greene county existing among its records, is now in a dilapidated condition, and within a few years will probably become illegible, and beliving [sic] that a list of the names of those who were heads of families at that early period will be of much interest to future generations, we copy it entire."

The thinking at the time of this publication's first printing in May 2014 was that the Abraham involved in the court case was probably Abraham Haner #47 because in the Windham census, it also shows apparent brothers Jacob Haner, John Haner and Martin Haner, living in the community with him. In addition, the *Hayner Family History Book* shows that Abraham Haner #47 had brothers Jacob, John and Martin. So, the assumption at that time was that Abraham was living there because his brothers were living there. But because an Abraham #47 can't be independently verified and that John Hanor #42, son of George Hanor #6 and brother to an unfound Abraham #47, couldn't have been in Windham because he was in Canada and died in 1802, it's very possible that Abraham #47 never existed or at least was not a son of George Hanor #6.

Therefore, based on best evidence at this time, Abraham #71 was likely the person the court case was all about because he was traced by the *Hayner Family Association* and he was verified by U.S. Census data, and records exist which show that three of four of his children were baptized in Hillsdale by 1802.

To illustrate how close George Hanor #6 and Heinrich Heiner #9 extended families were, Martin #49, son of George #6 is listed as a sponsor of Heinrich #9's son Abraham #71's daughter Elizabeth at her baptismal in Hillsdale on 22 July 1798 as shown in the *Hayner Family History Book*.

Based on the clothing listed in the contents of Abraham Haner's estate in 1810, it looks as if he had a wife and probably at least one daughter and maybe a son. As it appears, four people identified in the household in 1810, as theorized by clothing listed at that time in Abraham's estate, it seems likely that the male children of previous census reports had left the household if this is the same Abraham found listed in previous census reports. Henry H. Haynor would have been about 10 years old in 1810 if he were born around 1800 as now verified by Michigan death records. We don't know for certain whether the children listed in the census reports belonged to Abraham and his wife because, other than heads of families, no family members were listed by name in censuses this far back. Children listed in early census records are described by gender and age range only, so it is possible that other children, such as grandchildren, nieces, and nephews, could have been living with this Abraham. However, the consistency of ages and quantities of children and adults given in the 1790 and 1800 census and as determined in household estate items in 1810, when reviewed together, would seem to indicate a family including Abraham, his wife, and their children.

It is believed that Henry H. Haynor traveled to Michigan in about 1836 with his family. He stayed in Washtenaw County, MI for a time, probably since son Charles was recently born, then traveled to the Ionia, MI area to secure a place to live. Then after a time, went back to Washtenaw County to get his family and moved them to the Ionia, MI area, in about 1838.

Henry apparently didn't speak much about his family in New York State, or if he did, any records pertaining to his family have been lost, even though he lived a very long life and very close to his extended family in Michigan. If Abraham #71 described above is Henry's father, it is likely that Henry experienced a very devastating upbringing. Some probable causes of the conditions he experienced as a youth were the lawsuits his father experienced; his father's imprisonments; and loss of his family's estate. If true, this family background was probably too traumatic for Henry to pass on to his children and other Michigan relatives if Abraham #71 was our Henry's father, although readers should know, it's not been proven Abraham #71, was our Henry's father.

In 1844, about six years after Henry, Roxey, and their children moved to Ionia County, MI, from Saratoga County, NY, Rufus and Henry Haner (not our Henry), grandsons of Christopher Haner #46, son of George #6 moved from Columbia County, NY to Vermontville, Eaton County, MI. Rufus purchased 160 acres of future farmland (as yet untimbered) for \$810. Three siblings of Rufus also moved to Vermontville, presumably about the same time. The distance between Rufus Haner (Eaton County) and Henry H. Haynor (Ionia County) farms would have been less than 25 miles. Whether Rufus and Henry were relatives or knew of each other is unknown.

As mentioned previously, YDNA testing of two current direct descendants of Henry H. Haynor has shown that Henry had an ancestor in common at some point in time with Johannes Häner, the palatine immigrant who came to the United States in 1710. Both persons named Abraham Haner (#47 and #71) were identified as grandsons of Johannes Häner the immigrant as shown in the *Hayner Family History Book*, although #47 has never been identified elsewhere; such as census, marriage, birth, baptismal or death records.

The distance in time at which a common YDNA relative, Johannes Häner or a Johannes ancestor, occurred might well have been at Johannes, his father Curt Häner of Stordorf, Germany, or other relatives of the Curt Häner extended family living in Germanic Europe. The current males who have had YDNA testing are within matching at least 33/34 matches on the 37-marker test, which statistics show that there is a 99% chance they have a common ancestor with Johannes Häner or a Johannes ancestor living in the British Isles or Germanic Europe. The author's BigY-700 test seems to confirm the ancestral relationship in the British Isles or Germanic Europe.

It's possible that Martin and Jacob sons of either George #6 or Heinrich #9 moved to Greene County, NY from Columbia County, NY, as did Abraham, and named their sons Henry. Martin #49 had Henry S. (Shoemaker) Haner and Jacob #50 had Henrich (Henry J. or Henry I.) Haner in 1801. Perhaps Abraham #71, also named a child named Henry – Henry H. Haner (Haynor) – reflecting the names of his nephews Henry S. Haner and Henry I. or J. Haner, although this last point is purely speculation.

Henry and wife Roxey (Clements) Haynor used naming patterns as well, naming their first male child, Tobias Clements Haynor after his great-grandfather, Tobias Clements on Roxey's side. They named their first female child Catherine; and if Henry was a descendant of Abraham #71, possibly naming Catherine after her great-grandmother, Anna Catherina (Hagedorn) Haner and her great-great-grandmother Catherine (Monsieur) Haner. If Henry was truly choosing not to remember his family, as might have been the case, at least some of the children would have been named after Roxey's relatives.

Given the Abraham Haner/Hayner family difficulties, perhaps Henry at least ten years old in 1810 and if he was one of the four persons identified in the 1810 Greene County census, moved in with other relatives, since he would have been homeless and lived either in Greene County or back in Columbia County and eventually ending up in Saratoga County sometime before 1824, where he met his future wife, Roxey Clements.

It should be noted that the Eckert loan not only named Abraham but also further ***"to be paid by the hand of the said Abraham Haner his heirs executors administrators or assigns," and later in the document, "bind myself my heirs and assigns firmly by these presents sealed with my seal dated this fifteenth day of February 1804."*** So, if the Eckert loan was not paid in full by Abraham, the responsibility may have passed to Henry and his siblings, if our Henry was a son of this Abraham. Henry's years between 1800 and 1824 are as yet unaccounted for, but if given the opportunity to leave home, Henry may have fled so as not to be responsible for his father's debts. Regardless, it apparently was a time of big changes for this family, if Henry was a son of either Abraham #47 or #71, and it may have been the main reason that, from Abraham Haner's end of things, we know his name and his wife and children (other than Henry), and from Henry Haynor's end of things, we know only his father's name but not confirming those of his mother and siblings. There is a big gap, with our Henry missing between his birth and 1824 when he married Roxey. If this scenario where Henry is the son of the debtor Abraham is valid, Henry may have later felt ashamed that he abandoned his mother and siblings to face the consequences of his father's actions. This may have led him to suppress his family's identities so that none of his offspring would attempt to contact the rest of his family.

Readers should keep in mind that our Henry has never been proven to be the son of Abraham Haner/Hayner/Hener #47 or #71, listed in the *Hayner Family History Book*. It appears that Abraham #71 lived in Hillsdale, Columbia County, NY, then moved to Windham, Greene County, NY sometime before 1810. Henry H. Haynor was a resident of Saratoga County in 1824 or earlier, marrying Roxey Clements and first showing in the 1830 U.S. Census in Saratoga County as Henry Hayner. Henry Haynor and family then moved to Ionia County, MI, in about 1838. As shown earlier, the Haynor/Hainor family had both a relationship with Saratoga and Schoharie County and during the same period, Abraham Haner/Hayner/Hener lived in Columbia and Greene County, NY.

It seems odd that Henry H. Haynor, who lived a long life, apparently never disclosed anything of his past in New York, or if he did, nothing was recorded or if it was recorded, was lost. Consider the following:

- * Henry was a neighbor of his son Isaac in Michigan for at least 30 years with Isaac being approximately 62 years of age when his father died, but on the death certificate of his father, Henry's parents were not listed.
- * Henry also lived near his daughter Catherine for a time.
- * His oldest son, Tobias, along with Isaac, may have well remembered living in Saratoga County, NY, as children, but no records of this time period are known to exist.
- * On Isaac Haynor's death certificate in 1913 prepared by his son, Albert C. Haynor, Isaac Haynor's father Henry H. Haynor's birth location says, "unknown."

So as incredible as it seems, nothing was communicated or has survived to be passed down to today's descendants regarding Henry's parents and home life. Although religion may play a role in the early Haynor family in America regarding how they felt about genealogy. The issue arises in passages in the Bible like 1 Timothy 1:4 and Titus 3:9, where Paul cautions against "myths and endless genealogies" or "foolish questions and genealogies". The emphasis here isn't on a general condemnation of researching family history, but rather on avoiding distractions and speculative arguments that divert from the central message of the Gospel and genuine faith. And it's known that Methodists, which our Haynor family has a religious affiliation with, generally accept the message conveyed in passages like 1 Timothy 1:4 and Titus 3:9.

The only thing we believe we know is the apparent name of Henry's father as Abram, given to us by various Henry Haynor descendants. Abram supposedly had several sons, with Henry being one of them. We also have stories in passing, such as Revolutionary War, Hessian soldier, being conscripted into military service, being a prisoner of war, etc. There is also the 1880 census record, which states that both of Henry's parents were born in New York State. We don't know for sure, Henry's mother's name or names of any of his siblings – no other commonly passed down specifics at all, unless of course Abraham #47 or #71 is determined to be Henry's father. Haynor's lived in Ionia County for many years, and many of them were interested in family history, so either these records have been lost, Henry didn't communicate them, or religion somehow played a role. Perhaps, given the fate of his possible father being Abraham #47 or #71, Henry preferred not to talk about New York State, other than his years in Saratoga County, passing along only information that he thought best.

Our Henry's Relatives?

A major obstacle in finding ancestors or relatives of our Henry, other than his direct family, is that none of his brothers, sisters, aunts, uncles, grandparents, etc., have ever been identified and if they have, none are known confirmed for sure by this author, nor anyone else for that matter. Haynor lore suggests that Henry was the son of Abram and Abram had several sons; basically, that's all we know for sure, although this author believes some now have at least come close to being proven, because the author believes he has found some of Henry's relatives living in such states as Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, and NY State, as well as Canada, and even one being from The Netherlands.

You'd think over the amount of time this author and other Haynor family member researchers would have found a confirmed father, brother, uncle, sister, grandfather, etc., to our Henry, although it's known there were many males with the surname of Haynor, although misspelled, living particularly on the east coast and midwestern parts of the U.S. and Canada whose birthdates coincide with being born at a time in the mid/late 1700s and 1800s who could be a relative of Henry's. The author conducted research using the U.S. Census from 1790-1950 as well as censuses from various individual states and Canada that appear in the appendix titled, "O. Possible Haynor Surname

Ancestors-Relatives to Henry H. Haynor.” The author has not proven it conclusively, but it’s very solid evidence regarding who the author believes are some of our Henry’s relatives. Here’s what the author has found.

The author offers the following candidates found in census reports and other documents that could be relatives of our Henry. The author says “could” because they have not been verified. This search uses the exact spelling of “Haynor.” Of course, using that spelling doesn’t assure these people were actual Haynor’s.

From the American Genealogical – Biographical Index

- **Anna Mari Haynor**, 181?, apparent husband of Randall or Roby.
- **Barbara Haynor** married to Gregory Stone. No dates listed.
- **Julia Haynor**, 182?, NY, part of the Deming family.
- **Mary Ann Haynor**, 180?, NY, Ohio, part of the Cleveland family, 1870.
- **Mary Haynor**, 182?, part of the Bullard family.
- **William Haynor**, part of the Cleveland family.

Some New York State Haynor’s

Of all the states in America, New York seems to have the most people named “Haynor” listed, at least in U.S. censuses in the early 1800s up through the early 1900s. Because of this, it would be impossible to list them all. Instead, the author posts only those here, who seem to have a unique profile, possibly in relationship to our Henry. People named Haynor can be found in various censuses at the end of this publication, as well as searching Familysearch.com, in each census year.

- **Elizabeth (Haynor) Cornell**, was listed as the mother of Elizabeth Cornell, b. September 1711; d. 10 May 1793. Daughter Elizabeth married John Sands III, May 12, 1736. It is believed that husband John Sands, was b. abt. 1709 and d. abt. 1760. Known children include John Sands, b. abt. 1737, d. abt. 1811 and Richardson Sands, b. abt. 1754, d. abt. 1783. Elizabeth Sands was aged 81 years 7 months and 13 days upon her death. She was buried at Sands Point Cemetery, Nassau County, New York. Since daughter Elizabeth was born in 1711, the author believes that her mother, also named Elizabeth, must have been born in the late 1600s. It’s possible that mother, Elizabeth Haynor, was a child or grandchild of Willian Haynor who was found in Salem, Massachusetts in 1660. This finding was found on find-a-grave at: <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=55553462&ref=acom>.
- **George Haynor**, was found listed in a U.S. Army, Register of Enlistments, dated 1798 May 17 – 1815. George was a sergeant in the 6th Regiment, dated August 1812. Because he was age 33, he likely was born abt. 1779 in Grafton, a town in Rensselaer County, NY. George was 5’-8” tall, had grey eyes, sandy hair and had a light complexion. His occupation was listed as a shoemaker. George deserted on 27 December 1812. George, during desertion, joined a company, the following 4 August that was at Champlain Resort dated 10 August. From the Remarks section for this entry, in which case, is very hard to read, George was apparently assigned to Captain Master supposedly through 1814/15. He was with Captain Hazard’s Company, 16 February through April 1815. He was with Lt. Boyton’s command at Plattsburgh, 15 June 1815 through present.

- **Eva Haynor**, was found in the U.S. and International Marriage Records, 1560-1900. She was born in 1780 in NY State and was married to Jonas C. Silbernagel who was born in 1789, also in NY State. No other information was found in this listing.
- **Elizabeth Haynor**, 1865 U.S. Census, District Middle, Ward 09, Albany, Albany Co., NY. Elizabeth age 81, b. abt. 1784 in Rensselaer Co., NY was widowed and had 7 children; was living as a boarder in the household of Thomas Reynolds. In the 1875 New York Census, Albany, Albany, Co., NY, shows her name as Elizabeth Hayner, age 98, b. abt. 1777 in Rensselaer Co., NY, as a great grandmother to Mary A. Reynolds, age 63, living in the same household except Thomas Reynolds is no longer listed.
- **Peter and Catherine Haynor**. According to Find-A-Grave at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/120557393/catherine-haynor>, are buried Greenridge Cemetery, Saratoga Springs, Saratoga County, New York. Peter's death is unknown. Catherine died 10 December 1860, she was 71 years, 3 months old when she died, making her born about 1789, in which case, it's likely that Peter Haynor, her husband, would have been born near 1789 too. Also on this site, it appears as though Peter and Catherine had a son, Nelson Haynor, (b. 1822, d. 1876) who was married to Charlotte Osmun, (b. 1823, d. 1883) who had a son Charles E. Haynor, (b. 1850, d. 1915). Together they may also have had children, Clara Belle (Haynor) Leadlie, (b.1853, d. 1907) and Katherine "Kate" (Haynor) Folmsbee, (b. Unk., d. 1923).
- **Nelson Haynor (Peter's son from above)**, 1855 Census, Saratoga Spgs., Saratoga, NY, age 32, b. abt. 1823 in Rensselaer Co., NY. Wife Charlotte, age 29. Children Catharine Haynor, age 10; Charles E Haynor, age 7; Anette Haynor, age 4; Nelson's mother Catherine, age 62, b. abt. 1793.
- **Thomas Haynor**, 1855 Census, E.D. 1, Richland, Oswego Co., NY, b. abt. 1785 in Columbia Co., NY State. Wife Anna; Children Thos G. Haynor, Sarah Haynor; other, Frank S. Haynor. Thomas Sr., listed in the Index of Claims of Soldiers of the War of 1812 at: <http://www.newyorkroots.org/bookarchive/warof1812/ea-kn/hawkins-hearld.html> and at: <http://visitoswegocounty.com/historical-info/war-of-1812/war-of-1812-soldier-list/>.
- **William Haynor** - William Haynor was found in the 1840 Census, Pittstown, Rensselaer Co., NY, b. b/t 1790-1800, bp unknown. 1 male age 40-49 (William, hh head), 1 male age 20-29, 1 female age 40-49, 1 female age 70-79. It's likely that William has his mother or mother-in-law in his household. A William Haynor was also found in a publication called *Beekman Patent, The Settlers of, Vols. 1-8* [Dutchess Co., NY]. A William Haynor is listed in this publication located at <http://www.americanancestors.org/>. This author contacted the author of the Beekman Patent and found that a William Haynor is listed on page 437 which says, "Isaac Hicks and wife Jerusha of Clifton, Saratoga County, NY, sold land to William Haynor of Pittstown, Rensselaer County, NY 1828." There would seem some sort of connection between Saratoga and Rensselaer Counties and Haynor families living there. Interesting too, Isaac Hicks was listed as a steward at the Methodist Episcopal Church in Crescent in 1853 according to the History of Saratoga County, NY published in 1878, and some early Haynor's in NY State had an affiliation to the Methodist Church. Crescent was a hamlet in the town of Halfmoon, Saratoga County, NY. Today, there's not much left of Crescent, NY. Crescent is the location of the Crescent Bridge carrying U.S. Route 9 from Albany County. The Crescent Methodist Episcopal Church (now demolished) is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

As the above paragraph suggests, there is an apparent link between the Haynor's of Rensselaer County and the Haynor's of Saratoga County, where Henry married Roxey, shown in early U.S. censuses, and also in a publication known as the *Beekman Patent*.

- **Allen Haynor**, 1855 Census, Milford, Otsego Co., NY, b. abt. 1795 in Columbia C., NY State. Wife Catherine; Children Cornelius M. Haynor, William S. Haynor; other, Peter L. Allen, Sarah E. Allen, Stephen Allen.
- **Henry Haynor**, 1855 Census, E.D. 1, Knox, Albany Co., NY, age 56, b. abt. 1799 in Albany Co., NY State. Wife Catherine, age 46; son Cornelius M. age 14; son William age 12. Peter Allen age 24 and family living in household.
- **John Haynor** - Also in this same 1840 Census, Pittstown, Rensselaer Co., NY census report shows John Haynor, b. b/t 1800-10, bp unknown. 1 male age 30-39 (John, hh head), 1 male under 5, 1 male age 10-14, 1 female age 5-9, 1 female age 10-14, 1 female age 30-39, 1 female age 60-69. Likely, John's mother or mother-in-law lives in household. This John could be a younger brother of William Haynor in the preceding paragraph since William was listed between the ages of 40-49.
- **Catherine Haynor**, of Troy, NY. She married John B. Marble of Greenbush, NY on 25 June 1827 as shown in a listing of 10,000 Vital Records of Eastern New York, 1777-1834. Further information on Catherine shows in the 1850 U.S. Census, her and family are living in Greenbush Twp., with husband John age 49, b. abt. 1801; wife Catherine (Haynor), age 42, b. abt. 1808; daughter Catherine, age 20; son Israi, age 18; daughter Cinthey A., age 16; and son, Arthur L., age 10. The John B. Marble family also appears in the 1855 NY State Census living in North Greenbush, Rensselaer, New York; 1875 NY State Census also living in North Greenbush, Rensselaer, New York, although children are gone by this time. The last time both John (age 75) and Catherine (age 72) appear in census reports is in the 1880 U.S. Census living in Poestenkill, Rensselaer Co., NY. This census report shows that both of Catherine's parents were born in NY State.
- **John Haynor**, 1870 U.S. Census, Parma, Monroe Co., NY, age 69, b. abt. 1801 in NY State. John, household head; Catherine, wife age 66; daughter Charlotte age 22.
- Both an **Eva and Catherine Elizabeth (Eliza) Haynor** are mentioned in the Rockefeller Family Genealogy published in 1910. Eva b. 18 January 1801, d. 1 April 1830; married Teal (Fite) Rockefeller, b. 25 March 1797 in Taghkanic, Columbia Co., d. 13 October 1863. Together they had two children: (1) Grovenor, b. 26 February 1827, d. 16 August 1830, (2) Allen, b. 29 March 1830, d. 25 July 1830. What Grovenor age 3 years, 5 months and 20 days old, Allen 3 months, 26 days old, and Eva died of, is unknown. Although it's known that New York State experienced a flu pandemic in the 1830s. See <https://nystateparks.blog/2020/04/28/when-a-flu-reined-in-new-york/>.

After the death of Eva, Teal married Elizabeth (Eliza) Haynor (her actual name may have been Catherine Elizabeth Haynor, b. 1807, d. 15 May 1880. They had two children: (3) Louisa, b. 8 November 1833, and (4) William, b. 21 August 1842. It appears that both Louisa and William were born in Taghkanic, Columbia Co., N.Y. This Collection stated that Louisa died in Taghkanic Columbia Co., NY State. Information on Eva and Elizabeth Haynor can also be found in the following documents:

https://archive.org/stream/transactionsroc01rockgoog/transactionsroc01rockgoog_djvu.txt and
https://archive.org/stream/transactionsroc00rockgoog/transactionsroc00rockgoog_djvu.txt.

- **Ellen Haynor** is mentioned in the Families of Ancient New Haven, Connecticut (from New Haven Genealogical Magazine), vol 1, unknown publishing date. Titus Beach, b. 4 May 1776, d. 26 September 1855, married his second wife, Ellen Haynor, b. 1803.

In the Dutchess County, NY publication at

<http://genealogytrails.com/ny/dutchess/history/partii.html>, there is a further mention of the Beach family. In this case, George W. (Washington) Beach is mentioned as follows, “when a man retires from active business life at the age of fifty-three years, he doubtless realizes a satisfaction for the industry, energy and economy exercised in the prime of manhood. Such is the career of George W. Beach, one of the substantial citizens of Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y. Mr. Beach was born in the village of Mattawan, N. Y., 31 January 1835, a son of Benjamin H. and Abigail (Briggs) Beach, and grandson of Titus (son of Rev. Benjamin Beach, a resident of North Haven, Conn.) and Elenear (Haynor) Beach. Titus Beach died September 26, 1855, aged 79 years, and Elenear (Haynor) Beach, his wife, died January 14, 1874, aged 87 years.”

- **Ezra Haynor**, 1855 Census, Ellery, Chautauqua Co., NY, b. abt. 1803 in Rensselaer Co., NY State. Wife Nancy; Children Sarah Haynor, Alice Haynor, George Haynor, Mary Haynor, Hannah Haynor, Cornelia Haynor, Elizabeth Haynor, Lucinda Haynor, Amanda Haynor.
- **Jno (John) R. Haynor**, 1870 U.S. Census, Troy, Rensselaer Co., NY, age 67, b. abt. 1803 in NY State. Wife Sarah age 60; daughter Amelia A. age 26; apparent boarder Julia Lorillard age 26 b. in Ireland in household.
- **Barnard Haynor**, 1850 Census, Watervliet, Albany, NY, b. abt. 1804 in NY State. Barnard age 46, hh head and apparent wife Margaret age 30.
- **Lewis Haynor**, 1855 Census, E.D. 1-2, Clifton Park, Saratoga Co., NY, b. abt. 1807 in Rensselaer Co., NY State. Wife Rhoda; Children George R. Haynor age 23 and Westley Haynor age 19.
- **John Haynor**, 1870 U.S. Census, Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., NY, age 62, b. abt. 1808 in NY State. John, hh head and wife Catherine age 50, b. in NY State. Son George age 21; daughter Margaret age 18.
- **Geo. Haynor**, 1870 U.S. Census, Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., NY, age 60, b. abt. 1810 in NY State. Geo., hh head and wife Margaret age 50; daughter Eliza age 18; Elizabeth Martin age 80 and Ellen Martin age 20 in household.
- **Hannah Haynor**, was listed as the bride in her marriage to John Mcardell, on 13 February 1831, in Essex, NY. Both were listed from Patterson, NJ. Although, this listing was found at: <https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:VWRC-DZC>, no other information can be found on either person. Since their marriage was in 1831 and if they happen to be about 21 at the age of marriage, they both could have been born near 1810.
- **Peter Haynor**, 1840 U.S. Census, Blenheim, Schoharie, Co., NY, b. b/t 1810-20, bp unknown. 1 male age 20-29 (Peter, hh head), 1 male under 5, 1 female age 20-29, likely Peter's wife. This maybe the same Peter Haynor and family found in the 1850 U.S. Census, listed previously and listed again here:

Peter Haynor, Age: 50, born in New York, a farmer, living in Summit, Schoharie Co., NY.

- * Elizabeth Haynor (wife), age 45, born in New York.
- * Henry Haynor (son), age 20, born in New York.
- * Peter Haynor (son), age 18, born in New York.
- * Mary Haynor (daughter), age 16, born in New York.
- * Eliza Haynor (daughter), age 14, born in New York.

- **Jacob Haynor**, 1850 Census, Watervliet, Albany, NY, b. abt. 1813 in NY State. Jacob age 37, hh head; wife Mary age 30; son William age 9; son Samuel age 2; daughter Harriet age 6.
- **Peter Haynor**, 1870 Census, Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., NY, age 56, b. abt. 1814 in NY State. Wife Cornelia, age 52, b. in NY State. Son Lawrence age 14.
- **John Haynor**, 1855 Census, E.D. 1, Cicero, Onondaga Co., NY, b. abt. 1814 in Rensselaer Co., NY State. Wife Rhoda.
- **Christopher Haynor**, 1855 Census, E.D. 1, Claverack, Columbia Co., NY, b. abt. 1816 in Columbia Co., NY State. Wife Catherine. Children George Haynor, Mary I. Haynor.
- **Peter Haynor**, 1870 U.S. Census, Schenectady, Ward 1, Schenectady Co., NY, age 54, b. abt. 1816 in NY State. Wife Ellen age 37, b. in Ireland; son Peter age 13; son Daniel age 9; son William Henry age 6 months; daughter Catherine age 17; daughter Ellen June age 11; daughter Charlot age 5; daughter Mary Emma age 2.
- **Barbara Haynor**, b. abt. 1817, place unknown, d. unknown, but may have died in Detroit, MI, where her husband died, which is verified on find-a-grave. Barbara Haynor married Abraham Vanderpool on 20 February 1832, who was b. 17 May 1808 in Glen, Montgomery Co., NY, d. 8 June 1893 in VanBuren, Wayne County, MI. There are two places that the author has verified Barbara Haynor. (1) In the death of Barbara (Haynor) Vanderpool's daughter Ellen, now Mrs. Ellen Stone in Hawaii Death Records, who died at age 77 in 1918, which stated her mother was Barbara Haynor and her father was Abraham Vanderpool. (2) In the publication, *Gregory Stone Genealogy Ancestry and Descendants of DEA*. Gregory Stone of Cambridge, MASS. 1320-1917, by Bartlett, J. Gardner (1918). Barbara Haynor was listed as the husband of Abram Vanderpool and their daughter Ellen Vanderpool married Ely Stone at Rawsonville, MI on 19 November 1863. Eli Stone, b. 12 February 1836 in Owego, NY, d. 19 October 1872 in Washtenaw County, MI where his parents had moved to. Eli Stone was listed as a descendant of Gregory Stone. Also in this publication, it stated that Ellen Vanderpool was b., in Orleans County, NY, 4 February 1841 and was listed as the daughter of Abram and Barbara (Haynor) Vanderpool. A Barbara Haner regardless of surname spelling was not found in the *Hayner Family History Book*, born in that time frame, nor was there any listings for the surname Vanderpool found there, who she was married to. The author believes that Barbara Haynor did exist as a Haynor and is likely descended from a Haynor ancestor and most likely is not descended from Johannes Häner the immigrant.

The finding above is from the **Collection United States, Early American Families**, at Findmypast.com, which stores a number of family tree collections of Early American Families. These family tree collections are much different than the ones stored at familysearch.org since many of familysearch.org's studies are one-person (surname) studies looking for a family tree to belong to. Findmypast.com's family tree collections are entire family trees at least up to the date of being published.

- **Adam Haynor**, 1850 U.S. Census, Marion, Wayne Co., NY, age 32, b. abt. 1818 in NY State. Wife Phebe age 30; son Albert E. age 11; son John P. age 9; son George H. age 3; daughter Harriet C. age 7; daughter Delia M. age 5; daughter Charlotte M. age 1. Boarders Enoch and Christina Steeves in household.
- **Elizabeth Haynor**, 1860 U.S. Census, Brunswick, Rensselaer County, NY, age 40, b. abt. 1820. Listed in the household of Levinus age 62 and wife Catherine Leversee age 62.

- **Robert Haynor**, 1880 U.S. Census, Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., NY, age 60, b. abt. 1820 in NY State. Wife Maria age 58; sister-in-law Adaline Benner age 59 in hh. In the 1850 Census, in Red Hook, Dutchess Co., New York, Haynor is spelled Hainor, with Robert Nelson Hainor age 29. This apparent same Robert is listed living with Peter William Hainor, household head, age 36. Although no relationships are given in this census, it appears that Robert and Peter are brothers, with Robert b. abt. 1821 and Peter b. abt. 1814. In the 1900 Census, in Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., NY, Haynor is once again spelled Hainor, with Robert age 80 with wife Helen age 77. His wife's name may have been Helen M., with the "M" meaning Maria as shown in the 1865 Census in Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., NY. In the 1910 Census, in Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., NY, Haynor is spelled as Hayner, with Robert age 90 the uncle of Floyd W. Hayner age 31. As readers can see, finding the surname Haynor can be quite a chore, since this Robert was reported with three different surname spellings of Hainor, Haynor and Hayner. Unless an official birth, marriage or death record is found, it's difficult to determine which surname was legitimate and which clan he belonged to.
- **Emaline E. Haynor**, 1860 U.S. Census, Town of North Greenbush, Rensselaer County, NY, age 37, b. abt. 1823. Listed in the household of Merrit H., age 21 and Julia Waterbury age 19.
- **Jonas Haynor**, 1892 Census, Ballston, E.D. 01, Saratoga Co., NY, age 69, b. abt. 1823. Son William age 24; daughter Annie age 28; daughter Nellie age 22; and Jessie age 20.
- **Wm. M. Haynor**, 1870 U.S. Census, Parma, Monroe Co., NY, age 47, b. abt. 1823 in NY State. Wife Maria A. age 40; daughter Maria A. age 19; daughter Edith age 9; daughter Hellen age 5; daughter Alice age 1; female boarder M. Emmerson age 30. In the 1880 U.S. Census of the same William M. Haynor, living in the same locality, daughter Hellen in 1870, now appears as Nellie E. in 1880. The author finds the Hellen/Nellie similarities with our Henry's daughter Roxey Hellen (Nellie) likely not coincidental and it's possible that the "E." in Nellie E. is a middle name Elinor, as found in the author's Haynor ancestral records, which is given for Henry's daughter as Roxey Elinor (Nellie) Haynor that we now know as Roxey Hellen (Nellie) Haynor.
- **Levi Haynor**, 1860 U.S. Census, Lima, Rock Co., Wisconsin, age 36, b. abt. 1824 in NY State. Wife Mary age 29, b. abt. 1831. This Levi might be the son of **Andrew P. Haynor**, who was found in the 1880 Census, Woodstock, McHenry Co., IL, but once lived in Wisconsin.
- **Maria A. (Haynor) Arnold**, is listed in the *History of Columbia County, New York. With illustrations and biographical sketches of some of its prominent men and pioneers*, published in 1878, at: https://archive.org/stream/historyofcolumbi00ever/historyofcolumbi00ever_djvu.txt. Ezekias Arnold is listed as a son of Jacob and Maria A. (Haynor) Arnold, b. 1828 in Columbia Co., NY State as a farmer and speculator. With Ezekias born in 1828, most likely his mother Maria was born near 1800. In the marriage of Jacob Arnold and Maria on 1 April 1826, she is listed as Anna Maria Haner. In the 1855 NY State Census, Maria is listed as Anna Maria Arnold age 49, so it's estimated she was born abt. 1806. Although there are several people with the name of Anna Maria Haner found in the *Hayner Family History Book*, none are connected with a husband's surname of Arnold. It's quite possible that this Maria A. (Haynor) Arnold or Anna Maria Haner is somehow related to our Henry H. Haynor.
- **Elizabeth Haynor**, 1880 U.S. Census, Livingston, Columbia Co., NY, age 50, b. abt. 1830 in NY State. Living in the household of Nelson age 62 and Hattie Weeks age 47.

- **Sarah Haynor**, 1850 U.S. Census, Guilderland, Albany Co., New York, age 16, b. abt. 1834 in NY State. Living in the household of Mary E. Sterling age 42 and her six children. Sarah was not attending school, so she may have been employed in this household as a domestic worker.
- **B. M. Haynor**, found at Find-a-Grave at: <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GSln=Haynor&GSiman=1&GScid=2146205&GRid=100529345&>. B. 1841, d. 1911. Buried at Manorkill Cemetery, Manorkill, Schoharie Co., NY.
- **John R. (Richard?) Haynor** - Knowing Richard Haynor of 1828, who moved to Iowa from NY State listed below and was found in the 1850 Census, in Albany Co., NY, age 21, b. abt. 1828/29 in NY State. The author found a John R. (Richard?) Haynor in the 1840 Census, Schaghticoke, Rensselaer Co., NY, listed below, age 30-39. There is a male in this household between the ages of 10-14, which would correspond with Richard's age in the 1850 census as being age 21. If Richard was truly 21 in 1850, subtracting 10 years from his age in the 1840 census, would make Richard 11 years old and would fit in as John R. Haynor's son, listed as being between the ages of 10-14. Readers are likely confused by now, because this profile fits the same profile as the other John Haynor, who was found in the same 1840 Census, but living in Pittstown, Rensselaer Co., NY, b. b/t 1800-10, with 1 male age 10-14. So, if Richard Haynor is a son of a John Haynor, which John Haynor is it; the John Haynor in the 1840 Census, living in Pittstown, Rensselaer Co., NY, b. b/t 1800-10, with 1 male age 10-14 (Richard?) or the John R. Haynor listed in the same 1840 Census, but living in Schaghticoke, Rensselaer Co., NY, b. b/t 1800-10, with 1 male age 10-14 (Richard?)? No wonder it's hard to find ancestral connections to our Henry.

Also, below, in the 1840 Census, Schaghticoke, Rensselaer Co., NY, shows both a George and this same John R. Haynor from above. Because of age ranges of both men, this George could be the father or uncle of John R. Haynor. Because of age ranges, his George could also be a brother to our Abram who were born in the same age range of 1780-90. So, it's possible that this George (b/t 1770-80); Abram (b/t 1780-90); and William, mentioned above (b/t 1790-1800) are all brothers.

- **John R. Haynor** - Also found in the 1840 Census, Schaghticoke, Rensselaer Co., NY, b. b/t 1800-10, bp unknown. 1 male age 30-39 (John, hh head), 1 male under 5, 1 male age 10-14, 1 female age 5-9, 1 female age 20-29, 1 female age 30-39.
- **George Haynor** – Found in the 1840 Census, Schaghticoke, Rensselaer Co., NY, b. b/t 1770-80, bp unknown. 1 male age 60-69 (George, hh head), 1 male age 20-29, 1 female age 20-29, 1 female age 60-69.

Complicating this finding of George Haynor in the 1840 Census, living in Schaghticoke, Rensselaer Co., NY, is an entry in the *Hayner Family History Book* which states that a #51 Jurry (George Hanor) was baptized 30 June 1770, which is the same age range as the George Haynor from above found in the 1840 Census in Schaghticoke, Rensselaer Co., NY; so, these Georges could be the same person. #51 was the son of #6 GEORGE HANOR, who was born on Livingston Manor. #51 was the product of #6's second marriage to Anna Maria Cooper. #6 was the son of Johannes Häner the immigrant to New York in 1710.

Actually, there are many Haynor's of various spellings who appear in Rensselaer County, NY in early U.S. Censuses found in the appendix, "O. Possible Haynor Surname Ancestors-Relatives to Henry H. Haynor," that confuse this author on how they may ancestrally relate. Certainly, some of them could be Haner/Hayner persons found in the *Hayner Family History Book*.

And just to show readers how complicated ancestral research can be, the author thought that using naming patterns that a Charles Haynor, might be Richard Haynor of 1828's father, who move to Iowa, possibly making Charles a brother to our Henry. The reason being, is that in the 1850 Census, Austerlitz, Columbia Co., NY, shown below, there were both a George and Charles Haynor, who it would seem might be brothers or at least related to our Henry since they are both born in the required time frame of Henry's birth of 1800.

George Haynor, 1850 Census, Austerlitz, Columbia Co., NY, b. abt. 1800 in NY State. George age 50, hh head and Jane Lovejoy age 45, b. in NY State in hh.
Charles Haynor, 1850 Census, Austerlitz, Columbia Co., NY, b. abt. 1806 in NY State. Charles age 44, hh head; wife Alvina age 42; son Henry M. age 18; son Elisha age 7; daughter Alvina age 15. Four other non-relatives living in hh.

Naming patterns are not infallible though! After further investigating this finding, the author has learned that both George and Charles Haynor as shown in this 1850 Census are apparent sons of George (Jurry) Haner #51, baptized 30 June 1770 as shown in the *Hayner Family History Book*. In turn, George (Jurry) Haner #51 was the son of #6 George Hanor (Jurry) (Georg Häner), b, on Livingston Manor, taxed at Rhinebeck, NY 1743-44. He was married twice; m (1) Anna Catharina Hagedorn, daughter of Johann Christopher Hagedorn (Hogendorn) and Anna Barbara; m. (2) Anna Maria Cooper. #51 George was a son of #6 George second marriage with Anna Maria Cooper. As readers recall, #6 George Hanor supposedly was the father of #47 Abraham Hanor who this author can't confirm, other than through the *Hayner Family History Book*. And George Hanor #6 is a son of Johannes Häner the Immigrant who came to America in 1710. But to make this situation even more complicated, let's not forget the second George, born around 1733 and died in 1809 and is buried at the old Krum Church Cemetery north of Hillsdale, Columbia County, NY, that the *Hayner Family History Book* couldn't place, as opposed to #6 George, who was born in 1720.

The *Hayner Family History Book* lists George Haner as #191 and Charles Haner as #195; both sons of George #51. Regarding this Charles Haner, he was born 5 June 1806 and died 7 May 1860. If our Henry is proven to be a son of Abraham #47, then he would be a cousin of both George Haner as #191 and Charles Haner as #195, a nephew to George (Jurry) Hanor #51; George Hanor #6 would be his grandfather; and lastly Johannes Häner the immigrant who came to America in 1710 would be his great grandfather. Then Abraham #47 would be a grandchild to Johannes Häner the immigrant. But this is all speculation since our Henry's father Abram has never been verified, even though the author believes that the Abram Hainor found in the 1820 U. S. Census living in Schoharie County, NY, and the Abram Haynor found in the 1840 U. S. Census, also living in Schoharie County, NY, is this person.

Further complicating the issue of naming patterns and the family of our Henry, according to the *Hayner Family History Book*, it should be noted that Martin #49, son of George #6 had a son named Isaac #181, born in 1799 in Columbia County, NY, who died a young man in about 1834 and Henry and Roxey Haynor named their second son Isaac B. Haynor born in 1831 in Saratoga County, New York. George (Jurry) Haner #51, also a son of George #6, had a son named Benjamin #192, born in 1798, who the *Hayner Family History Book* states he must have died young, since he is not listed in father George's #51 will. Our Henry's son Isaac Haynor's middle name was Benjamin. So, we know that George #51 had a son named Charles born in 1806. Henry also had a son named Charles born in 1837. And, according to the *Hayner Family History Book* and the 1850 U.S. Census, the Charles born in 1806 also had a son named Henry. Naming patterns can be very useful, but they can also be very tricky to base conclusions on, since Charles

Haner #195, son of George #51, was listed in the 1850 Census as “Charles Haynor,” which caused much confusion for this author. But at the same time, without knowing for sure who our Henry’s father was, it’s possible there is a direct relationship between our Henry and Charles Haner #195, if it’s ever determined that the mysterious Abraham #47, who’s never been revealed other than listed in the *Hayner Family History Book*, is our Henry’s father, then all the above naming patterns would seem to make sense, otherwise they are apparently just an incredible coincidence.

Some Michigan Haynor’s (but not proven to be relatives to our Henry)

- **Jonas Haynor**, mentioned as the father of **B. Haynor**, listed immediately below. Although no other information is found on a Jonas Haynor, likely born near 1800 to father a child around 1826. There’s also a Jonas Hayner listed in the War of 1812 at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33SQ-G5ZX-DN9?i=1598&cc=1916219&personaUrl=%2Fark%3A%2F61903%2F1%3A1%3AQ29K-H5KC>. He’s listed as a private. To fight in the War of 1812, it would seem logical that a male would have to have been born around 1795 or before to be old enough to be a soldier. This Jonas was listed under the 27th Regiment (Shoemaker’s) New York Militia. This author believes that it’s unlikely, although unproven, these two persons named Jonas Haynor/Hayner are two separate people and would seem to confirm this Haynor/Hayner family was born in NY State, then sometime after, some relocated to Pennsylvania, before some others moving to Michigan.
- **B. Haynor**, b. 1826 in Pennsylvania, d. 15 November 1904 in Maple Valley Twp., Montcalm Co., MI, found in Michigan Death and Burial Records. B. Haynor was married at the time of his death, but his wife’s name was not listed. His occupation was listed as a drayman (wagon driver pulled by horses). Death Records indicate B. Haynor’s father was **Jonas Haynor**.
- **Byron Haynor**, 1910 Census, Leavitt, Oceana Co., MI, age 81, b. abt. 1829 in MI, both parents b. in NY State. Wife Rachel age 69, b. abt. 1841 in MI, both parents b. in England. Apparently, Rachel and Byron were recently married since the census report lists “0” as number of years married together. Rachel appears in the 1920 Census in same location, but Byron doesn’t, which indicates he likely died between 1910 & 1920.
- **Howard Haynor** has been found in several U.S. Censuses, as:

B. Howard Haynor, 1884 Michigan Census, Sumpter Twp., Wayne Co., MI, age 36, b. abt. 1848 in NY State, parents born in NY State. Wife J. Francis age 33, b. abt. 1851 in Michigan; daughter L. Edia age 13; daughter C. Dory age 8. It’s believed the B. listed above stands for Benjamin.

Howard Haynor, 1910 Census, Van Buren, Wayne Co., MI, age 63, b. abt. 1847 in NY State, parents b. NY State. Wife Meline age 51, b. in Canada, both parents b. in Canada. The 1910 Census clearly spells his name “Haynor.”

Howard Benjamin Haynor, now listed as “Hayner,” is listed on find-a-grave at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/54038642/howard-benjamin-hayner>, which says, BIRTH: 4 February 1847, Yates, Orleans County, New York, DEATH: 2 March 1918 (aged 71), Belleville, Wayne County, Michigan, BURIAL: Hillside Cemetery, Belleville, Wayne County, Michigan. He was married twice: Frances Bennett Hayner (1851–1903 (m. 1869), and Emeline Emery Hayner (1858–1927) (m. 1904). Whether Howard is a Haynor or Hayner is unknown.

Some Iowa Haynor's

- **Charles LaVerne Haynor** - Based on the naming patterns, the author has found Charles Haynor, listed as Charlie C. (likely an initial R.) Haynor as shown below in the 1920 Census.

Charlie C. (likely an R.) Haynor, 1920 Census, Jackson Co., Iowa, age 36, b. abt. 1884 in Iowa, father b. in Iowa, mother b. in NY State. Wife Lena V. age 32, b. in Iowa, both parents b. in Iowa. Son **Charlie L. age 4**; daughter Thelma N. age 13; daughter Avereta F. age 1 yr., and 4 months.

The **Charlie L. Haynor, age 4 in this listing** is very most likely **Charles LaVerne Haynor**, who was found in a U.S., Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007, as being b. 8 June 1915 in Canton, Iowa to Charles R. Haynor and Lena P. Reyner. He died 3 October 1991, Ramsey, Minnesota. Social Security notes say in November 1936 his name was listed as Charles LaVerne Haynor. He also was listed in the U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, enlisting on 11 June 1942. Charles R. (Richard) Haynor, Charles LaVerne's father, b. in Iowa, is confirmed as a son of William H. (Henry), Haynor shown below in the 1895 Census. The reason this Charles LaVerne Haynor is significant is that the author's father's younger brother Albert Haynor, born in 1891, also had a middle name of LaVerne. And the author's oldest brother Paul's middle name was also LaVerne. The author believes this is not just a coincidence. LaVerne does not appear to be a very common given name back in the late 1800s/early 1900s and because of naming patterns believe a branch of Henry Haynor's family from a brother, uncle, nephew, or cousin was likely living in Iowa. Interesting too, is that the name LaVerne's origin is French and the given name Charles is both French and English. As stated before, some Haynor descendants, particularly Winona Collier (Haynor) Brown, granddaughter of Tobias Haynor (son of Henry Haynor), believe that the genesis of Henry H. Haynor ancestors is that they were from the Alsace-Lorraine region of France since this area was an enclave of ethnic Germans. The name LaVerne, would seem to give some credence to that claim.

The Charles R. Haynor who was born near 1884 from above, was found to be a son of William H. Haynor from the 1895 Census below, since it shows a William Haynor with a son Charles age 11. If you subtract the age of 11 from 1895 you get Charles R. Haynor's birth year of about 1884.

- **Richard Haynor**, 1870 U.S. Census, Clay Twp., Jones County, Iowa, age 44, b. 1828 in NY State. Wife Charlotte age 39, b. in NY State; son William age 9; son Freddie age 8 (b. 06/12/1862, Canton, d. 10/14/1936, Monticello); son Albert age 1; daughter Ellen age 5 (Ellen A., b. 1865, d. 11/27/1872). Note, daughter Flora b. 1857, d. 01/21/1860, Canton, Jones County, Iowa.

There was a Richard Haynor, age 66, living in the same community as William in 1895. They were father and son as shown by a Delaware Co., Iowa death record of William Haynor, age 63, born about 1862, death 19 May 1925, listing his father as Richard Haynor and his mother as Sharlot (Charlotte) Ford. Interesting though in the 1895 Census, Richard's religion is listed as a Methodist and William is listed as a Mormon. This Richard being born abt. 1829, would be near in age with Henry's son Tobias, who was born in 1827 or 1828.

Richard Haynor, 1895 Census, Jones Co., Iowa, age 66, b. abt. 1829 in NY State, both parents b. in NY State. Wife Nancy R. age 59, b. in Pennsylvania, both parents b. in PA. Daughter Jenny age 20; daughter Elsie E. age 16. Religion listed as Methodist.

William Haynor, 1895 Census, Jones Co., Iowa, age 33, b. abt. 1862 in Jones Co., Iowa, both parents b. in NY State. Wife Emma age 30, b. in NY State, both parents b. in NY State. Son Charles age 11; daughter Bertha age 4. Religion listed as Mormon.

In the 1870 Census, Richard Haynor is in Clay Twp., Jones County, Iowa, at age 44, b. abt. 1826 in NY State. His wife Charlotte is age 39, b. in NY State; son William age 9; son Freddie age 8; son Albert age 1; daughter Ellen age 5. So being the William in this census at age 9, he would be about the age of 33/34 in 1895, that is what his age is listed as, in the 1895 Iowa Census. So, in order of ancestry, it appears as if the following ancestral line existed and maybe related to our Henry, particularly in light of using the middle name, naming pattern of LaVerne:

- * **Richard Haynor**, b. 27 January 1828, d. 29 October 1906 as shown on find-a-grave. 1st wife, Charlotte E. (Ford). They were married in 1859. Charlotte was b. 1830, d. 1875; 2nd wife, Nancy R. (Snyder). They were married in 1877. Nancy was b. 1832, d. 1895 (confirmed).
- * **William Henry Haynor**, b. 12 October 1861, Jones County, Iowa, d. 19 May 1925, Olin, Jones County, Iowa. Wife Emma Francis, b. 1864, d. 1931. This William is confirmed as the father of Charles R. Haynor above and since he is also listed in a marriage of his son on 6 December 1905 in Maquoketa Jackson, Iowa. And Richard from below is confirmed as the father of William in an Iowa County Death Record.
- * **Charles Richard Haynor**, born 18 September 1883, Canton, Jackson Co., Iowa, died 27 June 1946, Maquoketa, Jackson Co., Iowa, as confirmed at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:68CT-V4C9>.
- * **Charles LaVerne Haynor**, b. 8 June 1915, Canton, IA, d. 3 October 1991, Ramsey, MN. (confirmed).

There was a **John R. (Richard?) Haynor**, found in the 1840 Census, Schaghticoke, Rensselaer Co., NY, 1 male age 30-39 (John R., hh head), 1 male under 5, 1 male age 10-14 (possibly Richard from above), 1 female age 5-9, 1 female age 20-29, 1 female age 30-39. (not confirmed, but likely John R's wife). If this John R. Haynor is Richard Haynor's father, this John Haynor would have been born between 1801 and 1810 and could be Henry's brother.

Likely census findings for the Richard Haynor listed above as b. 27 January 1828, d. 29 October 1906 show:

Richard Haynor , 1850 Census, Watervliet, Albany Co., NY, age 21, b. abt. 1829 in NY State. Was a farmer living in the hh of Isaac F. Witbeck, age 29 and wife Jane H. age 24.
Richard Haynor , 1870 Census, Clay Twp., Jones County, Iowa, age 44, b. abt. 1826 in NY State. Wife Charlotte age 39, b. in NY State; son William age 9; son Freddie age 8; son Albert age 1; daughter Ellen age 5. All children born in Iowa.
Richard Haynor , 1885 Census, Clay, Jones Co., Iowa, age 57, b. abt. 1828 in NY State, parents born in NY State. Wife Nancy R. age 49, born in PA; son Frederick age 22; son Albert age 16; daughter Jennie age 10; daughter Elcie age 6. Note that son, Albert listed here, was b. 18 September 1870, d. 14 January 1929 according to the Death Certificate Index, Dallas County, Iowa. Albert's wife's name was believed to be Luella E. b. 1869, d. 16 February 1961.
Richard Haynor , 1895 Census, Jones Co., Iowa, age 66, b. abt. 1829 in NY State, both parents b. in NY State. Wife Nancy R., age 59, b. in Pennsylvania, both parents b. in PA. Daughter Jenny age 20; daughter Elsie E. age 16. Religion listed as Methodist.
Richard Haynor , 1900 Census, Clay, Jones Co., Iowa, age 72, b. 1828 in NY State, both parents b. in NY State. Daughter Jennie age 25; daughter Elsie age 21.
Richard Haynor , 1905 Census, Jones Co., Iowa, age 78, b. abt. 1827 in NY State. Listed as widowed in this census.

Additional information on the extended family of Richard Haynor is shown as follows. At https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/62741/?name=Richard_Haynor&event=_iowa-

[usa_18&count=50&name_x=s_1](#) and at find-a-grave, shows the children of Richard Haynor, b. 1828, d. 1906, Canton, Jones County, Iowa and Charlotte Ford, b. 1830, d. 1875, Canton, Jones County, Iowa as:

- * Flora Haynor, b. 1857, d. 1860, Canton, Jones County, Iowa.
- * William Henry Haynor, b. 12 October 1861, Jones County, Iowa, d. 19 May 1925, Olin, Jones County, Iowa.
- * Frederick R. Haynor, b. 12 June 1862 in Canton, Jones County, Iowa, d. 14 October 1936, Monticello, Jones County, Iowa.
- * Ellen Haynor, b. 1865 in Clay Township, Jones County, Iowa, d. 1872, Canton, Jones County, Iowa.
- * Albert F. Haynor, b. 1870 in Clay Township, Jones County, Iowa, d. 1929, Perry, Dallas County, Iowa.
- * Jennie Haynor, b. 27 October 1874 in Clay Township, Jones County, Iowa.
- * Elsie E. Haynor, b. November 1878 in Clay Township, Jones County, Iowa, d. 28 July 1964, Butte, Silver Bow County, Montana, through Richard's second marriage to Nancy R. Snyder, b. 1832, d. 1895, Canton, Jones County, Iowa. Elsie was married to George M. Reyner, b. 20 July 1883, Canton, Jones County, Iowa, d. 9 May 1964, Madison County, Montana.

The author believes this Richard is likely a very close relative to our Henry, no less a nephew or cousin and because of the naming patterns, it appears as though our Henry might have had a brother or brothers named William, Richard, John and/or Charles.

There's also an outside chance that Richard Haynor, first found in the 1850 Census who moved to Iowa, is a younger brother to our Henry, although born 27 January 1828, about 28 years after our Henry. The reason this thought is offered is because the Abram Haynor the author found in the 1840 Census in Blenheim, Schoharie Co., NY had his youngest son listed in this census as 1 male between the ages of 15-19. If you subtract this age range from the 1840 census, you come up with a birth year between 1821 and 1825. Although 1828 is a little out of this range, knowing the sometimes inaccuracy of census reports, Richard and our Henry, being brothers, should not be discounted.

- **William Henry Haynor** - Richard's son William Henry Haynor was married to Emma Frances Baldwin, b. 1864, d. 1931, Olin, Jones County, Iowa. They had the following children:
 - * Charles Richard Haynor, b. 18 September 1883, Canton, Jackson Co., Iowa, died 27 June 1946, Maquoketa, Jackson Co., Iowa;
 - * Bertha May Haynor, b. 8 October 1890, Clay Township, Jones Co., Iowa, d. 1962, Jones Co., Iowa. Married Albert Augustus Boots, 25 February 1914, Albert, b. 25 April 1892, d. 5 January 1975.
 - * Rose Ellen Haynor, b. 1 September 1895, Benton Co., Iowa, d. 1949, Iowa. Married Clarence Boots, b. 9 February 1891, d. 17 May 1975, Iowa.
 - * Jennie I. Haynor, b. 1901, Iowa, d. 1972, Iowa. Married Harlen Winfield Reyner, b. 3 November 1899, d. 8 July 1958. He was a CPL. IOWA 434th. MTR TRK CO. WORLD WAR I & II.
 - * Marjorie Evelyn Haynor, b. 3 February 1903, Olin, Jones Co., Iowa, d. 2 July 1972, Watertown, Dodge Co., Wisconsin. Married Michael Wanderscheid, in 1922. Michael, b. 29

July 1900, Bellevue, Jackson Co., Iowa, d. 22 October 1951, Darlington, Lafayette Co., Wisconsin.

- **Charles Richard Haynor** - William Henry Haynor's son Charles Richard Haynor, married Lena Pearl Reyner in 1905. Lena, b. 10 August 1887, Canton, Jones Co., Iowa, d. 26 June 1954, Madison, Dane Co., Wisconsin. Together, they had the following children:
 - * Thelma Haynor, b. 5 September 1906, d. 17 November 1992.
 - * Charles LaVerne Haynor, b. 1915, d. 3 October 1991.
 - * Alveretta Frances Haynor, b. 23 September 1918, Iowa, d. 5 December 2005, Wisconsin. Married Jared Clark Hazard in 1939. Jared, b. 28 September 1915, d. 29 April 2001, Wisconsin.

Note: Charles and Lena must have divorced near 1930, since Lena married Harry L. Bramer in 1933. Harry, b. 1899, d. 1970.

- **Joseph H. Haynor**, according to Iowa County Death Records, b. abt. 1820, location unknown, died at age 76, 30 October 1896 in Clinton, Clinton Co., Iowa. Joseph appears several years older than Richard Haynor from above who was found in Iowa in the 1870 Census. Richard's apparent first child was Flora born 1857, who died very young 21 January 1860 in Iowa. Although on Richard's find-a-grave site at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/15063372/richard-haynor>, says he was married to his first wife Charlotte in 1859. Perhaps 1857 and/or 1859 are estimates or misprints. The point this author is making is that we don't know where Flora was born. So, Richard could have been in Iowa as early as 1856-57 if Flora was born there. Joseph H. Haynor could have been a brother to Richard, as well as a brother or cousin to our Henry. Joseph H. Haynor may have had a son or grandson named Joseph E. Haynor found in Lee, Iowa in 1886. Also, on 25 December 1886 in Clinton, Iowa, a Joseph W. Haynor was found as the father to Frederick G. Haynor who married Robyna L. Brewerton on that date. The author doubts that both Joseph E. and Joseph W. are sons of Joseph H. Haynor, but likely there is a father/uncle, son/nephew or grandson relationship here somewhere.

More information about some Haynor's who lived in Iowa:

A Frederick G. Haynor, b. 1864 in Belmont, NY, was married to Robyna L. Brewerton, also b. in 1864 from Natchez, Mississippi, on 25 December 1886 in Clinton Co., Iowa. The parents of Frederick G. Haynor were Joseph W. Haynor and Elizabeth Hackett. It's assumed by this author that Frederick G. Haynor, must have been in Iowa sometime before 1886, in order to meet a woman from Mississippi in order to be married in that year.

Our Henry had a daughter named Charlotte Theresa (Teresa) Haynor, b. 1839, Easton Township, Ionia County, MI, d. about 1870, Green Oak, Livingston County, MI. Richard's first wife was named Charlotte E. Ford, who was born in 1830 and died in 1875. It's possible that our Henry named one of his daughters after Richard's first wife.

The author's Aunt Alice (Haynor) (Vaughn) Bull's (G4-1.2.1.5) only son was named Richard Clements Vaughn (G5-1.2.1.5.1). Richard became a college professor, wrote several books he used in his classroom, had one son by Star Dickerson and five daughters by Frances Foreman. Richard Clements Vaughn, b. 17 January 1925, d. 31 January 2016.

There was also an Alice Haynor who died in Cedar Rapids, Linn County, Iowa on 2 August 1907, age unknown. Likely, she was also a relative, since this author's grandfather, Albert Clements Haynor (G3-1.2.1), named his second daughter Alice.

The other factor that is important here in this section about Iowa Haynors, is that the author could not find Richard Haynor, William H. Haynor, Charles R. Haynor or Charles L. Haynor listed in the *Hayner Family History Book's* main line, which seems to increase the odds that these Haynor's were related to our Henry and not descended from Johannes Häner.

Some Illinois Haynor's

- **George Haynor** - found in the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home as a resident, admitted on March 6, 1895 at: <http://www.ilsos.gov/isaveterans/soldSailSearch.do>. He was listed in Company B of the 11th Regiment Illinois Cavalry. Note: On find-a-grave it says The Dept. of Veterans Affairs has the surname spelled **HAYNOR**. Stone is engraved HAYNER. On 14 October 2014, cemetery staff could not find documentation to prove spelling either way.
- **George W. Haynor** - found in the 1930 Census, Galesburg, Knox Co., IL, age 59, b. abt. 1871 in Illinois, both parents b. in Pennsylvania. Wife Emma L. age 56, b. in Iowa, both parents b. in Illinois. Son Clarence D. age 16; daughter Ruth P., age 25, listed as a public school teacher. George was a dairy farmer.
- **Henry C. Haynor** - found married in 1869 to Henrietta Carpenter in Knox County, IL. This Henry was found to be b. 5 January 1844, Galesburg, IL, a son of Adam L. Haynor and Francis M. Hitchcock.
- **E. B. Haynor** - listed in the Knox College School catalog directory in 1859. It's believed this E. B. Haynor was a student since he was listed as an "academy gentleman" and not listed among the college's faculty. But his residence was listed as Galesburg, Illinois. It's believed that E. B. Haynor was Edward B. Haynor, also a son of Adam L. Haynor and Francis M. Hitchcock. He was b. 24 November 1841, Galesburg, IL. Enlisted at Harrisburg, PA, 6 August 1861 in the Civil War and was killed at the storming of Petersburg, VA, 17 June 1864.
- **Francis Haynor** - listed in Knox College in the Preparatory Department, listed as Classical Second Year Student. This was in the year 1864. This author assumes that Francis was a male student in Knox, since the Knox College directory, the author is referencing, lists all males. A Francis Haynor is found at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/178489777/francis-haynor>, born 17 October 1852, died 9 June 1924, buried at Graceland Cemetery, Quincy, Adams County, Illinois. A Frank M. Haynor was found to be born on 1 December 1846, Galesburg, IL. A Mary C. Haynor, sister to Henry C., Edward B., and Francis (Frank) Haynor, was b. 13 May 1852, in Galesburg, IL.
Adam, his wife Francis and children Edward, Henry, Francis, and Mary, can be found at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QHK-Q3P2-NPLS?view=fullText>.
- **Hiram D. Haynor** - listed as a private, 132nd Regiment, Illinois Infantry, who served in the Civil War for 100 days in 1864. According to Ancestry.com, *All U.S., Civil War Draft Registrations Records, 1863-1865*, he was recorded as a resident of Illinois.
- **Loamini L. Haynor** - According to Ancestry.com, *All U.S., Civil War Draft Registrations Records, 1863-1865*, he/she was a union soldier in the Civil War recorded as a resident of Illinois. If women, who served in the Civil War, they had to cut their hair, used male names, and dressed as men. If women, served as soldiers, nurses, spies, and in various support roles, it would seem that Loamini is an usual name for a male child. At <https://biblehub.com/topical/l/loammi.htm>, says in part, "The name Loammi, while initially a symbol of judgment, ultimately points to the hope of redemption and the possibility of renewed relationship with God. It serves as a timeless reminder of the consequences of spiritual infidelity and the boundless grace available through repentance and faith."

- **Andrew P. Haynor** - found in the 1880 Census, Woodstock, McHenry Co., IL, b. abt. 1814, w/wife Elizabeth; son, Frank; and daughters, Cynthia & Louisa. All were born in NY except for Frank who was b. in Wisconsin, when the family lived there. Both daughters were listed as teachers and Frank was listed as a locomotive fireman. It's believed that A.P. Haynor's first name was Andrew, since an Andrew P. Haynor is mentioned w/wife Elizabeth in the marriage of son John W. Haynor to Alice L. Chollar on 25 September 1878 in McHenry Co., IL. In the Directory of McHenry County, Illinois of 1877, Dorr Township, South St., Woodstock, A.P. Haynor's occupation is listed as a Carpenter and Joiner.
- **Frank E. Haynor** - found in the 1930 Census, Chicago, Cook Co., IL, age 64, b. abt. 1866 in Wisconsin, both parents b. in NY State. Frank was living as a lodger in a hotel in the 34th District working as a private practice attorney. It's possible that this Frank was a son of Andrew P. Haynor, from above, when he lived in Wisconsin. But that Frank was listed as a locomotive fireman and this Frank was listed as a private practice attorney.
- **Moses Isaac Haynor** - found at: <https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/N3VG-L6L>, shows he died on 7 February 1892 in Easton Twp., Ionia County, MI of heart disease. He was a married farmer about 57 years of age. He was born about 1835 in New York State. Easton Twp., Ionia County is the location in which Henry H. Haynor, Henry's son Isaac, and Henry's grandson Albert C. Haynor lived. Undoubtedly, Isaac and Albert Haynor must have known Moses Isaac Haynor and were likely relatives because of the last name spelling, but how? This author found a Moses Haynor listed in The *Cairo Bulletin* (newspaper) (Cairo, Illinois), Sunday, June 15, 1884, Page 2, with a small notice that said, "Yourself and family are invited to attend a wedding at the house of Moses Haynor on Wednesday evening the third inst. Signed Joseph West, Mary Haynor."
- **Moses Haynor** - listed in the 1920 Census, Bingham Fayette Co., IL, age 70, b. abt. 1850 in IL; father b. KY, mother b. North Carolina. Wife, Phoebe age 62, b. OH; daughter Estella age 24 (listed as a public school teacher); granddaughter, Vera age 16. Moses was listed as a doctor. In the *Directory of Deceased American Physicians*, 1804-1929, it does not list Moses Haynor, so it's likely he died after 1929, since not appearing in this publication. In the publication *United States, Deceased Physician File (AMA)*, 1864-1968, it states that Moses Haynor appears as Moses Haynes, from Bingham, IL, graduated from Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, 1877, died March 16, 1940, age 90 of intestinal obstruction. Referring back to the 1920 U.S. Census, Moses' surname appears clearly as "Haynor." Of course, we could be talking about two different people, but if we are, they appear to be from or living in the same Bingham Fayette Co., IL community.
- **Isaac Haynor** - found in the 1930 Census, Chicago, Adams Co., IL, age 60, b. abt. 1870 in Illinois, father b. in Tennessee, mother b. in Missouri. Isaac was single and listed as a roomer in the household of Myra Hayes age 70.

Some Kentucky Haynor's

Using the *U.S. Federal Census Records* for the surname "Haynor," either residing or born in Kentucky from 1820-1920 there were several findings as follows:

- **Richard Haynor** - In the 1820 U.S. Census, Fayette, Co., KY, was born in or before 1775, birthplace unknown, which Richard as household head, his wife, and five children, three females and two males.
- **Henry Haynor** - In the 1820 U.S. Census, Marysville, Harrison, Co., KY, born between 1776-94, birthplace unknown, which included Henry as household head, his wife, and four children, three males and one female, as well as four slaves, which were three males and one female.

- **James Haynor** - In the 1830 U.S. Census, Washington, Kentucky, born between 1750-60, birthplace unknown. 1 male age 70-79 (James, household head), 1 female age 30-39, 1 female age 40-49, 1 female age 70-79, likely James' wife.
- **John Haynor** - In the 1830 U.S. Census, Washington County, Kentucky, born between 1780-90, birthplace unknown. 1 male age 40-49 (John, household head), 2 males under 5, 2 males age 5-9, 1 male age 10-14, 1 female under 5, 1 female age 5-9, 1 female age 10-14, and 1 female age 20-29, maybe John's wife.

At the *Daughters of the American Revolution (Kentucky)*. Image Group Number: 008959972 <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QHK-Q35R-GCZN?view=fullText>, states that Isabella Hardin of Washington County, Kentucky, married John Haynor, August 2, 1815. This John Haynor might be the one referenced in the 1840 U.S. Census, Washington, Kentucky listed below.

- **Henry (Henry?) Haynor** - In the 1840 U.S. Census, Washington County, Kentucky, born between 1810 and 1820, birthplace unknown. 1 male age 20-30 (probably Henry), 1 female of 20 and under 30.
- **John Haynor** - In the 1840 U.S. Census, Washington County, Kentucky, b. between 1780-1790, birthplace unknown. 1 male age 50-60 (John household head), 1 male under 5, 1 male of 5 and under 10, 2 males 10 and under 15, 1 female under 5, 1 female of 10 and under 15, 1 female of 15 and under 20, 1 female of 20 and under 30, 1 female of 40 and under 50 (probably John's wife). This is probably the same John Haynor listed in the 1830 U.S. Census, Washington County, Kentucky from above, because he, wife and children seem to align.
- **John A. Haynor** - In Mercer County, Kentucky, United States records, *Daughters of the American Revolution*. Jane McAfee Chapter (Kentucky), McGhee, Lucy Kate, Radford, Joseph E., Mrs. Image Group Number: 008139850, <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSK7-P9BK-F?view=fullText>, states that a John A. Haynor, married Susan Hood on June 18, 1848. John Redmon performed the ceremony. It's unknown who this John A. Haynor is, or who he belonged to.

Because of naming patterns, there also appears to be a connection, although not proved, between our Henry and the following Haynor men who appear in the 1820 U.S. Census, living in Kentucky as shown below.

Richard Haynor, 1820 Census, Fayette, KY, b. in or before 1775, bp unknown. 1 male 45 or older (Richard, hh head), 1 male under 10, 1 male age 10-15, 1 female under 10, 2 females age 10-15, 1 female age 45 or older.

Henry Haynor 1820 Census, Marysville, Harrison, Co., KY, b. b/t 1776-94, bp unknown. 1 male age 26-44 (Henry, hh head), 1 male under 10, 2 males age 16-25, 1 female 16-25, 1 female 45 or older, 3 male slaves under 14, 1 female slave age 14-25.

A possible link between the Haynor's of NY State, Iowa and Kentucky is the curious finding of **J. R. (John Richard?) Haynor**, in the 1880 U.S. Census, living in Clay Twp., Saline Co., MO, age 38, b. abt. 1842 in Kentucky; both parents b. in Kentucky. Wife Mary age 37, b. in Kentucky; both parents b. in Kentucky. Son Jas age 16; son Henry age 11; son W.A. age 10; son Jhon age 6; daughter Jane age 13; daughter Flora age 2; daughter M.L. age 4; daughter Maranda age 4 months. So, the author suspects that this J. R. Haynor could be the grandson of either Richard Haynor or Henry Haynor both found in the 1820 Census living in Kentucky. This finding could also substantiate a link between **John R. (Richard?) Haynor**, found in the 1840 Census, Schaghticoke, Rensselaer Co., NY, because of naming patterns of the given name "Richard" found in NY State, Kentucky and Iowa.

Fire Wipes out Kentucky Town and Haynor Hotel

Several newspapers in early July 1908, including, but not limited to, the *Frankfort Weekly News*, Frankfort, KY; *The Denver Post*, Denver, CO; and *Press Democrat*, Santa Rosa, CA, reported that “Stamping Ground,” a village of 700 people,³⁸ nine miles from Frankfort, KY, on the Frankfort & Cincinnati Railroad, was practically destroyed by fire which originated in the Haynor Hotel at an early hour in the morning.

The fire broke out about 1 o’clock in the morning in the rear of the Haynor Hotel, in or near the room occupied by the saloon, which is operated by Poindexter Brothers. The fire spread rapidly to other buildings and for a time it was thought that the entire village would be destroyed. A storm was raging at the time and there seemed to be no chance to prevent every building in the town from burning. The fire actually burned itself out. The loss was about \$320,000.³⁹

The buildings destroyed were the Haynor Hotel, of which Louis Wiley was the proprietor; the three story business structure occupied by Hickey Brothers; B. S. Calvert’s Saloon; Buffalo Springs distillery, Homer Hawkins’ blacksmith shop; the general store; as well as the most substantial business block in the town. Personal residences destroyed included John Whitton, Mrs. Mary Branham, Mike Duvall, John Herin, Kenny Voohees, George Duvall, Mrs. Robert Miller, and another person whose name could not be learned.

Who first discovered the fire is not known, but Town Marshal John Richards, who lives only a short distance from the Haynor Hotel, heard someone on the street scream “fire.” He leaped out of bed, and when going to the door, discovered the flames coming from the rear of the hotel. The alarm soon brought practically every resident of the village to the scene, but the fire, fanned by a stiff breeze, had by this time gained such headway that the bucket brigade could make but little headway against the devouring element.

Owing to poor fire protection in the village and appeals for help were telephoned to Frankfort, Paris, and Lexington, but the telephone exchange was consumed by the flames while orders were being given.

The fire was of incendiary origin (arson) is generally believed. Two or three attempts to burn down the town were recently attempted. After the last attempt was made, a special night watchman was employed. After being on duty for about a week, the night watchman was relieved and the following night the firebugs got in their incendiary work. A strong effort was made by the citizens to find and punish the guilty party or parties, and it was said that a clue has been discovered that may lead to the apprehension of the perpetrator(s).

After extensive research, particularly of newspapers of that era, this author could not find out if the perpetrators were ever caught or punished. It’s possible they weren’t since in *The Bourbon News*, Paris, KY, edition of September 24, 1920, states in an article titled, “\$25,000 Fire Visits Stamping Ground,” says in part, “Stamping Ground in Scott County was visited Saturday night with the third destructive fire in ten years. The loss is estimated at between \$15,000 and \$25,000, partly covered by insurance. The fire was of unknown origin and originated in an unused rook over Emmett Tucker’s hardware store.”

³⁸ *The population of Stamping Ground, KY, in 2021 was 796 people.*

³⁹ *In consideration of inflation, a loss of \$320,000 in 1913 dollars, the earliest the Bureau of Labor Statistics computes, would amount to \$9,880,921.21 in 2023.*

According to

<https://stampinggroundky.gov/history/#:~:text=Stamping%20Ground%20took%20its%20name,trees%20waiting%20to%20get%20water>, “Stamping Ground took its name from the fact that in the first settlement of the county the herds of buffalo used to congregate at the salt springs. They tramped or stamped down the soil for a great distance around the spring as they stood under the shade of the trees waiting to get water.”

At the Find-A-Grave site of Robert Lewis Wiley listed as the proprietor above at

https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/42853088/robert_lewis-wiley, confirms a Haynor Hotel burned, stated as follows, “July 1908, Fire burned down Haynor Hotel, Lewis Wiley proprietor, General Store, Saloon, Blacksmith Shop, and several residences, most of the business in Stamping Ground. From the *Frankfort Roundabout*.” So, there must have been Haynor ancestors/relatives living in this community at one time or another, but who they might be is not known.

Of the Kentucky counties listed of Fayette, Harrison, and Washington, it would appear that Fayette and Harrison are the closest counties to Scott County, where the village of Stamping Ground is located, since Fayette County is directly adjacent to Scott County on the northeast and Harrison County is directly adjacent to Scott County to the south. Washington County is several counties west, over from Scott County. Using this information, either Richard Haynor, living in Fayette County or Henry Haynor living in Harrison County, might have been the person or family, the Haynor Hotel was named for.

If the Haynor Hotel was built or owned by a Haynor and/or the hotel named for him/her or on his family’s behalf, where could he or his family have come from? This unknown Haynor could be a descendant of William Haynor, found in Salem, MA in 1660. If William’s brother Thomas who also came to America as an indentured servant as believed as his brother William did and first landed in Virginia, then this unknown Haynor could be Thomas’ descendant. Lastly, it’s possible the origin of this Haynor family is from Ireland. There is proof of Haynor’s living in Ireland as found on various ancestral websites and discussed in this publication. The author has found several persons named Haynor emigrating to America from Ireland in the early 1800s, as well as one, William Haynor, age 88 found in the 1880 census living in Missouri, with him stating that he was born in Tennessee about 1792, to parents who were born in Ireland. Although not Kentucky, living in Tennessee, right next store, would seem significant.

In the blog at findmypast at <https://www.findmypast.com/blog/history/the-scotch-irish-in-america#:~:text=The%20peak%20periods%20of%20Scots,waves%20throughout%20the%2018th%20century>, says, “the peak periods of Scots-Irish migration to America occurred between 1718 and 1774. Over 250,000 people came in total - far greater numbers than the Pilgrims, Puritans, and Quakers who came before them. They didn’t all come at once, but rather in waves throughout the 18th century. Nearly two-thirds are estimated to have come to America in the decade immediately before the American Revolution.”

If by chance the Haynor Hotel was named for a person who changed the spelling of their surname to “Haynor,” then other Haners of various spellings would come into play, such as the Heiners who are mentioned in the publication *Chronicles of a German family of Heiners of Germany, Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Texas*, those Haners in the *Hayner Family History Book*, many who were immigrants from the Palatine region of Germanic Europe in 1710, or Palatines and Swiss who came to North Carolina during the same time period.

Some Missouri Haynor's

- **Benjamin Haynor** - Benjamin Haynor was found in the 1870 U.S. Census, Missouri. Benjamin, born in 1824 in Kentucky. Other residents include: Saphrona Haynor, John H. Haynor, Isabel Haynor, Mary E. Haynor, and Julia A. Haynor.
- **J. R. (John Richard?) Haynor** – Also from above, J. R. Haynor was located in the 1880 U.S. Census, living in Clay Twp., Saline Co., MO, age 38, born about 1842 in Kentucky, with both parents born in Kentucky and wife Mary age 37, born in Kentucky, with both parents also born in Kentucky. It appears J.R. and Mary had eight children; sons: Jas Haynor, Henry Haynor, W.A. Haynor, Jhon Haynor and daughters; Jane Haynor, M.L. Haynor, Flora Haynor, and Maranda Haynor.
- **Lon Haynor** - Lon Haynor was found in the 1910 U.S. Census, Hudson, Macon Co., Missouri, age 61, born about 1849 in Kentucky. Wife Emma, and one daughter Sue.
- **George E. Haynor** - George E. Haynor was born March 1852 in NY state and died 1927, Dunlap, Marion Township, Grundy Co., MO. Supposedly his father was Jacob Haynor, born abt. 1813, Rensselaer, New York. He married Adelaide H. Asay, 20 February 1884 Ford County, IL, who was born 22 July 1849, New Jersey, died 28 April 1938, Marion Township, Grundy Co., MO. Together, they had the following children: Anthony Asay, Harriet Eleanore, Samuel Edwin, Herbert Henry, and George William.
- **John A. Haynor** - John A. Haynor was found in the 1930 Census, Marshall, Saline Co., MO, age 66, b. abt. 1864 in Kentucky, both parents b. in Kentucky. Wife Belle, age 67, b. in Missouri, both parents b. in Kentucky. John was listed as a fireman in an airplane factory. It's possible that this John A. Haynor is a son of the John A. Haynor found above in Mercer County, Kentucky.

Henry and John Haynor Arrested for Bank Robbery in Missouri

A Henry and John Haynor were arrested for bank robbery as the author found in the *Kalamazoo Gazette*, Saturday, 31 December 1892, in an article titled, *Not Expert At The Business. Two Tyros at Bank Robbery Take a Disastrous Contract*. The Missouri-based article states that Henry and John Haynor were arrested for attempting to rob a bank in Gilliam, Missouri and were caught and both were lodged in the county jail. The article stated that both brothers lived in Gilliam and were well known. Gilliam is a city in Saline County, Missouri, the same county that J.R. Haynor and family were listed in the 1880 Census from above. So, it appears as though this **Henry and John (Jhon) Haynor were the sons of J.R. Haynor**.

Further information on Henry and John Haynor about the bank robbery was found in an article titled, *Haynor Acquitted*, in The Nevada Daily Mail, April 20, 1894, shows that in Sedalia, Missouri, a trial was held on April 19, 1894, for John Haynor, charged with being an accomplice in the attempted robbery of the bank in Gilliam, Saline Co., MO, in 1892. The article said, he was acquitted in the Pettis County criminal court today. Henry Haynor, a brother of the defendant, made the attempt to rob the bank, but was foiled by the cashier who grabbed the young man's pistol. Henry was sent to the penitentiary for five years. It was claimed that John was an accomplice, from the fact that he stood outside and held the horses. He was tried once before, but the jury failed to agree. A hung jury, this author suspects.

The author thinking about this case, wondered if any "Haynor," was ever executed for a capital crime in America. Checking the website <http://deathpenaltyusa.org/usa1/state/missouri.htm>, U.S.A. Executions - 1607-1976, for Missouri, it doesn't show any executions for any persons with the

surname of Haynor. Further checking the website <http://deathpenaltyusa.org/usa1/indexname1.htm>, shows no person by the surname of “Haynor” ever being executed in America during the time period of 1607-1976. None were found with the surname of Haner, Hayner, Heiner, or Hener, either. Using current data, there have been just under 17,000 executions that have occurred in the United States and its colonies since 1607.

Some Pennsylvania Haynor’s

- **Julia Haynor**, b. 10 June 1807, Troy, Rensselaer Co., NY, d. 19 October 1874 in Spartansburg, Crawford Co., PA. Julia Ann Haynor married Hiram Ainsworth, marriage date unknown, who was b. 28 May 1806 in NY State, d. 12 April 1889 in Spartansburg, Crawford Co., PA. Both Julia and Hiram are confirmed in both the 1850 and 1870 U.S. Censuses living in Pennsylvania and at findagrave.com, where they both are buried in the Rose Hill Cemetery, Crawford Co., PA. A Julia or Julia Ann Haner regardless of surname spelling was not found in the *Hayner Family History Book*, born in this time frame, nor were there any listings for the surname Ainsworth found there, who she was married to. So, the author suspects Julia Ann Haynor is likely descended from a Haynor ancestor, therefore, not descended from Johannes Häner the immigrant to NY State in 1710.
- **William Haynor**, b. 3 March 1818, d. 21 January 1899. Found on Find-a-Grave buried at Riverside Cemetery, Knoxville, Tioga County, PA, spelled as “William Haynor,” on his headstone. The author has not been able to find this William in any census report or any other document. William might be the William P. Haynor from Pennsylvania who fought in the Civil War in Company F, 22nd Regiment, Pennsylvania Cavalry (185th Volunteers), although he is listed in Civil War Records as W.P. Hayner. Since some Haynor descendants think Henry or some of his sibling families were born in Pennsylvania, this William Haynor is listed.

Early Haynor’s from Other States

- **Harmon Haynor**, b. 1785, d. 2 September 1855, was found buried at the Cedar Grove Cemetery in the city of Norfolk, Virginia on find-a-grave at: <https://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GSln=Haynor&GSfn=Harmon&GSbyrel=all&GSdyrel=all&GSob=n&GRid=85196819&df=all&>. Although the headstone, very much appears as a replacement headstone, it clearly reads “Harmon Haynor.” Other census and marriage records spell his name as Harmon Hanor.
- **Henrietta Haynor**, was found in the *Seamans Family in America* family tree on page 59, marrying #890 Sanford Seamans, who was b. 11 October 1833. This Sanford was the son of Philinda Seamans, who was b. 13 March 1808 in Vermont. No other information is found on Henrietta Haynor, but it’s assumed she likely was born near 1833, since that was the birth year of her husband. Another Sanford Seamans was found listed in the 1850 U.S. Census, living in Foxborough, Norfolk Co., Massachusetts. His age is listed as 40, so his birth date would be around 1810. His wife’s name was Elvira H. Seamans, age 36, born abt. 1814. It appears that this Sanford is a different Sanford than the one listed previously, but the middle initial of his wife being “H.” gives pause to wonder if somehow this might be a person named Elvira H. (Henrietta) (Haynor) Seamans.

Some Canadian Haynor’s

- **Haynor**, was found in the publication, “Canada, British Regimental Registers of Service, 1756-1900.” Because the document was so tattered, causing his first name to be missing, his first name is unknown. What we do know, is that he was age 35, b. abt. 1776. He was part of the 67th Foot Soldiers. (The 67th [South Hampshire] Regiment of Foot Soldiers formed in 1758 and became the

South Hampshire Regiment in 1782. From 1833 to 1842 the 67th did duty at Gibraltar, in Demerara and Barbice, Barbados and Canada.) The military date in this publication was 15 July 1811. It looks as though he enlisted on 20 April 1809. He was described as 5', 7-1/2" tall, with blue eyes, brown hair and had a slender build. Since this Haynor was in the British Service for at least a couple of years, it's possible he fought on the side of the British in the War of 1812, since many battles occurred on the border of Canada and the U.S.

- **John Haynor**, was listed as being buried at Stanbridge, Québec, Canada in 1855. His religion was listed as Anglican. This information was found at *All Quebec, Canada, Vital and Church Records (Drouin Collection), 1621-1968*. No other information on this John Haynor has been found. There are several persons named John Haynor, who could possibly be this person who died and was buried at Stanbridge, Québec, Canada in 1855, including:

A John Haynor was found in the 1852 Census, in Grimsby Twp., Lincoln Co., West Province, Canada, age 45, b. abt. 1807 in Ireland, Occ: Labourer, Religion: Catholic. If true, this John Haynor would have died at about the relatively young age of 48. Although, in this case the religions are different, Catholic, in the case of Québec, Canada and Anglican in West Province, Canada. Although, these two John Haynor's could be the same person, the young age and religious differences, make it unlikely.

There is also a John Haynor found in the 1840 Census, living in Pittstown, Rensselaer Co., NY, b. b/t 1800-10 and a John R. Haynor listed in the same 1840 Census, but living in Schaghticoke, Rensselaer Co., NY, b. b/t 1800-10. But if one of these persons named John Haynor died in 1855 in Québec, Canada, one of them had to have moved to Canada between 1840 and 1855. If not, it would appear that all of these John Haynor's are separate people.

- **George Haynor** - Found in the 1861 Census, Bayham, Elgin, Ontario, Canada, age 52, b. abt. 1809 in Upper Canada (Great Lakes side of Canada). George was married, his religion was U. Presbytn. Wife Mary A., age 53, b. abt. 1808; son John Henry age 18, b. abt. 1843; son George age 16, b. abt. 1845; son Wm H. age 12, b. abt. 1849; son James W. age 10, b. abt. 1851; daughter Catherine age 20, b. abt. 1842; daughter Mary A. age 14, b. abt. 1847.
- **James Haynor** - Probably a brother to George, found in the 1861 Census, Bayham, Elgin, Ontario, Canada, age 51, b. abt. 1810 in Upper Canada (Great Lakes side of Canada). James was married, his religion was: E Methodist, i.e., Episcopal Methodist Church (a development of the first expression of Methodism in the U.S.). Wife Catherine age 45, b. abt. 1816; son John age 20, b. abt. 1841; son Wm. age 18, b. abt. 1843; son Augustus age 6, abt. 1855; daughter Margt. age 22, b. abt. 1839; daughter Mary age 16, b. abt. 1845; daughter Ann age 11, b. abt. 1850; daughter Ellen age 9, b. abt. 1852; daughter Cinderella age 3, b. abt. 1858.
- **John Haynor** - Found in the 1900 Census, St Clair, St. Clair Co., MI, age 63, b. 1836 in Canada, both parents of husband & wife, b. in Canada; immigrated to U.S. in 1859. Wife Sarah age 61; son John age 33; son Charles age 29; son Frank age 26; son Paul age 22; son Leslie age 21; son Fred age 16; son Alex age 14. All children b. in Michigan. It's possible this John Haynor is the son of James Haynor found in the 1861 Canadian Census.
- **Wm. Haynor** - Wm. Haynor was mentioned as father to Jessie R. Haynor. Jessie b. 14 March 1878 in Eau Clair, WI., d. at age 32 on 21 March 1910 in Milwaukee, WI. He was listed as a seaman. Both parents, Wm. Haynor and Elizabeth Fry, b. in Canada. This Wm. Haynor could be a son of either George or James Haynor, who were found in the 1861 Canadian Census.
- **William Haynor** - Found in the 1900 Census, St Clair City Ward 1-3, St. Clair Co., MI, age 36, b. 1863 in Michigan, both father and mother b. in Canada. Wife Catherine age 33, b. Canada,

both parents b. in Ireland. This William Haynor could be a grandson of either George or James Haynor, who were found in the 1861 Canadian Census.

- **James Haynor** - A son of George Haynor found in the 1861 Census is mentioned as father to Clark Haynor who was married on 14 July 1917 at Wallaceburg, Kent, Ontario, Canada. Clark, b. 1898. Married to Vena_Debuque, b. 1899.
- **Vernon Haynor** - Getting back to the given name of LaVerne, the author has found potential connections to Haynor families living in Canada. Although the author's uncle, Albert LaVerne Haynor's first name was Albert, he generally went by his middle name of "Vern," at least this is how the author's father William Roy, Albert's brother, addressed him. The author found a Vernon Haynor listed in the 1920 Census born in 1870 as shown as Vernon Haynor, 1920 Census, Detroit, Wayne Co., MI, age 50, b. abt. 1870 in MI, both parents b. in Canada. Wife Rose age 48, b. abt. 1872 in Ohio, both parents b. in Ohio; Mathias Gordon age 36 and Earl Thompkins age 28 were listed as roomers in this household. Vernon was a machinist in an axle factory. Since the author has confirmed Haynor's living in Canada in various Canadian Censuses, some shown below, it wouldn't surprise this author if this Vernon's first name is actually LaVerne and that Albert LaVerne Haynor, the author's uncle; Paul LaVerne Haynor, the author's brother; and Charles LaVerne Haynor, living in Iowa, are likely relatives, were given middle names in honor of this guy or as general naming patterns within the greater Haynor family.

Some Haynor's the author found in Canada are in censuses and others have been found in other documents. Below are some Haynors the author has found in Canada, who were born near 1800. The rest are included in the section titled, "**O. Possible Haynor Surname Ancestors/Relatives to Henry H. Haynor.**"

George Haynor, 1861 Census, Bayham, Elgin, Ontario, Canada, age 52, b. abt. 1809 in Upper Canada (Great Lakes side of Canada). George was married, his religion was U. Presbytn. Wife Mary A., age 53; son John Henry age 18, b. abt. 1843; son George age 16, b. abt. 1845; son Wm H. age 12, b. abt. 1849; son James W. age 10, b. abt. 1851; daughter Catherine age 20, b. abt. 1842; daughter Mary A. age 14, b. abt. 1847.

James Haynor, 1861 Census, Bayham, Elgin, Ontario, Canada, age 51, b. abt. 1810 in Upper Canada (Great Lakes side of Canada). James was married, his religion was: E Methodist, i.e., Episcopal Methodist Church (a development of the first expression of Methodism in the U.S.). Wife Catherine age 45, b. abt. 1816; son John age 20, b. abt. 1841; son Wm. age 18, b. abt. 1843; son Augustus age 6, b. abt. 1855; daughter Margt. age 22, b. abt. 1839; daughter Mary age 16, b. abt. 1845; daughter Ann age 11, b. abt. 1850; daughter Ellen age 9, b. abt. 1852; and daughter Cinderella age 3, b. abt. 1858.

- **Barnard Haynor** - was listed in the Upper Canada Land Board in 1790 in the District of Mecklenburg. The website titled, "Minutes and records of the Land Boards accumulated by the Executive Council Office : C-14028," at: http://heritage.canadiana.ca/view/oocihm.lac_reel_c14028/1?r=0&s=1, shows Barnard Haynor either owning or being a tenant on 200 acres in the Township of Fredericksburg. Listings are found on pages 33 and 38 of Volume 13. An additional website at: <http://montgomery.nygenweb.net/loyalist/loyalhi.html>, shows his name as Barnard Heynor in the same township in the city of Lennox on Lot 24. Finding a Barnard Haynor in 1790, would likely mean he was between the ages of 30 and 50, being of a prime age to own or be a tenant being responsible for 200 acres of land, so it would seem to suggest he was born between 1740 and 1760. It's also likely the Canadian Barnard is somehow related to other Haynors in Canada at this time, but how, is unknown. Because of this early finding of a Haynor named Barnard in

Canada, likely born between 1740-60, could be a descendant of William Haynor found in Salem, MA in 1660, unless of course, another Haynor immigrant is found who came to North America well before 1800.

- **Henry and Nancy Haynor** - The author also came upon a Catherine Patterson, who died 31 December 1880 in Wales, St. Clair County, MI, of stomach cancer. She was married and age 57 upon her death. The finding was located at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q57-99V4-C992-H?view=fullText&lang=en&groupId=>, which stated that Catherine was born in Canada in 1823 and her parents were Henry and Nancy Haynor, who both resided in Canada. It is unknown who her parents exactly were, but having a child born in 1823, could make this Henry Haynor a possible older brother of George and James Haynor previously mentioned, who were born in 1809 and 1810 respectively, since if Henry was a brother and he had a child born in 1823, this Henry would have had to been born nearer to 1800. It's also possible that this Henry was the father, uncle or cousin to this George and James Haynor.

A Haynor from The Netherlands

- **Margaret Haynor** - was found listed on a death certificate as the mother of Margaret Ann Cudney, b. 26 May 1836, d. 4 June 1922. Interestingly, Margaret Haynor's birthplace was listed as The Netherlands on this death certificate. Margaret Haynor, the mother of Margaret Ann Cudney, who likely was born near 1800 was married to Robert Chesnit who was from England. This finding, does seem to substantiate a long-held belief that some Haynor's were born in The Netherlands as suggested by descendants of Henry Haynor. This finding doesn't mean that Haynor's are of Dutch descent though, because just living there, makes a person a resident not necessarily a descendant. Since The Netherlands held thousands of immigrants waiting to depart from their ocean ports to North America, a person regardless of surname, would be a resident. Although if waiting to deport, a child was born during this waiting period in The Netherlands, would mean this Haynor child would appear to be a Netherlands native born citizen.

It's also possible that a Netherlands or Dutch connection to the Haynor family came about because there was a large colony at one time on the east coast of America known as New Netherland, as shown at: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Netherland. The settlers in New Netherland were a diverse group. Among them were Germans, Scandinavians, French, Scots, English, Irish, Jews, Italians, and Croats. Although not all settlers were Dutch, they all initially lived under Dutch rule.

This Dutch Republic, also known as the Republic of the Seven United Netherlands, was a republic in Europe existing from 1581, when part of The Netherlands separated from Spanish rule, until 1795. New Netherland existed in America from 1614-1667 and again from 1673-1674. This Dutch colony was conceived as a private business venture by the Dutch West India Company. In March 1664, Charles II of England resolved to annex New Netherland and bring all his Kingdoms under one form of government, both in church and state, and to install the Anglican government as in England. The surrender of Fort Amsterdam to England in 1664 was formalized in 1667, contributing to the Second Anglo-Dutch War. In 1673, the Dutch re-took the area but relinquished it under the Second Treaty of Westminster ending the Third Anglo-Dutch War the next year. Descendants of the original settlers played a prominent role in colonial America. Excellent articles on New Netherland can be found at: <http://www.coins.nd.edu/ColCoin/ColCoinIntros/NNHistory.html>,

<http://www.newnetherlandinstitute.org/education/for-students/fun-re/what-was-new-netherland/who-lived-there/> and <http://www.u-s-history.com/pages/h561.html>.

It is likely that William Haynor of 1660 and his immediate descendants would have experienced some sort of effect of the New Netherland, since the Massachusetts area in 1660 was part of New Netherland, see map at:

<https://www.google.com/search?q=new+netherland+colony+map&biw=1920&bih=911&tbm=isch&tbo=u&source=univ&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjXkZiW54zOAhUEwiYKHYq1AiAQsAQIGw#imgrc=iUViT6ymhh7AsM%3A>. Because of surname spelling of Haynor and that William

Haynor emigrated likely from the British Isles, he was likely not of Dutch ancestry, but it's very possible that the descendants of William Haynor, including William Haynor himself, married within this Dutch community, eventually contributing to the lore between the Haynor's and the Dutch.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS AND CURIOSITIES TO RESEARCH OR CONSIDER

As of this publication date, we believe *The Haynor Chronicles and Descendants of Henry Haynor* publication has given relatives and researchers a composite summary of what is currently known about Henry H. Haynor, his believed beginnings, and a list of Henry's possible ancestors, relatives, as well as descendants that we've been able to identify. Our quest to determine if Abram Haynor was truly Henry's father, find the right "Abram" or "Abraham," has been quite daunting and at this time, this author has not completely verified the identity of Henry's father.

This author believes the Abram Hainor found in the 1820 U.S. Census in Cobleskill, Schoharie County, NY, and the Abram Haynor found in the 1840 U.S. Census in Blenheim, Schoharie County, NY, is our Henry's father, although he can't prove it through government and/or church records or a legitimate family paper trail. This author has given Haynor descendants and researchers the ability to further investigate Henry, find his father and mother, and likely siblings, and determine how other Haynor ancestors fit into the picture.

It would be impossible to look for information on Henry H. Haynor, his ancestors, and their descendants without locating or finding information on other people named Haynor that raise additional questions or at least raise a level of inquisitiveness. Below are other Haynor findings and curiosities where answers to these questions may better confirm a direct relationship of Henry H. Haynor and his descendants to their ancestors. Additional investigations need to be conducted by genealogists, researchers, and Haynor relatives to further fit pieces into the "all things Haynor puzzle." Below is a minimal list of what investigators should consider:

1. Genealogists and Haner/Hayner/Haynor researchers should determine conclusively that there were two Haner grandsons of Johannes Häner, identified as Abraham #47 & #71 in the *Hayner Family History Book*.
2. If true, it goes without question that Abraham Hanor #47, possible son of George "Jurry" Haner #6, born about 1720 or the George Hanor born about 1733 that the *Haynor Family History Book* couldn't place, needs to be traced to determine the name of his wife(s) and children, including birth/death dates, where they lived and died.
3. Further tracing needs to be conducted on Abraham Heiner #71 to determine if he had more children than have been identified in the *Hayner Family History Book*, as Cherri Timmer and others contend.

4. A War of 1812 Service Record Card found on the ancestral website fold3.com shows a Henry Haynor from New York State as being in Prior's Regiment, New York Militia. The name entered on this card is clearly visible and written by hand in cursive and spelled as "Henry Haynor." This general index card shows an enlistment as a private, and after the service time was out, was discharged as a private. Viewing this enlistment card, we doubt that the name was penned by the person named on the card, since viewing other War of 1812 military record index cards shows similar cursive writing and was probably done by military clerks in charge of records. The author has a copy of this Henry Haynor War of 1812 Service Record Card. But since *Michigan Death Records* show that our Henry was born in 1800, the Henry Haynor who served in the War of 1812, likely wasn't him, unless of course our Henry was a young drummer. It's possible that this Henry Haynor identified in the War of 1812, might have been a brother to Abram, therefore an uncle to our Henry. The Henry Haynor (b. 1793 - d. 1874), who was found earlier listed as a farmer and a resident of Schoharie County, New York, comes to mind. The author has no knowledge or findings of whether our Henry ever served in military service.

Men mustered into the American armed forces between 1812 and 1815 for the War of 1812 were taken from records in the National Archives. Each record card includes the soldier's name, company, rank at time of induction, rank at time of discharge, and, if listed, other helpful information. Nearly 600,000 men volunteered for service during this time.

Attempting to verify this record, we went to ancestry.com looking for a Henry Haynor listed in Prior's Regiment, New York Militia during 1812-1815, but found the name spelled as Henry "Hainor." Although it lists a name, it shows no service record card, as was located on fold3.com to determine a spelling comparison. We also tried to find a Henry Hainor living in New York State or listed in a census during the late 1700s/early 1800s on familysearch.org. We found two listings, but both people were born after 1822.

Going further, we found the website <https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-1942-21914-9682-73?cc=1916219&wc=M6Y6-Y6D:203157201> showing muster listings of War of 1812 volunteers. At image (1848) we find the service record card given as "Henry Haynor" a private in Prior's Regiment, New York Militia.

On the website <https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-1942-21908-37172-78?cc=1916219&wc=M6Y6-YWL:203155201>, we find an image (1553) of a service record card of "Henry Hainor," also listing this private in Prior's Regiment, New York Militia. Whether this is the same person listed twice under two different surnames or there were two separate Henrys, one Haynor and the other Hainor serving as privates in the War of 1812 in Prior's Regiment, New York Militia, is unknown.

We have not been able to find much information about Prior's Regiment, New York Militia, whether it was actually deployed in the War of 1812 or its activities were limited to New York State. But according to the *History of Saratoga County, New York*, by Nathaniel Bartlett Sylvester in 1878, as recorded in Chapter XX of Military Rolls lists of officers of the militia of Saratoga County, the first enrollment in 1775 up to the beginning of the War of 1812-15, are recorded in the office of the Adjutant-General at Albany. In the Adjutant-General's Office, City of New York, April 13, 1812, lists the assignment of the 9th Brigade to "Brig.-Gen. Samuel Clark" and this brigade is to be formed of six regiments, one being commanded by (Lieutenant Colonel) John Prior, the 59th Regiment, so this listing might refer to Prior's Regiment, New York Militia. At

https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Category:10th_Regiment%2C_New_York_Militia_%28Prior%27s%29%2C_War_of_1812, states that Prior was listed as "10th Regiment, New York Militia (Prior's), War of 1812." Also see <https://www.nysl.nysed.gov/msscfa/war1812>. So, it's possible

that there were two listings for a John Prior/Pryor. One in the Revolutionary War and the other in the War of 1812.

Interestingly, Saratoga County was the county in which our Henry married our Roxey in 1824 and the earliest record of our Henry and family living in New York State in the 1830 U. S. Census (misspelled as Hayner) before he and family moved to Michigan in about 1838.

Further investigation needs to be conducted in order to determine who Henry Haynor or Hainor was, if two separate people or the same person was listed twice.

5. A Moses Isaac Haynor listed at: <https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/N3VG-L6L>, shows he died on 7 February 1892 in Easton Twp., Ionia County, MI of heart disease. He was a married farmer about 57 years of age. He was born about 1835 in New York State. Easton Twp., Ionia County is the location in which Henry H. Haynor, Henry's son Isaac, and Henry's grandson Albert C. Haynor lived. Undoubtedly, Isaac and Albert Haynor must have known Moses Isaac Haynor and were likely relatives because of the last name spelling, but how? This author found a Moses Haynor listed in The Cairo Bulletin (newspaper) (Cairo, Illinois), Sunday, June 15, 1884, Page 2, with a small notice that said, "Yourself and family are invited to attend a wedding at the house of Moses Haynor on Wednesday evening the third inst. Signed Joseph West, Mary Haynor." It's likely, although unproven, this Mary Haynor was a daughter of this Moses Haynor, and she was marrying Joseph West. Perhaps this is the same Moses Isaac Haynor, who died in Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI, 7 February 1892. If so, he alone or with family probably took a train from Cairo, IL to Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI, to visit relatives, when he was stricken with a heart issue, causing his death. No burial or grave information has ever been found for Moses Isaac Haynor.
6. The following are the Moses Haners of various spellings the author has found in U.S. Censuses that could possibly be somehow related to a Moses Isaac Haynor, born in 1835 and dying in Easton Township, Ionia County, MI in 1892:

Moses Hannor , 1860 Census, 6th District, Polk, TN, age 80, b. abt. 1780 in North Carolina. Moses was a farmer living in the hh of J. T. Hamon and family.

Moses Hemour , 1800 Census, Strasburg, Lancaster Co., PA, b. b/t 1756-1774, bp unknown. 1 male age 26-44 (Moses, hh head), 2 males under 10, 3 males age 16-25, 1 female under 10, 1 female age 16-25, 1 female age 26-44. Who knows if this Moses belongs as a Haner ancestor because of the spelling, but in 1810, this spelling in the U.S. Census is listed as Haymer or Hayner, so it has been listed here.

Moses Haymer/Hayner , 1810 Census, Strasburg, Lancaster Co., PA, b. in or before 1765, bp unknown. 1 male age 45 or older (Moses, hh head), 3 males under 10, 3 males age 10-15, 1 female under 10, 1 female age 10-15, 1 female age 45 or older.

Moses Hayner/Haynes 1820 Census, Saratoga Co., NY, b. b/t 1776-94, bp unknown. 1 male age 26-44 (Moses, hh head), 1 male under 10, 1 female 16-25. Surname spelling is very difficult to determine (whether an "r" or "s" at the end, but since the family of Henry H. Haynor knows there was a Moses Isaac Haynor who died in 1892 in Easton Township, Ionia Co., MI, the author thought it important to list.

Moses S. Haynor , 1885 Census, 4th Ward, Clinton, Clinton Co., Iowa, age 53, b. abt. 1832 in NY State, parents born in NY State. Wife Emily age 45; son Royal age 14; son Frakie (Frankie?) age 9. In this census report, Moses and his wife were both listed as insurance agents. This person is most likely Moses Senderling Hayner , #742 in <i>Hayner Family History Book</i> , b. 28 April 1831 Brunswick, NY, d 12 May 1905 in Cedar Rapids, IA. Married Emily Mitchell on 2 Dec. 1868 of Newton, IL, b. 1 Feb. 1840 in Watertown, IA, d. 10 Jan. 1934 in Bemiji, MN. In the <i>Hayner Family</i>

History Book, Moses Senderling was listed as a real estate operator in Clinton, IA, later in Cedar Rapids. The *Hayner Family History Book* shows two male children; Royal Clarence, b. 16 June 1870 and Franklin Mitchell, b. 27 Oct. 1875, which listings of wife and children seem to be identical to those of the 1885 Iowa Census. Moses Senderling's father was #211, Andreas Hayner who later changed his name to Andrew. This ancestral line can be traced back to Johannes Häner the immigrant.

Moses Haynor, 1920 Census, Bingham Fayette Co., IL, age 70, b. abt. 1850 in IL; father b. KY, mother b. North Carolina. Wife, Phoebe age 62, b. OH; daughter Estella age 24 (listed as a public school teacher); granddaughter, Vera age 16. Moses was listed as a doctor. In the *Directory of Deceased American Physicians*, 1804-1929, it does not list Moses Haynor, so it's likely he died after 1929, since not appearing in this publication. In the publication *United States, Deceased Physician File (AMA)*, 1864-1968, it states that Moses Haynor appears as Moses Haynes, from Bingham, IL, graduated from Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, 1877, died March 16, 1940, age 90 of intestinal obstruction. Referring back to the 1920 U.S. Census, Moses' surname appears clearly as "Haynor." Of course, we could be talking about two different people, but if we are, they appear to be from or living in the same Bingham Fayette Co., IL community.

7. There is an Isaac Burdick Hayner worth noting, #1303 in the *Hayner Family History Book*, who researchers might get confused with our Isaac Benjamin Haynor because both have the initial "B" in reference to their middle names. This Isaac Burdick Hayner died 10 September 1904 in Garfield Twp., Clare, MI, at the age of 54 of Bright's Disease (now known as Nephritis, which is an inflammation of the kidneys, caused by toxins, infection, or autoimmune conditions). It appears that he was born in Cropseyville, NY in 1849. He was a farmer, sawmill operator, and lumberman; m. Josephine Sarah Bourman at Jerome, MI; she b. 22 April 1852 in St. Clair, MI, d. 10 April 1934 in Cedarville, MI. This Isaac B's father's name was Andrew Hayner, b. 24 September 1821 Brunswick, NY, probably d. 11 May 1859. His mother was Marenda Burdick. Isaac B. Hayner is likely descended from a line of Johannes Häner. Our Isaac Benjamin Haynor of Easton Township, Ionia County MI died in 1913.
8. Tobias Haynor, son of Henry H. Haynor, served in the Civil War from 1861-65. Before enlisting in the War, Tobias was in Illinois, plowing prairie grass. For whom he was doing this is unknown, but likely a relative or friend. Tobias was very adept with horses, especially teams of horses, according to Tobias Haynor descendant Lyle Rossiter (G5-1.1.2.2.5). So, we suspect this is why his enlistment lists him as a "Wagoneer."

American Civil War Soldiers, Residence: Easton, MI, Side Served: Union, Name: Tobias Haynor, Enlistment Date: 1 Aug 1861, State Served: Illinois

Service Record: Enlisted as a Wagoner on 1 August 1861, Company B, 12th Infantry Regiment Illinois on 1 Aug 1861. Re-enlisted 1 January 1864 in Richland TN. Mustered in 13 January 1864 in Pulaski, TN. Mustered out of Company B, 12th Infantry Regiment, Illinois, on 10 July 1865 in Louisville, KY.

In 1860, Tobias is not found in any census reports, so it's suspected he was living with someone, maybe a relative in Illinois, where he was working, or he didn't arrive in Illinois until after the 1860 census. In his army service record, it shows his residence as Livingston, Co., IL., but this author doesn't know if that was before or after his enlistment. He was 34 and unmarried at this time. It's possible that Tobias might have been staying with a relative. There are several Haners of various spellings residing in Illinois at this time, one a William Henry Haner #582 in the *Hayner Family History Book*, who was believed living in Illinois in that time. Tracking William Henry, born in 1811, he was the grandchild of Christopher Haner #46, who was supposedly a brother of Abraham Hanor #47, who both were sons of George (Jurry) Hanor #6, as shown below:

#1. Johannes Häner, b. 1675, d. 1759 (est)

#6. George (Jurry) Hanor, b. 1733, d. 1809.

#46. Christopher Haner, b. 1752, d. 27 November 1821

#175. Christophel Haner, b. 2 September 1787, d. November 1838; M. (1) Polly Lake on 13 August 1809. William Henry Haner's mother was Polly Lake. M. (2) Sarah K. Robbins, who was the mother of the rest of their children which included Rufus, Henry, Elizabeth, Lucretia, Sally (Sarah) and Ann.

#582. William Henry, b. 1811

Abraham, b. 1838 or 39 (in NY or PA); m. Mary J. Brown 1 September 1874. (Likely the father of Lloyd V. Hayner, b. 1877 in Illinois; Lloyd Hayner is the father of Albert Lloyd Hayner, b. 1 July 1914, d. 16 March 1971) as shown at: <https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:N765-YVL>. Albert's mother was listed as Maine Grobding.

#583. Rufus, b. 1819. Moved to MI in 1844. He was 51 in 1870 census of Vermontville Twp., Eaton Co., MI. He m. 1849 to Sallie M. Allen, b.1828; age 42, as shown in the 1870 census.

#584. Henry; also went to Vermontville, MI in 1844.

#47.**Abraham Hanor** (if he existed, possibly our Henry's father)

Notice also that William Henry Haner named a son, Abraham, and we believe this Abraham also served in the Civil War, since we've located an Abraham Haner from Illinois, in the Civil War serving in the Cavalry as follows:

Surname	First Name	Regiment	Side	Company	Rank In	Rank Out	Alternative Name	Survived the War	Notes
Haner	Abraham	8th Regiment, Illinois Cavalry	Union	F	Private	Sergeant	Abram Haner	Yes	Resided in Crete IL. Enlisted on 9/7/1861. On 9/18/1861 he mustered into "F" Co. 8th IL Cavalry. He Re-enlisted on 11/30/1862. He mustered out on 7/17/1865 at Benton Barracks, St Louis, MO.

Other curiosities are that William Henry's, Abraham, named a son, Lloyd, and Lloyd named a son Albert Lloyd. Our Henry's son, Isaac B. Haynor, named a son Albert Clements Haynor and Albert Clements Haynor named a son Lloyd Elton Haynor. These naming patterns may not be coincidental.

Listed here, are other Haners of various spellings who also served in the Civil War from Illinois. It's most likely that Tobias Haynor, before he signed up as a union soldier in fighting in the Civil War, almost had to be living with a relative or close friend in Illinois. One below is George Haynor, who was in the same Company B, as our Tobias Haynor was, although George was in 11th Regiment and Tobias was in the 12th Regiment.

Surname	First Name	Regiment	Side	Company	Rank In	Rank Out	Alternative Name	Survived the War	Notes
Hayner	Hiram or Hiram D.	132nd Regiment, Illinois Infantry (100 days, 1864)	Union	A	Private	Private	Hiram D. Haynor		Original filed under Hiram D. Haynor

Surname	First Name	Regiment	Side	Company	Rank In	Rank Out	Alternative Name	Survived the War	Notes
Haynor	George	11th Regiment Illinois Cavalry	Union	B	Private	Private	George Hainer	Yes	Original filed under George Hainer. A George Haynor was found in the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home as a resident, admitted on March 6, 1895 at: http://www.ilsos.gov/isaveterans/soldSailSearch.do . He was listed in Company B of the 11th Regiment Illinois Cavalry. Note: On find-a-grave it says The Dept. of Veterans Affairs has the surname spelled HAYNOR . Stone is engraved HAYNER. On October 14, 2014, cemetery staff could not find documentation to prove spelling either way. jer 10/04/2014.
Heinnor	E.	14 th Illinois Regiment	Union	C					Held at Andersonville and survived. Also 15th Reg.
Haner	Augustus	61st Regiment, Illinois Infantry	Union	G	Private	Private		Yes	Resided in Tazewell County IL. Enlisted on 9/27/1864. On 9/27/1864 he mustered into unassigned 61st IL Infantry. He mustered out on 5/23/1865.
Hayner	Thomas C.	12th Regiment, Illinois Infantry (3 months, 1861)	Union	B	Private	Private		Yes	Enlisted on 5/3/1861. On 5/3/1861 he mustered into "B" Co. 12th IL Infantry. He mustered out on 8/1/1861.

It appears from above that Thomas C. Hayner and Tobias C. Haynor signed up with the same Company B, 12th Regiment Illinois in 1861, although Thomas after serving for only three months, mustered out on the same day of Tobias' enlistment on 1 August 1861.

There was several Thomas Haners of various spellings who emigrated to America from the British Isles as shown in the chart below who could have enlisted for service in the Civil War as a union soldier:

Surname	First Name	Ship (if known)	Year to America	Documentation/Additional Information
Hayner	Thos.	<i>Liverpool</i>	1847	Arrival Place: New York City, b. in Great Britain. Age 19, b. abt. 1828. Record found in <i>New York Passenger Lists & Arrivals</i> at https://familysearch.org/search/collection/results?count=75&query=%2Bsurname%3AHayner&collection_id=1849782 .

Surname	First Name	Ship (if known)	Year to America	Documentation/Additional Information
Hainer	Thos.	<i>Hottinger</i>	1849	Arrival Place: New York, NY from Liverpool, England, age 24, b. 1825 in Great Britain. Was a laborer by trade. Record found in <i>The Famine Immigrants: Lists of Irish Immigrants Arriving at the Port of New York, 1846-1851. Vol. IV.</i> Authors: GLAZIER, IRA A. AND MICHAEL TEPPER. (April 1849- September 1849). Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1984.
Haynor	Thomas	<i>Patrick Henry</i>	1849	Arrival Place: New York, NY from Liverpool, England, age 20, b. 1829 in Ireland . Was a laborer by trade. Record found in the <i>United States Famine Irish Passenger Index, 1846-1851</i> , The National Archives: Access to Archival Databases, "Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies. Center for Immigration Research 1976-2002."
Hoiner	Thos.		1851	Arrival Place: New York City, NY., from Dublin, Ireland, age 19, b. 1832 in Ireland . Record found in the <i>Famine Irish Passenger Record Data File (FIPAS), 1/12/1846 - 12/31/1851</i> . The National Archives: Access to Archival Databases, "Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies. Center for Immigration Research 1976-2002."

A Thomas Hayner was found in the 1860 U.S. Census living as a boarder in the H. Havens household in Hudson, McLean County, Illinois. He was 34 years old, born about 1826 in Ireland and his occupation was listed as a "laborer." In the above chart, there are two Thomas Haner's with different surname spellings who emigrated from Ireland. This author doesn't know whether the Thomas Hayner found in the 1860 Census is one of these two Haynor/Hoiner surname persons from above who were born in Ireland, or the one who enlisted in the union army during the Civil War for three months, but the one named Thomas Haynor age 20, born about 1829 in Ireland and arriving to America in 1849, sure looks interesting, since his occupation too, was listed as a laborer.

Further research needs to be conducted to determine if Tobias Haynor was staying with Illinois relatives or friends and if so, who. Research also needs to be undertaken in determining if there is a family linkage regarding the above naming patterns as well as the various Haners emigrating to the U.S. just before the Civil War, who may be related to our Haynor clan.

9. Another, Thomas Haynor, is worth investigating. The author found a Michigan death record of Helen E. Davis, b. 18 February 1858 in NY State, d. 8 January 1929, Fremont, Newaygo Co., MI. Her husband Eddie V. Davis was listed as the "informant" on this death record. So, at the time of her death, he was still alive. Helen's father was listed as Thos. Haynor, also born in NY State. The death record reports that Helen's mother was unknown.

In further investigation, the author finds a Thomas Haynor listed in the 1860 U.S. Census, Town of Richland, Oswego, New York. Thomas J. Haynor, age 32, born in NY State about 1828. His wife was listed as Sarah H. (Haynor), age 28, born in Connecticut about 1832. A daughter, Hellen J. Haynor, age 2, was also listed. Since the Helen E. Haynor was found born in 1858 in a death record above, it's possible that Helen E. and Hellen J., are the same person, since both were apparently born in New York State in 1858. There were other children listed in the household in this 1860 census: Frank L. Haynor, age 6; Harriet A. Haynor, age 5; and Carrie Haynor, age 4 months. Also, in this household was Thomas' father, Thomas Haynor, age 76, b. abt. 1784 in NY State and his wife Anna, age 73, b. abt. 1787 in NY State. Farm laborers, Clark D. Read and Leander Davenport, both age 13, born in NY State were also listed in this census report.

This 1860 census points out that the son, Thomas J. Haynor was the head of household, since born about 1828, would be very near the age of our Henry's son Tobias C. Haynor, where it's recorded that he was born in 1827 in NY State. So, it's possible that Thomas J. Haynor's father Thomas Haynor,

born about 1784, was a brother to Henry's father Abram, who was believed to be born near 1780 making the older Thomas Haynor possibly an uncle to our Henry or an older cousin of Henry's.

The surname Davis also has some history with the Haynor family. Although the surname Davis would appear to be a fairly common surname, Thelma Pearl Haynor, b. 27 October 1907 in Oceana Co., MI, d. Dec. 1985, great grandchild of our Henry Haynor, through his son Tobias and Tobias' son Chester, married a John N. Davis. Further investigation shows that John's name likely was John E. Davis, b. 12 June 1905, Michigan, d. 5 July 1986, Grand Rapids, MI. John's parents were J. L. Davis and Martha (Whitford) Davis.

Helen Haynor, b. June 1858 in NY State and her husband, Eddie V. Davis, b. April 1856 in Ohio, had several children as follows, as shown in the 1900 U.S. Census in Greenwood, Oceana Co., MI. Edward Davis, hh head, age 44; Helen Davis, wife, age 42; daughter Carrie Davis, age 15, b. June 1885; son Gilbert Davis, age 12, b. May 1887; son Jessie Davis, age 9, b. 30 Sept. 1890; daughter, Sarah Davis, age 4, b. Sept. 1895; and Elmer Davis, age 5 months, b. Jan. 1900. In this 1900 U.S. Census, it shows that Helen had 7 children, and all 7 children were still alive in 1900. The other two children not listed in this census must have already moved out of their household at this point. According to the 1900 U.S. Census, Helen and Eddie had been married for 24 years.

In the Michigan, Marriage Records, 1867-1952 for Eddie V. Davis and Hellen J. *Haynes* (Haynor) it shows that they were married in Ransom, Hillsdale Co., MI, 14 Oct. 1877. The marriage record shows that Hellen was born in Sandy Creek, Oswego Co., NY and that Eddie was born in Wayne Co., OH.

Note: Tobias C. Haynor was recorded as living in Greenwood, Oceana Co., MI in the 1880 U.S. Census and in the marriage record to Sibble Deuel in 1902. Chester Henry Haynor, son of Tobias, b. 13 July 1873 in Greenwood, Oceana Co., MI, d. 12 November 1911 of paralysis of the brain caused by a tumor, Denver Twp., Newaygo Co., MI. Chester married Ella Williams on 28 May 1899 in Greenwood, Oceana Co., MI. She was born 10 September 1875, Ferry, Oceana Co., MI, d. 23 November 1910, Muskegon, Muskegon Co., MI.

Thomas Gilbert Davis, died 7 April 1930 at the age of 41, married Norma Winifred Coil, 29 March 1907 in Newaygo, Co., MI. Cause of his death is unknown. Jesse V. Davis at age 22 was married to Alice P. Wilson, also age 22, on 12 June 1913 in Newaygo, Co., MI. Helen and Eddie might have had a daughter named LuLu, since an Eddie V. Davis was found living in Grand Rapids, Kent Co., MI, in the 1930 U.S. Census, one year after Helen's death, as a father-in-law to Ernest L. Wright. Wright's wife was named LuLu A., age 49, which would seem to mean she was born about 1881.

Since Helen (Haynor) Davis, born about 1858, granddaughter of Thomas Haynor, born about 1784 and father Thomas J. Haynor, born about 1828, died in Fremont, MI, near where Tobias Haynor lived in Oceana County, MI, further research needs to be conducted in determining if there was a family relationship between these two Haynor families.

10. Haynor Street, Galesburg Township, Knox County, Illinois. Because it's believed that Tobias Haynor must have been staying with relatives or possibly a very close family friend when enlisting in the Civil War from Illinois, a Haynor Street was found in Galesburg Township, Knox County, Illinois might shed some light where Tobias might have been staying. The author found a George W. Haynor in the 1930 U.S. Census living in Galesburg Township. The census states he was born about 1871, and he was listed as a dairy farmer. A map of this location shows that George was living on South Seminary Street, just south of East Main Street. Haynor Street is an east/west street that appears to be only about two blocks long. Haynor Street is just over one mile from George W. Haynor's residence/farm.

Now this George couldn't have been in the Civil War, but his father could have been. To serve in the Civil War, a person likely would have to be born between 1820 and 1845, give or take a few years. It's very possible that George's father could have been born in that time frame. George, being born in 1871 and if his father did serve in the Civil War between these dates, would likely make his father between 16 and 41 years old. Using these same dates as a guide would make George's father between the ages of 26 and 51 when George was born. Both sets of dates seem logical that George's father could have served in the Civil War and Tobias Haynor could have been living with him, if George's father had his own home or living at the home of young George's grandfather, which if true, George's grandfather, could have been a brother to our Henry H. Haynor.

The author found several more Haynor's in Galesburg, Illinois, near this timeframe. A Henry C. Haynor was found married in 1869 to a Henrietta Carpenter, in Knox County, Illinois. Being married in 1869, it's possible that this Henry C. Haynor was George W. Haynor's father, since George was born in 1871.

There was also an E.B. Haynor listed in the Knox College School catalog directory in 1859. It's believed this E.B. Haynor was a student since he was listed as an "academy gentleman" and not listed among the college's faculty. But his residence was listed as Galesburg, Illinois. Based on this listing, if a college student, he might have been between the ages of 16-22. If so, he would have been born between 1837 and 1843 and also if so, could be the father of George W. Haynor listed above. Whoever his father was, could be a brother or nephew to our Henry H. Haynor.

A Francis Haynor was also found listed in Knox College in the Preparatory Department, listed as Classical Second Year Student. This was in the year 1864. This author assumes that Francis was a male student in Knox, since the Knox College directory, the author is referencing, lists all males. A Francis Haynor is found at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/178489777/francis-haynor>, born 17 October 1852, died 9 June 1924, buried at Graceland Cemetery, Quincy, Adams County, Illinois. At <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QSQ-G9KB-37Q9?view=index&personArk=%2Fark%3A%2F61903%2F1%3A1%3ANQZK-VJV&action=view&cc=1438856&lang=en&groupId=M9SM-1DS>, shows the father of this Francis Haynor as Wm. Haynor, born in Ohio, with his mother Catherine, born in Sweden. It's unknown where these Haynor's came from before locating or relocating to Knox County, Illinois, but its stated in the *History of Knox County* at <http://www.co.knox.il.us/history-of-knox-county/>, that Knox County was created on June 10, 1830, in the Fifth Judicial District of the Circuit Court by Judge Richard M. Young when he was presented the petition by a committee of five men with the proof of 350 residents which was required to form a county. It is recorded that the first families arrived from Kentucky in 1828.

It's stated at: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Galesburg,_Illinois, that Galesburg, Illinois was founded by George Washington Gale, a Presbyterian minister from New York state who dreamed of establishing a manual labor college (which became Knox College). A committee from New York purchased 17 acres in Knox County in 1835 and the first 25 settlers arrived in 1836. So, it appears that the establishment of Knox County around 1835, was near the time that our Henry Haynor relocated his family from Saratoga County, NY to Ionia County, MI.

The majority of the City of Galesburg is located within Galesburg Township. In the mid-1850s, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad completed a line that went through Galesburg, and forever changed the economic and political bases of the city. Since a railroad was established, Tobias Haynor, if he was staying with relatives in the area, could have at least found his way to Galesburg by rail, since railroads were being established in Ionia County, in the fall of 1857.

11. Haynor researchers are quite familiar with Haynor Road in Easton Township, Ionia County, Michigan, undoubtedly named for our Henry Haynor and his family. There is also a road named

Haynor Peterson Cutoff, Orleans Township, Ionia County, MI, that leads north from Haynor Junction at Haynor/Dick Roads, to Peterson Road, an east/west road. Other Haynor Roads/Streets, in addition to Haynor Street, Galesburg Township, Knox County, Illinois, need to be investigated, as the author has found, including:

Haynorville Road, Livermore, Maine 04253,
Haynor Road, Camden, Georgia, and
Haynor Road, Allis Township, Michigan 49765.

12. Matilda (Burner) Ward Haynor. Knox County where several Haynor's were found, also is known as the place where Henry Haynor's second wife, Matilda (Burner) Ward once lived. Matilda is found living with husband William Ward and children, Susan, Mary, and Cephus in Township 11 N 2 E, Knox Co., Illinois, 1850 U.S. Census. This census shows that Cephus was six months old at the time, and he was born in Michigan. It's possible that somehow the Ward or Burner family knew of the Haynor's as they lived in NY State, Knox County, IL, (Ward) or the Haynor's who lived in Tennessee (Burner). For how else could our Henry, have known of Matilda (Burner) Ward and marry her in Easton Township, Ionia County in 1853, if not knowing of them earlier, or at least when Cephus was born in Michigan in 1850?

Matilda's parents were Isaac Burner, b. 24 September 1784, South Carolina, and d. 7 July 1860, Abingdon, Knox County, IL and Susanne Cummins, b. 15 March 1786 and d. 22 May 1855, Abingdon, Knox County, IL. Isaac Burner, was a native of South Carolina, was an early settler in New Salem, IL, arriving a few years before Abraham Lincoln between 1828-1830 from Kentucky.

Mr. Burner's occupation was carpenter and handyman in the village community. Burner's son Daniel, who was a brother to Matilda, was four years younger than Abraham Lincoln, clerked for some time in the Berry-Lincoln store, recalled Lincoln as a boarder in their home, sleeping and studying by candlelight in a loft above the family living area: "He was a good man in the house. He was one of the finest, smartest boys I ever knew. He was even at that time called 'Honest Abe,' although I don't know how he came by the name. The first I ever knew him the boys called him that." See

<http://www.abrahamlincolnonline.org/lincoln/newsalem/burner.htm>, <https://www.cardcow.com/234482/lincolns-new-salem-illinois-isaac-burner-cabin/>, <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/8006564/daniel-green-burner>, and <https://www.lincolncollection.org/search/results/?q=Burner>.

Further investigation needs to be conducted in determining where Tobias was staying and who was he staying with, if in fact he was staying with family or friends in Illinois; maybe the Wards, before he enlisted in the Civil War?

Note: According to Geni.com, Abraham Lincoln, 16th President of the USA, through his mother's side, is this author's 13th cousin thrice removed!

13. Byron Haynor was listed in the 1910 Census, Leavitt Twp., Oceana Co., MI, age 81, b. abt. 1829 in Michigan with both parents b. in NY State. Wife Rachel, age 69, b. abt. 1841 in MI, both parents b. in England. Apparently, Rachel and Byron were recently married since the census report lists "0" as number of years married together. Rachel appears in the 1920 Census in same

Boyhood Friend of Lincoln

Mr. Daniel Green Burner, a boyhood friend of Abraham Lincoln, died at Galesburg, Ill., Thursday, in his ninetieth year. Burner's father came from Kentucky to New Salem in 1828 and lived there until 1834, when the family came to Knox County. Mr. Burner's relations with Lincoln were intimate. For four years Lincoln boarded at the Burner home, and part of that time Burner and Lincoln bunked together. He was fond of recalling Lincoln's studious habits and his reading by the light of a tallow candle, and was familiar with the various incidents of Lincoln's life in New Salem. In the winter of 1833-4 he was a clerk in the Lincoln-Berry store. For some time after Burner left New Salem the two kept up correspondence, and on the occasion of the Lincoln-Douglas debate Burner was one of the men for whom Lincoln inquired.

location, but Byron doesn't, which indicates he likely died between 1910 & 1920. If Byron Haynor was born in Michigan, it would appear he and his parents would have been in Michigan nearly 10 years before Henry H. Haynor's arrival in Michigan.

Column 30, in the 1910 census states "Whether a survivor of the Union or Confederate army or navy," which gives this author the impression that the person surveyed was being asked if they were in the Civil War. In Column 30 it appears to say "2NCO," which appears to this author as meaning 2nd Company. Searching *The Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System* at <https://www.nps.gov/civilwar/soldiers-and-sailors-database.htm>, finds no listing for a Byron Haynor as a soldier in the Civil War. At <https://www.nps.gov/civilwar/search-battle-units.htm#sort=score+desc&q=2nd+Company>, there are several company's listed as the 2nd Company in the Civil War, which below lists:

- **2nd COMPANY, 2nd BATTALION (Union).** Formerly known as Company "G," 11th Regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps. Organized at Washington, D.C., July 1, 1863. Designation changed to 2nd Company, 2nd Battalion, April 25, 1864. Mustered out by detachments July 19-November 21, 1865.
- **2nd Battalion, Ohio Cavalry (National Guard) (60 days, 1864) (Union).** Organized at Columbus, Ohio, for guard duty. 1st Company August 16, 1864; 2nd Company October 18, 1864. Mustered out 1st Company October 15, 1864; 2nd Company December 16, 1864. Byron Haynor stated he was born in Michigan, which census says was in 1828 or 1829. It's possible that Byron, in enlisting in the Civil War from Ohio, could have been born in the area known as the "Toledo Strip," when this area was part of Michigan. On December 14, 1836, Michigan reluctantly accepted a Congressional compromise that saw it relinquish its claims on the Toledo Strip in exchange for admittance to the union as the 26th state. At the stroke of a pen, Toledo and the Maumee officially became part of the state of Ohio.
- **2nd Company, Massachusetts Sharpshooters (Union).** Organized at Lynnfield September 3, 1861. Left State for Washington, D. C. Attached to 22nd Massachusetts Infantry. (See this Regiment.) Mustered out October 17, 1864. Company lost during service 11 Enlisted men killed and mortally wounded and 12 Enlisted men by disease. Total 23.
- **2nd Wisconsin Infantry Regiment (Union).** Organized as an infantry regiment that served in the Union Army during the American Civil War. It spent most of the war as a member of the famous Iron Brigade of the Army of the Potomac. It suffered the largest number of casualties as a percentage of its total enlistment of any Union Army unit in the war.
- **L.F. Jones' Company, Virginia Artillery (2nd Company, Richmond Howitzers) (Confederate).** Richmond Howitzers - 2nd Company was organized in May 1861, and for a time served in the 1st Regiment Virginia Artillery. After becoming an independent command, it was assigned to J.T. Brown's, R.A. Hardaway's, and W.E. Cutshaw's Battalion of Artillery, Army of Northern Virginia. The unit served from Seven Pines to Cold Harbor, then participated in the siege operations against Petersburg and the Appomattox Campaign. It took 64 effectives to Gettysburg and surrendered with 1 officer and 45 men. Its commanders were John T. Brown, Henry Hudnall, and David Watson.

The author studied these 2nd Companies or Regiments to see if he could find any listing of a soldier that had a name like Byron Haynor, where there may have been an entry misspelling or possibly a listing of a soldier that may have had a middle name of "Byron." Here's what the author found:

At <https://www.nps.gov/civilwar/search-soldiers.htm#sort=score+desc&q=Haynor,+Byron>, lists a Charles Haynor, as a union soldier, listed in the **2nd Regiment, Wisconsin Infantry**, see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2nd_Wisconsin_Infantry_Regiment. Perhaps this Charles Haynor had the middle name of Byron, but had to register in the Union army with his official first name

of Charles? If true, this author has no idea why a Charles Byron Haynor, if there was such a person, was in Wisconsin or why he registered in the service from Wisconsin, when he said he was born in Michigan. Although this author's 2nd great uncle Tobias Haynor lived in Michigan, he registered for the service as a Union soldier out of Illinois. We do know there were Haynor's living in Wisconsin, at least in the mid-1800s. So, it's possible that this Charles Haynor, whether he had a middle name of Byron or not, was somehow related to the Henry Haynor clan.

Also at <https://www.nps.gov/civilwar/search-soldiers.htm#sort=score+desc&q=Haynor,+Byron>, lists a Byron Hanes, as a union soldier, listed in the Veteran Reserve, 2nd Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps. So, this soldier could have been in either **2nd COMPANY, 2nd BATTALION** or the **2nd Battalion, Ohio Cavalry (National Guard) (60 days, 1864)**. But whether this Byron Hanes is actually, Byron Haynor, is unknown.

The author has learned that many English Loyalists from NY State and the northeast coast of the U.S., immigrated to Canada during the period of the Revolutionary War and some years thereafter. Many of these persons/families found their way through Canada to the Great Lakes area. Some Haynor families were found in Canadian censuses living in Upper Canada (Ontario), in the early/mid 1800s. Familysearch.org reports that during the "Michigan Fever" of the 1830s at: http://web2.geo.msu.edu/geogmich/michigan_fever.html, large numbers of Canadians streamed westward across the border and by the late 1840s, over 20,000 Canadians and newly landed foreign immigrants moved to the United States each year. A favorite 19th-century destination of Canadians leaving Ontario was Michigan. Familysearch.org reports that about one in four Michigan families finds a direct connection to Ontario, Canada.

Although the 1910 U.S. Census shows that Byron Haynor was born in Michigan, perhaps Byron was born in Ontario, Canada, across the border from Michigan or in Detroit, MI, during the early migration of families from Canada to the U.S. It is known that the Canadian government did not keep lists of emigrants at this time. Before 1947 there was no Canadian citizenship separate from Britain and Canadians moved freely throughout the British Empire. Before 1895, when the U.S. government began keeping border-crossing records, Canadians moved to the United States with few restrictions. If Byron had knowledge that he may have been born not in Michigan but in Canada and Canada didn't keep emigration records and starting about 1895 the U.S. did, it would have been very easy for Byron to report that he was born in Michigan to avoid any issues of citizenship including if he fought in the Civil War. An excellent source of reading on Canadian Emigration can be found at:

https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Canada_Emigration_and_Immigration.

The other curiosity is that during this same time period in Oceana County Michigan there were two persons named Rachel Haynor. One married Byron Haynor and the other married Tobias C. Haynor. Rachel Spoon was married to Tobias Haynor on 13 September 1909. Rachel (Spoon) Haynor's birth date of 1839 is similar to that of Rachel Haynor who was married to Byron Haynor who appears to be born in 1841 as of the 1910 Census or 1845 as shown in the 1920 Census. Newfield Township where the Hesperia West Cemetery is located, lies headstones for Tobias Haynor, Bethamia Haynor, Rachel Haynor and Chester Haynor. Leavitt Township, where Byron and Rachel Haynor resided, is the township directly north of Newfield Township and Greenwood Township, where it was known that Tobias Haynor once lived is directly south of Newfield Township.

Although it shows a Byron Haynor in the 1910 Census, he is not shown in the 1920 Census, so he likely died between 1910 and 1920. This author has never been able to find burial records for this Byron Haynor, even though he contacted the Oceana County, MI clerk and the Oceana County Historical Society. Whatever happened to Byron Haynor after the 1910 U.S. Census is unknown.

This author found a Byron Haynor listed in the Belding Banner (newspaper) (Belding, Michigan), Thursday, Nov 5, 1908 · Page 3, in Shiloh News as "Byron Haynor of Haynor is clerking for his

uncle, W. B. Conner.” This is not likely the Byron Haynor listed in the 1910 census living in Leavitt, Oceana County, MI from above, since in 1908, he would have been approximately 79 years old. It’s known that W.B. (William Brunson “Bunnie”) Conner, b. 1872, d. 1963, owned a general store in Shiloh, MI, during this time period. At <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/86310746/con>, says that William Brunson Conner “was a retired grocer having operated stores at Shiloh, Ionia, Dildine corners and 20 years at Belding.” This person in the Belding Banner newspaper listed as Byron Haynor, is likely Byron Conner, of Haynor, who clerked for his uncle W. B. Conner.

It’s this author’s belief that his brother Byron Connor Haynor, who was born in Holton, MI in 1923, may have been named in part after Byron Haynor who was found in the 1910 U.S. Census, since the distance from Holton, MI to Walkerville, Leavitt Twp., MI is only about 25 miles. Byron Hulin Conner, an uncle to this author’s dad, probably influenced this naming too.

Perhaps knowing more about Byron Haynor would lead to a backdoor discovery of who the father of Henry H. Haynor was and his ancestral history. Tobias C. Haynor died 27 December 1917 in Muskegon, MI at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Alfred P. Brown (Amy Louise Haynor).

14. A Margaret Haynor listed on a death certificate as the mother of Margaret Ann Cudney, b. 26 May 1836 in Canada, d. 4 June 1922 in Kent County, MI. Interestingly, Margaret Haynor’s birthplace was listed as The Netherlands on this death certificate. Margaret Haynor who likely was born near 1800 was married to Robert Chesnit who was from England.
15. Also discovered was the death certificate of Gus. H. Wisner. He was born 10 July 1847/48 in Monroe Co., NY, never married. He was a miner and died in Deer Lodge, Powell Co., Montana at age 88 on 10 February 1936. Listed on his death certificate at https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/83658105/gustavus_h_wisner#view-photo=244129876, was his father Peter S. Wisner, born in NY State and his mother Margaret Haynor, born in Holland. Interestingly, Gus H. Wisner’s full name was supposedly Gustavus Haynor Wisner, but Familysearch.org, lists it as Gustavus Hanor Wisner. At https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/83658105/gustavus_h_wisner, states his mother was Margaret Magdalene Haner, and following this ancestral line back at <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/pedigree/landscape/LQ5G-3WJ>, shows she was a descendant of Johannes Häner the immigrant.

In a news article titled, “Funeral Services For Wisner Pending,” in *The Missoulian*, Missoula, Montana, Thursday, February 13, 1936, on page 6 at <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-missoulian/85986939/>, it says in part, Deer Lodge, Feb. 12 - (Special) - Funeral arrangements are pending for Gustavus Haynor Wisner, 89, trailblazer and soldier who died Monday at his home in Gold Creek after a brief illness. Wisner was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grand_Army_of_the_Republic) and the Society of Montana Pioneers (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Society_of_Montana_Pioneers). He never married and as far as is known here had no relatives. Wisner, who as a boy helped organize a juvenile campaign for Abraham Lincoln and who volunteered for Civil war service at the age of 14, had lived in the Gold Creek and Pioneer sections since 1870 working as a miner and rancher. He was one of the best known figures in this section of Montana. Wisner was born in Monroe County, New York, July 10, 1847 of Holland Dutch ancestry. His boyhood was spent in Michigan.

It’s possible that these two persons named Margaret from above are the same Margaret Haynor, the mother of Margaret Ann Cudney, the other the mother of Gus H. Wisner since both were born in the Netherlands (Holland) during the early 1800s. But if true, Margaret must have been married twice, once to Robert Chesnit and second to Peter S. Wisner. If Gus’s middle name is Hanor rather than Haynor, and he is a descendant of Johannes Häner the immigrant, then Find-a-Grave and Familysearch.org, would be right and Gus’s death certificate was wrong. In the case

of Margaret Haynor, the mother of Margaret Ann Cudney, would seem to substantiate a long-held belief that some persons named Haynor were born in the Netherlands (Holland) as suggested by descendants of Henry H. Haynor.

16. A Catherine Patterson was found earlier who died 31 December 1880 in Wales, St. Clair County, MI. See <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q57-99V4-C992-H?view=fullText&lang=en&groupId=>. She was married and age 57 upon her death. The finding was located on Familysearch.org, which stated that Catherine was born in Canada in 1823 and her parents were Henry and Nancy Haynor. It is unknown who her parents were exactly but likely related to other Canadian people named Haynor and maybe to our subject, Henry H. Haynor.
17. The author found a Thomas Haynor, as father, mentioned in the birth records of Robert W. Haynor, b. 9 October 1869 in Romeo, Macomb County, Michigan. Both Thomas and his wife Susan were born in Canada, no birth dates given.

AUTHOR'S THOUGHTS UP TO THIS POINT

Below are some of the author's thoughts, but readers shouldn't consider these thoughts as fact, unless of course, there is some sort of verification through sources the author cites. The author finds too often, especially on Internet family trees of the surname Haynor, various researchers, relatives or not, provide information or list ancestors of Henry H. Haynor, but give no verifiable sources where they obtained their information. Without some sort of verification, these types of findings lack merit, including findings from Artificial Intelligence (AI).

Here's an example of what the author gives as poor research. On ancestry.com and other websites it appears that subscribers and those who have posted their family trees, have co-mingled information on Abraham #47 and #71 into one Abraham and it appears to be Abraham #71. Without citing verifiable source information, the conclusion(s) this person(s) has reached is at best a theory and at worst, guessing.

There are no verified sources of information that Abraham #47 or #71 is the father of Henry H. Haynor. #71 and his family have been identified through multiple sources and there is no son of #71, named Henry who has ever been verified. #47 may not even have existed and if he did, he might turn out to be the Abram Hainor/Haynor found in both the 1820 and 1840 U.S. Censuses living in Schoharie County, NY.

So, the author is saying, his thoughts are based on where his research has taken him. If a record source is offered, such as a census record, the record appears as fact, but if the author states that he has come to a conclusion, theory, belief, etc., this conclusion or deduction is based on author's investigations and informs the reader of such a conclusion or belief.

One major belief this author has, is the surname of "Haynor," is an Anglican, British Isle spelling, since many persons named Haynor are identified in the British Isles well before our Henry was born in America. The haplogroup E-FTB75291, the parent of this author's haplogroup of E-FTB75693, is located both in Grand Est, France (Alsace and Lorraine) and Great Amwell, Hertfordshire, England. Although "Haynor" is not a German spelling, undoubtedly, the name has some connection to Johannes Häner the Immigrant, since Henry Haynor's male ancestral line shares a common male ancestor with Johannes Häner. Knowing now that this author's haplogroup of E-FTB75693 and parent haplogroup of E-FTB75291 is located in Grand Est, France (Alsace and Lorraine), located

on/between France and Germany, this area might be where a male ancestor is common to Henry Haynor's line and Johannes Häner's line.

The community of Ionia County, MI, during the early development of the county where Henry Haynor and family moved to from Saratoga County, NY, in about 1838, was English, Irish, and Scottish, not German. Some authors of Haynor ancestry fail to address this fact.

So, how did "our" Haynor clan come about living in America? Actually, no one knows for sure, but it seems the following Haynor findings, described throughout this publication, one would be the source of our Haynor clan in America. Of course, there may have been more than one source for multiple Haynor clans in America, maybe being interrelated; one being our clan where Henry H. Haynor's ancestors are derived. This author has concluded the following candidates are the source of Henry H. Haynor, in order of this author's beliefs, which include:

1. **William Haynor**, described earlier, found in Salem, MA in 1660, baptized in England in 1646.
2. **Johannos Haynor/Hayner**, who immigrated to America in 1752, aboard the ship *Forest*, which arrived in Philadelphia on 11 October 1752 from Rotterdam, last being in Portsmouth (England). If an adult of 20 years old at this time, he would have been born about 1732. If this was ever proved, then Libbie Haynor's letter would seem to be accurate, that Henry Haynor, likely his grandson, was born in Pennsylvania. Johannos Haynor/Hayner, is found in the addendum, M. Likely First Generation of the Surname Haner (regardless of spelling) to Emigrate to the Americas by the Late 1800s, "*Index to the names of 30,000 immigrants--German, Swiss, Dutch and French--into Pennsylvania, 1727-1776,*" and "*Names of Foreigners who took Oath of Allegiance, 1727-1775, to the Province and State of Pennsylvania.*"
3. An unknown **Haner or Haynor**, who arrived with Johannes Häner in the Province of New York in 1710, who moved immediately to Schoharie County, NY, as suggested in the *Hayner Family History Book*.
4. An unknown **Haynor** who arrived as a Palatine immigrant from those families that located separately from England to North Carolina around 1710. **John Haynor**, found in the 1800 U.S. Census, living in Fayetteville, Moore Co., NC, born in or before 1755, could be from such a family.
5. **Barnard Haynor**, who was located in in 1790 in Canada, likely born between 1740 and 1760, who was described earlier.
6. **G. Haynor** or **Lodwick Haynor**, described earlier, found in the 1810 Census, living in Brunswick, Rensselaer, Co., NY, both born in or before 1765.
7. **Jacob Haner**, described earlier, who was shanghaied to America in 1753 aboard a Dutch ship docked at Hamburg, Germany. After he served a 4-1/2 year apprenticeship in Ancram, NY, Jacob lived on a farm in Taghkanick, Columbia County, NY. It appears this family changed their surname to Hainor, then Haynor, in later census reports.
8. **Johannes Häner**, a Palatine immigrant to America in 1710, through which two of his grandsons named Abraham, #47 & #71, would be candidates, since our Henry stated his father's name was Abram. In 2014, when the first edition of *The Haynor Chronicles and Descendants of Henry H. Haynor* was produced, Johannes Häner was a leading candidate to

be a direct ancestor of our Henry. But since this author's finding of William Haynor in Salem, MA, at least by 1660 and the results of a BigY-700 test in 2023, shows that Johannes chances of being a direct ancestor of our Henry falls to about 5% according to FamilyTreeDNA. This author doesn't dispute that our Haynor male line shares a common ancestor with Johannes Häner, but who and when is unknown.

Again, this author wants to reiterate, that if Henry's father was Abram, the author is of the belief that Henry H. Haynor was most likely the son of Abram Hainor found in the 1820 Census living in Schoharie County, NY and spelled as Abram Haynor found in the 1840 Census living in Schoharie County, NY because in this last instance, Abram Haynor's name is spelled exactly as our Henry described it, and since Henry's death record was found, showing him being born in 1800, with this Abram being born near 1780 based on this 1840 census, the author believes that this Abram Haynor was Henry's father. The apparent religious affiliation of the Methodist Church between Henry Haynor and an Abraham Haynor described earlier is also compelling. The author can't prove all of this at this time, but it is where his investigation has led him.

As recorded in the 1850 U.S. Census, Henry stated he was born in New York State and in the 1880 U.S. Census, he states both of his parents were born in New York State. So unless further information is found showing that Henry and/or his parents were born elsewhere, as suggested by Elizabeth (Conner) Haynor, the author's grandmother, who stated in an undated handwritten letter, "Henry Haynor was born in Pennsylvania, his father's name was Abram Haynor, he was Holland Dutch coming with a colony to settle in Pennsylvania," then we have to believe Henry himself, who stated to census takers, or someone in that household did, that he and his parents were born in NY State, although it's possible that Abram's father, or Henry's grandfather, did emigrate to America and first lived in Pennsylvania.

Since this publication was first released in May 2014, we found William Haynor in Salem, MA at least by the year 1660. The William Haynor finding is a game changer and at least confirms from the author's point of view that the surname "Haynor" was found independently of all other persons named Haner of various spellings in early America. Haynor's were somehow established in the British Isles probably after emigrating from Scandinavia with the finding of the Heiðnir Tribe located there in about 150 CE, or byway of Germanic Europe. Both of these travel routes to the British Isles could possibly be before the birth of Christ. When this emigration took place to the British Isles is unknown, but because of this author's BigY-700 DNA test taken in 2023, resulting in Haplogroup E-FTB75693, it represents a man found in England. E-FTB75693's paternal line was formed when it branched off from the ancestor E-FTB75291 and the rest of mankind.

As you've read this narrative, you've learned that our male line ancestors could have emigrated to the British Isles from Scandinavia, Germanic Europe, even Italy as follows:

- Persons from the Ancient Heiðnir (Heiner) Tribe located in Norway found in 150 CE could have traveled southwest across the North Sea to England, before or after their finding by Ptolemy in 150 CE.
- Male line ancestors could have found themselves in the British Isles during Roman Rule in England or before. Roman Britain was the territory that became the Roman Province of Britannia after the Roman conquest of Britain, consisting of a large part of the island of Great Britain. The occupation lasted from 43 CE to 410 CE. Julius Caesar invaded Britain in 55 and 54 BCE as part of his Gallic Wars.

- Our male line could have come from the Anglo-Saxons who invaded from areas of northern Germany and southern Scandinavia. Angeln refers to a region in Germany where the Angles tribe originated, while Saxony is the name of a historical region in Germany and also a modern-day German state, which was home to the Saxon tribe, as well as Jutland (modern-day Denmark). Both the Angles from Angeln and the Saxons from Saxony, along with the Jutes, were West Germanic peoples who migrated to Britain after the fall of the Roman Empire, eventually becoming known as the Anglo-Saxons.
- By 1086, when the Domesday Book was published, the surname “Haynor” had been established, for how long is unknown, Haynor, as determined by GoogleAI, then changed to the Franglais (French/English) spelling to Hainoure because of the Norman invasion from Normandy, France in 1066.
- It’s quite possible that multiple male ancestors came to the British Isles from multiple locations, resulting in surname spellings such as Hainor, Haner, Hayner, Haynor, Heynor, and Heanor.

The author believes that our Haynor founding in America and Canada is because our immediate ancestors came from the British Isles and not only had German ancestry from Germanic Europe, including France before that, but had both English, Irish, and Scottish ancestry as well, and is supported in part, through the following facts and rationale:

- Research shows the name Haynor in France is associated with the Alsace-Lorraine region, which was an enclave of ethnic Germans. However, the origins of the surname Haynor are more complex and can be traced back to England, where it is derived from Old English words "heg" meaning hedge and "ofer" meaning bank or ridge. Additionally, some sources suggest that the Haynor surname has its roots in Silesia, a region in modern-day Poland and Germany. See <https://www.houseofnames.com/haynor-family-crest> and <https://namecensus.com/last-names/haynor-surname-popularity/>.
- Several researchers believe the “Haynor” surname spelling came about in the U.S. from some household head, who changed their spelling to read “Haynor” from some spelling version of Haner as many did during the 1700s and early 1800s. Several censuses and other documents confirm this. **But since a William Haynor was found in Salem, MA in 1660, and other Haynor surnames found in England before 1660, this author believes our “Haynor” surname spelling in America is original and was established much earlier, used in the British Isles and used in America well before Johannes Häner the immigrant arrived in NY State in 1710.**
- The Haynor’s of England at least in the 1600s were found religiously affiliated with the Church of England (Anglican) or were non-conformists, meaning they were members of a Protestant church in England who were non-believers in the established Anglican Church or were of the Catholic faith. The Church of England, or Anglican Church, is the primary state church in England, where the concepts of church and state are linked. Non-conformists during this time in England mainly included the Presbyterians, Baptists, Congregationalists, Calvinists, Unitarians, Quakers, Puritans and Pilgrims. 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. It has been shown that Anglicans in the U.S., early in America’s development, for whatever reason, called themselves Episcopalian. It is known that Henry H. Haynor was a founding member of the Methodist Church in Ionia County, MI in about 1840. An Abraham Haynor was found contributing to a new Methodist

Church in Saratoga County, NY in 1844. So, our early Haynor ancestral line's religious beliefs in America mainly came from the Church of England and those churches that broke away from Anglicanism, primarily the Methodists and Episcopalians. The churches of Johannes Häner's ancestral line, although probably 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*.

- Those Haynor's found to be living in Ireland, many appear to be Roman Catholics. How they got to Ireland is unknown. It's possible that these early Irish Haynor's were the first Haner's who immigrated from Germanic Europe in the 5th and 6th centuries during the Anglo-Saxon invasion of the British Isles. It's also possible that because of their Catholic religious beliefs, broke away from other Haner's living in England and re-established themselves in Ireland. They could also have been Palatine Haner's who were sent to Ireland from England in 1709 during the same time that other Palatine immigrants emigrated to New York state and North Carolina in 1710 and because of further religious strife in Ireland between Protestant and Catholic faiths, became Catholic in order to sustain their own lives.
- Despite all of this author's research, he have never found or have known any of our Haynor ancestral line speaking German or any variations of a German dialect. If our Haynor surname somehow was descended directly from a known German immigrant like Johannes Häner, in America we suspect we would have some evidence to support a German language, food, churches, or other customs in our Haynor ancestry in America, but this author has never found any verified links. Likely, the ancestral line of Henry H. Haynor goes through Germanic Europe, and/or Scandinavia, on its way to the British Isles because Henry and Johannes Häner, share a common male ancestor, somewhere back in time, from these geographic areas.
- Saratoga County, NY is where Henry H. Haynor likely spent considerable time, since it's believed he was at least married there in 1824. The area was first settled by the Dutch and then the English. It does not appear that Saratoga County had many settlements from early German-oriented people or families.
- This author believes that our Henry was most likely born in Schoharie County, NY, as both 1820 and 1840 U.S. Censuses show that his likely father, Abram Hainor/Haynor, residing there.
- In Henry Haynor's Obituary, published in the *Ionia Standard*, Friday, August 15, 1890, says his middle initial was "H." It's believed that Henry Haynor's middle name was Hudson and it's likely it was derived from the Hudson Valley or the Hudson River in NY State or from Henry Hudson an English explorer, unless of course, it was pulled from an early Haynor relative or from his mother's side of their family. There is also a Hudson, Pennsylvania, so it's possible that Henry H. Haynor was born in Pennsylvania and his middle name came from Hudson, PA.

Henry H. Haynor was a pioneering settler of Easton Township, Ionia County MI. Most of the settlers in 1840 in Easton Township were English-speaking persons with known British Isles surnames from England, Ireland or Scotland.

The west town line of Easton, NY, which is in Washington County, is on the bank of the Hudson River with Saratoga County on the opposite bank. The south town line is the border of Rensselaer County. Many New York Haynor's were found in early U.S. censuses living in Rensselaer and Saratoga Counties, both Dutch and English conclaves.

The town of Easton in New York State was not always located in Washington County. The author has learned from an article found about a Jacob Haynor, *Northern Post* newspaper,

Salem, NY, Volume VII, Issue 330, Thursday, September 13, 1810, on page 3. It describes a New York Supreme Court decision as follows: “By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the supreme court of judicature of the State of New York, I shall expose to sale at public venue, on the fifteenth day of September next, at one o’clock p.m. at the dwelling house of William Morey, in Easton, all the right and title of Jacob Haynor to lot No. thirteen of the subdivision of lot No. thirty four of the Saratoga patent, situate in Easton aforesaid. SIMON STEVENS, Jun. Sheriff. July 28, 1810.”

A writ of fieri facias is a document issued by the clerk of Magistrate Court for the purpose of recording a lien on the judgment debtor's property. It is also the legal instrument by which the sheriff of a county may seize the assets of a judgment debtor. It appears in the above public notice that was posted in the *Northern Post* newspaper, Salem, NY, in 1810, that Jacob Haynor was the debtor and that Simon Stevens was conducting a sale at public venue of Jacob Haynor’s property, at a meeting at the dwelling house of William Morey in Easton, which in 1810, was located in the Saratoga patent.

So, in 1810 the town of Easton was not a part of Washington County, NY, as is today. Further research shows that the Saratoga patent was a land grant (patent) being six square miles on both sides of the Hudson River. This land was purchased from the Mohawk Indians in 1684 but was not confirmed until 1708. The Saratoga patent included the towns of Easton, Saratoga, and Stillwater, until such time as Saratoga County was established and taken from Albany County in 1791. By 1830, the town of Easton was put in Washington County as shown at <http://www.townofsaratoga.com/history/history>. The Hudson River is the dividing line between Washington County on the east and Saratoga County on the west side of the river.

There are two Jacob Haynors this author has found back in the early 1800s that this event could have applied to, who are listed below:

Jacob Haynor, 1810 Census, Brunswick, Rensselaer, Co., NY , b. b/t 1785-1794, bp unknown. 3 males age 16-25 (Jacob, hh head), 2 males under 10, 1 female age 16-25.
Jacob Haynor, 1830 Census, Northumberland, Saratoga Co., NY , b. b/t 1760-70, bp unknown. 1 male age 60-69 (Jacob, hh head), 1 male age 15-19, 1 male age 30-39, 1 female age 10-14, 1 female age 20-29, 1 female age 50-59.

Since the Jacob Haynor in the 1830 Census was already living in Saratoga County it’s likely this advertisement applied to him, although not proven.

There are four municipalities named Easton located in England. There is also the town of Easton in Pennsylvania. Easton, PA is in the county of Northampton, named after Thomas Penn's wife Juliana Fermor's home estate of Easton-Neston, Northamptonshire, England.

- The author was surprised to find many Haynor surnames in Canada during the early 1800s in our search of Haynor surname links found in an addendum at the end of this publication titled, “O. Possible Haynor Surname Links to Henry H. Haynor.” We believe that many of these Haynor’s were descendants of early Haynor settlers in America and may have been English Loyalists who fled to Canada during the Revolutionary War period. It’s interesting to note, that the vast majority of these early 1800 era Haynor’s found in Canadian censuses had apparently immigrated back to America, since very few persons with the surname Haynor can be found in Canada after 1870.
- As Haynor lore describes apparent Haynor brothers being somehow conscripted into military service or given some sort of ticket of leave from England never to return again to their homeland, and one of the brothers finding himself in Canada, then this author doesn’t think

it's very likely these Haynor brothers were none other than English or Irish born, not German as is the case with Johannes Häner the immigrant.

- Because of the above English-type links to the Haynor surname, the author believes there is enough circumstantial evidence, that Henry H. Haynor's ancestral line is somehow linked to Abram Hainor found in the 1820 Census and again as Abram Haynor, found in the 1840 census, both living in Schoharie Co., NY, who himself, is likely linked to the William Haynor found in 1660 in Salem, MA. Since William Haynor who appeared in America in 1660, a full 50 years before Johannes Häner, the known Palatine immigrant, Henry H. Haynor's ancestry and descendants are likely descended from the English line of Abram and William Haynor, not the German ancestral line of Johannes Häner. **Although through YDNA testing a common male ancestor does exist between the line of Henry H. Haynor and the line of Johannes Häner (1710), likely in Germanic Europe, possibly in the Alsace-Lorraine region of France (now part of the larger Grand Est administrative region of France), somewhere back in time, but as of this date, it has not been determined who or when.** If only a YDNA sample of males spelling their name Haynor, or a similar spelling could be analyzed, it would seem useful information could be gathered.
- In regards to the possibility of our Henry's birth, the author could not find him listed in the *New York, Births and Christenings Records, 1640-1962* at: <https://familysearch.org/search/collection/1680842> or the *Pennsylvania, Births and Christenings*, at: <https://familysearch.org/search/collection/1681005>. Since these websites are quite extensive listing thousands and thousands of people born and/or christened in New York and Pennsylvania between the years 1640 and 1962, the author was very surprised our Henry's birth and christenings records were not in either record collection. Very few were found with the surname spelled as "Haynor." This author does believe that our Henry was born in either NY State or Pennsylvania but not finding him listed in either state's birth or christening records seems to show that Henry's family in America was not German, since German churches were meticulous in recordkeeping and very most of the early birth and christening records from these collections were from German-related church records. The lack of finding our Henry listed in early birth and christening records seems to suggest that he was of British Isle ancestry where early church records in America of Methodists or Episcopalians were very hard to come by at that time.
- In relation to the Palatine emigration to North America, where they arrived in 1710, after leaving England in 1709, Queen Ann of England also sent several thousand Palatines to Ireland. The Palatine settlements in Ireland did not prove to be viable in the long term, except for those settled in County Limerick and County Wexford in Ireland. There, less than 200 families remained after the original settlement. Nevertheless, they maintained their distinctive culture until well into the nineteenth century and Palatine surnames are now diffused across Ireland. The largest concentration of descendants of Irish Palatine residents lives around Rathkeale, Co., Limerick. The author believes it's possible that some of these Palatines were Haner's and after a time, their surname became spelled as Haynor, an Anglicized spelling. There is proof of Haynor's living in Ireland as found on various ancestral websites and discussed in this publication earlier. The author has found several persons named Haynor emigrating to America from Ireland in the early 1800s, as well as one, William Haynor, age 88 found in the 1880 census living in Missouri, with him stating that he was born in Tennessee about 1792, to parents who were born in Ireland.

This author once overheard his father, tell a friend of his, when asked about possibly being related to other Haner's of other spellings who lived in or near Ludington, MI, where this author grew up, if he was related to these Haner's. His response was that he was not related at all, but if they spelled their name "Haynor," somehow, they likely were related to them. Up until the YDNA analysis was completed, this author too, believed that Henry H. Haynor's ancestral line was not related to Johannes Häner. Now, this author has often wondered how his father would feel knowing that the Henry H. Haynor line is indeed somehow related to other people with a different spelling of Haynor, at least to the line of Johannes Häner.

Although it appears very strange that no records exist from descendants that the author knows of, regarding Henry's parents, other than the name of Henry's father as Abram, and no proven knowledge of Henry's mother's name. Two of this author's aunts, Mildred Haynor Brown Gulick (C4-1.2.1.4), b. 15 January 1895, d. 16 March 1973 and Alice Haynor Bull (C4-1.2.1.5), b. 9 November 1898, d. 22 November 1987, wrote extensively on the Haynor family, took pictures, etc. But the information they had to share was of their time period and not the time period of their father, Albert C. Haynor or their grandfather, Isaac B. Haynor, although Albert lived until 1939 and Isaac lived until 1913.

As this author is a Haynor, he knows of the very private nature of the greater Haynor family maybe a cause for this lack of information. It's been this author's perception that over the years, the Haynor's appear to be very reserved people, minding their own business, and some describing them as being somewhat reclusive and/or loners. Other than through their immediate families, if that, communications among the greater Haynor (surname) family over generations appear to be very minimal, except for infrequent family reunions.

As a child, this author can recall attending Haynor Family Reunions with his parents probably in Ionia, MI, and/or Muskegon, MI, since in the Muskegon area, that's where Tobias Haynor's family lived, and this author attending some in Twin Lake, MI with his own family into the 1980s. But since then, no family reunions appear to exist, at least not in West Michigan where the author resides. Making this statement, it's not the author's purpose to offend anyone, because he feels as guilty as anyone for continuing this trend of the lack of frequent get-togethers among the greater Haynor family. This lack of information-sharing and the overly private nature of the Haynor family, in the author's opinion, has contributed to the lack of knowledge of Henry's ancestors and descendants. Hopefully, this publication is one way to reverse this trend and help improve communications among the Haynor family.

Why records weren't kept during Henry's time and if they were, it's very unfortunate they apparently were lost. It's also possible that early records were somehow unfortunately destroyed. In the *Ionia Standard* newspaper of 15 August 1890, regarding the obituary of Henry H. Haynor, it 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." Henry too, might have been an overly private person, particularly not keeping or sharing information about his ancestry and relatives. I do believe though that Henry was quite literate and a valued knowledgeable citizen, as it has been reported that in a room in Henry's house in Easton Township, Ionia County, MI, was used in the winter months for a school. Henry at least valued education and attempted to make sure his own children, grandchildren and those in the community had the proper schooling required of the time period. Henry's son, Isaac, went on to become the first moderator/director of Grove School established in 1866, later renamed Haynor School according to

<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~mivanbur/IoniaSchools.htm> located on the corner of Dick and Haynor Roads, Ionia, MI. With the expansion of the school and Isaac's son, Albert Haynor, donating the land, they renamed the school Haynor School in 1938. The school still exists to this day as an elementary school housing grades Kindergarten through 5th grade.

It should also be noted that during Henry's time, mail delivery was sparse and rural post offices weren't established until 1896, six years after his death. The telephone wasn't invented until 1876 and it wasn't made available for many to use until the early 1900s, especially in rural areas.

As an example of the private nature of the Haynor's and a lack of information-sharing among them during the 1800s, Henry's son Charles, believed born December 1837, as a young man, left Michigan went out west, married, had two children and wasn't heard much from or at all after he left Michigan. Lyle Rossiter (G5-1.1.2.2.5) showed this author a metal pan used in rivers and streams for panning (mining) gold/silver that Charles brought back to Michigan in the early 1900s that he gave to Lyle's grandmother, Amy Louise Haynor (G3-1.1.2) while visiting her. This was apparently the only time he ever returned to Michigan, and this was believed sometime after 1910, possibly for his brother Isaac's funeral in 1913, or soon after, or after his own wife's passing in 1914, possibly on his way to Arkansas, where Charles died in 1916. And because rural post offices weren't established until 1896, we have no knowledge if Charles ever communicated to his family living in the Ionia County area by letter.

There appears to be a few Haynor families in the western U.S., but unknown if they are descendants of Charles Henry Haynor or others in the mainline of Johannes Häner. Charles, like his father, Henry, for whatever reason moved a great distance from their respective birth places and apparently had very little contact with their own parents and early families from which they left. So, it appears an adventurous, though somewhat reclusive-type nature runs in Haynor paternal family genes, which in part has deterred Haynor descendants' ability in learning more about their ancestry. Certainly, there's nothing wrong with being private and minding one's own business, but at the same time, at least as it applies to a person's ancestry, being overly secretive in nature inhibits a person's ability to learn how they came to be and their overall sense of purpose. The author believes that having the knowledge of one's ancestors gives descendants the ability to understand more about oneself through their family origins. **And studying one's ancestry brings those ancestors and relatives back to life again, even for just a moment in time, in consideration of their being.**

In support of "sense of purpose" importance, the author read a summary of a study showing that sense of purpose adds years to a person's life and may be just as important as clean living, lots of exercise, eating plenty of fruits and vegetables, etc. An abstract on this study can be found at: <http://pss.sagepub.com/content/early/2014/05/06/0956797614531799>.

Lastly, regarding the issue of secrecy, what are we to make of Henry's death certificate, showing neither of his parents listed. I suspect that Henry's son Isaac, since Henry and Isaac lived near each other, would have been in a position of responsibility regarding the preparation and content of this document. So, was this just an unfortunate oversight by Isaac, maybe his sister Catherine too, not listing Henry's parents or could he have been sworn to secrecy by his father, not ever disclosing his grandparents' names, so no one would ever know? The author has a hard time believing that Isaac and/or Catherine didn't know who their grandparents were, since in their childhood, along with their older brother Tobias, they lived in New York State and likely would at least know of them. But why Henry's parents were never listed on his death certificate is a mystery to this author.

As of this date, I'm the last living child of William Roy Haynor and his wife, Helen Pearl Miller (Haynor) (Sanders). Roy, as he was addressed, was married twice, had eight children by his first wife Eleanor Ann Metcalf (Haynor) and two children by his second wife, Helen. My brothers and sisters and other relatives passed down to me numerous pieces of information and photos that are used in this publication. My siblings attempted to further our ancestry, but since I was much younger than them, I was able to use today's technology mainly through the Internet, that wasn't available to them, in producing this publication.

When this author was employed as a teacher, back in the 1980's, my oldest brother Paul visited me in my classroom. He gave me a large box and several envelopes of Haynor artifacts. He told me it was my job now to research our family, since I was the youngest child. This author has felt an obligation to do my best on this project ever since. As the youngest, I felt that I had an obligation to my siblings and my father (Roy) and mother (Helen) to do so.

Below is the earliest picture of my mother and father that this author has of them together, which was taken in the late 1930s or very early 1940s.



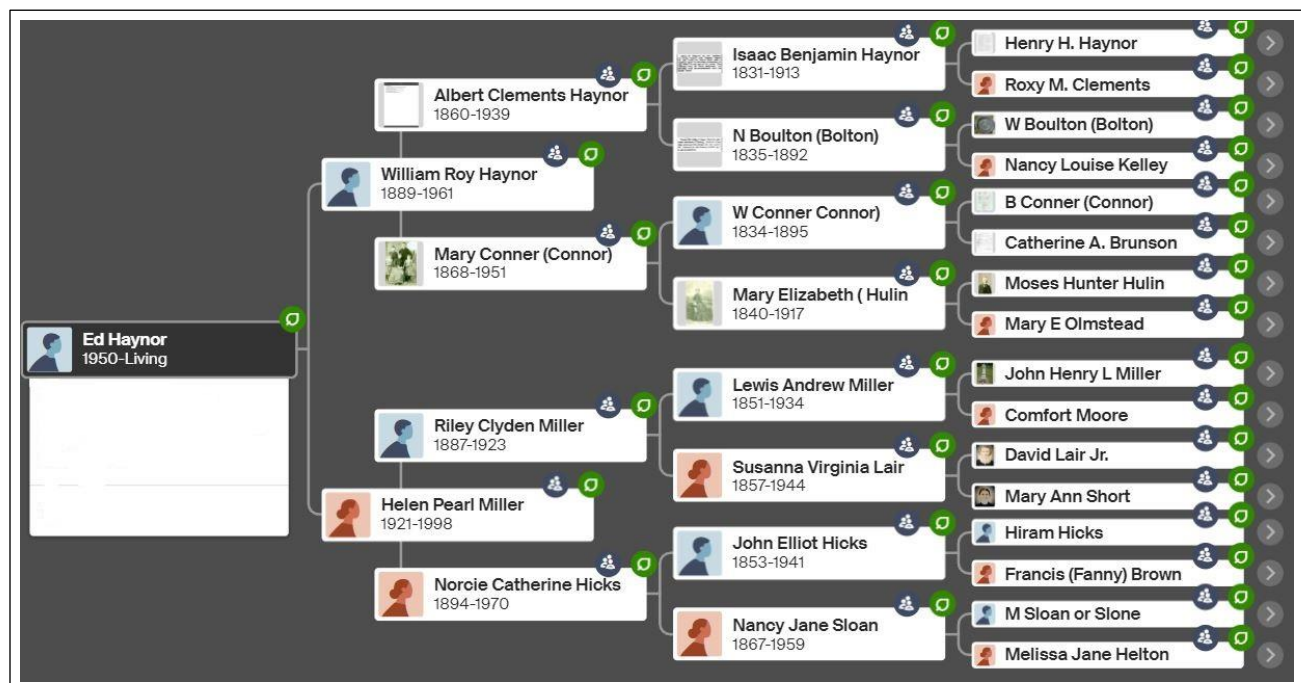
From left to right - Helen (Miller) Haynor (mother); Betty Haynor (half/sister); Roy Haynor (father); and Ruth Brown, cousin, daughter of Mildred Haynor, Roy Haynor's sister. This picture was courtesy of Daryl David Brown, cousin, and sister of Ruth Brown.

This is the last known picture that this author has of his father, William Roy Haynor, taken in the early spring of 1960 or 1961 by his mother as this author stood beside her. Father was standing at the front door of his taxidermy shop where he spent countless hours working on various animals and birds to mount, hunters would bring him. I was only 11 years old when my father died, but remember the many hours spent watching his meticulous work. He was incredibly talented.



Author Ed Haynor Ancestry to his Second Great Grandparents

Below is a chart, showing the ancestors of author Ed Haynor, through his second great grandparents. Further ancestors are located on his family tree at [ancestry.com](https://www.ancestry.com), with some ancestral lines going back 30 or so generations. Some lead directly to nobility/royalty, such as Robert I, the Bruce or de Brus, King of Scots from 1306 to 1329 (mother's line); Harald (Blåtand, i.e., Blue Tooth) Gormsson, King of Denmark, from c. 958 – c. 986 (mother's line); William FitzRobert (son of Robert) I, (William the Conqueror), Duke of Normandy, King of England from 1066-1087 (mother's line); and Ruggero (Roger I) (Bosso) de Hauteville, Count & King of Sicily, and his son Roger II, King of Sicily and southern Italy (father's line). The author continues additions and revisions of this Haynor family tree. If the author is able, he would send a GEDCOM file of all of his ancestors in his ancestry.com file, if it's technically possible. Publications his author has written, some with cousins, appear at <https://migenweb.org/ionia/family.htm>.



The next section includes the well-known descendants of Henry H. Haynor. The author sincerely hopes that other descendants of Henry H. Haynor will build upon the work that has been compiled by this author and others and report that information back to him so updates can be done periodically.

Lastly, many Appendices have been added since this Report was first published in May 2014. The author believes they contain additional details and findings that were not reported in the earlier edition.

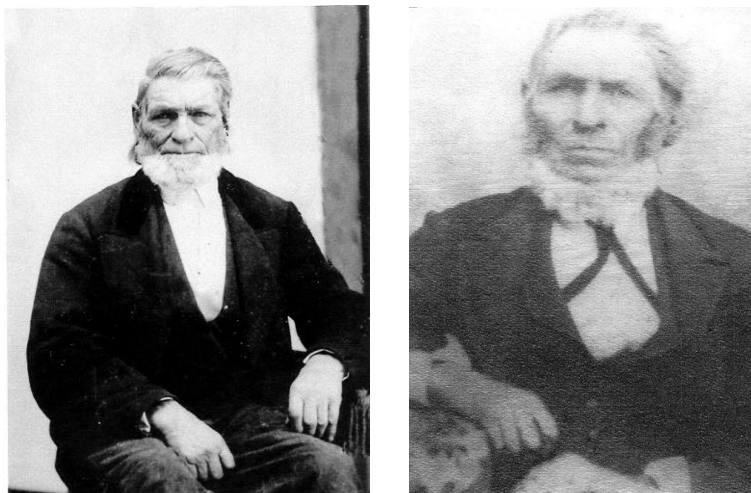
Respectfully compiled by,

Edward L. Haynor (G5-1.2.1.2.10)
March 2026

Descendants of HENRY H. HAYNOR

Saratoga County, NY to Ionia County, MI, in about 1838

Compiled and updated by Ed Haynor, Newaygo, MI
March 2026



Known pictures of HENRY H. HAYNOR

The picture on the left probably shows Henry H. Haynor in his 50s or 60s.
The picture on the right appears to show our ancestor in his 70s or 80s.

Descendants of Henry H. Haynor

Generation 1

(G1-1.0) **HENRY H. HAYNOR** was 90 years, six months, and four days old when he died according to State of Michigan Death Records. A “Certified Copy of Record of Death” showing his surname misspelled as “Hayner” indicates he died on 22 August 1890. In Henry’s obituary, spelled correctly as Haynor, in the newspaper, the *Ionia Standard*, dated 15 August 1890, states he died on 7 August 1890 in Orleans Township, Ionia County, MI. The obituary goes on to say that Henry “drove to Long Lake berrying, taking with him Mrs. Kate Conner, at whose house he has made his home for some time. Stopping at the house of a relative of Mrs. Conner, the old gentleman drove his horse to the barn and went out into the yard at the rear, where he dropped dead, and was found there soon afterward by Mr. Conner who had just came in from the fields.” The Henry Haynor name and 7 August 1890 date of death is also confirmed in the *Portrait and Biographical Album of Ionia and Montcalm Counties, MI*, published in 1891. It’s believed the 22 August 1890 date is when descendants reported it, when it was officially recorded, or when he was buried, not his death date, since his funeral was conducted 9 August 1890 at the home of his son, Isaac B. Haynor in Easton Township, Ionia Co., MI. This would make Henry born on or very near 3 February 1800. Complicating this finding though, is the *Portrait and Biographical Album . . .*, listed above, also states Henry was “about ninety-seven years” when he died.

AI technology points out that the 1850 Mortality Schedule, for the Town of Summit, in the year leading up to the 1850 census, we find at least one Haynor family living in Summit, Schoharie Co., NY, in the chart below. Keep in mind that Mortality Schedules only record deaths that occurred in the 12 months immediately preceding the census (e.g., June 1, 1849 to May 31, 1850).

Name	Age	Month of Death	Cause of Death	Occupation/Notes
Abram Hainor	76	April	"Old Age"	Farmer; head of the Haynor Hamlet family.
Elizabeth Hainor	71	October	Dysentery	Wife of Abram; died the previous autumn.
Mary Hainor	2	August	Croup	Likely a granddaughter of Abram.

Based on the above information, this Abram Hainor/Haynor was born between 1773 and 1774. His wife Elizabeth was born between 1777 and 1778. Both would be of the age to have children such as our Henry, as he was believed to be born about 1800. It would appear that based on this finding, if true, would mean that Abram and Elizabeth Hainor could have been the parents of our Henry, and based on their birth years, and that Henry could have been born in or near 1800.

The "Certified Copy of Record of Death" of Henry Haynor contradicts Henry's headstone and Haynor lore that Henry was closer to 97 when he died, because supposedly Henry didn't know for sure when he was born. Readers should note that Haynor lore could be right and the official record wrong, but since there has been an official record identified, this record would be right in the "eyes of the law" as well as used for verifying ancestral research findings.

Although it was thought that no one knew how old Henry was for sure when he died or in what year he was born, therefore the Haynor lore. Someone must have thought they knew exactly how old he was when he died, in order to give such specific information on this death record of 90 years, 6 months and 4 days old. Since his son, Isaac, was in charge of funeral arrangements according to the obituary, it's likely he knew exactly how old his father was and gave this information to officials in charge of recordkeeping in Ionia County, MI. If it wasn't Isaac, then it likely was Henry's daughter Catherine since she also lived in the area, and her own death record was also recorded by the year, month, and day, as Henry's was. Interesting though, no age or birth year is given on the death certificate for Henry H. Haynor. You'd think the death certificate would be consistent with the death record, but it isn't. The Certified Copy of Recorded Death for our Henry was recorded on May 30, 1891. Henry's parents weren't listed either.

Again, according to Haynor lore, Henry was born around 1793, which is indicated on his headstone. According to various U.S. Census data, he could have been born between 1790 and 1800, in 1800, 1801, 1802, 1805 or 1806.

The story goes that descendants didn't know for sure Henry's birth date, apparently not even Henry, although Henry's children/grandchildren settled on 1793. As passed down through generations and recalled here by Cousin Rod Haynor; "Henry told the story of how he determined his own age. There was a total solar eclipse of the sun that crossed the U.S. from southern California, up through the Midwest, across Pennsylvania, and into New York State on 6 June 1806. The width of the total eclipse was only 88 kilometers (55 miles) wide. Supposedly, Henry told of witnessing this as a boy of about 12 or 13. He reported that it got dark, so dark, that the chickens went to roost. It was as dark as night. Henry, stating that he was going somewhere on his horse at the time and was approaching some woods, dismounted and walked his horse through the woods since he could not see because it was so dark."

A NASA verification of this solar eclipse can be found at:

<http://eclipse.gsfc.nasa.gov/5MCSEmap/1801-1900/1806-06-16.gif>. The path of the eclipse made it viewable in Saratoga, Rensselaer, Columbia, Greene, and nearby NY state counties. It would appear that Henry was within the 55-mile-wide path of the total eclipse or close enough to the eclipse to witness the story. The duration of the eclipse would have been long enough to fit Henry's story. So, research on this topic shows that an eclipse in 1806 did indeed happen and is verified by NASA.

Of course, story-telling being what it is, may not be completely accurate or reliable. Henry being able to recall an eclipse at a young age is impressive and verifiable, but not knowing for sure how old he was at that time to recall it, leaves this author wondering, because he could have recalled this eclipse as young as five or six years old, which would bring his birth around 1800, as his Michigan Death Record states. His parents could have also informed him that he was born in an eclipse year, that being 1806.

So, it's possible that there was another reason why some of Henry's descendants came up with the 1793 birthdate on his headstone. Again, using an AI (artificial intelligence tool) the author has found several additional, not known before, Haynor findings in New York state. A Henry Haynor (b. 1793 - d. 1874) was found listed as a farmer and a resident of Schoharie County, New York. He was born 14 February 1793, Schoharie County, died 22 October 1874, at the age of 81. It's very possible that this Henry was a brother to our Abram Haynor, Henry's father, therefore an uncle to our Henry. According to the 1850 U.S. Federal Census, this Henry Haynor lived in the town of Summit, Schoharie County, New York. He was listed as a 57-year-old farmer, born in New York, with real estate valued at \$1,500. In the 1860 census, this Henry Haynor was still living in Summit, Schoharie County, with his wife, Margaret (born circa 1795). He was listed as a 67-year-old farmer, with real estate valued at \$2,000 and a personal estate of \$500. In the 1840 U.S. Federal Census lists him as a head of household in Summit, Schoharie County. In the 1865 New York State Census, it lists him as a resident of Summit, Schoharie County.

On our Henry's headstone in Easton Cemetery, Ionia County, MI, says he was born in 1793. It's possible, even though a Henry Haynor was born in 1793, based on this new information, it may have been a relative of Henry's, such as an uncle, and not Henry himself. It could have been very easy for grandchildren of Henry's to learn of a Henry's birth in 1793, possibly even intermixing the eclipse story of Henry's, thinking this was their grandfather, Henry, when in actuality, the 1793 birth date was about Henry's older relative, named Henry and the eclipse story was about our Henry, himself.

In an undated handwritten letter from Mary Elizabeth (Conner) Haynor, wife of Albert Clements Haynor (G3-1.2.2.1) in part she states, "Henry went up to Saratoga Co., New York State, when a young man he married Roxey Clements a resident of Saratoga." This author has wondered for years what reason or what does it mean, Henry, as a young man, "went up to Saratoga County," and if so, where did he "went up from?" This author believes the reason why Henry went up to Saratoga County, was to visit other Haynor relatives, who were living there in a hamlet, this author found, known as "Haynor," near Stillwater, Saratoga County, NY. Henry was probably living at the time in Cobleskill, Schoharie County, NY, with his parents, spelled as Hainor, as shown in the 1820 U.S. Census, which shows in the Abram Hainor/Haynor biography written about earlier. **If true, this is likely how Henry met Roxey!**

In the marriage record between Henry Haynor and Matilda Ward, his second wife, found in Michigan Marriages, 1822-1995, at: <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:FCRH-RHM>, shows that the Henry Haynor surname misspelled 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, were joined together in holy matrimony, 24 November 1853, in the town of Easton, Ionia County, MI, in the presence of William Ward and James R. Parker, both of Easton, Ionia County, MI – George Bignell, Minister.

In consideration of Henry's actual record of birth, perhaps this marriage record might be the most truthful, because other than Henry, who could have recorded his actual age, if it wasn't Henry himself? Below is why this marriage record is seemingly so important.

Another AI site reported that based on the available records for the **Town of Summit** and **Town of Cobleskill**, in Schoharie Co., NY, also based on the **1850 and 1860 Mortality Schedules**, the specific deaths for Abram and Elizabeth Hainor/Haynor are as follows:

Year	Name	Age	Role	Birthplace	Birth	Death	Cause of Death
1850	Abram Hainor	63	Husband	New York	Abt. 1787	Sept 1849	Consumption (TB)
1860	Elizabeth Haynor	68	Wife	New York	Abt. 1792	Nov 1859	Palsy (Stroke)
1850	Mary Hainor	2	Grandchild	New York	Abt. 1848	July 1850	Scarlatina

It would appear that based on this finding, if true, would mean the birth years of Abram and Elizabeth Hainor/Haynor could have been the parents of our Henry, if and only if, our Henry was born near 1805, since in this year, Abram would have been about 19 years old, and Elizabeth would have been about 14 years old, old enough to be married and parents.

So, it appears as though there are at least three recorded birth dates of Henry H. Haynor; 1793, by descendants of Henry's, likely his grandchildren, as shown on his headstone; 1800, as you subtract his age of 90 years, 6 months and 4 days old from Henry's death date record of 1890; and 1805, as Henry was listed as 48 years old in 1853 when he married Matilda Ward. So, using records available, there is a birth date record span of 13 years, from 1793 to 1806.

Although every available U.S. or Michigan Census state that Henry was born in NY State, some family members feel that Henry may have been born in Pennsylvania. In the same undated handwritten letter from Mary Elizabeth (Conner) Haynor, wife of Albert Clements Haynor (C3-1.2.2.1) mentioned previously, she states, "Henry Haynor was born in Pennsylvania, his father's name was Abram Haynor, he was Holland Dutch coming with a colony to settle in Pennsylvania. Henry went up to Saratoga Co., New York State, when a young man he married Roxey Clements a resident of Saratoga." It is believed that Henry was one of several sons of Abram or Abraham Haynor. It's also believed by many that Henry H. Haynor's middle name was Hudson. The author has no knowledge or proof of Henry's mother's name.

Henry H. Haynor m. (1) Roxey M. Clements, 14 January 1824, Saratoga County, NY. Roxey, b. 1809, Saratoga County, NY, d. 13 February 1845, Easton Township, Ionia County, MI. Roxey was the daughter of Albert C. Clements, b. 24 October 1782, NY, d. 29 July 1878, NY and wife Annatya (Hannah) Van Etten, confirmed through autosomal DNA testing,⁴⁰ b. 1 May 1788, Schenectady, Schenectady Co., New York, d. 5 August 1868, Saratoga, Saratoga Co., New York. Annatya (Hannah), was the daughter of Johannes Van Etten, b. aft. 1762, Schenectady, Schenectady Co., New York, d. unknown and Geertruy Gerritsen, b. btw. 1760–1765, New York, British, Colonial, America, d. unknown.

Note: There were apparently two brothers named Johannes Van Etten. The first baptized as Johannes De Hooges Van Etten, b. 24 January 1762, who died very young, another born after 1762, who's name, Johannes Van Etten, without the middle name, replaced his brother, which was common among Dutch families of that era.

Johannes Van Etten's parents were Jacobus Van Etten and Annatje Mariah Pangburn. His paternal grandparents were Johannes de Hooges Van Etten and Rebecca Ostrander. His paternal great-grandparents were Pieter Jacobse Van Etten and Eva De Hooges. Van Etten was a prominent Dutch

⁴⁰ The author was previously in contact with Kathy McCreary Taylor, through ancestry.com, who lives in Southport, Lancashire, England. Ancestry.com states we are 4th-6th cousins. We share the Van Etten surname. Kathy has a 5th great grandmother Antje Anna Van Etten, therefore, Annatya (Hannah) Van Etten is this author's 3rd great grandmother.

family in the area and maybe where the Haynor family got linked to the Dutch. See <https://genealogytrails.com/ny/schenectady/pearsonsgenealogies4.html> and <https://ancestors.familysearch.org/en/LR5W-5B4/johannes-dehooges-van-etten-1762>.

In some ancestries, Gerritsen (Gerritse) surname, wife of Johannes Van Etten, has been credited to Geertruy, likely a middle name in reference to Gerritse ancestors. Research shows in the publication *Contributions for the genealogies of the first settlers of the ancient county of Albany, from 1630 to 1800*, at <https://ia904502.us.archive.org/12/items/contributionsfor00pearuoft/contributionsfor00pearuoft.pdf>, page 90, that Geertruy was born Radcliffe. This finding is also at https://www.google.com/books/edition/Collections_on_the_History_of_Albany/ydgRAAAIAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=Geertruy+Redley,+1756&pg=PA156&printsec=frontcover, on page 156.

Other versions of this surname have been found spelled as Redlof, Radeliff, Radeliffe, Rateliffe, Ratle, Rattelief, Redliff, Redley, or Reyer. Geertruy, apparently was the daughter of Johannes Radcliff, Jr., and Anna Macans, who were married 16 May 1752. Geertruy had siblings Celia, b. 8 March 1753; Margarita, b. 12 August 1754; and Andries, b. 4 November 4, 1757. The surname Macans has also been found spelled in America as Meccans, Mackansch, Mackansh, Mackans, McCance, or MacKans. In Scotland, where this ancestral line is from, the surname is spelled “Cant.” Anna Macans was the 2nd of 3 wives of Johannes Radcliffe. Geertruy Radcliffe married Johannes Van Etten.

As to where Henry Haynor was born, most census records indicate he was born in New York State. This author now believes that Henry was likely born in Schoharie Co., NY, if a son of Abram Hainor/Haynor, found in 1820 and 1840 U.S. Censuses. Only Mary Elizabeth (Conner) Haynor, wife of Albert C. Haynor states Henry was born in Pennsylvania. Because of the Haynor surname spelling, this author believes but cannot prove, that Henry is a direct descendant of William Haynor found in Salem, MA in 1660, the earliest known “Haynor” to America.

By 1824 Henry was living in Victory Mills/Schuylerville, Saratoga County, NY, where he married Roxey M. Clements. Albert Clements, the father of Roxey, and his parent’s family had moved to the Victory Mills area from Dutchess County, NY in about 1788-89 when Albert was very young. Readers should note that Victory Mills was not incorporated until 1848, although the area may have been known as “Victory” in recognition of the American Revolutionary War victory during the battles in Saratoga. A very good read on Saratoga history is at: <http://www.townofsaratoga.com/history/history>.

According to Haynor lore, it’s believed that Henry Haynor first traveled to the Ionia, MI area in about 1836 to obtain land. Henry then moved Roxey and family to Michigan in 1837/38, traveling by the Erie Canal to Buffalo, NY, then by ship across Lake Erie to Detroit. Traveling by ship, a good place to start researching this topic is at: http://www.middlebass2.org/lake_erie_steam_boats_1935.shtml, where numerous ships are listed that traversed Lake Erie from Buffalo to Detroit during that time. Although, a search on ancestry.com for “All Atlantic Ports, Gulf Coasts, and Great Lakes Passenger Lists, Roll 2: 1820-1873 results for Haynor,” shows nothing.

It’s believed for a short time, they lived (at least Roxey and children), in Washtenaw County, MI, with Roxey’s uncle John Peter Clements. Around 1838/39 Henry with family moved to Ionia Township, Ionia County, MI, by Conestoga wagon by driving northwest to Ionia County, 30 miles east/northeast of Grand Rapids, MI.

According to the *Ionia County MI History & Genealogy*, *Genealogy Trails History Group*, at http://genealogytrails.com/mich/ionia/history_ioniatwp.html, Henry owned 200 acres in Ionia

Township in which he was a resident taxpayer in 1838. Ionia Township was adjacent to Easton Township to the east.

Records also at http://genealogytrails.com/mich/ionia/history_ioniatwp.html, March 30, 1839, show that Henry served as a chainman for the Ionia Township Highway Commission and as a juror in Ionia County. Henry received \$2.00 as a chainman. For what length of time Henry received this \$2.00 fee is unknown. One reason Henry might have been selected as a chainman was because of his past experiences back in Saratoga County, NY. He was either in a business partnership with his father-in-law, Albert Clements or Albert was a land co-owner with Henry or both. In an 1832 Town of Saratoga Tax List at <http://www.saratoganygenweb.com/1832Saratoga.htm>, shows a listing for Clements/Hayner owning together in real property 166 acres, valued at \$1,485, showing a tax liability of \$4.78. Very likely this Clements/Hayner listing is Albert Clements, Henry Haynor's father-in-law and Henry (misspelled as) Hayner. Even though the Haynor surname is listed as Hayner, it is believed that this is just a misspelling since in the 1830 U.S. Census in Saratoga County, NY, also reports Henry's surname as Hayner, rather than the correct spelling of Haynor. The 1840 Census also misspells the Haynor surname as Hayner, although in 1850, 1860, 1870 and 1880 U.S. Censuses have the correct spelling as Haynor.

In *The Haynor Family from U.S. Immigration to 1957 Narrative*, describes Albert Clements, Henry's father-in-law, "learned surveying and civil engineering from George Palmer of Stillwater, New York and laid out the first streets and made out the plots for the Village of Schuylerville, NY." Henry was likely a surveyor along with his father-in-law. Why Henry decided to leave Saratoga, NY for Michigan, when co-owning 166 acres in Saratoga County is unknown. But he likely sold his land interest to Albert Clements in order to use this money to fund his family's trip to Michigan, as well as help finance his purchase of land in Ionia County, MI.

In 1839, Henry Haynor buys 80 acres on 26 October 1839, from William Kitson for Two Hundred and fifty dollars. Citation: "Ionia, Michigan, United States records," images, FamilySearch at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C37F-LSL8-B?view=fullText>, image 162 of 1043; Ionia County (Michigan). Register of Deeds. Image Group Number: 008581379. The 80 acres are described as the West half of the Southwest quarter of Section Number Five in Township Number Eight, County of Ionia, Michigan, North of Range Number Five West. The specific location is in the township of Palo, Ionia County, MI, as the township of "Eight" is a reference to a former name of Palo. The property in question is the western half of the southwest quarter of Section 5, in Township 8 North, Range 5 West. This transaction is also at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C37F-LSL8-B?view=fullText&lang=en&groupId=>.

In 1841 Henry bought and cleared 40 acres of heavily timbered farmland from Erastus Yeomans in Section 10, Easton Township, Ionia County, MI, near the junction of Bellamy and Dildine Roads to the east. Erastus Yeomans and his wife Phebe transferred forty acres of land in Section Ten, Township Seven (Easton) North, Range Seven West for one hundred dollars to Henry Haynor on July 15, 1841, with their signatures witnessed by Alanson Tomans and Maron Hearsey, which is believed where Henry built his house on. See Citation: "Ionia, Michigan, United States records," images, FamilySearch <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C37F-LSGM-K?view=fullText>, image 414 of 1043; Ionia County (Michigan). Register of Deeds. Image Group Number: 008581379.

In 1844, it confirms the 1841 purchase at http://genealogytrails.com/mich/ionia/history_eastontwp.html where Henry owned 40 acres in Easton Township and was a resident taxpayer.

In the *Ionia Daily Sentinel*, 26 June 1913, in the obituary of Isaac B. Haynor, Henry's son, it says, "Seventy-five years ago Mr. Haynor and older brother, Tobias, went with their father while he cut down the timber and cleared the field where the Dildine church now stands." The Dildine Church is at the corner of Bellamy and Dildine Roads, at 2892 Dildine Rd, Ionia, MI, which would be to the west where Henry Haynor built his home. 75 years ago, would equate to 1838, when Henry and sons, Tobias and Isaac cleared this land.

A Henry Haynor Tax Assessment for Easton Township in 1845 at Citation: "Ionia, Michigan, United States records," images, FamilySearch <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C34W-23XW-C?view=fullText>, image 306 of 698; Ionia County (Michigan). County Treasurer. Image Group Number: 008611121. This site shows that Henry owned 40 acres and paid \$2.28 in total taxes.

In 1846, no specific date given, Henry Haynor paid a total of \$1.70 in total taxes, on his 40 acres of property in Easton Township, Ionia Co., MI where he lived during and after his first wife Roxey died in 1845. Part of these taxes lists 10 cents in school taxes and 26 cents for a militia tax. Citation: "Ionia, Michigan, United States records," images, FamilySearch <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C34W-23DB-Q?view=fullText>, image 458 of 698; Ionia County (Michigan). County Treasurer. Image Group Number: 008611121.

Henry Haynor sold land to Daniel Baxter, February 27, 1846 (Henry Haynor's indenture with Daniel Baxter) for the sum of two hundred dollars. Citation: "Ionia, Michigan, United States records," images, FamilySearch <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C37F-Y86P?view=fullText>, image 200 of 679; Ionia County (Michigan). Register of Deeds. Image Group Number: 008581380 and the rest of this citing at (Michigan). Register of Deeds. Image Group Number: 008581380 at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C37F-YCRB?view=fullText>. Because of the description of this land being the same parcel above described that he bought in Palo, Henry sold the 80 acres to Daniel Baxter that he first bought from William Kitson for Two Hundred and fifty dollars on October 26, 1839.

In 1848 Tax Assessment Citation: "Ionia, Michigan, United States records," images, FamilySearch <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C34W-6ST2-Z?view=fullText> image 125 of 578; Ionia County (Michigan). County Treasurer. Image Group Number: 008611122, for Henry Haynor owning 40 acres in Easton, shows he paid \$2.47 in total taxes.

Some of the above acreage might have been later purchased and owned by Henry's son Tobias Haynor in 1856 and 1857 since property records in those years show that Tobias had purchased land. But records show that Henry only had 40 acres in 1846 in Easton Township, shown above, that he purchased in 1841, which is believed that he built his house on. So, what happened to the 200 acres he had in 1838 is unknown.

It's very possible that Henry lost much of this land, if not all of the 200 acres, as the result of the Panic of 1837. At: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Panic_of_1837, shows a financial crisis in the United States that touched off a major recession that lasted until the mid-1840s. Banks collapsed, businesses failed, prices declined, and thousands of workers lost their jobs. It is known that Michigan defaulted July 1841 and that loans had to be fully repaid and that bondholders got back only 30 cents on the dollar, as shown at econweb.rutgers.edu/ewhite/FinMonHist344/Lecture%207.ppt. It's likely that Henry either lost his 200 acres in Ionia Township, through some sort of loan recall by a bank, or that his property value so declined, he was only able to secure a reduced price for it and used this money to buy 40 acres in Section 10 in Easton Township at NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ in 1841 to build his home. Regardless, it's unknown where Henry's original 200 acres were in 1838, whether altogether or in parcels in or near Ionia, MI. A fuller explanation of the "Panic of 1837," is described later.

On April 1, 1858, Henry and Matilda Haynor (his 2nd wife) mortgaged 40 acres to Martin Kimball in the township of Easton, Ionia County, MI, for the sum of one hundred and one dollars and interest thereon at ten% per annum payable on or before the first day of April 1859. Citation: "Ionia, Michigan, United States records," images, FamilySearch <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C344-9XN3?view=fullText>, image 555 of 767; Ionia County (Michigan). Register of Deeds. Image Group Number: 008612221. The description of this land, apparently is the same description of the 40 acres Henry built his house at in Easton by at least 1845, as lying and being in Ionia County & State of Michigan known and described township Seven (Easton) North of Range Seven West & containing forty acres of land according to wit the North East quarter of the South West quarter of Section Ten in the United States Survey. Being this was a mortgage with 10% interest per annum, the author assumes that Martin Kimball made multiple payments over a certain length of years. But nowhere in this document can the author find that information. The author was assuming that this was the time that Henry and family moved to Saranac, MI, because of this mortgage. But the 1860 U.S. Census shows that Henry, Matilda, and their combined families were still living in Easton, Ionia Co., MI. Their property was valued at \$1,200, so either Mr. Kimball defaulted on his mortgage or that he was still making payments, but for whatever reason wasn't living there. The citation does mention collateral security, so possibly Mr. Kimball couldn't take residence, until part or whole of this mortgage was paid.

In the 1870 U.S. Census, Henry, Matilda and combined families were living in Saranac, Boston Township, Ionia Co., MI, but they must have lived there somewhat earlier, because in July 1865, Julius Jennings, Assessor for Division No. 3 of Collection District No. 4 in Michigan, compiled a list of individuals and partnerships subject to excise laws, reporting assessed taxes for various occupations and articles. So, by this time, Henry was living in Saranac, MI and paid an excise tax on 2 cattle slaughtered at a rate of 40 cents; 2 calves slaughtered at 5 cents; and 26 sheep slaughtered at 5 cents on August 5th. The total amount of tax was \$2.20. Citation: "Michigan, United States records," images, FamilySearch <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C344-9XN3?view=fullText>, image 262 of 1081; United States. National Archives and Records Administration. Image Group Number: 007109669. It's unknown if Henry owned and operated a slaughtering business in Saranac or if the animals slaughtered, he owned personally.

Henry reportedly had a stocky build. Roxey had blue eyes, dimples, and hair the color of honey. The couple had five known children, listed below. Roxey Clements Haynor died at the young age of 36 in 1845 from blood poisoning contracted while nursing a neighbor who gave birth. Henry lived for another forty-five years, remarried, and had two additional daughters.

Children of Henry H. Haynor and Roxey Clements are:

- (G2-1.1) Tobias Clements Haynor, b. 9 December 1827 Schuylerville or Victory Mills, Saratoga County, NY, d. 27 December 1917, Muskegon, MI.
- (G2-1.2) Isaac Benjamin Haynor, b. 6 February 1831 Victory Mills, Saratoga County, NY, d. 18 June 1913, Easton Township, Ionia County, MI.
- (G2-1.3) Catharine Jane Haynor, b. 16 May 1833 Saratoga Springs, Saratoga County, NY, d. 1 December 1922, Muir, MI.
- (G2-1.4) Charles Henry Haynor, b. abt. December 1837, likely in NY State, since he was reported as being 12 years old and born in NY State, as shown in the 1850 U.S. Census. He died 10 September 1916, as reported in The Mountain Echo newspaper, Yellville, Arkansas.
- (G2-1.5) Charlotte Theresa (Teresa) Haynor, b. abt. 1839, Easton Township, Ionia County, MI, d. abt. 1870, Green Oak, Livingston County, MI.

Henry Haynor m. (2) Matilda H. Ward, maiden name Burner, 24 November 1853 in Ionia, MI. Matilda, b. abt. 1827 in Overton Co., Tennessee, d. age 53, 1 May 1881, Saranac, MI. See <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/33667600/matilda-haynor>.

Included in the marriage record between Henry and Matilda, the author has found at: <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:FCRH-RHM>, in part, shows that the marriage was witnessed by William Ward and James R. Parker, both of Easton, Ionia County, MI— George Bignell, Minister.

Matilda was the daughter of Isaac Green Burner, b. 24 September 1784, South Carolina, d. 7 July 1860, Abington, Knox Co., IL and Susannah Cummins, b. 15 March 1786, South Carolina, d. 22 May 1855, Knox, Knox Co., IL. Isaac married Susannah Cummins 16 February 1809, in Barren County, Kentucky. They had seven children in 19 years. Isaac died at the age of 75. Isaac Green Burner's father was Daniel Burner, and his mother was Sarah Blackwell.

According to the MacLaney/Conner Family Tree, Matilda married William H. Ward, b. abt. 1830, on October 5, 1845, in Knox County, Illinois, when she was 17 years old and it is believed they had three children named:

- Susan J. Ward, b. July 1846, Knox Co., Illinois, d. 5 Sept. 1919, Seattle, King Co., Washington State. She was married to William Finn Munger and together they had seven children.
- Cephus Ward, b. abt. Feb. 1850, Michigan, d. unknown. Although born in Michigan, Cephus was found listed in Township 11 N 2 E, Knox Co., Illinois, 1850 U.S. Census at the age of 6 months. This is the only ancestral listing this author can find on Cephus Ward therefore, he may have died very young.
- Alice Mary Ward, b. 29 May 1852, Springfield, Sangamon Co., IL, d. 29 Oct. 1928, Portland, Ionia Co., MI. Married Edwin R. Root, b. 4 June 1850, Hanover, Jackson Co., MI, d. 13 Nov. 1920, Bloomer, Montcalm Co., MI. Together they had three children. Alice and Edwin were divorced, 23 October 1901, Ontonagon Co., MI. Although date of birth for Alice Mary, says 29 May 1852 as shown on her death certificate, it shows that she was three years old in the Township 11 N 2 E, Knox Co., Illinois, 1850 U.S. Census. So, if Alice is actually shown as three years old in a 1850 Census, she must have been born before 1850, likely around 1847.

Cherri Timmer, a relative to the Haynor family through marriage, reports on her website at <https://haynor.tribalpages.com/tribe/browse?userid=haynor&view=0&pid=2406&ver=144>, Matilda was first married to William H. Ward, 5 October 1845 in Knox, Illinois. William, according to Cherri Timmer was b. 1822, New York, d. 1856, at age 34, death location unknown and no source of death listed. William H. Ward was found along with Matilda, age 23, b. abt. 1827, and children Susan Jane, b. 1845; Mary, b. 1847; and Cephus, b. 1849 or early 1850, since he was listed as 6 months old in the 1850 U.S. Census living in Knox, Knox Co., Illinois at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:M8R9-MQR>. This William H. Ward was born in New York in 1822, although another site says 1825 at <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/931J-1PK>. Also, at this site, it says he died in Knox, Illinois. Matilda was born in Tennessee; children Susan and Mary were both born in Illinois. Cephus was born in Michigan. Since Matilda was living in Michigan at that time she gave birth to Cephus around 1850, it's possible, this is where our Henry first got to know her. Also, in this same 1850 U.S. Census, it lists William Ward, age 28, as the household head. So, if his age is accurate, he likely was born about 1822. This census lists William Ward as a farmer, born in NY State.

As Matilda was married previously to a William Ward, it's highly unlikely her former husband was a witness to this marriage (but stranger things have happened, right?). So, who could this other William Ward be, who was a witness to Henry's and Matilda's wedding?

The author has found a William Ward listed at:

1. https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/51994216/silas-c_1-ward, who was listed as the father of Silas C. L. Ward, who died 13 March 1877 and is buried at the Easton Cemetery, Ionia, County, MI.
2. At <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/KV2Y-3GV>, states that William who was believed born about 1797 in Vermont, died in 1877. He was married to Marcia Jane Willey on 24 May 1822, Riga, Monroe Co., New York. Marcia was b. 19 July 1801 New York, d. 10 January 1892, Ionia, Ionia Co., Michigan. Silas C.L. Ward from above, listed as #1, was likely his son.
3. William Ward is listed as a shoemaker in the 1850 U.S. Census, living in Easton Township, Ionia County, MI, at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MF86-K84>. This is likely William Ward from #2 above.
4. William W. Ward was found living in Section 10 of Easton Township, Ionia Co., MI., likely after 1844 as shown in the *History of Ionia and Montcalm Counties, Michigan*, by John Schenck, published in 1881. This is also likely William Ward from #1, 2 & 3 above.

Since William W. Ward and Marcia were married in 1822 in New York, it's possible that William H. Ward, the first husband to Matilda Burner, was their son. But on the site <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/KV2Y-35Q>, doesn't list him as one. But likely, William Ward who was one of the witnesses listed at Henry Haynor's second marriage to Matilda Ward on 24 November 1853 in Ionia, MI, was William W. Ward and because of his age, probably was an uncle to William H. Ward. Unless, William H. Ward and Matilda got a divorce, between 1850 and 1853, and died in 1856, as Cherri Timmer suggests.

Interestingly, a William E. Ward was found listed on page 190 in the *History and Directory of Ionia County, Michigan*, by J.D. Dillenback, Nov. 1872. William was listed living in Smyrna, Otisco Township, Ionia County, MI. A company known as *Root and Ward Druggists* were also listed on page 177 of *History and Directory of Ionia County, MI*. Alice Mary Ward, daughter of Matilda and the William H. Ward found in Illinois, once was married to Edwin R. Root.

Some Haynor-related ancestral trees state that one of the surnames used by Matilda Ward was "Munger." The Munger surname was probably the married name of Matilda's daughter, Susan Jane (Ward) Munger, see <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/5420419/susan-jane-munger> and not a surname used by Matilda.

On December 28, 1863, Henry Haynor and Matilda M. Haynor of Easton, Michigan transferred an undivided half interest in fifteen acres in Boston Township, Michigan to Sophia D. Frazell at Citation: "Ionia, Michigan, United States records," images, FamilySearch <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C37F-5VTP?view=fullText>, image 419 of 682; Ionia County (Michigan). Register of Deeds. Image Group Number: 008581388.

In the Michigan Wills and Probate Records, dated 1784-1980 for Matilda Haynor at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q57-L9S1-SDBK?view=fullText>, shows the estate of Matilda Haynor was fully probated on July 18, 1882. In summary, it says in part "bequeaths to my (her) beloved husband, Henry Haynor, all my real estate and do bequeath and here with therewith

belongings of which I may die aged and the results, issues, and profits thereof, for and during the length of his natural life and from and after the decease of my said husband Henry Haynor I give, devise, and bequeath all of my said cards, bereavements and here did accounts unto my three daughters to wit Roxey Blough, wife of John Blough of the Township of Eagle, Clinton County, Michigan and Alice Root, wife of Edwin Root of Montcalm County, Michigan and Susan Munger wife of William Munger of Montcalm County Michigan, share and share alike, equally and to their heirs and assigns forever.” Also mentioned in the will, near the end is Lillie Munger, granddaughter, and husband’s daughter, Catherine (Haynor) Tillison of Ionia. William W. Sargent, Executor and W.H. Woodworth, Judge of Probate. Since Cephus Ward was not mentioned in his mother’s will, he may have died earlier.

These findings in this section, as well as Tobias Haynor entering the Civil War from Illinois, and the finding of a Haynor Street in Galesburg Township, Knox C., Illinois, reported earlier, primarily leads this author to believe that the Haynor and Ward families knew each other in Ionia County, MI, in the early/mid 1800s, as well as in Knox County, IL, where various Haynor surnames were found, and possibly in NY State. It’s also quite possible that one of Henry’s male relatives, such as an uncle, brother, or cousin, left New York State and relocated to Galesburg Township, Knox Co., Illinois, near the time period that Henry relocated from New York to Michigan, resulting in the name, Haynor Street in Galesburg Township in recognition of this relative.

Children of Henry H. Haynor and Matilda (Burner) Ward are:

(G2-1.6) Roxey Hellen (Nellie) Haynor, b. 4 January 1856, Ionia County, MI, d. 26 January 1911, Detroit, Wayne Co., MI; buried Eagle, Clinton County, MI.

(G2-1.7) Lelah May Haynor, b. 1873, d. 5 November 1874 and is buried in Saranac, MI. See <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/33667599/lelah-may-haynor>.

Generation 2



Tobias C. Haynor

(G2-1.1) **TOBIAS CLEMENTS HAYNOR**, (*Henry H. Haynor*), b. 9 December 1827/28 in Schuylerville or Victory Mills, Saratoga County, NY, d. 27 December 1917 in Muskegon, MI at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Alfred P. Brown (Amy Louise Haynor). He resided for a while near Stanton Junction, MI. Stanton Junction was later changed to “Haynor” probably between 1902 and 1906 (see Appendix for more detail). He enlisted in the Civil War in the 12th Regiment



Bethamia (Lapp) Haynor

Illinois Infantry (see Appendix for more detail) while working in Illinois plowing prairie grass. Tobias served 4+ years, returned to Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI for a short time after the War.

Tobias married (1) Bethamia E. Lapp, 19 September 1868, Ionia Co., MI. She was b. 24 March 1844 in Windsor, Essex Co., Ontario, Canada and d. 25 December 1895 Oceana Co., MI. Bethamia was the daughter of Chester P. Lapp, b. 20 February 1819, d. 15 May 1890 and Charlotte Emily Francis (Kelley) Lapp, b. 11 June 1821, Canada, d. 24 July 1877, Ontario, Canada, confirmed at: <https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:N3K6-38J> and <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/124201342/charlotte-e-lapp>. Chester and Charlotte were both born in Northumberland County, Ontario and lived their entire lives in Ontario, according to <https://shellyhorn.home.blog/2019/04/17/4-17-19-history-is-written-by-the-victors/>. *Note, this site is a great read about the Lapp family.* Chester and Charlotte were married on 20 February 1838.

Chester Lapp’s father was a Canadian named Jeremiah Lapp (1794-1863). Jeremiah Lapp’s father was also named Jeremiah. Jeremiah, Jr., married Sarah Perry (1794-1837). They were both born in Ontario, Canada and had 7 children. Chester Lapp was their third eldest child.

Charlotte Kelley may have been a relative to Nancy (Boulton/Bolton) Haynor, wife of Tobias’ brother Isaac Benjamin Haynor, since Nancy’s mother’s maiden name was Nancy Kelly/Kelley, b. in Vermont. Upon the death of Charlotte Lapp in 1877, Chester married Debra as shown in the 1880 census at Holly, Oakland, MI at: <https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MW3Q-J9Z>. Bethamia’s grandparents were Jeremiah Lapp, b. 1794, d. 1863 and Sarah (Perry) Lapp, b. 1794, d. 1837.

Children of Tobias Haynor and Bethamia Lapp are:

- (G3-1.1.1) Eber Lorenzo Haynor, b. 6 February 1867, Ionia, Ionia Co., MI, d. 8 May 1957, Hart, Oceana Co., MI.
- (G3-1.1.2) Amy Louise Haynor, b. 13 November 1870, Ionia, Ionia Co., MI, d. June 26, 1958, Hesperia, Oceana Co., MI.
- (G3-1.1.3) Chester Henry Haynor, b. 13 July 1873, Greenwood Twp., Oceana Co., MI, d. 12 November 1911, Denver Twp., Newaygo Co., MI.
- (G3-1.1.4) Myrtle Lilly Haynor, b. 5 September 1883, Brunswick, Muskegon Co., MI, d. 5 November 1967, Brooksville, Hernando Co., FL.

The author has found a Bethamia Lapp Haynor buried in Castleton, Cramahe Twp. Cemetery, Northumberland Co., Ontario, Canada at: <https://canadianheadstones.com/view?id=106880>, which the headstone reads as “[?] Died May 6, 1865 Aged 2 y’rs, Bethamia [Haynor?] Daughter Died Dec 25, 1895 Aged [?] Y’rs.” This entry appears to show a young child of Bethamia’s dying at the age of two, in 1865, three years before Bethamia Lapp married Tobias Haynor in 1868. It’s difficult to

speculate on what this all means, but the author does have pictures of both headstones. The headstone in Canada appears much older than the one in Michigan. Perhaps Bethamia was originally buried in Canada and reinterred in Michigan, buried in Michigan and reinterred in Canada, or most likely the descendants of Tobias and Bethamia, later placed a headstone in memory of their mother in the Hesperia West Cemetery, since she was buried in Canada where the Lapp family lived and Tobias was buried in the Hesperia West Cemetery.

Tobias was living in Easton Township, Ionia County, MI as shown in the 1870 U.S. Census, after marrying Bethamia Lapp in 1868. He was living in Greenwood Township, Oceana County, MI in the 1880 U.S. Census. According to the U.S. Census of Union Veterans and Widows of the Civil War, Tobias was living in Oceana County, MI in 1890. In 1900 U.S. Census, he was living in the Soldier's Home in Grand Rapids, MI where he was being treated for rheumatism. Rheumatism in 1900 was described as all the rheumatoid arthritis related diseases as well as rheumatic heart disease as a result of rheumatic fever. In 1901, he was living in Lyons, MI, shown in an article titled, "Pensions," in the Grand Rapids Press, Thursday, October 3, 1901, listing Tobias' Civil War pension as \$12 (per month the author assumes). Tobias died in Muskegon, MI, 27 December 1917, at the home of his daughter Amy Louise (Haynor) Brown.

After the death of Bethamia Lapp in 1895, Tobias, age 73, m. (2) Sibble Isabelle (Deuel) Blodgett, age 67 on 10 November 1902. There are several conflicting records found about Sybill Deuel's birth, parents, and where she was born, lived, and was raised.



Sybill Deuel, b. 1835, d. 1905

The "Michigan, Marriages, 1868-1925," for Tobias C. Haynor and Sibble Blodgett Deuel, 1902, shows that Sybill was born in 1835 in Pennsylvania to Joseph Deuel and Malinda Coda (possibly Cody). Further investigation shows that Sibble Blodgett Deuel was b. 18 February 1835, Elk Creek, Erie County, PA at: https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/LH61-TQX?i=1&parents=LHTK-MWZ_LHTV-1P8, d. 16 August 1905, Leavitt, Oceana County, MI of heart disease. The marriage record shows Tobias and Sybill resided in Gale (Newfield Twp.), MI. In the 1850 U.S. Census in Orleans Twp., Ionia Co, MI, shows Sibble Isabelle (Deuel) Blodgett, was born Syble Duell in Pennsylvania, as shown at age 15, b. abt. 1835, in the household of her father and mother.

In *The Cody Family In America* publication on ancestry.com, states that Joseph Putney Duell's parents as Benjamin and Sybil (Putney) Deuel. Furthermore, it states Joseph Putney Duell, b. 16 May 1800, Saratoga, Saratoga Co., New York, d. 22 March 1873, Sheridan, Poweshiek Co., Iowa and Malinda (Mary) (Cody) Duell, b. 12 October 1803, Marcellus, Onondaga, New York, d. 1888, Wellsville, OH.

As shown on "Michigan, Marriages, 1822-1895, Sibble (Sible) (Syble) (Sybil) (Sybill) married Valentine B. Blodgett in Ionia, 12 February 1859. Valentine, b. 29 December 1822, d. 12 March 1898, well before Sibble married Tobias Haynor, although Tobias likely knew her when she lived in Ionia County and possibly, the Haynor family knew her parents/family when they lived in Saratoga County, NY.

Records show that at the time of the marriage between Tobias and Syble, Tobias was married once before (Bethamia Lapp) and Syble was married twice before she married Tobias. Before marrying Valentine Blodgett in 1859, Syble was married to James Wood on 4 July 1854 as shown at:

<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:FCXN-D92>. Both Sybil I. Blodget and Valentine Blodget are buried in the Gale Cemetery, Oceana County, MI. See https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/38782746/sybil_i_blodgett.

In the Michigan, Death Records, 1867-1950 for Sibyl Hayner (note the surname misspelling), it states that Sibyl, b. 10 March 1832 in NY State, d. 16 August 1905. It lists her father as John Duel and mother as Mary Johnston. The informant's name who was responsible for the record information is Isaac Sortor, the husband of Mary Edith Blodget, one of Sybil's daughters.



Rachel Bowers, b. 1839, d. 1921

After the death of Sibble Isabelle (Deuel) (Blodget) Haynor in 1905, Tobias, age 80, m. (3) Rachel (Bowers) Spoon, 13 September 1909, age 69; b. 26 Feb. 1839, as shown on her death record under the name Rachel Hanor, born likely in Farmington, Oakland County, MI, d. 13 September 1921 in Leavitt Township, Oceana County, MI. Rachel was listed as being married to William Spoon in the 1880 Census of Leavitt, Oceana Co., MI. Her father's and mother's birthplace were listed as England. Rachel's maiden name was Bowers, since Rachel Bowers, age 19 and William Spoon, age 28 were married 16 January 1859 in

Oakland Co., MI., as listed in the Michigan, County Marriages, 1822-1940. William Spoon, b. 1830, d. 11 October 1905 at the Soldiers Home, Grand Rapids, Michigan. On the marriage record of Tobias Haynor and Rachel Spoon, it shows that Tobias was married twice before (Bethamia Lapp and Syble Deuel) and that Rachel Spoon was married once before she married Tobias (William Spoon). Tobias was living in Greenwood Twp., in 1902 and in Hesperia, MI in 1909.

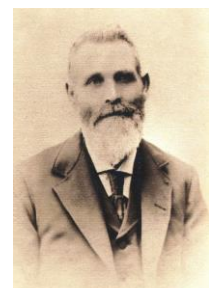
Tobias Haynor marriages to Sibble Isabelle (Deuel) Blodget, then Rachel (Bowers) Spoon, were conducted in Hart, MI. Tobias Haynor, Bethamia (Lapp) Haynor, Rachel (Bowers) (Spoon) Haynor and Chester Henry Haynor, the son of Tobias Haynor and Bethamia Lapp headstones are located in the Hesperia West Cemetery, Oceana Co., MI, at

https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/89208613/tobias_clements_haynor.



Nancy (Boulton) Haynor
painting by Alice Haynor

(G2-1.2) **ISAAC BENJAMIN HAYNOR**, (Henry H. Haynor) b. 6 February 1831, Victory Mills, Saratoga Co., NY, d. 18 June 1913, Easton Twp., Ionia County, MI. Married 3 April 1859 to Nancy L. Boulton in Ionia County, MI. Nancy, b. 4 November 1835, Lenawee County, MI, d. 12 February 1892, Easton Twp., Ionia County, MI. Nancy was the daughter of William James Boulton/Bolton and Nancy Kelly/Kelley. William, b. 20 June 1796, St. Mary, St. Marylebone Road, Marylebone, London, England. He was Christened, 31 August 1798, d. 21 April 1885, Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI, at the home of his daughter, Nancy. Nancy Kelly/Kelley, was the daughter



Isaac B. Haynor

of Barney Kelly/Kelley, b. 16 May 1800, St. Albans, Franklin Co., Vermont, d. 29 May 1856, Palmyra, Lenawee Co, MI. For more information on William James Boulton, go to

<https://migenweb.org/ionia/meat/HaynorBoltonBoultonFamilies.pdf>.

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 1866, which is located at the corner of

Haynor and Dick Roads in Ionia, MI. The school was eventually renamed Haynor School in 1938 and still stands and is used as a K-5 grade elementary school, celebrating its 150-anniversary in 2016. Isaac Haynor also served as Treasurer of Easton Township and as a Justice of the Peace.

Children of Isaac Haynor and Nancy Boulton are:

- (G3-1.2.1) Albert Clements Haynor, b. 29 August 1860, Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI, d. 11 October 1939, Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI.
- (G3-1.2.2) Elmore L. Haynor, b. 30 December 1867, Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI, d. 17 January 1901, Fort Scott, KS.
- (G3-1.2.3) Leroy J. Haynor, b. 31 December 1872, Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI, d. 23 December 1966, St. Louis, Gratiot Co., MI.
- (G3-1.2.4) Blanche Orvilla Haynor, b. 21 May 1878, Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI, d. 15 August 1967, Shepherd, Isabella Co., MI.

After the death of Nancy Boulton, Isaac married Florentine Louise (Neuman) Miske on 27 May 1894. Florentine b. 20 November 1855, Gambitz, Germany, d. 24 May 1941. They were divorced in 1901. Florentine was the daughter of Carl Neuman and Louisa Schultz.

Isaac Haynor and Nancy Boulton gravesites are in the Easton Township Cemetery, Ionia County, MI, at https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/52070889/isaac_benjamin_haynor.

(G2-1.3) **CATHERINE JANE HAYNOR** (*Henry H. Haynor*) was born in Saratoga Springs, Saratoga County, NY, 16 May 1833 and passed away at the home of her son, Wallace F. Tillison, at Muir, Lyons Twp., Ionia Co., MI, 1 December 1922, aged 89 years, six months, and 15 days. Married Charles H. Tillison on 4 July 1853 in Ionia, MI. Charles, b. 13 December 1832, d. 11 March 1912, Lyons Twp., Ionia County, MI. Charles was the son of Charles Tillison and Lucy Clark. Charles was a Civil War veteran and he and Catherine settled on a farm in Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI, which home eventually came to be owned by Albert C. Haynor (G3-2.2.1). They later moved to Lyons Twp., Ionia Co., MI.

At <https://www.fadedfootsteps.com/veteran/pvt-charles-h-tillison-co-k-21st-michigan-infantry-army>, says that Charles H. Tillison was in Company K, 21st Michigan Infantry, Ionia MI. Charles was a farmer born in New York, married and the son of Charles Tillison and Lucy Clark. Charles H. Tillison was raised in Easton Twp. At 30 years old he enlisted on 8/11/1862 at Easton, MI as a Private. On 9/4/1862 he mustered into "K" Co., MI 21st Infantry. He was discharged for disability on 8/15/1863 at Detroit, MI.

Children of Catherine Haynor and Charles Tillison are:

- (G3-1.3.1) Alida E. Tillison, b. 1857, Ionia Co., MI, d. before 1870.
- (G3-1.3.2) Ora Belle Tillison, b. 1862, Orleans Township, Ionia Co., MI, d. 24 May 1895, Lyons, Ionia Co., MI.
- (G3-1.3.3) Wallace Frank Tillison, b. 8 December 1864, Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI, d. 26 September 1932, Muir, Lyons Twp., Ionia Co., MI.
- (G3-1.3.4) Nelson Eugene Tillison, b. 5 June 1873, Easton Twp., Ionia County, MI, d. 1950, Gobles, Bloomingdale Twp., Van Buren Co., MI.

The gravesite of Catherine Haynor and Charles Tillison is at https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/8289644/catharine_j_tillison.

(G2-1.4) **CHARLES HENRY HAYNOR** (*Henry H. Haynor*) was believed to be born December 1837. Some descendants thought that Charles could have been born in either NY, PA, or MI. Because of this confusion, it's possible that Charles was born as Henry, Roxey and family were traveling from NY State to Michigan or as the family stayed temporarily in Washtenaw County, MI on their travels to the Ionia area. Records show that Charles was 12 years old and was born in NY State, according to the Ionia, MI 1850 Federal Census Index at: <http://www.usgwcensus.org/cenfiles/mi/ionia/1850/indx-h.txt>. Because this census would have been conducted in good weather months, the census would not account for a December birthday that year. So, in December 1850, it's believed Charles would have been 13 years old. Since no other records have been found regarding Charles' birth, it would seem this census finding would serve as the official record of Charles' birth.

Haynor tradition says that when he was 21, Charles went to California, then to Colorado to prospect in silver mines; married, raised a family in the West, which would have been about 1858. Charles couldn't have gone to California at age 21, though, since he was listed at age 23 in the 1860 U.S. Census, Ionia Co., MI. So, Charles must have left Michigan sometime after the 1860 Census. It's over 2,000 miles from Ionia, MI to Los Angeles, CA. Because the first transcontinental railroad between Iowa with California wasn't accomplished until 1869, and if Charles left Michigan for California in the 1860s, he likely traveled by stagecoach, horseback, and/or train. At <https://history.weld.gov/County-150/Transportation/Railroads>, shows the first railroad was laid in Colorado starting in the late 1860s, with the Union Pacific Railroad laying tracks in the state beginning in 1867, and the first Denver & Rio Grande Railroad (D&RG) passenger train arriving in Denver in 1871.

According to the *Denver Public Library Digital Collections*, a Colorado Tax Assessment List 1862-1866, shows a company name of Whitten & Haynor in Gregory Point, CO, listed in the livestock slaughtering business in May of 1864. Assuming that this Haynor was at least 21 years old in order to at least co-own a business, this Haynor could be Charles H. Haynor; he would have been about 26 years old, old enough to be a business partner. If this person is another Haynor, he would have had to at least been born by 1843 to co-own a business, at least by the age of 21.

So, who could this Haynor be in the company, Whitten & Haynor, if he is not Charles H. Haynor? The author believes he has substantiated that there were Haynor relatives living in Iowa at least in the mid-1800s. A Joseph H. Haynor, born about 1820, at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QVJP-PFKM>, birth location unknown, was found in Iowa, who is not apparently attached to the Richard Haynor reviewed earlier. According to Iowa Death Records, Joseph died at age 76 on 30 October 1896 in Clinton, Clinton Co., Iowa. Joseph Haynor appears old enough to have moved to Colorado to form a business partnership with Whitten, then at some point moved back to Iowa and died there in 1896. Of course, this is all speculation on the part of the author. This Joseph H. Haynor might actually be Joseph W. Hayner, since both Josephs have interchangeable birth and death records. See <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/6224561/joseph-w-hayner>. If a Joseph Haynor or another unnamed Haynor was in Colorado before our Charles moved there, then it might explain the attraction that our Charles had in moving to Colorado, since he may have had an older relative living there. If true, this author suspects the older Haynor was likely a brother, uncle, nephew, or cousin to our Henry H. Haynor.

The author has found a Blacksmith Shop, owned by a Haynor located in Caribou, CO, in a 1 December 1870 publication known as the *R. M. News*, according to the Western History Subject Index. *R. M. News*, stands for the Rocky Mountain News in Denver, CO. The first name of this Haynor is unknown, and the author does not know if this Haynor is our Charles H. Haynor, since he doesn't know if our Charles was in Colorado as early as 1870. What we do know is that Charles was in Colorado, at least by 24 December 1874, since Charles is listed as a witness in the Boulder County,

Colorado, Marriage Records of Edward F. Jones and Hellen A. Wolcott at:
<http://genealogytrails.com/colo/boulder/marriages.html>.

On 3 October 1879, shows that C. H. Haynor “locates placer claims,” as shown in the San Juan District in the *Rocky Mountain News*, again according to the Western History Subject Index. Apparently, “locates placer claims” mean, “mineral deposits subject to placer claims include all those deposits not subject to lode claims (deposits subject to lode claims include classic veins or lodes having well-defined boundaries). Originally, these (placer claims) included only deposits of unconsolidated materials, such as sand and gravel, containing free gold or other minerals. For further explanation of “placer claims” see
https://www.blm.gov/nv/st/en/prog/more_programs/geographic_sciences/mineral_surveyor_program/types_of_claims.print.html.

It appears to this author that C. H. Haynor is indeed our Charles Henry Haynor, appearing in this part of Colorado at least by 1879. But it is unknown if the Blacksmith Shop, owned by Haynor located in Caribou, CO, is our Charles since this author has not been able to confirm his residence in Colorado by 1870.

The author has also found a listing for a Charles Haynor being an owner with Buckingham, Herzinger, Harker, and Williams of a silver mine at East Idaho, situated in the Grand Island Mining District, 20 miles from Boulder, CO, according to *The Colorado Directory of Mines*, 1879. So, there is plenty of evidence that our Charles was in Colorado, by at least in late 1874 and may have been there as early as 1864, if he was a co-owner with Whitten in the slaughtering business, then later, getting involved in mining by 1879.

A Chas. Haynor, was listed in the 1880 U.S. Census, was a single male boarder in the household of John A. Shearer and his wife Caroline, in Ophir, Ouray Co., Colorado, age 28, b. abt. 1852 in Iowa, who was listed as a blacksmith and miner, at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MFDV-KJH>. Charles Henry Haynor was married to Dorcas A. (Annie) Killen in this same Ouray Co., Colorado location, two years later, so this Chas. Haynor probably is our Charles Henry Haynor. Although this author can't explain why in this 1880 census, his age is listed as 28 and we know that by 1880, he was at least 41 or 42 years old, and we know he wasn't born in Iowa, although other people with the surname Haynor were living there. In the marriage certificate of Charles' son, William L. Haynor, this author possesses, says his father was born in NY State and his mother was born in Missouri.

At "El Dorado, California, United States records," images, FamilySearch (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33S7-9T7N-WQC?view=fullText> : Mar 18, 2025), image 320 of 577; California State Library (Sacramento), states that Charles Henry Haynor, age 52, born in NY state, registered to vote 29 May 1890 in Mosquito, Eldorado Co., CO. His occupation was listed as a blacksmith. It was known that our Charles was a blacksmith, since the 1860 Census in Ionia Co., MI, states so.

A 1900 U.S. Census report in Breckenridge, Summit Co., Colorado, at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MQMK-NY5>, finds Charles H. Haynor, age 62; wife Dorcas A. (Annie) (Killen) Haynor, age 41; sons, Albert H. Haynor, age 15; and William L. Haynor, age 13. Unknown to this author at this point, it was thought that Charles and Annie only had two children, but Annie lists three children born to her, with two currently living. Charles' occupation is believed to be listed as blacksmith, but it's very hard to read. We also know that Charles invested in silver mines and was a prospector of silver. Also in this census, it reports that Charles was born in New York state, father Henry was born in Pennsylvania, and his mother Roxey was born in New York State. Charles reported that he only had 10 months of schooling and was renting his home. It

appears that son, Albert during the time of the census, was working in the mines and that son William was in school. Ironically, in this same census report, right below the Haynor family, Annie's father and mother are listed in this same census as Henry and Margaret Killen, both born in 1835.

In the 1910 U.S. Census at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MK4K-Q78>, Chas. H. Haner, was listed in Precinct 14, Routt County, CO. He is listed as a farmer, age 72, b. PA; wife Dorothy A., age 60, b. MO. Charles' wife could have been known as Dorothy, rather than her formal name of Dorcas. Although the spelling of his name is not correct, it's obvious that this is our Charles Henry Haynor, since both of his children, Albert and William, are listed. By 1910, our Charles could have been 72, since in the 1860 census he was age 23, so by 1910 he would have been about 72 or 73 years old, depending on when censuses recorded ages. But since Annie died in 1914, she would have only been about age 52 in the 1910 census, not 60.

On June 4, 1910, C. H. (Charles Henry) Haynor, A. H. (Albert Henry) Haynor (son), W. L. (William Lawrence) Haynor (son), D. A. (Dorcas Annie) Haynor (wife), A. Snideman, John Snideman, J. W. (James Wesley) Killen (brother of Annie), and W. H. (William Henry) Killen (brother of Annie), filed a location claim for 160 acres of land in Routt County, Colorado. Their claim (Overland Placer Claim in Timberlake Mining District) was based on compliance with federal and local mining laws, the South half of the Southeast quarter (S 2 SE4 of Section 26. The Northeast quarter (NE4 SE4) of Sec. 26 & the Southeast quarter of the Southwest quarter (SE4 SW4 of Sec. 26, Tp. 3 N.R. 94W. 6 P.M. of 160 acres.

The author has found two Land Grants for Charles. One was for just over 149 acres in Delta County, CO, dated 12/6/1889 and signed by President Benjamin Harrison. The second Land Grant was for 160 acres in Moffat County, CO, dated 2/23/1911 and signed by President William H. Taft. This last Land Grant was amended on 5/26/1921 to include the right to prospect and mine for coal signed by President Warren G. Harding. Knowing that Charles died in 1916, this last amended Land Grant couldn't be Charles, but at the same time, these Land Grants to grantees also include their heirs. So, it appears as though Albert and/or William were the benefactors of an amended land grant on 5/26/1921.

The author also found a Land Grant with Charles' son Albert Henry Haynor's name on it. Actually, it's a Land Grant to Dean C. Allison, assignee of Albert Henry Haynor. This Land Grant was for 280 acres in the New Mexico Meridian, which extends throughout New Mexico and into Colorado, signed by President Coolidge on 5 October 1925. So, it appears as though Albert first obtained this Land Grant, then assigned it to Dean C. Allison. It's not known if this land grant was the amended land grant of 5/26/1921 or a separate one. What circumstances led to this assignment are not known.

Charles married Dorcas A. (Annie) Killen, 30 October 1882 in Ouray Co., Colorado, see <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:KNQ4-82L>, although their ages aren't listed on the marriage license. A death certificate this author has, shows that Annie was born 15 December 1858, in Missouri and died 9 February 1914 of "organic heart disease" in Olathe, Montrose Co., Colorado. She was the daughter of Henry Clinton Killen, b. 4 May 1835, Hardin, Kentucky, d. 21 September 1902, Montrose, Colorado and Margaret A. or E. Noland, b. November 1835, Missouri, d. after 1910, Colorado. On Annie's death certificate, it states that she was married. Also, on this death certificate, it says that Annie was buried on 11 February 1914 at the Ash Mesa Cemetery in Montrose County. But when viewing the cemetery's internment list, no person by the name of Dorcas A. (Annie) Killen Haynor is listed as being buried there, although there are five other people with the surname Killen interned there, including Annie's father. Interesting too, the death certificate is signed by a Tom Burns, as the informant, rather than Charles himself, testifying to the truthfulness of the death certificate information. After further research, it was learned that Tom Burns was an undertaker in that district at that time, so it would appear logical that he would have signed the death certificate.

Charles died 10 September 1916, as reported in *The Mountain Echo* newspaper, Yellville, Arkansas. The newspaper article at <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-mountaineer-echo/53024525/>, states, "Mr. C. H. Haynor, who, with his son, came from Wonder, Nevada, about three months ago, died last Sunday at the Broome County mine and was buried Monday at the Monarch cemetery (his grave was actually found at the Keesee Cemetery in Marion Co., Arkansas). Mr. Haynor was far advanced in years and had been suffering for some time with dropsy and other old age afflictions and came to this county in the hope that the climate would prove beneficial to his health. The bereaved son has the sympathy of his many friends in his bereavement." It is believed that Charles's son William Lawrence Haynor was the son being referenced in *The Mountain Echo* newspaper, since William's WWI Draft registration cards of persons from Elko, Esmeraldo, Eureka, and Humnoldt Counties, Nevada, says that he was 30 years old at enlistment, which would have been in about 1917. It also says that William was a miner working for National Mines, National, Nevada. Of Charles' two sons, William was the only one known to have lived in Nevada. Charles' original headstone is at <https://arkansasgravestones.org/view.php?id=189766>.

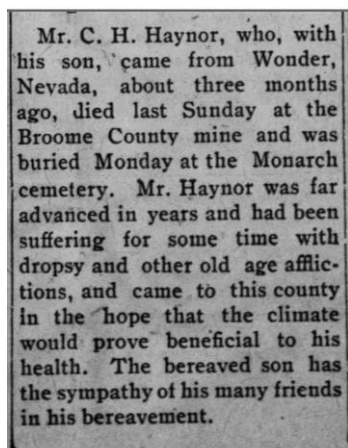
Children of Charles H. Haynor and Dorcas A. Killen are:

(G3-1.4.1) Albert Henry Haynor, b. 28 October 1884, Delta, CO, d. 25 May 1948, Butte, CA.

Note: On the website, https://www.myheritage.com/names/albert_haynor# shows that Albert was married to Bessie in 1906, at age 21 in Colorado. Bessie was born in 1886, in Iowa. They had three sons: Cambridge B. Haynor and two other male children. This entry has not been confirmed on any official record site.

(G3-1.4.2) William Lawrence Haynor, b. 7 February 1887, Breckenridge, Summit Co. CO., d. 19 October 1967, Yuba City, Sutter Co., CA; m. Ada G. Nicholas (previously married), maiden name Ada G. Welsh, 20 July 1921, Santa Ana, CA. Ada was b. 9 November 1892, Duff, Arapahoe Co., CO, d. 18 September 1983, Yuba City, Sutter Co., CA. Her father's name was George W. Welsh, b. in Baltimore, MD and her mother's maiden name was Minnie B. Dickenson, b. in Springdale, Kansas.

Note: According to Bob Matthews, who this author has communicated with, who lives in California, whose grandmother and step grandfather were Ada Grace Welsh and William Lawrence Haynor. Bob's mother, Edith Margaret Nicholas, was age 7 when her mother, Ada Grace Welsh, married William Lawrence Haynor in Santa Ana, CA, 20 July 1921. They had no children of their own. Although Edith M. Nicholas may have been adopted by William Haynor, since the 1930 U.S. Census for Yucaipa, San Bernardino Co., CA, shows an Edith M. Haynor, age 15, born abt. 1915, as a daughter living in this household. Because of the age of Edith at the time of her mother's marriage to William in 1921 and her age in 1930, this is likely the same Edith.

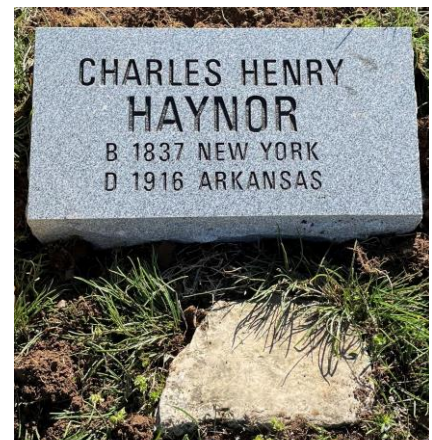


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Charles Henry Haynor obituary found in *The Mountain Echo* (Yellville, Arkansas) · Fri, Sep 15, 1916 · Page 3



Original headstone of 1916.



New headstone provided by Ed Haynor, March 2024, purchased from the Hart Monument Company, Harrison, Arkansas.

(G2-1.5) **CHARLOTTE THERESA HAYNOR** (Teresa) (*Henry H. Haynor*), b. abt. 1839, Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI, d. abt. 1870, Green Oak, Livingston Co., MI. Teresa married 13 March 1859 to Moses Henry Clements in Ionia Co., MI. Moses, b. abt. 1839 (age 20 at marriage), Washtenaw Co., MI, d. 7 September 1899, Green Oak, Livingston Co., MI. Moses was the son of John Peter Clements, b. 14 February 1784, Rumbout, Dutchess County, NY, d. 20 December 1846, Brighton Twp., Livingston Co., MI, and Tina Ferris, b. 1802, New York State, d. 5 January 1865, Livingston Co., MI. Moses' father, John Peter Clements is an uncle of Roxey (Clements) Haynor. In the marriage of Charlotte and Moses, was done in the presence of James R. Parks and Henry Haynor, with Luman H. Colson, Justice of the Peace.

Children of Charlotte Haynor and Moses Clements are:

- (G3-1.5.1) Clara E. Clements, b. 2 July 1860, Easton Township, Ionia Co., MI, d. 2 October 1879 at home of Typhoid Fever at the age of 19, Wyandotte, Wayne Co., MI.
- (G3-1.5.2) Nellie E. Clements, b. April 1862 Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI, d. 1959 in Washtenaw Co., MI.
- (G3-1.5.3) Albert Norman Clements, b. 25 December 1869, d. 24 March 1956 in Butte Co., CA.

(G2-1.6) **ROXEY HELLEN HAYNOR or ROXEY ELINOR HAYNOR, nicknamed NELLIE** (*Henry H. Haynor*), b. 4 Jan. 1856, Ionia Co., MI, d. 26 Jan. 1911, in Detroit, buried in Eagle, Clinton Co., MI; m. 30 April 1876 to John Blough, b. 12 Aug. 1850, Stark Co., Ohio, d. 19 Jan. 1916, Eagle, Clinton Co., MI. John Blough was the son of Jesse D. Blough (Blaugh), b. abt. 1821, d. 3 March 1888 and Catherine Kaufman, b. abt. 1827, d. 11 Dec. 1874.

Note: The surname Blough might be found as "Blaugh," although Blough is clearly listed on John's headstone. Jesse's headstone spelling is unreadable. Catherine (Kaufman) Blough's headstone is inscribed as Blaugh, although at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/23771693/catharine-blaugh>, it says "The people buried around her, their last name is spelled BLOUGH." John, Roxey, Jesse and Catherine are all buried at North Eagle Cemetery, Eagle, Clinton County, Michigan. Only Catherine is listed as Blaugh, from what is readable. It's believed the surname spelling was Blauch in Switzerland in the early 1700s, before the family emigrated to America, likely first to Pennsylvania.

Child of Roxey Haynor and John Blough is:

- (G3-1.6.1) John Blough, b. Aft. 1876.

Note: In both the 1900 and 1910 U.S. Censuses, it says that John and Roxey (Nellie) had been married for 25 years and 34 years respective of censuses, but had no children, either living or otherwise. So, there is no proof that this younger John Blough existed. Although he could have been born and died young and John and Nellie Blough chose not to report it.

(G2-1.7) **LELAH M. HAYNOR** (*Henry H. Haynor*), b. 1873, d. 5 November 1874. See <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/33667599/lelah-may-haynor>.

Generation 3



Agnes (Hatch) Haynor

(G3-1.1.1) **EBER LORENZO HAYNOR** (*Tobias C. Haynor, Henry H. Haynor*), b. 6 February 1867, Oceana Co., MI, d. 8 May 1957, Hart, Oceana Co., MI; m. 12 August 1896 to Agnes Marion Hatch in Hesperia, MI, b. 17 May 1878, Oceana County, MI, d. 15 April 1967 Hart, Oceana Co., MI, daughter of Robert W. Hatch and Martha Shaw. Both Eber and Agnes are buried in the Elbridge Cemetery, Elbridge Twp., Oceana Co., MI.



Eber L. Haynor

Children of Eber Haynor and Agnes Hatch are:

- (G4-1.1.1.1) Francis (Frank) Marion Haynor, b. 26 December 1896, d. 5 July 1984.
- (G4-1.1.1.2) Alice Marie Haynor, b. 25 December 1898, d. 17 November 1992.
- (G4-1.1.1.3) Iva Belle Haynor, b. 29 June 1901, d. September 1979.
- (G4-1.1.1.4) Florence Bethamia Haynor, b. 23 September 1910, d. 25 January 1989.
- (G4-1.1.1.5) Albert Clements Haynor, b. 6 April 1914, d. 5 May 1965.

(G3-1.1.2) **AMY LOUISE HAYNOR** (*Tobias C. Haynor, Henry H. Haynor*), b. 13 November 1870 in Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI, d. 26 June 1958, Hesperia, MI; m. Alfred Phineas Brown, 1 January 1891, son of Phineas Brown (1832-1891) and Nancy Poe (1832-1909). Alfred, b. 26 March 1869, St. Joseph Co., MI, d. 19 March 1944, Holton, Muskegon Co., MI. Amy and Alfred are buried at the West Hesperia Cemetery, Hesperia, Oceana County, MI.



Amy (Haynor) Brown

Children of Amy Haynor and Alfred Brown are:

- (G4-1.1.2.1) Irvin Eber Brown, b. 25 March 1892, d. 20 October 1953; m. Cora Mae Pointer.
- (G4-1.1.2.2) Alcie Bethamy Brown, b. 10 November 1898, Hesperia, MI, d. 1977.
- (G4-1.1.2.3) Cora L. Brown, b. 29 August 1901, Greenwood Twp., Oceana Co., MI, d. 3 August 1974, Greenwood Twp., Oceana Co., MI.
- (G4-1.1.2.4) Lyle A. Brown, b. 27 September 1910, Fremont, MI, d. 13 September 1982, Shelby, MI.

(G3-1.1.3) **CHESTER HENRY HAYNOR** (*Tobias C. Haynor, Henry H. Haynor*), b. 13 July 1873, Greenwood Twp., Oceana Co., MI, d. 12 November 1911, Denver Twp., Newaygo Co., MI. Chester married Ella Williams on 28 May 1899 in Greenwood Twp., Oceana Co., MI. She was b. 10 September 1875, Ferry, Oceana Co., MI, d. 23 November 1910, Muskegon, Muskegon Co., MI. She was the daughter of Lemuel Williams (1844-1915) and Rosetha Eunice Hall (1853-1894).

Children of Chester Haynor and Ella Williams are:

- (G4-1.1.3.1) Vera Ellen Haynor, b. 29 January 1900, d. of TB, 15 November 1917, Ferry, Oceana Co., MI.
- (G4-1.1.3.2) Laura Myrtle Haynor, b. 30 October 1902, d. 17 July 1970 in Fremont, MI.
- (G4-1.1.3.3) Charles Willmont Haynor, b. 31 July 1905, Oceana Co., MI, d. 21 October 1991, Grand Rapids, Kent Co., MI.
- (G4-1.1.3.4) Thelma Pearl Haynor, b. 27 October 1907, Oceana Co., MI, d. 23 Dec. 1985, Grand Rapids, Kent Co., MI.



Myrtle (Haynor) Collier

(G3-1.1.4) **MYRTLE LILLY HAYNOR** (*Tobias C. Haynor, Henry H. Haynor*), b. 5 September 1883, Brunswick, MI, d. 5 September 1967, Brooksville, Hernando Co., FL. Married Searight Arcemos Collier, 16 November 1904, son of John Collier (1842-1925) and Caroline T. Swaidner (1844-1886). Searight, b. 27 August 1872, Ionia Co., MI, d. 19 June 1952, Sparr, Marion Co., FL. Both are buried at the Woodlawn Memorial Park, Gotha, Orange Co., Florida.

Child of Myrtle Haynor and Searight Collier is:

(G4-1.1.4.1) Winona May Collier, b. 19 February 1908, Belding, MI, d. 22 December 1999, Brooksville, FL.



Mary E. (Libbie) Conner

(G3-1.2.1) **ALBERT CLEMENTS HAYNOR** (*Isaac B. Haynor, Henry H. Haynor*), b. 29 August 1860, Easton Township, Ionia Co., MI, d. 11 October 1939 in Easton of pneumonia. He was married, 6 April 1887 to Mary Elizabeth (Libbie) Conner, daughter of William Hiram Connor (1834-1895) and Mary Hulin (1840-1917). Libbie, b. 29 May 1868, Easton Twp., Ionia Co., d. 8 August 1951 in Easton. Both are buried in the Easton Township Cemetery, Ionia County, MI.



Albert C. Haynor

Children of Albert Haynor and Mary Elizabeth Conner are:

- (G4-1.2.1.1) Lloyd Elton Haynor, b. 10 April 1888, d. 12 September 1945.
- (G4-1.2.1.2) William Roy Haynor, b. 28 October 1889, d. 24 August 1961.
- (G4-1.2.1.3) Albert LaVerne Haynor, b. 25 June 1891, d. 26 January 1975.
- (G4-1.2.1.4) Mildred Grace Haynor, b. 15 January 1895, d. 16 March 1973.
- (G4-1.2.1.5) Alice Gertrude Haynor, b. 9 Nov. 1898, d. 22 Nov. 1987.
- (G4-1.2.1.6) Arthur Benjamin Haynor, b. 11 January 1905, d. 2 January 1974.

From the *Ionia County News*, October, 12 1939

Albert C. Haynor died at his farm home in Easton Wednesday morning, October 11, of pneumonia. He was 79 years old and had been ill about ten days. He was born in Easton and had lived on the one farm for more than half a century.

Mr. Haynor is survived by his widow, (Mary Elizabeth Conner), four sons, Arthur, at home, Lloyd of Detroit, William of Ludington and LaVerne of Shiloh; two daughters, Mrs. Alice Vaughn of Ionia and Mrs. Mildred Gulick of Shiloh (probably Shepherd, MI).

Rev. C. H. Ellis will conduct the funeral service at 2:30 Saturday afternoon, October 14, at Dildine church. Burial in Easton Cemetery.

From the *Ionia Daily Sentinel Standard*, 13 August 1951

Services for Mary Elizabeth Haynor, 83, of Easton township, direct descendant of Samuel Dexter, founder of Ionia, were conducted Saturday, August 11, at 1 p.m. at Myers funeral home. The Rev. C.R. Middleton, pastor of the Evangelical church, officiated.

Bearers were Paul Haynor, Arthur R. Haynor, Byron Haynor, Daryl Brown, Richard Vaughn and Elton Haynor. Interment was in Easton cemetery.

She was born May 29, 1868, in Easton township, one-half mile west of the Dildine corner, the daughter of the late William and Mary (Hulin) Connor.

She attended Dildine school and Ionia high school and as long as her health permitted was an active member of the former Dildine Methodist church. She also took an active part in local school affairs and was affiliated with numerous community clubs throughout the years.

April 6, 1887, she was married to Albert C. Haynor and two years later they built their home south of Haynor school in Easton township. He preceded her in death in October 1939. To this union were born six children, Lloyd E., now deceased, William Roy, Albert Laverne, Mildred Grace, Alice Gertrude and Arthur Benjamin. She is also survived by a brother, William B. Connor, and a sister, Mrs. Grace Waters, both of Easton, 23 grandchildren and 33 great-grandchildren.

A direct descendant of Samuel Dexter, at the time of her death she had a family tree dating back 865 years.

Relatives from away who attended the services were: Mr. and Mrs. Roger Gulick and Rose Ann, Mrs. Elsie Gulick and Mrs. Burton Maybee of Sheperd; Mr. and Mrs. Vern Haynor, Mrs. Earl Face and Mrs. and Mrs. Wayne Morris of Shiloh; Mr. and Mrs. Roy Haynor and family, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Grams and family, Mr. and Mrs. Ted Koikas and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur R. Haynor and son of Ludington; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bull of Pontiac; Mr. and Mrs. Richard Vaughn and family of Toledo, O.; Mrs. Nick Kilburg of Atlanta; Mr. and Mrs. L.J. Haynor of Wheeler; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Haynor of Sunfield; Mr. and Mrs. Paul Haynor and family and Mr. and Mrs. Byron Haynor of Fenton; Mr. and Mrs. Albert Haynor and Mr. and Mrs. Elton Haynor of Dearborn; and Mr. and Mrs. Daryl Brown and Mrs. Ruth Gines of Holland.

Note: In regard to the family tree mentioned in the obituary of Mary Elizabeth Conner Haynor going back 865 years from the time of her death, this would compute to the year 1086. This is the year of the publication of the Domesday Book, a manuscript record of the "Great Survey" of much of England and parts of Wales completed by order of King William I (William the Conqueror), which might be in reference to the spelling of Haynor as "Hainoure" discussed previously. Or is this reference of going back 865 years to the Conner family, also commonly spelled as Connor, O'Connor, Ó Conchobhair in Irish family trees? If it was the latter, the author wonders what happened to this Conner family tree, if it was a paper document? From the "Genealogical and family history of southern New York and the Hudson River Valley: a record of the achievements of her people in the making of a commonwealth and the building of a nation," Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1913, at

https://www.google.com/books/edition/Genealogical_and_Family_History_of_South/G7eN4c4vkkkC?hl=en, says on page 991, "John Conner, the first member of this family (in America), was born at Castle Pollard, county of West Meath, Ireland, in 1741, and died in Orange County, New York, in August, 1813." John Conner came to America in about 1767 and served as private in the Revolutionary War. He was a farmer. He married, June 12, 1767, to Hannah Denn, daughter of William and Phebe Denn, born Ulster County, New York, April 25, 1750, died August 25, 1829. We now know the citing of his death date above is wrong, since probate records, that this author possesses, provided by cousin, William Luth, show that this John Conner/Connor, died in 1797 in Wallkill, Ulster County, New York. There were at least four people named John Conner or Connor living in Ulster and Orange County, NY during that time period, which obviously complicated matters.



Elmore L. Haynor

(G3-1.2.2) **ELMORE L. HAYNOR** (*Isaac B. Haynor, Henry H. Haynor*), b. 30 December 1867, Easton Township, Ionia County, MI, d. 17 January 1901, Fort Scott, Bourbon Co., Kansas. He married 10 August 1890 in Ionia, MI to Julia Mae McGann, daughter of Joe McGann (1853-1914) and Hannah Gibbons (Unk.-1879), both born in Ireland, married 16 August 1868 in Ionia, MI. Julia was born 7 July 1873, Portland, Ionia Co., MI, d. 5 January 1918, Traverse City State Hospital, Grand Traverse Co., MI. Elmore was a railroad man, becoming a dispatcher at Fort Scott, Kansas where he died in a hospital of Typhoid Fever. Both Elmore and Julia are buried at the Highland Park Cemetery, Ionia, MI.

Child of Elmore Haynor and Julia Mae McGann is:

(G4-1.2.2.1) Ethel Nancy Haynor, b. 30 October 1890, d. 1 June 1960.

Fitting Funeral Service for the Esteemed Young Man

Elmore L. Haynor was born in Easton township, Ionia County, on December 30, 1867. His schooling was in the district school of his hometown, and subsequently in the Ionia city schools, until he attained the age of 18 years, when he took up the study of the telegraph. He soon entered the employ of the train dispatchers, off the then Detroit, Lansing & northern railroad company, and remained with the company 11 years.

About two years ago (1899) he took a like position with the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad Company, with headquarters at Fort Scott, Kansas, which city was his home up to the day of his untimely death, which was on Thursday January 17 (1901). He was thus aged 33 yrs. and 18 days.

In August of 1890, Elmore Haynor was married to Julia Mae McGann, of Easton township. To the union one child was born, Ethel. He was a son of Isaac B. Haynor (and Nancy Boulton) of Easton township, and his two brothers and one sister surviving him; Albert of Easton, Lee of Elwell, Mich., and Blanche Perrine of Dundee, Mich.

Of his last illness, his chief, Mr. Gates, writes as follows: "Elmore was taken sick about Christmas time, but had been ailing two or three months. This was noticeable to us; and we all tried to get him to consult a physician, but he was accustomed to good health, and thought he could wear it out. He worked until his condition was almost critical before he gave up. His little daughter Ethel had been ill with typhoid fever, and we feared Elmore was coming to it. Subsequently the company's doctors saw him, pronounced his malady typhoid, and suggested his removal to the employee's hospital, which was done. He seemed to yield to treatment the first few days, but on Tuesday night before his death he took a turn for the worse and died on Thursday."

"By one of those mysterious dispensation of providence, Mr. John F. Bible of Ionia (a brother Knight of Pythias) happen to be in Kansas City, and has been of invaluable assistance and comfort to the bereaved wife and daughter. He will accompany Mrs. Haynor and daughter to Ionia with the remains."

The remains of Mr. Haynor, and the sorrowing wife and daughter, arrived in Ionia at 9 O'clock last evening. The body was taken in charge by committees from the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen, who carried it to the parlors of Maccabee Hall, where it rested under fraternal watch care until the hour of the church service this afternoon.

At 2 o'clock, very promptly the remains were taken to the Church of Christ, attended by detachments from the Knights of Pythias and Woodmen. At the church was a large audience of sorrowing friends, for the acquaintance of the young man was widespread in this community wherein he lived and moved so long. The floral pieces were truly beautiful, the immense five-pointed star pieces sent by the Fort Scott dispatchers of the Memphis route, being superb in design. A pillow from Lucullus lodge of the K. of P., a broken circle from the Social Club of Olive Chapter, O.E.S., of Fort Scott, Kansas, and a profusion of carnations jointly from the B. of L. B. of L. F. O. R. C. and B. of R. T. of Ionia, were as elegant.

The vocal music was by Mrs. Brock and Mrs. Tunison, with Mrs. Mildred Beals at the organ.

The discourse was by the pastor of the church, Rev. A. B. Griffith, from the theme found in James 4, v., 14, "For what is your life." the speaker taking a philosophical view of the life here and the greater life hereafter, and commending the bereaved family and the mourning friends alike to him alone in whom is sufficiency of comfort and strength.

The remains were consigned to their last earthly resting place in Highland Park. The bearers were: John F. Bible, Fred Stevensen, Harry B. McDonald, Geo. F. Lauster, A. A. Aniba, and Walter J. Callow.

Funeral service from <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/84304757/elmore-l-haynor>



Lee Haynor

(G3-1.2.3) **LEROY J. (JAY) HAYNOR** (*Isaac B. Haynor, Henry H. Haynor*), b. 31 December 1872, Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI, d. 23 December 1966, St. Louis, Gratiot Co., MI. Married 24 October 1901 at Langport, Gratiot Co., MI to Julia Catherine Hudson, b. 18 June 1881, Shelbina, MO, d. 21 June 1975, St. Louis, MI. She was the daughter of Frank Dickens Hudson (1855-1921) and Sarah Catherine Janes (1858-1932). Julia was a schoolteacher, later a post office mistress. Leroy had been a farmer, railroad station agent, and railroad telegraph operator. It was thought that Leroy had no



Julia C. Hudson

middle name, just the initial "J", but a WW1 Draft Registration Card lists his name as Leroy Jay Haynor, and he signed the card as Leroy Jay Haynor. Both are buried at Ridgelawn Cemetery, Breckenridge, Gratiot Co., MI. Some resources for Leroy and his wife Julia, were found at <https://archive.org/details/ourhudsonfamilyh02eber/page/62/mode/2up?q=Haynor&view=theater>.

Children of Leroy Haynor and Julia Hudson are:

- (G4-1.2.3.1) Elmore L. (Leroy) Haynor, b. 18 February 1903, Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI, d. 26 December 1995, Marinette, Marinette Co., WI.
- (G4-1.2.3.2) F. (Frank) Hudson Haynor, b. 28 March 1905, Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI, d. 3 May 2006, Dearborn, Wayne Co., MI.
- (G4-1.2.3.3) Keith Eugene Haynor, b. 19 July 1909, Zeeland, Ottawa Co., MI, d. 25 May 1991, De Land, Volusia Co., Florida.
- (G4-1.2.3.4) Robert John Haynor, b. 9 September 1913, McBride, Montcalm Co., MI, d. 14 July 1985, Sunfield, Eaton Co., MI.
- (G4-1.2.3.5) Margaret Lorainne Jessie Haynor, b. 9 January 1922, Berlin Center, Ionia Co., MI, d. 5 July 1992, Escondido, San Diego Co., CA.

(G3-1.2.4) **BLANCHE ORVILLA HAYNOR** (*Isaac B. Haynor, Henry H. Haynor*), b. 21 May 1878, Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI, d. 15 August 1967, Shepherd, Isabella Co., MI. Married Henry Herbert Perrine, a Spanish American War veteran and a railroad man, 8 June 1898, Ionia, MI, see <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:N3XG-HT8>. Other records show they were married, 22 December 1898 in Tampa, Hillsborough Co., FL, see <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:Q244-7TQJ>. He was the son of Isaac Perrine (1842-1928) and Matilda Louise Banfield (1845-1938). Herbert, b. 26 June 1872, Battle Creek, MI, d. 21 September 1964, Shepherd, Isabella Co., MI. Both are buried at the Salt River Cemetery, Shepherd, Isabella Co., MI.



Blanche Haynor Perrine, age 85 and husband Herbert Perrine, age 91. Picture taken 26 June 1963.

Children of Blanche Haynor and Herbert Perrine are:

- (G4-1.2.4.1) Francis Helen Perrine, b. 3 September 1901, Holland, Ottawa Co., MI, d. 1965, Grayling, Crawford Co., MI.
- (G4-1.2.4.2) Thelma Letha Perrine, b. 23 June 1905, Holland, Ottawa Co., MI, d. 25 March 1996, Kalamazoo, Kalamazoo Co., MI.
- (G4-1.2.4.3) Wayne Haynor Perrine, b. 4 September 1907, Holland, Ottawa Co., MI, d. 30 September 1987, Duval, Florida. Wayne was in the Navy in WWII.
- (G4-1.2.4.4) Henry Herbert Perrine, Jr., b. 21 July 1916, Ann Arbor, Washtenaw Co., MI, d. 21 May 2001, Mt. Pleasant, Isabella Co., MI.
- (G4-1.2.4.5) Nancy Irene Perrine, b. 15 June 1920, MI, d. 24 May 1997, Shepherd, Isabella Co., MI.

(G3-1.3.2) **ORA BELLE TILLISON** (*Catherine Haynor Tillison, Henry H. Haynor*), b. abt. 1862 in Ionia Co., MI, d. 24 May 1895, Lyons Twp., Ionia Co., MI, buried in Lyons Cemetery; m. (1) Wendel Wasnick, 4 July 1879, Greenville, MI. Wendel, b. 14 May 1842, Rome, Richland Co., Ohio, d. 19 December 1893, son of Rev. Wendel Wasnick (1808-1891) and Philippina Maria Bauer (1814-1879). They were divx. 1883; m. (2) William Clark, 1886, Ionia, MI. William, b. December 1848, New York, d. 12 May 1912, Ionia County, MI, son of Daniel Clark and Mary Hughes.

Note: The author has found the surname Wasnick, spelled also as Wasnich, which you'll see throughout this report.

Children of Ora Belle Tillison and Wendel Wasnick are:

- (G4-1.3.2.1) Blanche Ada Wasnick, b. 2 September 1880, Digby, Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI, d. 18 August 1967, Shepherd, MI.
- (G4-1.3.2.2) Glenn Lavier Wasnick, b. 23 July 1882, Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI, d. 26 August 1949, Lansing, MI.

Children of Ora Belle Tillison and William Clark are:

- (G4-1.3.2.3) Jennie Isabel Clark, b. 17 December 1887, Rockford, MI, d. 29 August 1909, Ionia, MI; was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. John Gardner of Ionia upon the death of her mother in 1895 and afterward married Robert Alspaugh.
- (G4-1.3.2.4) William Clark, b. 2 June 1891, Ionia Twp., Ionia Co., MI, d. 4 December 1891, Lyons Twp., Ionia Co., MI.
- (G4-1.3.2.5) Marion (Mary) Elizabeth Clark, b. 1892, Lyons Twp., Ionia Co., MI, d. 22 December 1939, Flint, Genesee Co., MI; was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tillison, her grandparents.
- (G4-1.3.2.6) Ransom Earl Clark, b. 7 September 1893, Lyons Twp., Ionia Co., MI, d. 23 August 1942, Martinez, Mecosta Co., MI (first named Martinez, then changed to Martiney, and finally to Martiny Township). He was adopted by the Jas. Perrett family, upon the death of his mother in 1895 and went by the name of William Ransom Perrett.

(G3-1.3.3) **FRANK WALLACE TILLISON** (*Catherine Haynor Tillison, Henry H. Haynor*), b. 8 Dec. 1864, Orleans Twp., Ionia Co., MI, d. 26 Sept. 1932, Orleans, Ionia Co., MI, buried at Oakwood Cemetery, Muir, Ionia Co., MI; m. (1) Lizzie Warfield, 7 April 1891, b. 1865, IN, divx., 1893; m. (2) Artemecia (Arta) Victoria Willsie, 12 June 1897, Ionia Co., MI, b. 24 Dec. 1876, Burord, Brandt, Ontario, Canada, d. 15 Sept. 1915, Detroit, Wayne Co., MI; m. (3) Kathrine Goodenough, 11 June 1917, Ionia Co., MI, b. 23 March 1863, Lyons Twp., Ionia Co., MI, d. 20 June 1929, Lyons, Ionia Co., MI. Kathrine may have gone by the name of Kate T. Cutler Bradley, a former married name; m. (4) Mandy Hendrick, 1930, b. abt. 1868, Michigan. Frank was married to Mandy when he died. Frank Tillison may have been in the military or required to submit a WWI Draft Registration Card on 30 June 1919.



Frank W. Tillison

Children of Wallace Tillison and Artie Wilsie are:

- (G4-1.3.3.1) Hazel Ora Tillison, b. 15 Feb. 1898, Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI, d. 11 Jan. 1936, Detroit, MI of pneumonia. Wife of George Thomas Furlong, married June 30, 1915, Detroit, Wayne, MI. George, b. 26 April 1883, Pennsylvania, d. 26 January 1965, Michigan.
- (G4-1.3.3.2) Edith Irene Tillison, b. 2 Aug. 1900, d. 20 June 1972, Southfield, Oakland Co., MI.
- (G4-1.3.3.3) Mary Helen Alberta Tillison, b. about 1901, d. Unknown. Married Adrian A. Wellet, 28 Feb 1933, Cook Co., IL., b. 10 Oct. 1903, Summer, NE, d. 12 May 1964, Wayne Co., MI. It's believed that Adrian was in the military around the time of WWI. Child, Phyliss Carolyn Wellet, stillborn, 19 November 1933, Chicago, Cook Co., IL. She is buried at the Research Hospital, Cook Co., IL.

(G3-1.3.4) **NELSON EUGENE TILLISON** (*Catherine Haynor Tillison, Henry H. Haynor*), of Watervliet, MI, b. 5 June 1873, Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI, d. 24 September 1950, Gobles, Bloomingdale Twp., Van Buren Co., MI, buried in Robinson Cemetery, Gobles, MI; m. (1) Maude May Gardner, 5 August 1896, Ionia Co., MI; born August 1879, Canada, d. 10 March 1936, Flint, MI, daughter of John Henry Gardner and Sarah Catherine Carty; divx., 1920; m. (2) Emma L. (Schaffer) Dokey, 27 March 1920, St Joseph, Berrien Co., MI, born 18 January 1869, Red Banks, PA, d. 8 November 1951, Ganges Twp., Allegan Co., MI, daughter of Louis (Levi) Schaffer and Mary Buffington. Nelson was a railroad agent for the Pere Marquette Railroad and in 1917-18, registered for the draft in WWI when living in Grand Junction, VanBuren Co., MI. Whether he was in WWI and/or went overseas, is unknown. It's unknown if Nelson had any children.

(G3-1.4.1) **ALBERT HENRY HAYNOR** (*Charles Henry Haynor, Henry H. Haynor*), b. 28 October 1884, Delta, CO, d. 25 May 1948, Butte Co., CA; m. Bessie, 1906, in Colorado, b. 1886 in Iowa. Bessie may have died in 1930.

Children of Albert Haynor and Bessie are:

(G4-1.4.1.1) Cambridge B. Haynor, b. 1907, Colorado; m. Anita M. Graham, b. 1912, CA.

(G4-1.4.1.2) Bliss Haynor, b. 1909, Colorado.

(G4-1.4.1.3) George Haynor, b. 1914, Colorado.

Note: The above information on Bessie and children are from the websites, https://www.myheritage.com/names/albert_haynor# and <https://haynor.tribalpages.com>.

Like his father and mother, Albert was involved in land transactions and mining out west. See <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-99WS-T6RV?view=fullText> and <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C9RG-4932-K?view=fullText>.

(G3-1.4.2) **WILLIAM LAWRENCE HAYNOR** (*Charles Henry Haynor, Henry H. Haynor*), b. 7 February 1887, CO, d. 19 October, 1967 Yuba City, Sutter Co., CA; m. Ada G. (Welsh) Nicholas, 20 July 1921, Santa Ana, CA, b. 9 November 1892, Duff, Arapahoe Co., CO, d. 18 September 1983, Olive Hurst, Yuba, CA, daughter of George W. Welsh and Minnie Bell Dickerson, b. Springdale, Kansas. On William's WWI Draft registration cards of people from Elko, Esmeraldo, Eureka, and Humboldt Counties, Nevada, it says that he was 30 years old at enlistment, which would have been about 1917. It says also that William was a miner working for National Mines, National, Nevada, during the time of the draft. William was a private and served overseas in WWI from Oct. 28, 1918, to Sept. 15, 1919, in Company K, 8th Infantry to Aug. 6, 1919; then in Company A, 16 Infantry to his discharge. Company A, 16th Infantry, became known as the "Big Red One," see <https://16thinfassn.org/history/historical-galleries/world-war-i/> and <https://www.fdmuseum.org/about-the-1st-infantry-division/>. William was listed as an oil worker at St. Helen's Petroleum, Los Angeles, CA in 1921, as shown on the State of Washington, World War I Veteran's Compensation Fund Application Records, 1921-1925. This application also says that William was drafted in WWI; place of draft registration was listed as Nevada.

Child of William Haynor and Ada Welsh is:

(G4-1.4.2.1) Edith M. Haynor (adopted from Ada's first marriage to Nicholas), b. abt. 1915.

Like his father and mother, William was involved in land transactions and mining out west. See <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-99WS-T6RV?view=fullText> and <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QHV-N3ZM-TJ5J?view=fullText>.

(G3-1.5.2) **NELLIE E. (or C.) CLEMENTS** (*Charlotte Haynor Clements, Henry H. Haynor*), b. April 1862 in Easton, Ionia County, MI, d. 1959 in Washtenaw County, MI and is buried in Oak Grove Cemetery, Dixboro, Washtenaw Co., MI; m. James F. (Frank) Bush, 26 November 1880 in Detroit, MI, b. 27 December 1857 Michigan, d. 15 November 1937, Washtenaw County, MI, and is also buried in Oak Grove Cemetery, Dixboro, Washtenaw Co., MI, son of William Bush and Mary Jane McCormick.

Child of Nellie C. Clements and James Bush is:

(G4-1.5.2.1) Myrta M. Bush, b. June 1882 in Dixboro, Washtenaw, MI; m. Eugene J. Koch on 20 October 1904. Eugene b. 1879 in Superior, Washtenaw, MI.

Note: Marie (Bush) Sweeney may have been another child, but unconfirmed.

(G3-1.5.3) **ALBERT NORMAN CLEMENTS** (*Charlotte Haynor Clements, Henry H. Haynor*), b. 25 December 1869, d. 24 March 1956 in Butte Co., CA, although lived in Harlowton, Wheatland Co., Montana as found in 1920, 1930 and 1940 censuses. Married Susan (Keenan) Ketchum (previously married), 29 January 1908, b. 1869, d. 1956 and is buried in the Old Oroville Cemetery, Butte Co., CA; daughter of Patrick Keenan. Both Albert and Susan were aged 38 when married and no children of Albert and Susan Clements have ever been determined.

Generation 4

(G4-1.1.1.1) **FRANCIS (FRANK) MARION HAYNOR** (*Eber L. Haynor, Tobias C. Haynor, Henry H. Haynor*), b. 26 December 1896, Greenwood Twp., Oceana Co., MI, d. 5 July 1984, Shelby Oceana Co., MI; m. Emily A. Adams, 10 March 1919, b. 15 February 1899, d. 7 May 1988, Shelby, Oceana Co., MI.

Children of Francis Haynor and Emily Adams are:

(G5-1.1.1.1.1) Marian Ethel Haynor, b. 15 September 1927, Nashville, MI, d. 10 April 2025, Muskegon, MI.

(G5-1.1.1.1.2) Frances Anna Haynor, b. 31 January 1931, Shelby, Oceana Co., MI, d. 9 January 2003, Fruitport, Muskegon Co., MI. It's believed she never married.

(G4-1.1.1.2) **ALICE MARIE (MAY) HAYNOR**, (*Eber L. Haynor, Tobias C. Haynor, Henry H. Haynor*), b. 25 Dec 1898, d. 17 November 1992, m. William Ellsworth France, 25 December 1923. William, b. 2 December 1897, d. 31 July 1979. Both are buried at the Elbridge Cemetery, Hart, MI.

Children of Alice Haynor and William France are:

(G5-1.1.1.2.1) Wilma Jean France, b. 22 April 1925, d. 24 March 2002.

(G5-1.1.1.2.2) Harold Edward France, b. 16 July 1933, Muskegon, MI, d. 13 September 2023, Mercy Hospital Jefferson, Festus, Jefferson Co., Missouri.

(G4-1.1.1.3) **IVA BELLE HAYNOR**, (*Eber L. Haynor, Tobias C. Haynor, Henry H. Haynor*), b. 29 June 1901, Hesperia, MI, d. 7 September 1979; m. Harry Lee Pierson, 12 August 1920, Williams Co., OH. Harry, b. 12 August 1897, Oceana Co., MI, d. March 1965, Hernando, Citrus Co., Florida. Harry was the son of Orin Alonzo Pierson and Elizabeth Carey. Both Iva and Harry are buried in Elbridge Township Cemetery, Hart, Oceana Co., MI. It's believed they never had children.

(G4-1.1.1.4) **FLORENCE BETHAMIA HAYNOR** (*Eber L. Haynor, Tobias C. Haynor, Henry H. Haynor*), b. 23 September 1910, Oceana Co., MI, d. 25 January 1989, Mt Pleasant, MI; m. Earl Eldon Richards, 8 August 1937, South Bend, St. Joseph Co., IN. Earl, b. 15 September 1906, Michigan, d. 24 July 1995, Isabella Co., MI. They lived in Mt. Pleasant, MI, where Earl sold State Farm Insurance. At <http://www.ole.net/~maggie/antrim/johnson.htm>, shows that Earl had such a gregarious, friendly nature that he was a natural success at what he did and was the one everybody loved. Earl was the son of Goldie Johnson and Frank Richards. Florence was the natural leader, involved in many community affairs. She apparently was a teacher before she was married in 1930, at the age of 20 in North Weare Township, Oceana Co., MI, as found in an article at Newspapers.com, titled *North Weare, Miss Haynor surprised*. Miss Haynor in the article is identified as Miss Florence Haynor. Both are buried at the Mount Pleasant Memorial Gardens, Mount Pleasant, Isabella Co., MI.

Child of Florence Haynor and Earl Richards is:

(G5-1.1.1.4.1) Donald A. Richards, b. 16 January 1940.

(G4-1.1.1.5) **ALBERT CLEMENTS HAYNOR** (*Eber L. Haynor, Tobias C. Haynor, Henry H. Haynor*), b. 6 April 1914, Hart, MI, d. 5 May 1965, Hart, MI; m. Bessie Louise McCarty, 23 May 1936, b. 13 January 1918, Hart, MI, d. 11 December 2007, Muskegon Co., MI. After the death of Albert Haynor, Bessie married Henry Mast and he preceded her in death in 1996. Bessie was the daughter of Roy L. McCarty and Dolly Dorothy Weirich.

Children of Albert Haynor and Bessie McCarty are:

- (G5-1.1.1.5.1) Richard Allen Haynor, b. 24 September 1936, d. 12 Feb. 2015, Lawton, MI.
- (G5-1.1.1.5.2) Dale Eugene Haynor, b. 29 May 1941.
- (G5-1.1.1.5.3) Gloria Kay Haynor, b. 30 July 1944, Hart, MI, d. 27 May 2018, Fremont, MI.
- (G5-1.1.1.5.4) Terry Paul Haynor, b. 11 February 1947.

(G4-1.1.2.1) **IRVIN EBER BROWN** (*Amy Louise Haynor, Tobias C. Haynor, Henry H. Haynor*), b. 25 March 1892, d. 20 October 1953, Orlando, FL; m. (1) Cora Estell Pointer Kimball, 17 May 1911, Muskegon, MI, daughter of James Pointer and Amanda Cole. Cora, b. 5 February 1892, Fremont, MI, d. 7 January 1973, Muskegon, MI; m. (2) Winona May Collier (G4-1.1.4.1), 18 April 1933, daughter of Searight Collier and Myrtle Haynor. Winona, b. 19 February 1908, Belding, MI, d. 22 December 1999, Brooksville, FL.

Children of Irvin Brown and Cora Kimball are:

- (G5-1.1.2.1.1) Nila Marion Pauline Brown, b. 19 Feb. 1913, Spokane, WA, d. 1 May 1996.
- (G5-1.1.2.1.2) Carl Irvin Brown, b. 4 Feb. 1923, Hesperia, MI, d. 28 April 2002, Twin Lake, MI.

(G4-1.1.2.2) **ALCIE BETHAMY BROWN** (*Amy Louise Haynor, Tobias C. Haynor, Henry H. Haynor*), b. 10 November 1898, Hesperia, MI, d. 1977. She married William Fredrick Rossiter, 21 May 1922, Greenwood Twp., Oceana Co., MI. William, b. 19 May 1899, Denver Twp., Newaygo Co., MI, d. 26 July 1950, Muskegon, Muskegon Co., MI, who was the son of Nicholas Rossiter and Immogene Gilbert.

Children of Alcie Brown and William Rossiter are:

- (G5-1.1.2.2.1) Yvonne Nila Rossiter, b. 3 March 1923, Hesperia, Oceana, Co., MI, d. May 2014, Lansing, Ingham Co., MI.
- (G5-1.1.2.2.2) Lucille Virginia Rossiter, b. 7 September 1924, d. April 1990.
- (G5-1.1.2.2.3) Phyllis Lorraine Rossiter, b. 2 Aug 1928. Phyllis Damm of Twin Lake
- (G5-1.1.2.2.4) William Arthur Rossiter, b. 25 December 1932, Holton, Muskegon Co., MI, d. 25 February 2014, Holton, Muskegon Co., MI.
- (G5-1.1.2.2.5) Lyle Kenneth Rossiter, b. December 1936.

(G4-1.1.2.3) **CORA LILY BROWN** (*Amy Louise Haynor, Tobias C. Haynor, Henry H. Haynor*), b. 29 April 1901, Greenwood Twp., Oceana County, MI, d. 3 August 1974, Greenwood Twp., Oceana County, MI; m. Cecil Gardner Spaulding, 19 April 1920; b. 29 April 1895, Oceana Co., MI, d. 20 July 1981, Hart, Oceana Co., MI. He was the son of Warren Spaulding and Jerusha Anderson.

Children of Cora Brown and Cecil Spaulding are:

- (G5-1.1.2.3.1) Beatrice Beth Spaulding, b. 17 April 1921, Hesperia, MI, d. 18 July 2003, Muskegon, MI.
- (G5-1.1.2.3.2) Shirley Lorena Spaulding, b. 11 September 1922, Hesperia, MI, d. 10 June 1929, Hesperia, MI.
- (G5-1.1.2.3.3) Marjorie Louise Spaulding, b. 18 September 1924, Hesperia, MI, d. 19 January 2017, Midland, MI.
- (G5-1.1.2.3.4) Warren Alfred Spaulding, b. 9 October 1928, Greenwood Twp., Oceana Co., MI, d. 14 November 2012, MI.

- (G5-1.1.2.3.5) Gordon Keith Spaulding, b. 3 November 1930. d. 18 February 2013.
- (G5-1.1.2.3.6) Frank Darwin (Bud) Spaulding, b. 12 January 1934, Greenwood Twp., Oceana Co., MI, d. 11 August 2021, Newaygo, Newaygo Co., MI.
- (G5-1.1.2.3.7) Barbara L. Spaulding, b. abt. 1935, Oceana Co., MI.
- (G5-1.1.2.3.8) Beverly M. Spaulding, b. 23 October 1937, Oceana Co., MI, d. 24 December 2009, Grand Rapids, Kent Co., MI.
- (G5-1.1.2.3.9) Evelyn K. Spaulding, b. 25 April 1942.

(G4-1.1.2.4) **LYLE A. BROWN** (*Amy Louise Haynor, Tobias C. Haynor, Henry H. Haynor*), b. 27 Sept. 1910, Fremont, MI, d. 13 Sept. 1982, Shelby, MI; m. Vivian Galinis Rhuel, 9 March 1940.

Note: the Rhuel surname in the above instance might be an assumed name taken from her grandmother.

Child of Lyle Brown and Vivian Rhuel is:

- (G5-1.1.2.4.1) Dale Norman Brown, b. 20 July 1940, d. 23 December 2018. Married Margaret Lee (Brown). <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/196361601/dale-norman-brown>

(G4-1.1.3.2) **LAURA MYRTLE HAYNOR** (*Chester H. Haynor, Tobias C. Haynor, Henry H. Haynor*), b. 30 October 1902, Michigan, d. 17 July 1970, Muskegon, MI; m. Stanley Alexander Morrison, 30 October 1921, Hesperia, Oceana Co., MI. Stanley, b. 4 October 1892, Hesperia, MI, d. 2 February 1984, Bradenton, Manatee Co., FL. Both Laura and Stanley are buried in the Holton Cemetery, Muskegon, Co., MI.

Children of Laura Haynor and Stanley Morrison are:

- (G5-1.1.3.2.1) Harold George Morrison, b. 18 July 1923, d. 1 June 2005.
- (G5-1.1.3.2.2) Joy Adaire Morrison, b. 22 November 1928.
- (G5-1.1.3.2.3) Janet Elaine Morrison, b. 2 November 1936.



Charlie Haynor (from Hesperia High School Yearbook, 1924)

(G4-1.1.3.3) **CHARLES WILLMONT HAYNOR** (*Chester H. Haynor, Tobias C. Haynor, Henry H. Haynor*), b. 31 July 1905, Oceana Co., MI, d. 21 October 1991, Grand Rapids, Kent County, MI; m. (1) Marguerite Ebling, 24 September 1929, b. 2 January 1909, d. 11 June 2007, divx., 28 June 1937; m. (2) Lavinna R. Conklin, 27 May 1940, b. 1 February 1917, d. 14 June 2015. Leon Conklin and Dorothy Sherwood were the parents of Lavinna R. Conklin. Both Charles and Lavinna are buried in Blendon Township Cemetery, Hudsonville, Ottawa County, MI.

Children of Charles Haynor and Lavinna Conklin are:

- (G5-1.1.3.3.1) Carol L. Haynor, b. 1941, Hudsonville, Ottawa Co., MI; m. James Vandermolen.
- (G5-1.1.3.3.2) Jeanne L. Haynor, b. 26 August 1944, Ottawa Co., MI.
- (G5-1.1.3.3.3) Nancy L. Haynor, b. 6 January 1949, Ottawa Co., MI; m. Gary Zichterman.
- (G5-1.1.3.3.4) Betsy A. Haynor, b. 31 March 1952, Ottawa Co., MI; m. Steve Craven.
- (G5-1.1.3.3.5) Roger A. Haynor, b. 1 September 1953, Ottawa Co., MI; m. Tricia.

Note: It says in the Hesperia High School Yearbook, 1924, "It's 3 o'clock in the morning." CHARLIE HAYNOR – "Casper." Charlie is a sleepy oddity of diabolical inclinations. In fact his cheerful nature has gained for him the popularity and confidence of the "bunch." President of class '23; Junior Play '23; phet; Chorus '21, '22, '23, '24; Class Protor of "Hesperian" '24. It's believed that Charlie Haynor was senior class valedictorian in 1924.

(G4-1.1.3.4) **THELMA PEARL HAYNOR** (*Chester H. Haynor, Tobias C. Haynor, Henry H. Haynor*), b. 27 October 1907, Oceana Co., MI, d. 23 December 1985, Grand Rapids, Kent Co., MI.; m. John N. Davis.

Note 1: John's name likely was John E. Davis, b. 12 June 1905, Michigan, d. 5 July 1986, Grand Rapids, MI. John's parents were John Loren Davis and Martha (Whitford) Davis.

Note 2: Apparently, after the death of her mother, Ella (Williams) Haynor in 1910 and Thelma's father, Chester Haynor in 1911, Thelma at age 4 became a foster child of George Hewitt, Jr. and his wife Vivia, whose maiden name was Knowls (Knowles), since Thelma H. (Haynor) Hewitt, age 18, married John E. Davis, age 21 in Kent County, MI, 10 September 1926. George and Vivia(n) Hewitt were listed as the parents of Thelma on the marriage certificate. In the 1920 U.S. Census for George Hewitt, Grand Rapids Ward 2, Kent Co., MI, it shows George, age 38, wife Vivia, age 35, foster daughter Thelma Haynor, age 12, and George's sister Matilda, age 41. George was listed as a traveling salesman and his sister Matilda was listed as a registered nurse. Both were born in Canada. Vivian was born in Michigan.

Further research shows that George Hewitt, Jr., b. 3 Sept. 1881, Bruce, Canada, d. 11 July 1942, Grand Rapids, Kent Co., MI, at age 60. His father's name was George R. Hewitt, Sr., and his mother's name was Bridgett Kelly.

The parents of George Hewitt, Jr., were George Richard "Dick" Hewitt Sr., b. 24 Oct. 1830, Hevingham, Norfolk, England, d. 28 Feb. 1909, Beaver Township, Newaygo Co., MI and Bridget Killie Kelly, b. 20 Feb. 1839, Northern Ireland, d. 22 Dec. 1909, Grand Rapids, Kent Co., MI. The Kelly family also has a known relationship with the Haynor family since the wife of Isaac B. Haynor, Nancy L. Boulton (Bolton), mother's maiden name was Nancy Louise Kelly.

A Gleason/Brown Family Tree on ancestry.com lists all of the children of Chester and Ella Haynor - G4-1.1.3.1, Vera Ellen Haynor; G4-1.1.3.2, Laura Myrtle Haynor; G4-1.1.3.3, Charles Willmont Haynor; and G4-1.1.3.4, Thelma Pearl Haynor, as adopted or foster children of George and Vivian Hewitt.

Children of Thelma Haynor and John Davis are:

- (G5-1.1.3.4.1) Mary Jo Davis, b. 1930.
- (G5-1.1.3.4.2) John (Jack) H. Davis, b. 1932; m. Joy.
- (G5-1.1.3.4.3) Ellen L. Davis, b. 1933.
- (G5-1.1.3.4.4) Barbara A. Davis, b. 1935.
- (G5-1.1.3.4.5) Katherine V. Davis, b. 1938.
- (G5-1.1.3.4.6) Charles L. Davis, b. 1939.
- (G5-1.1.3.4.7) George C. Davis, b. 1942.
- (G5-1.1.3.4.8) Martha L. Davis, b. 1944.
- (G5-1.1.3.4.9) Susan L. Davis, b. 1947.

(G4-1.1.4.1) **WINONA MAY COLLIER** (*Myrtle L. Haynor, Tobias C. Haynor, Henry H. Haynor*), b. 19 February 1908, Belding, MI, d. 22 December 1999, Brooksville, FL; m. (1) Irvin Eber Brown 18 April 1933, b. 25 March 1892, d. October 20, 1953, Orlando, FL; m. (2) William M. Hicks abt. 1960, divx., November 1960, Hernando Co., Florida; m. (3) Robert Cook, 9 February 1963, b. 11 May 1929, Kalamazoo, MI.

(G4-1.2.1.1) **LLOYD ELTON HAYNOR** (*Albert C. Haynor, Isaac B. Haynor, Henry H. Haynor*), b. 10 April 1888, d. 12 September 1945 from colon cancer and is buried in Grand Lawn Cemetery, Detroit, MI; m. Caroline R. (Carrie) Kreger/ Krueger, 22 June 1912, b. 19 May 1895, d. 17 April 1968 from myocardial infarction. Carrie, was the daughter of Julius Krueger and Augusta Druschkowsky and is buried at Grand Lawn Cemetery in Detroit, MI.

Note: After the death of Lloyd Haynor, Caroline (Krueger) Haynor married Nicholas Kilburg on 30 Aug 1947. He had 3 children from a previous marriage.



Lloyd E. Haynor

Children of Lloyd Haynor and Caroline R. (Carrie) Krueger are:

- (G5-1.2.1.1.1) Elmore William Haynor, b. 5 March 1913, d. 1 August 1913 of ulcerative (entstehung) colitis, buried at Woodmere Cemetery, Detroit, MI.

Note: Elmore was crossed off his death certificate. It just reads Wm. Haynor.

- (G5-1.2.1.1.2) Albert Lloyd Haynor, b. 9 March 1914, d. 30 August 1993.
 (G5-1.2.1.1.3) Mildred Elisabeth Haynor, b. 5 Oct. 1915, d. 8 April 1944.
 (G5-1.2.1.1.4) Arthur Elton Haynor, b. 30 January 1918, d. 13 July 1987.



William Roy Haynor, 1912

(G4-1.2.1.2) **WILLIAM ROY HAYNOR** (*Albert C. Haynor, Isaac B. Haynor, Henry H. Haynor*), b. 28 Oct. 1889, d. 24 August 1961. He married (1) Eleanor Lillian Metcalf, 1 Aug. 1912 in Holly, Oakland County, MI, daughter of Jonas A. Metcalf and Louella Wisner. Eleanor, b. 29 Sept. 1893, Grayling, MI, d. 7 January 1937, Ludington, MI. Both are buried in Oakwood Cemetery, Holton, MI. It must be noted that some relatives indicate that William Haynor's middle name may have been Leroy, but military draft cards from



Eleanor (Metcalf) Haynor, 1912

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 in the birth and christening record it shows his surname spelled as "Haner." Roy was a corporal in the U.S. Signal Corps with the Michigan National Guard, Company A, as shown on his WWI Registration Card on 5 June 1917. As of this date, he had been in the Signal Corps for 2 years and 6 months. He worked for the railroad for 44 ½ years as station agent and telegrapher throughout lower Michigan including stops at Rougemere Yard in southeast Dearborn near the Ford Rouge complex (believed to be his first railroad job, in about 1912), Rose Center (where daughters Sylvia and Lillian were born), Freeland (where son Paul was born), White Cloud, Holton (where all other children with wife Eleanor were born), Thompsonville, Custer (at least by December 1926), Hersey (at least by April 1928), and Ludington (also about 1928). He retired in Ludington at the age of 67. Roy was an avid outdoorsman, hunter, trapper, and fisherman. He was a renowned taxidermist nearly his entire life. He had been a collector for at least 10 years with the U.S. Department of Agriculture Bureau of Biological Survey. His individual collection of migratory birds, which he mounted, was on display at Michigan State College (University) at least by 1933.

Children of Roy Haynor and Eleanor Lillian Metcalf are:

- (G5-1.2.1.2.1) Sylvia Mildred Haynor, b. 1913, d. 1983.
 (G5-1.2.1.2.2) Lillian Alice Haynor, b. 1914, d. 1999.
 (G5-1.2.1.2.3) Paul LaVerne Haynor, b. 1916, d. 1998.
 (G5-1.2.1.2.4) Arthur Roy Haynor, b. 1918, d. 2006.
 (G5-1.2.1.2.5) Mary Elizabeth Haynor, b. 1920, d. 2005.
 (G5-1.2.1.2.6) Byron Connor Haynor, b. 1923, d. 2006.
 (G5-1.2.1.2.7) Betty Jane Haynor, b. 1925, d. 1975.
 (G5-1.2.1.2.8) Eleanor Ann Haynor, b. 1930, d. 2014.



William Roy Haynor,
abt. 1940

After the death of his first wife Eleanor, Roy married (2) Helen Pearl Miller, 18 June 1939 in Manistee, MI. Helen b. 21 March 1921 in Alger, Ohio, d. 23 November 1998 in Fremont, MI. William Roy Haynor died 24 August 1961, Ludington, MI. After the death of Roy Haynor, Helen married Millard Wesley Sanders, 25 May 1963. Mr. Sanders died in 1987.



Helen (Miller) Haynor,
abt. 1940

Children of Roy Haynor and Helen Pearl Miller are:

- (G5-1.2.1.2.9) Lloyd Glen Haynor, b. 1942, d. 2001.
- (G5-1.2.1.2.10) Edward Lee Haynor, b. 1950.

(G4-1.2.1.3) **ALBERT LAVERNE HAYNOR** (*Albert C. Haynor, Isaac B. Haynor, Henry H. Haynor*), b. 25 June 1891, Easton Township, Ionia County, MI, d. 26 January 1975 in Sheridan Township, Montcalm Co., MI. He married Elsie Anna Sweers, 18 June 1921, b. 18 January 1899, d. 24 April 1986 at their family farm just east of Shiloh, Orleans Township, Ionia County, MI. Elsie was the daughter of Martin John Sweers and Amy Francelia Smith.



Elsie (Sweers) & Vern Haynor, abt. 1930

Children of Albert Haynor and Elsie Sweers are:

- (G5-1.2.1.3.1) Eva Mae Haynor, b. April 1922, d. May 1997.
- (G5-1.2.1.3.2) Marian Marie Haynor, b. 4 April 1926, d. 11 Nov. 2017.



Mildred Haynor,
abt. 1913

(G4-1.2.1.4) **MILDRED GRACE HAYNOR** (*Albert C. Haynor, Isaac B. Haynor, Henry H. Haynor*), b. 15 January 1895, Ionia Co., MI, d. 16 March 1973, Shepherd, MI; m. (1) Stephen Champlain Durham, Jr., 16 July 1916. Stephen, b. 4 June 1893, d. 17 January 1957, Reed City, MI, divx; m. (2) Clesery Dellafabvere "Cherry" Brown, 4 April 1921. Cherry, b. 7 January 1897, Plainwell, Allegan Co., MI, d. 1 June 1924, Battle Creek, Calhoun Co., MI of TB acquired in WWI; m. (3) Roger Irvin Gulick, 3 June 1931. Roger, b. 25 May 1895, Union Twp., Isabella Co., MI, d. 13 Dec. 1982, Alma, Gratiot Co., MI.

Children of Mildred Haynor and Cherre Brown are:

- (G5-1.2.1.4.1) Ruth Kathleen Brown, b. 17 July 1921, d. 6 May 1983.
- (G5-1.2.1.4.2) Daryl David Brown (twin), b. 27 January 1924, Plainwell, Allegan Co., MI, d. 2 June 2018, Shepherd, Isabella Co., MI.
- (G5-1.2.1.4.3) Hal Haynor Brown (twin), b. 27 January 1924, Plainwell, Allegan Co., MI, d. 17 December 2005, Los Angeles, Los Angeles Co., CA. Hal Brown never married, no children.

Child of Mildred Haynor and Roger Irvin Gulick is:

- (G5-1.2.1.4.4) Roseann Gulick, b. 9 September 1933.



Alice Haynor,
abt. 1916

(G4-1.2.1.5) **ALICE GERTRUDE HAYNOR** (*Albert C. Haynor, Isaac B. Haynor, Henry H. Haynor*), b. 9 November 1898, d. 22 November 1987; m. (1) Forrest H. Vaughn, 16 February 1924, Lake County, IN, divx., 16 December 1926, Ingham County, MI. Forest Vaughn, b. 11 July 1903, Monticello, Jones Co., Iowa, d. 3 October 1990, Los Angeles Co., CA; m. (2) Harry Bull, 15 December 1943, Pontiac, Oakland Co., MI. Harry Bull, b. 27 March 1889, Detroit, Wayne Co., MI, d. 22 June 1969, Ionia, Ionia Co., MI. Her funeral service was conducted by her nephew, Elder Arthur Roy Haynor. On her headstone, it says Alace (Haynor) Bull. On her birth records at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:S3HY-6WSQ-MMK?view=fullText&lang=en&groupId=>, it does say, born Alace Haynor.

Child of Alice Haynor and Forrest Vaughn is:

(G5-1.2.1.5.1) Richard Clements Vaughn, b. 17 Jan. 1925, d. 31 Jan. 2016.

(G4-1.2.1.6) **ARTHUR BENJAMIN HAYNOR** (*Albert C. Haynor, Isaac B. Haynor, Henry H. Haynor*), b. 11 January 1905, d. 2 January 1974; m. (1) Doretha L. Creviston in Bowling Green, Wood Co., Ohio, 5 Dec. 1927. Doretha, b. 6 June 1908, Huntington, Huntington Co., Indiana, d. 26 July 1971, Mecosta, Mecosta Co., Michigan; divx on 17 October 1934, Newaygo County, MI; m. (2) Eileen Cecelia (Hough) Robbins, 7 May 1949. Cecelia, b. 17 May 1914, d. 1 September 1988. Eileen brought two children, Geraldine (Weeks) and Beverly (Lockwood) to the marriage. Arthur may have adopted Geraldine (maybe Beverly too), since at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/59136951/geraldine-a-weeks> says that “Geraldine A. Haynor Weeks, 79, of Saranac passed away in Dewitt. She was the daughter of Arthur and Eileen (Hough) Haynor. Geraldine married Bing Weeks in 1957. He preceded her in death in October of 1992. She retired from the State Hospital in 1988 and was a member of Saranac Community Church.” Art Haynor retired as captain of the guards, Ionia Reformatory in 1967. Arthur’s gravesite information is at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/141580782/arthur-benjamin-haynor>.



Arthur Haynor, 1937

Child of Arthur Haynor and Doretha Creviston is:

(G5-1.2.1.6.1) James McLaughlin Haynor, b. 18 September 1928, d. 24 April 1987. Served in the U.S. Navy and U.S. Airforce during and just after WWII. Buried Fort Gibson, Muskogee County, OK, Section 14 Site 102.

Note: According to their Michigan Marriage License, Doretha Haynor, age 26, married Ivan Shippy, age 32 on 29 April 1935, Newaygo Co., MI. According to Michigan, Marriage Records, 1867-1952, Doretha Skeels [Doretha (Creviston) Haynor], married Robert Cass, 17 October 1942 in Newaygo, Newaygo Co., MI. Doretha must have been married to a Skeels, between her marriage to Ivan Shippy in 1935 and marriage to Robert Cass in 1942. Both Doretha and Robert Cass are buried in Altona Cemetery, Mecosta County, Michigan.

(G4-1.2.2.1) **ETHEL NANCY HAYNOR** (*Elmore L. Haynor, Isaac B. Haynor, Henry H. Haynor*), b. 30 October 1890, New Haven Township, Shiawassee, MI, d. 1 June 1960, Hollywood Presbyterian Hospital, Los Angeles, CA. She is buried at Hollywood Forever, Hollywood, CA, see <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/27629347/e-nancy-haynor>. Her headstone reads, “E. Nancy Haynor.” She taught school in Petoskey, MI and Beverly Hills, CA. According to her death certificate, she taught for 45 years. In the obituary of her mother at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/84304803/julia-may-haynor>, she is teaching in Petoskey in 1918. She is also mentioned in *The San Bernardino County Sun*, San Bernardino, CA, 4 July 1928, page 5 in an article titled, “Arrowhead Hotel Entertains Many Happy Guests,” so it’s possible she

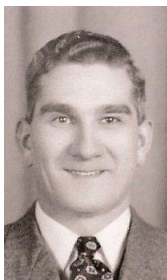
started teaching in California as early as 1928. Her last known address according to her death certificate was Los Angeles, CA. In the "THE ELEMENTARY ENGLISH REVIEW," Vol. XI, FEBRUARY 1934, No. 2, *Children's Literature: Some Disputed Values*, MIRIAM BLANTON HUBER, New York University, New York at https://ia801705.us.archive.org/1/items/sim_language-arts_1934-02_11_2/sim_language-arts_1934-02_11_2.pdf, says that Ethel Nancy Haynor taught at the Beverly Vista School, Beverly Hills, CA. Her name is listed as Miss N. Ethel Haynor, and she taught mathematics. "From 1924 to 2018 Beverly Vista School served students from preschool through eighth grade. In fall 2019, the school name changed to Beverly Vista Middle School and began serving students in grades six to eight," see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beverly_Hills_Unified_School_District. Ethel Nancy Haynor's parents were Elmore L. Haynor, b. 30 Dec. 1867, Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI, d. 17 Jan. 1901, Fort Scott, KS, in a hospital of Typhoid Fever. Her mother was Julia Mae McGann, b. 7 July 1873, Portland, Ionia Co., MI, d. 5 Jan. 1918, Traverse City State Hospital, Grand Traverse Co., MI. It's believed that Ethel Nancy Haynor never married.

(G4-1.2.3.1) **ELMORE LEROY HAYNOR**, (*Leroy J. Haynor, Isaac B. Haynor, Henry H. Haynor*), b. 18 February 1903, Easton Township, Ionia Co., MI, d. 26 December 1995, Marinette, WI.; m. (1) Leola A. Johnson, 11 June 1928, South Bend, IN, divx., 3 March 1932, Gratiot Co., MI; m. (2) Ruth Caroline Nelson, 10 August 1936 in Menominee, MI. Ruth, b. 29 June 1904, d. 17 August 1995. Her parents were Charles and Helga (Olson) Nelson. During his early years, Elmore had been a history and chemistry teacher, as well as athletic coach in Hartford and Ithaca, MI. When in Ithaca, he was the football coach, in which his brother Robert was on the team, as shown by articles found in the Lansing State Journal. Elmore was listed as an educational advisor for the 1696th CCC Camp S-90, Dunbar, WI, at file:///C:/Users/Owner/Downloads/2018_10_2.pdf. Company 1696 was organized at Fort Sheridan, IL, June 5, 1933, with a company strength of 142 men. The men left Fort Sheridan on the afternoon of June 23, 1933, their destination being Morgan Lake, near Athelstane, WI. Arriving at Wausaukee, the nearest railroad station, on the morning of June 24, they traveled by truck to their new home. An article in the Detroit Free Press in 1942, shows he was working for the Civil Service, likely in Detroit. He served in the Navy during WWII with most of his work at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station near Waukegan, IL, as Chief of Civilian Personnel. Later in life Elmore and Ruth lived in Marinette, WI during the summer and Clearwater, FL, in the winter. No children of Elmore have ever been identified. Both Elmore and Ruth are buried at Riverside Cemetery, Menominee, MI. See <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/86072000/elmore-haynor>.



Elmore Haynor
1942/43

Note: Elmore L. and Ruth C. Haynor Endowed Scholarship for History. Elmore Haynor received his Bachelor of Arts in history from WMU in 1927. While a student, he experienced financial need and was assisted by a WMU Faculty member. To honor that generosity, he made a gift through his estate in 1996 to open this fund. This endowment supports a scholarship for undergraduate full-time students enrolled in history experiencing financial need. The scholarship is listed at <https://wmich.edu/history/endowments>.



Frank Hudson Haynor
1942/43

(G4-1.2.3.2) **F. (FRANK) HUDSON HAYNOR** (*Leroy J. Haynor, Isaac B. Haynor, Henry H. Haynor*), b. 28 March 1905 in Easton Township, Ionia Co., MI, d. 3 May 2006, Dearborn, Wayne, Co., MI at the age of 101. He married Essie M. Patrick, 20 January 1925, b. 29 May 1907, d. 24 July 2002 after 77 years of marriage. 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 L. (Patrick) Bennett, b. 1907, d. 1934. Frank was a realtor. Obituary information can be found at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/76584503/frank-hudson-haynor>.

Children of Frank Hudson Haynor and Essie Patrick are:

(G5-1.2.3.1.1) Robert Hudson Haynor, b. 29 July 1925, d. 29 August 1925.

(G5-1.2.3.1.2) Roberta Jean Haynor, b. 15 November 1937. It's been reported on *Our Hudson Family History* that she only has about 10% of her vision. Roberta graduated 1st in her high school class at Lowry High School, Dearborn, MI. She graduated from Wayne State University, Detroit, MI., and Michigan State University with a Bachelor of Arts degree in Social Science. She became a teacher of the blind in the Dearborn, Detroit, MI area.

(G4-1.2.3.3) **KEITH EUGENE HAYNOR** (*Leroy J. Haynor, Isaac B. Haynor, Henry H. Haynor*), b. 14 July 1909, Zeeland, Ottawa Co., MI, d. 25 May 1991, De Land, Volusia Co., FL.; m. Viola Madora Harris, 25 June 1929, divx on 23 November 1931. Viola, b. 4 August 1911, Alma, Gratiot Co., MI, d. 26 Jan. 2006, Port Orange, Volusia Co., FL. Clyde Harris and Margaret Jane Wells were the parents of Viola Madora Harris.

Children of Keith Eugene Haynor and Viola Harris are:

(G5-1.2.3.3.1) Doris Jean Haynor, b. 27 July 1929, Alma, Gratiot Co., MI, d. 17 November 2002, De Land, Volusia Co., FL.

(G5-1.2.3.3.2) Keith Eugene Haynor, Jr., b. 11 January 1931, d. 2 December 1935, Wheeler, MI. He died in a winter sledding accident when nearly 5 years old.



Keith E. Haynor, 1942/43

Note: It appears at some point, Keith and Viola must have remarried sometime between 23 Nov. 1931 and 1943.

Children of Keith Eugene Haynor and Viola Harris are:

(G5-1.2.3.3.3) Janet Kay Haynor, b. 9 September 1943, Alma, Gratiot Co., MI

(G5-1.2.3.3.4) Elmore Leroy Haynor, b. 27 April 1948, Alma, Gratiot Co., MI, d. 22 July 2015, Daytona Beach, FL.



Robert J. Haynor
1942/43

(G4-1.2.3.4) **ROBERT JOHN HAYNOR** (*Leroy J. Haynor, Isaac B. Haynor, Henry H. Haynor*), b. 9 September 1913, McBride, MI, d. 14 July 1985, Sunfield, Eaton Co., MI. He married Doris Helen Cure, 4 March 1947 in Covington, KY. Doris, b. 6 May 1915, Sunfield, Eaton Co., MI, d. 21 January 1997. Both are buried in the Sunfield, MI Cemetery.

Children of Robert Haynor and Doris Cure are:

(G5-1.2.3.4.1) Kerry James Haynor, b. 8 November 1948.

(G5-1.2.3.4.2) Rodney John Haynor, b. 20 July 1953.

(G4-1.2.3.5) **MARGARET JESSIE LORAINNE HAYNOR** (*Leroy J. Haynor, Isaac B. Haynor, Henry H. Haynor*), b. 9 January 1922, Berlin Center, Ionia Co., MI, d. 5 July 1992, Escondido, San Diego Co., CA; m. Carl Clinton Ball, Jr., 21 April 1946, Reno, NV. Carl, b. 9 July 1917, Terre Haute, IN or Tulsa, OK, d. 14 December 1961. Carl Jr., was a major in the USAF, pilot and professor of Air Science at San Diego State College. He was a decorated WWII and Korean Conflict veteran. He was killed in a plane crash, during a severe storm near San Diego, CA, although he was not piloting the plane. He is buried at the Fort Rosecrans National Cemetery, San Diego, CA. Carl Jr., is the son of Carl Ball, Sr., b. 1893, d. 1983 and Neva Berry, b. Unknown, d. 1976. Margaret is buried at the Breckenridge Cemetery, Gratiot Co., MI.



Margaret Haynor
1942/43

At <https://www.carnegiehero.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/vol11111.pdf>, says that "Elmer J. Hock saved Jessie L. Haynor from being struck by a train, Wheeler, Michigan, May 7, 1926."

Children of Margaret Haynor and Carl Ball are:

- (G5-1.2.3.5.1) Margaret Annette Ball, twin, b. 9 January 1947, b. Alma, Gratiot Co., MI.
- (G5-1.2.3.5.2) Carl Clinton Ball, III, twin, b. 9 January 1947, Alma, Gratiot Co., MI, d. 2 January 1975, Seattle, WA. He lived at one time in Formosa, Taiwan with his family between the ages of 12 and 14 and later on attended Baylor University. He is buried at the Breckenridge Cemetery, Gratiot County, MI.

(C4-1.2.4.1) **FRANCIS HELEN PERRINE** (*Blanche Orvilla Haynor, Isaac B. Haynor, Henry H. Haynor*), b. 3 September 1901, Holland, Ottawa Co., MI, d. 1965; m. Waldo Oscar Hildebrand, 14 November 1925 in Ann Arbor, Washtenaw Co., MI. Waldo, b. 17 June 1904, Evansville, Vanderburgh Co., IN., d. 5 October 1971 Frederic, Crawford Co., MI. Both Francis and Waldo are buried at the Elmwood Cemetery, Grayling, Crawford, Co., MI.

Children of Francis Perrine and Waldo Hildebrand are:

- (G5-1.2.4.1.1) Shirley Anne Hildebrand, b. 20 February 1928, Saint Petersburg, Pinellas Co., FL, d. 17 December 1993, Carmel, Hamilton, IN.
- (G5-1.2.4.1.2) Katherine Hildebrand, b. 5 March 1936 (twin).
- (G5-1.2.4.1.3) Kenneth Waldo Hildebrand, b. 5 March 1936 (twin).
- (G5-1.2.4.1.4) Jane Hildebrand, b. abt. 1938.

(C4-1.2.4.2) **THELMA LETHA PERRINE** (*Blanche Orvilla Haynor, Isaac B. Haynor, Henry H. Haynor*), b. 23 June 1905, Holland, Ottawa Co., MI, d. 25 March 1996, Kalamazoo, MI; m. Raymond Cecil Gilbert, 17 April 1926, Saginaw, MI. Raymond, b. 13 March 1902, Byron Center, MI, d. 19 August 1967, Kalamazoo, MI.

Children of Thelma Perrine and Raymond Gilbert are:

- (G5-1.2.4.2.1) Jacqueline Frances Gilbert, b. 29 January 1927, Birmingham, Jefferson Co., AL.
- (G5-1.2.4.2.2) Raymond Cecil Gilbert, Jr., b. 21 August 1928.
- (G5-1.2.4.2.3) Walter Perrine Gilbert, b. 2 October 1936, Birmingham, Jefferson Co., AL, d. 30 July 1995, Kalamazoo, Kalamazoo Co., MI.

(C4-1.2.4.3) **WAYNE HAYNOR PERRINE** (*Blanche Orvilla Haynor, Isaac B. Haynor, Henry H. Haynor*), b. 4 September 1907, Holland, Ottawa Co., MI, d. 30 September 1987, Jacksonville, Duval Co., Florida; m. Mable F. Bonifield, 9 September 1933, b. 3 October 1904, Cincinnati Co., Hamilton, Ohio, d. 21 October 1987, Jacksonville, Duval Co., Florida. Both are buried at Oaklawn Cemetery, Jacksonville, Duval Co., Florida.

(G4-1.2.4.4) **HENRY HERBERT PERRINE, JR.** (*Blanche Orvilla Haynor, Isaac B. Haynor, Henry H. Haynor*), b. 21 July 1916, Ann Arbor, Washtenaw Co., MI, d. 21 May 2001, Mt. Pleasant, Isabella Co., MI, buried Salt River Cemetery, Shepherd, MI at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/131552909/henry-herbert-perrine>; m. Marjorie Jean Brice, 1 July 1939, divx 1972. Margorie, b. 24 January 1921, St. Louis, Gratiot Co., MI, d. 26 September 1987, Brandon, FL, buried Hillsboro Memorial Gardens, Brandon, FL.

Child of Henry Perrine and Margorie Brice is:

- (C5-1.2.4.4.1) Brenda Jean Perrine, b. 30 October 1939, d. 30 January 1997; m. (1) Lester Olney, m. (2) Leroy Parcher.

(C4-1.2.4.5) **NANCY IRENE PERRINE** (*Blanche Orvilla Haynor, Isaac B. Haynor, Henry H. Haynor*), b. 15 June 1920, Michigan, d. 24 May 1997, Shepherd, Isabella Co., MI; m. Edward R. Curtiss, 6 Oct. 1939 in Shepherd. Edward, b. 19 Nov. 1919, d. 13 Dec. 2002, Shepherd, Isabella Co., MI.

Children of Nancy Perrine and Edward Curtiss are:

- (G5-1.2.4.5.1) Gordon Curtiss, b. June 1947; m. Mary.
- (G5-1.2.4.5.2) Sally Curtiss; m. Tom Marisco.

(G4-1.3.2.1) **BLANCHE ADA WASNICK** (*Ora Belle Tillison, Catherine Jane Haynor, Henry H. Haynor*), b. 2 September 1880, Digby, Easton Township, Ionia County, MI, d. 18 August 1967, Shepherd, MI; m. (1) Fredrick Clarence McKee, 14 July 1904, Muir, Ionia Co., MI. Frederick, b. 5 March 1884, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, d. 19 Dec. 1945 - Ionia, Ionia Co., MI, divx 1910; m. (2) Andrew Jans Timmer, 12 April 1911, Grand Rapids, Kent Co., MI. Andrew, b. 21 January 1875, d. 3 March 1915; m. (3) Louis Worth Perrine,* 2 July 1916, Ann Arbor, Washtenaw Co., MI. Louis, b. 19 April 1880, Michigan, d. 24 August 1959 at Saginaw, MI, Veterans Hospital.

Children of Blanche Wasnick and Fredrick McKee are:

- (G5-1.3.2.1.1) Clarence Frederik McKee, b. 13 Feb. 1905, Ionia, Ionia Co., MI, d. 14 July 1952, New Albany, Floyd Co., Indiana; m. (1) Gladys Cecelia Wells, 9 March 1927, Ionia, divx 14 December 1929; m. (2) Anna Elizabeth Ryan, 29 Jan. 1934.
- (G5-1.3.2.1.2) Fredrick Clarence McKee, Jr., b. 14 Feb. 1906, Ionia, Ionia Co., MI, d. 25 May 1988, in Ionia, Ionia Co., MI; m. Margaret E. VanHouten 5 Sept. 1931, Ionia, Ionia Co., MI. He worked at the Ionia Manufacturing Company.

Children of Blanche Wasnick and Andrew Timmer are:

- (G5-1.3.2.1.3) John Wendel Timmer, b. 4 Sept. 1913, Grand Rapids, Kent Co., MI, d. Feb. 1980, Lansing, Ingham Co., MI.
- (G5-1.3.2.1.4) Andrew Martin Timmer, b. 17 July 1915, Ionia Co., MI, d. 20 Nov. 1967, Harrison, Clare Co., MI.

Children of Blanche Wasnick and Louis Perrine are:

- (G5-1.3.2.1.5) Virginia Adah Perrine, b. 1917, MI, d. 18 July 1917, Pine Grove, Van Buren Co., MI.
- (G5-1.3.2.1.6) Vivien Louise Perrine, b. 4 May 1919, Muskegon, MI, d. 22 March 2004, Kissimmee, Osceola Co., FL; m. Leo Dwight Dalrymple, 29 May 1948 in Mount Pleasant, MI. Leo, b. 4 May 1919, Elwell, Gratiot Co., MI, d. 11 Dec. 2002, Kissimmee, Osceola Co., FL. Vivian applied for her SSI in August 1939 under the name of Vivian Walters. Both are buried at the Fort Custer National Cemetery, Augusta, Kalamazoo Co., MI. Leo was a Tech 4 in WW2.
- (G5-1.3.2.1.7) Doris Jean Perrine, b. 1920. Had at least one son named Rodney Dawson Perrine, b. 31 October 1942, Alma, MI, d. 10 Oct. 1952, Shepherd, MI.
- (G5-1.3.2.1.8) Calvin Perrine, b. 9 June 1921, MI, d. 3 Oct. 1921, Greenwood Twp., Oceana Co., MI.

* Louis Worth Perrine, was previously married to Jeannette Vee "Jennie" Burbank, 15 November 1900, Ypsilanti, Washtenaw Co., MI. Jeannette, b. 20 October 1882, Ypsilanti, MI, Unknown death date. Together, they had at least one child, Rolland E. Perrine, b. 1902. Rolland married Gladys Smith, 30 June 1925, Dearborn, Wayne Co., MI.

(G4-1.3.2.2) **GLENN LAVIER WASNICK** (*Ora Belle Tillison, Catherine Jane Haynor, Henry H. Haynor*), b. 23 July 1883, Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI, d. 26 August 1949, Lansing, Ingham Co., MI; m. (1) Edith M. Fea, 26 July 1904 in Ionia, MI. Edith, b. 30 May 1883, Ionia Co., MI, d. 20 April 1952, Greenville, Montcalm Co., MI, divx on or before 1932; m. (2) Thelma V. Cunningham, 12 December 1932, Emmet Co., MI. Thelma, b. 16 June 1907, Indiana, d. 26 April 1983, Lansing, Ingham Co., MI.

Children of Glenn Wasnick and Edith Fea are:

- (G5-1.3.2.2.1) Thelma M. Wasnick, b. 1905, Ionia, Ionia Co., MI, d. 1978, MI; m. William J. Davis, 7 January 1925, Lansing, Ingham Co., MI, William, b. 5 November 1905, St. Johns, Clinton Co., MI, d. 24 September 1983, Lansing, Ingham Co., MI
- (G5-1.3.2.2.2) Ora Elizabeth Wasnick, b. 2 July 1909, Ionia, Ionia Co., MI, d. 10 May 1995, Garfield Twp., Grand Traverse Co., MI; m. Kenneth Hiram Jenks, 5 June 1929 in Goshen, Elkhart, IN. Kenneth, b. 16 August 1908, Ionia, MI, d. 8 June 1985, Traverse City, MI.

Children of Glenn Wasnick and Thelma Cunningham are:

- (G5-1.3.2.2.3) Shirley Ann Wasnick, b. December 1933. Living as of November 2023.
- (G5-1.3.2.2.4) Beverly Jane Wasnick, b. May 1935; m. Darl Rex Bancroft, b. 1928, d. November 2012.
- (G5-1.3.2.2.5) Glenn Lavier Wasnick, b. 6 March 1940, d. 8 November 2011; m. Shohreh. Had daughter, Roya; son, Jeffrey; and grandson, Dylan.
- (G5-1.3.2.2.6) Wendall Eugene Wasnick, b. July 1941; m. Barabara Jean, b. August 1942. With apparent children, Kristin Kay Wasnich, b. September 1973 and Craig Allen Wasnich, b. July 1979.

(G4-1.3.2.3) **JENNIE ISABEL CLARK** (*Ora Belle Tillison, Catherine Jane Haynor, Henry H. Haynor*), b. 17 December 1887, Rockford, MI, d. 29 August 1909, Ionia, MI; m. Robert J. Alsbaugh, 18 June 1907, Ionia, Ionia Co., MI, b. 24 Dec. 1886, Orange Township, Ionia Co., MI, d. 7 March 1965, Eaton Rapids, Eaton Co., MI. Upon the death of Jennie Clark in 1909, Robert married Mabel E. VanSickle, 22 August 1911, b. 31 August 1890, Carson City, Montcalm Co., MI, d. April 1971.

(G4-1.3.2.5) **MARION (MARY) ELIZABETH CLARK** (*Ora Belle Tillison, Catherine Jane Haynor, Henry H. Haynor*) b. 1892, Lyons Township, Ionia County, MI, d. 22 December 1939, Flint, Genesee County, MI; m. Joseph Claude Griest, Sr., 2 January 1915, Ionia, Ionia Co., MI, b. 12 February 1890, Hillsdale, Hillsdale Co., MI, d. 16 October 1928, Flint, Genesee Co., MI. Joseph Griest was the son of Albert B. Griest and Fannie Coon.

Children of Mary Elizabeth Clark and Joseph Griest are:

- (G5-1.3.2.5.1) Catherine Virginia Griest, b. 5 May 1916, MI, d. 14 February 1989, Flint, Genesee Co., MI.
- (G5-1.3.2.5.2) Maxine J. Griest, b. 25 July 1919, Texas, d. 1969, Midland Co., MI. Married Clarence Hungerford, 24 September 1938. Clarence b. 11 October 1918, MI, d. 25 April 2004, Midland Co., MI.
- (G5-1.3.2.5.3) Joseph Claude Griest, Jr., b. 7 March 1922, Texas, d. 28 May 1965, Missouri.
- (G5-1.3.2.5.4) Robert Louis Griest, b. 3 April 1925, Flint, Genesee Co., MI, d. 5 June 1989, Cape Coral, Lee Co., FL.

(C4-1.3.3.1) **HAZEL ORA TILLISON** (*Frank Wallace Tillison, Catherine Haynor Tillison, Henry H. Haynor*), b. 15 February 1898, Easton Twp., Ionia County, MI, d. 19 November 1936, Detroit, Wayne Co., MI of pneumonia. She is buried at White Chapel Memorial Park Cemetery, Troy, Oakland Co., MI; m. George Thomas Furlong, 30 June 1915, Detroit, MI. George, b. 26 April 1883, Conemaugh, Cambria Co., PA, d. 26 January 1965, Detroit, Wayne County, MI, buried Parkview Memorial Cemetery, Livonia, Wayne County, MI.

Children of Hazel Tillison and George Furlong are:

- (C5-1.3.3.1.1) Eleanor Bernice Furlong, b. 11 July 1918, MI, d. 9 September 1988, OH.
- (C5-1.3.3.1.2) George Lawrence Furlong, b. 30 January 1921, Detroit, Wayne County, MI, d. 26 April 1976, Garden City, Wayne County, MI.
- (C5-1.3.3.1.3) Frank Elwood Furlong, b. 28 October 1923, d. 19 March 1990.
- (C5-1.3.3.1.4) Kathryn Margaret Furlong, b. 13 March 1926, MI, d. 24 February 1998, Columbus, Franklin Co., OH.
- (C5-1.3.3.1.5) Avis Jean Furlong, b. 18 August 1928, Detroit, Wayne Co., MI, d. 24 November 2002, Troy, Oakland Co., MI.
- (G5-1.3.3.1.6) Elizabeth A. Furlong, b. 29 July 1930, Detroit, Wayne Co., MI, d. 21 June 1957, Johnstown, Cambria Co., PA of cancer at age 26.
- (C5-1.3.3.1.7) Dorothy Furlong, b. 17 December 1932, Detroit, Wayne, MI, d. same day, 17 December 1932, Detroit, Wayne, MI.
- (G5-1.3.3.1.8) Marion Carol Furlong, b. 29 March 1934, Detroit, Wayne Co., MI, d. 10 November 1993, Metamora, Lapeer Co., MI.

(C4-1.3.3.2) **EDITH IRENE TILLISON** (*Frank Wallace Tillison, Catherine Haynor Tillison, Henry H. Haynor*), b. 2 August 1900, d. 20 June 1972, Southfield, Oakland County, MI; m. Alonzo E. Misenar, 21 July 1925, Detroit, MI, b. 3 Jan. 1897, d. 23 Oct. 1964, Livonia, Wayne Co., MI.

Children of Edith Tillison and Alonzo Misenar are:

- (C5-1.3.3.2.1) David Arthur Misenar, b. 28 August 1926, Detroit, MI, d. 13 April 2001.
- (C5-1.3.3.2.2) Robert Eugene Misenar, b. 26 March 1931, Southfield, Oakland Co., MI, d. 3 December 1999, Howell, Livingston Co., MI.
- (C5-1.3.3.2.3) Irene Lois Misenar, b. 12 December 1935, d. 12 July 2009.

Generations 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 are not available online, because many of these descendants are still alive. If you are a proven descendant of Henry H. Haynor and you want a copy of these generations, contact Ed Haynor, Newaygo, MI, at ed1660wmh@ncats.net.

As of March 2026, of this ancestral listing, this report of descendants of Henry H. Haynor, is as complete as this author has been able to compile, although many descendants are missing or information on these people is incorrect and/or missing. If you are a proven descendant of Henry H. Haynor and you would like your descendancy listed or would like more information on the Haynor and related families, contact Ed Haynor, Newaygo, MI, at ed1660wmh@ncats.net.

APPENDICES

The Appendices that follow are titled:

- A. Haner's of various surname spellings who served in the Revolutionary War, War of 1812, and America's Civil War.
- B. WWI Haynor Soldier Database primarily from Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918
- C. WWII Haynor Soldier Database primarily from Draft Registration Cards, 1940-1945
- D. Military, United States Korean War Conflict Period, Haynor Soldier Database, primarily from the subscription website Fold3.com and the National Archives at Archives.gov
- E. Military, United States Vietnam War Conflict Period, Haynor Soldier Database, primarily from the subscription website Fold3.com and the National Archives at Archives.gov
- F. Haynor's in the National Cemetery Administration's Nationwide Gravesite Locator
- G. Haynor's in the Arlington National Cemetery Memorials
- H. History of Grove - Haynor School
- I. Haynor's Likely Convicted/Conscripted in England
- J. Miscellaneous Stories about all things "Haynor"
- K. The Haynor House
- L. Carol Inez (Haynor) Kornak Memorialized at the Ionia State Recreation Area
- M. Likely First Generation of the Surname Haner (regardless of spelling) to Emigrate to the Americas by the Late 1800s
- N. U.S, Canada, and some State Census Listings, 1790-1950
- O. All U.S. Federal Census Collection results by numbers for the surname "Haynor"

A. – Haner's of various spellings who served in the Revolutionary War, War of 1812, and America's Civil War

Updated March 2026

Note: This research reveals people with the surname Haner of various spellings who served in the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, and the Civil War. Many of these people immigrated to North America before 1800 to serve in the Revolutionary War or are descended from those who did. Other Haner descendants from earlier ancestors served during the War of 1812 and/or the Civil War or other Haner's who immigrated to North America sometime after 1800. This compilation is not complete but represents all known Haner's of various spellings. Please keep in mind, some of these people likely aren't Haner's, but misspellings. Also note, at <https://catalog.archives.gov/search?page=1&q=Haynor>, lists 460 military listings of persons with the surname "Haynor." Most listings are accessible to researchers.

Haners (of various spellings) who served in the Revolutionary War

The American Revolutionary War (1775-1783) was also known as the American War of Independence. Thirteen American colonies that joined together as the United States of America in July 1776 led a successful military rebellion against Great Britain.

These listings include Haner's of various spellings who served in the American Army (Colonists) determined to seek their independence from England; Loyalists who served in the British Army fighting against the Colonists; and Hessian soldiers from Germany, who were mercenaries hired by England to fight the Colonists.

The following list of Haner's is not complete, and some persons may be listed more than once because they either signed up for additional service periods or the spelling of their name varied in the recordkeeping of these lists. People named Haner of various spellings are included because many persons during this time period could neither read nor write, making it very difficult to determine any continuity of surname spelling, so it may have been up to the military recorder to determine spelling. This compiled list was obtained from a variety of ancestral websites, such as [https://www.familysearch.org/en/wiki/United States Rosters of Revolutionary War Soldiers and Sailors - FamilySearch Historical Records](https://www.familysearch.org/en/wiki/United_States_Rosters_of_Revolutionary_War_Soldiers_and_Sailors_-_FamilySearch_Historical_Records). This site will lead readers to other war soldier sites. A list of Continental Army units (1777–84) can be found at [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Continental_Army_units_\(1777%E2%80%931784\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Continental_Army_units_(1777%E2%80%931784)).

Last Name	First Name	State	Military Regiment	Rank
Hainer	Coenrad	New York	The Line and the Levies — (Not Identified)	Private
Hainer	Daniel	New Jersey	New Jersey 2 nd Regiment 1780	Private
Hainer	Hendrick	New York	Roster of Mohawk Valley Revolutionary Militia Tryon County Militia — Second (Palatine District) Regiment	Private
Hainer	Matthew	Virginia	Virginia 6 th Regiment 1779	Private
Hainer	Samuel	New York	Graham's Regiment, Militia 1777	Sergeant
Hainer	Seth		Continental Troops	Colonel
Hainer	Thomas	New York	Van Rensselaer's 3rd Regiment	
Hainer	Wilhelmus ^(a)	New York	6 Units 1776-1781	Pvt-Sgt
Hainer	William	New Jersey		Private
Haner	Benjamin	Massachusetts	Massachusetts Regiment	Captain
Haner	Charls	New York	Albany Co. Militia, Land Bounty Rights, 14th Regt.	Private
Haner	Christopher	New York	Albany County Van Rensselaer's 8 th Regiment. For more information on Christopher Haner, see the <i>Daughters of the American Revolution</i> at	Private

Last Name	First Name	State	Military Regiment	Rank
			https://services.dar.org/Public/DAR_Research/search_adb/?action=full&p_id=A205949 .	
Haner	David	Connecticut	Connecticut 2 nd Regiment 1783	
Haner	David	Pennsylvania		Private
Haner	Elihu	Connecticut	First Regiment	Private
Haner	Etirer	Connecticut	1st Regiment	
Haner	Frederick ^(b)	New York		
Haner	George	New York	New York 1 st Regiment 1776	Drummer
Haner	Jacob	New York	Albany County Van Rensselaer's 8 th Regiment	Private
Haner	John	Massachusetts	1779	Private
Haner	John	New York	Humphrey's or Mumphrey's (Fourth) Regiment, Militia	Private
Haner	John	New York	Dutchess County Militia, Fifth Regiment	Private
Haner	John	New York	Stephen Schuyler's Regiment, Militia	
Haner	John	New York	Schuyler's 6 th Regiment 1777	Private
Haner	John	Pennsylvania	Continental Line, 1777-1781 Fifth Pennsylvania. January 1, 1777 January 1, 1783.	Drummer
Haner	John	Virginia	Virginia 4 th Regiment 1775-1783	Corporal
Haner	John	New York	Albany County Militia, Sixth Regiment	Private
Haner, Jr.	John	New York	Albany County Militia, Land Bounty Rights, Sixth Regiment	Private
Haner	Joshua	Connecticut		
Haner	Lorenz	Iowa	Found in the U.S. Revolutionary War Pension Payment Ledgers as a private in Dubuque, Iowa, receiving \$8 per month pension commencing on 22 March 1862.	Private
Haner	Peter	New York	Albany County Van Rensselaer's 8 th Regiment	Private
Haner Jr.	Peter	New York	Albany County Militia, Sixth Regiment	Private
Haner	Peter	Vermont	Twelfth (Douty's) Regiment 1781	
Haner	Philip ^(c)	New York	Henry K. Van Rensselaer's Regiment (Albany County), Militia	
Haner	Philip ^(c)	New York	Stephen Schuyler's 6 th Regiment, Militia 1777	Private
Haner, Jr.	Philip	New York	Van Rensselaer's 8 th Regiment	
Haner	Richd	Virginia	Virginia 4 th Regiment 1779	Sergeant
Haner	Robert	New York	Levi Pawling's Regiment	
Haner	Robert	New York	Ulster County, Third Regiment	Private
Haner	Robert	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania 2 nd Battalion 1778	
Haner	Walter	New York	Found in the U.S. Revolutionary War Pension Payment Ledgers as a private in Albany, NY, receiving \$8 per month pension commencing on 27 November 1847. Walter died 6 September 1851.	Private
Haner	Wilhelmus	New York	Albany County Militia, Sixth Regiment	Private
Haner	Wilhelmus	New York	Stephen Schuyler's Regiment, Militia 1780	Corporal
Haner	William	Massachusetts	Massachusetts 1 st Regiment 1779	Private
Haner	William	New York	Snyder's Regiment Militia 1780-81	
Haner, Jr.	William	New York	Van Rensselaer Sharpshooters	Private
Haner	Willm	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania 2 nd Regiment	Sergeant
Haner	Zachariah	New York	Cpt Hare's Co. Troy Rangers	
Haners	Hilry	North Carolina	First Regiment, Militia	
Hanner	Peter	New York	Albany County Van Rensselaer's 8 th Regiment	Private
Hanor	Harmon	Virginia	He may not have served in the War, but donated 250 lbs. of beef. Harmon was born in Germany abt. 1740, died after 12-10-1794, in Spotsylvania Co., VA. See the <i>Daughters of the American Revolution</i> at https://services.dar.org/Public/DAR_Research/search_adb/default.cfm .	
Hanor	John	New York	Humphrey's (Fourth) Regiment, Militia 1776	Private
Hanor	Philip ^(c)	New York		
Hayner	Griffith	Virginia	Virginia 6 th Regiment	Private
Hayner	Hampdon	Maryland	Extra Battalion	
Hayner	Helmus	New York	Van Rensselaer under Shaw	Sergeant

Last Name	First Name	State	Military Regiment	Rank
Hayner	James	New York	Capt. William Gray's Company in the New York Volunteers from 24 February to 24 April 1781 commanded by Lieutenant Colonel George Turnbull	Private
Hayner	John	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania 3 rd Regiment 1777	
Hayner	Jona	Connecticut	Connecticut 1 st Regiment 1777	
Hayner	Jonathan	Connecticut	Prentice's Regiment 1778, 1 st Battalion 1779, 1 st Regiment 1779, 5 th Regiment 1782	Private
Hayner	Jonatn	Connecticut	Starr's Regiment of Light Horse 1779	Private
Hayner	Joseph	New Jersey	New Jersey 4 th Regiment 1778	Private
Hayner	Nathan	New Hampshire		Private
Hayner	Philip ^(c)	New York	Van Rensselaer under Shaw	Private
Hayner	Peter	New York	Philip's Regiment Militia 1780-89	
Hayner	Peter	New York	Albany County Militia, Van Rensselaer's 8 th Regiment	Private
Hayner	Roger	Pennsylvania		Captain
Hayner	Thomas	New York		
Hayner	Thos	Continental Troops	Grayson's Regiment 1778	2 nd Lieutenant
Hayner	Thos	New Hampshire	New Hampshire 1 st Battalion 1779 & 1780	Private
Hayner	Withe	New Hampshire	New Hampshire 1 st Battalion 1779	Private
Haynard	James	Connecticut	Connecticut 1 st Battalion 1778	Corporal
Haynir (Haynie)	Holland		Continental Troops	1st Lieutenant
Haynor/Hayner/ Stayner	Roger	Pennsylvania	A Roger Haynor was listed in a letter to George Washington from Arthur St. Clair on 26 March 1780 where it describes Roger Haynor and other colonial soldiers in a "List of American Officers Prisoners of War allowed to be Unexceptionable." The letter is also signed by Ed. Carrington Lt Colo., Artillery; and Alex. Hamilton, Lt Col. These findings on a Roger Hayner/Haynor were found several years ago. Since then the author has discovered the following: At https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:V26Y-ZH3, the name of Roger Hayner is attached to the family tree of Roger Stayner IV. At https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QL6T-TZQS, shows the military listing of Roger Hayner, in Revolutionary War Rolls, 1775-1783. Viewing the original document on this site, this author can see where readers could possibly interpret Hayner as Stayner, although it really depends on the interpretation of handwriting of that era. But other than family generated listings on family trees at https://ancestors.familysearch.org/en/L43S-7CK/roger-stayner-iv-1753-1839 and https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/sources/L43S-7CK, this author can't find a military or government site that refers to Roger Hayner as actually being Roger Stayner. See this discussion about a Roger Haynor or Stayner in the Revolutionary War discussed earlier.	Captain
Haynor (Hayner) (Haner)	Willhalmus (Wilhelmus) (Helmus) ^(a)	New York	Albany County Militia, Van Rensselaer 6 th Regiment under Shaw (The author has found Willhalmus listed surname both as Haynor and Hayner in various Revolutionary War sites.) For more information on Wilhelmus Haner, see the <i>Daughters of the American Revolution</i> , at https://services.dar.org/Public/DAR_Research/search_a_db/?action=full&p_id=A051044 .	Sergeant
Heaner	John	Vermont	Twelfth (Douty's) Regiment 1781	
Heiner	Casper	Continental Troops	First Regiment – Col. William Thompson's Battalion of Riflemen. June 25, 1775-July 1, 1776	
Heiner	Casper	Pennsylvania	First Regiment – 1 st Regiment Continental Troops, Captain Morgan Connor's Company. Muster Rolls and Papers Relating to the Associators and Militia of the	Corporal

Last Name	First Name	State	Military Regiment	Rank
			County of Berks – Guard for Prisoners of War, Captain Nagel's Company. More information on Casper Heiner can be found on the <i>Daughters of American Revolution</i> at https://services.dar.org/Public/DAR_Research/search_adb/?action=full&p_id=A054253 .	
Heiner	Frederick	Pennsylvania	Served under Capt. George Gisselman, 8 th Company, 7 th Bat., York County Militia. For more information on Frederick Heiner see the <i>Daughters of the American Revolution</i> at https://services.dar.org/Public/DAR_Research/search_adb/?action=full&p_id=A054257 .	First Lieutenant
Heiner	Henry	Pennsylvania	Served under Capt. William Haeffer	Private, 6 th Class
Heiner	Johannes	New York	For more information on Johannes Heiner see the <i>Daughters of the American Revolution</i> at https://services.dar.org/Public/DAR_Research/search_adb/?action=full&p_id=A054259 .	Private
Heiner	Johannes	New York	1) 6 th Regt. Albany County Militia 2) Col. Stephen Schuyler, Lt. Col. Henry Van Rensselaer. For more information on Johannes Heiner see the <i>Daughters of the American Revolution</i> at https://services.dar.org/Public/DAR_Research/search_adb/?action=full&p_id=A054260 .	Private
Heiner	John	Pennsylvania	Capt. Peter Nagel, 6 th Battalion, Berks County, Militia. Muster Rolls and Papers Relating to the Associators and Militia of the County of Berks. For more information on John Heiner see the <i>Daughters of the American Revolution</i> at https://services.dar.org/Public/DAR_Research/search_adb/?action=full&p_id=A054261 .	Private
Heiner	John	Virginia Born in Leipzig, Germany, 9-14-1742.	Capt. Michael Reader, Dunmore County Militia. For more information on John Heiner see the <i>Daughters of the American Revolution</i> at https://services.dar.org/Public/DAR_Research/search_adb/?action=full&p_id=A054264 .	Private
Heiner (Hüner)	Kraft/Craft	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania Militia. More information on Kraft Heiner can be found on the <i>Daughters of the American Revolution</i> at https://services.dar.org/Public/DAR_Research/search_adb/?action=full&p_id=A054254 .	Civil Service (Assistant Judge)
Heiner	Lewis/Louis	North Carolina Born in Germany abt. 1766, d. Georgia, after 5-3-1830.	He received a Georgia Land Grant for his service. More information on Lewis/Louis Heiner can be found on the <i>Daughters of the American Revolution</i> at https://services.dar.org/Public/DAR_Research/search_adb/?action=full&p_id=A018520 .	
Heiner	Peter	New York Born 1/18/1746, Claverack, Albany Co., NY, d. 2-1826, Brunswick, Rensselaer Co., NY.	1) Cpts. Hogeboom and Philips, Col. Van Rensselaer's 8 th Regt. 2) Col. Van Alstyne's 7 th Regt. Albany Co., NY, Militia. For more information can be found on the <i>Daughters of the American Revolution</i> at https://services.dar.org/Public/DAR_Research/search_adb/?action=full&p_id=A209213 .	Soldier
Heiner	Richd		Continental Troops	Captain
Heiner	William ^(a)	Living in Hastings, Oswego Co., NY	Found in the 1840 U.S. Census, listed as a Revolutionary War Veteran, age 84, b. 1756.	
Henard	Henry	Rhode Island	Rhode Island 3 rd Battalion 1782	
Henard	Primans	New Hampshire	New Hampshire, 2 nd Regiment 1782	
Henart	Fran	Massachusetts	Massachusetts Regiment of Foot 1779	Corporal

Last Name	First Name	State	Military Regiment	Rank
Hener	Galvin		Continental Troops	Private
Hener	George	New York	Captain Richard Esselstyn's Company	Private
Hener	Henry	New York	Captain Richard Esselstyn's Company	Private
Hener	John		Continental Troops	Private
Hener	Peter	New York	Captain Richard Esselstyn's Company	Private
Hener	Philip	Pennsylvania	Sixth Regiment	Private
Henner	Conrad	New York	Albany County Militia, Sixth Regiment	
Henner	Johannes	New York	Albany County Militia, Sixth Regiment	
Henner	Philip ^(c)	New York	Albany County Militia, Sixth Regiment	
Henr	Ephraim	Virginia		Private
Henr	William	Virginia	Virginia 10 th Regiment 1777	Private
Heoner	Nicholas	Living in Lincoln Co, North Carolina	Found in the 1840 U.S. Census, listed as a Revolutionary War Veteran, age 90, b. 1750.	
Heyner	George	New York	Henry K. Van Rensselaer's Regiment (Albany County), Militia 1786	
Heyner	Helmes ^(a)	New York	Henry K. Van Rensselaer's Regiment (Albany County), Militia 1785	
Heyner	Peter	New Jersey	New Jersey 4 th Regiment	Drummer
Heyner	Philip ^(c)	New York	Reiley Rangers	
Heyner	Philip ^(c)	New York	Stephen Schuyler's Regiment, Militia	
Heyner, Jr.	Philip	New York	Major John Wheelock's Independent Company, Reilay's Rangers, Schuyler's Regiment 1779	Corporal
Heyner	Wilhelmus ^(a)	New York	Schuyler under Sharp 1779	Private
Heyner, Jr.	Philip	New York	Van Rensselaer's Regiment 1785	
Heynor	Joseph	New Jersey		Private
Hiner	Absatom	Connecticut		Corporal
Hiner	Andrew	Maryland	Maryland 6 th Regiment 1777	Captain
Hiner	Clement	Connecticut	Connecticut 2 nd Battalion 1778, 2 nd Regiment 1780	Private
Hiner	George	Virginia	A wife of George Hiner, named Mary E. Graham, was found in the U.S. Revolutionary War Pension Payment Ledgers living in Kentucky, receiving \$3.50 per month pension commencing on 2 February 1853. Apparently, Mary died in 1858.	Private
Hiner	James	Continental Troops		
Hiner	John	Continental Troops	German Regiment or Battalion 1775-1783	Private
Hiner	John	New Jersey	New Jersey 1 st Regiment 1782	Private
Hiner	John	Virginia	Continental Troops	Lieutenant
Hiner	Joseph	Maryland	Maryland 4 th Regiment 1778	
Hiner	Nicholas	Maryland		
Hiner	Partrick	Connecticut	Connecticut 2 nd Regiment 1780	Private
Hiner	Peter	Connecticut	Connecticut Regiment 1778	Private
Hiner	William	Rhode Island	Rhode Island 2 nd Battalion 1777	Private
Hoener	Mardeines	New York	Albany County Militia, Sixth Regiment	
Hynr	John	Continental Troops	Regiment of Foot 1775-1783	Private
Hynr	Patrick	Connecticut	Connecticut 1 st Regiment 1777	Private
Hynr	Joseph	New York	New York 4 th Battalion 1778	Private
Hynr	Thomas	New York	New York 1 st Battalion 1778	Private
Iners	Abraham	New York		Private

^(a) This could be Willm Helmer Haner, in the 1790 U.S. Census, b. in or before 1775. 2 males 16 or over (Willm Helmer), 3 males under 16. 4 females in hh. This Willm is likely the Willhamus Haner, Hayner, Haynor found serving in the Revolutionary War. He was found listed as Wilhamus Haynor in the publication, *New York in the Revolution as Colony and State, Vol. I. The Hayner Family History Book* claims this person as their own as Wilhelmus (Helmus) Haner (Heiner) #63, b. 23 December 1760, d. 1849 as the son of Samuel Heiner #8 in the History Book, who in turn was the son of Johannes Häner the

Immigrant. The United States Revolutionary War Pension Payment for Ledgers, 1818-1872, list him as William Haner, Sergt., from Albany, NY received a monthly pension of \$47.61, died 18 June 1846.

- (b) *Frederick Haner's estate was confiscated, as found on <http://threerivershms.com/nyrevconfiscated.htm>. This website contains information on individual estates confiscated from persons who had aided the British. These confiscation laws were part of overall anti-Tory laws passed during the time of the Revolutionary War. A good resource on this subject can be found at: <http://www.toriesfightingforthe king.com/Punishing.htm>, where each original state had its own laws.*
- (c) *This could be Philip Haner, in the 1790 U.S. Census, born in or before 1775. 2 males 16 or over (Philip), 3 males under 16. 2 females in household. Also in the United States Revolutionary War Pension Payment for Ledgers, 1818-1872, list him as Philip Hanor, Private, from Albany, NY received a monthly pension of \$30.00, up through March of 1837. It appears as though his wife, Ann Maria Hanor, continued to receive this pension, up through her death on 10 October 1839.*

The Old United Empire Loyalist List

The following list of Haner's (Hainer) has been found who served as Loyalists to the Crown and fought on the side of England in the Revolutionary War. The list may not be complete. This list can be found on "The Old United Empire Loyalist List," at

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~apassageintime/uelist/h.ue.html>, "Roster of Butler's Rangers at: <http://www.sandycline.com/history/rangers.html> and http://www.uelac.org/Loyalist-Info/loyalist_list.php?letter=h and also at <https://uelac.ca/loyalist-directory/>.

Hainer, Albert.... Home District, Soldier Butler's Rangers, O.I.C. March 11, 1797, Niagara stamped book. Henry's son as shown at <https://sites.google.com/site/niagarasettlers/settlers-h>). Also see https://uelac.ca/loyalist-directory/detail/?wpda_search_column_id=3453. Father Henry seen below.

Hainer, George.... See <http://www.uelac.org/Loyalist-Info/detail.php?letter=h&line=17>.

Hainer, Henry.... Soldier Butler's Rangers, Clench's Affidavit. Also see https://uelac.ca/loyalist-directory/detail/?wpda_search_column_id=3453. (This could be the same Hendrick (Henry) Hainer, found at <https://sites.google.com/site/niagarasettlers/settlers-h>).

Hainer, John.... Home District, Soldier Butler's Rangers, wife 4 children, P.L.N., 1786, Niagara stamped book. Also see https://uelac.ca/loyalist-directory/detail/?wpda_search_column_id=3456.

Hainer, Richard.... Home District, Soldier Butler's Rangers, wife 2 children, P.L. N. 1786, Niagara stamped book (this could be Henry's son as shown at <https://sites.google.com/site/niagarasettlers/settlers-h>). Son of Henry listed above. Also see https://uelac.ca/loyalist-directory/detail/?wpda_search_column_id=3457.

Hainer, Zachariah.... Soldier Butler's Rangers; & + Barnett. Also see https://uelac.ca/loyalist-directory/detail/?wpda_search_column_id=3458.

Loyalists in the American Revolution in the Southern Campaign, Volume III

The Southern theater of the American Revolutionary War was the central area of operations in North America in the second half of the American Revolutionary War. During the first three years of the conflict, the largest military encounters were in the north, focused on campaigns around the cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. After the failure of the Saratoga campaign, the British largely abandoned operations there and pursued peace through conquest in the Southern Colonies.

The British strategy commenced in late 1778 with the capture of Savannah, Georgia, which was followed in 1780 by operations in South Carolina that included the defeat of two Continental Armies

at Charleston and Camden. General Nathanael Greene, who took over as Continental Army commander after Camden, engaged in a strategy of avoidance and attrition against the British. In almost all cases, although tactical victories for the British, the victories strategically weakened the British army by the high cost in casualties, while leaving the Continental Army intact to continue fighting. The culminating engagement, the Siege of Yorktown at Yorktown, Virginia, ended with the British army's surrender in 1781. It essentially marked the end of British power in the Colonies.

Derick Haynor, was found listed as a private, #36 in the Inspection Roll, Captain Thomas Cornwell's Company of Light Infantry, King's American Regiment, Lloyd's Neck, November 15, 1779. In the remarks section of this document, it listed Derick Haynor as a deserter. The author doesn't know whether Derick Haynor was a deserter from Cornwell's Company of Light Infantry, King's American Regiment in the southern campaign, or whether he deserted the Continental Army up north in order to enlist in King's American Regiment in Rhode Island to fight down south since the majority of action in the south started in late 1778 and the King's American Regiment was organized in late 1779. King's American Regiment was also known as the 4th American Regiment.

King's American Regiment originated on Long Island, New York of about 500 men and served in New York, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Georgia. Members came from the Hudson River Valley, New York City, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. Complicating the British King's American Regiment organizing in Rhode Island, on https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Siege_of_Yorktown, this website describes approximately 5,500 French soldiers landing in Rhode Island in 1780 to assist their American allies in operations against the British-controlled New York City. This author can find no additional information on Derick Haynor, but because of surname spelling and British affiliation of some sort, he likely is somehow related to the ancestry of Henry H. Haynor. Lloyd's Neck, Rhode Island, today is a part of Lloyd's Harbor, which includes Lloyd Neck and the northern portion of this Rhode Island peninsula.

Adam Heynor was found in the Loyalists in the Southern Campaign of the Revolutionary War. He was listed as a private in Colonel John Fisher's Regiment, Orangeburg Militia, Captain Samuel Rowe's Company, Charlestown, SC. He died as a result of this Campaign in either 1780 or 1781, as received by his sister Peggy Heynor.

More information on Loyalists in the Southern Campaign can be found at:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Southern_theater_of_the_American_Revolutionary_War.

In the publication, *American Migrations, 1765-1799: The Lives, Times, and Families of Colonial Americans who Remained Loyal to the British Crown Before, During, and After the Revolutionary War, as Related in Their Own Words and Through Their Correspondence*, by Peter Wilson Coldham, lists Barnet Hanar of Cataraqua, New Brunswick and Hendrick Heaner of Ulster Co., NY. In the publication

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Hessian Troops in America During the Revolutionary War, 1775-1783

The following list is of persons named “Heiner,” as it was commonly spelled in Germany, who fought as Hessian soldiers on the side of England in the Revolutionary War. The list has been compiled from a variety of genealogical websites, particularly the Hessian Regional History Information System (LAGIS). No other “Hessian” Haner of any other spelling was found listed at LAGIS.

The Hessians were 18th-century German auxiliaries contracted for military service by the British government, which found it easier to borrow money to pay for their services than to recruit its own soldiers. The British used the Hessians in several conflicts, including in Ireland, but they are most widely associated with combat operations in the American Revolutionary War.

About 30,000 German soldiers fought for the British during the Revolutionary War. Nearly half were from the Hesse region of Germany; the others came from similar small German states. Several more German units were placed on garrison duty in the British Isles to free up British regulars for service in North America. American patriots made propaganda use of the fact that the soldiers were non-British and portrayed them as mercenaries. They also offered Hessian soldiers land bounties to desert and join the Americans.

For a more comprehensive discussion of Hessian soldiers see the website: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hessian_\(soldier\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hessian_(soldier))

Name	State/Birth/Death	Military Regiment	Rank
Conrad Hainert	b. 1740, d. 1776 6.1776 of disease, by accident or other non-battle causes	Appointed 1775 · von Minnigerode 2 Died 6.1776 · von Minnigerode 2	Grenadier
Henrich Heiner	Oberbeisheim, appointment date: 1775, b. 1751/1752, Calculated Age: 23, d. unknown	DON 5 (von Donop Regiment, after 1784 von Knyphausen). <i>Of this list</i> , Henrich Heiner is the only known Hessian soldier, with a Haner 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.	Private
Heiner (Unknown first name)	Loehlbach, appointment date: 1775, b. 1755/1756, Calculated Age: 19, d. Unknown	DIT 5 (von Dittfurth Regiment) Fusilier Regiment von Dittfurth	Fusilier
Jakob Heiner	Wolferode, appointment dates: 5/1776 and 2/1783, b. 1751/1752, Calculated Age at 1 st appointment: 24, d. Unknown	1 st Appointment, 5/1776: GRF 2 (Köhler Grenadier Battalion, after 1778 Graf, after 1782 Platte) 2 nd Appointment, 2/1783: GRF 2 (Köhler Grenadier Battalion, after 1778 Graf, after 1782 Platte)	Carpenter Grenadier
Konrad Heiner	Niederbeisheim, appointment date: 1775, b. 1740/1741, Calculated Age: 34, d. 6/1776 of disease, accident, or other non-battle causes	MNG 2 (von Minnigerode Grenadier Battalion) Note: It's possible that Conrad Hainert from above is the same Konrad Heiner, listed here.	Grenadier
Jacques Heiner	Arrived in New York in 1782.	Not much is known about Jacques Heiner, other than he was found listed in a publication authored by Clifford Neal Smith, named <i>Muster Rolls and Prisoner-of-War Lists in American Archival Collections Pertaining to the German Mercenary Troops Who Served with the British Forces during the American Revolution</i> . (German- American Genealogical Research Monograph, 3, in three pts.) DeKalb, IL: Westland Publications, 1974-1976. 177p. (Pt. 1, pp. 1-64; pt. 2, pp. 65-119; pt. 3, pp. 120-177.)	
Heinrich Heiners	b. 1756 who arrived in 1778 in Quebec, Canada, who fought on behalf of Britain during the Revolutionary War	<i>Mercenary Troops from Anhalt-Zerbst, Germany, Who Served with the British Forces during the American Revolution</i> . (German-American Genealogical Research Monograph, 19.) McNeal, Ariz.: Westland Publications, 1984. 2 vols., authored by Virginia Easley Demarce.	Unknown, but did not participate in any battles
Two other persons named Heiner, without first names, are listed as Hessian Troops remained in Europe because of illness.			

War of 1812 – Haner's of various spellings

The War of 1812 was a 32-month military conflict between the United States of America and Great Britain. The outcome resolved many issues which remained from the Revolutionary War. The United States declared war in 1812 for several reasons; among them were trade restrictions brought about by Britain's continuing war with France, impressing American merchant sailors into the British Royal Navy and British support of American Indian tribes against American expansion.

Below are Haner surnames of various spellings who served during the time of the War of 1812, for America, which lasted into 1815. Since these men were in state militias, it is unknown if they in fact were engaged in actual battles. This list is not complete, and duplicates are likely listed. Most listings were found on the website

<https://familysearch.org/search/image/index#uri=https://familysearch.org/recapi/sord/collection/1916219/waypoints>

All persons named Haner of various spellings are included, because our surname "Haynor" might not have been "formalized" at that time and because many persons during this time period could neither read nor write, making it very difficult in determining any continuity of surname spelling.

Last Name	First Name	Military Regiment	Rank In	Rank Out	Notes
Hainer	Andrew	2 Regiment Maryland Militia	Private	Private	
Hainer	Jacob	5 Reg't (Fenton's) Pennsylvania Militia	Private	Private	
Hainer (Haner)	John	1 Reg't (Hall's) Tennessee Volunteers	Private	Private	Original filed under John Harner.
Hainer	John	1 Reg't (Taylor's) Virginia Militia	Private	Private	Original filed under John Hayner.
Hainor	John I.	13 Reg't (Farrington's) New York Militia	Sergeant	Sergeant	Original filed under John I. Hanor.
Hainor	Henry	59 th Reg't (Prior's), New York Militia	Private	Private	It is unknown if this is the same person listed as Henry Haynor serving with Prior.
Haner (Hanner)	Andre	2 Batt'n (Peire's) Louisiana Volunteers	Private	Private	
Haner	Christopher	Farrington's Regiment, New York Militia	Private	Private	
Haner	George C.	11 Reg't (Rich's) New York Militia	Private	Corporal	
Haner	George C.	138 Reg't (Nellis') New York Militia	4 Sergeant	3 Sergeant	
Haner	Jacob	2 Reg't (Evans') Virginia Militia	Private	Private	
Haner	Jeremiah	11 Reg't (Rich's) New York Militia	Corporal	Corporal	
Haner	John	1 Regiment (McDonald's) Ohio Militia	Sergeant	Sergeant	Original filed under John Hanor.
Haner	Martinus	9 Reg't (Vosburgh's) New York Militia	Soldier	Private	
Haner	Martiny	9 Reg't (Vosburgh's) New York Militia	Soldier	Private	Original filed under Martimus Haner.
Haner	Thomas	3 Reg't (VanRensselaer's) New York Militia	Private	Private	
Hannar	Edward	4 Reg't (Pogue's) Kentucky Volunteers	Private	Private	Original filed under Jervis Parker.
Hannar	William	4 Reg't (Pogue's) Kentucky Volunteers	Sergeant	Sergeant	Original filed under William Hanna.
Hanner	Aveny	3 Reg't (Johnson's) E. Tennessee Militia	Private	Private	Original filed under Avery Hanners.
Hanner	Isaac	5 Reg't (Atkinson's) North Carolina Militia	Corporal	Corporal	
Hanner	James	Nash's Reg't South Carolina Vols.	Private	Private	Original filed under James Hannah.

Last Name	First Name	Military Regiment	Rank In	Rank Out	Notes
Hanner	John	5 Reg't (Atkinson's) North Carolina Militia	Private	Private	
Hanner	Robert	Benedict's Regiment New York Militia	Corporal	Corporal	
Hanner	Seth	5 Reg't (Atkinson's) North Carolina Militia	Private	Private	Original filed under Seth Hamm.
Hanner	Solomon	5 Reg't (Atkinson's) North Carolina Militia	Private	Private	
Hanner	William	Hill's Regiment Pennsylvania Militia	Private	Private	Original filed under William Hanen.
Hanners	Jesse	20 Reg't Virginia Militia (Lieut. Col Robinson. Major Nimmo.)	Private	Private	
Hanners	Thomas	8 Reg't (Magnien's) Virginia Militia	Private	Private	
Hanners	Thomas	20 Reg't Virginia Militia (Lieut. Col Robinson. Major Nimmo.)	Private	Private	
Hanners	William	8 Reg't (Magnien's) Virginia Militia	Private	Private	
Hanor	Barnet	45 Reg't (Knickerbocker's) New York Militia	Private	Private	
Hanor	Harman	9 Reg't (Sharp's) Virginia Militia	Private	Private	
Hanor	John	1 Regiment (McDonald's) Ohio Militia	Sergeant	Sergeant	
Hanor	John I.	13 Reg't (Farrington's) New York Militia	Sergeant	Sergeant	
Hanor	Mittimus	9 Reg't (Vosburgh's) New York Militia	Soldier	Private	Original filed under Martimus Haner.
Hanor	William	9 Reg't (Sharp's) Virginia Militia	Private	Private	Original filed under Harman Hanor from above.
Hayner	Austin	1 Reg't (Taylor's) Virginia Militia	Private	Private	
Hayner	Hampden	Extra Battalion, Maryland Militia	Sergeant	Sergeant	
Hayner	Henry C.	45 Reg't (Knickerbocker's) New York Militia	Private	Private	
Hayner	Henry M.	45 Reg't (Knickerbocker's) New York Militia	Private	Private	
Hayner (Haner)	Jacob C.	157 Reg't (Westcot's) New York Militia	Private	Private	
Hayner	John	1 Reg't (Taylor's) Virginia Militia	Private	Private	
Hayner	John	31 Reg't (Feb. – March 1815) Virginia Militia	Private	Private	
Hayner	John	57 Regiment Virginia Militia (Lieut. Col. Mason. Lieut. Col. Minor.	Private	Private	
Hayner	John P. J.	45 Reg't (Knickerbocker's) New York Militia	Private	Private	
Hayner	Jonas	27 Reg't (Shoemaker's) New York Militia	Private	Private	
Hayner	Jones	27 Reg't (Shoemaker's) New York Militia	Private	Private	Original filed under Jonas Hayner, immediately above.
Hayner	Peter	Yale's Battalion, New York Militia	Private	Private	
Hayner	Sebastian	45 Reg't (Knickerbocker's) New York Militia	Private	Private	
Hayner	William	45 Reg't (Knickerbocker's) New York Militia	Private	Private	
Haynor	Barnabas	from Kentucky, who served in the 1st Regiment, Kentucky Militia			
Haynor	Barnabas	from Ohio, who served in the 2nd Regiment, Ohio Militia			
Haynor	Barnabas	from New York, who served in the 14th Regiment, New York Militia			
Haynor	Barnabas	from Pennsylvania, who served in the 1st Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia			

Last Name	First Name	Military Regiment	Rank In	Rank Out	Notes
Haynor	Barnabas				According to the National Archives' War of 1812 Pension and Bounty Land Warrant Application Files, a Barnabas Haynor (also spelled Hainor) served in the 21st Regiment, United States Infantry. He applied for a pension in 1850, stating that he enlisted in 1812 and was discharged in 1815.
Haynor	Barnabas	Barnabas Haynor served as a Captain in the New York Militia after the War of 1812. The available information indicates that while he was involved in military service in New York, it was in the years following the conflict, rather than during the war itself.			
Haynor	George	Enlisted in the Army for a 5-yr. term, 18 August 1812, at Troy, Grafton, NY. Born abt. 1779. Occupation, Shoemaker.	Private		Found in the United States Registers of Enlistments in the U.S. Army, 1798-1914.
Haynor or Hanor	George	Enlisted in the Army for a 5-yr. term, 1 December 1814, at Fort Wayne, IN, Born abt. 1778, Albany, NY. Occupation, Farmer and Carpenter.	Private		Found in the United States Registers of Enlistments in the U.S. Army, 1798-1914.
Haynor	Henry	59 th Reg't (Prior's), New York Militia	Private	Private	It is unknown if this is the same person listed as Henry Hainor serving with Prior. Also see "United States War of 1812 Index to Service Records, 1812-1815", , <i>FamilySearch</i> (https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:Q29K-HRM9 : Sat Mar 09 19:52:35 UTC 2024), Entry for Henry Haynor, from 1812 to 1815.
Haynor	Jacob C.	157 Reg't (Westcot's) New York Militia	Private	Private	Original filed under Jacob C. Hayner. See "United States War of 1812 Index to Service Records, 1812-1815", , <i>FamilySearch</i> (https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:Q29K-HR9Y : Sun Mar 10 22:50:25 UTC 2024), Entry for Jacob C Haynor, from 1812 to 1815.
Haynor	John	1 Regiment (McDonald's) Ohio Militia	Sergeant	Sergeant	Original filed under John Hanor. See "United States War of 1812 Index to Service Records, 1812-1815", , <i>FamilySearch</i> (https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:Q29K-HR3G : Sun Mar 10 15:28:07 UTC 2024), Entry for John Haynor, from 1812 to 1815.
Haynor	Thomas	Parkhurst's Battalion, NY Militia	Private	Private	The battalion operated in the Lake Ontario region of New York, primarily for the local

Last Name	First Name	Military Regiment	Rank In	Rank Out	Notes
					defense of Oswego County. This Thomas Haynor is likely the same person, listed immediately below.
Haynor	Thomas	Capt. Henry Van Vleck's Co NY Militia	Private	Private	On the 31 st of October 1850, Thomas was approved for a land grant in Ghent, Columbia Co., NY., where he apparently lived at the time. Found in New York, in Index of Awards On Claims of the Soldiers of the War of 1812 at https://catalog.archives.gov/id/186146055 , at the time of enlistment, he lived in Pulaski, Oswego Co., NY. He enlisted Sept. 8, 1814, discharged Dec. 10, 1814, for three months service. He died June 19, 1871, at the age of 89, which would coincide with a birth year of about 1782. It appears Thomas couldn't read, since he had to make his mark. He appears to have qualified for a pension of \$8 per month, that he never received. His wife's name was Anna, who died in the winter of 1862 in Pulaski. Appearing on his behalf was Judah and Albertine Macy, in which case Albertine was the daughter of Thomas Haynor. Thomas was approved for a pension by an Act of Congress Feb. 14, 1871. It also appears that Thomas may have qualified for a pension for 40 years upon his death. Whether his heirs Judah and Albertine Macy ever qualified for survivor benefits is undeterminable since the handwriting in this 32-page document is so very hard to read.
Heaner	John	1 Regiment (Johnston's), Georgia Militia	Private	Private	
Heaner	Pierce	Guards, Massachusetts Militia	Musician	Musician	
Heiner	Alexander	46 Reg't (Hopkin's) Virginia Militia	Private	Private	
Heiner	Hearmin	46 Reg't (Hopkin's) Virginia Militia	Private	Private	
Heiner	Jacob	46 Reg't (Hopkin's) Virginia Militia	Private	Private	
Heiner	Jacob	2 Reg't (Purviance's) Pennsylvania Militia	Private	Private	
Heiner	John	2 Regiment Maryland Militia	Private	Private	
Heiner	John	57 Regiment Virginia Militia (Lieut. Col. Mason. Lieut. Col. Minor.	Private	Private	
Henner	Alfred	Capt. Cgden's Company, Dragoons, Louisiana Militia	Corporal	Corporal	Original Filed under Alfred Hennen.
Henner	James	1 Regiment (Bloom's) New York Militia	Private	Private	Original filed under James Henry.

Last Name	First Name	Military Regiment	Rank In	Rank Out	Notes
Henner	Jonathan	Hill's Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia	Private	Private	Original filed under Jonathan Flenner.
Henner	Thomas	2 Reg't (Purviance's) Pennsylvania Militia	Private	Private	Original filed under Thomas Hennon.
Heyner	Henry	Carr's Regiment, New York Militia	Private	Private	
Hiner	Harbart	Randall's Batt'n Riflemen, Maryland Militia	Private	Private	
Hiner	John	2 Regiment (Cotgreave's) Ohio Militia	Private	Private	
Hiner	Martin	Capt. Reynold's Company, Riflemen, Pennsylvania Militia	Private	Private	
Hiner	Robert	Cossatt's Battalion, Pennsylvania Vols.	Private	Private	
Hiner	Robert	132 Reg't (Dale's) Pennsylvania Militia	2 Major	2 Major	
Hiner	William	5 Reg't (Fenton's) Pennsylvania Militia	Corporal	Private	
Hyner	John	2 Regiment (Cotgreave's) Ohio Militia	Private	Private	Original filed under John Hiner.
Hyner	Jacob	2 Reg't (Purviance's) Pennsylvania Militia	Private	Private	Original filed under Jacob Heiner.
Hyner	Samuel	10 Reg't (Boswell's) Kentucky Militia	Private	Private	

Canadian "Haners" who served in the War of 1812 on the side of the English

Some of the following names might be duplicates or there may have been Haners of various spellings who shared the same first name. The list is produced here as the author has found them at taken from the Canadian website at: <http://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/>.

Last Name	First Name	Military Regiment	Rank In	Rank Out	Notes
Hainer	Isaac	1st Lincoln	Private		
Hainer		1st Regiment, Lincoln Militia, Captain John McEwen's Company	Private		
Hainer	Henry	1st Regiment, Lincoln Militia, Captain John McEwen's Company	Private		
Hainer	John	1st Regiment, Lincoln Militia, Captain John McEwen's Company	Private		
Hainer, Jr.	John	2nd Flank Company	Ensign		
Hainer	George	1st Lincoln	Lieutenant		
Hainer, Jr.	George	2nd Regiment of Lincoln Militia, 1st Flank Company	Ensign		
Hainer	Zachariah	1st Lincoln			
Hainer	David	1st Lincoln			
Hainer	Isaac				
Hainer	John	1st Lincoln Militia			
Hainer	Henry	1st Lincoln Militia			
Hainer	Henry	1st Lincoln Militia			
Hainer	Isaac	1st Lincoln Militia			
Hainer	Isaac	1st Lincoln Militia			
Hainer	Isaac	1st Lincoln Militia			
Hainer	Henry	1st Lincoln Militia			
Hainer	Catherine				
Hainer	Sophia				
Haner	Henry				

Civil War surnames such as Haynor, Hainor, Hanor or Heynor listed in bold type

For a more complete list of all Haners of various spellings, who served in the Civil War go to the Hayner Family Association at: http://www.haynerfamily.org/Hayners_at_War_part_1_.html and http://www.haynerfamily.org/Hayners_at_War_part_2_.html.

The American Civil War, also known as the War Between the States, was fought from 1861 to 1865, after seven Southern slave states declared their secession and formed the Confederate States of America. The states that remained in the Union were known as the "Union" or the "North." The war had its origin in the divisive issue of slavery, especially the extension of slavery into the western territories as well as issues regarding state's rights. After four years of bloody combat that left over 600,000 soldiers dead and destroyed much of the South's infrastructure, the Confederacy collapsed, slavery was abolished, and the difficult Reconstruction process of restoring national unity and guaranteeing rights to the freed slaves began.

This list of soldiers is likely not complete nor information on each soldier complete, duplicates likely listed and because of alternative name listing, may not be "Haynors" at all.

"Mustered out," refers to being released from service, discharged usually under honorable conditions or killed in action. The vast majority of listings were found on the websites at <http://www.nps.gov/civilwar/search-soldiers.htm>, <http://search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=1555>, www.civilwardata.com/, and <http://go.fold3.com/results.php?category=cw-service&links=0&xid=1516&gclid=CISikMKutr8CFQpMMgoduHMAcg&vs=2>.

Surname	First Name	Regiment	Side	Company	Rank In	Rank Out	Alternative Name	Survived the War	Notes
Hainer	David H.	2nd Regiment, Iowa Infantry	Union		Private	Sergeant	David H. Hainor	Yes	Enlisted 28 May 1861. Promoted to Full Sergeant. Mustered out on 15 May 1864.
Hainor	David H.	2nd Iowa Infantry	Union	H	Private	Sergeant			Resided in Crawfordsville, IA. Enlisted on 5/1/1861 at age 21. On 5/28/1861 he mustered into "H" Co. 2nd IA Infantry. He re-enlisted on 12/24/1863. He was transferred out on 5/15/1864 (Transferred to Signal Corps). Promoted to Sergt. in Signal Corps. Born in NY State.
Hainor	John	77th Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry	Union		Private				
Hainor	Phillip	2nd Regiment, New York Infantry	Union	A	Private	Private	Philip Hayner		
Hainor	H.	3rd Battalion, Tennessee Infantry	Confederate	D	Private	Private	H. Hainer		

Surname	First Name	Regiment	Side	Company	Rank In	Rank Out	Alternative Name	Survived the War	Notes
		(Memphis Battalion), Local Defense							
Haner	Alfred	9th Regiment, Michigan Cavalry	Union	D, C	Private	Private	Albert A. Hagner		1231. ALFRED A. HANER, b 5 Oct. 1846, d 23 Dec. 1909; m 1 June 1868 to Marietta Haner, his first cousin (#1088) at Ada, Kent Co., MI. Alfred enlisted 11 Feb. 1863 in Co. C of 9th MI Cav. Regt., described as 5', 3" tall, dark complexion, hazel eyes, brown hair. He and his brother were in over 20 skirmishes and battles June 1863 until end of Jan. 1864; Alfred in military hospital (illness) most of 1864; after convalescent leave rejoined the regt. and was mustered out on 21 July 1865. Listed as Alfred A. Haynor , Pvt., Company C., Michigan Cavalry from Brighton, MI, at http://genealogymuskegon.com/Databases/Military%201888/1888MilitaryH-L.htm
Haner	David H.	2nd Regiment, Iowa Infantry	Union	H	Private	Private	David Hainer or Hainor		Enlisted 1 May 1861. Original filed under David Hainer.
Haner	David H.	Signal Corps, US Volunteers	Union	Transferred from Co. H, 2nd Regiment, Iowa Infantry	Private	Sergeant	David Hainer or Hainor		Re-enlisted 24 December 1863. Promoted Sergeant in Signal Corp. See also 2 Iowa Infantry.
Haner	Gorden	5th Regiment, West Virginia Infantry	Union	D, E	Private	Private	Gordon or Gorden Haynor ; also Haynard		Added by H.A.J Aug 22 07. Co. E.
Haner	W.W.	9th Regiment, Michigan Cavalry	Union	D C	Private	Private	William W. Hagner		William Willis Haner, b 13 May 1845, d 5 Jun 1894; b. Hamburg, MI; enlisted in Company C of 9th

Surname	First Name	Regiment	Side	Company	Rank In	Rank Out	Alternative Name	Survived the War	Notes
									Michigan Cavalry Regiment. (He and his brother Alfred both given as age 3 in 1850 census of Hamburg Twp.). Original filed under William W. Hagner. Listed as Willis W. Hanor , Pvt., Company C., Michigan Cavalry from Brighton, MI, at http://genealogymuskegon.com/Databases/Military%201888/1888MilitaryH-L.htm
Hanor	Abraham	14 Wisconsin Infantry	Union	D	Private	Private		No	Died 31 Oct. 1861 of "remittent fever," which is a disease that shows major variations in a 24-hr. period, without return to normal temperature.
Hanor	Charles S.	U.S. Navy	Union		Seaman			Yes	Born in 1843. Died in 1926. Buried in Village Cemetery, Hillsdale, Columbia Co., NY.
Hanor	Curtis	2 nd Maine Infantry Regiment	Union	I	Private	Private		Yes	Enlisted 12 Dec. 1861. Mustered out 15 October 1862.
Hanor	David	1 st Indiana Heavy Artillery Regiment	Union	U	Private				Enlisted 11 June 1863.
Hanor	David	144th Regiment, Ohio Infantry (National Guard)	Union	G	Private	Private	David Haner		Original filed under David Haner
Hanor	Frank	12th Regiment, New York Cavalry	Union	A, G	Corporal	Farrier		No	Died at Andersonville, 19 May 1864 of diarrhea. Grave #1207
Hanor	John	144th Regiment, New York Infantry	Union	G	Drummer	Private			
Hanor	John F.	98th Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry	Union		Private	Private	John F. Haner		Original filed under John F. Haner
Hanor	Mathias	30 th Michigan	Union	Likely G (Fort Wayne, IN)				No, died 5 Jan. 1865	He is buried in Evansville (African-American), Indiana & Detroit, MI. Listed in the U.S., Civil

Surname	First Name	Regiment	Side	Company	Rank In	Rank Out	Alternative Name	Survived the War	Notes
									War Roll of Honor, 1861-1865.
Hanor	Murry	7th Regiment, Michigan Cavalry	Union	L	Private	Wagoner	Murray Haner		Original filed under Murray Haner
Hannor	Robert	16th U.S. colored infantry	Union	K	Private			No, died 8 June 1865	He is buried in the Chattanooga National Cemetery, Chattanooga, TN. Listed in the U.S., Civil War Roll of Honor, 1861-1865.
Hanord	James W.	Unassigned US Volunteer Infantry	Union						General Note - Confederate Pvt. Name Note - Co. H Company Note - 13 Reg't. Ala. Captured at Chancellorsville on May 5. Battle Unit Note - 1864; released May 21. War Side Note - 1864. Appears on a roll of Prisoners of War at Point Lookout. Rank In Note - Md. Rank Out Note - from May 16 to 22. AKA Note - 1864, on joining the U.S. service. . . See James W. Hanord immediately below.
Hanord	John	80 th New York Regiment	Union	F				Yes	Died at age 74 and is buried in the East Durham Cemetery East Durham, Greene County New York.
Hanord	James W.	13th Regiment, Alabama Inf.	Confederate	H	Private	Private	James M. Hoard		Original filed under James M. Hoard.
Hayner	Benjamin F.	125th Regiment, New York Infantry	Union	H	Private	Corporal	Hanner or Haynor	Yes	Age, 18 years. Enlisted, August 14, 1862, at Brunswick, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, August 27, 1862; surrendered, September 15, 1862, and paroled, September 16, 1862, at Harper's Ferry, Va.; promoted corporal, March 4, 1865; wounded in action, July 3, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; mustered out with company, June 5, 1865, near Alexandria, Va.

Surname	First Name	Regiment	Side	Company	Rank In	Rank Out	Alternative Name	Survived the War	Notes
Hayner	Charles E.	125th Regiment, New York Infantry	Union	A	Private	Private	Middle Initial: E or Q	Yes	Enlisted on 7/25/1862 at Grafton, NY at age 19. On 8/27/1862 he mustered into "A" Co. 125th NY Infantry. He was listed as a POW 9/15/1862 at Harper's Ferry, VA. Paroled 9/16/1862 Harper's Ferry, VA. He mustered out on 6/5/1865 at Alexandria, VA. Named Charles E. Haynor in the History of Rensselaer Co., New York, published in 1880.
Hayner	George	4th Regiment, Ohio Cavalry	Union	A	Private	Private	George Haynor	No	Original filed under George Haynor (1848-1867) - Private, Co. A 4th Ohio Cavalry. Regiment photo of gravestone at Morrow Cemetery, Warren County. Soldiers serving in the 4th OVC. Service Record from American Civil War Research Database by Historical Data Systems. George Haynor enlisted as an 18 year old private, 5 March 1864. Mustered into Co. A 4th OVC, 5 March 1864. Mustered out at Nashville, TN on 15 June 1865.
Hayner	George	93rd NY Infantry	Union	K, E	Private	2nd Lieutenant 9/1/1864 Sergeant 12/5/1864	Also known as George Haynor	Yes	Enlisted on 9/19/1861 at Troy, NY at age 34. On 11/13/1862 he mustered into "K" Co. 93rd NY Infantry. 12/4/1864 he transferred from Co. K to Co. E. He mustered out on 6/29/1865 at Washington, DC.
Hayner	George A.	22nd Regiment, Michigan Infantry	Union	H	Private	Private	George W. Haynor		Original filed under George W. Haynor
Hayner	Henry	54th NY Infantry	Union	D	Private		Henry Haner	Yes	Enlisted on 12/15/1863 at Kingston, NY at age 18. On 12/15/1863 he mustered into "D" Co. 54th NY Infantry. He was discharged on 2/20/1866 at Charleston, SC.
Hayner	Henry	54th Regiment,	Union	D	Private	Private	Henry H. Haynor	No	Henry H. Hayner, age 38, enlisted 24 December 1861 at Norwich, NY. Captured

Surname	First Name	Regiment	Side	Company	Rank In	Rank Out	Alternative Name	Survived the War	Notes
		New York Infantry							25 August 1864. Died 25 January 1865 in Salisbury, NC hospital as a prisoner of war. Also known as Henry H. Haynor .
Hayner	Henry H.	4th NY Heavy Artillery	Union	"Batty C"	Private		Likely this is the same Henry Hayner or Henry H. Haynor from the 54th Regiment, New York Infantry.	No	Enlisted on 12/24/1861 at Norwich, NY at age 38. On 12/24/1861 he mustered into "Batty C" Co. 4th NY Heavy Artillery. He was listed as a POW 8/25/1864 at Reams' Station, VA. He died of disease as POW on 1/21/1865 at Salisbury, NC. Henry is buried at Salisbury National Cemetery, Salisbury, NC.
Hayner	Herrick	70th Regiment, New York Infantry (May also have been in the 1st N.Y. Regt. Excelsior Brigade as a 1 st Lieutenant).	Union	H	2 nd Lieutenant		Herrick Haynor , though likely a Hayner since he was a son of Major Henry Z. Hayner, Jr.	No	Although a resident in Massachusetts at time of enlistment, Herrick enlisted on 1/1/1862 at New York City, NY as a 2 nd Lieutenant. On 1/1/1862 he was commissioned into "H" Co. 70th NY Infantry. He was killed on 5/5/1862 at Williamsburg, VA. 2 nd Lieutenant Haynor was a son of Major Henry Z. Hayner, Jr., of Gen. Wool's staff.
Hayner	Hiram D.	132nd Regiment, Illinois Infantry (100 days, 1864)	Union	A	Private	Private	Hiram D. Haynor		Original filed under Hiram D. Haynor
Hayner	Joseph	153rd Regiment, New York Infantry	Union	A	Private	Private	Also known as Joseph Haynor	Yes	Enlisted on 9/1/1862 at Johnstown, NY at age 27. On 10/17/1862 he mustered into "A" Co. 153rd NY Infantry. Was wounded 10/19/1864 at Cedar Creek, VA, with severe wound in left leg, which was amputated. He was discharged for wounds on 1/9/1865.
Hayner	Levi	125th Regiment, New York Infantry	Union	H	Private	Private	Also known as Levi Haynor and L. Hayner on various military-related	No	Age, 24 years. Enlisted, August 14, 1862, at Brunswick, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. H, August 27, 1862; surrendered, September 15, 1862, and paroled, September 16, 1862, at Harper's Ferry,

Surname	First Name	Regiment	Side	Company	Rank In	Rank Out	Alternative Name	Survived the War	Notes
							Civil War websites. On Ancestry.com, known as both L. Haynor & S. Haynor.		VA Captured in action, June 22, 1864, near Petersburg, VA.; died, September 23, 1864, at Andersonville, GA. Soldier's name corrected from Levi Haynes by O.M.H. Nov. 26 1912. This Levi Hayner or Haynor is the same person who died of disease (scorbutus (scurvy) as POW on 9/23/1864 at Andersonville Prison. Buried at Andersonville National Cemetery, Andersonville, GA. Gravesite: 10220. Levi Haynor is listed in the Roll of Honor, Names of Soldiers, who died in Defense of the American Union at, https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/51137201/levi-haynor .
Haynor	Addison	93rd Regiment, New York Infantry	Union	I, K			Addison Haynes		Original filed under Addison Haynes.
Haynor	Alfred	85 th New York Volunteer Regiment	Union	I or K				No, appears to have died 5 Sept. 1864	The 85 th New York Volunteers was captured at Plymouth, N.C., April 20, 1864, and numbered after the fight about 400 in all, enlisted men, as reported by S.A. Fay, Lieutenant, N.Y. Volunteers
Haynor	B.	153rd OH Infantry and/or 135 th Ohio National Guard	Union	A	Private		Also known as B. Hayner or Carlington or Clarington BeHymer	No	Enlisted on 5/2/1864 at age 29. On 5/10/1864 he mustered into "A" Co. 153rd OH Infantry. He was captured at North Mountain, WV, 3 July 1864. He was listed as POW 7/3/1864 Hammack's Mills, WV. He died of disease (scorbutus (scurvy) as POW on 11/6/1864 at Andersonville Prison. Buried at Andersonville National Cemetery, Andersonville, GA, Gravesite: 11856. B. Hayner is listed in the Roll of Honor, Names of Soldiers, who died in

Surname	First Name	Regiment	Side	Company	Rank In	Rank Out	Alternative Name	Survived the War	Notes
									Defense of the American Union at https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/51137194/b-hayner .
Haynor	C. (Conrad) C.	6th Regiment MI Cavalry	Union	D	Private	Private	Conrad C. Hayner		Original filed under Conrad C. Hayner.
Haynor	Charles	2nd Regiment Wisconsin Infantry	Union	A	Private	Private	Charles Hayner		Original filed under Charles Hayner.
Haynor	Charles	24th Regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps	Union	F	Private	Private	Charles Hayner		Original filed under Charles Hayner.
Haynor	Charles E.	125th NY Infantry Regiment	Union		Private		Charles Q.		Age 19, enlisted, July 25, 1862, at Grafton, to serve three years; mustered in as private, August 27, 1862. Surrendered, September 15, 1862, and paroled, September 16, 1862, at Harper's Ferry, VA. Mustered out with Company, June 5, 1865, near Alexandria, VA.
Haynor	Cornilius		Union						According to Ancestry.com, <i>All U.S., Civil War Draft Registrations Records, 1863-1865</i> . Recorded resident of NY State.
Haynor	Daniel	U.S. Colored Troops, Tennessee, Regiment 2	Union	K					Pension Number: 902702. Daniel, in a pension document dated 14 October 1890, was listed from Tennessee in Company K, Regiment 2, Heavy Artillery. See "United States Civil War and Later Pension Index, 1861-1917", , <i>FamilySearch</i> (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:N4YX-3Z7 : 24 March 2016), Daniel Haynor, 1890.
Haynor	David	43rd Regiment New York Infantry	Union	A	Private	Corporal	Also known as David Hainor and David Hayner	Yes	Born in Schoharie Co., NY in about 1826. Enlisted on 12/9/1863 at Coeymans, NY at age 37. On 12/10/1863 he mustered into "A" Co. 43rd NY Infantry. He was listed as

Surname	First Name	Regiment	Side	Company	Rank In	Rank Out	Alternative Name	Survived the War	Notes
									wounded on 5/5/1864, Battle of the Wilderness, VA. Promoted to Full Corporal on 10 January 1864. Mustered out 27 June 1865 at Washington, DC.
Haynor	Enoch	12th Regiment Ohio Infantry	Union	A	Private	Private	Enoch Hayner	Yes, then No	Original filed under Enoch Haynor. Version 1: Captured May 1864 at Cloyd's Mountain, VA & held at Andersonville and survived. Other remarks: H Squad, N Mess Exchanged April 15, 1865. Survived <u>The Sultana Tragedy</u> according to [207], Died according to [210]. Version 2: In the History of Licking County, Ohio, Its Past and Present by Norman Newell Hill (Jr.) in 1881 it says that Enoch was captured at Cloyd Mountain, VA, 12 May 1864, but died at Andersonville Prison 15 August 1864, although a grave # at Andersonville has not been found. Version 3: Was captured at Cloyd Mountain, VA, 12 May 1864. Confined at Andersonville, exchanged at Vicksburg, killed by the explosion of the steamer "Sultana," the largest maritime disaster in American history at that time on 27 April 1865 near Memphis, TN on his way back to Ohio. This version was confirmed at: http://civilwarprisoners.com/searchresults.php?fname=&lname=Hayner&regiment=&database=sultana.
Haynor	Enoch	21st Regiment New York Cavalry	Union	F, A	Private	Private		Yes	Enlisted on 9/9/1863 at Troy, NY at age 21. On 9/18/1863 he mustered into "F" Co. 21st NY Cavalry. Intra Regimental Company transfers from Co. F to Co. A. Mustered out 30 July 1865 at Frederick, MD.

Surname	First Name	Regiment	Side	Company	Rank In	Rank Out	Alternative Name	Survived the War	Notes
Haynor	Eugene	3rd Regiment New York Provisional Cavalry	Union	B	Bugler	Bugler			See also 16 N.Y. Cav.
Haynor	Eugene	16th Regiment New York Cavalry	Union	F, B	Bugler	Bugler		Yes	Enlisted 1 July 1863 at age 17. Promoted to Full Bugler on 13 Aug. 1863. Transferred to Co. B, NY 3rd Cavalry Regiment 17 Aug. 1865. Mustered out 21 Sept. 1865 at Camp Barry, Washington, DC. See also 3rd N.Y. Regiment.
Haynor	Frank		Union						According to Ancestry.com. <i>New York, U.S., Registers of Officers and Enlisted Men Mustered into Federal Service, 1861-1865</i> . Enlisted from Oswego County, NY.
Haynor	George	4th Regiment - Ohio Cavalry	Union	A	Private	Private		Yes	Enlisted 5 March 1864. Mustered out 15 July 1865 at Nashville, TN.
Haynor	George	10th Independent Battery Wisconsin Light Artillery	Union		Private	Private	George Haner		Original filed under George Haner
Haynor	George	11th Regiment Illinois Cavalry	Union	B	Private	Private	George Hainer		Original filed under George Hainer. A George Haynor was found in the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home as a resident, admitted on March 6, 1895 at: http://www.ilsos.gov/isaveterans/soldSailSearch.do . He was listed in Company B of the 11th Regiment Illinois Cavalry.
Haynor	George	14th New York Infantry	Union	K	Private		He's also listed as George Hayner, see https://museum.dmna.ny.gov/unit-history/infantry/14th-infantry-regiment/n	Yes	Enlisted on 9/2/1861 at Hudson, NY, born in 1831, died in 1910. Buried: Methodist Episcopal Church, Copake, NY. (Buried with Alice Finkle, Wife, 1854-1920). See https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/67096855/george-haynor

Surname	First Name	Regiment	Side	Company	Rank In	Rank Out	Alternative Name	Survived the War	Notes
							<u>ewspaper-clippings</u>		
Haynor	George	93rd Regiment New York Infantry	Union	KEC	Private	2 nd Lieutenant		Yes	
Haynor	George A. or W.	22 nd and 29th Regiment Michigan Infantry	Union	H	Private	Private	George W. Haynor	Yes	Enlisted in company 11, 22 nd Infantry, 18 March 1865, at Pontiac, for 1 year, age 44. Joined regiment at Chattanooga, TN 7 April 1865. Transferred to Co. H, 29 th Infantry, 26 June 1865. Discharged at Detroit, MI 3 August 1865. Original filed under George W. Haynor
Haynor	George W.	Calvary	Union	F?	Private		Discharged as Hayner	Yes	Age, 22 years. Enlisted, August 14, 1862, at Troy, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Oo. F, August 27, 1862; Surrendered, September 15, 1862, and paroled, September 16, 1862, at Harper's Ferry, Va.; discharged, to date, October 21, 1862, at Chicago, 111.; as Hayner. Listed as a pensioner at "United States Civil War and Later Pension Index, 1861-1917", database, <i>FamilySearch</i> (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NHZR-X44 : 24 March 2016), George W. Haynor, 1890.
Haynor	George W. (Washington)	3 rd New York Cavalry Regiment	Union	L	Private	Private		Yes	Enlisted on 8/30/1864 at Norwich, NY at age 36. On 8/30/1864 he mustered into "L" Co. 3rd NY Cavalry. Mustered out on 6/7/1865 at Norfolk, VA. http://www.newhorizonsgenealogicalservices.com/ny-genealogy/otsego-county/maryland_ny_civil_war_enlistees.htm states that George W. Haynor enlisted from the Town Of Maryland Otsego County, NY. At Ancestry.com. <i>New York, Town Clerks' Registers of Men Who Served in the Civil War, ca</i>

Surname	First Name	Regiment	Side	Company	Rank In	Rank Out	Alternative Name	Survived the War	Notes
									1861-1865, it says that George Washington Haynor enlisted on 30 Aug. 1864 and mustered 12 Sept. 1864 from Schenevus a hamlet in the town of Maryland. At this same site it says that George Washington Haynor was born 31 July 1837 in Brunswick, Rensselaer Co., NY to Sebastion Haynor & Sally Killeler. At the time of enlistment, George was single. George W. (Washington) Haynor & John Haynor below are brothers and sons of Sebastion Haynor & Sally Killeler.
Haynor	George W.	22nd Regiment Michigan Infantry	Union	H	Private	Private		Yes	Enlisted on 3/18/1865 at Pontiac, MI at age 44. On 3/18/1865 he mustered into "H" Co. MI 22nd Infantry. He was transferred out on 6/26/1865. Transferred to Company H, Michigan 29th Infantry Regiment on 26 June 1865. He was listed as: * Joined Regiment 4/7/1865 Chattanooga, TN. Mustered out 3 August 1865 at Detroit, MI. See also 29 Mich. Infy.
Haynor	George W.	125 th New York Infantry Regiment	Union	F	Private	Private	Haynor or Hayner	Yes	Age, 22 years. Enlisted, August 14, 1862, at Troy, to serve three years; On 8/27/1862 he mustered into "F" Co. NY 125th Infantry. Surrendered, September 15, 1862. He was listed as a POW on 9/15/1862 at Harper's Ferry, VA. Paroled, September 16, 1862, at Harper's Ferry, VA.; discharged October 24, 1862, at Chicago, IL, as Hayner.
Haynor	Gordon	5th Regiment West Virginia Infantry	Union	D, E	Private	Private	Gordon Haynard	Yes	Enlisted on 9/2/1861 at age 20. On 9/2/1861 he mustered into "D" Co. 5th WV Infantry. On 11/9/1864 he transferred into "E" Co. 1st WV Infantry. Mustered out on

Surname	First Name	Regiment	Side	Company	Rank In	Rank Out	Alternative Name	Survived the War	Notes
									21 July 1865. Original filed under Gordon Haynard.
Haynor	Henry C.	4th Regiment, New York Heavy Artillery	Union	C	Private	Private			
Haynor	Henry H.		Union						According to Ancestry.com, <i>New York, U.S., Registers of Officers and Enlisted Men Mustered into Federal Service, 1861-1865</i> . Enlisted from Rensselaer County, NY.
Haynor	Herrick	70th New York Infantry Regiment, which was part of the 1st Regiment, Excelsior Brigade. (Sickles' Brigade). He was reportedly the son of Solomon Haynor.	Union	H		2 nd Lieutenant	Herrick Hayner	No	2 nd Lieutenant Haynor died at the Battle of Williamsburg, also known as the Battle of Fort Magruder on May 5, 1862 in Williamsburg, Virginia, as part of the Peninsula Campaign of the American Civil War.
Haynor	Hiram	169th Regiment, New York Infantry	Union	H	Corporal	Private			Buried in Brookside Cemetery, in Poestenskill, NY. Plot: Ne, Headstone: Granite, Regiment: Co H, 169th NY, Rank: Pvt.
Haynor	Hiram D. or D. Hiram	132nd Regiment, Illinois Infantry (100 days, 1864)	Union	A	Private	Private			According to Ancestry.com, <i>All U.S., Civil War Draft Registrations Records, 1863-1865</i> . Recorded resident of Illinois.
Haynor	Howard	1st Regiment Michigan Cavalry	Union	B	Private	Private	Howard Hainer		Original filed under Howard Hainer.
Haynor	Isaac		Union						According to Ancestry.com. <i>New York, U.S., Registers of Officers and Enlisted Men Mustered into Federal Service, 1861-1865</i> . Enlisted in Rensselaer County, NY.
Haynor	Jacob	144th New York	Union		Private			No, died 14 Dec. 1863,	According to Ancestry.com. <i>New York, Registers of Officers and</i>

Surname	First Name	Regiment	Side	Company	Rank In	Rank Out	Alternative Name	Survived the War	Notes
								Stone Hospt, VA.	<i>Enlisted Men Mustered into Federal Service, 1861-1865</i> , Jacob Haynor enlisted August 1862 at age 52 from Prattsville, Greene Co., NY. Jacob was married & died at age 53 of sickness acquired in service, leaving one dependent child.
Haynor	John	3rd Regiment New York Cavalry	Union	L	Private	Private		Yes	Enlisted 2 September 1864. Mustered out 7 June 1865 at Norfolk, VA. http://www.newhorizonsgenealogicalservices.com/ny-genealogy/otsego-county/maryland_ny_civil_war_enlistees.htm states that John Haynor enlisted from the Town Of Maryland, Otsego County, NY. At Ancestry.com. <i>New York, Town Clerks' Registers of Men Who Served in the Civil War, ca 1861-1865</i> , says that John enlisted on 30 Aug. 1864 and mustered 15 Sept. 1864 from Schenevus a hamlet in the town of Maryland. At this same site it says that John Haynor was born 12 June 1820 in Brunswick, Rensselaer Co., NY to Sebastian Haynor & Sally Killeler. At the time of enlistment, John was married. John & George W. (Washington) Haynor above are brothers and sons of Sebastian Haynor & Sally Killeler. Listed as a pensioner at "United States Civil War and Later Pension Index, 1861-1917," <i>FamilySearch</i> (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NHZR-X4H : 24 March 2016), John Haynor, 1890.
Haynor	Joseph W.	20th Independent Battery	Union		Private	Private			

Surname	First Name	Regiment	Side	Company	Rank In	Rank Out	Alternative Name	Survived the War	Notes
		New York Light Artillery							
Haynor	Josiah	11th Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps	Union	K	Private	Private	Josiah Hayner		Original filed under Josiah Hayner. Listed as a pensioner at "United States Civil War and Later Pension Index, 1861-1917", database, <i>FamilySearch</i> (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:N4PG-DYC : 24 March 2016), Josiah Haynor, 1876.
Haynor	Levi	125 th New York Infantry	Union	H	Private		Also known as L. Hayner and Levi Hayner on various military-related Civil War websites. On Ancestry.com, known as both L. Haynor & S. Haynor.	No, see https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/51137201/levi-haynor	Enlisted on 8/14/1862 at Brunswick, NY at age 24. On 8/27/1862 he mustered into "H" Co. 125th NY Infantry at the age of 24. He was listed as a POW 9/15/1862 at Harper's Ferry, VA and paroled from Harper's Ferry, VA on 9/16/1862. Captured and listed as POW 6/22/1864 Petersburg, VA. He died of disease (scorbutus (scurvy) as POW on 9/23/1864 or 10/2/1864 at Andersonville Prison. Buried at Andersonville National Cemetery, Andersonville, GA. Gravesite: 10220. Levi Haynor is listed in the Roll of Honor, Names of Soldiers, who died in Defense of the American Union. Dedication of Monument Erected by the State of New York at Andersonville, Ga.; Andersonville Monument Commission, 1916., at https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/51137201/levi-haynor .
Haynor	Loamini L.		<u>Union</u>						According to Ancestry.com, All U.S., Civil War Draft Registrations Records, 1863-1865. Recorded resident of Illinois.
Haynor	Martin		Union						According to Ancestry.com, <i>New York, U.S., Registers of Officers and Enlisted Men Mustered</i>

Surname	First Name	Regiment	Side	Company	Rank In	Rank Out	Alternative Name	Survived the War	Notes
									<i>into Federal Service, 1861-1865. Enlisted from Rensselaer County, NY.</i>
Haynor	Murry	7th Regiment MI Cavalry	Union	L	Private	Wagoner	Murray Hauer		Original filed under Murray Hauer or Murray Haner.
Haynor	Nelson	Civil War Enrollment Lists: New York. Draft Registrations 1863–1865, Military Recruitment lists, 1863-1865. Nelson was listed as 43 years old, which would make his birth about 1820. It's unknown if this Nelson Haynor of Silver Springs, Saratoga County, NY, ever served.							In June 1863, Captain J.P. Butler, Provost Marshal, compiled a consolidated list of men eligible for military duty in the Eighteenth Congressional District of New York, specifically noting those between the ages of 20 and 45, from counties including Saratoga , Montgomery, Fulton, and Hamilton.
Haynor	Peter	16th Regiment New York Cavalry	Union	D	Private (Farrier)	Corporal		Yes	Enlisted 3 June 1863 in Buffalo, NY at age 44. On 6/8/1863 he mustered into "D" Co. 16th NY Cavalry. He was discharged for disability on 7/18/1864 at Fort Buffalo, VA. Promotions: Corporal. Listed as a pensioner at "United States Civil War and Later Pension Index, 1861-1917", , <i>FamilySearch</i> (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NHZZ-X6K : 24 March 2016), Peter Haynor, 1887.
Haynor	Philip		Union						According to Ancestry.com, <i>All U.S., Civil War Draft Registrations Records, 1863-1865</i> . Recorded resident of Rensselaer County, NY.
Haynor	Robert	9th Iowa Infantry	Union	A	Private			Yes	Iowa Soldiers Living in Iowa in 1886. Robert was living in Coon Rapids, Iowa.
Haynor	Robert N.	128 th NY Regiment	Union	C	Private			No	May have been drafted into service from Niles, Cayuga County, NY on July 24, 1863 as reported in the Auburn, NY Daily Advertiser and Union. Died of disease at Fortress Monroe, VA.

Surname	First Name	Regiment	Side	Company	Rank In	Rank Out	Alternative Name	Survived the War	Notes
Haynor	Robert O. W.	123rd NY Regiment	Union		Private	Private		Yes	Discharged for disability at Camp Convalescent, Alexandria, VA, January 15, 1863, according to <i>Reminiscences of the 123d Regiment, N.Y.S.V., giving a complete history of its three years service in the war by Henry C. Morhous, to which is added an appendix, containing the names of each man in the Regiment,</i> published 1879, by Henry C. Morhous. History of Camp Convalescent at http://www.genealogytrail.com/vir/convalescentcamp.html .
Haynor	Stanley M.	Infantry	Union	43					Was listed under pension benefits at "United States Civil War and Later Pension Index, 1861-1917", database, <i>FamilySearch</i> (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NHSV-6NG : 24 March 2016), Stanley M. Haynor, 1931.
Haynor	S. Weaver		Union						According to Ancestry.com, <i>New York, U.S., Registers of Officers and Enlisted Men Mustered into Federal Service, 1861-1865</i> . Enlisted in Clinton County, NY.
*Haynor	Tobias C.	12th Regiment Illinois Infantry	Union	B	Wagoner, a Civil War wagoner (or teamster) was a soldier responsible for driving and maintaining a supply wagon, ensuring food, ammunition, clothing, and medical supplies reached troops. They	Private		Yes	Enlisted 1 August 1861. On 8/1/1861 he mustered into "B" Co. 12th IL Infantry. See https://apps.ilsos.gov/isaveterans/civilMusterSearch.do . He re-enlisted on 1/13/1864 as a veteran volunteer. Mustered out 10 July 1865. See https://apps.ilsos.gov/isaveterans/civilMusterSearch.do . Born 1827 in NY State, died 1917 in Muskegon, Michigan, at the home of his daughter, Amy (Haynor) Brown. Listed as a pensioner at "United States Civil War

Surname	First Name	Regiment	Side	Company	Rank In	Rank Out	Alternative Name	Survived the War	Notes
					managed teams of four to six horses or mules, often riding on the left rear animal rather than the wagon, and were vital to logistics, working just behind front lines.				and Later Pension Index, 1861-1917", , <i>FamilySearch</i> (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:N4JG-RNT : 24 March 2016), Tobias C. Haynor, 1881. Also see https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:939K-XWX8-X?view=index
Haynor	Warren	1st Regiment Michigan Cavalry	Union	A, E	Private	Private	Warren Haner		Original filed under Warren Haner.
Haynor	W. C.	Unable to find any other information on this individual							Selected Records of the War Department Commissary General of Prisoners Relating to Federal Prisoners of War Confined at Andersonville, GA, 1864-65. W.C. Haynor may be Walter Haynor, who was drafted into service from Taghkanic, Columbia County, New York.
Haynor	Willian E.	11th Michigan Infantry	Union	G	Private			Yes	Listed in the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Colorado and Wyoming in 1895.
Haynor	William H.	91st Regt. New York Volunteers, Capt. George W. Stackhouse, commanded by Col. Jacob VanZandt	Union	B	Private	Private			Age, 19 years. Enlisted, 10 September 1861, at Albany, NY, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Company B, 19 September 1861; no further record.
Haynor	William P.	22nd Regt. Pennsylvania Cavalry (185th Volunteers)	Union	F	Private	Private	W. P. Hayner	No, died at Richmond date unknown	Original filed under W. P. Hayner.
Haynor	H.	1st Regt., Kentucky Infantry	Confederate	F	Private	Private	H. C. Haner		Original filed under H. C. Haner.
Haynor	J.	60 th Regt., Virginia Infantry, (3 rd	Confederate	F	Private	Private	John H. Haynes		Original filed under John H. Haynes.

Surname	First Name	Regiment	Side	Company	Rank In	Rank Out	Alternative Name	Survived the War	Notes
		Regt. Wise (Legion)							
Haynor	M.G.	34th Regt. Alabama Infantry	Confederate	A	Private	Private	M. G. Haynes		Original filed under M. G. Haynes.
Haynor	Y.	Political Prisoner found listed in Fort McHenry Prison.	Enlisted as a Confederate who defected to the Union. This person likely is Henry E. Hayne, a South Carolina politician and trailblazer who was a prominent free Black man and a political prisoner at Fort McHenry during the Civil War. He was a staunch advocate for Black liberation and became a Union Army officer during the war.		Commissary Sergeant	Commissary Sergeant			Fort McHenry was a Military Prison, located in Baltimore harbor, was a hospital facility for both Union and Confederate wounded, a processing center for captured Confederates, and a prison for northern dissidents and suspected spies. Date of Registration 1865-02-22. Date of Disposition 1865-05-01, where Y. Haynor was released. Place of Disposition Warren Co, VA 02/17/65.
Haynoor	H.		Union	D	Sergeant			Yes	Held at Andersonville and survived. N Squad, T Mess Columbia, Exchanged February 15, 1865.
Haynoor	J.	8 th Regiment	Union	D	Sergeant			Yes	Held at Andersonville and survived. D Squad, T Mess Exchanged April 15, 1865.
Haynord	Hynan	7th Regt., New Jersey Infantry	Union	D	Private	Private			
Haynord	John	80th Regiment, New York Infantry	Union	F		Private	John Hanord		Born 1848, d. 14 December 1922 at age 74. Original filed under John Hanord, although government Civil

Surname	First Name	Regiment	Side	Company	Rank In	Rank Out	Alternative Name	Survived the War	Notes
									War records regarding headstone information listed as John Haynor. Buried in East Durham Cemetery, East Durham, Greene Co., New York under the name of John Hanord.
Heinor	John	8th Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve Infantry (37th Volunteers)	Union	A	Private	Private	John H. Heiner		Original filed under John H. Heiner. Battle Unit Note - (37 Pennsylvania Vols.)
Heinnor	E.	14 th Illinois Regiment	Union	C					Held at Andersonville and survived. Also 15th Reg.
Hinor	John		Union		Private			No, died 5 Nov. 1864	Buried in Madison, IN. U.S., Civil War Roll of Honor, 1861-1865.
Hoener	Henry	2nd Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps	Union	85	Private	Private	Henry Honnor		Original filed under Henry Honnor.

***Tobias C. Haynor, known descendent (son) of Henry H. Haynor, served in this Regiment.**

1st Enlistment

Tobias C. Haynor: 1861-1864

Residence: Easton Township, Ionia Co., MI

Age: 33, Height: 5' 10

Hair: LIGHT, Eyes: BLUE

Complexion: LIGHT, Marital Status: SINGLE

Occupation: FARMER

Nativity: SCHUYLERVILLE, SARATOGA CO, NY

Remarks: REENLISTED AS VETERAN VOLUNTEER

2nd Enlistment

Tobias C. Haynor: 1/1/1864 – July 10, 1865

Residence: LIVINGSTON CO, IL

Joined Where: RICHLAND, TN

Joined By Whom: CPT VAN SELLAR

Period: 3 YRS

Muster In Where: PULASKI, TN

Muster Out Where: LOUISVILLE, KY

Muster Out By Whom: CPT GUTHRIE

Remarks: VETERAN

Interestingly, there are three persons, Joseph Hayner, between the age of 26 and 44; James S. Hayner, also between the age of 26 and 44; and John Hayner, listed as age 45 or older, listed as head of households in the 1820 U.S. Census, living in Pulaski, Giles, Tennessee. Since Tobias mustered in with his second enlistment in Pulaski, TN, could these people actually be surnamed Haynor rather than Hayner? Was Tobias in Pulaski, TN, deliberately there because other Hayner/Haynor people were there, or was this just a coincidence?

Another Pulaski connection is with Thomas Haynor, with that surname spelling, who is recorded as serving under Capt. Henry Van Vleck's Co NY Militia in the War of 1812 soldier list under Haner's (of various spellings) who served during the time of the War of 1812. It states that Thomas lived in Pulaski, Oswego Co., NY. Research shows that Thomas' surname is also recorded as "Hayner," as recorded on his tombstone at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/178978767/thomas-hayner>. Do

these Pulaski findings have some sort of connection to our Haynor family, or are they just coincidental?

Specific enlistment information on Tobias C. Haynor found at:
<http://www.ilsos.gov/isaveterans/civilMusterSearch.do?key=111444>

Tobias C. Haynor, 12th Regiment, Illinois Infantry information of known Civil War Activity

OVERVIEW: Organized at Cairo, Ill., August 1, 1861. Attached to District of Cairo, Ill., to October, 1861. 3rd Brigade, District of Cairo, to February, 1862. 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, District of Cairo, February, 1862. 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, District of West Tennessee, and Army of the Tennessee, to July, 1862. 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, District of Corinth, to September, 1862. 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, District of Corinth, to November, 1862. 2nd Brigade, District of Corinth, 13th Army Corps (Old), Dept. of the Tennessee, to December, 1862. 2nd Brigade, District of Corinth, 17th Army Corps, to January, 1863. 2nd Brigade, District of Corinth, 16th Army Corps, to March, 1863. 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 16th Army Corps, Army of the Tennessee, to September, 1864. 2nd Brigade, 4th Division, 15th Army Corps, to April, 1865. 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 15th Army Corps, to July, 1865.

SERVICE: At Cairo, Ill., till September, 1861. Expedition to Belmont and Charleston September 2. Expedition to Paducah, Ky., September 5-6. Occupation of Paducah September 6, and duty there till February, 1862. (4 Cos. at Smithland, Ky., till January 25, 1862.) Demonstration on Columbus, Ky., November 8-9, 1861. Reconnaissance from Paducah to Fort Henry, Tenn., January 15-25, 1862. Demonstration on Columbus, Ky., January 25-28. Operations against Fort Henry, Tenn., February 5-6. Capture of Fort Henry February 6. Investment and capture of Fort Donelson, Tenn., February 12-16. Expedition to Clarksville and Nashville, Tenn., February 19-21. Moved to Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., March 1. Battle of Shiloh, Tenn., April 6-7. Advance on and siege of Corinth, Miss., April 29-May 30. Pursuit to Booneville May 31-June 6. Duty at Corinth, Miss., till September. March to Iuka, September 16-18, thence to Burnsville September 19, and to Corinth October 2. Battle of Corinth October 3-4. Pursuit to Ripley October 5-12. Duty at Corinth till June, 1863. Grant's Central Mississippi Campaign November and December, 1862. Dodge's Expedition to Northern Alabama April 15-May 8, 1863. Rock Cut, near Tuscumbia, April 22. Tuscumbia April 23. Town Creek April 28. Moved to Pocahontas June 6, and duty there till October 29. March to Pulaski, Tenn., October 29-November 12. Moved to Richland Station November 25, and duty guarding Nashville & Decatur R. R. till January, 1864. Regiment Veteranize January 16, 1864. Veterans on furlough till March. Moved to Pulaski, Tenn. Atlanta (Ga.) Campaign May 1 to September 8. Demonstration on Resaca May 5-13. Near Resaca, Sugar Valley, May 9. Near Resaca May 13. Battle of Resaca May 14. Ley's Ferry, Oostanaula River, May 14-15. Rome Cross Roads May 16. (4 Cos. detached at Rome till June 24.) Operations on line of Pumpkin Vine Creek and battles about Dallas, New Hope Church and Allatoona Hills May 25-June 5. Operations about Marietta and against Kenesaw Mountain June 10-July 2. Assault on Kenesaw Mountain June 27. Nickajack Creek July 2-5. Ruff's Mills July 3-4. Chattahoochee River July 6-17. Decatur July 18-19. Battle of Atlanta July 22. Siege of Atlanta July 22-August 25. Utoy Creek August 5-7. Flank movement on Jonesboro August 25-30. Battle of Jonesboro August 31-September 1. Lovejoy Station September 2-6. Moved to Rome September 26, and duty there till November 11. Moved to Allatoona October 4. Battle of Allatoona October 5. Reconnaissance on Cave Springs Road and skirmishes October 12-13. March to the sea November 15-December 10. Ogeechee Canal December 9. Siege of Savannah December 10-21. Campaign of the Carolinas January to April, 1865. Salkehatchie Swamp, S. C., February 2-5. South Edisto River February 9. North Edisto River February 11-12. Columbia February 15-17. Camden February 24. Little Cahora Creek, N. C., March 16. Battle of Bentonville March 20-21. Occupation of Goldsboro March 24. Advance on Raleigh, N. C., April 9-14. Occupation of Raleigh April 14. Bennett's House April 26. Surrender of Johnston and his army. March to Washington, D. C., via Richmond, Va., April 29-May 19. Grand Review May 24. Moved to Louisville, Ky., June 3-6. Mustered out July 10, 1865, and discharged at Camp Butler, Ill., July 18, 1865.

Summary of Engagements:

Battle of Shiloh at: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Shiloh

Battle of Corinth at: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second_Battle_of_Corinth

Battle of Resaca at: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Resaca

Battle of Atlanta at: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Atlanta

Battle of Jonesboro at: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Jonesborough

Sherman's March to the Sea at: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sherman%27s_March_to_the_Sea
 Battle of Bentonville at: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Bentonville

Regiment lost during service, 5 Officers and 143 Enlisted men killed and mortally wounded, and 3 Officers and 109 Enlisted men by disease. Total 260.

B. – WWI Haynor Soldier Database, primarily from Draft Registration Cards, and/or Military Service (taken from the subscription website Fold3.com and <https://www.familysearch.org/search/record/results?count=100&q.surname=Haynor&q.surname.exact=on&f.collectionId=1968530>)

Please note: In 1973, a fire at the National Personnel Records Center in St. Louis, Missouri, destroyed approximately 80% of Army Personnel discharge records from 1912 through 1960, complicating research on the service of WWI servicepersons. At the website, <https://www.familysearch.org/search/record/results?count=50&q.surname=Haynor&q.surname.exact=on&f.collectionId=1968530>, lists 31 persons with the surname spelled as "Haynor," serving in the military during this time period.

Last Name	First Name	Birth/Death Date	Residence	Enlistment Date or Date of Draft Registration	Present Occupation	Regiment/ Company	Rank/Dates/ Comments	Departed for Europe or Overseas Period
Haynor	Albert Henry	28 October 1884, Delta County, CO, died 25 May 1948, Butte, CA.	Vallejo, Solano Co., CA.	12 September 1918.	Boilemaker, U.S. Government.		<i>Confirmed descendant of Henry H. Haynor.</i>	
Haynor	Albert L. (LaVeme)	Born 25 June 1891, Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI, died 26 January 1975, Sheridan, Twp., Montcalm Co., MI.	Easton Township, Ionia Co., MI.	Enlisted 9 September 1918 Release date 13 January 1919.	Farmer	Signal Corps DET., Washington BRKS., D.C. – 6 th PROV TNG RECT, 6 th CO., FT Oglethorpe, GA., 4th Instruction Company, Signal Corps, Buzzer School Nov. 1918. Transferred to Camp Custer, MI, 10 th Company, 22 January 1919.	Private, <i>Confirmed descendant of Henry H. Haynor.</i>	
Haynor	Anthony Asa	Born 10 February 1885, Thawville, Iroquois Co., IL, died 28 November 1938.	Dunlap, Grundy Co., MO.	2 September 1918.	Farmhand		<i>George Edward Haynor was his father, brother to Samuel Edwin, Herbert Henry, and George William Haynor.</i>	

Last Name	First Name	Birth/Death Date	Residence	Enlistment Date or Date of Draft Registration	Present Occupation	Regiment/ Company	Rank/Dates/ Comments	Departed for Europe or Overseas Period
Haynor	Bertram C.			31 December 1921		Company "C" 38 th Infantry, Camp Dix, New Jersey.	Muster Rolls and Rosters, 11/1/1912 - 12/31/1943, Roll 224.	
Haynor	Ceidcle			31 October 1920		Company "K" 23 rd Infantry, Camp Travis, Tenn.	Private Muster Rolls and Rosters, 11/1/1912 - 12/31/1943, Roll 188.	
Haynor	Charles Richard	Born 18 September 1883, Canton, Jackson Co., Iowa, died 27 June 1946, Maquoketa, Jackson Co., Iowa.	Baldwin, Jackson Co., Iowa.	12 September 1918, Jackson Co., Iowa.	Farmer		<i>His parents were Emma Francis Baldwin and William Henry Haynor.</i>	
Haynor	Chauncey D.	Born 16 October 1875, died 29 October 1932, New York, NY.	Gloversville, Fulton Co., NY.	12 September 1918, Fulton Co., NY.	Self-employed Selling Agent		<i>His father was Elias Haynor.</i>	
Haynor	Claire H.					Company G, 8 th Infantry.	30 June 1919. Corporal Muster Rolls and Rosters, 11/1/1912 - 12/31/1943, Roll 62.	
Haynor	Clyde A.			31 August 1921		Troop "L" 17 th Cavalry, Schofield Barracks, H.T., (Hawaii Territory), Honolulu County, Oahu.	Private Muster Rolls and Rosters, 11/1/1912 - 12/31/1943, Roll 605.	
Haynor	Dewey					Infantry, Mississippi NG Company M, Nov 1916 CO H, 2 nd INF, MO NG Field Hospital 1, National Guard June 1916 - September 1917.		

Last Name	First Name	Birth/Death Date	Residence	Enlistment Date or Date of Draft Registration	Present Occupation	Regiment/ Company	Rank/Dates/ Comments	Departed for Europe or Overseas Period
Haynor	Douglas Steven	Born 4 August 1897, New Britain, CT., died 4 February 1962, Stamford, Fairfield Co., CT.	Hartford, CT.	24 August 1918.	Whithall Engineering Company.		<i>His parents were Emma J. Whitbeck and Lyman Cortland Haynor.</i>	
Haynor or Hayner	Earlie	Born 7 March 1894.	Bastrop, TX.	5 June 1919, Bastrop, TX.		Farming	<i>This Haynor surname is listed with his race as Negro. It appears to this author; this man's ancestors may have been named after a slave owner whose surname was Haynor. In early U.S. Censuses, 1800, John Haynor, North Carolina and in 1830, Henry Haynor, Kentucky, not our Henry, owned slaves.</i>	
Haynor	Eben			November 1918.		RF, 2nd Naval District, Rhode Island.	Gunner	
Haynor	Elmer George	Born 7 November 1892, Claverack, Columbia Co., New York NY, died 2 October 1965, Columbia Co., New York.	Claverack, NY.	5 June 1917.	Farming		<i>His parents were Mary F. Hotaling and George Haynor.</i>	
Haynor Hayner	Everett Jacob	Born 9 March 1877, New York, died 1 August 1956, Hudson,	Livingston, Columbia Co., NY.	12 September 1918. Columbia County, NY.	Painter			

Last Name	First Name	Birth/Death Date	Residence	Enlistment Date or Date of Draft Registration	Present Occupation	Regiment/ Company	Rank/Dates/ Comments	Departed for Europe or Overseas Period
		Columbia Co., NY.						
Haynor	Felix			31 December 1918 28 February 1919		St. Louis, Missouri, United States	Private Muster Rolls and Rosters, 11/1/1912 - 12/31/1943, Roll 373.	
Haynor	Forest	Born 11 January 1878, New York, died 10 March 1919, Hillsdale, Columbia Co., NY.	Hillsdale, Columbia, NY.	12 September 1918.	Farmer			
Haynor	Francis Marion	Born 26 December 1896, Greenwood Twp., Oceana Co., MI, died 5 July 1984, Shelby, Oceana Co., MI.	Shelby, Oceana Co., MI.	5 June 1918.			<i>Confirmed descendant of Henry H. Haynor. Parents Agnes Marion Hatch and Eber Lorenzo Haynor.</i>	
Haynor	Freeman Nelson	Born 9 November 1885, Manhattan, New York, died 18 February 1958.					<i>Freeman Nelson Haynor, who once lived at West Lebanon was born in New York City on November 4, 1885, to George H. and Cynthia C. VanLoon or Cinthia C. Hotaling. Haynor. After completing his high school course, he became a marine engineer. On June 4th, 1910, Haynor enlisted in the Navy, where he rose to chief engineer, later</i>	

Last Name	First Name	Birth/Death Date	Residence	Enlistment Date or Date of Draft Registration	Present Occupation	Regiment/ Company	Rank/Dates/ Comments	Departed for Europe or Overseas Period
							<i>holding the rank of lieutenant, Junior Grade. Lieutenant Haynor sailed with the Pacific Fleet aboard the United States ships Whipple, Decator, Celebes and Naushan. Immediately after America's declaration of war he was ordered into foreign waters. On June 10th, 1917, Lieutenant Haynor sailed on the Whipple which patrolled the North Sea, Bay of Biscay and off the post of Brest.</i>	
Haynor	George Hoyt, Jr.	Born 13 February 1884,	Bayonne, Hudson, NJ.	13 February 1918, Bayonne, Hudson Co., NY.	Steamship Operator, Standard Oil Company.		<i>He was the son of George Hoyt Haynor, Sr., born, October 1855, died 1946. George Sr., was the son of Freeman Haynor, born 1821, died, 1891.</i>	
Haynor	George N.	Born March 1874, New York state, died 28 December 1916, Colon Hospital, Cristobal, Panama Canal Zone, United States, of Organic			Chief Engineer		<i>George was Chief Engineer on the U.S. Steam Lighter, POE (Port of Embarkation), in Army service in the Panama Canal Zone. The POE designation refers to the</i>	

Last Name	First Name	Birth/Death Date	Residence	Enlistment Date or Date of Draft Registration	Present Occupation	Regiment/ Company	Rank/Dates/ Comments	Departed for Europe or Overseas Period
		Heart Disease.					<i>specific military port where the vessel was stationed and operated.</i>	
Haynor	George William	Born 16 March 1894, Thawville, Iroquois Co., IL, died 1929.	Dunlap, Grundy Co., MO.	5 July 1917, Dunlap, Grundy Co., MO.	Farmhand		Private, Sup. Co., 329 QMC. <i>George Edward Haynor was his father, brother to Samuel Edwin, Herbert Henry, and Anthony Asa Haynor.</i>	
Haynor	Harold E.			17 June 1919.			Corporal Muster Rolls and Rosters, 11/1/1912 - 12/31/1943, Roll 1520.	
Haynor	Harold Nelson	Born 13 July 1894, Weehawken, NJ.		5 June 1917.	Clerk, Henry Lindenmeyer & Sons of New York City.	1111 Akro Repl Sqdm	Pvt to Pvt 1 st Class Cpl As Sc. <i>Nelson B. Haynor was his father, born 1857, Valley Falls, Pittstown, Rensselaer Co., NY, died 1941, Hudson, N.J. Nelson B., Haynor was the son of Freeman Haynor, born 1821, died 1891.</i>	Departed for Brest, France on 1 July 1919.
Haynor	Harrison	Born 1875 in Missouri. His parents' birthplace was Ohio.		1910		USS Brimingham, US Navy, Military and Naval Forces, United States.	Carpenter's Mate 1st Class.	1910 Census from the ship Brimingham. Harrison was on his 2 nd marriage.
Haynor	Harry Joseph. Listed also as H. Jack Haynor.	Born 11 December 1886, died 17 July 1961.	109 Oak St., Binghamton, NY.	29 September 1917.	Electrician	5th Squad, 1C. Also, Co F, 302nd Engineers.	Private, 1 st Class Engineer. <i>It appears as though Harry</i>	Served overseas from 29 March 1918 to 2 May 1919. Discharged 10 May 1919.

Last Name	First Name	Birth/Death Date	Residence	Enlistment Date or Date of Draft Registration	Present Occupation	Regiment/ Company	Rank/Dates/ Comments	Departed for Europe or Overseas Period
							<i>J. Haynor served in the military up through 30 November 1933.</i>	
Haynor	Harry W. Some sources say Harry Walter Hayner.	Born 13 June 1889, Hudson, Columbia Co., NY, died 7 April 1960.	Livingston Co., NY.	5 June 1919	Self Employed Merchant.	310 th Infantry, Camp Dix, NJ.		
Haynor	Herbert Henry	Born 18 May 1892, Thawville, Iroquois Co., IL, died 26 June 1970.	Dunlap, Grundy Co., MO.	5 June 1917.	Stationary Boiler Furnace.		Corporal, CO O 78 th Infantry. <i>George Edward Haynor was his father, brother to Samuel Edwin, George William, and Anthony Asa Haynor.</i>	
Haynor	Homer Jay	Born 30 January 1888, Claverack, NY.	Hudson, NY.	5 June 1917.	Baker			
Haynor	Hugh Freeman	Born 5 October 1876, died 23 November 1954.	Chautauqua Co., NY	12 September 1918.	Farming		<i>His Headstone says Hayner.</i>	
Haynor	Ignoz or Ignace	Born 9 January 1881.	Clearview St., Scranton, Lackawanna, Co., PA.	12 th September 1918.	Minor, Von Storch Colliery, Scranton, PA.		<i>May be a relative of Jan [John] Hejner, b. 1871, Krosno Austria, d. 1926, Sharon, Mercer, PA. Why his name was changed to Haynor, is unknown.</i>	
Haynor	John					20 th Battery Battery A, 143rd Field Artillery, Replacement Troops, 31 May 1918.	Sergeant A John Haynor died 31 October 1918 of pneumonia while in France. But it's unknown	

Last Name	First Name	Birth/Death Date	Residence	Enlistment Date or Date of Draft Registration	Present Occupation	Regiment/ Company	Rank/Dates/ Comments	Departed for Europe or Overseas Period
							if this John Haynor was this person.	
Haynor	John F.						2 nd Lieutenant, Battery "C" Field Artillery Battalion. Muster Rolls and Rosters, 11/1/1912 - 12/31/1943, Roll 1017. John F. Haynor and John Haynor from above, might be the same person.	
Haynor	John Porter Also as J.P. Haynor	Born 29 December 1891, Waterbury, CT, died 14 March 1959.	326 W. 31 st St., Los Angeles, Los Angeles Co., CA.	26 June 1916, Los Angeles, CA	Paymaster at County Assessor's Office.	2nd Lt US Army World War I. Original enlistment expired, 19 June 1919. 3 rd Co., 1 st Tr. Bn., 159 th Depot Brigade, also in California National Guard at Sonido. Artillery, 6 years.	<i>Miller Clayton Haynor was his father, born 30 July 1867, Claverack, Columbia Co., NY, d. 28 January 1924, Waterbury, New Haven, CT.</i>	
Haynor	Leroy Jay	Born 31 December 1872, Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI, died 23 December 1966, Saint Louis, Gratiot Co., MI.	Star Route, Ionia, MI.	12 September 1918.	Farmer		<i>Confirmed descendant of Henry H. Haynor.</i>	
Haynor Listed also as Haynes.	Levey	Born 27 September 1896.	Crystal River, FL. Born Charleston, S.C.	5 June 1917.	Laborer, Barnes Crate Company.		<i>This Haynor surname is listed with his race as Negro. It appears to this author; this man's ancestors may have been named after a slave owner</i>	

Last Name	First Name	Birth/Death Date	Residence	Enlistment Date or Date of Draft Registration	Present Occupation	Regiment/ Company	Rank/Dates/ Comments	Departed for Europe or Overseas Period
							<i>whose surname was Haynor. In early U.S. Censuses, 1800, John Haynor, North Carolina and in 1830, Henry Haynor, Kentucky, not our Henry, owned slaves.</i>	
Haynor	Lloyd Elton	Born 10 April 1888, Easton, Ionia Co., MI, died 12 September 1945, in Detroit, Wayne, MI.	Detroit, Wayne Co., MI.	5 June 1917.	Telegraph Operator, Pere Marquette Railroad		<i>Confirmed descendant of Henry H. Haynor.</i>	
Haynor	Lyman Cortland	Born 4 April 1874, New York State, died 1936.	Marion, CT.	12 September 1918.	Watchman, The American Brass Company.		<i>Miller Clayton Haynor was his father, born 30 July 1867, Claverack, Columbia Co., NY, d. 28 January 1924, Waterbury, New Haven, CT.</i>	
Haynor	Melvin F.		Fergusonville, NY.			Co F 3rd Div Am Tr.	Private <i>Frank Haynor was his father.</i>	Departed to Europe 10 May 1918.
Haynor	Milwood D.						31 January 1920. Muster Rolls and Rosters, 11/1/1912 - 12/31/1943, Roll 2007.	
Haynor	Nelson Alexander	Born 9 February 1880, Saratoga Springs, NY.	Victory Mills, NY.	5 June 1917.	Machinist, Saratoga Victory Manufacturing Company.		<i>It's likely that Nelson was somehow related to Henry H. Haynor, since born in Saratoga, NY, but how, is unknown. Catherine Jane Haynor, daughter of Henry named</i>	

Last Name	First Name	Birth/Death Date	Residence	Enlistment Date or Date of Draft Registration	Present Occupation	Regiment/ Company	Rank/Dates/ Comments	Departed for Europe or Overseas Period
							<i>a son, Nelson Eugene.</i>	
Haynor	Norman A.			Mustered 14 May 1917.			Muster Rolls and Rosters, 11/1/1912 - 12/31/1943, Roll 1080.	Original Company of this Regt from which transferred per V.O.C.O. 2nd P.T. Regt 6/14/17.
Haynor	Robert Bundy	Born 28 January 1896, died 26 September 1931.	Binghamton, Broome Co., NY.	5 June 1917.	Laborer, Ames Chemical Company.	Navy Recruit.	Machinists Mate, 2 nd Class Aviation.	He was at the U.S. Naval Station at Moutchic, France from 30 November 1917 until 11 November 1918. Discharged 30 June 1919.
Haynor	Ross A.			31 December 1918			Private 1 st Class, Roster of Company "D" Fifty First Pioneer Infantry	The 51st Pioneer Infantry was organized at Camp Wadsworth, SC, in January 1918. It departed for Europe in July, first traveling to Hoboken, NJ, and sailed for Brest, France aboard the USS Kroonland, arriving on August 8. See https://museum.dma.ny.gov/unit-history/conflict/world-war-1-1914-1918/51st-pioneer-infantry .
Haynor	Samuel Edwin	Born 19 July 1889, Thawville, Iroquois Co., IL.	Dunlap, Grundy Co., MO.		Farmer/ Laborer.	Co B 356th Inf.	Private <i>George Edward Haynor was his father, brother to George William, Herbert Henry, and Anthony Asa Haynor.</i>	Sailed for Europe 30 June 1918 on the ship Persic.
Haynor	Sidney L.			11 November 1916.		Headquarters Repair Shop Detachment, Camp #8, Saint Nazaire, France.	Private Muster Rolls and Rosters, 11/1/1912 - 12/31/1943, Roll 707.	
Haynor	Stanley M.	Born 13 May 1881, died 1 May 1960.	Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co., NY.	September 1918, Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co., NY.	Electrician, PMTN Company.	Company A, 43 rd Voluntary Infantry.	Private	

Last Name	First Name	Birth/Death Date	Residence	Enlistment Date or Date of Draft Registration	Present Occupation	Regiment/ Company	Rank/Dates/ Comments	Departed for Europe or Overseas Period
Haynor	Thomas B.	Born 12 January 1898, died 8 February 1970.		28 June 1918.			Private Disch. 8 February 1919. Buried, Dayton National Cemetery, Plot: 14 2 9. Va Medical Center 4100 West Third Street Dayton, OH 45428.	
Haynor	Thomas Bryant	Born 15 May 1896, Crown City, OH, died 8 February 1970.	Huntington, Wayne Co., W.V.	5 June 1917.	Roll Hooker, West Virginia Rail Co.			
Haynor	Thomas S.			23 November 1913			Private Muster Rolls and Rosters, 11/1/1912 - 12/31/1943, Roll 2011.	
Haynor	William	Born 9 November 1889, died 2 Feb. 1983.	Rensselaer Co., NY.	5 June 1917.	Teamster		Release Date 11 Feb 1919.	
Haynor	William Lawrence	Born 7 February 1887, Breckenridge, Summit County, CO, died 19 October 1967, Yuba City, Sutter Co., CA.	National, Humboldt Co., Nevada Later 901 ½ First Ave., Seattle, WA.	24 July 1918, Seattle, WA.	Ore Miner, National Mines Co., National, NV.	16 th Infantry Co A. Also, 36th Company, 9th Battalion, 166th Depot Brigade.	Private Disch. 27 Sept. 1919. <i>Confirmed descendant of Henry H. Haynor.</i>	Served Overseas from 28 Oct. 1918 through 15 Sept. 1919 primarily in France.
Haynor	William Roy	Born 28 October 1889, Easton, Ionia Co., MI, died 24 August 1961, Ludington, MI.	Holton, Muskegon Co., MI.	5 June 1917.	Station Agent, Pere Marquette Railroad.		Corporal, Signal Corp. As of 5 June 1917, for the past 2-1/2 years. <i>Confirmed descendant of Henry H. Haynor.</i>	

C. – Collection: Military, United States World War II, Haynor Soldier Database primarily from Draft Registration Cards, and/or Military Service (taken from the subscription website Fold3.com, the National Archives at Archives.gov, and FamilySearch.com)

Last Name	First Name	Birth Date	Residence	Enlistment Date or Date of Draft Registration	Present Occupation	Regiment/ Company	Rank/Dates/ Comments	Departed for Europe or Overseas Period
Haynor	Albert Clements	Born 6 April 1914, Elbridge, Oceana Co., MI, died 6 May 1965, Hart, Oceana Co., MI.	Hart, Oceana Co., MI.	16 October 1940, Draft Card, Hart, MI.	Self-Employed Farmer.		<i>Confirmed descendant of Henry H. Haynor.</i>	
Haynor	Albert Henry	28 October 1884	Butte, CA. Born Delta Co, CO.	25 April 1942.	Self Employed.		US, WWII "Old Man's Draft" Registration Cards, 1942. <i>Confirmed descendant of Henry H. Haynor.</i>	
Haynor	Albert Lloyd	Born 9 March 1914, Detroit, MI, died 30 August 1993, Highlands, FL.	Dearborn, Wayne Co., MI.	16 October 1940, Draft Card, Lincoln Park, MI.	Fort Pontiac Sales.		<i>Confirmed descendant of Henry H. Haynor.</i>	
Haynor	Anthony Stanley [Antoni Hejner]	Born 24 April 1910, Plains, Luzerne Co., PA, died 3 June 1954, Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne Co., PA. Wife Elizabeth Gravel, b. abt. 1905, Shamokin, Northumberland, PA.	Hudson, PA.	16 October 1940, Draft Card, Plains, PA.	Minor, Hudson Coal Company.		<i>A son of Jan [John] Hejner, b. 1871, Krosno Austria, d. 1926, Sharon, Mercer, PA. Why his surname was changed to Haynor, is unknown.</i>	
Haynor	Arthur Benjamin	11 January 1905, Easton, Ionia Twp., Ionia Co., MI., died 2 January 1975.	Ionia, MI.	16 October 1940, Draft Card, Easton, Ionia Co., MI.	Upon retirement, Captain of the Guards, Ionia Reformatory, Michigan Department		<i>Confirmed descendant of Henry H. Haynor.</i>	

Last Name	First Name	Birth Date	Residence	Enlistment Date or Date of Draft Registration	Present Occupation	Regiment/ Company	Rank/Dates/ Comments	Departed for Europe or Overseas Period
					of Corrections.			
Haynor	Arthur Elton	Born 30 January 1918, died 13 July 1987.	Detroit, Wayne Co., MI.	16 October 1940, Draft Card, Detroit, MI. Enlistment 19 April 1945. Release date 4 June 1946.	Briggs Man. Co., Mack Plant, Detroit, MI.	Army	<i>Confirmed descendant of Henry H. Haynor.</i>	
Haynor	Arthur Roy	Born 21 September 1918, Holton, MI, died 12 June 2006, Ludington, MI.	Ludington, Mason Co., MI.	16 October 1940, Draft Card, Ludington, MI. Enlisted 2 August 1943, discharged 12 December 1945.	Handy Things Mfg. Co.	U.S. Navy	Mustered on the U.S.S. Sierra, 20 March 1944 to at least 31 January 1945, Machinist's Mate First Class (MM1c). <i>Confirmed descendant of Henry H. Haynor.</i>	
Haynor	Byron Connor	Born 2 August 1923, Holton, MI, died 24 July 2006, FL.	Tyrone, Livingston Co., MI.	30 June 1942, Draft Card, Flint, MI. Enlisted 1 March 1943, Released 28 June 1943.	Genesee Tool Company.	Army	<i>Confirmed descendant of Henry H. Haynor.</i>	
Haynor	Charles	September 1883, Jones Co., Iowa.	Jones County Home, Scotch Grove, Iowa.	27 April 1942.	Crippled, Inmate of County Home.		US, WWII "Old Man's Draft" Registration Cards, 1942.	
Haynor	Charles Laverne	Born 8 June 1915, Canton, Iowa, died 3 October 1991.	Cedar Rapids, Linn Co., Iowa.	16 October 1940, Draft Card, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Enlisted 11 June 1942, Ft Des Moines Iowa, Released 30 October 1945.	Unskilled garage laborer, car washer, and greaser. Salesclerk at Drapela's Grocery, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	Army, Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers. Enlistment for the duration of the War or other emergency, plus six months, subject to the discretion of the President or otherwise according to law.	Private	
							<i>Because of the middle name of Laverne, he is probably somehow related to Henry H. Haynor, but how is unknown)</i>	

Last Name	First Name	Birth Date	Residence	Enlistment Date or Date of Draft Registration	Present Occupation	Regiment/ Company	Rank/Dates/ Comments	Departed for Europe or Overseas Period
Haynor	Charles M.	22 March 1907, Waterbury, CT.	Detroit, Wayne Co., MI.	16 October 1940, Draft Card, Detroit, MI.	Aetna Insurance Co., Detroit, MI.			
Haynor	Charles Wilmont	Born 31 July 1905, Belding, MI, died 21 October 1991.	Grand Rapids, MI.	16 October 1940, Draft Card Grand Rapids, MI.	Grand Rapids Motor Coach Company.		<i>Confirmed descendant of Henry H. Haynor.</i>	
Haynor	Claude	2 July 1905, Mellenville, NY.	Philmont, Claverack, Columbia Co., NY.	16 October 1940, Draft Card, Hudson, NY.	High Rock Knitting Co.			
Haynor	Douglas Steven	4 August 1897.	Stamfield, Fairfield Co., CT. Born New Briton, CT.	16 February 1942.	Whitehall Engineering Company, Waterbury, CT.			
Haynor	Edward Charles	Born 8 September 1900, Spencertown, NY, died 7 May 1962.	Mount Kisco, Westchester Co., NY.	15 February 1942.	Elman Brothers, Mount Kisco, NY.			
Haynor	Edward Stanley	Born 14 October 1926 Ithaca, Tompkins Co., NY, died 5 February 2023 at the Syracuse, NY, VA Hospital.	Myers, Tompkins Co., NY.	14 October 1944, Draft Card, Ithaca, NY. Enlisted 22 January 1945, Syracuse, NY. He served in the Philippines during the end of WWII and was recalled to active duty during the Korean War serving in Germany.	International Salt Company, Myers, NY.		Private <i>Likely a grandson of Jan [John] Hejner, b. 1871, Krosno Austria, d. 1926, Sharon, Mercer, PA. Why his name was changed to Haynor, is unknown.</i>	
Haynor	Elmore Leroy	Born 18 February 1903, Ionia, MI, died 26 December 1995.	Menominee, MI.	14 February 1942, Draft Card, Menominee, MI.	U.S. Government, Dunbar, WI.		<i>Confirmed descendant of Henry H. Haynor.</i>	
Haynor	Francis Edwin, also as Francis E. Haynor	Born 7 November 1913, Hudson, Columbia Co., NY, died 2 August 1993, Hudson, Columbia Co., NY. His parents were Anna L. Race and	Hudson, Columbia Co., NY.	8 August 1942, Albany Co., NY.	Baker, Gamon & Stillson.	Army, Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers, Enlistment for the duration of the War or other emergency, plus six months, subject to the discretion of the President or otherwise	Private	

Last Name	First Name	Birth Date	Residence	Enlistment Date or Date of Draft Registration	Present Occupation	Regiment/ Company	Rank/Dates/ Comments	Departed for Europe or Overseas Period
		Homer J. Haynor.				according to law.		
Haynor	Francis Marion	Born 20 December 1896, died 5 July 1984	Shelby, Oceana Co., MI.	27 April 1942, Shelby, MI.	Farmer		US, WWII "Old Man's Draft" Registration Cards, 1942.	
Haynor	Frank Hudson	Born 28 March 1905, Ionia Co., MI, died 3 April 2006, Dearborn, Wayne Co., MI.	Dearborn, Wayne Co., MI.	16 October 1940, Draft Card, Dearborn, MI.	Ford Motor Company.		<i>Confirmed descendant of Henry H. Haynor.</i>	
Haynor	Freeman	4 November 1885, New York City, NY.	New York, New York Co., NY.	25 April 1942.	Employed by F.G. Schattek.		US, WWII "Old Man's Draft" Registration Cards, 1942.	
Haynor	George	28 October 1901, Hudson, PA.	Detroit, Wayne Co., MI.	10 February 1942, Draft Card, Detroit, MI.	Officer, Detroit Police Department.		<i>A son of Jan [John] Hejner, b. 1871, Krosno Austria, d. 1926, Sharon, Mercer, PA. Why his surname was changed to Haynor, is unknown.</i>	
Haynor	George Walker	11 October 1903, Waterbury, CT.	Naugatuck, CT.	No date listed.	Self-Employed.			
Haynor	Harold Nelson	13 July 1894, New York City, NY.	North Bergen, Hudson Co., NJ.	5 April 1942, Hudson Co., NJ.	National Surety Company, New York City.		US, WWII "Old Man's Draft" Registration Cards, 1942.	
Haynor	Herbert H.	18 May 1894, Thawville, Iroquois Co., IL	Laredo, Grundy Co., MO.	27 April 1942, Laredo, MO.	Farming, JC Stevenson, Trenton, MO.		US, WWII "Old Man's Draft" Registration Cards, 1942.	
Haynor	James A.			"United States, Enlisted and Officer Muster Rolls and Rosters, 1916-1939." Also Muster Rolls and Rosters, 11/1/1912 - 12/31/1943.			He is listed as a Private 1 st Class, 31 Aug. 1939. 3rd Pursuit Squadron, A.C. In 1939, the 3rd Pursuit Squadron, A.C. (Air Corps) was part of the United States	

Last Name	First Name	Birth Date	Residence	Enlistment Date or Date of Draft Registration	Present Occupation	Regiment/ Company	Rank/Dates/ Comments	Departed for Europe or Overseas Period
							Army Air Corps and was based at Nichols Field, Luzon, Philippines. Its primary mission was coastal aerial defense.	
Haynor	James M.	Born 18 September 1928, died 24 April 1987.		Mustered in U.S. Navy, 2 October 1945, released 22 July 1948. Mustered in the Airforce 28 March 1949. Released 16 June 1951.		U.S. Navy. Mustered on the U.S.S. Washington, 1 July 1946. Mustered on the U.S.S. Portsmouth, 1 December 1946. Transferred to the U.S.S. Dayton for duty, July 1947, from the U.S.S. Portsmouth.	Bugler Second Class (BUG2). Discharged 8 July 1948 from the Navy. <i>Confirmed descendant of Henry H. Haynor.</i>	
Haynor	John	Born 20 December 1893, Poland.	Newark, NJ.		Ebelhardt, Defense Works.		US, WWII "Old Man's Draft" Registration Cards, 1942.	
Haynor	Joseph John	Born 2 September 1914, Wilkes-Barre, PA, died 15 December 1989, believed Exmore, Northampton, Virginia (last place of residence)	Wilmington, DE.	Enlisted 30 November 1939. Enlisted, 3 December 1945, Wilmington City, DE. Release Date 6 November 1948.	Unemployed-Discharged Marine Veteran	U.S. Navy U.S. Marine Corp.	In part, Mustered November 1939 as Private. Mustered May 1940 as Private, Base Air Detachment Two, 2nd Marine Aircraft Group, Fmf Nas, San Diego, CA. Mustered June 1940 as Private, Base Air Detachment Two, 2nd Marine Aircraft Group, Fmf, Nas, San Diego, CA.	Sailing from Balboa, Canal Zone to San Diego, CA., 10 July 1941, as Corporal.

Last Name	First Name	Birth Date	Residence	Enlistment Date or Date of Draft Registration	Present Occupation	Regiment/ Company	Rank/Dates/ Comments	Departed for Europe or Overseas Period
							Mustered November 1940 as Private 1st Class Marine Barracks, Naval Operating Base, Norfolk, VA. Mustered January 1941, listed as Private 1st Class, Barracks Detachment, Marine Barroks, Navy Yard, New York, NY. Listed as Corporal, U.S. Marine Corp. Branch: U.S. Navy, July 1941. Mustered July 1942, as Sergeant, Hqsq-21, Marine Aircraft Group 21, 2D Marine Aircraft Wing, Fmf, C/O Fpo, San Francisco, CA. Mustered October 1942, as Staff Sergeant, Service Squadron Twenty One, Marine Aircraft Group Twenty One, Fourth Marine Aircraft Base Defense Wing, Fleet Marine Force, C/O Fleet Post Office, San Francisco, CA. Mustered January 1944, as Master Sergeant, Marine Fighting	

Last Name	First Name	Birth Date	Residence	Enlistment Date or Date of Draft Registration	Present Occupation	Regiment/ Company	Rank/Dates/ Comments	Departed for Europe or Overseas Period
							Squadron 311, Marine Aircraft Group 32, Marine Air, West Coast Marine Corp Air Station, El Toro, Santa Ana, CA. Mustered January 1945 as Master Technical Sergeant, Service Squadron, Service Group Ninety-Three, Service Command (Provisional), Ninth Marine Aircraft Wing, Fleet Marine Force, U.S. Marine Corps Auxiliary Air Facility, Bogues Field, NC. <i>Many more listings between 1940-48.</i> <i>A son of Jan [John] Hejner, b. 1871, Krosno Austria, d. 1926, Sharon, Mercer, PA. Why his name was changed to Haynor, is unknown.</i>	
Haynor	Joseph Thomas, also as Joseph T. Haynor	Born 9 March 1916, died 8 July 2000, Pleasant Plains, Richmond Staten Island, NY.	Richmond County, New York.	Military Draft Registration, 16 Oct 1940 Princes Bay, Richmond, New York. Enlisted Regular Army, 14 Nov. 1944, New York City, NY.	Machinist, Otto James Heinzman, Richmond, NY.	Army	Private. Enlisted Reserve or Medical Administrative Corps (MAC) Officer. Enlistment for the duration of the War or other emergency, plus six months,	

Last Name	First Name	Birth Date	Residence	Enlistment Date or Date of Draft Registration	Present Occupation	Regiment/ Company	Rank/Dates/ Comments	Departed for Europe or Overseas Period
							subject to the discretion of the President or otherwise according to law. <i>His parents were Anna Sullivan and Joseph Haynor.</i>	
Haynor	Keith Eugene	14 July 1909.	Alma, Gratiot Co., MI Born Zeeland, MI.	16 October 1940, Breckenridge, MI.	Self Employed.		<i>Confirmed descendant of Henry H. Haynor.</i>	
Haynor	Lester William					U.S. Navy, U.S.S. Azimech (AK124), 31 December 1944 date of sailing.		
Haynor	Lloyd Elton	12 April 1888, Ionia, MI.	Detroit, Wayne Co., MI.	27 April 1942, Detroit, MI.	Pere Marquette Railroad, Detroit, MI.		US, WWII "Old Man's Draft" Registration Cards, 1942. <i>Confirmed descendant of Henry H. Haynor.</i>	
Haynor	Milton Sawyer	Born 10 August 1915, Westbury, Long Island, NY, died 9 January 1978.	Mount Kisco, NY.	16 October 1940 Bedford, Westchester Co., NY. Enlisted 5 June 1945, Discharged 21 March 1946.	Westchester Colprovia Corp.	Navy		
Haynor	Nelson Freeman	23 January 1909.	Haworth, Bergen Co., NJ.	No Registration Date, Wadsworth, Bergenfield, NJ.	Public Service.			
Haynor	Nelson George, also as Nelson G. Haynor	17 October 1907, Brooklyn, New York City, NY, died 26 November 1978, Richmond, Staten Island, New York City, NY. His parents were Mary Kelly and George N. Haynor.	New Brighton, Richmond Co., NY.	16 October 1940, Draft Card, Richmond, NY. Enlisted 20 April 1942, Ft Jay Governors Island New York. WWII Hospital, discharged 31 December 1943, Biloxi, MS, for disability, not in line of duty (existed prior to service, scar neuroma).	Semiskilled Upholsterer, Ferries Management Corp. New York City, NY.	Army/Air Force, Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers. Enlistment for the duration of the War or other emergency, plus six months, subject to the discretion of the President or otherwise	Sister, Josephine Haynor Johnson.	

Last Name	First Name	Birth Date	Residence	Enlistment Date or Date of Draft Registration	Present Occupation	Regiment/ Company	Rank/Dates/ Comments	Departed for Europe or Overseas Period
						according to law.		
Haynor	Paul Laverne	7 July 1916, Freeland, MI.	Fenton, Genesee Co., MI.	16 October 1940, Draft Card, Flint, MI.	Genesee Tool Company.		<i>Confirmed descendant of Henry H. Haynor.</i>	
Haynor	Robert John	Born 9 September 1913, McBride, MI. Died 14 July 1985.	Wheeler, Gratiot Co., MI.	16 October 1940, Draft Card, Alma, MI. Enlisted 14 October 1942 at Kalamazoo, MI.	Pere Marquette Railroad, Detroit, MI. Farmhand.	Army, Branch Immaterial - Warrant Officers. Enlistment for the duration of the War or other emergency, plus six months, subject to the discretion of the President or otherwise according to law.	Private. Admitted to WWII Hospital September 1944. Discharged in 1944. <i>Confirmed descendant of Henry H. Haynor.</i>	
Haynor	Robert Leedy His wife's name was Ruth Herzberg, b. 15 January 1924, Dortmund, Westphalia, Germany. She emigrated from Reinbeck, Germany in 1938.	Born 26 January 1914, Patterson, CA, died 25 April 2000, Middlesex, MA.	Berkley, Alameda Co., CA.	16 October 1940, Draft Card, Alameda Co., CA.	Dr. Ruys, Shellpoint, CA.		Robert Leedy Haynor was the son of Dr. Herbert Ora Haynor (1876–1963) and Lula May Leedy (1886–1971). Although spelled as Haynor, this line was apparently part of the Johannes Häner family that emigrated to NY State in 1710.	
Haynor	Samuel Edwin	18 July 1888, Thawville, Iroquois Co., IL.	Dunlap, Grundy Co., MO.	25 April 1942, Trenton, Grundy Co., MO.	John Dunlap, Trenton, Grundy Co., MO.		US, WWII "Old Man's Draft" Registration Cards, 1942.	
Haynor	Stanley (Slim)	Born 24 April 1903, Hudson, Luzerne Co., PA, died 13 June 1988, Lansing, Thompson Co., NY.	Town of Lansing, Tompkins, NY.	15 February 1942, Ithaca, NY.	Cayuga Rock Salt, Myers, NY.		<i>A son of Jan [John] Hejner, b. 1871, Krosno Austria, d. 1926, Sharon, Mercer, PA. Why his surname was changed to</i>	

Last Name	First Name	Birth Date	Residence	Enlistment Date or Date of Draft Registration	Present Occupation	Regiment/ Company	Rank/Dates/ Comments	Departed for Europe or Overseas Period
							<i>Haynor, is unknown.</i>	
Haynor	Thomas	Born 28 August 1915, died 20 May 1994.		Enlisted 15 June 1942. Released 14 September 1945.		Navy		
Haynor	Thomas Martin	Born 27 January 1913, Phoebus, (now a neighborhood within the City of Hampton,) VA, died 17 November 1992, Freeport, Nassau Co., New York. His parents were Mary Kelly and George N. Haynor.	New York, NY.	16 October 1940, Draft Card, New York, NY.	General Carloading Co., New York, NY.			
Haynor	William	9 July 1889, New York City, NY.	Bronx, NY.	27 April 1942, Bronx, NY.	Academy Housing Corp.		US, WWII "Old Man's Draft" Registration Cards, 1942.	
Haynor	William J.	Born 5 April 1908, Hudson, PA, died 14 November 1996, Kenosha, WI.		Enlisted 1 October 1928. Released 20 March 1942.			Lt Col. U.S. Air Force, World War II. <i>A son of Jan [John] Hejner, b. 1871, Krosno Austria, d. 1926, Sharon, Mercer, PA. Why his surname was changed to Haynor, is unknown.</i>	
Haynor	William Roy	28 October 1889, Ionia, MI.	Ludington, Mason Co., MI.	27 April 1942, Ludington, MI.	Telegrapher, Pere Marquette Railroad, Ludington, MI.		US, WWII "Old Man's Draft" Registration Cards, 1942. <i>Confirmed descendant of Henry H. Haynor.</i>	

D. – Military, United States Korean War Conflict Period, Haynor Soldier Database (primarily from the subscription website Fold3.com and the free National Archives site at Archives.gov, as well as FamilySearch.org website) This listing includes draft card listings and/or Military Service.

Last Name	First Name	Birth/Death Date	Residence	Enlistment Date or Date of Draft Registration	Present Occupation	Regiment/ Company	Rank/Dates/ Comments	Departed for Europe or Overseas Period
Haynor	Aa S.			U.S. Navy, Cruise Books, 1918-2009.				
Haynor	Aomena R.	Born in New York State.		Korean War era draft registration cards, 1948-1959.				
Haynor	C. K., Sr.	Born in New Jersey.		Korean War era draft registration cards, 1948-1959.				
Haynor	Charles Jay	Born 23 Oct. 1940, Mount Kisco, Westchester Co., NY., died 27 May 1998, Marlton, Evesham Township, Burlington, NJ. Parents Milton Sawyer Haynor and Dorothy Evelyn Hyatt.		Korean War era draft registration cards, 1948-1959.				
Haynor	Chos. J.			U.S. Marine Corps, Muster Rolls, 1798-1958.				
Haynor	Mrs. Claude			Korean War era draft registration cards, 1948-1959.			Probably the wife of Claude Haynor listed above in WWII listing, born 2 July 1905, Mellenville, NY.	
Haynor	Dewey D.			U.S. Marine Corps, Muster Rolls, 1798-1958.				
Haynor	Edward Stanley	Born 14 October 1926 Ithaca, Tompkins Co., NY, died 5 February 2023 at the Syracuse,	Myers, Tompkins Co., NY.	US, Korean War Era Draft Registration Cards, 1948-1959. He served in the Philippines during the end of WWII and was recalled to active duty during the Korean War serving in Germany.	International Salt Company, Myers, NY.		Private	

Last Name	First Name	Birth/Death Date	Residence	Enlistment Date or Date of Draft Registration	Present Occupation	Regiment/ Company	Rank/Dates/ Comments	Departed for Europe or Overseas Period
		NY, VA Hospital.						
Haynor	George H.	George H. Haynor III was born 10 May 1932, NJ, died 8 Jan. 1982, Pittsfield, Berkshire, MA.		Korean War era draft registration cards, 1948-1959.				
Haynor	Harris			U.S. Marine Corps, Muster Rolls, 1798-1958.				
Haynor	James F.	This probably is James F. Haner, Jr., born 11 March 1934, died: 12 June 1953.		Korean War U.S. Marine Corps, Muster Rolls, 1798-1958.			Rank: Sergeant Conflict: Korean War Plot: D 15 Military Awards: Purple Heart.	
Haynor	James M.	Born 18 September 1928, died 24 April 1987.		Mustered in U.S. Navy, 2 October 1945, released 22 July 1948. Mustered in the Airforce 28 March 1949. Released 16 June 1951.		U.S. Navy. Mustered on the U.S.S. Washington, 1 July 1946. Mustered on the U.S.S. Portsmouth, 1 December 1946. Transferred to the U.S.S. Dayton for duty, July 1947, from the U.S.S. Portsmouth. <i>Confirmed descendant of Henry H. Haynor.</i>	Bugler Second Class (BUG2). Discharged 8 July 1948 from the Navy. <i>Confirmed descendant of Henry H. Haynor.</i>	
Haynor	John A.			US, Marine Corps Muster Rolls, 1798-1958				
Haynor	John J.			US, Marine Corps Muster Rolls, 1798-1958.				
Haynor	Joseph John	Born 2 Sept. 1914, Wilkes-Barre, PA, died 15 Dec. 1989, believed Exmore,		1948 US, Marine Corps Muster Rolls, 1798-1958		Service Squadron 24, Marine Aircraft Group, C/O Fleet Post Office, San	Master Sergeant	

Last Name	First Name	Birth/Death Date	Residence	Enlistment Date or Date of Draft Registration	Present Occupation	Regiment/ Company	Rank/Dates/ Comments	Departed for Europe or Overseas Period
		Northampton, Virginia (last place of residence)				Francisco, CA.		
Haynor	Richard John	Born 10 September 1932, Ithaca, Tompkins, NY, died 25 October 2012, Ithaca, Tompkins, NY.		Korean War era draft registration cards, 1948-1959.		He served in the U.S. Navy during the Korean War, according to Draft Registration Cards.		
Haynor	Robert Francis	He was listed as an inmate, age 3 years, 11 months, so born about 1927, Albany, NY, as shown in the 1930 U.S. Census, at the Maternity Hospital and Infant Home in Albany, NY. Catholic Sister Dorothy was the census enumerator. Although his parents were also born in NY State, they are not listed in this census. Either he was given up for adoption, was sick, or his parents were dead.		Korean War era draft registration cards, 1948-1959.				

Last Name	First Name	Birth/Death Date	Residence	Enlistment Date or Date of Draft Registration	Present Occupation	Regiment/ Company	Rank/Dates/ Comments	Departed for Europe or Overseas Period
Haynor	Robert Rockwell	Born 17 June 1930, Plattsburg, NY, died 15 November 1995, Pittsburgh, Allegheny, PA. His parents are Harry Joseph (Jack) Haynor and Mary Priscilla Rockwell.		Enlistment date 16 January 1951. He left Plattsburgh in the early 50's to fight in Korea. Release date 15 January 1955.		Army	Sergeant First Class, U.S. Army	
Haynor	Thomas Nelson	Born 3 June 1939, New York City, New York, died 30 March 2001, Tempe, Maricopa, Arizona. His parents were Althea Ford and Thomas Haynor	New York then Arizona	Korean War era draft registration cards, 1948-1959. Enlisted 19 August 1958. Release date 18 August 1961.		Pvt. U.S. Marine Corps Mustered October 1958 at 33d Rec Tmc Bn, Dpi 11 Parris Island, SC.	E1	

E. – Military, United States Vietnam War Conflict Period, Haynor Soldier Database (primarily from the subscription website Fold3.com, the free National Archives at Archives.gov, and FamilySearch.org) This listing includes draft card listings and/or Military Service.

Last Name	First Name	Birth/Death Date	Residence	Enlistment Date or Date of Draft Registration	Present Occupation	Regiment/ Company	Rank/Dates/ Comments	Departed for Europe or Overseas Period
Haynor	Thomas Nelson	Born 3 June 1939, New York City, New York, died 30 March 2001, Tempe, Maricopa, Arizona. His parents were Althea Ford and Thomas Haynor	Arizona	Enlisted 19 August 1958. Release date 18 August 1961.		Pvt. U.S. Marine Corps Mustered October 1958 at 33d Rec Tmc Bn, Dpi 11 Parris Island, SC.	E1	

Last Name	First Name	Birth/Death Date	Residence	Enlistment Date or Date of Draft Registration	Present Occupation	Regiment/ Company	Rank/Dates/ Comments	Departed for Europe or Overseas Period
Haynor	Lloyd Glenn	Born 22 January 1942, Ludington, MI, died 9 January 2001, Ludington, MI. His parents are Helen Pearl Miller and William Roy Haynor	Ludington, Mason Co., MI.	Enlisted 23 August 1960. Release date 22 August 1963.		U.S. Army	E5 <i>Confirmed descendant of Henry H. Haynor.</i>	Stationed in Mannheim, Germany for about one year during the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962. After 66 years, the U.S. Army Garrison Mannheim was officially deactivated in 2011.
Haynor	Harris					Mustered July 1955, Camp Lejeune, NC Anti Tank Co., 6 th mar 2Ndmardiv Fmf, Mri 2.	E2	

F. – Haynor’s in the National Cemetery Administration’s Nationwide Gravesite Locator

The National Cemetery Administration’s Nationwide Gravesite Locator at:

<http://gravelocator.cem.va.gov/> honors Veterans and their families with final resting places in national shrines and private cemeteries and with lasting tributes (likely headstones) that commemorate their service and sacrifice to our Nation. Applications for burial with this service, have to be requested by the serviceperson or their families. The following Haynor surnames have been identified and listed alphabetically:

Name	Service	War	Birth	Death	Buried At
Albert Laverne Haynor (confirmed descendant of Henry H. Haynor)	Private, U.S. Army	WW I	06/25/1891	01/26/1975	Clear Lake Cemetery, Fenwick, MI.
Arthur Roy Haynor (confirmed descendant of Henry H. Haynor)	MM1 U.S. Navy	WWII	09/21/1918	06/12/2006	Lakeview Cemetery, Ludington, MI.
Elmore Leroy Haynor (confirmed descendant of Henry H. Haynor)	SP4 U.S. Army		04/27/1948	07/22/2015	Riverside Cemetery, Alma, MI.
George Haynor	Private, Cavalry	Civil War	Unknown	09/20/1914	Section 8 Site 1996, Danville National Cemetery, Danville, IL (Note: The Dept. of Veterans Affairs has the last name spelled “Haynor.” Gravesite Details. The Dept. of Veterans Affairs has the surname spelled HAYNOR, although the stone is engraved HAYNER. On October 14, 2014, cemetery staff could not find documentation to prove spelling either way. jer 10/04/2014. At https://www.findagrave.com/memoria

					l/61998329/george-haynor, says there are multiple potential spellings of the surname (Haynor, Hayner, Hainer, etc. (See the following website: https://www.nps.gov/civilwar/search-soldiers-detail.htm?soldierId=ADB5C8A6-DC7A-DF11-BF36-B8AC6F5D926A).%20jer%2001/03/2017. At this same site it says, "Honored Union veteran of the Civil War-11th Illinois Cavalry, Co. B. Hayner (on his co. roster) served the full 4 years doing hard duty in Mississippi & Tennessee, including the Battle of Shiloh, Tn. He reenlisted to serve a 4th year, mustering out with his regiment on 9/30/65. He deserves the lasting remembrance of his countrymen. Further research finds that George resided in Spring Lake, I. Enlisted on 10/19/1861. On 12/20/1861 he mustered into "B" Co. 11th IL Cavalry. He re-enlisted on 12/31/1863. He mustered out on 9/30/1865 at Memphis, TN. Original filed under George Hainer.
James M. Haynor (confirmed descendant of Henry H. Haynor)	S1C U.S. Navy	WWII	09/18/1928	04/24/1987	Section 14, Site 1021, Ft. Gibson National Cemetery, Fort Gibson, OK. See https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/45733717/james-m-haynor .
John Porter Haynor	2 nd Lt. U.S. Army	WWI	12/29/1890	03/14/1959	Section 266, Row A, Site 7, Los Angeles National Cemetery, Los Angeles, CA.
L. Haynor	Private, Co., H, 125 th NY Infantry	Civil War		10/02/1864	Section H, Site 10220, Andersonville National Cemetery, Andersonville, GA.
Lloyd Glen Haynor (confirmed descendant of Henry H. Haynor)	SP4 U.S. Army	Stationed at U.S. Army base, Mannheim, Germany, 1962 during the Berlin Wall crisis.	01/22/1942	01/09/2001	Holton Oakwood Cemetery, Holton, MI.
Richard J. Haynor	Cpl. U.S. Army	Korea	09/10/1932	10/25/2012	Calvary Cemetery, Ithaca, NY
Thomas B. Haynor	Pvt. U.S. Army	WWI	01/12/1898	02/08/1970	Section 14, Row 2, Site 9, Dayton National Cemetery, Dayton, OH
Thomas N. Haynor	Pvt. U.S. Marine Corps	Vietnam	06/03/1939	03/30/2001	Section 18D, Site 4174, National Memorial Cemetery of Arizona, Phoenix, AZ
William J. Haynor	Lt. Col. U.S. Air Force	WWII	04/05/1908	11/14/1996	Sunset Ridge Memorial Park, Kenosha, WI

G. – Haynor's in the Arlington National Cemetery Memorials

At <https://www.findagrave.com/cemetery/49269/memorial-search?firstName=&lastName=Haynor>, two persons named Haynor are found buried at the Arlington National Cemetery as follows:

Name	Service	War	Birth	Death	Buried At
Robert Rockwell Haynor	Sergeant First Class, U.S. Army	Korean Conflict	17 June 1930	15 Nov. 1995	Arlington, Arlington County, Virginia, USA. Robert Rockwell Haynor was born in Plattsburg, NY to Harry Joseph Haynor and Mary Priscilla Rockwell. He left Plattsburg in the early 50's to fight in Korea. Jean listed below was Robert's wife.
Jean Barone Haynor	Lieutenant (jg), U.S. Navy	Unknown	26 Jan. 1928	9 Oct. 2012	Arlington, Arlington County, Virginia, USA. It appears that Jean T. Barone was born in Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co., PA to Anthony and Caroline Barone in 1928, as shown in both the 1930 and 1940 U.S. Censuses. Anthony was born in Pennsylvania and his wife Caroline was born in Calabria, Italy. Jean Barone Haynor died in or near Pittsburgh, PA in 2012. Her obituary is at https://www.legacy.com/us/obituaries/legacyremembers/jean-haynor-obituary?id=20089107 .

H. – History of Grove – Haynor School

The first recorded school in District 6, Easton Township, Ionia County, MI, was in a room in the home of Henry Haynor which he rented for \$1 for winter school in 1845. This District 6 school is confirmed in the *History and Directory of Ionia County, Michigan: Containing a History of Each Township, the Name, Occupation, Location and Postoffice Address of Every Man in the County, a List of Postoffices in the County, a Schedule of Population, and Other Valuable Statistics*, authored by Jackson D. Dillenback, published in 1872, at <https://quod.lib.umich.edu/m/micounty/BAD0937.0001.001?view=toc>, on page 40 it says, “SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES. Easton has no extensive school buildings. The schools are located on sections thirty, ten, seven, five, eleven, and that of District No. 1, in the outskirts of Ionia village.”

Readers must be aware, there is a difference between a School District number and a Township Section number. Henry, according to the 1861 map of Easton Township, Ionia County, lived in Section 10 and as stated above, there was a school in Section 10, as well as in Section 11. The Easton Township Section 10 school (School District 3) was located on the SE corner of Bellamy and Dildine Roads., established by 1860. The Easton Township Section 11 school (School District 6-Grove School) was located on the SE corner of Haynor and Dick Roads and established in 1865.

Isaac Haynor, Henry’s son, would provide a prominent role in the development of Grove/Haynor School, since according to the 1861 map of Easton Township, Isaac lived just south of this father, with his property splitting between Sections 15 and 16. So, sometime between 1861 and as shown by the 1875 map, Isaac disposed of his property in Sections 15 and 16 and secured property in Section 11, where the School District 6 school, known then as Grove School was located. Possible too, during this time frame, was the naming of Haynor Road, which comes out from Ionia and travels northwest from the city right by where Haynor School is located.

School District 6, first known as Grove School was established in 1865. Easton Township Section information and Easton Township School District information came from <http://ionia.migenweb.net/schools/ioniaschools.htm>. So, back in 1845, when Henry Haynor rented a room in his house for a winter school, it’s likely he provided this for all children in the areas of Sections 10 and 11 since there was no formal school districts at that time and Henry lived on the boarder of Sections 10 and 11.

As the author will further describe later, you’ll learn that a “temple of learning,” as described *In the History of Ionia County, Michigan: her people, industries and institutions, with biographical sketches of representative citizens, and genealogical records of many of the old families*, by Rev. E.E. Branch and Elam E. Branch, published in 1916, described as the Methodist Episcopal Church, met in a school house on Simon Welch’s property in about 1839 as described at: <http://ioniaeastonchurch.org/about-us/>. Simon Welch’s property is in Section 11 on the border with Section 10 to the east. Since Henry Haynor’s house would have been heated in the winter months and with known church services likely held no more than weekly, during that time, the “temple of learning” serving as a school and a church, probably wasn’t heated on a day-to-day basis in the winter; therefore, using Henry’s room in the winter for a school, as it was heated. Although the author can’t prove this possible relationship between Henry H. Haynor and his “one-room school house,” with this “temple of learning,” it’s a possibility.

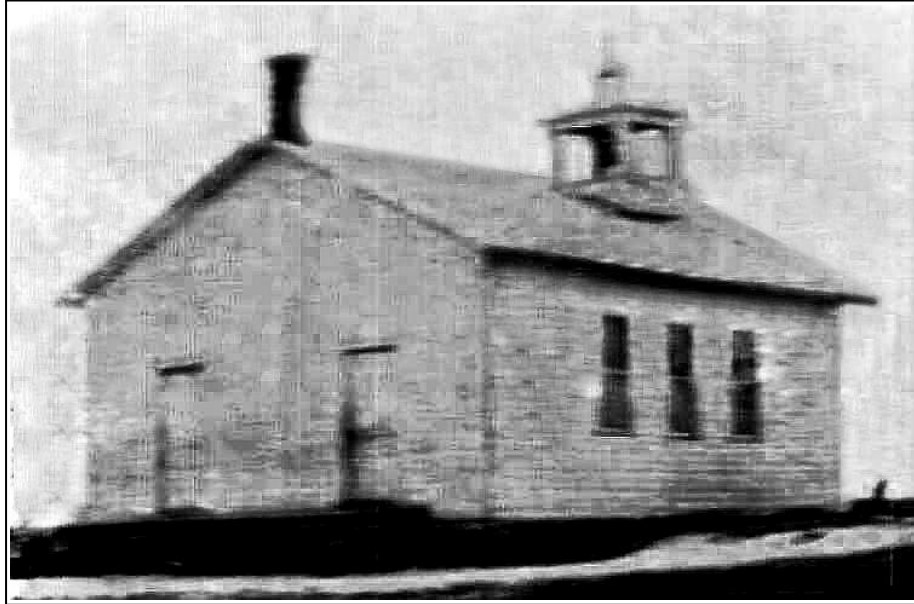
The first taxes paid to the district were paid on Dec. 6, 1865, and consisted of 2 mil tax of \$32.00, special tax of \$200, and a dog tax of \$6.24. Although the school was established in 1865, school was not held until 1866, according to <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~mivanbur/IoniaSchools.htm>. The first school census showed that as of September 29, 1865, there were 26 children in the district ages 5-20. The school is located at 1779 Haynor Rd., Ionia, MI 48846.

Since the school originally was called Grove School, there are two stories about where the name originated. One is that it was built in a very thick forest. Trails through the woods had to be blazed to help some of the youngsters find their way to school. The other says it was named for the grove of trees on the playground, some of which are still standing.

School District 6 (Grove School) of Easton Township, Ionia County, was deeded approximately 1-¼ acres of land at the corner of what is now Dick Road and Haynor Road by Charles W. and Catherine (Haynor) Tillison on Feb. 10, 1866. Catherine was the daughter of Henry Haynor. This allowed for the building of the school to be built. Catherine (Haynor) Tillison's brother, Isaac Haynor was the first Moderator/Director of the school in 1866, which school was one room with a wood burning stove in one corner. Since Isaac Haynor appears associated with Grove School in 1866, he likely sold his property in Section 15 and 16 to secure property in Section 11 where School District 6 (Grove School) is located between 1861 and 1866.

A wood shed was added a few years later to the school, which now serves as an oil furnace room. To the original room, an entry-way and cloak room was also added.

Below is a picture of the original school



In 1895, the school tax payment was \$11.96. By 1898, the student population had reached 64 and the school tax totaled \$43.52. In 1900, the total valuation of the property in the school district was \$93,599.00. In 1999, the assessed value of the school district was \$6,312,600.00.

Sometime in 1936 or 1937, a garage was built on the south side of the school. When the garage became too small to accommodate the larger cars, it was remodeled and became two restrooms, doing away with the outside toilets. Finally, in 1938, the school received electricity.

On Oct. 13, 1938, a small piece of land was added to the property. Albert C. and Mary E. Haynor sold the grove of oak trees immediately east of the original property to the district for the sum of \$75 and a request that the name of the school be changed from Grove to Haynor School. Later two lots south of the school were purchased from Alice Haynor Bull to enlarge the playground. Lot #1 on Nov. 30, 1954 and Lot #2 in 1963.

By 1961, the enrollment at the school had reached such proportions that something had to be done. On April 24th of that year, the school board took action to add another room not to exceed \$7,350. This room was put to use in the fall of 1962 with Jacquelyn Ireland teaching the lower grades and Eulah Rowley teaching the upper grades.

In the late 1970's, the school had an enrollment of 28 students. The school board decided to hire one teacher and an aide to help, bringing to an end the twenty years of having two teachers.

A new septic system, furnace, insulation and new well were also added during the 1970's.

In May of 1982, the school district purchased Lot #3 for an additional play area. Vinyl siding was put on the school to improve the existing school building.

Early students who have descendants still attending Haynor School are Francis VanGiesen and Violet Jenks. Francis VanGiesen married Elmer Petersen and their descendants are Arlene and Arden who both attended the school. Arlene later married Fred Hecht and their three daughters Janice, Marilyn, and Alicia attended. Janice married Merlin Stanton and their son, Allen, has graduated from the school, and Heather still attends.

Violet Jenks married Herman Haney and their children Beatrice, Dale, Melvin, and Marvin all attended. Beatrice married Orville Hawkins and their children Robert, Dale, Dianne, Mary Lou, and Jack were the third generation to attend the school. Dianne married Joseph Dinehart and their sons, Rob and Johnny, have graduated from Haynor and a son Andy is presently attending. Both of these families are 4th generation attendants of Haynor School.

Haynor School appears in 2017



Grove/Haynor School Teachers

1890 (to Nov.).....	Cora Hall
1890 - 91.....	Mini Adgate
1891 (spring).....	Mattie Knight
1892 - 93.....	Maggie Batson
1893 - 94.....	Cora Hall – W.S. Ferrall
1894 - 95-96.....	Lura N. Hall
1896 - 97.....	Maude Morse
1897 - 98 - 99.....	Norah Sprague
1900.....	Mabel Reynolds
1903 - 04.....	Helen Louise Eddy
1904.....	Harriet Christian
1905.....	Brian McLaird
1905 - 06.....	Bertha Beckwith - Albert Eddy
1906 thru 1911.....	Edith Robertson
1911 - 12 -13.....	Irene Whorley
1913.....	Hazel Loomis
1914 - 15 - 16.....	Estley Brooks
1917.....	Mildred Gunning
1918 - 4 months.....	Bertha Carey
5 months.....	Ruey Kauffman
1919 - 20.....	Edna Spenser
1921.....	Elsie Sweers*
1922 - 23.....	Beulah Keefer
1924.....	Sue Lambertson
1925.....	Margeret Kurk
1927 -1928.....	Esther Leach
1929 - 30.....	Helen Robinson
1931 - 32 - 33 - 34.....	Ruth Church
1935 - 36.....	Gwendolyn Nelson
1937 thru 41.....	Mildred Lincoln
1942.....	Addie Dancer
1943.....	Ruth Larson
1944.....	Arlene Hecht
1945.....	June Faulkner
1946.....	Mariella Tafel
1947 - 48.....	Esther Leach
1949 thru 52.....	Addie Dancer
1953 -54 - 55.....	Vivian McKenna
1956.....	Carolyn Donovan
1957 thru 61.....	Eulah Rowley - Jacqueline Ireland
1962.....	Seth Proctor - Judith Feurstein
1963 - 64.....	Lucille Griswold - Jennie Ludwick
1967 - 68 - 69.....	Joan Peterson - Pat Robertson
1970 - 72.....	Leona Black - Blanche Christensen
1973 - 74 - 75.....	Leona Black - Frieda Bennett
1976 - 77 - 78.....	Elaine Houghton
1979 thru 1988.....	Stacey Bovee
1989-1990.....	Sara Hausserman
1990-1991.....	Eileen Main
1990-2012.....	Kris Deatsman
1993-1996.....	Tanza Penrod
1996-1997.....	Connie Heppe
1997-Present.....	Ronda (Dankenbring) Kapp
2012-Present.....	Erin Schneider

* Elsie Sweers b. 18 January 1899, d. 24 April 1986. Elsie married Albert LaVerne Haynor, 18 June 1921. Elsie was the daughter of Martin John Sweers and Amy Francelia Smith.

An update of the HISTORY OF GROVE - HAYNOR SCHOOL was prepared by Ed Haynor, 5th generation of Ionia, MI pioneer, Henry H. Haynor. Ronda (Dankenbring) Kapp, teacher at Haynor School provided updates of Haynor School teachers from 1989 through 2013.

Haynor School Celebrates 150th Anniversary



Marian (Haynor) Morris (in the middle) at Haynor School's 150th Anniversary on 5-18-2016, with the current teaching staff. Marian is a direct descendant of Henry H. Haynor, being his great, great granddaughter and 1st cousin to this author.

The School's website is at: <http://www.haynorschool.org/>. Their Facebook page is at: www.facebook.com/events/825614700903501/?active_tab=posts

I. – Haynor’s Likely Convicted/Conscripted in England (complete story)

Summary

Some family members contend 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 early 1800s. Some think that one brother might have been Henry’s father Abram. If Abram, after jumping ship in America, he escaped; therefore, the mystery of his whereabouts. Some feel the other brother was captured and sentenced to a British penal colony in Australia, never to be heard of again.

The author hadn’t found any evidence of such a story or similar one, researching for many years, but recently, evidence has been uncovered that seems to substantiate a story about conscription or because a story such as this could have been changed through generations of storytelling, from an actual story about Haynors being convicted of a crime to a conscription story, or even the possibility that both conviction and conscription stories might intertwine and are both true.

If anyone was conscripted into the British Military it appears that John and James Haynor, likely born in the late 1700s, living in the British Isles in the early 1800s would be the candidates. Both appeared to be arrested in England, each serving time on a convict hulk (floating prison/jail). Both appeared to be arrested again and were to be transported by convict ships to penal colonies in Australia, but for whatever reason, neither was found arriving in Australia.

The author believes the evidence about two Haynors, possibly brothers, being convicted of petty crimes or held as civilian internees (detained by England for war security reasons) then either given tickets of leave agreeing never to live in the British Isles again or possibly conscripted (a form of last resort enlistment) into military service to avoid being sent to a penal colony in Australia has merit.

Research on John and James Haynor and other Haners of various spellings who are possible players in this story where a series of events such as this, could have been learned and passed down to Henry Haynor or his descendants.

Full Story

The following story involves John and James Haynor, who the author believes were convicted of petty crimes or held against their will for possible war security reasons and were eventually sentenced to penal colonies in Australia, but apparently never made it there. The story also involves other Haners of various spellings many in Canada who could have been involved by learning of such a story and somehow conveying the story to Henry H. Haynor and/or his descendants in Michigan.

Conducting research on the surname “Haynor” in various censuses led the author to finding Haynors listed in various Canadian censuses, mainly in the 1800s. At the time, the author was unaware of our namesake living in Canada but was not surprised.

The entire census data the author has compiled is from 1790-1950 censuses and is located in the section titled, "N. – U.S, Canada, and some State Census Listings, 1790-1950." This section does not list all Haner surnames found in various censuses, since there wouldn’t be enough room to list all of them. It does, though, list many of them, some of the more interesting ones, primarily spelled as “Haynor,” who might ancestrally link to Henry H. Haynor.

What follows, is what the author has found which seems to substantiate what some family members described as a story concerning two Haynor brothers or at least two Haynor males possibly related to each other. This story details what may have happened to these Haynors who could have either been conscripted into military service or who were initially convicted of petty crimes or held for war security reasons who were punished by English courts that led to being conscripted.

Both John and James Haynor served time on convict hulks, convicted a second time and were supposed to be transported by separate convict ships to penal colonies in Australia to serve their sentence; received a pardon or ticket of leave (described later) for good behavior, avoiding transport to Australia; or were able to exchange their sentencing for enlistment (a sort of conscription) into the British Armed Services.

What is little known about the practice of sending prisoners to Australia by England only began when America had a Revolution and told the British to stop sending prisoners to North America after America had obtained her freedom. The practice of sending convicts to America by Britain was from about 1617 to 1775.

Although, this story is primarily about John and James Haynor, this story could have been about William Haynor, who was found in Salem, MA in 1660. The reason being, Britain sent prisoners to America from about 1617 to 1775. This timeframe would include the 1660 period of time William Haynor found himself in America. William Haynor likely came from Britain, under what circumstances is unknown. Since this author has not been able to find William Haynor on a passenger ship to America, at least by 1660, he wonders, if it's possible that there were two separate incidents many generations apart involving Haynors coming to America, under less than ideal circumstances that were correct; one for sure with John and James Haynor, since various British records confirm this and maybe William too, since he can't be found on an immigrant passenger ship to America.

The author does admit though, that searching through various resources on persons convicted and transported to colonial America at: <http://genealogydecoded.com/2013/07/21/convicts-transported-to-colonial-america-bibliography/>, the author was not able to find any Haynor of various surname spellings found in any of the resources listed on this website, who may have been "transported" to North America from 1617 through 1775 for any crimes or anything else for that matter.

The British didn't convict persons of crimes as would normally be understood for those being sent to North America or Australia. Those convicted were given "Terms of Transportation," for criminals or other persons regarded as undesirable to a penal colony. For example, France transported convicts to Devil's Island and New Caledonia and England transported convicts, political prisoners, and prisoners of war from Scotland and Ireland to its colonies in the Americas from about 1617 until near the completion of the American Revolution in 1775 and to Australia from 1788 to about 1868.

Although what is being revealed here for the first time is not about an Abram Haynor, it's possible that a Haynor or Haynors were involved in such a story, they somehow ancestrally linked to Abram Haynor in order for this story to be repeated generationally to and through Abram's son Henry H. Haynor and/or his descendants.

Starting with the 1861 Canadian Census, this is what the author has discovered about George and James Haynor, likely brothers who the author first thought were the main players in this story. Further investigation has shown that George and James could not have been the brothers a conviction or conscription story was about.

In a complicated set of circumstances though, George and James Haynor found living in Canada who early Michigan ancestors may have been describing, in which case, some sort of story arose and got passed down to future generations, where it might have been thought that George and James were the actual Haynors convicted of a crime and/or conscripted into military service. Actually, George and James Haynor, are not who this story is about, but may have had knowledge of such an event happening and could be the source of where this story generated from, which got passed down to Henry H. Haynor and/or his descendants.

Information on George and James Haynor

George Haynor, 1861 Census, Bayham, Elgin, Ontario, Canada, age 52, b. abt. 1809 in Upper Canada (Great Lakes side of Canada). George was married, his religion was U. Presbytn. Wife Mary A., age 53; son John Henry age 18, b. abt. 1843; son George age 16, b. abt. 1845; son Wm H. age 12, b. abt. 1849; son James W. age 10, b. abt. 1851; daughter Catherine age 20, b. abt. 1842; daughter Mary A. age 14, b. abt. 1847.
James Haynor, 1861 Census, Bayham, Elgin, Ontario, Canada, age 51, b. abt. 1810 in Upper Canada (Great Lakes side of Canada). James was married, his religion was: E Methodist, i.e., Episcopal Methodist Church (a development of the first expression of Methodism in the U.S.). Wife Catherine age 45, b. abt. 1816; son John age 20, b. abt. 1841; son Wm. age 18, b. abt. 1843; son Augustus age 6, b. abt. 1855; daughter Margt. age 22, b. abt. 1839; daughter Mary age 16, b. abt. 1845; daughter Ann age 11, b. abt. 1850; daughter Ellen age 9, b. abt. 1852; daughter Cinderella age 3, b. abt. 1858.

Early on, the author found a James Haynor on a subscription-based website, findmypast.com that listed the “New South Wales and Tasmania: Settlers and Convicts (from) 1787-1859.” The information on this document is as follows:

“New South Wales and Tasmania: Settlers and Convicts 1787-1859”

First name(s)	James
Last name	Haynor
Birth year	-
Arrival year	1829
Ship name	John 2
Where convicted	Lancaster
When convicted	20 October 1828
Sentence	14 years
State	New South Wales
Country	Australia
Record set	New South Wales and Tasmania: Settlers and Convicts 1787-1859
Collections from	Australia & New Zealand

Now when you look at this information, it appears that a James Haynor was convicted in 1828 in Lancaster of some crime and was sentenced to 14 years of punishment, to be transported to New South Wales, Australia to arrive in 1829. In this listing, he was to be taken to Australia on a convict ship named “John 2.”

Initially it appeared to this author that James Haynor's crime must have been military-related or some serious crime against the "Crown," since if he was convicted of a civil or minor crime, it would seem James would have been sentenced to a local jail or prison. The author has since learned though that conditions were so deplorable for British citizens on their mainland, mainly because of poverty and lack of work, sentencing a convict to a British jail or prison, even a Canadian citizen for a petty crime was almost impossible since jails in England were so full. That's the major reason that England sentenced convicts first to North America and then later to Australia.

Looking into this matter further, the following is a list of crimes that were punishable by "transportation" to Australia (probably earlier to North America too):

- All theft above the value of one shilling
- Thefts under the value one shilling
- Receiving stolen goods, jewels and plate
- Stealing lead, iron or copper
- Stealing ore from black lead mines
- Stealing from furnished lodgings
- Setting fire to underwood
- Stealing letters
- Assault with intent to rob
- Stealing fish from a pond or river
- Stealing roots, trees or plants
- Bigamy
- Assaulting, cutting or burning clothes
- Counterfeiting the copper coin
- Clandestine marriage
- Stealing a shroud from a grave
- Watermen carrying too many passengers on the Thames, if any drowned
- Incorrigible rogues who broke out of prison and persons reprieved from capital punishment
- Embeuling (embezzling) naval stores

This list came from the website: <http://www.convictcreations.com/history/crimes.htm>.

Also at <http://usvsth3m.com/post/67764562807/8-incredibly-minor-crimes-that-would-get-you-shipped>, you could be transported to a penal colony in Australia for incredibly minor crimes including:

- Shoplifting string
- Stealing a handkerchief
- Stealing cheese
- Selling out-of-date food
- Stealing something on a night out
- Being a child
- Being poor
- Being a woman

In England by 1800, there were over 200 capital crimes. You could be executed for shoplifting, stealing food, getting too drunk, or even cutting down trees for firewood.

So, it's possible that James was convicted of one of the crimes listed above, not a serious crime, and was supposed to be transported to a penal colony in Australia, where escape would likely have been impossible. "Where convicted at Lancaster" likely means is Lancaster a city in Lancashire, England. Lancashire is a ceremonial county in Northwest England. It is bordered by Cumbria to the north, North Yorkshire and West Yorkshire to the east, Greater Manchester and Merseyside to the south, and the Irish Sea to the west.

When looking at the above information, it appears that a James Haynor was convicted of a crime in Lancaster, Lancashire County, England or was convicted in a court there in 1828 and was sentenced to 14 years confinement and was supposed to be transported to Australia from the ship John 2 to serve his time in 1829. If he served all 14 years from 1828-29, he would have his freedom in about 1842-43.

In “Lancaster,” there is a Lancaster Castle, a former Category C men's prison where many trials were held. So we suspect this is where a James Haynor was convicted of a crime since this story seems to involve England where certain prisoners were convicted and sentenced to penal colonies in Australia.

When looking at the birth dates of James Haynor’s children in the 1861 census, it appears we couldn’t possibly be talking about the same James Haynor in the 1861 Canadian Census who was convicted and sentenced to Australia from 1828-1843, since at least three of his children were born in or very near the time period of James’ projected release (daughter Margt., b. abt. 1839; son John, b. abt. 1841; and son Wm., b. abt. 1843), unless he was pardoned or given an early reprieve.

At least that is what the author first thought until another link was found on findmypast.com that was titled, “New South Wales, Convict Arrivals 1788-1842,” which allows viewers to search to see if the convicted person actually arrived for their sentencing. Nowhere does the name of “James Haynor” or any Haynor regardless of surname spelling, show as arrived for their sentence in New South Wales, Australia at any time in between 1788-1842.

Therefore, the author came to an early assumption that a James Haynor, born about 1810, making him about 18 years old, when he was convicted of an unknown crime in 1828 and sentenced to New South Wales, Australia for 14 years of confinement and arrive there in 1829. He was to be transported on the ship named “John 2” to take him and likely other prisoners to Australia, but for some reason, he didn’t arrive there.

Because of the Haynor ancestral “conscription” story, the author thought that this James, likely got off this ship somehow, since the arrival website shows he never made it to Australia to serve out his sentence. If true, a link to our “Haynor” past that has lain dormant for these so many years, since up until now, no one has ever found any relatives of our Henry, other than through him and his direct descendants. One of the reasons this story was mainly unknown, I’m sure, was because our ancestry could have been reluctant to share this tale with anyone about a James Haynor if he was an escaped convict, knowing that if any information leaked out to authorities to his whereabouts, he could be recaptured and then sentenced to Australia for life or received the death penalty.

It’s possible that a James Haynor got off the ship John 2 by other means, other than “jumped ship,” as previous Haynors have described. The author found a ship named “John” in a publication called *“The Convict Ships 1787-1868*, by Charles Bateson, as follows; John (2) (of 1829). Owner: Unknown, Captain Robert B. Norsworthy. The ship is listed as a convict transport. Looking at how this ship is listed as “John (2), there likely were at least two ships named John by 1829. Actually, after further research, five ships named John 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 from 1827 to 1833 were found. This listing is at: <http://www.merchantnetworks.com.au/ships/shipstimeline8.htm>.

Here are two websites that show lists of shipwrecks in 1828 and 1829 at:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_shipwrecks_in_1828 and

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_shipwrecks_in_1829, in which was found a ship named John from the United Kingdom was driven ashore on Partridge Island, Nova Scotia, British North America on 17 June 1828. Partridge Island is off the coast and very close to New Brunswick, Canada and is also very close to the state of Maine. If James was on this ship and able to dislodge himself and gotten to land, he very well could have gotten himself to Canada from Maine through New York State, therefore an opportunity for our Henry to learn of the story. Partridge Island and its location to the U.S. can be found at: <https://www.google.com/maps/place/Partridge+Island,+Saint-John,+NB,+Canada/@45.238284,-66.0538155,6z/data=!4m2!3m1!1s0x4ca7b4485fc4b905:0xdff09a23188b4d47>

Another ship named John also from the United Kingdom was driven ashore in the Delaware (U.S.) River on 1 August 1829. The Delaware River is a major river on the Atlantic coast of the U.S. Its watershed drains an area in five U.S. states; New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware. Starting in two branches in New York State's Catskill Mountains, the river flows over 400 miles into Delaware Bay where its waters enter the Atlantic Ocean near Cape May in New Jersey and Cape Henlopen in Delaware. Because of the location of the Delaware River, this location could not be dismissed as an escape point for a James Haynor from this ship, if he was on it, since it was driven to shore, particularly knowing that he could have returned to Canada, through New York State, also giving an opportunity for our Haynor ancestry to learn of the story. The Delaware River map is located at: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Delaware_River#/media/File:Delawarerivermap.png.

Whether any of these ships named John was a ship that a Haner of any spelling was on from North America, being transferred to Australia as a prisoner either from England or Canada, since there is a Lancaster, Ontario, Canada, is unfounded. It's unknown if a relative of Henry H. Haynor was on one of these ships even though the ship was driven to shore, by what means is unknown, although in the confusion of an apparent shipwreck, prisoners could have escaped.

No information on George Haynor has been found therefore he remains a mystery, although likely a brother to James. Even though George remains a mystery, the author thought he was on to something regarding James Haynor since records were found verifying a James Haynor conviction and sentencing to Australia. The author thought at the time, both could have been conscripted into military service or convicted of crimes by the Canadians/British, since they were very near the same age; both escaped, James was caught and was convicted and was supposed to serve a 14-year sentence in Australia and was somehow able to escape once again. At least this is what the author was speculating about, but through additional research, the author found the convict/conscript information about the James Haynor found in the 1861 Canadian Census to be misleading and likely untrue.

Backing up somewhat and re-examining how our Henry Haynor could have been the one who shared a story long ago about two Haynor brothers being conscripted, the timeframe for Henry to know of such a story about a Haynor or Haynor brothers would be very slim and if he did, somehow a convicted and/or conscripted Haynor would have had to make it to NY State for him to hear of such a story before Henry left for Michigan. It's also possible he learned of such a story from his father Abram or other Haynor relatives. It would seem the only other way he could have known about such a story is that on his journey from NY to Michigan in relocating his family, if he came in contact with relatives who lived in Canada. Although as Henry and family made it to the Detroit area, it is told he came to Ionia County from SE Michigan via a Conestoga wagon. But it's believed that at least part of his journey from NY to Detroit was by way of the Erie Canal to the east end of Lake Erie (Buffalo, NY), because it's an easier mode of travel. Now from the east end of Lake Erie at Buffalo, he had to either get to Detroit by ship on Lake Erie or the use of a Conestoga wagon around Lake Erie. If using a wagon, it's likely he took the Canadian route overland to complete his journey, since it's approximately 100 miles shorter from Buffalo, NY at the east end of Lake Erie by way of Ontario, Canada to Detroit, than it is from Buffalo to Detroit traveling entirely through the U.S., via a Conestoga wagon.

We believe that our Henry was born in NY State, since that is what is listed for him in several 1800s census reports that Henry must have provided to census takers. We don't know specifically where he was born in New York, but we believe he was married to Roxey M. Clements in Saratoga County, NY in 1824 and he and his family were first accounted for in an 1830 U.S. Census, living in Saratoga County, NY. He and family didn't get to Michigan, until about 1836/37, so living in NY State from his birth year of likely 1800, until he and his family moved to Michigan in about 1836-37 if traveling

through Ontario, Canada, he would have been in the right time period to hear of a conviction/conscription story if such a story came from a Canadian relative.

Certain parts of Ontario, Canada, also could have been travel destinations of Henry and his family on their trip from New York to Michigan if relatives lived there and these relatives assisted Henry's family on their journey. Since we believe that Henry Haynor was born in 1800, the birth dates of both George (1809) and James (1810) could be close enough to be Henry's brothers, except for the fact that it appears George and James were born in Canada, at least according to the 1861 Canadian Census.

Because of the 1861 census report, the author is not doubting both of these brothers were born in Canada, except back in the late 1700s and throughout the 1800s, the British were not very friendly to America although appearing to agreeing to some diplomatic relations in 1818, although not fully until 1940. Knowing that back in 1861, birth records would be very sparse, so if a person was surveyed through a census and although born in the U.S., it may have been politically expedient and safer to tell census takers you were actually born in Canada.

Obviously, it's not known factually if George and James were actually born in the U.S., but how would Henry, for example have known about these family members, if at all and passed this information on to his children, if they were born in Canada and he was born in NY? Another way Henry could have known about these Canadian Haynors, if he did at all, is that whoever was George and James father, could have been a very close relative of Henry's, like a brother, uncle or cousin, who moved to Canada, before or during Henry's youth, which allowed some communication between these families to take place. Under this scenario of George and James' father being a close relative of Henry's we might have been tipped off through naming patterns of who this might be, since both George and James had sons named John and Wm (William). It's very possible that our Henry had a brother, uncle, or cousin named John and/or William, who one of them, was the father of George and James Haynor, found in the 1861 Canadian Census.

Very recently though, the author found a Barnard Haynor listed in the Upper Canada Land Board in 1790 in the District of Mecklenburg. The website titled, *Minutes and records of the Land Boards* accumulated by the Executive Council Office: C-14028 at: http://heritage.canadiana.ca/view/oocihm.lac_reel_c14028/1?r=0&s=1, shows Barnard Haynor either owning or being a tenant on 200 acres in the Township of Fredericksburg. Listings are found on pages 33 and 38 of Volume 13. An additional website at: <http://montgomery.nygenweb.net/loyalist/loyalhi.html>, shows his name as Barnard Heynor in the same township in the city of Lennox on Lot 24. Finding a Barnard Haynor in 1790, would likely mean he was between the ages of 30 and 50, being of a prime age to own or be a tenant being responsible for 200 acres of land, so it would seem to suggest he was born between 1740 and 1760. It's also likely the Canadian Barnard is somehow related to other Haynors in Canada at this time, but how, is unknown.

It was called Mecklenburg District when it was created but was renamed to Midland District in 1792. The district was originally bounded to the east by a line running north from the mouth of the Gananoque River and to the west by a line running north from the mouth of the Trent River. The district town was Kingston. In 1798, the district was reorganized to consist of the counties of Addington, Frontenac, Hastings, Lennox, Prince Edward. In 1831, Prince Edward County was separated to form Prince Edward District. In 1837, Hastings County was split off to form Victoria District. In 1849, the district was replaced by Frontenac and Lennox and Addington counties (see <http://www.ontariogenealogy.com/uppercanaadontariomaps/uppercanaadadistricts.html>). The

Midland district is directly to the east of the Home district, which contains the County of Northumberland. Northumberland is where Tobias Haynor's wife Bethamia Lapp was born.

Families in early America, such as Henry's, who were traveling long distances west at that time, did so by staying with relatives or friends along the way. The Erie Canal starts in NY State at the junction of Saratoga and Rensselaer Counties. Then the Canal makes it way through various NY counties until the Canal concludes in Niagara County on the east end of Lake Erie, at Buffalo, NY. Niagara County, NY, butts up against a small piece of Ontario, Canada counties of Welland and Lincoln. Haldimand County, Ontario is just west of Lincoln County heading west toward Michigan and just to the west of Haldimand County, is Elgin County, Ontario. It is known through census reports that persons named Haynor/Hayner/Haner/Hainer/Hainor lived in Niagara County, NY and Ontario Counties of Lincoln, Haldimand and Elgin. It is unknown if any of these Haners of various spellings were relatives of Henry or if any of these early families lived there at the time of Henry moving his family to Michigan from New York in the mid 1830's. But if Henry and family stayed with any of these families, it could possibly explain how he may have learned about a conviction or conscription story.

But then again, our Henry appeared to be very closed-mouthed about our ancestry and his past, so it's possible he was not the one to have learned about any story about Haynors being conscripted or convicted of crimes requiring transportation to Australia. So, at this point, if he was not the one this story generated from, who possibly could have known about it and passed it on to future generations? Could either sons of Henry; Tobias or Isaac or both have known about this story and passed it on? More on that subject later.

For further information on Bayham, Elgin, Ontario, Canada, where George and James Haynor lived in 1861, go to: http://www.werelate.org/wiki/Place:Bayham,_Elgin,_Ontario,_Canada.

The author was hoping to find more information on George and James Haynor through research, but as of this writing, he has not been successful, although it's believed information on some of the descendants of George and James Haynor are listed below.

John Haynor, 1900 Census, St Clair, St. Clair Co., MI, age 63, b. 1836 in Canada, both parents of husband & wife, b. in Canada; immigrated to U.S. in 1859. Wife Sarah age 61; son John age 33; son Charles age 29; son Frank age 26; son Paul age 22; son Leslie age 21; son Fred age 16; son Alex age 14. All children b. in Michigan. It's possible this John Haynor is the son of James Haynor found in the 1861 Canadian Census.
Wm. Haynor mentioned as father to Jessie R. Haynor. Jessie b. 14 March 1878 in Eau Clair, WI., d. at age 32 on 21 March 1910 in Milwaukee, WI. He was listed as a seaman. Both parents, Wm. Haynor and Elizabeth Fry, b. in Canada. This Wm. Haynor could be a son of either George or James Haynor, who were found in the 1861 Canadian Census.
William Haynor, 1900 Census, St Clair City Ward 1-3, St. Clair Co., MI, age 36, b. 1863 in Michigan, both father and mother b. in Canada. Wife Catherine age 33, b. Canada, both parents b. in Ireland. This William Haynor could be a grandson of either George or James Haynor, who were found in the 1861 Canadian Census.
James Haynor, son of George Haynor found in the 1861 Census is mentioned as father to Clark Haynor who was married on 14 July 1917 at Wallaceburg, Kent, Ontario, Canada. Clark, b. 1898. Married to <u>Vena Debuque</u> , b. 1899.

It is known that thousands of persons moved from NY State to Canada during the late 1700s and early 1800s, likely because of English loyalty or persons/families wishing to remain neutral in the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812 between England and America. Many of these families

moved back to the U.S., when land grants became available in the early mid 1800s, of which many of those persons came to and/or through Michigan, particularly in the Detroit area. A good resource to read about this migration is called “Michigan Fever.”

Information on this resource can be found at:

http://geo.msu.edu/extra/geogmich/michigan_fever.html,

<http://www.wayfinding.net/SS%20michigan%20fever.html> and

https://www.michigan.gov/libraryofmichigan/0,2351,7-160-19270_28958-64261--,00.html.

On the original transcript where was found the information on James Haynor being convicted of a crime and sentenced to Australia, James was the only prisoner of 19 listed on this transcript who was supposed to be on the ship John 2, which information by itself is difficult to understand, only listing one prisoner aboard a convict ship. As opposed to this single passenger listing is a listing of another ship named John at <http://www.convictrecords.com.au/ships/john/1829>, where 188 convicts were transported on 22 May 1829 to New South Wales, Australia. The ship arrived on 13 September 1829. Neither James Haynor, nor other Haners of various spellings were on this list of arrivals either.

Based on what was found up to this point, regarding George and James Haynor, particularly on a James Haynor seems to be quite clear although circumstantial, although no information was found on a George Haynor having experienced a similar plight. The evidence that has been found might seem to suggest to readers that at least one person named James Haynor being convicted of a crime, probably living in Canada and was supposedly sent to a penal colony in Australia to serve out his time, although it appears he never made it. At least, this is what the author was surmising at this time, although basing conclusions entirely on circumstantial evidence can lead to the wrong conclusions, one freely admitted to by this author. Here’s why.

Conducting more research, the author found additional information regarding *two different Haynors, possibly brothers, named John and James Haynor* living in the British Isles during the late 1700s and early 1800s, who probably are the actual persons convicted of crimes deemed transportable to Australia and/or conscripted into the British Navy who our ancestors were describing if a story is true about any person or brothers with the surname Haynor being involved in such escapades.

Information on John and James Haynor

A John Haynor was found listed in a publication on ancestry.com named, “New South Wales, Australia, Gaol (Gaol meaning Jail) Description and Entrance Books, 1818-1930.” A James Haynor was also found listed in a publication on ancestry.com named, “New South Wales and Tasmania, Australia, Convict Pardons and Tickets of Leave, 1834-1859.” Diane Haner Anderson, editor of the Hayner News, now deceased, was able to download the above information and send transcripts on both John and James to this author.

Below is a chart of the information found on John Haynor in the “New South Wales, Australia, Gaol Description and Entrance Books, 1818-1930.”

Name	John Haynor
Ship	Minerva
Arrival Year	1821

Free or Bond (On Arrival)	Bond
Free or Bond (On entering Gaol)	<u>Gaol</u> means jail, described a person's legal status regarding servitude. <u>Bond</u> , refers to someone who arrived in the colony as a convict (under a "bond" of servitude to the Crown) or was currently under a sentence of transportation or penal servitude. <u>Free</u> , refers to a "free arrival" (immigrant), someone born free in the colony, or an "emancipated" convict (often labeled F. by S. or "Free by Servitude") who had completed their sentence.
Native (home)Place	Manchester (England)
Religion	Catholic
Trade or Calling	Laborer
Admitted (When)	May 22
Admitted (Whence)	Nothing listed (meaning from what place, source, or cause)
Admitted (Purpose)	Confined 10 days . . . author can't read the rest
Disposed of (how)	Confined much . . . author can't read the rest
Disposed of (when)	Appears to be 1837
Behavior in Gaol (Jail)	Nothing listed

At this point, it's possible that this John is the John Haynor the author found in an 1852 Canadian Census as:

John Haynor, 1852 Census, Grimsby Twp., Lincoln Co., West Province, Canada, age 45, b. abt. 1807 in Ireland, Occ: Labourer, Religion: Catholic.

Other than where this John Haynor was born, all other common areas of description such as age, occupation and religion are the same as English John Haynor found in the above chart. Although the chart shows this John Haynor's native place is Manchester (apparently in England), it's altogether possible that English John was actually born in Ireland, living in Manchester, England at the time of arrest or this Canadian John Haynor himself was giving a fake birthplace in the 1852 census based on his perceived safety living in Canada.

The information on this English James Haynor is the same information that the author himself had located earlier, which shows in the very first chart of this entry. So, the same evidence on James is found both at "New South Wales and Tasmania: Settlers and Convicts (from) 1787-1859" and "New South Wales and Tasmania, Australia, Convict Pardons and Tickets of Leave, 1834-1859."

Thinking that an English James Haynor is listed in a document with a title such as "Pardons and Tickets of Leave, leads this author to believe that the reason James never made it to Australia, is that he was somehow able to obtain a pardon for the crime, or given a "ticket of leave." A "ticket of leave" is a document of parole issued to convicts who had shown they could be trusted with some freedoms. Many convicts were transported from England to Australia for petty crimes; others were political prisoners. More serious crimes, such as rape and murder, were not transportable offences.

After their prison terms were served most convicts transported to Australia stayed there and joined the other settlers, with some rising to prominent positions in Australian society. Approximately 20%

of modern Australians are descended from transported convicts. This information can be found at: https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Australia_Convict_Records.

Originally the ticket of leave was issued in England and later adopted by the U.S., Canada and Ireland as described at: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ticket_of_leave. Since we know that James had a 14 year sentence this website says that during the time period of 1828-29, prisoners had to serve at least a partial sentence before a ticket was to be allowed. In James' case, he should have had to serve at least 6 years of a 14-year sentence.

According to an article titled, "*CONVICTS TO CONSCRIPTS, Highlights of Australian History*," by John Driscoll and Gail Reid, describe rules for persons who had a ticket of leave were as follows:

- (1) Leave address at police office.
- (2) Do not move from district to district without a pass from the police.
- (3) Be at home from 10 p.m. to daybreak unless you are with employers or have a pass from them or a police magistrate.
- (4) Report in person to the police office in your district in December and June, or send a certificate saying you are sick.
- (5) Be on good behaviour at all times.

A ticket of leave was described as a document of parole issued to convicts who had shown they could be trusted with some freedoms. Contrary to this finding, though, that a prisoner had to serve at least a partial sentence before being paroled or given a ticket of leave, the author found a stipulation at: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Convicts_in_Australia that states that being paroled or given a ticket of leave, a prisoner could be released at any time, therefore given their freedom, *on the condition that the convict never returns to the convict's native country*. Such a circumstance could have happened to English John or James Haynor.

And thinking more about the title above "Convicts to Conscripts," the author found a reference in the Manual of Military Law by the Great Britain Law Office, specifically stating in "The Mutiny Act of 1702" that convicted criminals and debtors, quaintly referred to as "persons of blemished character or unsettled mode of life," could obtain their release upon agreeing to enlist. Knowing this, it's possible that English John or James Haynor or both were convicts who became "conscripts" through enlistment, since it's likely that the British Army or Navy was not too picky about men with minor criminal records, debtors, persons of blemished character, or unsettled modes of life.

So even if a John, James or both Haynors were convicted of a crime and sentenced to be transported to a penal colony in Australia, it's possible that one or both was able to either obtain their release if they agreed to never go back to their native county or were conscripted as a form of enlistment into military service. Supporting that theory that one or the other could have happened, the following websites of convict records show no listing of any surname of Haynor or other Haner surname varieties of ever being transported to Australia to serve a criminal sentence:

<http://www.convictrecords.com.au/>

<http://www.slq.qld.gov.au/resources/family-history/convicts>

<http://srwww.records.nsw.gov.au/indexes/searchform.aspx?id=65>

http://linctas.ent.sirsiidynix.net.au/client/en_AU/names/

<http://www.records.nsw.gov.au/state-archives/indexes-online/indexes-to-convict-records/index-to-tickets-of-leave/tickets-of-leave>

As of this writing and based on the evidence found, the author believes that the story of two Haynors, maybe brothers, being convicted or conscripted into service, or both, supposed to be transported by convict ship to a penal colony in Australia has merit. But if the second set of apparent brothers English John and James Haynor are the actual ones featured in such a story, how would Henry Haynor living in New York and then Michigan, or his descendants in Michigan know about this event(s), if the actual event(s) transpired in England? It would seem Henry would have had to learn of this from his father Abram or other older relatives in NY State who knew of English John or James Haynor or both from English relatives, or that English John or James Haynor or both were later found in North America, probably Canada or at least one of their descendants were found living there and Henry learned of this on his travels to Michigan or that Henry's children Tobias, Isaac or both learned of such an event, in later years perhaps visiting with relatives in Canada themselves.

The finding of John Haynor in the 1852 Canadian Census above, who was born around 1807, gives thought to maybe him or a father or uncle of his or both being convicted and/or conscripted into the British Navy and "jumped ship," wherefore one of the brothers, for whatever reason, was never heard from again, since one common element of the conscription story about two Haynor brothers being convicted or conscripted is that one of the brothers made it to North America with the other being sent to Australia and/or was never heard from again.

As opposed to George and James Haynor found in the 1861 Canadian Census who were born one year apart and living in the same community being likely brothers, it would be hard to determine whether John and James Haynor found in England were actually brothers. In the England version of John and James, James was convicted in Lancaster, and John was born in Manchester. In the transcripts of John and James, John's records seem to suggest he was supposed to arrive in Australia in 1821 and James in 1829. It appears on the transcripts that James was to be sent there as a convict and John may have been arrested after having been there for a while. John might have originally come over as a prisoner and later been released, only to be rearrested for something else. But once again, no Haynor of various surname spellings has been found on a convict ship being transported or listed on any website list of prisoners who made it to Australia.

English John and James though could have been brothers, since it's only 65 miles from Lancaster to Manchester, England. So, to this author, it's still possible John and James were brothers, or at least related somehow. Lancaster or the prison at Lancaster Castle was where trials were held in that area. Since we don't know where this James was born, they both could have been born in Manchester with both of their trials in Lancaster. Since a John Haynor was found in Canada in the 1852 census, where it is stated that John was born in Ireland, it's possible that both John and James were both born in Ireland, in later years finding themselves in Manchester, England, by whatever means, we do not know. It appears there may have been 5-10 years age difference between John and James, but they could have been closer in age, if in fact, they were simply arrested at different times.

The author has no absolute proof that John or James Haynor or both obtained their release by agreeing never to return to England or were convicts who enlisted to avoid punishment. But if researchers are not able to find a convicted English/Canadian Haynor actually being on a convict ship sailing to Australia or listed as arrived there, researchers are left with the only other option available, is that John, James or both were able to secure their freedom by never returning to England or were allowed to enlist into service to avoid punishment and one or both eventually found their way to Canada.

Yes, there's evidence of convictions for both, but there is no evidence at this point that either one made it to Australia. So, in absence of other findings, it's likely that the story of two Haynor men, near the same age or brothers, one or both finding their way to Canada, one being the John Haynor found in the 1852 Canadian Census, that descendants of Henry Haynor were describing, probably through visiting relatives in Canada seems to have a lot of facts behind it; or does it?

The author had thought he had exhausted ancestral records in locating information on John and/or James Haynor living in England in the early 1800s, being convicted of some crime *when two other sources of information were found on both a John and James Haynor*. In John's case a Record Set was located titled, *England & Wales, Crime, Prisons & Punishment, 1770-1935*. The specific source of the information on John Haynor was titled, *Captivity Convict Hulk at Portsmouth Quarterly Account for year 1802*.

Specific information on this transcript for John Haynor is as follows:

No.	Name	Ship Name	Date Listed	No. of days victualled*	Clothing							
					Jackets	Waistcoat	Breeches	Shirts	Pairs Shoes	Pairs Socks	Hats	Hankerchiefs
282	John Haynor	Portsmouth	21 Dec. 1802	92	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0

* Victualled is a British term for being supplied food and/or provisions. In John Haynor's case it was for 92 days. So, the author suspects he was confined on this prison ship for at least 92 days.

Apparently, there was no ship actually named the "Portsmouth," since none was found, but there were several ships moored at Portsmouth, England, during the time period of 1801-1802, that may have been convict hulks since the file this information was located in says, "Convict Hulk at Portsmouth," including:

- *Crown*, a 64-gun third rate ship launched in 1782. She was converted to serve as a prison ship in 1798, used as a powder hulk from 1802 until 1806, and then restored to a prison ship until being put in ordinary in 1815. She was broken up in 1816.
- *Laurel* was the Dutch sloop Sireene captured at the capitulation of Saldanha Bay in 1796. She was initially named HMS Daphne, but in 1798 was converted to a convict ship under the name of HMS Laurel. She was sold in 1821.
- *Pégase* was a 74-gun ship of the line of the French Navy, captured in 1782. She served as a prison ship from 1794, a prison hospital ship from 1801, returned to being a prison ship in 1803 and was lent to the Transport Board in 1810. In 1811, she was listed as a Prison Hospital Ship.
- *Protée* was a 64-gun ship of the French Navy, captured in 1780. She served as a prison ship from 1795 until being broken up in 1815.

The author believes that all of the above ships because they were moored at Portsmouth were likely convict hulks and not convict ships waiting to sail prisoners to a penal colony in Australia.

All persons listed on the "Captivity Convict Hulk at Portsmouth Quarterly Account" were for 5 May 1801 or 21 December 1802. It's important to note that all of these persons were victualled for 92 days. It would seem that if all persons on this prison ship were confined for 92 days, then they may have been held there for the same reason.

The author has also learned that persons could be held on convict hulks as civilian internees. A civilian internee is a special prisoner status under the Fourth Geneva Convention. Civilian internees are civilians who are detained by a party to a war for security reasons. So, it's possible that John Haynor of 1802 and James Haynor of 1814, listed below on a convict hulk, were detained because of this special status if they were prisoners of war or 3rd party civilians who were held for war security reasons.

If this is the same John Haynor who was found in the *New South Wales, Australia, Gaol Description and Entrance Books, 1818-1930*, then this might confirm that he was arrested or detained twice and this was the first occasion. If true, it could also mean that this John Haynor was older than what we first believed. If in confinement for a crime or civilian internee, we suspect he would have been between 12-25 years old, which would put his birth date between 1777 and 1790.

Interestingly, a John Haynor was found in the Derbyshire, England Burial Index, which reads, John Haynor, age 76, b. 1781, d. 1857, St Peter's Church, Belper, St Peter's, Derbyshire, England. It's unconfirmed if this John Haynor is the same John Haynor who was on the *Captivity Convict Hulk at Portsmouth Quarterly Account, 21 December 1802* or in the *New South Wales, Australia, Gaol Description and Entrance Books, 1818-1930*, although the dates would line up. If the English James Haynor was a brother or relative of this John Haynor, it might explain why John Haynor was never heard from again, if he remained in England and somehow James was able to secure his freedom and get to North America.

Because of this finding on English John Haynor, the author no longer believes that John Haynor found in the 1852 Canadian Census, age 45, b. abt. 1807 in Ireland, could possibly be the John Haynor found on a convict hulk in England in 1802 and likely the same John Haynor found listed in the *New South Wales, Australia, Gaol Description and Entrance Books, 1818-1930*, who was to be transported to Australia in 1821, because he was not born yet. Although it's possible that the John Haynor found in Canada in 1852 could be the son or nephew of English John Haynor, since he was born in the British Isles and somehow found his way to Canada.

The specific source of the information on James Haynor was titled, *Justitia's Quarterly Account of Pay and Provisions of Ship's Company for year 1814*. Specific information on this transcript for James Haynor* is as follows:

					Clothing							
No.	Name	Ship Name	Date Listed	No. of days victualled*	Jackets	Waistcoat	Breeches	Shirts	Pairs Shoes	Pairs Socks	Hats	Hankerchiefs
?	James Haynor	Justitia	22 May 1814	40	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1

Both resources for additional information on English John and James Haynor were found on the website findmypast.com. The James Haynor name appearing on findmypast.com, is very difficult to read and appears to this author as perhaps being James Hayner, not James Haynor. But knowing how the Haynor surname spelling has been listed both ways for many years, it could be the same James Haynor listed in the *New South Wales and Tasmania: Settlers and Convicts of 1787-1859* and/or listed in the *Tasmania, Australia, Convict Pardons and Tickets of Leave, 1834-1859*. At least this is how Findmypast.com lists it as Haynor, not Hayner.

In James Haynor's case, all persons listed on the *Justitia's Quarterly Account of Pay and Provisions of Ship's Company for year 1814*, were victualled between 37 and 46 days, although one inmate died after nine days confinement.

It has been determined that the ship *Justitia* was also a "convict hulk," like one of the ships listed above that John Haynor was likely incarcerated on. A prison hulk was described as a vessel usually unseaworthy, salvaged as a prison, often to hold convicts or with the British, often civilian internees, awaiting transportation to a penal colony as described at:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prison_ship. Prison hulks were decommissioned ships that authorities used as floating prisons in the 18th and 19th centuries. They were especially popular in England. The term "prison hulk" is not synonymous with the related term, convict ship. A hulk is a ship that is afloat, but incapable of going to sea, whereas convict ships are seaworthy vessels whose purpose was to transport convicted felons from their place of conviction to their place of banishment as found at: http://wpedia.goo.ne.jp/enwiki/British_prison_hulk.

The '*Justitia*' was a 260-ton prison hulk that was moored in the Thames River when the American War of Independence put a stop to the transportation of criminals to the former colonies. The *Justitia* belonged to the shipowner Duncan Campbell, who was the Government contractor who organized the prison-hulk system at that time. The *Justitia* was located in the Thames at Woolwich, which is an area of South East London within the Royal Borough of Greenwich. Prisoners were kept on board such ships for months awaiting deportation to Australia.

An excellent resource at:

<http://www.portcities.org.uk/london/server/show/ConNarrative.56/chapterId/429/Prison-hulks-on-the-River-Thames.html>, details conditions on board the convict hulks that were described as abysmal. The standards of hygiene were so poor that disease spread quickly. The sick were given little medical attention and were not separated from the healthy.

Dysentery, caused by drinking salty water, was also widespread. At first, patients, whatever their state of health, lay on the bare floor. Later they were given straw mattresses and their irons were removed. Mortality rates of around 30% were quite common. Between 1776 and 1795, nearly 2000 out of almost 6000 convicts serving their sentence on board the hulks died.

Many of the convicts sent to New South Wales in the early years were already disease ridden when they left the hulks. As a result, there were serious typhoid and cholera epidemics on many of the vessels heading for Australia.

The men were poorly dressed as well as unhealthy. They were supposed to have:

- a linen shirt
- a brown jacket
- a pair of breeches.

But the men who controlled the ships often pocketed the money the government had given for the clothes. The authorities were always keen to keep down the cost of the prisons. They wanted to avoid giving prisoners a better life than the poor had outside the hulks. The quality of the prisoners' food was therefore kept as low as possible. The monotonous daily meals consisted chiefly of:

- ox-cheek, either boiled or made into soup
- pease (pea porridge or pudding)
- bread or biscuit.

The biscuits were often moldy and green on both sides! On two days of the week the meat was replaced by oatmeal and cheese. Each prisoner had two pints of beer four days a week, and badly filtered water, drawn from the river, on the others. Inmates typically slept in groups in tiered bunks with each having an average sleeping space 5 feet 10 inches long and 18 inches wide. Later on, sleeping space was increased to 6 feet long and 2 feet wide.

The above stories about possible Haynor brothers being convicted/conscripted, if true, likely involve English John and James Haynor, is in of itself, incredibly intriguing. But found along the way researching this story are some other findings that are no less intriguing, which might in some way be related to this story.

Tobias and Bethamia Haynor enter the scene

The only other connection of a Haynor link to Canada that the author was aware of is of Henry's son, Tobias Haynor. Tobias was born in NY in 1827-28 and served in the Civil War, although he did not serve from Michigan. He was in Illinois plowing prairie grass when he signed up through an Illinois enlistment in 1861. It is thought that Tobias must have been staying with relatives since he wasn't married at the time. After he got out of the service in 1865, he married a woman by the name of Bethamia Lapp in 1868. She was from Canada, but living in Easton Twp., Ionia County, MI, in 1869, when marrying Tobias. There are 157 listings for the surname Lapp on https://familysearch.org/search/collection/results?count=75&query=%2Bsurname%3ALapp%20%2Bresidence_place%3AOntario&collection_id=1460164 living in Canada during this time period. Tobias could have been visiting with Canadian relatives when he met Bethamia, for how else could they have possibly met? So, in speculation, this could be where the genesis of the Haynor convict/conscript story starts if Tobias was staying with relatives in Canada where he learned about this story and repeated it to relatives upon his return to Michigan. The author could be wrong on this point, but if the story is true, it would appear that the story's genesis would have come from Canadian relatives, when Tobias or some earlier Haynor was visiting these same relatives in Canada. At least at this point, this is what we'd be left to believe.

The story about two Haynor brothers being conscripted/convicted was first heard through children of Haynor brothers, William Roy Haynor, b. 1889 and Albert LaVerne Haynor, b. 1891 as told to this author by an older brother of the author and a daughter of Albert who is a cousin to this author. This story could have been conveyed to William and Albert, by their great uncle Tobias since he lived until 1917 and in close proximity to both men.

Additionally, another brother to William Roy and Albert LaVerne was Arthur Benjamin Haynor, b. 1905. He named his only son, James. In the ancestral lineage of Henry Haynor, this was the first time that the author knows of a Henry H. Haynor descendent named James. Maybe this is just a coincidence of naming a son James since it's a popular given first name, but knowing no different, it's possible that Arthur Benjamin Haynor named his only son James in honor of an elder James Haynor or a relative of an elder James Haynor possibly found in Canada to have either played a role of being convicted/conscripted or had first knowledge of such a story through English John or James Haynor or both.

According to <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/89208690/bethamia-e-haynor>, Bethamia Lapp, Tobias Haynor's first wife, was born 24 March 1844, Essex, Essex Co., Ontario, Canada. According to Haynor ancestral records, she was born in Windsor, Ontario, Canada. The current Town of Essex

in Essex County, Ontario, was incorporated as an amalgamated town on January 1, 1999. Previously, the town attained town status in 1890. So, this author has his doubts that she was born in the Town of Essex. Windsor is a separate city, within Essex County, but not governed by the Essex County council. But Windsor was not a town until 1854 and not a city until 1858. Essex County in Ontario was formally designated as a county in 1792, so without knowing for sure if she was born in Essex or Windsor, she probably most likely was born somewhere in Essex County. Windsor Canada is across the Detroit River from Detroit, MI. Though, doing research attempting to find Bethamia's birth records in Windsor, Canada, the author finds none. Matter of fact, no surname Lapp birth records at all are found for Windsor, Canada during the time period of 1840-1900, although some records are found in Essex County Canada, where Windsor is located, but no Bethamia.

Perhaps Bethamia was living in Windsor upon her meeting Tobias. Bethamia and Tobias could not have been married in Windsor, since official Michigan records show they were married in Easton Township, Ionia County, MI. In this document, it states that Bethamia was born in Canada. It was thought that Bethamia was buried upon her death in the Hesperia West Cemetery, Oceana County, MI, since there is a headstone there. Interestingly though, the author found a Bethamia Lapp Haynor buried in Castleton, Cramahe Twp. Cemetery, Northumberland Co., Ontario, Canada. The author having pictures of both headstones reveal that the Canadian headstone, appears much older than the Michigan one. Reviewing various ancestral websites there were many Lapps who lived in Northumberland Co., Ontario, Canada, so it's not surprising that she is may be buried in Canada, not Michigan.

At any rate, the author has not been able to find any birth records for Bethamia Lapp. But in the 1880 U.S. Census, Bethamia age 37, b. abt. 1844 is found living with her husband Tobias Haynor and children in Greenwood Township, Oceana Co., MI. Listed in this same census report is Hamilton Lapp age 28, b. abt. 1852 and his family. The author believes that Hamilton is a younger brother of Bethamia, since he is found living in Cramahe, East Northumberland Co., Ontario, Canada in 1871 and appears in this Canadian Census at age 17 living with his parents Chester P. and Charlotte Lapp and siblings, Susan age 15; Norman age 13; Louisa age 11; Albert age 9; and Levi age 5. Therefore, Hamilton, likely married and moved to Michigan sometime between 1871 and 1880. Since Bethamia was about 9-10 years older than Hamilton, she probably had moved out of her parent's household at the time of the 1871 Canadian Census, since marrying Tobias in 1868 and may have been living in Windsor, Ontario Canada, upon meeting Tobias. Chester P. Lapp was most likely Bethamia's father. In support of the name Chester being Bethamia's father, Tobias and Bethamia had a son named Chester who was likely named for his grandfather. Chester Lapp was also found in the 1851 Canadian Census living in Hamilton, Northumberland Co., Ontario, Canada. Chester, Bethamia's father, was born 20 February 1819 and died 15 May 1890 and is buried in the same cemetery as is Bethamia. The Chester P. Lapp family were Methodists. Details on Chester P. Lapp and his family can be found at: <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=124201137>.

Also, very interesting is that Chester's wife's maiden name was Charlotte E. Kelley, b. 1821, d. 1877. The last name of Kelley or Kelly is also a prominent name in Haynor ancestry, since Tobias Haynor's younger brother Isaac Benjamin Haynor, b. 1831, d. 1913, was married to Nancy Bolton (Boulton), b. 1835, d. 1892. Nancy was the daughter of William J. Bolton (Boulton) (b. England) and Nancy Kelly, b. 16 May 1800, St. Albans, Franklin Co., Vermont, d. 29 May 1856, Palmyra, Lenawee Co, MI. It is also known that Nancy's maiden name was also spelled Kelley in the <http://haynorclements.tribalpages.com/> managed by Cherri Timmer. It's possible that Charlotte E. Kelley (Lapp) and Nancy Kelley (Boulton) are related to one another, possibly sisters, since Charlotte

was born in 1821 and Nancy was born before Charlotte and nearer to 1800, since she had at least one child (Nancy Boulton (Haynor) in 1835.

The author learned from his cousin Rod Haynor that an R. Lapp was minister at the wedding of Isaac Benjamin Haynor and Nancy Bolton in 1859. Knowing this, strengthens the case of a Haynor/Lapp connection with both Tobias and Isaac Haynor. Researching familysearch.org, the author finds an R. Lapp listed in Hamilton, Northumberland County, Canada West (Ontario), in the 1851 Canadian Census, living in the same location as Bethamia once lived. Also searching the 1851 Canadian Census at <http://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/>, the author finds Chester Lapp and his wife Charlotte on one page and the rest of his family on the next page, which includes Tobias' wife "Betheny" at age 8, which would confirm her birth date to be either 1843 or 1844, which is consistent with the author's ancestral records.

In this same census report of Chester, just above his name is Robert Lapp age 27. Perhaps this is the R. Lapp who ministered at Isaac and Nancy's wedding. He is listed as a farmer though, not a minister, with wife Elizabeth age 21 and a child James W. age 1. This R. Lapp would have been about 29 years old if he was the minister for Isaac and Nancy's wedding, since the wedding was conducted in 1859. Lapps, the author found on these two census reports, were listed as Methodists, which seems to be consistent with the religion of Henry Haynor and family, back in those days. The author theorizes that Robert (R.) Lapp was both a farmer and minister, since the census records show that he seemed to be very wealthy in order to do both, evidenced by his land and livestock holdings. If true, he certainly could have afforded to travel to Easton Township to conduct Isaac and Nancy's wedding.

It's possible that Tobias got to know Bethamia, his future wife before he left for Illinois to plow prairie grass as he likely attended the wedding of his brother Isaac. Although if born in 1844, Bethamia would have been only 14/15 years old at the time of Isaac Haynor's wedding to Nancy Boulton in Easton Township in 1859. Bethamia's headstone in Canada shows that a 2-year old infant of Bethamia's died and was buried in 1865, so it would appear that Bethamia was previously married in about 1863 at the age of 18-19. So, it would appear that Bethamia was married to another man before her marriage to Tobias and had a child who died. If so, the author wonders what became of Bethamia's first husband and who he was.

Trying to understand how and why Isaac and Nancy would use a pastor for marriage in 1859 from Canada, it may have been simply because there was a strong personal friendship between the Haynor and Lapp families, unless this R. Lapp immigrated to Easton Township, MI between 1851 and 1859. But as stated earlier, this R. Lapp, seemed to be very wealthy for a person of his day, so why immigrate to Michigan?

It's possible that Henry Haynor and/or his descendants learned of the conviction/conscription story of English John and James Haynor from the Lapps, since there were well over 200 Lapps listed on FamilySearch.org living in England between 1700 and 1830.

In the *Portrait and Biographic Album of Ionia and Montcalm Counties, Michigan*, published in 1891, it lists a William J. Boulton. On page 732 it states that Charlotte M. Boulton was born in Orleans County, N. Y., on 13 October 1828 and was married to a Mr. Newton on 16 February 1857. Charlotte is another daughter of William J. and Nancy (Kelley) Boulton, her father being a native of England and came to America in 1812. William was impressed (similar to conscription) by the

British into Naval Service on board a man-of-war, but learning that he was to fight against the people who were battling for liberty he deserted the British Service. At this time, he was into early manhood, and he was afterwards made Captain of the militia of Lenawee County, MI and was familiarly known as Captain Boulton. He died in 1885.

Tobias too, could have been visiting and staying with either George or James Haynor found in the 1861 Canadian Census living in Bayham, Elgin, Ontario, Canada if either or both were still living in Canada after Tobias' discharge from the Union Army in 1865 and between the time he married Bethamia Lapp in 1868.

Also, intriguing is that a James Hainor was found in the Niagara District of Lincoln County, Ontario Canada Census in 1842. Because of the 1842 census finding, this James could have been in Canada when Henry Haynor and family were journeying from New York to Michigan around 1836-37 as they made their way through Canada, if this is the route they took. James also could have been located there, if and when Tobias Haynor or his brother Isaac Haynor may have been visiting relatives there.

James Hainor in the 1842 Canadian Census is listed below:

James Hainor, 1842 Upper Canada Census, Sub-District Willoughby, District Niagara / Lincoln, 6 members in family, 5 of which are identified as natives of England, 1 identified as native of Scotland. 1 male age 50-59, James hh head, married; 2 males under 5; 1 female under 5; 1 female age 14-44 married; 1 male age 60 and upwards. Religion: All persons in hh belong to the Church of England.

A Haner surname spelled Hainor is somewhat unusual. Below are some Hainors the author has found in addition to James Hainor, listed below:

Sophia Hainor, 1842 Upper Canada Census, Sub-District Willoughby, District Niagara / Lincoln, 2 members of family, with 1 a native of England, the other a native of the U.S. 1 female age 14-44, single; a female age 45 and upwards, married. Religion: All persons in hh belong to the Church of England. Note, a Sophia Haynor was located on familysearch.org, who was married to Alexander Christie, who gave birth to a boy named James on 22 May 1870 in Grey, Ontario, Canada. Whether this is the same person named Sophia Hainor is unknown, but they do appear near the same timeframe and both were found in Ontario, Canada.

Isaac Hainor, 1840 Census, Southern, Greene Co., NY, b. b/t 1760-70, bp unknown. 1 male age 70-79 (Isaac, hh head), 1 male age 10-14, 1 female age 10-14, 1 female age 20-29, 1 female age 60-69.

Martin Hainor, Jr., 1840 Census, Southern, Greene Co., NY, b. b/t 1790-1800, bp unknown. 1 male age 40-49 (Martin, hh head), 1 male age 10-14, 1 female under 5, 1 female age 15-19, 1 female age 20-29.

Henry Hanor, 1840 Census, Southern, Greene Co., NY, b. b/t 1810-1820, bp unknown. 2 males age 20-29 (one Henry as hh head), 1 female age 15-19.

It's possible that Sophia Hainor listed above is somehow related to James Hainor also found in the 1842 Canadian Census. It's also likely that Isaac and Martin Hainor, Jr., listed in the 1840 Census, Southern, Greene Co., NY, are related possibly as uncle/nephew since Martin is a junior and both are found in the same community. There's also a Henry Hanor, born between 1810-1820, living in Greene County, NY, during the 1840 Census. This Henry is listed, although last name not spelled

Hainor, because he was found living in Southern, Greene Co., NY, along with Isaac and Martin Hainor.

Interesting too, is the given name of Isaac is a foremost first name, since Henry Haynor's second son was Isaac. Because of the possibility that James Hainor and Isaac Hainor are related, it's also possible this is the James Hainor, of the 1842 Canadian Census, born between 1783-1792 that the whole Haynor conviction/conscription story is all about, meaning that he made it to North America and a likely relative and possibly his brother English John didn't. And knowing that an Abraham Hanor, listed in the *Hayner Family History Book*, either #47 or #71, once lived in Greene County, NY, it makes a possible connection between Abram Hanor, Isaac and James Hainor a possibility.

Northumberland County, Ontario, Canada was established in 1792 and first aggressively settled by British Loyalists fleeing the former 13 British American Colonies in the late 1700s. England provided plots to the settlers for nominal sums, with the stipulation of making the land productive in a set number of years, or free to those who had served against the American Colonial Army. The name Northumberland is of British origin found as Northumberland County in England founded in the 7th Century, AD. A good source of Northumberland County in England is at <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Northumberland>. It appears that the Haynors also have some history with municipalities named Northumberland. In Northumberland, Saratoga County, NY, finds a Jacob Haynor in the 1830 Census living in Northumberland, Saratoga Co., NY, b. b/t 1760-70, bp unknown. In Northumberland County, PA, founded in 1772 finds a Martin Heiner/Heinor in the 1840 U.S. Census living in Sunbury, Northumberland Co., PA, who was born between 1770-1780, birth place unknown. Although no early Haynors were found in Northumberland County, VA, it was founded in 1648. All of the Saratoga areas found in the U.S. were apparent areas settled by peoples from the British Isles.

At this point, Tobias or Isaac Haynor could have been visiting with other Haynors, either Isaac or Albert Hayner found in the 1851 Canadian Census shown below, if relatives, and if any of them were still living in Canada during this time period. Because of the surname Haynor being interchanged often with Hayner, these Hayners could be related to Henry H. Haynor and relatives as listed here.

Isaac Hayner, 1851 Census, Moulton, Haldimand County, Canada West (Ontario), b. abt. 1789 in Ontario. 1 male Isaac age 60, hh head; wife Anna age 51; son George age 21; son Andw age 17; daughter Phoebe age 14; daughter Celestia age 6. All persons b. in Ontario. Religion: Albert and Anna listed as Presbyterians.

Albert Hayner, 1851 Census, Moulton, Haldimand County, Canada West (Ontario), b. abt. 1821 in Ontario. 1 male Albert age 30, hh head; wife Charlotte age 22; son Ransford age 2; daughter Jane age 4; daughter Sarah age 1. 1 female Elizabeth age 10. All but Elizabeth listed as Presbyterians.

The above township of Moulton, Haldimand County, Canada, where this Isaac and Albert were living was named "Moulton" by landowner Henry John Boulton from the Boulton family seat in England. So, is this Henry John Boulton related to our William J. Boulton?

Henry John Boulton was born in England in 1790 and a very interesting biography is found for him at: http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/boulton_henry_john_9E.html. William J. Boulton, Nancy's father was also born in England in 1796, so it's possible that Henry John and William J. were brothers or at least cousins. An interesting fact found in the above biography is that Henry John and family immigrated in the 1790s to Rensselaer County, New York and to Canada in about 1800. Interesting

too, in the 1800 U.S. Census, persons by the name of Henry P. Hayner, John P. Hayner, Peter P. Hayner and George B. Hayner were living in Rensselaer Co., NY. In the 1810 U.S. Census, G. Haynor, P. Haynor, B. Haynor and Jacob Haynor were also living in Rensselaer Co., NY. So, it's possible that the Boulton family knew of the Hayner/Haynor families when living in Rensselaer long before either family made it to Michigan.

It's unknown if the Isaac Hayner b. abt. 1789 and likely his son Albert b. abt. 1821 were related to Henry H. Haynor, since their last name is spelled Hayner rather than Haynor. But it is known that Henry's name was also spelled Hayner when found in the 1830 and 1840 U.S. Censuses. A person cannot discount the naming pattern similarities between Canadian Isaac and likely son Albert and Henry's son Isaac and Isaac's son Albert. Henry's birth year is in 1800 and since the Canadian Isaac was born in 1789, it's possible that Henry and Isaac are brothers or cousins. In a strange twist too, it's possible that Henry and/or sons Tobias and Isaac heard of the convict/conscript story from the Boultons as William J. Boulton's family once lived in England and moved his family from there, from New York State or Canada into Easton Township, Ionia County, MI, where Henry's family eventually lived.

Haldimand County, Canada, where Isaac and Albert Hayner were found in the 1851 Canadian Census was formed in 1783. The County was purchased by treaty and opened for general settlement in 1832. It was first settled by veterans of Butler's Rangers established there by Joseph Brant. A large number of Germans were among the first settlers. It is known that Butler's Rangers were English Loyalists who fought on the side of England in the Revolutionary War. Several people named Hainer were known to be part of Butler's Rangers, namely:

Hainer, Albert - Home District, Soldier Butler's Rangers, O.I.C. March 11, 1797, Niagara stamped book.

Hainer, George - Upper Canada Land Petition of George Hainer dated at Twelve Mile Creek (Grantham Township) on 22 Oct 1796.

Hainer, Henry - Soldier Butler's Rangers, Clench's Affidavit (This could be the same Hendrick (Henry) Hainer, found at <https://sites.google.com/site/niagarasettlers/settlers-h>).

Hainer, John - Home District, Soldier Butler's Rangers, wife 4 children, P.L.N., 1786, Niagara stamped book.

Hainer, Richard - Home District, Soldier Butler's Rangers, wife 2 children, P.L. N. 1786, Niagara stamped book.

Hainer, Zachariah - Soldier Butler's Rangers; & + Barnett.

Note: See, <https://sites.google.com/site/niagarasettlers/upper-canada-land-petitions/petitions-h/petitions-haddick-to-hall>, for a list of Hainer land petitioners.

All of the above Hainer's, might not have spelled their surname the same way, since we learned earlier, that those named Haner of various spellings who were in Canada during this time period, many of those persons changed their surname spelling to "Hainer," or the Canadian government changed it for them, since Canada when creating official government documents often settled on one spelling of a surname. It is believed that the Canadian government settled on "Hainer" as the official surname spelling in that country. So, its both possible that Albert, Henry, John, Richard and Zachariah from above are related to each other or each had different spellings of their surname Haner that was changed to Hainer.

Butler's Rangers were apparently disbanded in 1784 and its veterans given land grants in the Niagara region of Ontario as a reward for their services to the British Crown. In 1788, the Nassau militia was formed with John Butler as its commander, filling its ranks with the demobilized officers and men of Butler's Rangers. In the early 1790s, the county was changed to Lincoln and the name of the militia changed to Lincoln Militia by 1793. It was the Lincoln Militia who fought in the War of 1812 (1812–1815). This regiment exists today as The Lincoln and Welland Regiment, a primary reserve regiment of the Canadian Forces based out of St. Catharines, Ontario. This and other information on Butler's Rangers can be found at: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Butler%27s_Rangers.

It is believed that in the account of various Haner's in the *Hayner Family History Book* that Johannes (John) Hanor, who was born in 1744, eventually went to Canada and changed his last name spelling to Hainer. John Hanor (Hainer) was the son of George (Jurry) Hanor and grandson of Johannes Häner the immigrant. Finding Haner's spelling their name Hainer, Hainor, Haner, Hayner and Haynor living in Canada tends to complicate researcher's efforts in locating their clan, since we don't know if somehow, they are all related to each other or part of other clans. But through the name spelling change to Hainer by John, probably at least identifies his clan. Those persons listed above who were members of Butler's Rangers could very well be related to or descended from this John Hainer. Apparently, John Hainer himself was a member of Butler's Rangers, as confirmed at: <http://www.uelac.org/Loyalist-Info/detail.php?letter=h&line=18>.

The other interesting feature of this John Hainer who moved to Canada is that he was the older brother of Abraham Hener/Haner/Hanor, born between 1752-1757 and listed as #47 in the *Hayner Family History Book*. Could any of these other Haner clans be descended from or directly related to this Abraham, since Abraham and John were brothers? And if they were, knowing that Henry H. Haynor's father's first name was Abram, it's possible that if any of the Canadian Haner's were indeed related to our Henry, as some Haynor descendants claim, it could lead researchers finding that this Abraham is indeed Henry's father, which would solve a major, major mystery.

So, in conclusion, what do we believe we know:

- Surnames of Haynor/Hayner/Haner/Hainer/Hainor were found living in Canada during the late 1700s and early/mid 1800s through Canadian records. One or more of these families could be the source of a conviction/conscription story.
- Evidence has been found that an English John and James Haynor possibly brothers were convicted of at least one crime or held as internees (prisoners of war) in England and sentenced to be transported to penal colonies in Australia in the early 1800s, although no evidence exists at this time that English John or James Haynor ever made it to Australia to serve out their sentences.
- George and James Haynor, likely brothers, found in the 1861 Canadian Census could not possibly be the person or persons convicted or conscripted since they were not born during the necessary time period, although if their father was somehow involved, he could be the source where Henry Haynor or descendants learned of such a conviction/conscription story.
- Bethamia (Lapp) Haynor, wife of Tobias Haynor was found in the 1851 Census of Northumberland Co., Ontario, Canada and is believed buried there. It's possible the Lapps could be the source of the conviction/conscription story as it's likely that Bethamia's mother Charlotte (Kelley) Lapp was a close relative, even a sister, to our Nancy Kelley.

- It's possible the Haynor conviction/conscription story somehow got mixed up through time and storytelling and that a relative did get impressed (sort of conscripted) into military service, but it may not have been an "actual Haynor," but a Haynor relative named William J. Boulton, who the conscription story was really all about.
- Regardless of a conviction/conscription linkage, records show that English John and James Haynor were convicted of at least one crime or held as internees in England and that William J. Boulton was impressed into military service in England.
- Knowing that English John and James Haynor were at least convicted of petty crimes or were held as war internees, and maybe given a ticket of leave or conscripted into military service and if any one of them made it to North America that person could be James Hainor, since he was listed in the 1842 Canadian Census and born at the right time period between 1783-1792.
- If a Haynor brother or close relative of James Haynor was never heard from again, as Haynor lore suggests, it could be English John Haynor, who experienced a similar plight as James being convicted of petty crimes or held as war internee, and maybe given a ticket of leave or conscripted into military service, because a John Haynor was found buried in England, born 1781, died in 1857, which complies with the necessary time period. The reason he was never heard from again, was because he never made it to North America, died in England and was buried there, although James may have thought he must have been transported to Australia, since he also shared a similar plight.

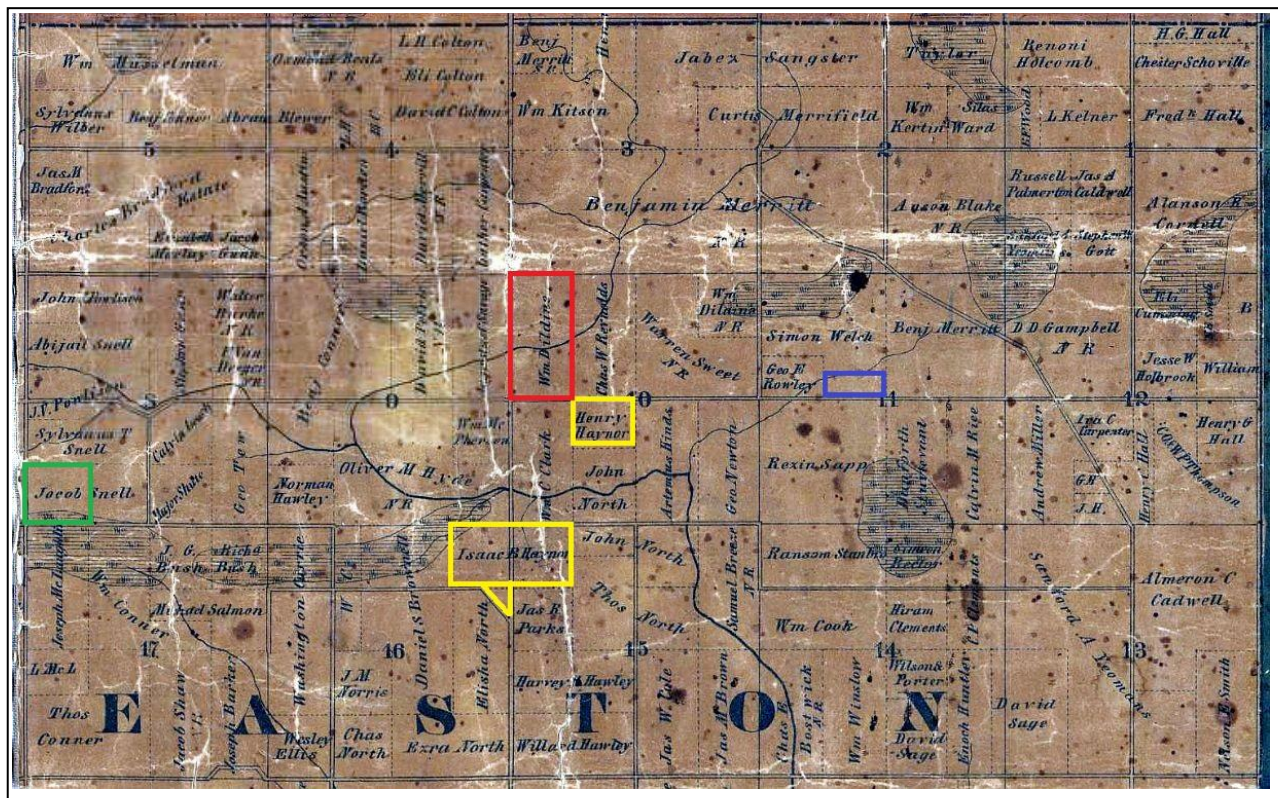
J. – Miscellaneous Stories about all things “Haynor”

In this section, this author is grateful for the contributions of Cousin Rod Haynor (G5-1.2.3.4.2)

Henry H. Haynor and family relocated from NY to MI

When Henry and Roxey came to Michigan, some ancestors believed the land they had originally purchased, was at the northeast corner of Dildine and Bellamy Roads, possibly where the Dildine Christian Church/Hand of God Ministries now stands at 2892 Dildine Road, Ionia, MI 48846. Although when looking at the Easton Township, Ionia Co., MI, 1861 map, shown below, it shows this land at 2892 Dildine Road, which is at this intersection outlined in **RED**, belonging to Wm. Dildine. It was thought that Henry sold this land so a church could be erected, but as readers can see, there is no church. So, the thought that Henry and Roxey first located at the corner of Dildine and Bellamy Roads cannot be confirmed. As readers have learned earlier, according to the *Ionia County MI History & Genealogy, Genealogy Trails History Group*, at http://genealogytrails.com/mich/ionia/history_ioniatwp.html, Henry did own 200 acres in Ionia Township and likely this is where Henry Haynor and family were first living, since he was a resident taxpayer in 1838. The village of Ionia is also located in Ionia Township, but it's unknown if he was actually living in the city at that time.

1861 Map of Easton Township, Ionia County MI



In 1861, the property highlighted above in **YELLOW**, belongs to Henry Haynor and his son Isaac Haynor. The area above highlighted in **BLUE** is the site of the first religious organization formed in Easton. It was a Methodist Episcopal Church class that met in a schoolhouse on Simon Welch's property in about 1839. Its members included the Welch, McLaughlin, and Dexter families according to the *History of the Easton United Methodist Church* at: <http://ioniaeastonchurch.org/about-us/>. In the *History of Ionia and Montcalm Counties* published in 1881, on page 227, says, "DILDINE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CLASS. In 1843, there was a

Methodist Episcopal Class in the Dildine neighborhood. Its members numbered thirteen, and were Granville Madison (also confirmed at: <http://ioniaeastonchurch.org/about-us/>) and wife, Richard Bishop and wife, William Kitson and wife, Sereno Rood and wife, **Henry Haynor and wife**, William Winslow and wife, and James Stevens. The class-leader was Granville Madison, and the preacher in charge Rev. Larmon Chatfield, who, with the assistance of another preacher, managed to give the class the privilege of public worship once every two weeks. Circuits were pretty extensive in those days, and Methodist circuit-riders had a good deal of traveling to do. The class, meeting now at the Dildine schoolhouse once a fortnight, is attached to the Orleans Circuit. The leader is William Dildine.”

In the spring of 1868, a house of worship was erected in Section 8, shown in **GREEN** above, at the Easton Cemetery site at the corner of Johnson and McKendry Roads on land donated by the Snell family living just north of that location. This church burned in August 1918. Services were then held in the Dexter school house. Dexter School was located in section 30 of Easton Township on the NW corner of Sayles and Johnson Roads. It was believed to be established by 1860.

In 1926, the people voted to build on land donated by Hiram Brown at the corner of Potters and Johnson Roads, where the church remains to this day. Information in this paragraph can be found in the *History of the Easton United Methodist Church*.

And as stated earlier, according to the *Haynor Family 1957 Narrative*, “Henry, Roxey, and children migrated to Michigan, traveling by way of the Erie Canal to Buffalo, then to Detroit, where they bought a Conestoga Wagon. They used the wagon to transport themselves first to Washtenaw County, where the family arrived in about 1837 and stayed with Roxey (Clements) Haynor’s uncle John Peter Clements. The family may have stayed there, in part, because of the soon to be born or recently born son Charles, enabling Roxey and Charles to convalesce while building up their strengths to travel to Ionia, where they arrived in about 1837 or 38. Haynor descendants report that Charles was born in either NY State, Pennsylvania or Michigan. Only the NY State birth has any credibility, since the 1850 Census, taken starting 1 June 1850, states that Charles was 12 years old then and born in NY State. Charles was believed born in December, if correct, this would make him 13 years old by the end of the year, which equates to his being born in 1837.

Also, according to the *Haynor Family 1957 Narrative*, “four years later, in 1841, Henry purchased the NE ¼ of the SW ¼, Sec. (Section) 10-7-7, in Easton Twp. of Erastus Yeomans.” The Michigan Land Patents Database confirms that Erastus Yeomans in 1837/11/02 purchased 40 acres in Section 10, 7N, 7W, from the Ionia, MI Land Office. Since it is known that Henry built a home on 40 acres, it’s very likely that this is the acreage he bought from Mr. Yeomans, shown on the above map.

Exactly where the family lived from 1837 until their house was built after the 1841 purchase is unknown, although they likely lived in Ionia Township, possibly the village of Ionia, to the east of Easton Township, since it’s been verified that Henry owned 200 acres there in 1838 that he was paying taxes on. But since Easton Township wasn’t detached separately from Ionia Township until a legislative act was formally approved on 9 March 1843 they could have first lived very near their 40-acre site, since all of this area at this time was in Ionia Township, which was formed in 1835. It has been found that Henry Haynor was a highway chainman in Ionia in 1839 as well as a juror. But whether this was in Ionia Township, village of Ionia or both, is unknown.

It’s possible, although unproven, the Haynor’s first lived in some sort of dwelling at the northeast corner of Dildine and Bellamy Roads that was once owned by Erastus Yeomans if their 200 acres were either attached or near this corner, since why would someone during that time period live in a different location than the property, they currently own. Here’s why that’s possible. Looking at all

the property that Erastus Yeomans obtained as shown on the Land Patents Database at: <http://files.usgwarchives.net/mi/ionia/land/ionia.txt>, it appears as though Mr. Yeomans was not the original owner who secured this property through a Land Patent at the northeast corner of Dildine and Bellamy Roads. Mr. Yeomans, although he owned many parcels in Ionia County, only owned one parcel in Section 10 of Easton Township that he obtained through a Land Patent and this was the parcel he sold to Henry Haynor and the northeast corner of Dildine and Bellamy Roads is in this same Section 10.

In order to determine who were the original land grant awardees in Section 10 of the Michigan-Toledo Strip as it was known then, below is the complete record of land grants awarded and descriptions from the current document of the Michigan-Toledo Strip at:

https://glorerecords.blm.gov/details/patent/default.aspx?accession=MI2560_.016&docClass=STA&sid=3wqppuel.2tn#patentDetailsTabIndex=2 of Township 7.0N Range 7.0W Section 10 (Easton Township), Ionia County, MI. The chart is arranged by signature date of the President of the United States, Martin VanBuren for the 1837 dates and Zachary Taylor, who was President in 1850.

Patent Last Name	Patent First Name	Section	Township Range	Aliquots (subdivision)	Total Acreage	Land Office	Document #	Meridian	County	Date
Crawford	James	10	007N - 007W	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00 acres	BRONSON	4595	Mich.-Toledo Strip	Ionia	04/1/1837
Eaton	Henry	10	007N - 007W	E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	80.00 acres	IONIA	483	Mich.-Toledo Strip	Ionia	08/1/1837
Fox	John M.	10	007N - 007W	W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	80.00 acres	IONIA	538	Mich.-Toledo Strip	Ionia	11/2/1837
Fox	Phillip W.	10	007N - 007W	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00 acres	IONIA	538	Mich.-Toledo Strip	Ionia	11/2/1837
Eaton	Parley	10	007N - 007W	W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	80.00 acres	IONIA	543	Mich.-Toledo Strip	Ionia	11/2/1837
Fleming Reed	William Mary	10	007N - 007W	W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	80.00 acres	IONIA	1950	Mich.-Toledo Strip	Ionia	11/2/1837
Yeomans	Erastus	10	007N - 007W	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00 acres	IONIA	1953	Mich.-Toledo Strip	Ionia	11/2/1837
<i>Note: Henry Haynor purchased the above acreage from Erastus Yeomans in 1841.</i>										
Palmer	Benjamin	10	007N - 007W	E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	80.00 acres	IONIA	1960	Mich.-Toledo Strip	Ionia	11/2/1837
Morton	Edward Y.	10	007N - 007W	W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	80.00 acres	IONIA	1974	Mich.-Toledo Strip	Ionia	11/2/1837
Hall	Henry	10	007N - 007W	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00 acres	IONIA	7142	Mich.-Toledo Strip	Ionia	04/1/1850
					640.00 acres Equals All property in Section 10					

And below, is the Section 10 Chart arranged by Aliquots (subdivisions) of original property owners as determined by land grants.

W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 80 acres Parley Eaton	E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 80 acres Henry Eaton	W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 80 acres John M. Fox	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 40 acres Henry Hall
			SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 40 acres Phillip W. Fox
W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 80 acres William Fleming Mary Reed	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 40 acres Erastus Yeomans	W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 80 acres Edward Y. Morton	E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 80 acres Benjamin Palmer
	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 40 acres *James Crawford		

**Note: James Crawford listed on the left was found on the Federal Lands database having subdivision SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, which didn't fit this Section 10 chart. After further investigation, the author read the original document signed by President Martin VanBuren, it shows the correct listing as SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ rather than SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, therefore, the correct listing of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ now fits this chart. The author has sent an email to an official of the Federal Lands Office, requesting they correct this error.*

As the above chart shows, Parley Eaton was the original owner of the property at the northeast corner of Dildine and Bellamy Roads, which is shown by Section Chart 10 above as W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, in 1837 that 24 years later, Wm. Dildine owns, as shown by the 1861 map above. All of these properties Section 10 changed hands in 24 years, as shown on the 1861 map, since no original owner, even Henry Hall, whose land grant is dated 1850, owns any property in Section 10 in 1861. So, it's possible that Henry Haynor once owned land at W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, or near there, but if he once owned the 80 acres after Parley Eaton did, sometime between Erastus Yeomans and Wm. Dildine did, what happened to the other 120 acres he owned in Ionia Township in 1838, before Ionia Township separated in the creation of Easton Township in 1843. The author doubts that Henry Haynor owned any of this property that changed hands between Parley Eaton, Erastus Yeomans and Wm. Dildine, since all of these transactions happened between 1837 and 1843, so a bigger question remains, what happened to the 200 acres Henry owned in 1838 in Ionia Township (which shows he was the taxpayer of record)?

It's believed that all of the above Land Patents in Section 10 of Easton Township, Ionia County, MI, fell under the jurisdiction of the Federal Land Act of 1820 and the Relief Act of 1821, which is briefly discussed here. During the early 1800s, many farmers purchased land on credit. During the War of 1812 and afterwards, farmers bought many acres of land from the federal government. This land had been part of the Congress Lands of Ohio and the Northwest and Missouri Territories. It was not difficult for farmers to make payments on their loans as long as the economy remained strong, but by the late 1810s the government was in the midst of severe economic problems. During the Panic of 1819, there was a shortage of currency that made it impossible for many farmers to make the necessary loan payments. Many people feared that they would lose their farms as a result. Congress responded to the farmers' concerns with the Land Act of 1820 and the Relief Act of 1821. The Land Act reduced the number of acres that farmers had to purchase from 160 to eighty and the cost from \$2.00 per acre to \$1.25 per acre, in an attempt to encourage additional land sales. The minimum full payment now amounted to \$100, rather than \$320. The Relief Act permitted farmers to return land that they could not pay for back to the government, granting a credit towards their debt for the returned land. Additionally, Congress extended credit to the buyer for eight more years. The government hoped that with the time extension, the economy would improve. Farmers would then be able to sell their crops and make payments on their loans. By allowing the return of land that farmers could not afford, Congress helped farmers not lose everything that they had worked for. The act was instrumental in ushering in a new age of Western influence. The low price of land made it possible for settlers to move West. Although the Land Act of 1820 was good for the average American it was also good for the wealthy investors, who had sufficient money to buy the lower cost land. For more information on the Federal Land Act of 1820, see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Land_Act_of_1820 and http://www.ohiohistorycentral.org/w/Land_Act_of_1820, with a map of the Northwest Territory at <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~fancher/landacts.htm>.

Having some understanding of the above paragraph allows readers to discern why all of the land patent properties in Section 10 of Easton Township changed hands in just 24 years; maybe more than once. Likely, these properties were purchased by investors who eventually resold them or the owner couldn't make payment, and the land went back to the federal government. This author believes that land investors probably are the main reason these properties changed hands, because if the land went back to the federal government, these properties would once again be for sale by federal government land offices, and the author can't find any evidence of this happening.

It's likely that Erastus Yeomans bought the northeast corner of Dildine and Bellamy Roads, which is shown by the Section Chart 10 above as W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, from Parley Eaton sometime after 1837, then in 1843, sold it to Wm Dildine, as recorded earlier. Although, there is enough time for Henry to have purchased this property from Parley Eaton, sometime between 1837 and 1843, this doesn't seem logical, since Henry bought the property at NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, from Erastus Yeomans in 1841, where he

built a brick house. Not knowing where and how Henry Haynor came about owning the 200 acres in Ionia Township in 1838 and later likely disposing of this property, inhibits the ability in determining how Henry obtained the 40 acres in Section 10 at NE¼SW¼ to build a house.

Although in 2019, this author learned there was an economic recession in 1837 in early America, known as the “Crash of 1837” or the “Panic of 1837,” as described below, that may explain what happened to the 200 acres Henry owned in 1838 in Ionia Township.

The Panic of 1837

This author learned there was an economic recession in 1837 in early America, known as the “Panic of 1837” or the “Crash of 1837,” described below, that may explain what happened to the 200 acres Henry owned in 1838 in Ionia Township.

At: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Panic_of_1837, the Panic of 1837 was a financial crisis in the United States that touched off a major recession that lasted until the mid-1840s. Profits, prices, and wages went down while unemployment went up. Pessimism abounded during that time. The panic had both domestic and foreign origins. The Panic of 1837 was a crisis in financial and economic conditions in the nation following changes in the banking system initiated by President Andrew Jackson and his “Specie Circular” that effectively dried up credit.

Before the Panic of 1837, President Andrew Jackson in 1832, ordered the withdrawal of federal government funds from the Bank of the United States, one of the steps that ultimately led to the Panic of 1837. His action, in essence, prevented the continued existence of the Bank of the United States after 1836. *The Letters of Richard Cobden, Volume I: 1815-1847*, published by OUP Oxford, November 22, 2007, states that “In 1832 Jackson had vetoed the renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States, while his ‘Specie Circular’ of 11 July 1836 helped to precipitate the Crash of 1837, as banks were forced to restrict credit and call in loans. Also see J.M. McFaul, *Politics of Jacksonian Finance*, Ithaca, NY, and London, 1972, pages 172-4.

Other causes of the Panic of 1837 included the failure of the wheat crop, rampant over-speculation and other schemes of getting rich quickly, and a financial crisis and depression in Great Britain that led to restrictive lending policies. President Martin Van Buren, who served after Jackson, was blamed for the Panic of 1837 and proposed the system for the retaining government funds in the United States Treasury and its sub-treasuries to address the situation but met with strong opposition by the Whigs, led by Henry Clay.

The Specie Circular was a United States presidential executive order issued by President Andrew Jackson, July 11, 1836, pursuant to the Coinage Act. This executive order required that payment for the purchase of public lands be made exclusively in gold or silver. In an effort to curb excessive land speculation and to quash the enormous growth of paper money in circulation, Jackson directed the Treasury Department, “pet” banks, and other receivers of public money to accept only specie (gold or silver) as payment for government-owned land after Aug. 15, 1836. But actual settlers and bona fide residents of the state in which they purchased land were permitted to use paper money until December 15 on lots up to 320 acres. The Specie Circular, by seriously curtailing the use of paper money, was highly deflationary and at least in part produced the ensuing credit crunch and the economic crisis. The Specie Circular was carried out by Jackson’s successor, President Martin Van Buren. On May 21, 1838, a joint resolution of Congress repealed the Specie Circular.

By then, major damage had been done that touched off a major recession that lasted until the mid-1840s. Profits, prices, and wages went down while unemployment went up. Pessimism abounded during that time. Much of the paper money was instantly devalued. This was due to state banks passing out bad loans they could not pay off. The Bank War had a profound effect on the future of the United States.

Despite a brief recovery in 1838, the recession persisted for approximately seven years. Banks collapsed, businesses failed, prices declined, and thousands of workers lost their jobs. Unemployment may have been as high as 25% in some locales. The years 1837 to 1844 were, generally speaking, years of deflation in wages and prices.

In a PowerPoint presentation at: econweb.rutgers.edu/ewhite/FinMonHist344/Lecture%207.ppt, says on page 16 under Table 3 that Michigan defaulted July 1841 and that loans must be fully repaid and that bondholders got back only 30 cents on the dollar.

It's very possible that our Henry either lost his 200 acres in Ionia Township, through some sort of loan recall by a bank, or that his property value so declined, he was only able to secure a reduced price for it and used this money to buy 40 acres in Section 10 in Easton Township at NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ in order to secure enough materials to build his brick house.

Henry Haynor Letter written June 4, 1839, from Ionia County, MI, mailed to James P. Clements, living at Dixboro, Washtenaw County, MI., postmarked June 7, 1839

The Henry Haynor letter to James P. Clements at Dixboro, Washtenaw County, Michigan from Ionia, July 4, 1839 is transcribed below from this author. From *Ernie's Michigan Historical Archives - A searchable database of Michigan's letters from the past... Bringing history to life at <https://erniesmichigan.com/>*. To find the actual pages of the following letter, go to the website and search for "Haynor." Henry's letter seems to at least hint that that Henry was in financial difficulty regarding his land.

A letter as described above has been archived from *Ernie's Michigan Historical Archives - A searchable database of Michigan's letters from the past... Bringing history to life at <https://erniesmichigan.com/>*. Henry Haynor's letter itself is copyrighted, so the author can't post it. To find the actual pages of the letter, go to the website and search for "Haynor." Letters from the "Clements" family can be found there too. Readers should note that you might have to create a "free" account with Ernie, to access and read the letter, as this author had to do.

Below is a transcription of this letter as interpreted by this author. The letter interpretation has generally been done without punctuation, as Henry wrote it. Extra space has been inserted between some sentences, so the reader can better understand what Henry was writing about. This interpreted transcription by the author was further reviewed and amended by Roseann (Gulick) Donnelly (C5-1.2.1.4.4) and Sandra (Haynor) Genrich (C6-1.2.1.1.4.2). All three of us are direct descendants of Henry Haynor.

Envelope

To Mr. James P. Clements
Washtenaw County, Michigan
(Postmark) Ionia June 7 1839

Letter

Dear Jim:

(Page 1)

I take this opportunity to write to let you know our healths & which is good except Myself. I received a letter from you May 29, 1839 with pleasure stating that you had last (or just) returned from Saratoga also that you had an understanding with father^a (spelling looks like farther or favther) that you could obtain some money by writing to him to this amount of \$2.00 or \$3.00 dollars. If you can write to him of obtaining \$2.00 and forward it to me with in 2 or 3 Months I can save the farm though he has offered it for sale this spring though he will wait till I can get returning from the East you state that you would like to see me if the business can be done without my coming down it would be better for me as I have a good deal of grain on the ground to see too it would be difficult to hire one in my rooms (a boarder) for there is no one to be hired I do not want this money for any term less than one year. I can give security for the above sum to your satisfaction or theirs.

Note: There appears to be a line of type that shows the top half of a line at the bottom of page 1, but Ernie tells me that this full line appears at the top of page 2.

(Page 2)

James I understood by fathers letter that he has sent to me \$55.00 45 of which was sent about one year ago by Jesse Shaw^b and I have not had any new document of I should like to know whether you have received it or not if you have Please to have it indorsed^c on the Meede^d note also the term you spoke of in your letter which would account to me \$02 Dollars there you are Just to pay that note all other contracts remain til I come or send for I mean to pay my ones detz (debts) as fast as I am able

Roxey sends her best respects to you all we

should be happy to see you out here once we receive those Presents the 2nd day of June wright (write) the first opportunity

Your Friend

Henry Haynor

(Page 3)

James when you write East I wish you would write a line to me so that I may no (know), how to calculate my business half

^a If in fact the word "father" is used on page 1 (and on page 2), we don't know for sure, which father Henry was referring to. The word "father" looks like Henry spells it as "farther or favther," which might just reflect a penmanship issue. Interestingly, in Dutch as well as German, the word "father" is spelled "vader," so it's possible that Henry was somehow influenced in his writing style by Dutch or German. And since Roxey's mother was Dutch, it would not be surprising that a Dutch language influence might have been in the Henry Haynor family.

But was this Henry's father, Abram Haynor, or Roxey's father Albert Clements? It probably wasn't James' father, Benjamin Clements, since Henry didn't say to James "his father," meaning James' father. If Henry is referring to a father, it must mean Roxey's father Albert Clements, since why would Henry ask James P. Clements to write a letter to Henry's father Abram, when Henry could do that himself. It makes more sense that Henry was asking James to write his uncle Albert Clements, Roxey's father, for this \$2 or \$3 amount. Asking for a \$2 or \$3 dollar loan or payment, seems quite small if attempting to gain this amount to "save the farm," even in 1839, but the \$2 or \$3 might be requested as payment for taxes, not as payment on an outstanding mortgage, as explained below.

It is believed the “father” reference in Henry’s letter, if it means “father” is in reference to Albert Clements, for three reasons:

(1) In an 1832 Town of Saratoga Tax List at <http://www.saratoganygenweb.com/1832Saratoga.htm>, shows a listing for Clements/Hayner owning together in real property 166 acres, valued at \$1,485, showing a tax liability of \$4.78. Very likely this Clements/Hayner listing is Albert Clements, Henry Haynor’s father-in-law and Henry Hayner (Haynor). Even though the Haynor surname is listed as Hayner, it is believed that this is just a misspelling since in the 1830 U.S. Census in Saratoga County, NY, also reports Henry’s surname as Hayner, rather than the correct spelling of Haynor. The 1840 Census also misspells the Haynor surname as Hayner, although in 1850, 1860, 1870 and 1880, U.S. Censuses have the correct spelling as Haynor. This tax listing shows that Henry had a prior business relationship with his father-in-law, Albert Clements. So, it wouldn’t seem to be a surprise if Henry also had a business relationship with Albert Clements in Ionia County on property that Henry co-owned and/or was farming, perhaps the 200 acres.

(2) To confirm a business relationship with Albert Clements, Henry’s father-in-law, Henry’s letter says, “though he has offered it for sale this spring.” It appears as though father, again likely Albert Clements, is the major investor in this farm, since he appears that he could sell it on his own.

(3) According to the Ionia County MI History & Genealogy, Genealogy Trails History Group, at http://genealogytrails.com/mich/ionia/history_ioniatwp.html, Henry once owned 200 acres in Ionia Township in which he was a resident taxpayer in 1838. Ionia Township was adjacent to Easton Township to the east. Since Henry in 1841 bought and cleared 40 acres of heavily timbered farmland from Erastus Yeomans in Section 10, Easton Township, Ionia County, MI, near the junction of Bellamy and Dildine Roads to the east to build his house. But whatever happened to Henry’s 200 acres? It’s possible that Henry may have lost (save the farm reference from above) or had to sell this land. Finding Henry’s letter, and the reference to “the Panic of 1837,” seems to suggest that indeed Henry was having some financial distress and he was asking “father” to assist him in “saving the farm.”

^b Who was Jesse Shaw? Attempting to find out for sure, who this Jesse Shaw was, has not been definitive, since several people by the name of Jesse Shaw have been revealed. Although an emphasis on finding this Jesse Shaw has very much been confined to NY State and the time period around 1839, since Henry says in his letter “I understood from Fathers letter that he has sent to me \$55.00 – 45 of which was sent about one year ago by Jesse Shaw.” If this part does mean that Jesse Shaw sent Henry the \$55, it would appear he sent it from NY State, possibly near the Saratoga, NY area.

Six people by the name of Jesse Shaw were found fighting in the War of 1812. All of these people were from east coasts states. One in particular was from New York state. It’s possible that this Jesse Shaw not only lived in NY State, to know Albert Clements and/or Henry Haynor, he must have lived in or very near, Saratoga, NY. But if so, it would appear that this Jesse Shaw would have been an older individual, likely born early/mid 1790s in order to be a part of the War of 1812. Although no Jesse Shaw was mentioned in the History of Saratoga, County, New York, published in 1878. Several people by the last name of Shaw were found, even a James Shaw, but no Jesse Shaw. The Jesse Shaw who was in the War of 1812, was born 1793 in Stephentown, Rensselaer County, NY, died 1882 at the age of 89 in La Fox, Kane County, IL. It says at this find-a-grave site at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/172571750/jesse-shaw>, that Jesse volunteered for the New York Militia to serve in the War of 1812. He received a land grant of 160 acres in Oneida Co., NY near Annsville for his service & he & Delight (his wife) farmed it for 50 years. In 1869 Jessie & his wife moved to Kane County, Illinois as did their son Comfort & his wife Lovina. This Jessie Shaw was found in the 1870 U.S. Census, 77 years old, born 1793 in NY State, living with his apparent son and family in Campton, Kane, Illinois. He was still alive in the 1880 U.S. Census living in the same

locality. If the Jesse Shaw that Henry Haynor is referring to, indeed lived in NY State and somehow was able to get Henry \$55, this would seem to be the Jesse Shaw mentioned in Henry's letter.

Other persons named Jesse Shaw include:

A Jesse Shaw was found immigrating from Europe in 1838 to Philadelphia. He was listed as 30 years old, which seems to fit the age range, but it appears to soon to fit a Jesse Shaw finding in 1839 in New York who Henry Haynor might know and be able to send Henry \$55 from that state.

In the 1860 U.S. Census, a Jesse Shaw was found living in Allison, Lapeer County, Michigan. He was born in 1819 in England, so in 1839, he would have been about 20 years old, someone who appears a little too young to be associated with Henry Haynor in 1839. This Jesse was also a Baptist minister, probably somewhat committed to his community, so unlikely knowing Henry Haynor, somehow in New York, in order to send him \$55.

No Jesse Shaw was found through find-a-grave who was buried in Michigan that would fit a profile of being born between 1790 and 1820.

A Jesse B. Shaw was found born in NY State in 1810 at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/21305731/jesse-b-shaw>, who died in 1898 in Iowa. So, it's possible that this is the Jesse Shaw that Henry Haynor and James P. Clements knew, since his age is very near the same age as James P. Clements

There was no listing of Jesse Shaw in the publication "Portrait and Biographical Album of Ionia and Montcalm Counties, Michigan," published in 1891.

Although there was no listing for a Jesse Shaw in the above publication, there was John Shaw listed several times. It's possible that the name Jesse was a nick name of John, if this Jesse Shaw that Henry is referring to, somehow moved from New York to Michigan.

There was no listing for Jesse or John Shaw in the "History of Ionia County, 2nd Edition," published in 1916.

*At https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mecosta_County,_Michigan, shows the organization of Leonard (Big Rapids) Township and Green Township was authorized in February 1858. On April 5, 1858, the first township elections were held and **Jesse Shaw** was elected supervisor of Leonard Township and Jesse A. Barker was elected supervisor of Green Township. On February 11, 1859, the State Legislature authorized the organization of Mecosta County and established the Village of Leonard as the county seat. The population of Mecosta County was 671 inhabitants in 1860. No other information on this particular Jesse Shaw could be found, whether he ever lived in NY state, or where and what age he died. But on the other hand, this Jesse Shaw is geographically closer to Henry Haynor in Ionia, than any other Jesse Shaw found, so this could be the person that Henry was referring to, if somehow he came from New York, where Henry may have first known him.*

^c indorsed as in "indorsement" is a signature on a legal or financial document.

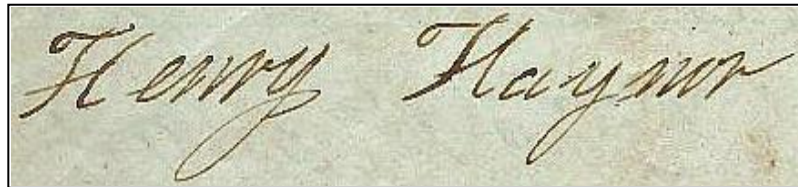
^d Meede can mean "a map with roads and map symbols." Other meanings of Meede can mean "as well as" and in Dutch means "joined."

Disinformation regarding Henry's letter

Henry Haynor's letter has been an important finding, to better understand what was going on with the greater Haynor family back when Henry and family moved from Saratoga County, New York to Ionia County, Michigan in the mid/late 1830s. But it appears as though several Haynor/Clements researchers, found on the Internet, have interpreted Henry Haynor's signature on this letter as being Hayner rather than Haynor. And these so-called researchers are using this disinformation to justify their findings that Henry was a son of Abraham Hener and Maria Rossman, which there is no proof that he was.

We know from the *Hayner Family History Book* at <https://haynerfamily.org/>, that this Abraham Hener/Haner/Hayner is Abraham #71. He was found living in Hillsdale, Columbia County, New York 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 this History Book corroborates this by listing Abraham's wife Maria (Rossman) and known children of 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. John was baptized in Claverack, Columbia County and Polly, Elisabeth and Sally were baptized in Hillsdale, Columbia County. German church baptismal records list their surname as "Hener," not Haner or Hayner. **No evidence has ever been found that this Abraham Hener and his wife Maria Rossman ever had a son named Henry. So, researchers are being quite disingenuous when they make this claim. Misleading postings like this do great harm to the study of genealogy and Haynor family ancestry.** Besides that, the Haynor surname spelling is English/Irish, not German. We also know that the settlement in and around Ionia County, Michigan during that time period where Henry and family relocated was primarily English, Irish and Scottish, not German.

Although this author can't post Henry Haynor's letter itself because it's copyrighted, he's posted Henry's signature from that letter, in the hope of not allowing false information to be spread about the history of the Haynor surname. I believe the intent of those suggesting that Henry's surname was Hayner rather than Haynor, are attempting to hide behind the copyright of Henry's letter. Below is a copy of that signature directly from Henry's handwritten letter.



This author believes it's very clear that Henry signed his letter as Henry Haynor. But as most researchers know, basing surname spelling legitimacy on handwriting alone, especially when cursive handwriting can be indeterminate, is not a very researched-based way of determining surname spelling. That is why in official documents people are required to print/type their name as well as sign it.

Henry Haynor Early Years in Ionia County, MI

It's likely that Henry and his two oldest boys, Tobias and Isaac, would go with him to help clear the land, for whatever they were going to build. The land was heavily timbered, and the only road in the area was an Indian trail. This was before Easton Township existed. It was just "land" at that point, that is Easton Township land, purchasable from the land office in Ionia, which was established in 1836. The Ionia area was very much on the frontier at that time, with the easy way in and out being the Grand River and it was touch and go as to whether Ionia would survive for the first ten years or so. One time the village got so low on supplies that it depended upon an emergency trip by one of its

members, down the Grand River to Grand Rapids and back, before people got so desperate, they ventured into a realm we don't want to think about. And, of course, Henry and Roxey, the McPhersons, the Flemings, and other families out in the hinterlands, were also depending upon Ionia to an extent for supplies, especially for things like gun powder, as there were animals such as wolves roaming about. One area resident nearly got caught down at the bank of the Grand River as wolves approached, before scrambling to take cover in his wagon as the wolves circled. He survived when finally, they left.

Descendants believe that Henry bought some land on Dildine Road to the east of the corner of Dildine and Bellamy Roads, which is confirmed by Henry purchasing 40 acres from Erastus Yeomans. Some descendants also believe that Henry first bought property on the northeast corner of Dildine and Bellamy Roads, where supposedly he first built a cabin, or as described in the Isaac Haynor obituary of 1913, Henry, Isaac and his brother Tobias cleared land for the Dildine Church. But this author has never been able to verify that, as shown by the above records. On the west end of his property on Dildine Road, where Henry built his brick house, it began about 300-400 yards east of Bellamy Road and went on east for 600-700 yards or so. Some people who visited that site believe you can still site the end of property on the east end due to a line of trees across the road. Henry built a brick house, on the south side of the road, using home-made bricks. It would seem that the 40 acres in Section 10, 7N, 7W, in the 1861 map above listing Henry Haynor as the landowner is the exact location that Haynor descendants describe.

In the *History and directory of Ionia County, Michigan: containing a history of each township: the name, occupation, location, and post-office address of every man in the county; a list of post-offices in the county; a schedule of population; and other valuable statistics* by Dillenback, Jackson D., 1776-1886; published 1872, states that "Noah Bishop came into Easton in the fall of 1842, locating on section eighteen, and, if we are rightly informed, Henry H. l[H]aynor and his son Isaac B. Haynor came about the same time. William Dildine located on section ten in 1843, in the neighborhood, of William Kitson, William Fleming, and A. Stephens. Mr. Charles Reynolds came about the same time. In the spring of 1843, the first township meeting was held. Benjamin Conner (a 2nd great grandfather of this author), and Augustus Savage came in 1844."

As to why, exactly, Henry and Roxey decided to move to Michigan is unknown, but it is thought that economic times in New York State were getting bad, right about 1838, when the Haynors came here. Henry and Roxey had lived as neighbors to her parents, Albert and Annatya (Hannah) (Van Etten) Clements, plus her Uncle Benjamin and other relatives near Victory Mills and Schuylerville, Saratoga County, NY. It is thought that a tax record shows the taxes listed as Clements/Hayner, and with the amount of land and value given, it is thought that Henry was working in a farming operation with the Clements. Perhaps as his family grew, and with economic times beginning to sour, he saw no great future staying in New York. One other factor to consider regarding this subject, that in the search of probate records of Abram Hainor/Haynor in NY state, show no land that Abram owned. If true, he likely was a tenet farmer, who worked land owned by someone else, paying rent to the landlord with a share of the crops or cash. Henry, seeing what his father went through to survive, likely had an effect on him, to the point, he wanted to own his own land.

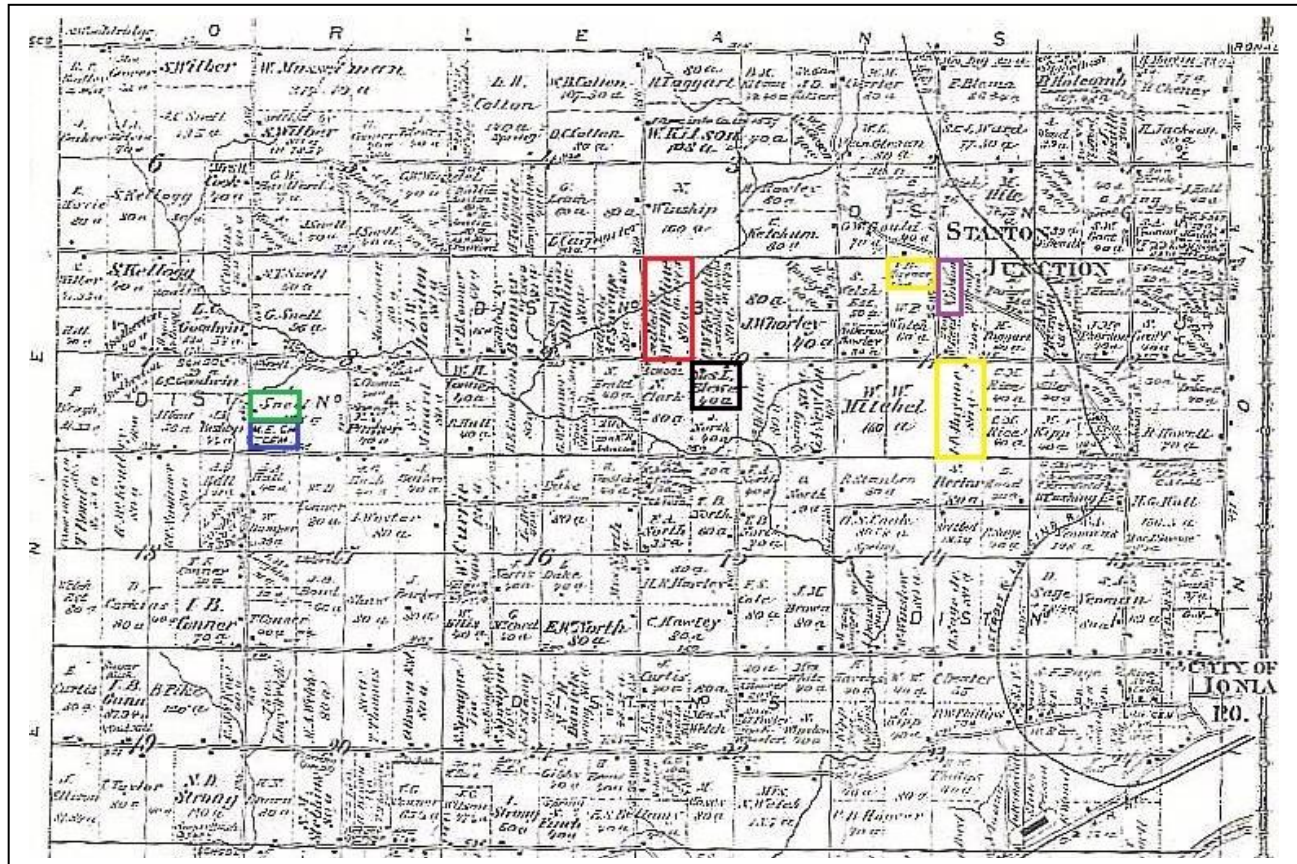
As to why they chose Michigan, it isn't exactly known, but it is believed Michigan was heavily advertised back East as a wonderful place to start anew, with cheap land through federal land grants and opportunity for all. Never mind that in fact much of the land was either swampy or directly affected by mosquitoes galore, a haven (of course) for land speculators, with its major port of landing for "newbies" needing supplies to go further. Detroit, a haven of Indians and Frenchmen and mucky streets, certainly was a long way from the civilization of Eastern NY in more ways than one. But, of course, those parts were probably not advertised, plus in Henry and Roxey's case, she had relatives down in the Washtenaw/Livingston counties area. Her uncle John Peter Clements had moved to

Michigan 8-10 years earlier, and so it's likely they got reports back from him on what the opportunities were here, plus a place to stop for a while once they got here. The bigger mystery is, why did they go all the way to Ionia? Apparently, at this point, no one knows.

Additional Maps of Ionia and surrounding areas

The author has found maps of Easton Township, Ionia County for 1861 (see above), 1875, 1891 and 1906. Readers should be aware, these maps don't necessarily show the whole townships, just those parts that feature Haynor households or Haynor-influenced sites.

1875 Map of Easton Township, Ionia County MI



On the above map, it's most difficult to read, but this is the best reproduction the author could find. To view a better copy, although copyrighted, readers can go to <http://www.historicmapworks.com/Map/US/22188/Easton+Township/Ionia+County+1875/Michigan/> and can better see property land owners. The **YELLOW** areas are owned by I.B. (Isaac Benjamin) Haynor, which would be referred to as the Haynor Farm that was originally owned by Isaac Haynor, then at least bought by H. & C. Tillison, for a period of time, then purchased by Albert C. Haynor, son of Issac, then passed on to Albert's son Arthur Haynor. The **PURPLE** area is very near where Grove School is at, is owned by H. & C. Tillison. C. Tillison is Catherine (Haynor) Tillison, daughter of Henry and brother to Isaac. The **BLACK** area shows Henry Haynor's brick home and property, which is now owned by Mrs. L. Blewer, since by 1875, Henry remarried and moved to Saranac. The **RED** area is still owned by Wm. Dildine and this property does not show a church located on it that supposedly Henry Haynor sold this property to, that Haynor descendants suggested. The **BLUE** area shows where the Methodist Episcopal Church moved to in 1868, with the Easton Township Cemetery shown adjacent to the north of the Church in **GREEN**.

Interestingly, in the *History of Ionia County, Michigan: her people, industries and institutions, with biographical sketches of representative citizens, and genealogical records of many of the old families* / Rev. E.E. Branch, by Elam E. Branch, published in 1916, states that in 1846, the property on this map owned by Wm. Dildine, he bought from the same Erastus Yeomans, that Henry bought his property from in 1841. William Dildine was from Elmira, NY and did not come to Easton Township until 1843. Here is a quote from this same publication's page 105, which says, "Dildines bought his place of Erastus Yeomans, who had effected a clearing of a few acres thereon. The year of the arrival of the Dildine's a school was established near them in the just-formed district No. 3, and in the shanty, that served as the **temple of learning** Betsy Webster was the first teacher; Margaret Foote, the second, and Mrs. Dildine the third. In 1841 Sanford A. Yeomans settled in this township. He had previously been associated with the Dexter settlement in Ionia township. Among other early settlers in that part of the town were the Halls, Jacksons, Holcomb's, McPherson's, Marquette's and **Haynor's.**"

So, this author can't find any "formal" church-owned property at the corner of Dildine and Bellamy Roads, at least as shown by the 1861 and 1875 maps, which property was actually owned by Wm. Dildine. The **temple of learning** might be in reference to the first religious organization formed in Easton, that is, the Methodist Episcopal Church that met in a schoolhouse on Simon Welch's property in about 1839. This would at least explain Henry building an earlier structure before or during the time he built his brick house down the road, since this property is literally across the road and down the street to the east. And if Henry rented out a room in his house for \$1 during the winter months for a school, as recorded by Haynor descendants, this would make some sense, since Henry's house would be heated all the time in the winter and they wouldn't have had to heat the **temple of learning** (Methodist Episcopal Church) only every two weeks, when church services were held. In 1846, Tobias would have been 19 years of age and Isaac would have been age 15, well at the age to work with their father in building projects.

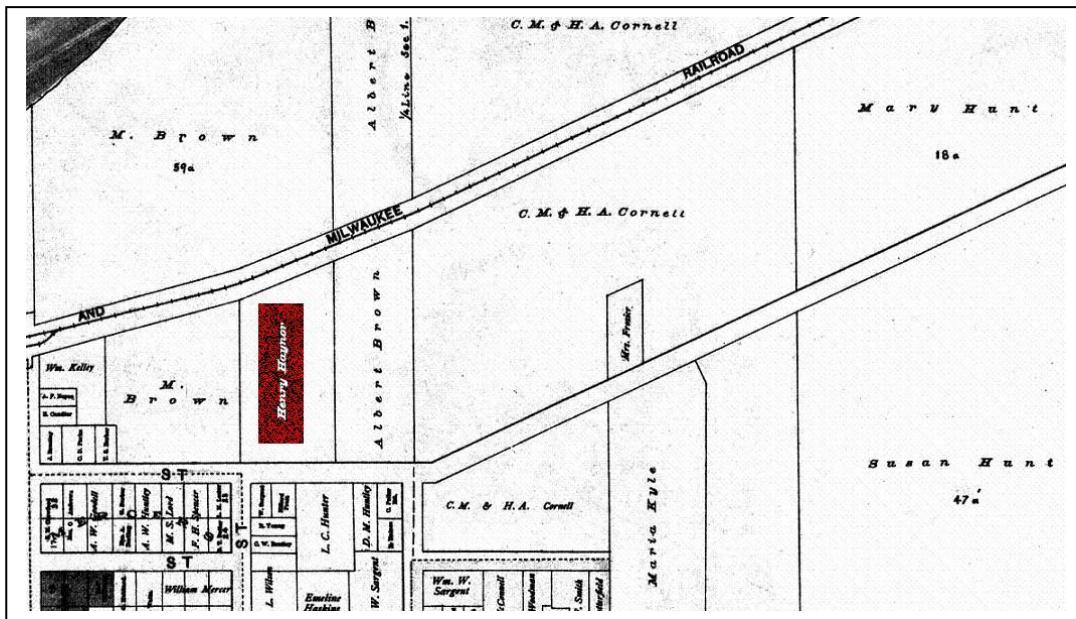
A map of 1891 in Berlin Township, Saranac, MI, on the next page, shows property owned by Henry H. Haynor. Maps were also found in Easton Township showing property owned by I. B. (Isaac Benjamin) Haynor in both 1891 and 1906 and his son A. (Albert Clements) Haynor in 1906. Below are reproductions of those maps enlarged to see properties of Haynor's and their relatives. Hopefully, readers are able to view the small print.

The 1891 map below shows Henry's property. He had died by 1890 and his second wife Matilda had passed away in 1881. The author has no knowledge of what became of this property, whether it passed on to Henry's son Isaac or if it was sold prior to or after Henry's death.

This property of Henry's shown in **DARK RED** on 1891 Map below, is located between the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railway and Main St. in Saranac. The map lists no amount of acreage. Pleasant St., a north/south street, is just off Henry's property to the south. To the west of Henry's property was a railroad depot.

Much of the information on Ionia County area railroads was found in the *History of Ionia County, Michigan: her people, industries and institutions, with biographical sketches of representative citizens, and genealogical records of many of the old families*, <http://www.michiganrailroads.com/RRHX/RRHXHome.htm>, and https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ionia_and_Lansing_Railroad.

1891 Map of Saranac, Berlin Township, Ionia County MI



The Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee (DGH&M) Railway is now a defunct railroad, which operated in Michigan during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The railroad was the product of several consolidations in the 1870s, it became part of the Grand Trunk Western Railroad in 1928.

The DGH&M was formed from the ruins of Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad (D&M). The Great Western Railway, a Canadian company, had taken financial control of the D&M in 1860 after it defaulted on debt payments. The D&M entered receivership in 1875 and in 1878 Great Western purchased it outright and refinanced the debts.

The reorganized company bore the name Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railway. By 1882 the railroad came under the ownership of the Grand Trunk Railway (GTR) of Canada when it acquired the Great Western.

The Grand Trunk Western Railroad has been completely abandoned now and the tracks removed and been replaced in part by the Fred Meijer Grand River Valley Trail open to biking, hiking, etc.

This Easton Township map, below, reproduced in 1891 shows Isaac Haynor (I.B. Haynor) owning two parcels of property, one of 40 acres and the other of 80 acres. The 40 acres that Isaac Haynor owns is across Dick Road from where Grove (later renamed Haynor) School stands.

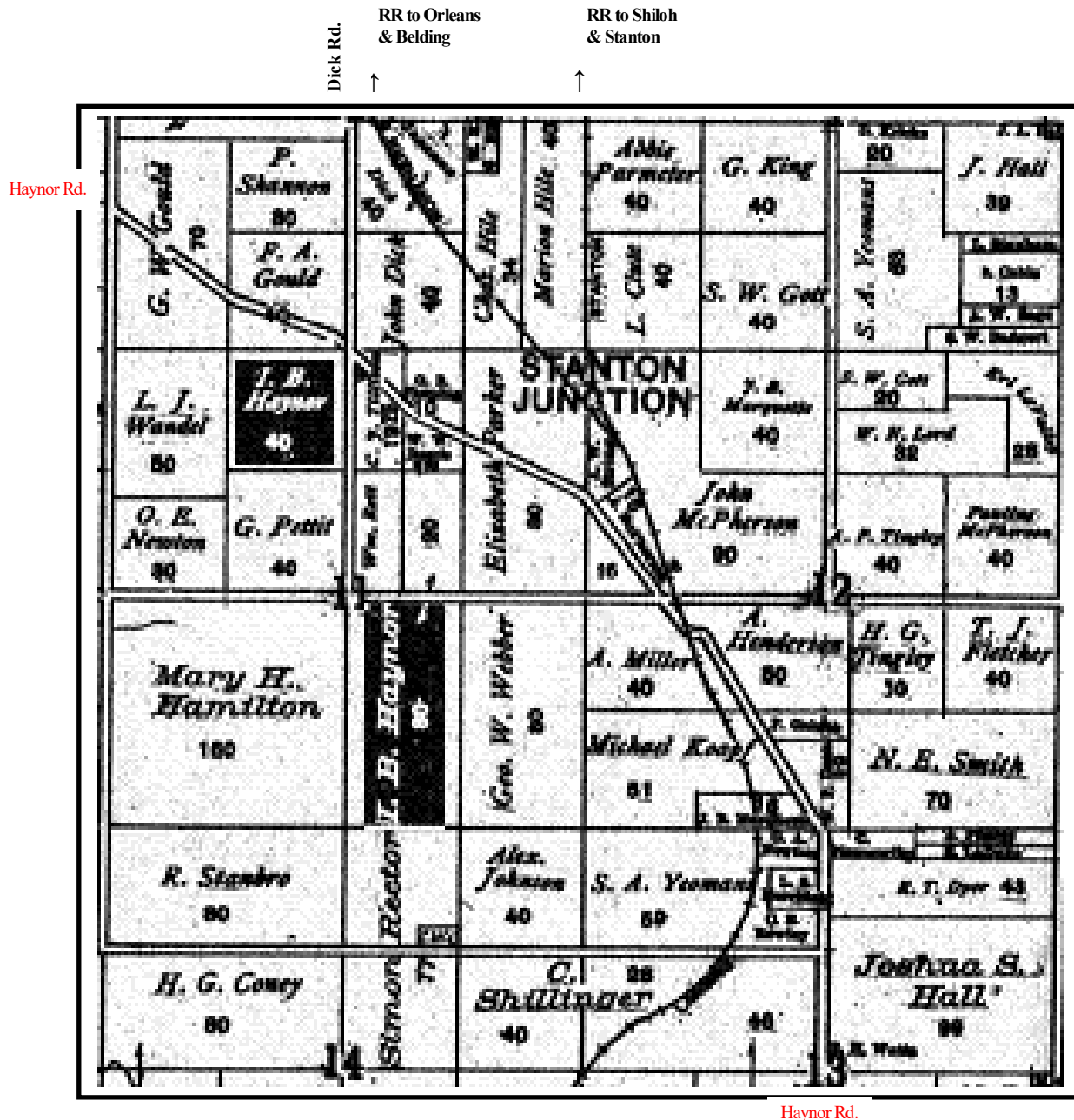
The map also shows C. Tillison (Catherine, daughter of Henry H. Haynor and her husband, Charles) own the 20 acres where the school actually is located across from I.B. Haynor at the corner of Haynor and Dick Roads. It is believed that this land owned by Catherine was sold to L.J. (Luch) Boulton, which shows on the 1906 map below.

Isaac Benjamin Haynor was married to Nancy L. Bolton (Boulton). L.J. was Lucius J. Boulton, Nancy's brother. Incidentally, it is thought that Nancy had 13 brothers and sisters. Then, later in order to donate part of this land toward an expansion of Grove School, as a condition of this donation and had the school renamed Haynor School, Albert Haynor who obtained his father's property, must have purchased the land from L.J. (Luch) Boulton in order for this to happen.

Stanton Junction (later renamed Haynor Depot) is still listed at the point where two railroad tracks split off going north from Ionia, one to the northwest going to Shiloh and Belding and the other to the northeast going to Orleans and Stanton. For a better picture of where these railroads were located, see Map 4 of Montcalm and Ionia Counties further below.

1891 Map of Haynor Road, Easton Township, Ionia County MI

Haynor Road travels northwest from Ionia as indicated in **red**.



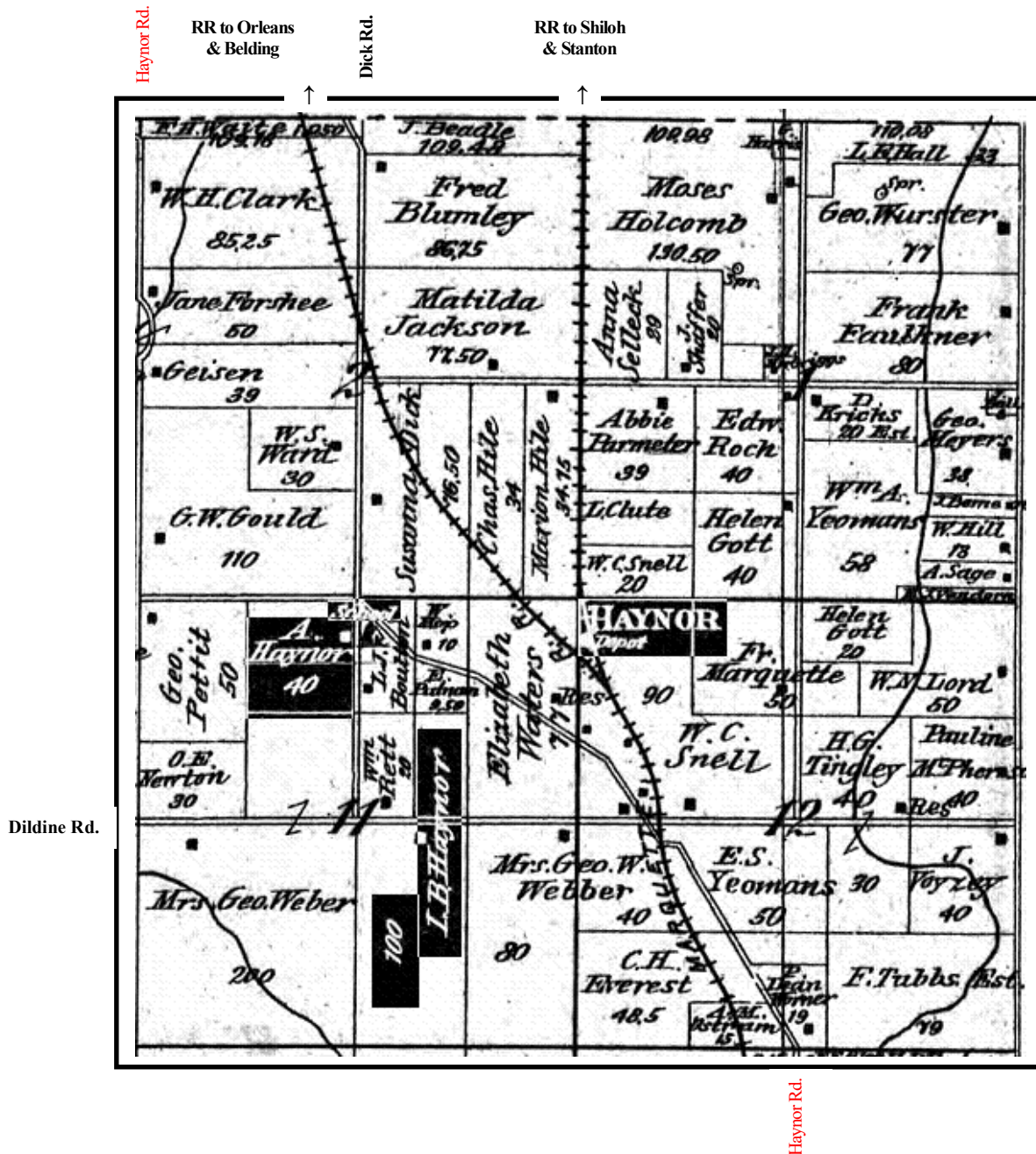
The Easton Township map of 1906 below, shows the name change from Stanton Junction to Haynor Depot. By 1906, the 40 acres is in the name of A. (Albert) Haynor, while the 20 acres where the school sits, is now owned by L.J. (Luch) Boulton.

Sometime between 1906 and 1938, this 20 acres of land or part of it, must have been sold or passed on to Albert Haynor, since in 1938, Albert donated an additional part of this parcel of land at the

corner of Haynor Road and Dick Road so the school site could expand, under the proviso that the school be renamed Haynor School in honor of Isaac Haynor, the school's first moderator (director).

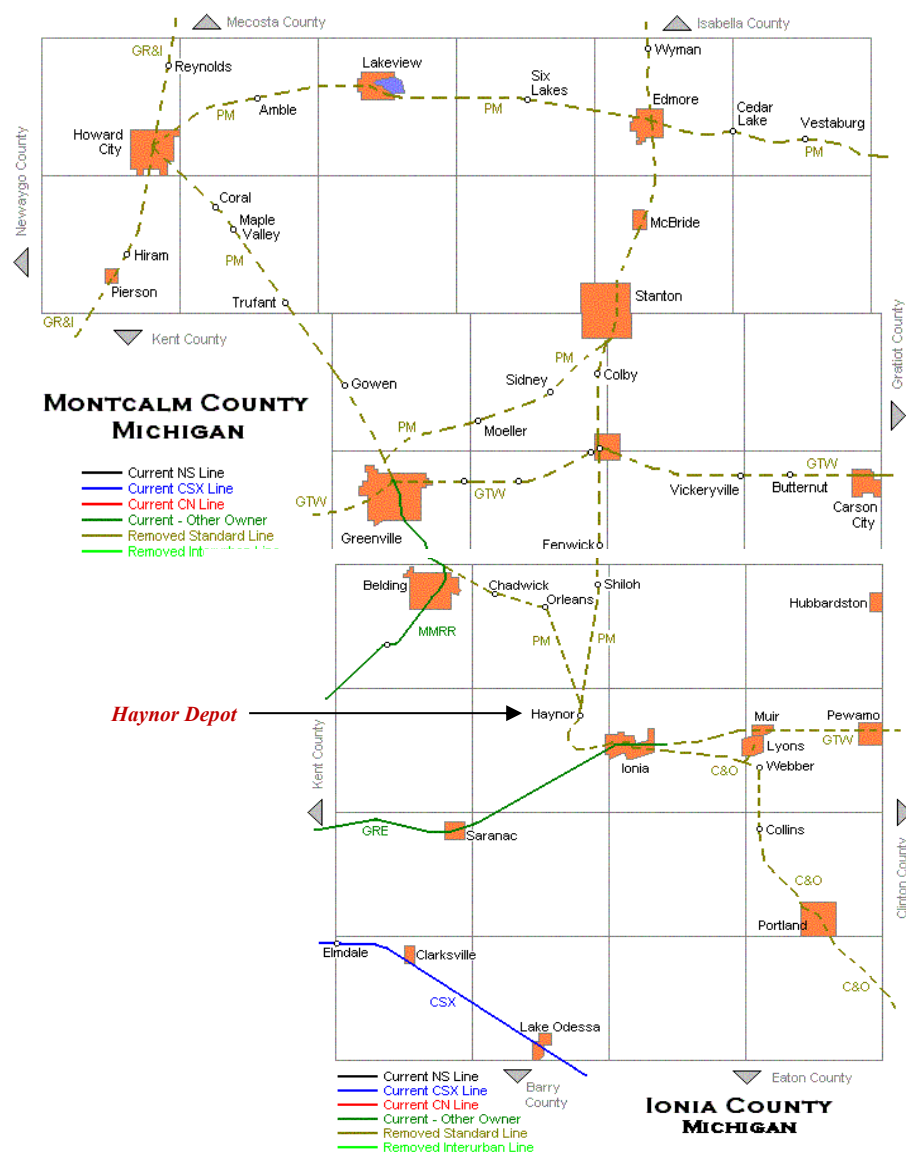
The 1906 map below shows the school (listed as “School,” still named Grove School at this time as well as Haynor Depot. It also shows Haynor Road going west, then north as the road leaves the school.

1906 Map of Easton Township, Ionia County MI



Ionia Area Railroads

Below, as shown in this map, Ionia and Montcalm County joint maps of railroad lines with Haynor Depot located just north and west of the city of Ionia, courtesy of the Michigan Internet Railroad History Museum at: <http://www.michiganrailroads.com/>.



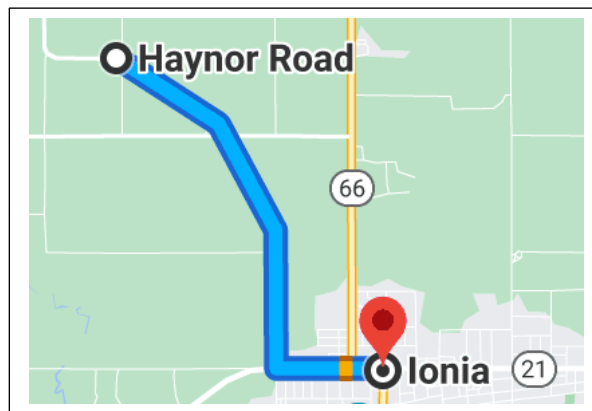
According to the *History of Ionia County, Michigan: her people, industries and institutions, . . .* published in 1916, it states, “The first railroad to enter either the city or county of Ionia was what is now known as the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee division of the Grand Trunk system. That section of this road between Detroit and Pontiac commenced as early as 1834, but it was not until 1838 that even that section was operated. Then the rails were of wood, the cars of a most inferior class and propelled by horsepower. By degrees this road was improved, developed, extended and consolidated with other projects until it reached this city (Ionia) in the fall of 1857, and in November 1858, was completed through to Grand Haven.”

Stanton Junction was the southernmost point on the original IS&N and started as nothing more than a track switch and telegraph office at the junction with the DL&LM line from Ionia to Howard City. The operator was responsible for aligning the switch the correct way for either the mail line through Greenville or the Stanton Branch. Stanton Junction came to be known by the locals as Haynor Depot. Pre-1900 plats of Easton Township, like the 1891 version, use the name Stanton Junction. Post 1900 plats show the junction as Haynor.

Also, according to the publication, *History of Ionia County, Michigan . . .*, “this road (railroad) was opened for business from Stanton Junction, locally known as **Haynor Depot** to Stanton in February 1873 and was later extended from time to time until 1880, in which year it was completed to Big Rapids.

The Hamlet of Haynor

At https://www.werelate.org/wiki/Place:Haynor%2C_Ionia%2C_Michigan%2C_United_States, briefly describes “Haynor” as a deserted settlement. Haynor was an unincorporated community (Hamlet) located at the intersection of Dildine Road and Haynor Road in Easton Township, Ionia County, Michigan. Haynor was a junction on the Pere Marquette Railroad, with now defunct lines going to Ionia, Stanton, and Greenville, MI. Haynor, Ionia Co., MI is about three miles northwest of Ionia, MI shown at:



Stanton Junction renamed Haynor Depot

The reason that Stanton Junction was changed to Haynor Depot was due to mail confusion between that point (Stanton Junction) and the city Stanton, Michigan. Leroy J. Haynor was the agent at Stanton Junction at the time, and he was always getting mixed up mail being delivered by rail and would have to re-route it. So, as time wore on, of course, the railroad, Lee Haynor and residents of both Stanton and Stanton Junction wanted a resolution to this and the means decided upon was to change the name of one of the “Stanton’s.” Since Stanton Junction was really only a depot and a “Y” in the railroad tracks (one branch went to Orleans and the other to Stanton, it was decided that Stanton Junction should be re-named, but to what? Lee Haynor did not know what the decision was until one day a train pulled in, and the conductor hollered out the name of the stop: “Haynor!” And, so, that is how the name change occurred as Robert Haynor told by his father Lee Haynor and as Robert Haynor, the father of Rod Haynor, told him.

If one travels Haynor Road today, the house (added onto in years since) that Lee Haynor and his wife rented when he was the agent at “Haynor” is still there. There was a lane along the west side of the house that went directly back, maybe 300 yards, to the train tracks and depot. Lee Haynor would

walk back there in the morning to work, then home at noon for lunch, then back to work again for the afternoon.

Of course, the tracks are long gone now, though a person can still, while driving Haynor Road, follow where the tracks were back of that house due to the rise in the ground where the track bed once lay and though on a map that junction at Haynor looks like small potatoes, at one time there were 2-3 men employed at that station.

Now, when exactly this name change occurred, is unknown, but it can be narrowed down some. Lee Haynor hired out to the railroad in 1899 and early on was at a place called Smyrna, which barely exists anymore, it's located south of Belding 15 miles or so. That's where he and his wife set up housekeeping after they were married in 1901. It was thought it was near or after that year, because in his first few years on the railroad, Lee Haynor did NOT work at Stanton Junction, because Lee's great friend, Fred Clark, who was at that station then and when Lee Haynor had some question of procedure that he did not want to ask "a higher up" and look ignorant, he would write a note to Fred and Fred would fill him in on what to do. Fred was actually a couple of years younger than Lee, but had hired out much earlier to the railroad. Lee worked on the farm early on and did not hire out to the railroad until he was 27. In fact, Lee never forgot how much Fred had helped him and though Fred eventually moved to California, they stayed in touch off and on for the rest of their lives.

One of the years that Lee Haynor worked at Stanton Junction was in 1903, because that is the year that Elmore L. Haynor, b. 18 February 1903 in Easton Township, MI, d. 26 December 1995 in Marinette, WI, was born and he was born in that same house that Lee Haynor and wife first rented in front of the depot at Stanton Junction (which, if you want to go WAY back, was first referred to as merely, "Junction.") So apparently, it can be assumed that the name change, probably occurred somewhere after 1900 and before 1906.

In amongst Rod's grandfather Lee Haynor's few belongings when he died, Lee's wife Julia found a brief article, likely from the Ionia Sentinel Standard, that says, "The depot at Haynor, which was one of the busiest stations to be found forty years ago, is being torn down. At one time, it took two men to handle the business transacted at this point." Beside it, Julia wrote, "Wish he (Lee) had dated the clipping," then she sent the clipping to Rod's Dad, Robert.

Fast forwarding to 1965, Robert Haynor is now the C&O agent in Ionia and he brings the Ionia Sentinel Standard home each night. On Wednesday, June 23, 1965, he has cut out a clipping from that day's paper. The article is titled, "50 Years Ago In Ionia", and says, "Haynor, formerly Stanton Junction on the Pere Marquette, has been discontinued and Mr. Morgan, the agent operator, laid off."

So, supposedly the Haynor depot closed in June of 1915, though it may have been torn down later. However, once closed, this building would have served little purpose unless it were big enough for railroad storage, such as for shovels, spikes, etc. Still, it's doubtful it was used for even this purpose for too long, if at all.

As far as can be determined, Lee Haynor was working there no earlier than 1902 but certainly was there in 1903 and he definitely was gone by 1909 because Keith Haynor, another son of Lee Haynor was born in Zeeland in 1909.

Robert Haynor was born at McBride in 1913, so you see, after Lee Haynor left the Haynor Depot, he moved up and down the line then left the railroad in that same year of 1913, which, of course, was the same year Isaac Haynor, Lee's father died. Lee Haynor and family moved into the vacated Isaac Haynor house and Lee began farming. It's unknown how many years they lived there, but it was

only a few, maybe two years, then they bought a farm over in Ronald Township on what is now Stage Road. The house is still there and in fine shape. Again, they were only there a couple of years or so, then they bought a farm in Berlin Center, near the corner of what today is Peck Lake Road and Jordan Lake Road. At least part of the time during the Ronald Township and Berlin Township years, Lee Haynor did some railroad work here and there, at least for a while on the Wabash Railroad. Then about 1924 they left Berlin and moved to Wheeler, MI, in Gratiot County, where he got a job as the agent for the Pere Marquette, which was good, because some say that Lee Haynor was not much of a farmer.

Ionia Railroad Research has uncovered . . .

June 24, 1915 – Haynor, the station on the Pere Marquette Railroad between Greenville and Ionia, formerly known as Stanton Junction, has been discontinued and the agent-operator, Mr. Morgan, laid off. It is part of the receivers of the Pere Marquette system of cutting down expenses as reported by the Montague Observer (*a former Michigan Newspaper*). This information is consistent with the article Robert Haynor brought home on June 23, 1965 titled, "50 Years Ago In Ionia", and says, "Haynor, formerly Stanton Junction on the Pere Marquette, has been discontinued and Mr. Morgan, the agent operator, laid off." Even though the Haynor Depot was closed, the author believes the railroad line between Greenville and Ionia was still in service because of the additional articles that follow.

1919 – In the publication titled, *The Michigan Fur Trade*, published in 1919, at <https://dn720004.ca.archive.org/0/items/michiganfurtrade00johnuoft/michiganfurtrade00johnuoft.pdf>, it states that it costs 48 cents to ride from Stanton to Haynor, or \$2.85 per month.

November 30, 1921 – In a newspaper article titled, "Protest Discard of P.M. Branch," in the *Grand Rapids Press* on page 16, says that commercial organizations and others complain of proposed abandonment. The article states, "the Pere Marquette Railroad's petition to the state utilities commission for permission to abandon the branch line from Stanton to Haynor, a distance of 19.6 miles, is opposed by the Grand Rapids Association of Commerce, Ionia Chamber of Commerce and commercial interests at Shiloh, Fenwick, Sheridan and Stanton. They charge elevator and warehouse properties along the line would be rendered worthless and growers and shippers would be without transportation facilities."

January 4, 1922 – "Haynor-Sheridan Branch to Stay, Pere Marquette Decides Not to Cut Off Service to These Stations." In an article in the *Grand Rapids Press*, it says "The Pere Marquette Railroad has reconsidered its plan to abandon the Haynor and Sheridan branch and this has been eliminated from the hearing before the state utilities commission at Lansing, January 18 upon the proposed abandonment of four branches said to be unprofitable. Warehouse and elevator interests along the Haynor-Sheridan branch have demonstrated to the railroad management that enough business will be developed to make the line pay."

Lansing, April 14, 1922 – "Refuses To Act In P. M. Railroad Case State Sends Abandonment Testimony To Washington." In an article in the *Kalamazoo Gazette* on page 13, it says in regard to the railroad line from Haynor to Sheridan that the state (Michigan) sends abandonment testimony to Washington authorities based on a recent federal Supreme Court decision. The Supreme Court ruled that the Interstate Commerce Commission had the right to permit a railroad to abandon a portion of its line, but that the state retained its right to control the line as far as intra-state traffic was concerned; therefore, the Michigan Public Utilities Commission has refused to act regarding the request from the Pere Marquette Railroad.

According to the website, https://www.geocaching.com/geocache/GC4N6CF_sws-haynor-on-the-isn-dllm-pm?guid=6502ace4-0665-482f-b48a-6b1255ea894d, Stanton Junction was the southernmost point on the original Ionia and Lansing Railroad (IS&N), and started as nothing more than a track switch and telegraph office at the junction with the Detroit, Lansing and Lake Michigan Railroad (DL&LM) line from Ionia to Howard City. The operator was responsible for aligning the switch the correct way for either the mail line through Greenville or the Stanton Branch. Stanton Junction came to be known by the locals as Haynor Depot. Pre-1900 plats of Easton Township, like the 1891, use the name Stanton Junction. Post 1900 plats show the junction as Haynor. Around 1872, the IS&N built a line from the DL&LM at Stanton Junction, just north of Ionia, through Sheridan, to Stanton. In 1876, the DL&LM in receivership, and the IS&N were reorganized as part of the Detroit, Lansing and Northern Railroad (DL&N). In 1896, the DL&N was reorganized as the Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western Railroad. In 1899, the Grand Rapids, Belding and Saginaw Railroad extended its recently purchased Lowell and Hastings railroad from Lowell to Belding, connecting with the DGR&W which apparently had a lease of the GRB&S. This line opened on January 1, 1899 by the Pere Marquette Railroad (PM) and eventually became the main line between Saginaw and Grand Rapids. The line through Lowell, Belding and Greenville became the PM mainline from Grand Rapids to Saginaw and made the DL&LM and IS&N lines somewhat redundant. The IS&N line to Stanton was abandoned by 1933. The original DL&LM line from Ionia to Kidd(ville) was abandoned in 1942.

The name Haynor Depot faded away as daily railroad service on this track from Stanton to “Haynor” was abandoned in about 1933 as indicated on the website http://www.geocaching.com/geocache/GC4DMTQ_sws-edmore-on-the-dln-sw-co or in 1933 or 1934 as indicated here at: <http://www.michiganrailroads.com/RRHX/Timeline/1930s/TimeLine1930sBackUp.htm>. Further information on the Haynor Depot is at: <http://www.railwaystationlists.co.uk/pdfusarr/michiganrrs2lwrp.pdf>.

Although it appears that the Haynor Depot, itself, may have closed in 1915 and daily railroad service abandoned in 1933 or 1934, some Haynor ancestors believe that the railroad tracks were probably still used for a number of years, just no depot and daily run from Stanton to Haynor. Rod Haynor surmises that the tracks were taken up around 1940-1945, but that is just his guess as he and his father Robert had visited the area often in the 1950's, 60's and 70's. Marian (Haynor) Morris (G5-1.2.1.3.2), tells this author that as a child she and her sister used to walk those tracks and believes they may have been taken up between 1934 and 1936. At <https://michiganrailroads.com/timeline/475-1930-1939/3661-timeline-1934>, it says that Pere Marquette abandons line from Stanton to Haynor (north of Ionia). [IT-2/1974] Note: Differs from COHS-8/1997 which shows line abandoned in 1933.

Also “The Railroad Telegrapher: 1901, Volume 18,” lists L. J. (Leroy J.) Haynor agent at: http://books.google.com/books?id=1wejAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA379&lpg=PA379&dq=Stanton+Junction+changed+to+Haynor&source=bl&ots=yfzREZ9NCC&sig=u3Fe3_POI4rUd5-t3sDyfaTW46g&hl=en&sa=X&ei=42HBU_mnKlyQyASSioDoCw&ved=0CEkQ6AEwBw#v=onepage&q=Stanton%20Junction%20changed%20to%20Haynor&f=false.

Another map showing the abandoned railroad from Belding to Haynor is at: http://www.abandonedrails.com/Belding_to_Haynor.

Burial Sites for Henry and Roxey Haynor

It was handed down to Rod Haynor, via Alice (Haynor) Bull, in notes that she said were written by her sister, Mildred, that Roxey, first wife of Henry, "was buried north of Dildine." Roxey died on 13 February 1845 in Easton Township, Ionia County, MI, at the age of 36. Mildred was the great-granddaughter of Henry and Roxey, grew up only a few miles from that same Haynor property, and was the daughter of Albert and Libbie (Conner) Haynor.

What Mildred meant by this statement is unclear, but it's been assumed that Roxey was buried north of Dildine Corners or Dildine Road, as some Haynor descendants suggest, might have been on an original Henry and Roxey property located on or near the Northeast corner of what today the junction of Dildine Road and Bellamy Road, if Henry had an early home before he built a brick home on the south side of Dildine Road to the east of Dildine Corners.

The author shows with early Easton Township maps of 1861 and 1875 and landowners from Federal Land Grants in Section 10 of Easton Township, the property on Dildine Corners and near there, was likely never owned by Henry, nor did he build a house there, unless of course, he built one for someone else. If Henry built a second structure, it's possible that Henry was the one who built the "temple of learning" described earlier.

As we've learned earlier, this property, as shown on the above maps at the corner of Dildine Corners is owned by Wm. Dildine, which he bought in 1843 from Erastus Yeomans. At this time, it is unknown how long Erastus Yeomans owned this property before he sold it to Wm. Dildine, but we do know he likely bought it from Parley Eaton. It's doubtful if Henry himself owned this property at Dildine Corners as described earlier, but he did own 200 acres in Ionia Township somewhere and this is confirmed, since he paid taxes on it in 1838. But even if Henry once owned this property, this author doesn't know how Henry could have buried Roxey there, since it doesn't appear that he owned any other land in Easton Township other than the brick house he built from the property he bought from Erastus Yeomans in 1841. Henry and family were likely living in this brick home when Roxey died in 1845. So, if Henry did build more than one structure on Dildine Road, he could have built one for himself, since he owned 200 acres somewhere in Ionia Township before part of Ionia Township was used to create Easton Township in 1843 or he might have built one for either Mr. Yeomans or Mr. Dildine, since both at one time, owned that corner lot at Dildine and Bellamy Roads or he could have built the "temple of learning."

So, what could Roxey "was buried north of Dildine" mean according to what we know now? Well, we know for sure that our Henry was buried at the Easton Cemetery, located with a Belding, MI 48809 address, which is nearly at the corner of Johnson Road and McKendry Road, which now houses both the Dildine Church and the Hand of God Ministries. It's possible that wherever Roxey was buried, if she was buried north of Dildine, her remains were either left there or were moved elsewhere, meaning that she was later moved to a nearby cemetery.

Easton Township was formally organized in 1843, so an Easton Township Cemetery could have been established as early as 1843, although this author can't confirm that. This is a possibility, since at find-a-grave at: <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/52070679/haynor>, suggests that Roxey is buried there, but the author can find no proof of that, neither can anyone else, since the author has been told by several sources that old cemetery records were lost in a fire.

There is also one other possibility that this author has thought about many times that concerns Henry's burial site at the Easton Cemetery. At this burial site, there is a large headstone there, with

both Henry's and Roxey's name on it and next to that stone is a smaller stone that just says "father." Why would anybody put that little stone up, if Henry's the only one buried there? It's altogether possible that Roxey is buried under or to the side of the large headstone and Henry, not dying until 1890, is simply buried under the smaller headstone, next to his wife. But it would seem for this to be true, if she was first buried "north of Dildine," Roxey would have to have been buried first elsewhere, then reinterred at the Easton Cemetery, sometime after the cemetery was established, since the Easton Cemetery is south of Dildine Road.

Returning to the 1861 map showing Henry's house on the south side of Dildine Road, if Mildred is correct, Roxey would have been buried somewhere on the north side of the road, probably not that far away. There are two pieces of property on the north side of the road, which would seem as burial possibilities. Roxey could have been buried at the "temple of learning," the first Methodist Episcopal Church site that met in a schoolhouse on Simon Welch's property, starting in about 1839. That site is nearly right across the road to the east from Henry's property. Roxey also could have been buried on Wm. Dildine's property, since this too, is located on the north side of Dildine Road, to the west of Henry's property. This author believes it's possible that Roxey was buried on Wm. Dildine's property in 1845, because at least by 1843, Wm. Dildine, both owned the property and was the leader of the Easton Methodist Church, as described in the *History of Ionia and Montcalm Counties* published in 1881, as shown on page 227. Being the church leader, he may have had some influence on where Roxey and other members of his church, who died, were buried during this time period. It's also possible that Wm. Dildine had some desire to build a Methodist Church on Dildine Corners. We know that the "temple of learning" existed in about 1839 on the north side of Dildine Road and that a new Methodist Church wasn't built until 1868 at the Easton Cemetery site at the corner of Johnson and McKendry Roads. So, it's possible that during this timeframe from 1839 and 1868, Wm. Dildine wanted to build a new church or a cemetery on Dildine Corners, but for whatever reason, neither happened, but Roxey and possibly others were buried there. Ironically, Wm. Dildine died in 1890, several months before Henry Haynor did and both are buried in the Easton Township Cemetery.

Supporting a theory of an early cemetery on Wm. Dildine's property, the author made contact with John Pierce in July 2017. He was/is the vice-president of the Ionia County Genealogy Society. He tells this author that he met with an 88-yr. old gentleman by the name of Jack Horrocks, who lives about one-half mile from Dildine Corners in the house he was born in. Mr. Pierce was told by Mr. Horrocks that he knew of no church building before the present Dildine Church. Knowing the present church, Dildine Church and the Hand of God Ministries, is near the corner of Johnson Road and McKendry Road, would seem to confirm that no church was ever at the site of Dildine Corners.

But what about a cemetery at Dildine Corners? Jack Horrocks' wife is a distant cousin of John Pierce and that his step grandmother's family lived across the road when Jack was young. Jack told a story about Royce Braman the younger brother of John Pierce's grandmother. He told how Royce had found a skeleton and brought it home. It seems there was a cemetery (abandoned by this time) about a quarter of a mile up Bellamy Road from Dildine Road (Dildine Corners). There is a small creek and the cemetery/burial grounds were near it. This would be very close to Henry's land in the 1861 plat map. As for Royce and the skeleton, he had to take it back and bury it again. Mr. Pierce states, "this is probably where Roxey was originally buried." Now, if you consider this information and the information the author is about to share about what added information Rod Haynor knows of Roxey's burial, much of where Roxey was and is buried comes into better focus.

As Rod Haynor suggests, Libbie Haynor, like her daughter, Mildred, was interested in family history, and she compiled her own notes on the Haynor family, entitled simply, "Haynor Genealogy," being

very interested in family history. Rod states that he doesn't know who wrote first, though he can see many cross-over elements in the two compositions. Even so, it is worth noting that while daughter Mildred said that Roxey was buried north of Dildine, Mother Libbie makes no mention of Roxey's burial. Rod finds this a bit peculiar, and thinks it sheds a bit of doubt as to whether Roxey was buried north of Dildine, though it is certainly possible. Rod states that he has driven out to the church at Dildine, as well as north of it, and has found no trace of Roxey's burial, though even if she were buried there in 1845, finding no trace would not be a surprise today. That area north of the church today is unfenced farmland.

As a related and instructive point of how residents of that area of Easton Township dealt with deaths in the time of 1845, that may shed some light of the possible fate of Roxey, Rod suggests we consider Ellen McPherson, a neighbor of Roxey's who died at age 26 about three weeks before Roxey, in mid-January of 1845, who like Roxey, died of blood poisoning, transferred from Ellen to Roxey, who was buried at Oak Hill Cemetery. It's believed that Ellen contracted blood poisoning during childbirth and since Roxey was assisting Mrs. McPherson, contracted the fatal illness herself, since sanitary conditions were rudimentary during this time period.

Rod states that in one of Henry Haynor's obituaries that appeared in an Ionia newspaper at the time of his death in 1890 said that his (meaning Henry's) first wife (meaning Roxey) was buried 40 years ago in what is now the City Cemetery" (meaning Oak Hill Cemetery). This is plausible, because Oak Hill Cemetery's first known burial was in May of 1843, about a year-and-a-half before Roxey died in February of 1845, and an agreement was in effect during this general timeframe between the town of Ionia and the residents of Easton Township that members of Easton Township could be buried at Oak Hill Cemetery, there not being an official cemetery for the township as yet.

Still, there appears to be a mistake in the above obituary and that is the statement that Roxey was buried "40 years ago" at Oak Hill, which would mean 1850 rather than when she died, in 1845. This could have been a simple mistake as one would expect the statement to read "45 years ago." However, if one accepts the first part of the statement that says she was buried at Oak Hill, then one must also entertain the idea that "40 years ago" could be literally intended and correct.

An 1850 date of burial, if correct, would mean that Roxey was moved to Oak Hill from some other initial burial, the "north of Dildine" location being the first, and most obvious choice. Perhaps it dawned on Henry, several years after her death, that he might not always live in Easton or the property at which she was buried, whether Henry owned it or not, was sold and didn't want to leave her there. Since it had already been five years since her death, perhaps he had her reinterred at Oak Hill in 1850.

Still, there is another possible original burial site in 1845 if not "north of Dildine" that could have happened, is at the old city cemetery in Ionia. This cemetery was laid out by Samuel Dexter very nearly at the founding of Ionia and was located near the house of Osmond Tower, high above and north of what became Washington Street. At the time, this cemetery was of principal service, Easton Township did not exist, it being part of Ionia Township and people from outside of the town, but in Ionia Township, could be buried there. Records show that Lydia Cornell, thought to be the first resident of what later became Easton Township to die, was buried in this cemetery in 1834.

Nearly at the same time Easton Township was formed from a part of Ionia Township, in 1843, Oak Hill Cemetery was formed, and at some point thereafter, the old Ionia Cemetery was closed and the people buried there were moved to Oak Hill Cemetery. It is not known when this occurred,

though Rod's guess is that it was close enough to 1850 to make the obituary's statement to be plausible and mean that the writer was actually meaning that Oak Hill was Roxey's "final" resting place, not choosing to go into unnecessary detail. And whether she was moved from north of Dildine or the old Ionia City cemetery to Oak Hill, the end result would be the same.

Now, it is true that Henry was buried at the Easton Township Cemetery and that Roxey's information is on the Haynor stone with Henry's. The information is extremely difficult to read due to erosion over the years, but it said, "HENRY H. HAYNOR Died Aug. 7, 1890 'aged' 97 yrs." Underneath this was a dividing line, and underneath that line it said, "ROXEY M. WIFE OF H.H. HAYNOR, Died FEBY. 3, 1845 'Aged' 36 yrs."

However, Rod surmises that the Easton Township Cemetery did not exist when Roxey died in 1845, so it seems the only way she would be buried there is if she were, indeed, moved about 1850 from an original burial, but the first known burial at this cemetery was in 1851, and Rod says it was not Roxey. Indeed, there is no record of her being buried there at all.

Further, the oldest mapping of cemetery burials is from about 1918, and that map shows no one but Henry buried on that lot. It is interesting to note that this map seems to have been made from burial records, not by cemetery markers, for in 1918 Roxey's name had been on the Haynor stone for twenty-eight years.

Another item that raises doubt about an Easton burial for Roxey, is that there is a small marker with the word "FATHER" across the top next to the larger Haynor stone at the Easton Township Cemetery, but there is no additional marker for Roxey; why?

True, there is also no record of Roxey having been buried at Oak Hill Cemetery, but unlike at Easton, it is known that many of the early burial records for Oak Hill were lost due to storage damage after the turn of the twentieth century.

Although, there is no marker for Roxey at Oak Hill Cemetery, but that is not unusual for such an old burial, and particularly for this cemetery. The marker may have even been wooden; thereby decayed.

Rod Haynor's conclusion, given the above information, is that she was indeed, buried at some point in Oak Hill Cemetery. So, this author suspects one of two things happened regarding Roxey's burial. Either she was buried only once, in 1845, the obituary figure of "40 years" being a typo, on Henry's obituary, or she was first buried just north of Dildine Corners in 1845, as described above and was later interred at Oak Hill in 1850 and that Henry's obituary using the "40-year" figure after his death was correct.

As Rod Haynor adds, when Henry died, forty-five years after Roxey, in 1890, the agreement between Ionia and Easton Township welcoming Easton resident burials at Oak Hill had long given way to the idea that Easton residents had their own, official cemetery, and though outlying Easton residents continued to be buried in both places, for whatever reason(s), Henry, or his children, decided he would be buried at the Easton Township Cemetery. At the same time, with Roxey's marker either gone or in definite deterioration, the decision seems to have been made to commit her to memory at the Easton Cemetery with Henry, for their convenience of travel and upkeep, and possibly so future

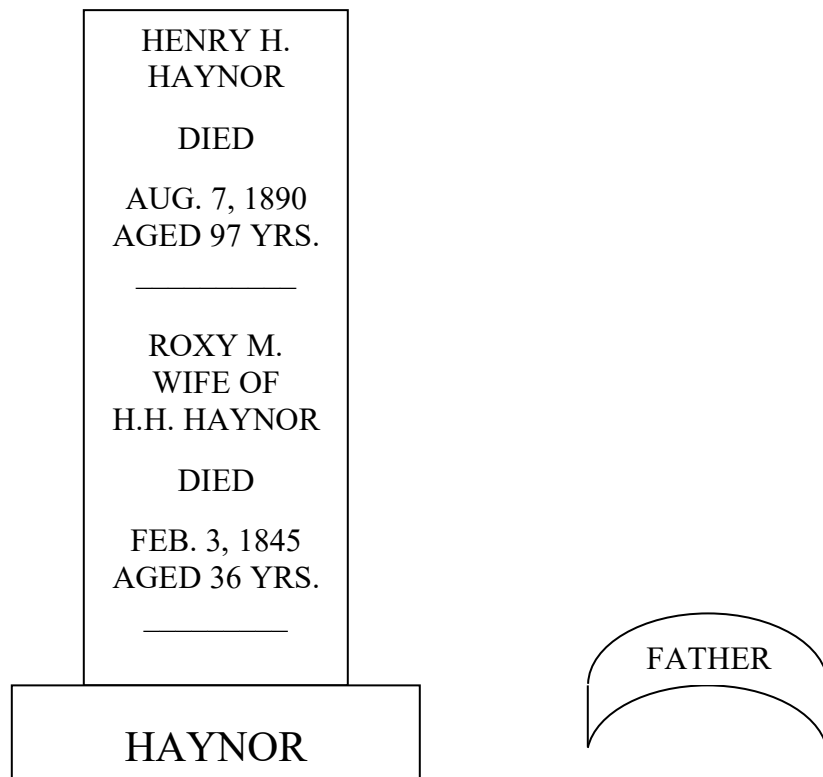
generations would easily make the connection between Henry and Roxey, and memory of neither he nor she would be lost to time.

Henry and Roxey's son, Isaac died in 1913 and by the mid-1920's all Roxey's children had passed from the scene, grandchildren too, or else had scattered, and once the Oak Hill records were lost and the information was still on the stone at Easton, well, in due time knowledge not only of where she was at Oak Hill but even that she was there at all was lost for many years.

Until recently, even the stone at the Easton Township Cemetery was facing the inevitability of being unreadable. This author, working with other Haynor descendants, a plaque replicating the original Haynor stone inscriptions of Henry and Roxey has been constructed and placed on the reverse side of the stone, preserving, as intended by the couple's children, their memory.

To find Henry Haynor's stone at Easton Cemetery, drive up to Isaac and Nancy Haynor stones and Nancy's sister, Mary Wells from the north entry way drive. Their headstones are next to this road on the left. Facing east from there, look down the drive about 60 yards, there, on the opposite side of the drive (right side) and right next to the drive is an old, square white stone about 1 & 1/2 feet to a side and about five feet high. The base is about 18" high and square, but larger. A small tablet stone south and next to the Haynor stone says FATHER across the top of it.

Below are the inscriptions on the stones as copied directly from them done by Rod Haynor in about 1980, before the stone inscriptions became virtually unreadable.



Also, in an early 1900's lot map, made about 1915 (not shown here), for Henry Haynor's lot, in Easton Cemetery well after the Henry's burial in 1890, which was when Henry's stone, including Roxey's information, was put up. So, the point is, when 1915 came around and the sexton made this

map, even though Roxey's name was on the stone, they ignored that and went by their records as shown on this 1915 lot map, showing Henry as the only person buried on that lot. This is one of the main reasons Rod Haynor concluded that one of Henry's obituaries, stating that Roxey was buried at Oak Hill, either originally or was reinterred there, is very likely correct.

The above lot map, which the author has viewed, shows Henry's burial site along with three other family burial sites. Rod believes that John Pierce, the local historian referenced earlier, who had access to this map, was doing work on names of people buried in Easton Cemetery some years ago. Although there was also work being done on Oak Hill and Highland Park by other local historians at the same time, so this person who had access to the map, may not have been John Pierce, but another one of the local historians.

Rod Haynor also points out that Roxey's oldest daughter, Catherine (Haynor) Tillison, was buried at Oak Hill in 1922, the same cemetery that he believes Roxey is buried at. She and her husband had been members of the Easton Methodist Episcopal Church when they lived near Haynor Depot, but about 1892, they moved away from Haynor to Lyons, which is about 9-10 miles East of Ionia, and one might well think they might have been buried there, since they lived there.

However, even if one assumes Catherine preferred to be brought back to the Haynor area for burial, as that was home to her, unless Roxey was buried at Oak Park, there were NO Haynors buried there before Catherine. In fact, the "family" cemetery at that time was the Easton Cemetery. Henry, Isaac, and Nancy all died before Catherine and were buried at Easton. Yet, even though drawn back to the Ionia area as "home," Catherine chose Oak Hill, right in Ionia. Why?

Well, of course, they had been members of the Easton Methodist Episcopal Church, plus maybe she just liked the Oak Hill Cemetery or the thought of being in Ionia. It certainly wasn't because Oak Hill was the grandest of cemeteries, where the elite people of their time were buried. It had its main, original, pioneers buried there, but the upper crust cemetery was beyond the opposite end of town, Highland Park, where the Webbers, Foxes, Stevensons, Kidds, etc., resided and were buried. And, there are no other Tillison's listed as buried at Oak Hill.

Rod surmises that Catherine and her husband were buried at Oak Hill for one of two reasons. Either Catherine just preferred to be buried in Ionia and/or because her mother, Roxey, was buried there and Catherine knew this.

Rod also adds that knowing exactly where Roxey might be buried in Oak Hill is nearly impossible to determine. There are a high percentage of old, old stones in that cemetery, and in addition, the sections aren't as well defined by age as many cemeteries. Secondly, there are many vacant spaces where stones once were but are now gone. Thirdly, the oldest records of that cemetery were lost due to, he believes, a fire many years ago. So, any current list of lots, despite efforts to re-claim names, is bound to be incomplete, but believes that the McPherson family did keep track of Ellen McPherson's location, and she died about three weeks before Roxey in 1845.

Rod indicates that he has been to Oak Hill a number of times and the area surrounding Ellen McPherson's headstone was a primary prospect. The Haynor's and McPherson's were friends, Roxey and Ellen died about the same time as they likely even shared the same infection.

Still, Rod saw nothing to indicate Roxey was or wasn't buried in that area. Is there unmarked room anywhere near Ellen? Yes, there is. Is that room unused? Although he doesn't know, he doubts it. People who bought those lots way back in the 1840's and 1850's likely were buried there. The Ionia area during that time was a growing area, with far more people moving there, than leaving. Rod suspects people are buried at Oak Hill where headstones are no longer found. Might one of them be Roxey's? It might very well be.

Ellen McPherson is buried up close to the "Founders' Area" in the most Eastern section, which makes Rod think that when she was buried in 1845 that there were few people buried in the cemetery and so that it is likely that if Roxey were buried in the cemetery in 1845 or 1850, she would very, very likely have been buried somewhere not far from Ellen.

Catherine is buried a relatively long distance away, in Section Three, meaning maybe 125-150 yards from Ellen. Of course, though, we are led to believe that Roxey was first buried somewhere else, then moved to Oak Hill at some point maybe no later than 1850. The question then becomes: How many people died, not only in Ionia, but in Easton Township as a whole and were buried at Oak Hill before Roxey was buried there, maybe five years later, enough to think that Roxey might have been pushed back as far as Catherine?

But, it is also true that people pick different spots in a given cemetery for different reasons: One might want "shade," one might want "high ground," one might like to be "close to the road," one might just like the "look" of a certain spot. If that was the case with Henry when Roxey was moved to Oak Hill, yes, it is possible that she was buried close to where Catherine now is. And interestingly enough, on the map of Oak Hill, there is no name listed in the space directly Southeast of the Tillison stones.

In assessing the Oak Hill Cemetery, age definition to particular sections is hard to determine because there are very old stones in all (but the final section). Rod suspects that Catherine would much prefer to be buried in close proximity to her mother, since it would seem obvious that she would have known exactly where her mother was buried. It is possible that even if she were 125-150 yards away she might have considered that given the distance in time between their deaths 1845 to 1922 that this distance was to be expected.

One other thing along this line of thought: If being in close physical proximity to Roxey was an over-riding issue to Catherine, then why not be buried at Easton Cemetery instead, with her father and brother? In fact, there may have been room for her and her husband right on Henry's lot. But even if not on Henry's lot, she certainly could've had a lot much closer to either Henry or Isaac at that time in Easton Cemetery.

So, Rod Haynor believes, and this author concurs that Roxey is very likely buried at Oak Hill, either in that un-named lot next to the Tillison's or instead up closer to Ellen McPherson. But as stated before, other than anecdotal evidence, there is no concrete proof of Roxey's final resting place.

Memorial Plaque Added to Henry's and Roxey's Headstone

Below are two pictures showing the headstone of Henry and Roxey Haynor, located in the Easton Township Cemetery, Ionia County, MI, even though it's possible that Roxey is not buried there. The one on the left shows the original stone carving on the front of the headstone. Since the original writing is barely legible, Marian (Haynor) Morris, Cheryl (Morris) Haines, Edward Haynor and Rodney Haynor, took it upon themselves to have a memorial plaque made and attached to the back of the stone, so in the future, when the original stone carving is completely illegible, visitors viewing the stone, will know what it said.



Original stone carving on the front.



New plaque on the back.

Other Stories about the Haynor's

How Elizabeth (Libbie Conner) Haynor is related to Samuel Dexter the founder of Ionia as told by Andrew MacLaney

DNA analysis shows that Mr. MacLaney is related to the Haynor's through the Conner Family.

Here's how Elizabeth (Libbie Conner) Haynor, wife of Albert C. Haynor is related to Samuel Dexter, the first settler in, and founder of, the city of Ionia, Michigan. Libbie's father William Hiram Conner had an older sister, Sarah Jane Conner (Libbie's aunt). Sarah Jane Conner's first husband was named Smith T. Dexter. Smith T. Dexter was a son of George W. Dexter and George W. Dexter was a brother of Samuel Dexter settling in Ionia just a few years after Samuel Dexter. Following Smith T. Dexter's death, his widow, Sarah Jane, remarried to Virgil G. Conner. Virgil G. Conner happens to be the nephew of Andrew MacLaney's great-great-grandfather, Jared Conner. Sarah Jane Conner's 2nd marriage to Virgil Conner is one way the Haynor's and Andrew MacLaney are connected, although remotely. With proof, Mr. MacLaney, and the Conners of Libbie's immediate family are descended from the same ancestor--John Conner of Ulster County, NY) -- that "his" Conner family of Easton, Ionia County, are descended from, since both families are known to have immigrated to Ionia from Orange County, N. Y. And in our case, it's believed that Benjamin H. Conner (Connor), grandson of John Conner/Connor (1741-1797), b. 19 October 1802, Orange Co., NY, d. 19 July 1881, Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI, was one of the first Conner/Connor of our clan to Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI.

The Haynor's and McPherson's (much as told by Rod Haynor)

Pauline McPherson is listed with 40 acres on the Northwest corner of Dildine Road and "State Road" (M-66 now). That makes sense viewing the 1891 map shown earlier and with what was handed down to us Haynor descendants that the McPherson's lived on "State Road." Pauline was William McPherson's second wife. Ellen, his first wife, is the lady that Roxey (Clements) Haynor went to help in late 1844 or early 1845, very likely due to childbirth.

Mother Ellen died on January 16, 1845 and Roxey died February 3, 1845, which does underline the idea that Ellen McPherson and Roxey shared and both died of the same blood infection. In the 1861 map, it shows William McPherson and family living two properties to the west of Henry Haynor on the southwest corner of Dildine and Bellamy Roads. **Baby Ellen was born January 14, 1845 and what a surprise it is that she survived.**

Little Ellen was taken to the Flemings because Mrs. Fleming was the community "doctor" as the people in that part of Easton lived too far to see a Dr. Lincoln who resided in Ionia. Little Ellen stayed there for quite some time, as apparently, William found Ellen's death, plus a new infant, all too much to deal with. She appears to have been there for several years and that little girl, Ellen McPherson, grew up and married a fellow named Lemuel Clute, an Ionia lawyer, who had moved to Ionia from near Albany, New York; and whose mother was Lucy (Clements) Clute. This Lucy Clute is thought to have been a sister, though unproven, of Roxey (Clements) Haynor. It was reported by the St. Joseph, Berrien County Newspaper of Saturday, June 30, 1888, in an article titled, "LATER," that Mr. Clute was nominated as a candidate for Attorney General at the Detroit convention in the Michigan Prohibition Party. Further information on Lemuel Clute and family is located at:

http://archive.org/stream/historyofmichiga02moor/historyofmichiga02moor_djvu.txt,

<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/59993137/lemuel-clute>, and

<http://www.memoriallibrary.com/MI/LivIngPB/bios191-210.htm>.

The McPherson's and Haynor's were not only pioneer friends in Henry/Roxey's and William/Ellen's generation, but down to their grandsons, Monroe McPherson and Leroy Haynor and of course, Monroe McPherson, Jr., "Little Roe" as Rod's Dad (Robert) used to refer to him, owned the radio station in Ionia, WION, for many years. He had a great radio voice, too, and did most of their commercials.

Babe Found on (Haynor) Doorstep - Boy of three weeks left at county home

"The other afternoon between 3 and 4 o'clock a baby was left on the front porch of Isaac Haynor's farmhouse, in Easton. The house is occupied by Alfred Cobb. The women of the house were working in the back part and knew nothing of the visitor till they went through about 4 o'clock. The child is about 3 weeks old, a boy, and was accompanied by two dresses and a nursing bottle. There is no clue to the parents." (*as reported in The Montague Observer, January 10, 1907*)

A Few Nicknames of Early Haynor's (*much as told by Rod Haynor*)

Isaac Haynor was known as "Old Ike." Tobias Haynor was known as "Tobi." Charlotte Theresa Haynor can be found in records as Charlotte F., Charlotte T., or Thressa, but think she was known inside the family as "Teresa." Lee Haynor was never, ever, known as Leroy, at least after childhood. He always went by Lee and though some have seen his middle name as Jay, Rod Haynor's father Robert Haynor told him he had no middle name, just the initial "J" (although Lee's WWI Draft Card says "Jay" and he signed his draft card as "Leroy Jay Haynor). Albert Clements Haynor was known as "Bert." Albert's wife Elizabeth (Conner) Haynor was known as "Libbie." Going further back, Roxey Clements may have been known as "Roxanne," but there is no indication that was her name, since she is only listed as "Roxey" on the Haynor headstone at Easton, with a middle initial of "M." Roxey Hellen Haynor was known as "Nellie."

Odds and Ends (*much as told by Rod Haynor*)

No Clements/Haynor researcher that this author knows of has found a birth certificate, baptismal note, nor any other official record that says Roxey Clements was the daughter of Albert C. Clements, b. 24 October 1782, NY, d. 29 July 1878, NY and wife Annatya (Hannah) Van Etten, b. 16 September 1785, Center Brunsbrun, Brunswick, Rensselaer Co., New York, d. 5 August 1868, Saratoga, Saratoga Co., New York. However, based on the following circumstantial evidence, it's believed her parents were indeed Albert C. Clements and Annatya (Hannah) Van Etten:

1. Mary Elisabeth (Conner) Haynor (wife of Albert Clements Haynor, grandson of Roxey (Clements) Haynor), in her brief notes titled "Haynor Genealogy," said, ". . . Henry went up to Saratoga Co. in New York State when a young man, he married Roxey Clements a resident of Saratoga. They had five children. Roxey Clements grandfather (actually father) was surveyor he laid out the streets in Saratoga when it was a village. Albert Clements was his name . . ."

Indeed, Henry Haynor did marry Roxey Clements in Saratoga (County), where they then lived (at Victory) for several years. They did eventually have five children. Albert Clements, of Victory, was trained as a civil engineer, did do surveying, and did lay out the streets of Schuylerville, which was also called by locals "Old Saratoga."

Now, Mary (Libbie) was wrong about Albert Clements being Roxey's grandfather, but that is a mistake that could easily occur as he was the grandfather of Isaac Haynor, Mary's father-in-law, who was a neighbor of Mary's, and depending on whether her husband or her father-in-law was doing the

telling, she misunderstood that part. There is absolutely no doubt that Roxey was of an age and generation to be, and only to be, the daughter of Albert Clements, not his granddaughter.

2. The 1939 Henry Haynor letter to James P. Clements at Dixboro, Washtenaw County, MI, discussed earlier.
3. Tobias Clements Haynor was Roxey and Henry's first child, likely being named for Roxey's paternal grandfather, Tobias Clements of Victory/Schuylerville, New York.
4. A grandson of Tobias Clements Haynor was named Albert Clements Haynor, likely being named for Roxey's father, Albert Clements of Victory, New York.
5. Isaac Haynor, Roxey and Henry's second son, had a middle name of Benjamin, possibly taken from Roxey's Uncle Benjamin Clements, brother and neighbor of Albert Clements at Victory Mills, NY.
6. The first son of Isaac and Nancy Haynor was named Albert Clements Haynor, likely named for his great-grandfather, and Roxey's father, Albert Clements of Victory, NY.
7. Charles Henry Haynor, Henry and Roxey's fourth child, named a child Albert Henry Haynor, likely named for his maternal great-grandfather, and Roxey's father, Albert Clements of Victory, NY, and his paternal grandfather, Henry Haynor.
8. Charlotte Theresa (Haynor) Clements, fifth child of Roxey and Henry, named her only known son Albert Norman Clements, likely after his great-grandfather, Albert Clements of Victory, NY.
9. The 1820 census for Saratoga County, New York shows Albert Clements (of Victory) with a female listed in the age bracket that would fit the birth year of Roxey of about 1809.
10. Roxey and Henry were handed down by Mildred Haynor (daughter of Albert and Mary Elisabeth Haynor) as having married January 14, 1824, in Saratoga County, NY, the county in which Albert and his wife Annatya (Hannah) (Van Etten) Clements resided. Although this date has never been verified by any New York state or church records.
11. Henry Hayner (Haynor) is found in the 1830 census of Saratoga County, NY with a female fitting the age bracket of Roxey and a male child fitting age bracket of son Tobias, also accounting for the number of people in the family; and as neighbors of Albert Clements and Benjamin Clements at Victory, NY.
12. A 1832 tax listing for the town of Saratoga shows an entry for, among other Clements including Albert and Benjamin, "Clements & Hayner" with 166 acres valued at \$1,485.00 and a tax of \$4.78, with no personal valuation listed.
13. Isaac Haynor said in his biography that he was born in Saratoga County and Mary Elisabeth (Conner) Haynor stated in her "Haynor Genealogy" that Isaac was born at "Victorville, Saratoga County" which was a mistaken version of Victory since there was no Victorville in Saratoga County, NY at that time.
14. Tobias Clements Haynor, first son of Roxey and Henry, gave his birth place as Schuylerville, NY on his Civil War record. Schuylerville was about one mile from Victory in the late 1820's, when Tobias was born.
15. It was handed down by Mildred Haynor, daughter of Albert and Mary Elisabeth Haynor, that Charlotte Theresa Haynor, "married a Clements cousin." In fact, she married Moses H. Clements, son of John Peter Clements. John was a brother to Albert Clements of Victory, NY, thus making Charlotte and Moses second cousins.

16. Although there were two Albert Clements of Saratoga County, only the above Albert Clements, of Victory, b. 24 October 1782, was of the age to have been Roxey's father. The other Albert Clements was too young.

17. In Isaac Haynor's biography, he lists Roxey (Clements) Haynor, his mother, as a native of New York State.

18. It's believed that Albert and wife Annatya (Hannah) (Van Etten) Clements had at least ten children. A source for them can be found at <https://haynorclements.tribalpages.com/>.

As to the children of Henry and Roxey, Rod Haynor states that Isaac had Jersey cows, and was prone to small government. He used to declare to people that "the government can take your land away from you." When his conversant asked how that was so, or what he meant by this, he had a simple reply: "TAXES!" As the years went by and he began to slow down, he would often sit in his Captain's chair out by the road near his house so he could talk to neighbors as they went by. He eventually died of "chronic gastritis," thought today as an "h pylori" bacterial infection of the stomach, which causes most stomach ulcers. Today the disease can be cured with intensive doses of antibiotics.

Tobias married Bethamia/Bethany Lapp whose family was from Canada, and they lived for a while near Stanton Junction, very near where Isaac lived. Then later they moved up north to Bushnell Township, Montcalm County, then eventually near Hesperia, Oceana County, which is where we think of them being. Tobias, before being married, served in the Civil War, nearly for the war's entirety, where his company was involved in Sherman's' sweep through the South.

Charles was apprenticed as a blacksmith. He moved to Colorado just after 1860, married, raised a family there, and made his living in silver mining. He died 10 September 1916, as reported in The Mountain Echo newspaper, Yellville, Arkansas. It is believed he came back to Michigan only once, that being after 1910, perhaps for the funeral of his brother Isaac who died in 1913 or after Charles' wife passed away in 1914 in Colorado, as he made his way to Arkansas, where he died in 1916.

Catherine married Charles Tillison, they owned near where Haynor School is now, later leaving that to live someplace closer to Lyons, MI. Catherine was the historian of that generation and loved to tell later in life of pioneering days, though she was a pretty adaptable person. She loved to ride in those early cars late in her life. She and her husband are buried at Oak Hill Cemetery.

Teresa was a sad, sad case, who died very young, handed down dying at 31 and lived not a particularly happy life.

Roxey Hellen (some say Elinor rather than Hellen), nicknamed Nellie, married John Blough (Blough), 30 April 1876, and they lived over by Eagle, MI. After Matilda Ward, Henry's second wife died, Nellie traveled over to Henry's house to take stock of the situation and help him navigate the transition. His house was in Saranac at this time. It soon became evident that he could not stay there satisfactorily, so he moved in with Catherine "Kate" Conner, daughter of an old, old Conner friend of Henry's who still lived in her parents' home at Easton, a couple of miles or so further west on Dildine Road from where Henry and Roxey had lived (where the Dildine Church and the Hand of God Ministries now stands). That is where he was living when he died at a relative of hers, who lived near Long Lake in Orleans Township.

The Haynor House

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 Roxey 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 Denise 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 Eliphal "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 Eliphal 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 Eliphal North whom he married in September of 1844. Eliphal 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 Poleyxany Electa Burton and Francis N. Crane was the mother of “Lydia” 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 Roxey (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 150th 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 _____

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.

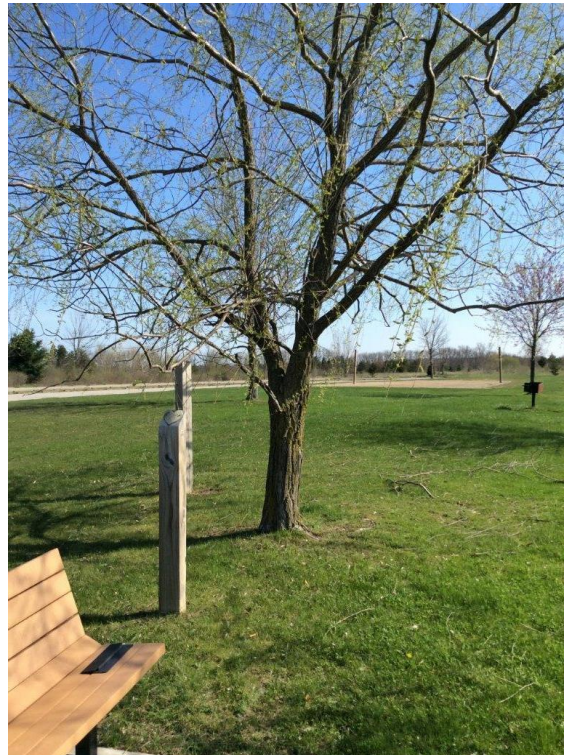
Before enclosing the earth at the root ball of the tree, Jeff asked the young kid who was overseeing the process if they could place some ashes in the hole around the root ball of the tree. The young kid turned his head and thus, could not see the family distribute one handful of Carole's ashes. At the 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. The Haynor House is located at the Park entrance.

M. Likely First Generation of the Surname Haner (regardless of spelling) to Emigrate to the Americas by the mid/late 1800s.

Surname	First Name	Ship (if known)	Year to America	Documentation/Additional Information
Hainer	Johann Georg		1620-1633	Date and place of first residence in New England, extracted from passenger lists, lists of freemen, colony and court records, notarial records, vital records, land records, church records, and journals and letters. Place of origin, occupation, and other genealogical and historical information may also be provided from <i>The Great Migration Begins, Immigrants to New England, 1620-1633</i>. Three Volumes. Boston: New England Historic Genealogical Society, 1995. 2386p, by Robert Charles Anderson. An ancestry.com finding. Note: After an electronic search of this publication found on-line, the author could not find any person named Johann Georg Hainer, nor any other Haner of various spellings in this publication. The author did find a Georg Hainer, christened 22 March 1611 in Evangelisch, Michelfeld Hall, Jagstkreis, Wuerttemberg. His father was Leonhart, possibly a descendant of the Leonhart Hüner, who died in Weinheim, Kurpfalz, Germany about 1597, according to <i>Chronicles of a Germany Family, or, Heiners of Germany, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, and Texas</i>. No evidence could be found, verifying this Georg Hainer ever emigrated to the U.S. during this time period. A Johannes Georg Hainer, christened 6 Nov. 1635 in Evangelisch, Landau in Pfalz Stadt, Pfalz, Bavaria was also found. His father was Caspar and his mother was Margretha. So, whether this Johann Georg Hainer ever existed in America between 1620-1633 is unknown. It appears that both ^(c) Philip Hüner and ^(d) Kraft Hüner (Heiner) listed below, are descended from Leonhart Hüner listed above, who died in Weinheim, Kurpfalz, Germany about 1597, several generations removed according to <i>Chronicles of a Germany Family, or, Heiners of Germany, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, and Texas</i>.
Haner	Pee		1653	Arrival Place: Virginia. Includes 25,000 names from records of the Virginia State Land Office. Excerpts of the Irish names from the Greer list were published in no. 6258, O'Brien, Early Immigrants to Virginia, from <i>Early Virginia Immigrants, 1623-1666</i>. Richmond [Va.]: W.C. Hill Printing Co., 1912, 376p. Reprinted by Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, 1978. Repr. 1982, by George Cabell Greer. Note: The given name of Pee can refer to the first names of: Peter, Petrus in English, German, Dutch; or Agapito in Spanish, Italian.
Haner Haver	John		1655	Arrival Place: Virginia. Record of 20,000 very early immigrants, with much relevant information. Taken from Patent Books 1 through 5. Title page states, "In 5 volumes," but up to 1979 only three had appeared. See nos. 6221 and 6223 for second and third volumes, published in 1977, from <i>Cavaliers and Pioneers: Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents and Grants, 1623-1666. Vol. 1</i>. Richmond [VA]: Dietz Printing Co., 1934. 767p. Reprinted by Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, 1983, by Nell Marion Nugent. Note: An electronic search of this publication shows on page 321, under the title of this page "Patent Book No. 4," saying "JOHN NICHOLLS, 400 acs. Northampton Co., 2 Oct. 1655, p. 1, (1). On the N. side of the maine S. branch of Anancocke, Sly. on a small branch called Eeks (?) parting it from land of William Mellinge. Trans. of 8 pers: Wm. Kendall, Mary Crumwell, John Haner (or Haver), Richd. Johnson, Tho.

Surname	First Name	Ship (if known)	Year to America	Documentation/Additional Information
				Sledwell, James Lyna, Wm. Stan ton, Rob. (?) Stanton.” Whether this John was a Haner or Haver is unknown.
Haynor	William		1660	William Haynor, located in 1660, possibly first to Virginia, then later found in Salem, MA; birthplace believed the British Isles; age unknown. This William Haynor was found in five publications. For more information read “William Haynor, believed the 1st of his Ancestral Line to America likely the Direct Ancestor of Henry H. Haynor,” written about earlier.
Hanor	Arthur		at least by 1668	Arthur Hanor was listed as the father of Edward Hanor who was born, 6 February 1668 in Marshfield, MA. This listing was found in the Massachusetts, Town and Vital Records, 1620-1988 on ancestry.com. It’s likely that Arthur was between the ages of 20 and 40 when he fathered Edward, which would seem to mean that Arthur was born between 1618 and 1648. In this same listing, a Hannah Hanor was found born on 18 February 1672 in Marshfield, MA, daughter of this same Arthur Hanor.
Hayner	Charles		at least by 1668	Charles Hayner was found in the <i>Connecticut, Compiled Census and Census Substitutes Index, 1790-1890</i> at ancestry.com. Charles was listed as a resident in New London Township, New London Co., CT in the year 1668.
Haner	Goodman		at least by 1670	Goodman Haner was listed as a resident of Hingham, MA in 1670 according to the <i>Massachusetts, Town and Vital Records, 1620-1988</i> .
Hannor	William		1679	This listing found in Barbados Lists Of Property Owners, Militia Et Al, in the record set <i>Britain, Early Emigration To Barbados, 1678-1680</i> . Barbados was first occupied by the British in 1627 and remained a British colony until internal autonomy was granted in 1961. The Island gained full independence in 1966, and maintains ties to the Britain monarch represented in Barbados by the Governor General. It is a member of the Commonwealth.
Heaner	Robtt		1680	This listing found in a census report in the parish in St. Michael, Barbados, found in Barbados Lists Of Property Owners, Militia Et Al, in the record set <i>Britain, Early Emigration To Barbados, 1678-1680</i> . Barbados was first occupied by the British in 1627 and remained a British colony until internal autonomy was granted in 1961. The Island gained full independence in 1966, and maintains ties to the Britain monarch represented in Barbados by the Governor General. It is a member of the Commonwealth.
Hainer	John		1685	In the Immigrant Servants Database at: http://www.pricegen.com/immigrantservants/servant/show.php?servant=10691 , it lists a John Hainer as an indentured servant in the year 1685, so likely this was the year he emigrated to America, from where is unknown, although because of the surname spelling, likely the British Isles. John was listed as an orphan, born or christened in about 1672. The place of indenture was Accomack Colony, Virginia. Original source citation: <i>Accomack County, Virginia Court Order Abstracts, 1682-1690, Vol. 7</i> , by JoAnn Riley McKey (Bowie, Maryland: Heritage Books, Inc., 1998), 113, quoting Accomack County, Virginia Court Order Book 7:64a.
Häner Haner Hahner	Johannes Joh Johannes		1709/1710	Johannes Häner, b. abt.1675 in Stordorf, Hesse, Germany, d. abt. 1759, likely at Rhinebeck, NY. Immigrated to NY in 1710 as a Palatine immigrant from Germany via England, w/wife Catharina Mussier.

Surname	First Name	Ship (if known)	Year to America	Documentation/Additional Information
				Named Joh Haner by author Henry Z. Jones, Jr. "<i>A Partial Listing of the Palatine Families of New York</i>." In <i>Germanic Genealogist</i>, vol. 6:1 (no. 21), (1981), pp. 185-187. Also, listed by Otto Lohr publisher in "<i>Das aelteste deutsch-amerikanische Kirchenbuch</i>." In <i>Jahrbuch fuer auslanddeutsche Sippenkunde</i>, jahrgang 1 (1936), pp. 54 60. As translated from German to English apparently means "The oldest German-American church book." Named Johann Hanor by "MACWETHY, LOU D., in the "<i>Book of Names: Especially Relating to The Early Palatines And the First Settlers in the Mohawk Valley</i>." St. Johnsville, New York: Lou D. MacWethy, 1933. Reprinted by Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1969, 1981, 1985. Named Johann Henor, Johannes Hayner and Johannis Heiner by JONES, HENRY Z., JR., in "<i>The Palatine Families of New York: A Study of the German Immigrants Who Arrived in Colonial New York in 1710, Volume I</i>." Universal City, CA: Author, PO Box 8341, Universal City, CA, 1985. 624p. Named Joh Haner in <i>A Partial Listing of the Palatine Families of New York</i>. In <i>Germanic Genealogist</i>, vol. 6:1 (no.21), (1981), JONES, HENRY Z, JR. Named Johannes Hahner in <i>The Palatine Families of New York: A Study of the German Immigrants Who Arrived in Colonial New York in 1710, Volume I</i>. Universal City, CA: Author JONES, HENRY Z., JR., 1985. For more information on Johannes Häner, see "Johannes Häner, b. 1675, Stordorf, Hessen, Germany, d. abt. 1759, Rhinebeck, NY, written about earlier."
Hahner	Catharina		1710	Arrival Place: New York, NY. Finding was from the publication, <i>The Palatine Families of New York: A Study of the German Immigrants Who Arrived in Colonial New York in 1710, Volume I</i>. JONES, HENRY Z., JR. Universal City, CA: Author, PO Box 8341, Universal City, CA, 1985.
Hanor	Mehitable		at least by 1726	Mehitable Hanor was found married to Joseph Traves in Watertown, MA on 28 February 1726 according to the <i>Massachusetts, Town and Vital Records, 1620-1988</i>. It's interesting to learn that Wikipedia describes the female name of "Mehitable" is a variant of the Old Testament name <i>Mehetabel</i>, meaning "God rejoices." Wikipedia states that during the British colonial period, it was a name used in the New England colonies, as the Protestants took many of their children's names from the Old Testament.
Hannar	Johannes	Johnson	1732	Sept. 19, 1732. Palatines imported in the ship Johnson, of London, David Crocket, Master, from Rotterdam, last from Deal (England) to Philadelphia. Col. Rec. III. 453. One hundred and twelve males above sixteen, ninety-eight under sixteen; ninety-eight females above sixteen, and eighty-five under sixteen in all three hundred and thirty. Johannes was listed in the category as German or Swiss. Finding was from the publication "<i>Index to the names of 30,000 immigrants--German, Swiss, Dutch and French--into Pennsylvania, 1727-1776, supplementing the I. Daniel Rupp, ship load volume</i>, which was published by M. V., Koger, in 1935. Surname spelling was an original German signature.
Honner Henner	Georg Daniel	Nancy & Friendship	1738	Sept. 20, 1738. Palatines imported in the ship Nancy and Friendship, William Wallace, Commander, from Rotterdam, last from Dover

Surname	First Name	Ship (if known)	Year to America	Documentation/Additional Information
				(England) to Philadelphia. Eighty-seven males above sixteen, and one hundred women and children in all 187. George was listed in the category as "other immigrants." Honner surname spelling was from the publication <i>"Index to the names of 30,000 immigrants--German, Swiss, Dutch and French--into Pennsylvania, 1727-1776, supplementing the I. Daniel Rupp, ship load volume"</i>, which was published by M. V., Koger, in 1935. Surname spelling was an original German signature. Henner surname spelling comes from the "ship load volume," which was originally published by Israel Daniel Rupp in 1856 in the German language, titled a <i>Collection of Upwards of Thirty Thousand Names of German, Swiss, Dutch, French, Portuguese and other immigrants in Pennsylvania from 1727 to 1776</i>.
Hüner Hainer	Phillip Phillipp	Nancy	1738	Philip Hüner (Heiner) (Hiner), born 1718; came to Pennsylvania on ship "Nancy," Capt. William Wallace, and took Oath of Allegiance on Sept. 20, 1738, age 20 years; name is often spelled Haner, Heiner, Hiner, Hainer; married in Germany. Hüner surname spelling was from the publication <i>"Index to the names of 30,000 immigrants--German, Swiss, Dutch and French--into Pennsylvania, 1727-1776, supplementing the I. Daniel Rupp, ship load volume"</i>, which was published by M. V., Koger, in 1935. Surname spelling was an original German signature. Hainer surname comes from <i>Pennsylvania German Pioneers: A Publication of the Original Lists of Arrivals in the Port of Philadelphia from 1727 to 1808</i>, by Ralph Beaver Strassburger, edited by William John Hinke. Norristown [PA]: Pennsylvania German Society, 1934. 3 vols. Vols. 1 and 3 reprinted by Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, 1964. Repr. 1983. Vol. 1. 1727-1775. 776p. This resource contains 29,800 names, with annotations written by Krebs (see no. 4203). Various references to the names in Strassburger will be found in other listings, mostly where authors have attempted to line up their information with that in Strassburger. Note: It appears that this Philip Hüner is descended from Leonhart Hüner, who died in Weinheim, Kurpfalz, Germany about 1597, several generations removed according to <i>Chronicles of a Germany Family, or, Heiners of Germany, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, and Texas</i>. For more information on Philip Hüner (Heiner) and some of his descendants, read Leonhart Hüner (1572-1597), Jülich, Düren, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany, written about earlier.
Hainer	Hendrick	Robert and Alice	1740	Dec. 3, 1740. List of Foreigners Imported in the Ship Robert and Alice, Walter Goodman, Master; from Rotterdam. Arrival Place: Philadelphia, PA. Taken from original manuscripts in the state archives. Names given throughout pages 1-677. Foreigners arriving in Pennsylvania named on pages 521-667. No. 3776, Kelker, supplements this. Resource comes from the <i>Names of Foreigners Who Took the Oath of Allegiance to the Province and State of Pennsylvania, 1727-1775, with the Foreign Arrivals, 1786-1808</i>, by William Henry Egle, editor (Pennsylvania Archives, ser. 2, vol. 17.) Harrisburg [PA]: E.K. Meyers, 1890. 787p. Reprinted by Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, 1967. Also, found listed in the <i>Pennsylvania German Pioneers: A Publication of the Original Lists of Arrivals in the Port of Philadelphia from 1727 to 1808</i>, by Ralph Beaver Strassburger, edited by William John Hinke. Norristown [PA]: Pennsylvania German Society, 1934. 3 vols. Vols. 1 and 3 reprinted by Genealogical Publishing Co.,

Surname	First Name	Ship (if known)	Year to America	Documentation/Additional Information
				Baltimore, 1964. Repr. 1983. Vol. 1. 1727-1775. 776p. This resource contains 29,800 names, with annotations written by Krebs (see no. 4203). Various references to the names in Strassburger will be found in other listings, mostly where authors have attempted to line up their information with that in Strassburger.
Haner Haener	Claus		1741	Arrival Place: Georgia. Age 35, b. abt. 1705. With family members, wife Elsbeth Roppel; child Niclaus; child Margreth; child Joseph; child Elsbeth; child Verena; child Johannes. There is major information on this family on page 134 in <i>Lists of Swiss Emigrants in the Eighteenth Century to the American Colonies. Vol. 2.</i> Washington, D.C., by Albert Bernhardt Faust and Marcus Brumbaugh Gaius: The National Genealogical Society, 1925. Reprinted by Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, 1976. A digital copy of this page can be found at https://iiif.lib.harvard.edu/manifests/view/drs:4409871\$342i. From lists of emigrants from the <i>Cantons of Bern and Basel, 1709-1795</i>, taken from the official archives of those cities. Items nos. 1952 and 1960, with Leo Schelbert's "Notes on Lists of Swiss Emigrants" from item no. 8040, pp. 245-255. Also found in <i>Lists of Swiss Emigrants in the Eighteenth Century to the American Colonies. Vol. 2.</i> Washington, D.C., by Albert Bernhardt Faust and Marcus Brumbaugh Gaius: The National Genealogical Society, 1925. Reprinted by Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, 1976. Also found in a manuscript volume in the University of Georgia Library. Covers 3,000 immigrants to Georgia, 1732-1742. The 1967 edition contains item no. 1312 as well. Also found as no. 3388. <i>A List of the Early Settlers of Georgia</i>, by Ellis Merton Coulter and Albert B. Saye, editors Athens, GA: The University of Georgia Press, 1949. 2nd ed., 1967. 111p. Also found with surname spelled as Haener in <i>The Germans of Colonial Georgia, 1733-1783.</i> by George F. Jones, Baltimore, MD: Clearfield Co., Inc., 1999. 147p.
Hayner	Hezekiah		at least by 1748	Hezekiah Hayner was found in Stephen Parish, Northumberland Co., Virginia in 1748 according to the <i>Census Index: Colonial America, 1607-1789</i> at ancestralfindings.com .
Hunnor Hiinner Huinner	Graff	Ann	1749	Sept. 28, 1749. Foreigners from Basel, Wirtemberg, Zweibrucken, and Darmstadt, ship Ann, John Spurrier, Master, from Rotterdam, last from Cowes (England) to Philadelphia. 242 passengers. Hunnor surname spelling comes from the publication <i>Index to the names of 30,000 immigrants--German, Swiss, Dutch and French--into Pennsylvania, 1727-1776, supplementing the I. Daniel Rupp, ship load volume</i> , which was published by M. V., Koger, in 1935. Hiinner surname spelling comes from the "ship load volume," which was originally published by Israel Daniel Rupp in 1856 in the German language, titled a <i>Collection of Upwards of Thirty Thousand Names of German, Swiss, Dutch, French, Portuguese and other immigrants in Pennsylvania from 1727 to 1776</i> . Huinner surname spelling is from www.searchforancestors.com .
Heiner Hunner Hünner	Kraft	Ann	1749	Sept. 28, 1749. List of Foreigners Imported in the Sim- Ann. John Spurrier, Master, from Rotterdam. Kraft Heiner (Hunner), believed b. 1727 in Germany, d. 1797 in Berks Co., PA. He was the first of this line to come to America. He was from Weinheim, Germany in this time period, not far from the French and German border. He and his wife came to this country about the middle of the 1700s, as they were

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				residents of Reading, PA in 1755. Kraft was listed in the Pennsylvania Militia during the time of the Revolutionary War. Heiner surname spelling comes from the publication <i>Index to the names of 30,000 immigrants--German, Swiss, Dutch and French--into Pennsylvania, 1727-1776, supplementing the I. Daniel Rupp, ship load volume</i>, which was published by M. V., Koger, in 1935. Hunner surname spelling comes from Olive Tree. Hünner surname spelling comes from <i>Pennsylvania German Pioneers: A Publication of the Original Lists of Arrivals in the Port of Philadelphia from 1727 to 1808</i>, authored by Ralph Beaver Strassburger, Edited by William John Hinke. Norristown [PA]: Pennsylvania German Society, 1934. 3 vols. Note: It appears that this Kraft Hüner (Heiner) is descended from Leonhart Hüner, who died in Weinheim, Kurpfalz, Germany about 1597, several generations removed according to <i>Chronicles of a Germany Family, or, Heiners of Germany, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, and Texas</i>. Graff (from above) and Kraft may be the same person or brothers, since they were found on the same ship. There is a separate entry for a Graft Hiner in the year 1755 below.
Hanor Haner Haner	Johan Jacob	<i>Two Brothers</i>	1749	Sept. 14, 1749. Foreigners from the electorate Palatinate, Thomas Arnot, Master, from Rotterdam, last from Cowes (England) to Philadelphia. 312 passengers. Hanor surname spelling comes from the publication <i>Index to the names of 30,000 immigrants--German, Swiss, Dutch and French--into Pennsylvania, 1727-1776, supplementing the I. Daniel Rupp, ship load volume</i>, which was published by M. V., Koger, in 1935. Haner surname spelling comes from the "ship load volume," which was originally published by Israel Daniel Rupp in 1856 in the German language, titled a <i>Collection of Upwards of Thirty Thousand Names of German, Swiss, Dutch, French, Portuguese and other immigrants in Pennsylvania from 1727 to 1776</i>. Haner surname also comes from the <i>Names of Foreigners Who Took the Oath of Allegiance to the Province and State of Pennsylvania, 1727-1775, with the Foreign Arrivals, 1786-1808</i>, by William Henry Egle, editor (Pennsylvania Archives, ser. 2, vol. 17.) Harrisburg [PA]: E.K. Meyers, 1890. 787p. Reprinted by Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, 1967.
Haner	Bernard	<i>Brothers</i>	1751	Qualified Sept. 16, 1751. List of Foreigners Imported in the ship Brothers, Capt. William Muir, from Rotterdam. Resource found in the <i>Names of Foreigners Who Took the Oath of Allegiance to the Province and State of Pennsylvania, 1727-1775, with the Foreign Arrivals, 1786-1808</i>, by William Henry Egle, editor (Pennsylvania Archives, ser. 2, vol. 17.) Harrisburg, Edwin K. Myers, State Printer. 1892.
Heyner Heiner	Urbanus (might be Orwanus)	<i>Pearl</i>	1751	2 July 1751 from Rotterdam to Nova Scotia. Thomas Francis, Master, 85 families transported. Urbanus was listed as 33 years old and a Palatine farmer. Heyner surname spelling comes from the publication "<i>Index to the names of 30,000 immigrants--German, Swiss, Dutch and French--into Pennsylvania, 1727-1776, supplementing the I. Daniel Rupp, ship load volume</i>, which was published by M. V., Koger, in 1935. Heiner surname comes from Olivetree.

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Heaner (Hayner, Häner)	Hans Georg	<i>Cunlif</i>	abt 1752	According to the Orangeburgh German-Swiss Genealogical Society at https://www.ogsgs.org/index.htm , Hans Georg Heaner (Hayner, Häner) petitioned for 150 acres of land in South Carolina on 4 Dec. 1752. In his petition, Hans Georg stated that he had arrived on board the ship Cunlif and that he had a wife and one child named Ulrich who was about 6 years old. Hans Jeorg married (1) unknown in Europe. She died before 24 Aug 1755 in South Carolina. He married (2) Eva Catherin Barr on 24 Aug 1755 in Orangeburgh Township, South Carolina. Hans George's plat for 150 acres was dated 15 June 1753 and his grant was issued on 3 Sept 1754. For a more complete description of Hans Georg Heaner (Hayner, Häner) and family, see https://www.ogsgs.org/ffam/ffam.php?f=heaner .
Hannor Hänner	Johann (Joliann) Georg	<i>Forest</i>	1752	Oct. 11, 1752, Paterick Ouchterlony, Captain, from Rotterdam, last from Portsmouth (England) to Philadelphia. Joliann was listed in the category as "other immigrants." Hannor surname spelling comes from the publication <i>"Index to the names of 30,000 immigrants--German, Swiss, Dutch and French--into Pennsylvania, 1727-1776, supplementing the I. Daniel Rupp, ship load volume, which was published by M. V., Koger, in 1935. Hänner surname spelling comes from the "ship load volume," which was originally published by Israel Daniel Rupp in 1856 in the German language, titled a Collection of Upwards of Thirty Thousand Names of German, Swiss, Dutch, French, Portuguese and other immigrants in Pennsylvania from 1727 to 1776.</i>
Honner Henner	Johan Ludwig	<i>Forest</i>	1752	Oct. 11, 1752, Paterick Ouchterlony, Captain, from Rotterdam, last from Portsmouth (England) to Philadelphia. Honner surname spelling comes from the publication <i>"Index to the names of 30,000 immigrants--German, Swiss, Dutch and French--into Pennsylvania, 1727-1776, supplementing the I. Daniel Rupp, ship load volume, which was published by M. V., Koger, in 1935. Henner surname spelling comes from the "ship load volume," which was originally published by Israel Daniel Rupp in 1856 in the German language, titled a Collection of Upwards of Thirty Thousand Names of German, Swiss, Dutch, French, Portuguese and other immigrants in Pennsylvania from 1727 to 1776.</i>
Hönner Hänner	Johann Jörg Johann Georg	<i>Forest</i>	1752	Oct. 11, 1752, Paterick Auchterlony, Captain, from Rotterdam, last from Portsmouth (England) to Philadelphia. Hönner surname from <i>Pennsylvania German Pioneers: A Publication of the Original Lists of Arrivals in the Port of Philadelphia from 1727 to 1808</i> , authored by Ralph Beaver Strassburger, Edited by William John Hinke. Norristown [PA]: Pennsylvania German Society, 1934. 3 vols. Hänner surname spelling comes from the "ship load volume," which was originally published by Israel Daniel Rupp in 1856 in the German language, titled a <i>Collection of Upwards of Thirty Thousand Names of German, Swiss, Dutch, French, Portuguese and other immigrants in Pennsylvania from 1727 to 1776</i> . Hänner surname also comes from <i>Names of Foreigners Who Took the Oath of Allegiance to the Province and State of Pennsylvania, 1727-1775, with the Foreign Arrivals, 1786-1808</i> , by William Henry Egle, editor (Pennsylvania Archives, ser. 2, vol. 17.) Harrisburg [PA]: E.K. Meyers, 1890. 787p. Reprinted by Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, 1967.
Haynor Hayner Hayner	Johannos (Johannes)	<i>Forest</i>	1752	Oct. 11, 1752, Paterick Ouchterlony, Captain, from Rotterdam, last from Portsmouth (England) to Philadelphia. Listed in the book <i>Names of Foreigners Who Took the Oath of Allegiance to the Province and</i>

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				<i>State of Pennsylvania, 1727-1775, with the Foreign Arrivals, 1786-1808</i>, by William Henry Egle, editor (Pennsylvania Archives, ser. 2, vol. 17.) Harrisburg [PA]: E.K. Meyers, 1890. 787p. Reprinted by Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, 1967. Haynor surname spelling comes from ancestry.com in the publication <i>"Index to the names of 30,000 immigrants--German, Swiss, Dutch and French--into Pennsylvania, 1727-1776, supplementing the I. Daniel Rupp, ship load volume"</i>, which was published by M. V., Koger, in 1935. Hayner surname spelling comes from the "ship load volume," which was originally published by Israel Daniel Rupp in 1856 in the German language, titled a <i>Collection of Upwards of Thirty Thousand Names of German, Swiss, Dutch, French, Portuguese and other immigrants in Pennsylvania from 1727 to 1776</i>. Hayner surname spelling also comes from the <i>Names of Foreigners Who Took the Oath of Allegiance to the Province and State of Pennsylvania, 1727-1775, with the Foreign Arrivals, 1786-1808</i>, by William Henry Egle, editor (Pennsylvania Archives, ser. 2, vol. 17.) Harrisburg [PA]: E.K. Meyers, 1890. 787p. Reprinted by Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, 1967.
Hunor Huner	Wilhelm	<i>Two Brothers</i>	1752	Sept. 15, 1752. Ship Two Brothers, commanded by Thomas Arnot, from Rotterdam, last from Cowes (England) to Philadelphia. Hunor surname spelling comes from the publication <i>"Index to the names of 30,000 immigrants--German, Swiss, Dutch and French--into Pennsylvania, 1727-1776, supplementing the I. Daniel Rupp, ship load volume"</i>, which was published by M. V., Koger, in 1935. Huner surname spelling is from the publication, <i>Pennsylvania German Pioneers: A Publication of the Original Lists of Arrivals in the Port of Philadelphia from 1727 to 1808</i>, authored by Ralph Beaver Strassburger, Edited by William John Hinke. Norristown [PA]: Pennsylvania German Society, 1934. 3 vols. Huner surname spelling also comes from Olive Tree.
Henner	Johannes Andonyus Johan Antonius	<i>Forest</i>	1752/53	Oct. 11, 1752, Paterick Ouchterlony, Captain, from Rotterdam, last from Portsmouth (England) to Philadelphia. Johannes Andonyus Henner found in the <i>Pennsylvania German Pioneers: A Publication of the Original Lists of Arrivals in the Port of Philadelphia from 1727 to 1808</i>, authored by Ralph Beaver Strassburger, Edited by William John Hinke. Norristown [PA]: Pennsylvania German Society, 1934. 3 vols. Listed in 1752. Johan Antonius Henner found in <i>Names of Foreigners Who Took the Oath of Allegiance to the Province and State of Pennsylvania, 1727-1775, with the Foreign Arrivals, 1786-1808</i>, by William Henry Egle, editor (Pennsylvania Archives, ser. 2, vol. 17.) Harrisburg [PA]: E.K. Meyers, 1890. 787p. Reprinted by Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, 1967. Listed in 1753.
Haner	Jacob		1753	Jacob Haner, likely b. in the 1730s in the Netherlands, British Isles or Germanic Europe, shanghaied to New York aboard a Dutch vessel in 1753 according to the <i>History of Columbia County, NY</i>, published in 1878. The full text of this history can be found at: https://archive.org/stream/historyofcolumbi00ever/historyofcolumbi00ever_djvu.txt. More information on Jacob Haner can be found at "Jacob Haner who was Shanghaied to America in 1753," written about earlier.
Hönner	Sebastian	<i>Neptune</i>	1753	Sept. 24, 1753, John Mason, Master, from Rotterdam, last from Cowes (England) to Rotterdam to Philadelphia.

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				From the publication, <i>Pennsylvania German Pioneers: A Publication of the Original Lists of Arrivals in the Port of Philadelphia from 1727 to 1808</i> , authored by Ralph Beaver Strassburger, Edited by William John Hinke. Norristown [PA]: Pennsylvania German Society, 1934. 3 vols.
Henner	Joh. Yerrick	<i>Louisa</i>	1753	Oct. 3, 1754, John Pitcarne, Captain, from Rotterdam, last from Cowes (England) to Rotterdam to Philadelphia. From the publication, <i>Pennsylvania German Pioneers: A Publication of the Original Lists of Arrivals in the Port of Philadelphia from 1727 to 1808</i> , authored by Ralph Beaver Strassburger, Edited by William John Hinke. Norristown [PA]: Pennsylvania German Society, 1934. 3 vols.
Hanor Haner	Hans Adam	<i>Halifax</i>	1754	Oct. 22, 1754, Thomas Coatam, Captain, from Rotterdam, last from Cowes (England) to Philadelphia. Inhabitants from Wirtemberg, Hesse, Franconia and the Palatinate, ten Roman Catholics aboard. Hanor surname spelling was from the publication “ <i>Index to the names of 30,000 immigrants--German, Swiss, Dutch and French--into Pennsylvania, 1727-1776, supplementing the I. Daniel Rupp, ship load volume</i> , which was published by M. V., Koger, in 1935. Surname spelling was an original German signature. Haner surname spelling comes from the “ship load volume,” which was originally published by Israel Daniel Rupp in 1856 in the German language, titled a <i>Collection of Upwards of Thirty Thousand Names of German, Swiss, Dutch, French, Portuguese and other immigrants in Pennsylvania from 1727 to 1776</i> .
Haysner	Friederich	<i>Henrietta</i>	1754	Oct. 22, 1754, John Boss, Captain, from Rotterdam, last from Cowes (England) to Philadelphia. Inhabitants from Franconia, Wirtemberg and Hesse, three Roman Catholics aboard. Haysner surname spelling was from the publication “ <i>Index to the names of 30,000 immigrants--German, Swiss, Dutch and French--into Pennsylvania, 1727-1776, supplementing the I. Daniel Rupp, ship load volume</i> , which was published by M. V., Koger, in 1935. Surname spelling was an original German signature.
Haysner	Jacob	<i>Henrietta</i>	1754	Oct. 22, 1754, John Boss, Captain, from Rotterdam, last from Cowes (England) to Philadelphia. Inhabitants from Franconia, Wirtemberg and Hesse, three Roman Catholics aboard. Haysner surname spelling was from the publication “ <i>Index to the names of 30,000 immigrants--German, Swiss, Dutch and French--into Pennsylvania, 1727-1776, supplementing the I. Daniel Rupp, ship load volume</i> , which was published by M. V., Koger, in 1935. Surname spelling was an original German signature.
Hoinor Heiner	Daniel David	<i>John & Elizabeth</i>	1754	Nov. 7, 1754, Ham, Captain, from Amsterdam, last from Portsmouth (England) to Philadelphia. Inhabitants from Hanau, Wirtemberg and the Palatinate, eleven Roman Catholics, one hundred and twenty Protestants. 330 passengers. David was listed in the category as “other immigrants.” Hoiner surname spelling was from the publication “ <i>Index to the names of 30,000 immigrants--German, Swiss, Dutch and French--into Pennsylvania, 1727-1776, supplementing the I. Daniel Rupp, ship load volume</i> , which was published by M. V., Koger, in 1935. Heiner surname spelling comes from the “ship load volume,” which was originally published by Israel Daniel Rupp in 1856 in the German language, titled a <i>Collection of Upwards of Thirty Thousand Names of German, Swiss, Dutch, French, Portuguese and other immigrants in Pennsylvania from 1727 to 1776</i> .

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Hoinor Heiner	Mathias	<i>Edinburg (Olivetree lists the ship as the Neptune)</i>	1754	Sept. 30, 1754, James Russel, Master, from Rotterdam, last from Cowes (England) to Philadelphia. Inhabitants from the Palatinate and Wirtemberg, five Roman Catholics, and one Mennonite. Mathias was listed in the category as German or Swiss. Hoiner surname spelling was from the publication " <i>Index to the names of 30,000 immigrants--German, Swiss, Dutch and French--into Pennsylvania, 1727-1776, supplementing the I. Daniel Rupp, ship load volume</i> , which was published by M. V., Koger, in 1935. Heiner surname spelling comes from the "ship load volume," which was originally published by Israel Daniel Rupp in 1856 in the German language, titled a <i>Collection of Upwards of Thirty Thousand Names of German, Swiss, Dutch, French, Portuguese and other immigrants in Pennsylvania from 1727 to 1776</i> .
Heiner	Matthias	<i>Neptune</i>	1754	Sept. 30, 1754, Captain Waire, from Rotterdam and last from Coves (England) to Philadelphia. 400 souls aboard from the Palatinate, Darmstad, Zweybrecht and 4 Roman Catholics. Heiner surname spelling comes from the <i>Pennsylvania German Pioneers: A Publication of the Original Lists of Arrivals in the Port of Philadelphia from 1727 to 1808</i> , by Ralph Beaver Strassburger, edited by William John Hinke. Norristown [PA]: Pennsylvania German Society, 1934. 3 vols. Vols. 1 and 3 reprinted by Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, 1964. Repr. 1983. Vol. 1. 1727-1775. 776p. This resource contains 29,800 names, with annotations written by Krebs (see no. 4203). Various references to the names in Strassburger will be found in other listings, mostly where authors have attempted to line up their information with that in Strassburger. Resourced also in a <i>Reprint of the 2nd revised and enlarged ed., 1876</i> , with index from 3rd ed. by Ernst Wecken, 1931, and added index of ships. Reprinted by Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, 1985. 583p. Note: Matthias Heiner and Mathias Hoinor from the listing directly above, could be the same person, as they were found in the same year of 1754, but they were found on different ships, the Neptune and Edinburg, respectively.
Henor	Christoph		1755	Taken from original manuscripts in the state archives. Names given throughout pages 1-677. Foreigners arriving in Pennsylvania named on pages 521-667. No. 3776, Kelker, supplements this. Resource comes from the <i>Names of Foreigners Who Took the Oath of Allegiance to the Province and State of Pennsylvania, 1727-1775, with the Foreign Arrivals, 1786-1808</i> , by William Henry Egle, editor (Pennsylvania Archives, ser. 2, vol. 17.) Harrisburg [PA]: E.K. Meyers, 1890. 787p. Reprinted by Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, 1967.
Hiner	Graft		1755	Arrival Place: Pennsylvania. Data derived from return-forms connected with the naturalization of foreign Protestants, papers that were sent from the Colonies to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations. Transcribed from two Entry Books, once the property of the Board of Trade. Resource: <i>Naturalizations of Foreign Protestants in the American and West Indian Colonies</i> (Pursuant to Statute 13 George II, c.7). (Publications of the Huguenot Society of London, 1921, vol. 24.) Manchester [England]: The Huguenot Society of London, 1921. 196p, by Montague Spencer Giuseppi, editor. Reprinted by Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, 1964. Repr. 1979.

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				Additional Arival Place Information: Alsace Township, Berks County, PA. Ship departure on 21 Sept. 1755. Found in <i>Names Of Persons Naturalised In The American Colonies from "Early Emigration From Britain 1636-1815</i> , United Kingdom, United States & Canada.
Henor	Han		1755	Arrival Place: Pennsylvania. Taken from original manuscripts in the state archives. Names given throughout pages 1-677. Foreigners arriving in Pennsylvania named on pages 521-667. No. 3776, Kelker, supplements this. Resource comes from the <i>Names of Foreigners Who Took the Oath of Allegiance to the Province and State of Pennsylvania, 1727-1775, with the Foreign Arrivals, 1786-1808</i> , by William Henry Egle, editor (Pennsylvania Archives, ser. 2, vol. 17.) Harrisburg [PA]: E.K. Meyers, 1890. 787p. Reprinted by Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, 1967.
Heiner	Catharina		1757	Germans, Swiss, French Protestants, and others embarked at Halifax for Lunenburg (Canada). Names only. From <i>A List of Foreign and Other Settlers Victual'd at Lunenburg in the Province of Nova Scotia</i> , between the 24 th Jany 1757 and the 15th May. (1313 Names in All). In Report, <i>Board of Trustees of the Public Archives of Nova Scotia</i> , Appendix B (1935), pp. 20-33.
Heiner	Sibilla		1757	Arrival Place: Nova Scotia, Canada. Germans, Swiss, French Protestants, and others embarked at Halifax for Lunenburg (Canada). Names only. From <i>A List of Foreign and Other Settlers Victual'd at Lunenburg in the Province of Nova Scotia</i> , between the 24 th Jany 1757 and the 15th May. (1313 Names in All). In Report, <i>Board of Trustees of the Public Archives of Nova Scotia</i> , Appendix B (1935), pp. 20-33. Note: Sibilla (This given first name is Greek, meaning Prophetess; oracle. Italian form spelled Sibylla. Other spellings include: Sibel, Sybil (English); Sibylle, Sybille (French); Sibylla, Sibylle, Sybille German); Sybilla (polish); & Sibylla (Swedish)
Hannor Hanner	Johann Jost	<i>Richmond</i>	1763	Oct. 5, 1763. Ship Richmond, Charles Young Husband, Captain, from Rotterdam, last from Portsmouth (England) to Philadelphia. 162 passengers. Johann was listed in the category as "other immigrants." Hannor surname spelling was from the publication " <i>Index to the names of 30,000 immigrants--German, Swiss, Dutch and French--into Pennsylvania, 1727-1776, supplementing the I. Daniel Rupp, ship load volume</i> , which was published by M. V., Koger, in 1935. Surname spelling was an original German signature. Hanner surname spelling comes from the "ship load volume," which was originally published by Israel Daniel Rupp in 1856 in the German language, titled a <i>Collection of Upwards of Thirty Thousand Names of German, Swiss, Dutch, French, Portuguese and other immigrants in Pennsylvania from 1727 to 1776</i> .
Hannor Hiiner Häner Hänner	Johannos (Johannes)	<i>Richmond</i>	1763	Oct. 5, 1763. Ship Richmond, Charles Young Husband, Captain, from Rotterdam, last from Portsmouth (England) to Philadelphia. Hannor surname spelling was from the publication " <i>Index to the names of 30,000 immigrants--German, Swiss, Dutch and French--into Pennsylvania, 1727-1776, supplementing the I. Daniel Rupp, ship load volume</i> , which was published by M. V., Koger, in 1935. Surname spelling was an original German signature. Hiiner surname spelling comes from the "ship load volume," which was originally published by Israel Daniel Rupp in 1856 in the German

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				language, titled a <i>Collection of Upwards of Thirty Thousand Names of German, Swiss, Dutch, French, Portuguese and other immigrants in Pennsylvania from 1727 to 1776</i>. Häner surname spelling is from the publication, <i>Pennsylvania German Pioneers: A Publication of the Original Lists of Arrivals in the Port of Philadelphia from 1727 to 1808</i>, authored by Ralph Beaver Strassburger, Edited by William John Hinke. Norristown [PA]: Pennsylvania German Society, 1934. 3 vols. Hänner surname spelling is from the <i>Names of Foreigners Who Took the Oath of Allegiance to the Province and State of Pennsylvania, 1727-1775, with the Foreign Arrivals, 1786-1808</i>, by William Henry Egle, editor (Pennsylvania Archives, ser. 2, vol. 17.) Harrisburg, Edwin K. Myers, State Printer. 1892.
Hannor Hanner	Peter	Richmond	1764	Oct. 20, 1764. Ship Richmond, Charles Young Husband, Captain, from Rotterdam to Philadelphia. 224 passengers. Peter was listed in the category as German or Swiss. Hannor surname spelling was from the publication "<i>Index to the names of 30,000 immigrants--German, Swiss, Dutch and French--into Pennsylvania, 1727-1776, supplementing the I. Daniel Rupp, ship load volume</i>, which was published by M. V., Koger, in 1935. Surname spelling was an original German signature. Hanner surname spelling comes from the "ship load volume," which was originally published by Israel Daniel Rupp in 1856 in the German language, titled a <i>Collection of Upwards of Thirty Thousand Names of German, Swiss, Dutch, French, Portuguese and other immigrants in Pennsylvania from 1727 to 1776</i>.
Henerdt	Christoph Martin	Richmond	1764	Oct. 20, 1764. Ship Richmond, Charles Young Husband, Captain, from Rotterdam to Philadelphia. 224 passengers. Peter was listed in the category as German or Swiss. Source from the publication "<i>Index to the names of 30,000 immigrants--German, Swiss, Dutch and French--into Pennsylvania, 1727-1776, supplementing the I. Daniel Rupp, ship load volume</i>, which was published by M. V., Koger, in 1935.
Hiner Heanor Hainer	Heinrich Henry		1764 or 1765	Arrival Place: America. Emigration from the Rhenish Palatinate and the Saarland in the 18th century. Date of emigration with intended destination or date and port of arrival. Sources of this information on emigration and town of origin of Heinrich Hiner from <i>Auswanderungen aus Rheinpfalz und Saarland im 18. Jahrhundert</i>. Stuttgart, Germany, Author Hacker Werner, also Konrad Theiss Verlag, Villastrasse 11, W-7000 Stuttgart, 1987. 797p. This same Heinrich Hiner is likely named Henry Heanor found in the U.S. and Canada, Passenger and Immigration Lists Index, 1500s-1900s in a publication titled, <i>United Empire Loyalists: Enquiry into the Losses and Services in Consequence of Their Loyalty</i>. Evidence in Canadian Claims. Toronto: L. K. Cameron, 1905 authored by Alexander Fraser. Reprinted by Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, 1994. In this publication it states on page 955 "Proceedings of Loyalist Commissioners, Montreal, 1787, Vol. XX, before Commissioner Pemberton that Henry Heanor was a Claimant." On page 971, it says further in the "Claim of Henry Heanor, late of Ulster Co., he is a native of Germany. 22 years ago (1765) came to America. Lived in Ulster Co. Was in Butler's Rangers. Served 3 years. Had land from Mr. Livingston (which means Ulster Co., refers to a county in NY state),

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				about 80 acres, for 2 Lives, himself & Son, paying ½ Skipple (a skipple is a unit of weight equal to the weight of a bushel of a given commodity) for 2 acres. Had not a lease. Had cleared 34 acres. Built house and barn. Vals. His Improvmts. At 100£. Lost 4 Cows, 7 Hogs, 3 Sheep, 100 Bushels Wheat, all his furniture, utensils. Taken by the Rebels when Claimt. Went to the Brit. Army. John Wraight, Wits; Knew Claimt. He was a Loyalist. He went to Canada & joined the Rangers. He had at least two sons, Albert and Derick (Richard), with Richard listed with the Rangers. At the website, https://sites.google.com/site/niagarasettlers/settlers-h, it confirms the same Henrick (Henry) Heanor, now listed as Hainer (c. 1735 -1788) who emigrated from Germany to America in about 1765 and married Dorothy _____. His later claim for losses in the American Revolution dated 25 August 1787 stated he "Is a native of Germany – 22 years ago came to America." Henry and Dorothy Hainer settled on an 80-acre farm leased from Mr. Livingston in Ulster County, New York on the west side of the Hudson River. During the American Revolution, Hendrick Hainer was loyal to the British Crown, and his land and livestock were confiscated by the rebels. He took his family to Fort Niagara about 1780 and, with his sons Albert and Derick (Richard), served as a private in Butler's Rangers for three years. In 1784, Butlers' Rangers was disbanded and the troops discharged. Hendrick Hainer settled on Lot 22 Concession 5, Grantham Township. This is located along the west side of present Vansickle Street and the north side of Fourth Avenue, now wholly subdivided and called "Grapeview" in the west part of the City of St. Catharines, (Niagara Region) Ontario, Canada.
Haner	Emanuel		1767	Arrival place in America, but specific location unknown. Family members include, Wife Magdalena Gaissbuhler; Child Elsbeth; Child Johannes; Child Magdalena; Child Emanuel; Child Hans Heinrich; Child Maria. Contains lists of emigrants from the Cantons of Bern and Basel, 1709-1795, taken from the official archives of those cities. Items nos. 1952 and 1960, with Leo Schelbert's, <i>Notes on Lists of Swiss Emigrants</i> from item no. 8040, pp. 245-255. Also from <i>Lists of Swiss Emigrants in the Eighteenth Century to the American Colonies. Vol. 2.</i> Washington, D.C., by Albert Bernhardt Faust and Marcus Brumbaugh Gaius: The National Genealogical Society, 1925. Reprinted by Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, 1976.
Haner	Hans Heinrich		1767	Arrival Place: America. Including Wife Magdalena Gaissbuhler; Child Elsbeth; Child Johannes; Child Magdalena; Child Emanuel; Child Hans Heinrich; Child Maria. Contains lists of emigrants from the Cantons of Bern and Basel, 1709-1795, taken from the official archives of those cities. Items nos. 1952 and 1960, with Leo Schelbert's "Notes on Lists of Swiss Emigrants" from item no. 8040, pp. 245-255, are all in the <i>Lists of Swiss Emigrants in the Eighteenth Century to the American Colonies. Vol. 2.</i> Washington, D.C., by Albert Bernhardt Faust and Marcus Brumbaugh Gaius: The National Genealogical Society, 1925. Reprinted by Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, 1976. Primary Immigrant: Johannes Haner. The author doesn't know what this reference means, unless Hans Heinrich Haner was descended from or closely related to a Johannes Haner, who came earlier to America, in which case it could have been one of several Johannes Haner's of

Surname	First Name	Ship (if known)	Year to America	Documentation/Additional Information
				various spellings, listed before this entry, including Johannes Häner, who came to New York in 1710.
Hannor Hanner Hänner	Johannos (Johannes)	<i>Sally</i>	1767	Nov. 10, 1767. Ship Sally, Patrick Brown, Master, from Rotterdam, last from Cowes (England) to Philadelphia. 62 passengers. Hannor surname spelling was from the publication " <i>Index to the names of 30,000 immigrants--German, Swiss, Dutch and French--into Pennsylvania, 1727-1776, supplementing the I. Daniel Rupp, ship load volume</i> , which was published by M. V., Koger, in 1935. Surname spelling was an original German signature. Hanner surname spelling comes from the "ship load volume," which was originally published by Israel Daniel Rupp in 1856 in the German language, titled a <i>Collection of Upwards of Thirty Thousand Names of German, Swiss, Dutch, French, Portuguese and other immigrants in Pennsylvania from 1727 to 1776</i> . Hänner surname spelling also is from the publication, <i>Pennsylvania German Pioneers: A Publication of the Original Lists of Arrivals in the Port of Philadelphia from 1727 to 1808</i> , authored by Ralph Beaver Strassburger, Edited by William John Hinke. Norristown [PA]: Pennsylvania German Society, 1934. 3 vols.
Hener	Konrad	<i>Juno</i>	1767	Qualified Jan. 13, 1767. List of Foreigners Imported in the Ship Juno, John Robertson, Master, from Rotterdam, last from Berwick-on-Tweed. Resource comes from the <i>Names of Foreigners Who Took the Oath of Allegiance to the Province and State of Pennsylvania, 1727-1775, with the Foreign Arrivals, 1786-1808</i> , by William Henry Egle, editor (Pennsylvania Archives, ser. 2, vol. 17.) Harrisburg [PA]: E.K. Meyers, 1890. 787p. Reprinted by Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, 1967.
Haener	Hans		1771	Arrival Place: America. Data on immigrants from France (Alsace-Lorraine), Switzerland, southern Germany, and some adjacent places, arriving between 1727 and 1775. "Palatines" was a term adopted from British merchants and the people of Philadelphia. HALL, CHARLES M. "Pal-Index": <i>A Surname Index of Eighteenth-Century Immigrants</i> . Salt Lake City: Global Research Systems, 1979. 147p.
Hainor	Christian		1771	Original volume, from which this was taken, is among the holdings of the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia. Much information on persons indentured. Printed in part in nos. 7222-7223. <i>RECORD OF INDENTURES OF INDIVIDUALS BOUND OUT as Apprentices, Servants, Etc. and of German and Other Redemptioners in the Office of the Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, October 3, 1771, to October 5, 1773</i> . In The Pennsylvania-German Society Proceedings and Addresses, vol. 16 (1905), Lancaster, PA: 1907. 325p. Reprinted with added index by Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, 1973. 364p.
Haner	Fridrich		1771	Arrival Place: Carolina or Pennsylvania from the <i>Cantons of Bern and Basel, 1709-1795</i> , taken from the official archives of those cities. Items nos. 1952 and 1960, with Leo Schelbert's <i>Notes on Lists of Swiss Emigrants</i> from item no. 8040, pp. 245-255. Also, from <i>Lists of Swiss Emigrants in the Eighteenth Century to the American Colonies. Vol. 2</i> . Washington, D.C., by Albert Bernhardt Faust and Marcus Brumbaugh Gaius: The National Genealogical Society, 1925. Reprinted by Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, 1976.

Surname	First Name	Ship (if known)	Year to America	Documentation/Additional Information
Haner	Hans		1771	Arrival Place: Carolina or Pennsylvania from the <i>Cantons of Bern and Basel, 1709-1795</i> , taken from the official archives of those cities. Items nos. 1952 and 1960, with Leo Schelbert's "Notes on Lists of Swiss Emigrants" from item no. 8040, pp. 245-255, are all in the Source Bibliography, from <i>Lists of Swiss Emigrants in the Eighteenth Century to the American Colonies. Vol. 2.</i> Washington, D.C., by Albert Bernhardt Faust and Marcus Brumbaugh Gaius: The National Genealogical Society, 1925. Reprinted by Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, 1976. Note: Hans Haner and Hans Haener, immediately above, could be the same person, since they both arrived in America in 1771.
Hanhor	Jacob	<i>Minerva</i>	1771	Sept. 17, 1771. Ship <i>Minerva</i> , Thomas Arnott, Captain, from Rotterdam, last from Cowes (England) to Philadelphia. 204 passengers. Jacob was listed in the category as "other immigrants." Hanhor surname spelling was from the publication " <i>Index to the names of 30,000 immigrants--German, Swiss, Dutch and French--into Pennsylvania, 1727-1776, supplementing the I. Daniel Rupp, ship load volume</i> , which was published by M. V., Koger, in 1935. Surname spelling was an original German signature.
Haner	John	<i>Chance</i>	1774	Arrival Place: Port uncertain. Age 24, born abt. 1750. Date bound and intended destination; some are date and place of first mention of residence in the New World or date and place of death. Data was extracted from several sources. Dates prior to 1752 were rendered according to the modern calendar. COLDHAM, PETER WILSON. <i>The Complete Book of Emigrants, 1751-1776</i> . A comprehensive listing compiled from English public records of those who took ship to the Americas for political, religious, and economic reasons; of those who were deported for vagrancy, roguery, or nonconformity; and of those who were sold to labour in the new colonies. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1993. 349p. Arrival Place: Maryland. Below are citations, which show 35 articles excerpted from The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 1847-1961. About 17,000 names. Similar lists in Boyer, nos. 0702, 0714, 0717, 0720. TEPPER, MICHAEL, editor. <i>Passengers to America: A Consolidation of Ship Passenger Lists from The New England Historical and Genealogical Register.</i> Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1977. 554p. Reprinted with new introduction and indexes, 1978. Repr. 1980. Arrival Place: Maryland. WISEMAN, WILLIAM A. <i>Emigrants from England to Settle in Maryland</i> . In <i>Prince George's County Genealogical Society Bulletin</i> . Vol. 14:6 (Feb. 1983), pp. 83, 91; vol. 14:7 (Mar. 1983), pp. 103-104; vol. 14:10 (June 1983), pp. 142-143. Arrival Place: Maryland. "Early Emigration From Britain 1636-1815," from <i>United Kingdom, United States & Canada</i> . John Haner was a butcher from Buckingham, England. The ship named the <i>Chance</i> departed from London on 2 January 1774. All persons on the ship were listed as indentured servants. Since the above sources all reflect a John Haner, age 24, born abt. 1750, likely this John Haner, is the same person in all cases.
Heiner (Hinea)	Henrich		1775	Henrich Heiner, b. 1751 or 1752, was a Hessian soldier and later a prisoner of war in America during the Revolutionary War. He stayed in America in Frederick County, Maryland after the conflict, since he was buried in Haughs Cemetery, Ladiesburg, Frederick County, Maryland.

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				His death date is believed to be 1824. He indeed is buried in Haughs Cemetery in Laingsburg Maryland, as shown on a NEW find-a-grave site at: http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GSln=Hinea&GSbyrel=all&GSdyrel=all&GSst=22&GSctry=4&GSob=n&GRid=173421246&df=all& . On this site, his name is spelled as Henry Hinea, b. 22 Feb. 1752, d. 22 Sept. 1824 at the age of 72 years and 7 months old. Found in <i>Hessian Troops in the American War for Independence: An Index According to Surname</i> . Date and place of entry in unit books. Year of birth, place of origin, rank, unit, category of presentation, and archive code of the source are also provided. German language citation, <i>HESSISCHE TRUPPEN IM AMERIKANISCHEN UNABHAENGIGKEITSKRIEG (HETRINA): Index nach Familiennamen</i> . (Marburg: Archivschule) (Veroeffentlichungen der Archivschule Marburg, Institut fuer Archivwissenscha, Nr. 10). Band II. Marburg 1976; Auflage, 1987.
Heiner	Konrad		1775	Arrival Place: North America. Believed born 1740/41, d. 1776. <i>Hessian Troops in the American War for Independence: An Index According to Surname</i> . Date and place of entry in unit books. Year of birth, place of origin, rank, unit, category of presentation, and archive code of the source are also provided. <i>HESSISCHE TRUPPEN IM AMERIKANISCHEN UNABHAENGIGKEITSKRIEG (HETRINA): Index nach Familiennamen</i> . (Marburg: Archivschule) (Veroeffentlichungen der Archivschule Marburg, Institut fuer Archivwissenscha, Nr. 10). Band I. Marburg, 1976; Auflage, 1984.
Heiner	Jakob		1776	Arrival Place: North America. Believed born 1751/52. <i>Hessian Troops in the American War for Independence: An Index According to Surname</i> . Date and place of entry in unit books. Year of birth, place of origin, rank, unit, category of presentation, and archive code of the source are also provided. <i>HESSISCHE TRUPPEN IM AMERIKANISCHEN UNABHAENGIGKEITSKRIEG (HETRINA): Index nach Familiennamen</i> . (Marburg: Archivschule) (Veroeffentlichungen der Archivschule Marburg, Institut fuer Archivwissenschaft, Nr. 10). Band I. Marburg, 1976; Auflage, 1984.
Heiners	Heinrich		1778	Arrival Place: Quebec, Canada. Age 21, born abt. 1757. DEMARCE, VIRGINIA EASLEY. <i>Mercenary Troops from Anhalt-Zerbst, Germany, Who Served with the British Forces during the American Revolution</i> . (German-American Genealogical Research Monograph, 19.) McNeal, Ariz.: Westland Publications, 1984. 2 vols. 107p.
Heiner	Jacques		1782	Arrival Place: New York, New York. From the American sources, it is also possible to determine where deserter-immigrants and prisoners were held during the Revolution. <i>Muster Rolls and Prisoner-of-War Lists in American Archival Collections Pertaining to the German Mercenary Troops Who Served with the British Forces during the American Revolution</i> . (German- American Genealogical Research Monograph, 3, in three pts.) SMITH, CLIFFORD NEAL. DeKalb, IL: Westland Publications, 1974-1976. 177p. (Pt. 1, pp. 1-64; pt. 2, pp. 65-119; pt. 3, pp. 120-177.) These muster rolls and prisoner- of-war lists supplement various other Smith works on German mercenaries.
Heiner	Jakob		1783	Arrival Place: North America. <i>Hessian Troops in the American War for Independence: An Index According to Surname</i> . Date and place of entry in unit books. Year of birth, place of origin, rank, unit, category of presentation, and archive code of the source are also provided.

Surname	First Name	Ship (if known)	Year to America	Documentation/Additional Information
				HESSISCHE TRUPPEN IM AMERIKANISCHEN UNABHÄNGIGKEITSKRIEG (HETRINA): Index nach Familiennamen. (Marburg: Archivschule) (Veröffentlichungen der Archivschule Marburg, Institut für Archivwissenschaft, Nr. 10). Band I. Marburg, 1976; Auflage, 1984. Note: This Jakob Heiner and the one listed above in 1776, are likely the same person, since it's known that a Jakob Heiner served two appointment dates: 5/1776 and 2/1783.
Henar	Esteban		1784	Arrival Place: St. Augustine, Florida. From FELDMAN, LAWRENCE H. <i>The Last Days of British Saint Augustine, 1784-1785: A Spanish Census of The English Colony of East Florida</i> . Baltimore: Clearfield Co., 1998.
Heiner	Ev C.		1785	Arrival Place: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Contains 29,800 names, with annotations written by Krebs (see no. 4203). Various references to the names in Strassburger will be found in other listings, mostly where authors have attempted to line up their information with that in Strassburger. From STRASSBURGER, RALPH BEAVER. <i>Pennsylvania German Pioneers: A Publication of the Original Lists of Arrivals in the Port of Philadelphia from 1727 to 1808</i> . Edited by William John Hinke. Norristown [PA]: Pennsylvania German Society, 1934. 3 vols. Vols. 1 and 3 reprinted by Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, 1964. Repr. 1983. Vol. 3. 1785-1808. 709p. Because of the given first name listed, it is unknown if this person is a man or a woman.
Hainer	Albert		1796	Date and place of loyalist oath of allegiance. Extracted from RG1, L7, volume 52B District Loyalist Rolls and Others, located at the Manuscripts Division of the National Archives of Canada in Ottawa. File number, district name, township name, and index Arrival Place: Canada. From FITZGERALD, E. KEITH. <i>Ontario People: 1796-1803</i> . Baltimore, MD: Genealogical Publishing Company, Inc., 1993. 250p.
Hainer	John		1796	Date and place of loyalist oath of allegiance. Extracted from RG1, L7, volume 52B District Loyalist Rolls and Others, located at the Manuscripts Division of the National Archives of Canada in Ottawa. File number, district name, township name, and index Arrival Place: Canada. From FITZGERALD, E. KEITH. <i>Ontario People: 1796-1803</i> . Baltimore, MD: Genealogical Publishing Company, Inc., 1993. 250p.
Hainer	Richard		1796	Date and place of loyalist oath of allegiance. Extracted from RG1, L7, volume 52B District Loyalist Rolls and Others, located at the Manuscripts Division of the National Archives of Canada in Ottawa. File number, district name, township name, and index. FITZGERALD, E. KEITH. <i>Ontario People: 1796-1803</i> . Baltimore, MD: Genealogical Publishing Company, Inc., 1993. 250p.
Heaner	John		1797	Arrival Place: Canada. Date and place of loyalist oath of allegiance. Extracted from RG1, L7, volume 52B District Loyalist Rolls and Others, located at the Manuscripts Division of the National Archives of Canada in Ottawa. FITZGERALD, E. KEITH. <i>Ontario People: 1796-1803</i> . Baltimore, MD: Genealogical Publishing Company, Inc., 1993. 250p.
Heiner	Henry		1798	Arrival Place: Frederick Co., Maryland. CLARK, RAYMOND B., JR., <i>Frederick County, Maryland, Naturalizations, 1785-1799</i> . In <i>The Maryland & Delaware Genealogist</i> . Corrections and additions, vol. 10:1 (Jan. 1969), p. 19.

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				Note: Buried at Haughs Cemetery, Ladiesburg, Frederick County, Maryland at: http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gsr&GSiman=1&GScid=81059&GSfn=&GSln=Heiner b. 22 May 1798, d. 1 March 1872.
Hayner	Friedr	<i>Vaderland</i>	1800	Arrival Place: Philadelphia, PA. Age 21, b. abt. 1779 in Wurtemberg. Record found in <i>Pennsylvania, Philadelphia Passenger Lists, 1800-1948</i> at http://www.genesearch.com/philadelphia/ , which requires payment to ancestry.com.
Haener	Joseph		1817	Arrival Place: America. Record found in <i>The Alsace Emigration Book. Vol. 2.</i> by Cornelia Schrader-Muggenthaler. Apollo, PA: Closson Press, 1991.
De Haner	I.		1832	Arrival Place: New Orleans, LA, age 24, b. 1808. Record found in the <i>Index of Spanish Citizens Entering New Orleans January 1820 through December 1839</i> . New Orleans: 1968. 50 copies, privately distributed. 88p. Charles R. Maduell, compiler. Also includes immigrants from France and Germany.
Hainer	Henry		1832	Arrival Place: Washington Co., PA. Record found in <i>A Biographical History of Greene County, Pennsylvania</i> . Chicago: 1888. Samuel P. Bates. Reprinted for Clearfield Co., Baltimore, 1993.
Hahner	A. C. (believed to be Anna Cath Hahner)		1833	Arrival Place: Baltimore, MD, age 22, b. 1811. Record found in <i>Passenger Arrivals at the Port of Baltimore 1820-1834</i> , from Customs Passenger Lists. General ed. Michael H. Tepper. Transcribed by Elizabeth P. Bentley. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1982.
Hayner	Henry H.	<i>Serene</i>	1835	Arrival Place: Philadelphia, PA. Age 30, b. abt. 1805 in England. Record found in <i>Pennsylvania, Philadelphia Passenger Lists, 1800-1948</i> at http://www.genesearch.com/philadelphia/ , which requires payment to ancestry.com.
Hayner	Herbert W.	<i>Serene</i>	1835	Arrival Place: Philadelphia, PA. Age 15, b. abt. 1820 in England. Record found in <i>Pennsylvania, Philadelphia Passenger Lists, 1800-1948</i> at http://www.genesearch.com/philadelphia/ , which requires payment to ancestry.com.
Hoener	Johann H.		1840	Arrival Place: Baltimore, MD on Sept., 1840. Age 27, b. abt. 1813 in Germany. Record citation as <i>Records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1787-2004</i> , at ancestry.com.
Hoener	Johann M.		1840	Arrival Place: Baltimore, MD on Sept., 1840. Age 24, b. abt. 1816 in Germany. Record citation as <i>Records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1787-2004</i> , at ancestry.com.
Hahner	Gustaf	<i>Elisabeth</i>	1841	Arrival Place: Philadelphia, PA. Age 21, b. abt. 1819 in Germany. Citation at FamilySearch.org: 14 June 2016. Citing NARA microfilm publication M425. <i>Pennsylvania, Philadelphia Passenger Lists, 1800-1882</i> .
Hayner	J.	<i>C Colomb</i>	1841	Arrival Place: Unknown. Age 33, b. abt. 1808 in Bavaria. Record found in the <i>United States, Atlantic Ocean And Gulf Coast Ports Passenger Lists, 1820-1874</i> at http://www.findmypast.com/articles/world-records/full-list-of-united-states-records/immigration-and-travel/united-states-atlantic-and-gulf-coast-ports-passenger-lists-1820-1874 , which requires payment to findmypast.com.
Hahner	Kaspar Anton		1844	Arrival Place: America, age 18, b. 1826. Record found in <i>Hessian Emigrants: Index by family name: Vol. II: Emigrants from Germany Hesse-Kassel, 1840-1850</i> . Inge Auerbach. Marburg: Archive school Marburg, 1988.
Haneir	Pat	<i>Atlantic</i>	1847	Arrival Place: New York City, NY from Liverpool, England, age 18, b. 1829 in Great Britain. Was listed as a laborer by trade. Record found in

Surname	First Name	Ship (if known)	Year to America	Documentation/Additional Information
				the <i>United States Famine Irish Passenger Index, 1846-1851</i> , The National Archives: Access to Archival Databases, Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies. Center for Immigration Research 1976-2002.
Hanner	B.	<i>Swan</i>	1847	Arrival Place: New York City, NY from Liverpool, England, age 27, b. 1820. Record found in the <i>United States Famine Irish Passenger Index, 1846-1851</i> .
Hayner	D.	<i>Liverpool</i>	1847	Arrival Place: New York City, b. in Great Britain. Age 20, b. abt. 1827. Record found in <i>New York Passenger Lists & Arrivals</i> at https://familysearch.org/search/collection/results?count=75&query=%2Bsurname%3AHayner&collection_id=1849782 .
Hayner	Thos	<i>Liverpool</i>	1847	Arrival Place: New York City, b. in Great Britain. Age 19, b. abt. 1828. Record found in <i>New York Passenger Lists & Arrivals</i> at https://familysearch.org/search/collection/results?count=75&query=%2Bsurname%3AHayner&collection_id=1849782 .
Hyner	Mich.	<i>Robert A. Park</i>	1848	Arrival Place: New York, NY on 14 July 1848 from Galway, Ireland, age 40, b. 1808. Was listed as a laborer by trade. Record found in the <i>United States Famine Irish Passenger Index, 1846-1851</i> , The National Archives: Access to Archival Databases, Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies. Center for Immigration Research 1976-2002. Note: It appears as though James Hyner, age 8 was a child of Mich., since both came to the U.S. on the same ship.
Hanor	Eliza	<i>Janet</i>	1848	Arrival Place: New York, NY on 10 Oct 1848 from Drogheda, Ireland, age 25, b. 1823 in Ireland. Was listed as a Chamber Maid or Maid or Servant. Record found in the <i>United States Famine Irish Passenger Index, 1846-1851</i> , The National Archives: Access to Archival Databases, Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies. Center for Immigration Research 1976-2002.
Hahner	Georg		1848	Arrival Place: USA, age 16, b. 1832. Found in <i>Hessian Immigrants: Index to Family Names. Book II: Immigrants from Hesse-Kassel 1840-1850</i> . Inge Auerbach. Marburg: Archive school Marburg, 1988.
Hahner	Francois		1849	Arrival Place: USA. Found in <i>The Alsace Emigration Book. Vol. I</i> , Cornelia Schrader-Muggenthaler. Apollo, PA: Closson Press, 1989.
Hainer	Henrich		1849	Arrival Place: Port uncertain with family. <i>Hessian Emigrants: Index by family name: Vol. II: Emigrants from Germany Hesse-Kassel, 1840-1850</i> . Inge Auerbach. Marburg: Archive school Marburg, 1988.
Hainer	Johann Georg		1849	Arrival Place: Port uncertain with family. <i>Hessian Emigrants: Index by family name: Vol. II: Emigrants from Germany Hesse-Kassel, 1840-1850</i> . Inge Auerbach. Marburg: Archive school Marburg, 1988. Note: Both Johann Georg and Henrich Hainer listed immediately above, may have been from the same family.
Hainer	Thos.	<i>Hottinger</i>	1849	Arrival Place: New York, NY from Liverpool, England, age 24, b. 1825 in Great Britain. Was a laborer by trade. Record found in <i>The Famine Immigrants: Lists of Irish Immigrants Arriving at the Port of New York, 1846-1851. Vol. IV</i> . Authors: Ira A. Glazier and Michael Tepper. (April 1849- September 1849). Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1984.
Haynor	Thomas	<i>Patrick Henry</i>	1849	Arrival Place: New York, NY from Liverpool, England, age 20, b. 1829 in Ireland. Was a laborer by trade. Record found in the <i>United States Famine Irish Passenger Index, 1846-1851</i> , The National Archives: Access to Archival Databases, Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies. Center for Immigration Research 1976-2002. Also at: http://www.castlegarden.org .

Surname	First Name	Ship (if known)	Year to America	Documentation/Additional Information
Ohanner	Cathe.	<i>Wisconsin</i>	1850	Arrival Place: New York, NY from Liverpool, England in destination to Utica, NY, age 18, b. 1832 in Ireland. Was listed as a Chamber Maid or Maid or Servant. Record found in the <i>United States Famine Irish Passenger Index, 1846-1851</i> , The National Archives: Access to Archival Databases, Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies. Center for Immigration Research 1976-2002.
Ohanner	Margt.	<i>Wisconsin</i>	1850	Arrival Place: New York, NY from Liverpool, England, in destination to Utica, NY age 17, b. 1833 in Ireland. Was listed as a Chamber Maid or Maid or Servant. Record found in the <i>United States Famine Irish Passenger Index, 1846-1851</i> , The National Archives: Access to Archival Databases, Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies. Center for Immigration Research 1976-2002. Note: Margt. And Cathe. from above, were likely sisters or somehow related to each other.
Hener	Bridget	<i>Garrick</i>	1850	Arrival Place: New York, NY on 11 Nov 1850 from Liverpool, England, age 20, b. 1830 in Ireland. Was listed as a Chamber Maid or Maid or Servant. Record found in the <i>United States Famine Irish Passenger Index, 1846-1851</i> , The National Archives: Access to Archival Databases, Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies. Center for Immigration Research 1976-2002.
Hayner	Patt	<i>James Wright</i>	1851	Arrival Place: USA; departed from Liverpool. Age 20, b. abt. 1831 in Ireland. His occupation was laborer. Record found in <i>Irish Famine Immigrants, 1846-1851</i> at https://familysearch.org/search/collection/results?count=75&query=%2Bsurname%3AHayner~&collection_id=2110821 .
Hener	Wm.	<i>Beejapore</i>	1851	Arrival Place: New York, NY on 19 Nov. 1851, from Liverpool, England, age 26, b. 1825 in Ireland. Was a laborer by trade. Record found in the <i>Famine Irish Passenger Record Data File (FIPAS), 1/12/1846 - 12/31/1851</i> . The National Archives: Access to Archival Databases, Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies. Center for Immigration Research 1976-2002.
Hoiner	Thos.		1851	Arrival Place: New York City, NY., from Dublin, Ireland, age 19, b. 1832 in Ireland. Record found in the <i>Famine Irish Passenger Record Data File (FIPAS), 1/12/1846 - 12/31/1851</i> . The National Archives: Access to Archival Databases, Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies. Center for Immigration Research 1976-2002.
Haynor	Nancy	<i>Champion</i>	1853	Arrival Place: Boston, Suffolk Co., MA. Age 22, b. abt. 1831 in Ireland. "Massachusetts, Boston Passenger Lists, 1820-1891. Citation at FamilySearch.org: 1 September 2016. Citing NARA microfilm publication M277. <i>Passenger Lists of Vessels Arriving at Boston, Massachusetts, 1820-1891</i> .
Haynor	Cath	<i>Champion</i>	1853	Arrival Place: Boston, Suffolk Co., MA. Age 19, b. abt. 1834 in Ireland. "Massachusetts, Boston Passenger Lists, 1820-1891. Citation at FamilySearch.org: 1 September 2016. Citing NARA microfilm publication M277. <i>Passenger Lists of Vessels Arriving at Boston, Massachusetts, 1820-1891</i> .
Hayner	Willm	<i>David Cannon</i>	1853	Arrival Place: New York City, of Irish descent. Age 27, b. abt. 1826. Record found in <i>New York Passenger Lists & Arrivals</i> at https://familysearch.org/search/collection/results?count=75&query=%2Bsurname%3AHayner&collection_id=1849782 .
Hayner	J. P.	<i>Star of the West</i>	1854	Arrival Place: New York City. Age 36, b. abt. 1818 in the U.S. Record found in <i>New York Passenger Lists & Arrivals</i> at

Surname	First Name	Ship (if known)	Year to America	Documentation/Additional Information
				https://familysearch.org/search/collection/results?count=75&query=%2Bsurname%3AHayner&collection_id=1849782 .
Haynor	Dan'L or Daniel	<i>Ashburton</i>	1854	Arrival Place: New York City. Age 20, b. abt. 1834 in Ireland. New York Passenger Lists, 1820-1891. Database with images at familysearch.org. Passenger lists for over 13 million immigrants arriving in New York City from 1820 through 1891. NARA publication M237: <i>Passenger Lists of Vessels Arriving at New York, New York, 1820-1897</i> . Also at http://www.castlegarden.org .
Hayner	Robt.	<i>Great Western</i>	1858	Arrival Place: New York City. Age 42, b. abt. 1816 in Great Britain. Record found in <i>New York Passenger Lists & Arrivals</i> at https://familysearch.org/search/collection/results?count=75&query=%2Bsurname%3AHayner&collection_id=1849782 .
Hoener	Johanne	<i>Baltimore</i>	1868	Arrival Place: Baltimore, MD. Age 22, b. abt. 1846 likely in Prussia. Children Johanne, age 7 and Lisette, age 3, were listed as passengers, also from Prussia. Ship Baltimore from Bremen to Baltimore MD, July 18, 1868, W. Vockler, Master of the N.G. Str Baltimore of Bremen. Record citation as <i>Records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1787-2004</i> , at ancestry.com.
Hanar	John		1871	Arrival Place: Ontario, Canada. Age 14, b. 1857. Record found in the Index to the 1871 Census of Ontario: author Bruce S. Elliott. Oxford. Toronto: Ontario Genealogical Society, 1991.
Hainer	Abraham		1898/1899	Arrival Place: Vermont. Age 24, b. abt. 1874/1875 in Russia. Record found in <i>Manifests of Passengers Arriving in the St. Albans, VT, District through Canadian Pacific and Atlantic Ports, 1895-1954</i> at https://archive.org/details/manifestofpassen0306unit .

Note: The original version of the book *A Collection of Thirty-Thousand Names of German, Swiss, Dutch, French, Portuguese and other immigrants in Pennsylvania*, by Israel Daniel Rupp, published in 1856, is available in digital form at <https://archive.org/details/collectionofthir00rupp>.

N. – U.S, Canada, and some State Census Listings, 1790-1950

The following listing of persons has been verified by census reports that the author has in his possession, mostly U.S. Censuses, some state censuses and a few Canadian censuses. But whether these persons are in a direct line of ancestors to Henry H. Haynor has not been proven other than persons listed in “blue,” who are our Henry and those descended from Henry H. Haynor, himself. The author assumes that the oldest male in each household is the household head, unless otherwise indicated, which might not be true in all cases, particularly of early censuses. Information from census reports is spelled as it was found unless otherwise noted.

Henry H. Haynor has been partially traced from the U.S. Census of 1830 forward. Henry was believed born in NY State in 1800 and married Roxey M. Clements in 1824 in Saratoga County, NY. Roxey died in 1845 and Henry died in 1890. All we presently know about Henry’s parents is that Henry stated his father’s first name was “Abram” and Abram supposedly had several sons, one being Henry. The purpose of this addendum is to list some Haynor census findings in order to assist researchers in determining Henry’s ancestral lineage before 1830, descendants/relatives after 1830, as well as other Haner lineages.

In regards to census reports, although they are helpful, children of parents aren’t listed by name until the 1850 U.S. census. Censuses before 1850 list age categories of persons found in a home, both male and female. Many of the very early censuses list the head of the household only. The first U.S. census was in 1790 and the last census available to the public is 1950.

Up through at least the mid 1800s, some persons with our surname spelled differently are listed because of illiteracy of the citizen and/or the penmanship of the census taker. Please keep in mind, the author has found that the surname “Haynor” used in England as far back as 1621, so the Haynor surname was used prior to the founding of America. Surnames of males are primarily listed in this document because males are easier to track because they carry forward their surname.

In the census reports that follow, not all Haynor (of various spellings) males found in censuses are listed in this document, since there were many, many hundreds of them. Primarily, surnames spelled as “Haynor,” were given first priority. Age, location, and any interesting findings found in censuses were also given priority.

From 1790 Census

#	Name and Census Information from 1790 Census
	1790 Census, Hillsdale, Columbia Co., NY
1.	Abraham Haner , b. in or before 1775 likely in NY State. 1 male 16 or over (Abraham). 1 male under 16. 3 females in hh. This could be Abraham Hanor (Hener) #47, b. b/t 1752 & 1757, or #71, b. 1763 in <i>Hayner Family History Book</i> .
2.	Jacob Haner , b. in or before 1775 likely in NY State. 1 male 16 or over (Jacob). 4 females in hh. This could be Jacob Hanor #30, b. 1745 #50, b. 1761, or #69, b. 1753 in <i>Hayner Family History Book</i> .
3.	George Haner , b. in or before 1775. 4 males 16 or over. 2 females in hh. This could be George Hanor #6 b. 1743-44, #51 b. 1770, or George Haner, buried in the old Krum Church cemetery north of Hillsdale, who was b. near 1733, d. 1809 listed in the <i>Hayner Family History Book</i> .
4.	Henry Hinor , 1790 Census, Union, Fayette Co., PA, bp & age unknown. 1 male over 16 (Henry, hh head) 1 male under 16, 3 females in hh. This could be a Henry Heiner descended from Philip Hüner (Heiner) or Henrich Heiner #70 from the <i>Hayner Family History Book</i> , although the author believes #70 lived in NY state.
5.	Asahel Hayner (Haynor) , 1790 Census, Litchfield, Litchfield Co., CT, b. in or before 1775. 1 male 16 or over (Asahel). 3 females in hh. <i>Note: In the document, Heads of Families at the First Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1790, for the state of Connecticut, it states in the Index on page 185, that Asahel’s surname was spelled as “Haynor.” The given name of Asahel means “made by God.” Asahel was the youngest son of Zeruiah. Asahel was the nephew of King David, as well as the younger brother of both Joab, David’s general, and of Abishai.</i>

#	Name and Census Information from 1790 Census
	1790 Census, Rensselaerwick, Albany Co., NY
6.	Barent Haner , b. in or before 1775. 2 males 16 or over (Barent), 1 male under 16. 2 females in hh. Could be Barent Heiner #19, b. 1747 in <i>Hayner Family History Book</i> .
7.	Barent Haner , b. in or before 1775. 2 males 16 or over (Barent), 3 males under sixteen. 3 females in hh. Likely a son of Barent #6.
8.	Coonradt Haner , b. in or before 1775. 3 males 16 or over. 2 males under 16. 4 females in hh. Could be Coonradt #21, b. 1751 in <i>Hayner Family History Book</i> .
9.	David Haner , b. in or before 1775. 1 male 16 or over (David). 2 males under 16. 3 females in hh. Could be David Hener #32, b. 1749 in <i>Hayner Family History Book</i> .
10.	John Haner , b. in or before 1775. 5 males 16 or over (John), 3 males under 16. 4 females in hh. Could be Johannes Hener #29, b. 1743 in <i>Hayner Family History Book</i> .
11.	Philip Haner , b. in or before 1775. 2 males 16 or over (Philip), 3 males under 16. 2 females in hh. In the <i>United States Revolutionary War Pension Payment for Ledgers, 1818-1872</i> , list him as Philip Hanor, Private, from Albany, NY received a monthly pension of \$30.00, up through March of 1837. It appears as though his wife, Ann Maria Hanor, continued to receive this pension, up through her death on 10 October 1839.
12.	Willm Helmer Haner , b. in or before 1775. 2 males 16 or over (Willm Helmer), 3 males under 16. 4 females in hh. This Willm is likely the Willhamus Haner, Hayner, Haynor found serving in the Revolutionary War. He was found listed as Wilhamus Haynor in the publication, <i>New York in the Revolution as Colony and State, Vol. I</i> , appears as a Haynor, the <i>Hayner Family History Book</i> claims this person as their own as Wilhelmus (Helmus) Haner (Heiner) #63, b. 23 December 1760, d. 1849 as the son of Samuel Heiner #8 in the History Book, who in turn was the son of Johannes Häner the Immigrant. The <i>United States Revolutionary War Pension Payment for Ledgers, 1818-1872</i> , list him as William Haner, Sergt., from Albany, NY received a monthly pension of \$47.61, died 18 June 1846.
11.	Barnet Hayner , 1790 Census, Newport Co., RI, b. in or before 1775. 1 male 16 or over (Barnet). 1 male under 16. 1 female in hh.
	1790 Census, Reading, Berks Co., PA
12.	Kraft Heiner , b. before 1775. 1 male 16 & over (Kraft). 3 females in hh, one likely his wife Anna. For more on Kraft Heiner, his wife Anna Maria Gresheim, and their son Casper listed below go to http://www.pa-roots.com/armstrong/beersproject/h/hiener.html .
13.	Casper Heiner , b. in or before 1775. 1 male 16 or over (Casper). 2 males under sixteen. 1 female in hh.
	1790 Census, Claverack, Columbia Co., NY
14.	Christian Haner , b. in or before 1775. 1 male 16 or over (Christian). 1 male under 16. 2 females in hh. Could be Christopher Hanor #46, b. 1752 in <i>Hayner Family History Book</i> .
15.	Hendrick Haner , b. in or before 1775. 1 male 16 or over. 2 males under 16. 3 females in hh. This could be Henrich Heiner #70, b. 1761 in <i>Hayner Family History Book</i> .
16.	Jacob G. Haner , b. in or before 1775. 1 male 16 or over (Jacob), 2 males under 16. 3 females in hh. 1 male in hh 16 or over. 4 females in hh. Could be Jacob Haner #50, b. 1761 in <i>Hayner Family History Book</i> .
17.	Peter Haner , b. in or before 1775. 1 male 16 or over (Peter). 2 males under 16. 4 females in hh. Could be Petrus Hener #31, b. 1747 in <i>Hayner Family History Book</i> since book states Petrus was born in Claverack.
18.	Samuel Haner , 1790 Census, Clermont, Columbia Co., NY, b. in or before 1775. 1 male 16 or over (Samuel). 2 males in under 16. 1 female in hh. Could be Samuel Heiner #8, b. 1726 in <i>Hayner Family History Book</i> since book states that Samuel Hoener appeared in the 1790 census and was a blacksmith in Clermont.
19.	Joseph Hayner/Haynor , 1790 Census, Washington Co., Maryland, b. in or before 1775. 2 males 16 or over. 1 male under 16. 2 females in hh.
20.	Jacob Haner , 1790 Census, Easton, Albany Co., NY, b. in or before 1775. 2 males 16 or over (one likely Jacob), 1 male under 16, 3 females in hh.
21.	Joseph Heyner , 1790 Census, Baltimore Town, Baltimore Co., MD, b. in or before 1775. 1 male 16 or over. 1 male under 16, 3 females in hh.

From 1800 Census

#	Name and Census Information from 1800 Census
22.	John Haynor , 1800 Census, Fayetteville, Moore Co., NC, b. in or before 1755, bp unknown. 1 male 45 or older (John, hh head), 3 males under 10. 2 males age 10-15. 1 male 16-25. 1 female under 10. 2 females age 10-15. 1 female 16-25. 1 female age 26-44. There appears to be 3 slaves in hh. <i>Note: A John Haynor, no age given, married Jane Henning, also no age given, 12 Sept. 1816 in Frederick Co., Virginia.</i>
23.	John Hener , 1800 Census, Brunswick, Berks Co., PA, b. in or before 1755, bp unknown. 1 male age 45 or older (John, hh head), 2 males under 10, 1 male age 16-25, 1 female under 10, 1 female age 26-45.

#	Name and Census Information from 1800 Census
	1800 Census, Claverack, Columbia Co., NY
24.	Christopher Hayner , b. in or before 1755, bp unknown. There are 4 adults that were born in or before 1755, two males/two females. This could be the Christopher Hanor #46, b. 1752 in <i>Hayner Family History Book</i> and found as #14 in 1790 census above. May be the brother of Abraham found in Hillsdale, #1 above and #28 & #41 found below.
25.	Jacob Hayner , b. in or before 1755, bp unknown. 1 male 45 or older (Jacob, hh head). 1 male under 10. 1 male age 26-44. 1 female under 10. 1 female age 26-44. 1 female age 45 or older. Likely is the same Jacob G. Haner #50, b. 1752 in <i>Hayner Family History Book</i> and found as #16 in 1790 census above. May be the brother of Abraham found in Hillsdale, #1 above and #28 & #41 found below.
26.	Peter Hanor , b. b/t 1756-1774, bp unknown. 1 male age 26-44 (Peter, hh head). 2 males age 10-15. 1 male age 16-25. 2 females under 10. 1 female age 10-15. 1 female age 26-44. Could be the same Petrus Hener #31, b. 1747 in <i>Hayner Family History Book</i> since book states Petrus was born in Claverack and found as #17 in 1790 census from above, although if true, there appears to be abt. 9 years difference in birth years from census report and <i>Hayner Family History Book</i> .
	1800 Census, Hillsdale, Columbia Co., NY
27.	George Hayner , b. on or before 1755, bp unknown. 1 male age 45 or older (George, hh head). 2 males under 10. 1 male age 26-44. 1 female under 10. 1 female age 26-44. 1 female age 45 or older. Likely George Haner, buried in the old Krum Church cemetery north of Hillsdale, who was b. near 1733, d. 1809 listed in the <i>Hayner Family History Book</i> , although cannot be placed and likely found as #3 in 1790 census from above.
28.	Abraham Hayner (Hener) , b. b/t 1756-74, bp unknown. 1 male age 26-44 (Abraham, hh head). 1 male under 10. 1 male age 10-15. 1 female under 10. 1 female age 10-15. 1 female age 26-44. May be the same Abraham Hanor #47, b. b/t 1752 & 1757, or #71, b. 1763 in <i>Hayner Family History Book</i> and found as #1 in 1790 census from above and #41 from below.
29.	George Hayner Jr. , b. b/t 1775-1784, bp unknown. 1 male age 16-25 (George Jr., hh head), 2 males under 10, 2 females under 10, 1 female age 16-25. Likely the son of George Hayner # 3 and #27.
30.	Christopr Hainer , 1800 Census, Whitpain, Montgomery Co., PA, b. b/t 1756-74, bp unknown. 1 male age 26-44 (Christopr), hh head), 1 male under 10, 1 male age 16-25, 1 female under 10, 1 female age 26-44.
31.	Samuel Heiner/Hainer , 1800 Census, Sharon, Schoharie, NY, b. b/t 1756-1774, bp unknown. 1 male age 26-44 (Samuel, hh head). 2 males under 10. 2 males 10-15. 3 females under 10. 1 female age 26-44. Could be Samuel Hoener #55, b. 1756 in <i>Hayner Family History Book</i> .
32.	William Haynes/Haynor/Hayner 1800 Census, Saratoga Co, NY, b. b/t 1756-74, bp unknown. 1 male age 26-44 (William, hh head). 1 female under 10. 1 female age 10-15. 1 female age 16-25.
33.	Jacob Hayner (Haynor) , 1800 Census, Easton, Washington Co., NY, b. b/t 1756-1774, bp unknown. 1 male age 26-44 (Jacob, hh head). 3 males under 10. 5 females under 10. 1 female age 26-44. 1 female 45 or older. Also, could be Jacob Heiner #12, Jacob Haner #50, or Jacob Haner #69 as found in the <i>Hayner Family History Book</i> .
	1800 Census, Greenbush, Rensselaer Co., NY
34.	Henry P. Hayner , b. b/t 1756-1774, bp unknown. 1 male age 26-44 (Henry, hh head), 2 males under 10, 1 female age 26-44. Could be Hendrick (Henrich) Philip Haner #81, b. 1774 in <i>Hayner Family History Book</i> .
35.	John P. Hayner , b. b/t 1756-1774, bp unknown. 1 male age 26-44 (John, hh head), 3 males under 10, 2 females under 10, 1 female age 26-44. Could be Johannes Philip Haner #73, b. 1757 in <i>Hayner Family History Book</i> as the book states that he was taxed in Greenbush in 1799.
36.	Peter P. Hayner , b. b/t 1756-1774, bp unknown. 1 male age 26-44 (Peter, hh head), 2 males under 10, 1 female under 10, 1 female age 16-25, 1 female age 26-44. Could be Petrus Philip Haner #80, b. 1770 in <i>Hayner Family History Book</i> .
37.	George B. Hayner , NY, b. b/t 1775-1784, bp unknown. 1 male age 16-25 (George, hh head), 1 female age 26-44 & 1 female age 45 or older.
38.	Isaac Haner , 1800 Census, Ridley, Delaware Co., PA, b. b/t 1756-1774, bp unknown. 1 male age 26-44 (Isaac, hh head), 2 females under 10, 1 female age 26-44.
39.	Jacob Heiner , 1800 Census, Southwark, Philadelphia Co., PA, b. b/t 1756-1774, bp unknown. 1 male age 26-44 (Jacob, hh head), 3 males under 10, 1 male age 10-15, 1 male age 16-25, 2 females under 10, 1 female age 10-15, 1 female age 16-25, 1 female age 45 or older.
40.	Moses Hemour , 1800 Census, Strasburg, Lancaster Co., PA, b. b/t 1756-1774, bp unknown. 1 male age 26-44 (Moses, hh head), 2 males under 10, 3 males age 16-25, 1 female under 10, 1 female age 16-25, 1 female age 26-44. Who knows if this Moses belongs as a Haner ancestor because of the spelling, but in 1810, this spelling in the U.S. Census is listed as Haymer or Hayner, so it has been listed here.

From 1810 Census

#	Name and Census Information from 1810 Census
	1810 New York State Census listed at Hope Farms at: http://www.hopefarm.com/1810cens.htm
41.	Abraham Haner (Hener) , 1810 Census Windham, Greene Co., NY, no age or bp given, w/ apparent relatives Jacob, John & Martin in the same census. May be Abraham Hanor #47 or #71 listed in the <i>Hayner Family History Book</i> .

#	Name and Census Information from 1810 Census
42.	James Haner , 1810 Census, Washington Co., KY, b. in or before 1765, bp unknown. 1 male age 45 or older (James, hh head), 1 male age 10-15, 1 male age 16-25, 2 females age 16-25, 1 female age 45 or older.
43.	Richard Hainer , 1810 Census, Shelby Co., KY, b. in or before 1765, bp unknown. 1 male age 45 or older (Richard, hh head), 1 male age 10-15, 1 male age 26-44, 1 female age 45 or older.
	1810 Census, Hillsdale, Columbia Co., NY
44.	Christopher Haner , b. in or before 1765, bp unknown. 2 males age 45 or older (1 as Christopher, hh head), 1 male under 10, 1 male age 16-25, 2 females age 10-15, 1 female age 16-25, 2 females age 45 or older. It would appear because there are 2 sets of male and female adults 45 and older listed, there are likely 2 separate families in this hh.
45.	Christopher P. Haner , bp unknown. 1 male age 16-25 (Christopher P., hh head), 1 female age 10-15.
46.	George Haner , bp unknown. 1 male age 26-44 (George, hh head), 2 males under 10, 1 male age 10-15, 1 male age 16-25, 2 females under 10, 1 female age 26-44. There appears to be another free person, accept an Indian or slave in hh.
47.	Thomas Haner , bp unknown. 1 male age 16-25 (Thomas, hh head), 1 male under 10, 1 female under 10, 1 female age 16-25.
	1810 Census, Windham, Greene Co., NY
48.	Samuel Haner/Hainer , b. in or before 1765, bp unknown. 1 male age 45 or older (Samuel, hh head), 1 male age 16-25, 1 female age 10-15, 1 female age 45 or older. (Note: Hope Farms Census at: http://www.hopefarm.com/1810cens.htm suggests this person is Samuel Hanes.
49.	Samuel Haner/Hainer, Jr. , b. b/t 1766-1784, bp unknown. 1 male age 26-44 (Samuel, hh head), 2 males under 10, 3 females under 10, 1 female age 16-25, 1 female age 26-44. (Note: Hope Farms Census suggests this person is Samuel Hanes, Jr.
50.	Wm. Hainer/Haines/Hanes , b. b/t 1766-1784, bp unknown. 1 male age 26-44 (Wm., hh head). 3 males under 10, 2 males age 10-15, 2 males age 16-25, 1 female age 10-15, 1 female age 16-25, 1 female age 26-44. (Note: Hope Farms Census suggests this person is William Hanes.)
51.	Benjamin M. Hainer/Haines , b. b/t 1785-1794, bp unknown. 1 male age 16-25 (Benjamin., hh head). 1 male under 10, 1 female age 16-25. (Note: Hope Farms Census suggests this person is Benjamin Hanes.)
52.	H. Hiner , 1810 Census, Frederick Co., Maryland, b/t 1766-1784, bp unknown. 1 male age 26-44 (H., hh head), 1 male under 10, 1 male age 10-15, 3 females under 10, 1 female age 26-44. Likely Hessian soldier Henrich Heiner (Hinea) from the chart, "Likely First Generation of the Surname Haner (regardless of spelling) To Emigrate to the Americas by the mid-1800s," although census birth range doesn't line up with German listed birth date of 1751/52.
53.	John Haner , 1810 Census Cairo, Greene Co., NY b. b/t 1766-1784, bp unknown. 1 male age 26-44 (John, hh head), 1 male age 10-15, 1 female age 16-25.
54.	Moses Haymer/Hayner , 1810 Census, Strasburg, Lancaster Co., PA, b. in or before 1765, bp unknown. 1 male age 45 or older (Moses, hh head), 3 males under 10, 3 males age 10-15, 1 female under 10, 1 female age 10-15, 1 female age 45 or older.
55.	Abraham Humer/Huner , 1810 Census, Warwick, Lancaster Co., PA, b. in or before 1765, bp unknown. 1 male age 45 or older (Abraham, hh head), 2 males under 10, 1 male, age 16-25, 1 male age 26-44, 2 females under 10, 1 female age 26-44
56.	Abraham Henery , 1810 Census, Northampton, Northampton Co., PA, b. in or before 1765, bp unknown. 1 male age 45 or older (Abraham, hh head), 1 male under 10, 1 male age 16-25, 4 females under 10, 3 females age 10-15, 1 female age 45 or older.
57.	Peter Haner , 1810 Census, Jefferson, Schoharie Co., NY, b. in or before 1765, bp unknown. 1 male age 45 or older (Peter, hh head), 2 males age 11-16, 1 male age 16-25, 1 female age 45 or older.
58.	Abraham Henard , 1810 Census, New Milford, Luzerne Co., PA, b. b/t 1766-1784, bp unknown. 1 male age 26-44 (Abraham, hh head), 3 males under 10, 2 females under 10, 1 female age 26-44.
59.	Henry Haner , 1810 Census, Middleburg, Schoharie Co., NY, b. b/t 1766-1784, bp unknown. 1 male age 26-44 (Henry, hh head), 4 females under 10, 1 female age 16-25. Could be Henrich Heiner #71, b. 1761 in <i>Hayner Family History Book</i> .
	1810 Census, Botetourt, VA
60.	Joseph Hayner , b. in or before 1765, bp unknown. 1 male age 45 or older (Joseph, hh head), 1 female under 10, 2 females age 16-25, 1 female age 45 or older. It appears that up to 14 slaves lived in hh.
61.	Abm Hener , b. b/t 1766-1784, bp unknown. 1 male age 26-44 (Abm., hh head). 1 female under 10, 1 female age 10-15, 1 female age 26-44.
62.	Wm. H. Hayner , b. b/t 1785-1794, bp unknown. 1 male age 16-25 (Wm, hh head), 2 males under 10, 1 female age 16-25. It appears that one slave lived in hh.
	1810 Census, Brunswick, Rensselaer, Co., NY
63.	G. Haynor , b. in or before 1765, bp unknown. 1 male age 45 or older (G., hh head), 2 males under 10, 1 male age 16-25, 1 male age 26-44, 2 females under 10, 1 female age 16-25, 1 female age 26-44, 1 female 45 or older. Likely two families in hh.
64.	Lodwick Haynor , b. in or before 1765, bp unknown. 1 male age 45 or older (Lodwick, hh head), 2 males under 10, 1 male age 26-44, 2 females under 10, 1 female age 10-15, 1 female age 26-44. With another male in the hh age 26-44, it's possible that this unnamed male is married to the female age 26-44, with young children. If true, Lodwick could be this person if he was the hh head, age 26-44, b. btw. 1766-1784, or Lodwick could be the father of the unnamed male, which would seem to put his birth somewhere btw. 1740-1765. Various census reports list Lodwick as either a Haynor or Hayner. Although there are several Ludwig Haners of various spellings in the <i>Hayner Family History Book</i> , there are none spelled as Lodwick or Ludwick Hayner or Haynor.

#	Name and Census Information from 1810 Census
65.	P. Haynor , b. b/t 1766-84, bp unknown. 1 male age 26-44 (P., hh head), 2 males under 10, 1 female under 10, 1 female age 10-15, 1 female age 26-44.
66.	B. Haynor , b. b/t 1785-94, bp unknown. 1 male age 16-25 (B., hh head), 2 males under 10, 2 males age 10-15, 1 female under 10, 1 female age 10-15, 1 female age 26-44.
67.	Jacob Haynor , b. b/t 1785-1794, bp unknown. 3 males age 16-25 (Jacob, hh head), 2 males under 10, 1 female age 16-25. <i>Note: This might be the same Jacob Haynor mentioned in the Rensselaer, Co., NY Wills and Probate Records listing his inferred death date of about 1812.</i>
	1810 Census, Paradise, York Co., PA
68.	Henry Heiner , b. in or before 1765, bp unknown. 1 male age 45 or older (Henry, hh head), 1 male under 10, 1 male age 16-25, 1 female age 16-25, 1 female age 45 or older.
69.	Lewis Heiner , b. in or before 1765, bp unknown. 1 male age 45 or older (Lewis, hh head), 1 female age 10-15, 1 female age 45 or older.
70.	George Heiner , b. b/t 1785-1794, bp unknown. 1 male age 16-25 (George, hh head), 1 female under 10, 1 female age 16-25.
71.	Abraham Ener , 1810 Census, Cossackie, Greene Co., NY, b. b/t 1766-84, bp unknown. 1 male age 26-44 (Abraham, hh head), 1 male under 10, 1 female age 16-25 Ener might be an actual surname since a Thomas Ener was located in Logan, KY in the same 1810 census, b. b/t 1766-84.
72.	Henry Hainer , 1810 Census, Londonderry, Bedford Co., PA, b. b/t 1766-1784, bp unknown, 1 male age 26-44 (Henry, hh head), 3 males under 10, 1 male age 16-25, 1 female under 10, 1 female age 16-25.
73.	Henry Heiner , 1810 Census, Reading, Adams Co., PA, b. b/t 1766-1784, bp unknown. 1 male age 26-44 (Henry, hh head), 1 male under 10, 1 male age 16-25, 2 females under 10, 1 female age 16-25.

From 1820 Era Censuses

#	Name and Census Information from 1820 Era Censuses
74.	Jacob Haner , 1820 Census, Taghkanic, Columbia Co., NY, b. in or before 1775, bp unknown. In the hh were 2 males 45 or older; 1 male age 16-26; 2 females 45 or older; 1 female age 11-15 & 1 female age 16-26. There likely are 2 families living in this hh, since there are 2 males and 2 females age 45 or older. Either way, the author believes that one of the males 45 or older is the Jacob Haner who was shanghaied to America in 1753, since he settled in this location on a farm after serving his 4-1/2-year apprenticeship at Ancram, NY. If this is the Jacob who was unscrupulously taken by force with the use of liquor in order to be a crewman on a ship and born in the 1730s or early 1740s, he likely would have been b/t 80-90 years old at this time. It's also possible this Jacob could be the age 45 or older son of his shanghaied father named Jacob.
75.	Henry Heiner , 1820 Census, Taney, Frederick Co., Maryland, b. in or before 1775, bp unknown. 3 males under 10, 2 males age 16-26, 1 female under 10, 2 females age 10-15, 1 female age between 16-18, 1 female age between 16-26, 1 female age 45 or older.
	1820 Census, Columbia, Herkimer Co., NY
76.	Jacob Haner , b. before 1775, bp unknown. 1 male age 45 or older, 1 male age 10-15, 1 male age 16-25, 1 female age 16-25, 1 female age 45 or older.
77.	Jeremiah Haner , b. before 1775, bp unknown. 1 male age 45 or older, 1 male age 16-25, 1 female age 16-25, 1 female age 45 or older.
78.	William Haner , b. before 1775, bp unknown. 1 male age 45 or older, 1 female age 45 or older.
	1820, Census, Lyons, Ontario Co., NY
79.	William Hayner/Haynes , b. b/t 1776-94, bp unknown. 1 male age 26-44 (William, hh head), 1 male under 10, 1 female age 16-25.
80.	Joseph Haynor , 1820, Census, Lyons, Ontario Co., NY, b. b/t 1795-1804, bp unknown. 2 males age 16-25 (Joseph, hh head), 1 male under 10, 1 female age 16-25. A brother to Joseph could be living in this hh. Confirmed by https://AncestralFindings.com , U.S. Selected Counties, 1820 Census Index; Haynor, Joseph, State: NY, County: Ontario Co., Location: Lyons, Year: 1820, Page # 117.
	1820 Census, Brunswick, Rensselaer Co., NY
81.	Henry C. Haner , b. before 1775, bp unknown. 1 male age 45 or older, 2 males under 10, 1 male age 10-15, 1 male age 26-45, 2 females under 10, 1 female age 16-26, 1 female age 26-44, 1 female age 45 or older.
82.	Peter Haner , b. before 1775, bp unknown. 1 male age 45 or older, 1 female age 10-15, 1 female age 45 or older.
83.	Henry Haner , b. b/t 1776-94, bp unknown. 1 male age 26-44, 2 males under 10, 1 male age 10-15, 1 male age 16-25, 1 female under 10, 3 females age 16-25, 1 female age 26-44.
84.	Martin Haner , b. b/t 1776-94, bp unknown. 2 males age 26-44, 1 male under 10, 1 male age 10-15, 1 male age 16-25, 2 females under 10, 1 female age 10-15, 1 female age 16-25, 1 female age 26-44, 1 female age 45 or older.
85.	Henry I. or S. Haner , b. b/t 1776-94, bp unknown. 1 male age 26-44, 2 males under 10, 1 female under 10, 4 females 10-15, 1 female age 16-25, 1 female age 26-44, 1 female age 45 or older.
86.	Margaret Haner , b. b/t 1776-94, bp unknown. 1 female age 26-44, 3 males under 10, 1 male age 10-15, 3 females under 10, 2 females age 10-15.

#	Name and Census Information from 1820 Era Censuses
	1820 Census, Grafton, Rensselaer Co., NY
87.	Martin Haner , b. before 1775, bp unknown. 1 male age 45 or older, 3 males under 10, 1 male age 26-44, 1 female under 10, 1 female age 10-15, 1 female age 16-25.
88.	Bastion Haner , b. b/t 1776-94, bp unknown, 1 male age 26-44, (Bastion, hh head), 2 males under 10, 3 females under 10, 1 female age 26-44.
	1820 Census, Saratoga, NY
89.	Samuel Hayner , 1820 U.S. Census, Carlisle, Saratoga Co., NY, b. in or before 1775, bp unknown. 1 male age 45 & older (Samuel, hh head), 1 male under 10, 1 male age 10-15, 1 male age 16-18, 1 male age 16-25, 1 male age 26-44, 1 female under 10, 3 females age 16-26, 1 female age 45 or older. Because of the numbers and ages this could be a multi-family home.
90.	Henry M. Hayner , 1820 U.S. Census, Halfmoon, Saratoga Co., NY, b. b/t 1776-94, bp unknown. 1 male age 26-44 (Henry M., hh head), 1 male age 10-15, 4 females under 10, 2 females age 10-15, 1 female age 26-44. This person is likely Henry M. Haynor, in Saratoga. Deeds 1856-1857, at https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QSQ-G9WC-V8H3?view=fullText&lang=en&groupId= . Also, this Henry is not found in the <i>Hayner Family History Book</i> , so he may be related to our Henry Haynor.
91.	James Hayner , 1820 U.S. Census, Jefferson, Saratoga Co., NY, b. b/t 1776-94, bp unknown. 1 male age 26-44 (James, hh head), 2 males under 10, 1 female age 16-25.
92.	Moses Hayner/Haynes , 1820 Census, Saratoga Co., NY, b. b/t 1776-94, bp unknown. 1 male age 26-44 (Moses, hh head), 1 male under 10, 1 female 16-25. Surname spelling is very difficult to determine (whether an "r" or "s" at the end, but since the family of Henry H. Haynor knows there was a Moses Isaac Haynor who died in 1892 in Easton Township, Ionia Co., MI, the author thought it important to list.
	1820 Census, Schoharie Co., NY
93.	Abram Hainor , 1820 Census, Cobleskill, Schoharie County, New York; Roll: M33_74; Page: 344; Image: 178, Abram Hainor is listed as a head of household in the town of Cobleskill, Schoharie County, New York. Abram's household consists of: 1 male aged 26-44 (born 1776-1794) - likely Abram himself; 1 female aged 26-44 (born 1776-1794) - likely Abram's wife ; 1 male, 16-25 years old, probably son Henry , because if born in 1800, Henry would be 20 years old; 1 male, 16-18 years old (born 1802-1804) possibly son Peter , using the 1850 U.S. Census as a guide; 2 males aged 10-15 (born 1805-1810) - possibly son John and another unknown son, using the 1850 U.S. Census; 1 female aged 10-15 (born 1805-1810) - possibly a daughter; 1 male under 10 (born 1810-1820) - possibly son Abraham , using the 1850 U.S. Census; and 1 female under 10 (born 1810-1820) - possibly daughter, Mary, who died at age 2. <i>Note: It's this author's opinion this Abram is our Henry's father, who also appears as Abram Haynor in the 1840 U.S. Census.</i>
94.	Jerimiah Hayner , 1820 Census, Sharon, Schoharie Co., NY, b. in or before 1775, bp unknown. 2 males age 45 or over (one being Jerimiah, hh head), 1 male age 16-25, 1 female age 10-15. No mother appears in hh.
95.	Samuel Hayner, Jr. , 1820 Census, Sharon, Schoharie Co., NY, b. in or before 1775, bp unknown. 2 males age 45 or over (one likely Samuel Jr., hh head) 1 male age 16-25, 1 female age 16-25.
96.	George T. Hayner , 1820 Census, Blenheim, Schoharie Co., NY, b/t 1776-94, bp unknown. 1 male age 26-44 (George, hh head), 3 males under 10, 1 male age 10-15, 1 female under 10, 1 female age 26-44.
97.	John T. Hayner , 1820 Census, Blenheim, Schoharie Co., NY, b/t 1776-94, bp unknown. 1 male age 26-44 (John, hh head), 1 male under 10, 1 female under 10, 1 female age 26-44.
98.	Thomas Hayner , 1820 Census, Blenheim, Schoharie Co., NY, b/t 1795-1804 bp unknown. 1 male age 16-25 (Thomas, hh head), 1 male under 10, 1 female age 16-25.
99.	Christopher Hayner , 1820 Census, Jefferson, Schoharie Co., NY, b. b/t 1776-94, bp unknown. 1 male age 26-44 (Christopher, hh head), 1 male under 10, 2 females under 10, 1 female age 16-25, 1 female 45 or older. There could be a grandmother of either Christopher or his wife in this hh.
100.	James Hayner , 1820 Census, Jefferson, Schoharie Co., NY, b. b/t 1776-94, bp unknown. 1 male age 26-44 (James, hh head), 2 males under 10, 1 female age 16-25.
101.	Henry Hayner/Haynor , 1820 Census, Summit, Schoharie Co., NY, b. b/t 1776-94, bp unknown. 1 male age 26-44 (Henry, hh head) 2 males under 10, 1 female under 10, 1 female age 16-25. <i>Note: This finding would fit the profile of Henry Haynor (1793-1874), who was a farmer and a resident of Schoharie County, New York, found in both the 1850 and 1860 U.S. Censuses, living in Summit, Schoharie Co., NY. He was born 14 February 1793, Schoharie County, died 22 October 1874, at the age of 81. In the 1840 U.S. Federal Census, which lists him as a head of household in Summit, Schoharie County. In the 1865 New York State Census, he's listed as a resident of Summit, Schoharie County.</i>
102.	John Haynor , 1820 Census, Red Hook, Dutchess Co., NY, b. b/t 1776-94, bp unknown. 1 male age 26-44 (John, hh head), 3 males under 10, 3 males age 10-15, 1 female under 10, 1 female age 26-44. Confirmed by https://AncestralFindings.com , U.S. Selected Counties, 1820 Census Index; Haynor, John, State: NY, County: Dutchess Co., Location: Red Hook, Year: 1820, Page #: 118.
103.	Jonas Haner , 1820 Census, Columbia, Herkimer Co., NY, b. b/t 1776-1794, bp unknown. 1 male age 26-44 (Jonas, hh head), 1 male under 10, 1 female under 10, 1 female age 26-44.

#	Name and Census Information from 1820 Era Censuses
104.	James S. Hayner , 1820 Census, Pulaski, Giles Co., TN, b. b/t 1776-94, bp unknown. 1 male age 26-44 (James S., hh head), 3 males under 10, 2 females age 11-15, 1 female age 26-44.
105.	James Hayner , 1820 Census, Guyandotte, Cabell, Virginia, b. b/t 1776-94, bp unknown. 1 male age 26-44 (James, hh head), 1 male under 10, 1 female age 16-25.
	1820 Census, Kentucky
106.	James Hayner Sr. , Adair Co., KY, b. in or before 1775, bp unknown, 1 male age 45 or older (James, hh head), 1 male age 10-15, 1 female age 10-15, 3 females age 16-25, 1 female age 45 or older.
107.	James Hayner Jr. , Adair Co., KY, b. b/t 1776-94, bp unknown. 1 male age 26-44 (James Jr., hh head), 2 females under 10, 1 female age 16-25, 1 female
108.	John Hayner , Adair Co., KY, b. b/t 1776-94, bp unknown. 1 male age 26-44 (John, hh head), 1 female under 10, 1 female age 11-16, 1 female age 16-25.
109.	Richard Haynor , 1820 Census, Fayette, KY, b. in or before 1775, bp unknown. 1 male 45 or older (Richard, hh head), 1 male under 10, 1 male age 10-15, 1 female under 10, 2 females age 10-15, 1 female age 45 or older.
110.	Henry Haynor 1820 Census, Marysville, Harrison, Co., KT, b. b/t 1776-94, bp unknown. 1 male age 26-44 (Henry, hh head), 1 male under 10, 2 males age 16-25, 1 female 16-25, 1 female 45 or older, 3 male slaves under 14, 1 female slave age 14-25.
	1820 Census, Pennsylvania
111.	Henry Heiner , 1820 Census, Warwick, Lancaster Co., PA, b. in or before 1775, bp unknown. 2 males 45 or older in hh, one being Henry, hh head.
112.	Margaret Haynor/Hayner, 1820 Census, Smith Twp., Washington Co., PA, b. in or before 1775, bp unknown. 1 white female 45 or older (Margaret, hh head), 2 white females age 26-44. Confirmed as Haynor by https://AncestralFindings.com , U.S. Selected Counties, 1820 Census Index; Haynor, Margaret, State: PA, County: Washington Co., Location: Smith Twp., Year: 1820, Page # 218.
	1825 Lower Canada Census
113.	Two females named Hayner with French given first names as (unknown) Le (unknown) were located in Quebec (Upper town) Canada, one unmarried female was b/t the ages of 14-44, the other female was married age 45 or older, bps unknown.

From 1830 Census

#	Name and Census Information from 1830 Census
114.	Henry Hayner , 1830 Census, Southbridge, Worcester Co., MA, b. b/t 1750-60, bp unknown. 1 male age 70-79, 1 male age 5-9, 1 male age 10-14, 1 male age 15-19, 1 male age 20-29, 1 male age 40-49, 2 females under 5, 2 females age 5-9, 1 female age 10-14, 1 female age 20-29, 1 female age 30-39. Since the oldest female is younger than the 2 nd oldest male child, it's impossible for her to be his mother. So, it's possible the one male age 40-49 is hh head (Henry) since corresponding age of female is 30-39, therefore the one male age 70-79 is a grandparent in hh.
	1830 Census, Washington Co., KY
115.	James Haynor , b. b/t 1750-60, bp unknown. 1 male age 70-79 (James, hh head), 1 female age 30-39, 1 female age 40-49, 1 female age 70-79.
116.	John Haynor , b. b/t 1780-90, bp unknown. 1 male age 40-49 (John, hh head), 2 males under 5, 2 males age 5-9, 1 male age 10-14, 1 female under 5, 1 female age 5-9, 1 female age 10-14, 1 female age 20-29.
	1830 Census, Brunswick, Rensselaer Co., NY
117.	Martin Hainer , b. b/t 1750-60, bp unknown. 1 male age 70-79 (Martin, hh head), 1 male age 20-29, 1 female age 15-19, 1 female age 60-69.
118.	Andrew Hainer , b. b/t 1780-90, bp unknown. 1 male age 40-49 (Andrew, hh head), 1 male under 5, 2 males age 5-9, 3 males age 10-14, 2 males age 15-19, 1 male age 20-29, 1 female under 5, 1 female age 15-19, 1 female age 30-39.
119.	Henry J. Hainer , b. b/t 1780-90, bp unknown. 1 male age 40-49 (Henry, hh head), 1 male age 5-9, 1 male age 15-19, 1 male age 20-29, 3 females age 10-14, 1 female age 15-19, 1 female age 40-49.
120.	Henry C. Hainer , b. b/t 1790-1800, bp unknown. 1 male age 30-39, 1 male under 5, 1 male age 5-9, 2 males age 10-14, 1 female under 5, 1 female age 15-19, 1 female age 20-29, 1 female age 30-39.
121.	Abraham Haener , 1830 Census, Bedminster, Bucks Co., PA, b. b/t 1760-70, bp unknown. 1 male age 60-69 (Abraham, hh head), 1 female age 10-15, 1 female age 60-70. All of the census websites list this name as Abraham "Haener." <i>There appears to the author that there may be another letter between the "ae" such as an "n," "v," or an "r."</i>
122.	Josiah Haynor , 1830 Census, Sudbury, Middlesex Co., MA, b. b/t 1760-70, bp unknown. 1 male age 60-69 (Josiah, hh head), 1 male under 5, 2 males 5-9, 1 female age 5-9, 1 female age 15-19, 1 female age 60-69, 1 female age 80-89. It would appear that the youngest children are without a biological parent in this hh and are parented by grandparents and a great grandparent.

#	Name and Census Information from 1830 Census
	1830 Census, Saratoga Co., NY
123.	Jacob Haynor , 1830 Census, Northumberland, Saratoga Co., NY, b. b/t 1760-70, bp unknown. 1 male age 60-69 (Jacob, hh head), 1 male age 15-19, 1 male age 30-39, 1 female age 10-14, 1 female age 20-29, 1 female age 50-59.
124.	Henry Haynor , 1830 Census, Clifton Park, Saratoga Co., NY, b. b/t 1771-1780, bp unknown. 1 male age 50-59 (Henry, hh head), 1 male age 5-9, 1 male age 20-29, 2 females age 10-14, 2 females age 15-19, 1 female age 40-49, 1 female age 50-59.
125.	Lewis Haynor , 1830 Census, Clifton Park, Saratoga Co., NY, b. b/t 1801-1810, bp unknown. 1 male age 20-29 (Lewis, hh head), 1 male age 10-14, 1 female age 20-29.
126.	Peter Hayner , 1830 Census, Moreau, Saratoga Co., NY, b. b/t 1780-90, bp unknown.
127.	Henry Hiner , 1830 Census, Fredrick Co., Maryland, b. b/t 1760-70, bp unknown. 1 male age 60-69 (Henry, hh head), 1 male age 5-10, 2 males age 15-26, 1 female age 5-10, 1 female age 10-15, 1 female age 40-50.
	1830 Census, Grafton, Rensselaer Co., NY
128.	David Hainer , b. b/t 1770-80, bp unknown. 1 male age 50-59 (David, hh head), 1 male age 10-14, 2 males age 15-19, 1 female age 30-39, 1 female age 40-49.
129.	John P. Hainer , b. b/t 1770-80, bp unknown. 1 male age 50-59 (John, hh head), 2 males age 5-9, 1 male age 10-14, 1 male age 20-29, 1 female age 10-14, 1 female age 50-59.
130.	Bastian Hainer , b. b/t 1780-90, bp unknown. 1 male age 40-49 (Bastian, hh head), 1 male under 5, 1 male age 5-9, 1 male age 10-14, 1 female under 5, 1 female age 5-9, 1 female age 15-19, 1 female age 30-39.
131.	Mathias Hainer , b. b/t 1780-90, bp unknown. 1 male age 40-49 (Mathias, hh head), 1 male under 5, 2 males age 5-9, 2 males age 10-14, 1 male age 15-19, 1 female under 5, 1 female age 15-19, 1 female age 30-39.
	Henry J. Hainer , b. b/t 1800-10, bp unknown. 1 male age 20-29 (Henry, hh head), 1 male under 5, 1 female age 10-14, 1 female age 15-19, 1 female age 30-39, 1 female age 50-59. It appears that this Henry's mother or mother-in-law is in hh.
	1830 Census, Manlius, Onondaga Co., NY
132.	Peter P. Haynor , b. b/t 1770-80, bp unknown. 1 male age 50-59 (Peter, hh Head), 1 male age 10-14, 2 males age 15-19, 2 males age 20-29, 1 female age 15-19, 2 females age 20-29, 1 female age 50-59.
133.	Charles Haynor , b. b/t 1790-1800, bp unknown. 1 male age 30-40 (Charles, hh head), 2 males under 5, 1 female age 20-30.
134.	Jonas Haner , 1830 Census, Columbia, Herkimer Co., NY, b. b/t 1780-90, bp unknown. 1 male age 40-49 (Jonas, hh head), 1 female age 15-19, 1 female age 30-39.
135.	Peter Haner , 1830 Census, Taghkanic, Columbia Co., NY, b. b/t 1780-90, bp unknown. 1 male age 40-49 (Peter, hh head), 1 male age 10-14, 1 male age 15-19, 1 male age 20-29, 1 male age 30-39, 1 female under 5, 1 female age 5-9, 1 female age 10-14, 2 females age 15-19, 1 female age 40-49. This Peter is likely a son of #66 ⁵ Jacob Haner, 1820 Census, Taghkanic, Columbia Co., NY, b. in or before 1775.
136.	Charles Heiner , 1830 Census, Penn, Union Co., PA, b. b/t 1790-1800, bp unknown. 1 male age 30-39 (Charles, hh head), 1 male age 15-19, 1 female under 5, 1 female age 20-29.
137.	Roger Hayner , 1830 Census, Mount Pleasant, Wayne Co., PA, b. b/t 1790-1800, bp unknown. 1 male age 30-39 (Roger, hh head), 1 male age 5-9, a female under 5, 1 female age 20-29.
138.	Henry G. Hanor , 1830 Census, Claverack, Columbia Co., NY, b. b/t 1800-10, bp unknown. 4 males age 20-29 in hh, one Henry, 1 male under 5, 1 female age 5-under 9, 1 female age 20 under 29.
139.	Henry Haynor (misspelled as Hayner by recorder) , 1830 Census, Saratoga, NY, b. b/t 1800-10, bp unknown. 1 male age 20-29 (Henry, hh head), 1 male under 5 (Tobias), 1 female age 20-29 (Roxey, wife). <i>Henry H. Haynor first appears in a U.S. Census, although in the actual census copy, his surname is misspelled as "Hayner." We believe this is our Henry because there were many surnames listed as "Clements" in this same census location including the father of Henry's wife Roxey M. Clements, Albert Clements. It's also believed Saratoga, NY was where Henry and Roxey were married in 1824.</i>

From Censuses in the 1840s

#	Name and Census Information from 1840 Era Censuses
140.	Thomas I. Hayner/Haynor , 1840 Census, Taghknick, Columbia Co., NY, bp unknown. It's difficult to determine the age of hh head, since one male's age is b/t 80-89 & another male's age b/t 70-79. The hh head is likely b/t 50-60, since many younger persons, both male & female in hh. Oldest female listed b/t 70-79. Another female is listed b/t 40-50 is likely the mother of younger children. Likely multi family since 16 persons listed in hh. Note: The Thomas, hh head b/t 50-60, is likely the Thomas Haynor found in a Taghknick, Columbia Co., NY Mortality Schedule who died at age 83 of cancer in April 1880.
141.	William Heiner , 1840 Census, Hastings, Oswego Co., NY, b. b/t 1750-60, bp unknown. 1 male age 80-89, 1 male age 20-29, 1 female age 10-14, 1 female age 70-79.
	1840 Census, Southern, Greene Co., NY
142.	Isaac Hainor , b. b/t 1760-70, bp unknown. 1 male age 70-79 (Isaac, hh head), 1 male age 10-14, 1 female age 10-14, 1 female age 20-29, 1 female age 60-69.

#	Name and Census Information from 1840 Era Censuses
143.	Martin Hainor, Jr. , b. b/t 1790-1800, bp unknown. 1 male age 40-49 (Martin, hh head), 1 male age 10-14, 1 female under 5, 1 female age 15-19, 1 female age 20-29.
144.	Henry Hanor , b. b/t 1810-1820, bp unknown. 2 males age 20-29 (one Henry as hh head), 1 female age 15-19.
145.	Martin Heiner/Heinor , 1840 Census, Sunbury Borough, Northumberland Co., PA, b. b/t 1770-80, bp unknown. 1 male age 60-69 (Martin, hh head), 1 female under 5, 1 female age 40-49.
	1840 Census, Schaghticoke, Rensselaer Co., NY
146.	George Haynor , b. b/t 1770-80, bp unknown. 1 male age 60-69 (George, hh head), 1 male age 20-29, 1 female age 20-29, 1 female age 60-69. It's possible that the hh head is the male age 20-29 and his parents or in-laws are in the hh.
147.	John R. Haynor , 1 male age 30-39 (John, hh head), 1 male under 5, 1 male age 10-14, 1 female age 5-9, 1 female age 20-29, 1 female age 30-39.
	1840 Census, Blenheim, Schoharie, Co., NY
148.	Abram Haynor , 1840 Census, Blenheim, Schoharie, Co., NY, b. b/t 1780-90, bp unknown. 1 male age 50-59 (Abram, hh head), 1 male age 15-19, 1 male age 20-29, 1 female age 5-9, 1 female age 15-19, 2 females age 20-29, 1 female age 50-59. <i>Note: It's this author's opinion that this Abram is our Henry's father, who also appears as Abram Hainor in the 1820 U.S. Census.</i>
149.	Mathias Haynor , b. b/t 1780-90, bp unknown. 1 male age 50-59 (Mathias, hh head), 1 female age 50-59, 1 female age 70-79. Likely, Mathias' mother or mother-in-law lives in hh.
150.	Peter Haynor , b. b/t 1810-20, bp unknown. 1 male age 20-29 (Peter, hh head), 1 male under 5, 1 female age 20-29. A male, B. M. Haynor, b. 1841, d. 1911 found buried at Manorkill Cemetery, Schoharie County, at: http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GSln=Haynor&GSbyrel=all&GSdyrel=all&GSctry=4&GSob=n&GRid=100529345&df=all& , could be a child of Peter Haynor, born one year after this census.
	1840 Census, Washington Co., KY
151.	James Hayner , b. b/t 1750-60, bp unknown. 1 male age 80-90 (James, hh head). 1 female age 40-50.
152.	John Haynor , b. b/t 1780-90, bp unknown. 1 male age 50-59 (John, hh head), 1 male under 5, 1 male age 5-9, 2 males age 10-14, 1 female under 5, 1 female age 10-14, 1 female age 15-19, 1 female age 20-29, 1 female age 40-49.
153.	Heny (Henry?) Haynor , b. b/t 1810-20, bp unknown. 1 male age 20-29 (Heny or Henry, hh head), 1 female age 15-19.
	1840 Census, Pittstown, Rensselaer Co., NY
154.	Jacob M. Haynor , b. b/t 1780-90, bp unknown. 1 male age 50-59 (Jacob, hh head), 1 male under 5, 1 male age 10-14, 1 male age 20-29, 1 female age 5-9, 2 females 15-19, 1 female age 20-29, 1 female age 50-59.
155.	William Haynor , b. b/t 1790-1800, bp unknown. 1 male age 40-49 (William, hh head), 1 male age 20-29, 1 female age 40-49, 1 female age 70-79. It's likely that William has his mother or mother-in-law in hh. A William Haynor was also found in a publication called "Beekman Patent, The Settlers of, Vols. 1-8 [Dutchess Co., NY]." A William Haynor is listed in this publication located at http://www.americanancestors.org/ . This author contacted the author of the Beekman Patent and found out that a William Haynor is listed on page 437 that says, "Isaac Hicks and wife Jerusha of Clifton, Saratoga County, NY sold land to William Haynor of Pittstown, Rensselaer County, NY 1828. There would seem some sort of connection between Saratoga and Rensselaer Counties and Haynor families living there. Note: <i>This might be the same William Haynor mentioned in the NY Wills and Probate Records listing his inferred death date of about 1843.</i> "
156.	John Haynor , b. b/t 1800-10, bp unknown. 1 male age 30-39 (John, hh head), 1 male under 5, 1 male age 10-14, 1 female age 5-9, 1 female age 10-14, 1 female age 30-39, 1 female age 60-69. Likely, John's mother or mother-in-law lives in hh.
	1840 Census, Saratoga Co., NY
157.	Henry M. Hayner , 1840 Census, Halfmoon, Saratoga Co., NY, b. b/t 1780-90, bp unknown. 1 male age 50-59 (Henry, hh head), 1 male age 15-19, 1 female age 50-59, 1 female age 15-19, 2 females age 20-29. This person is likely Henry M. Haynor, in Saratoga. Deeds 1856-1857, at https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QSQ-G9WC-V8H3?view=fullText&lang=en&groupId= . Also, this Henry is not found in the <i>Hayner Family History Book</i> , so he may be related to our henry Haynor.
158.	Abraham Hayner , 1840 Census, Milton, Saratoga, NY, b. b/t 1810-20, bp unknown. 1 male age 20-29 (Abraham, hh head), 2 males under 5, 1 female age 5-9, 1 female age 20-29.
159.	Henry Haynor , 1840 Census, Aneram, Columbia Co., NY, b. b/t 1800-10, bp unknown. 1 male age 30-39 (Henry, hh head), 2 males age 5-9, 2 females under 5, 1 female age 5-9, 1 female age 30-39.
160.	John R. Haynor , 1840 Census, Schaghticoke, Rensselaer Co., b. b/t 1800-10, bp unknown. 1 male age 30-39 (John R., hh head), 1 male under 5, 1 male age 10-14, 1 male age 20-29, 1 female age 5-9, 1 female age 20-29, 1 female age 30-39. There may be two families in this hh.
161.	Jonas P. Hanor , 1840 Census, Manlius, Onondaga Co., NY, b. 1800-1810, bp unknown. 2 males age 30-39 (one, Jonas as hh head), 3 males age 20-29, 2 females under 5, 1 female age 20-29.

#	Name and Census Information from 1840 Era Censuses
162.	Henry Hayner (Haynor) , 1840 Census, Twp. of Ionia, Ionia Co., MI b. 1790-1800, bp 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 Roxey). As did the 1830 Census, the 1840 Census misspells the Haynor surname as Hayner. <i>Note: Tobias' age is likely misclassified as his age would be between 10-14, rather than 15-19.</i>
163.	Henry Haynor , 1840 Census, Monroe, Luzerne Co., PA, b. b/t 1810-20, bp unknown. 1 male age 20-29 (Henry, hh head), 1 male under 5, 2 females under 5, 2 females age 5-9, 1 female age 20-29.
164.	Lewis Haynor , 1840 Census Jefferson, Schoharie, NY, b. b/t 1810-20, bp unknown. 1 male age 20-29 (Lewis, hh head), 1 male under 5, 1 male age 10-14, 1 male age 14-19, 1 female age 10-14, a female age 15-19, 1 female age 20-29, 1 female age 30-39.
	Canadian Census of 1842
165.	James Hainor , 1842 Upper Canada Census, Sub-District Willoughby, District Niagara / Lincoln, 6 members in family, 5 of which are identified as natives of England, 1 identified as native of Scotland. 1 male age 50-59, James hh head, married; 2 males under 5; 1 female under 5; 1 female age 14-44 married; 1 male age 60 and upwards. Religion: All persons in hh belong to the Church of England.
166.	Sophia Hainor , 1842 Upper Canada Census, Sub-District Willoughby, District Niagara / Lincoln, 2 members of family, with 1 a native of England, the other a native of the U.S. 1 female age 14-44, single; a female age 45 and upwards, married. Religion: All persons in hh belong to the Church of England.

From Censuses in the 1850s

#	Name and Census Information in the 1850s
167.	Jonas Haner , 1850 Census, Columbia, Herkimer Co., NY, b. abt. 1782 in NY State. Jonas, age 68; wife Lydia, age 57.
168.	Martinas Haynor 1850 Census, Worcester, Otsego, NY, b. abt. 1783 in NY State. Martinas, age 67; wife Catherine, age 59, son Henry, age 37; son Philip, age 13; daughter Elisa, 21.
169.	Harmon Haynor , 1850 Census, Norfolk Co., VA, b. abt. 1785 in Virginia. Harmon, age 65, living in the hh of Nelson Cory.
170.	Abram Haner , 1850 Census, Sharon, Schoharie Co., NY State, b. abt. 1787 in NY State. Abram, age 63; wife Frances age 35, son Henry age 14, son Seward age 10, son David age 7. According to the <i>Hayner Family History Book</i> , this Abram Haner is the same Abraham Haner who was born in 1807 listed as #250a. Why the birth in the census report listed as 1787 is unknown. Frances (Fanny) was his 2 nd wife, born abt. 1815. His 1 st wife was named Lucy Thompson, they married 12 December 1833. Lucy died in 1841. Son Henry #847b, listed at age 14, in the <i>Hayner Family History Book</i> was the apparent son of Abram's 1 st marriage. Seward, according to the <i>Hayner Family History Book</i> is actually William Seward Haner who was born abt. 1838 also a son of Abram's 1 st marriage and is listed as #847c. Son David #847d, b. abt. 1843, was the product of Abraham's 2 nd marriage. In the 1860 U.S. Census, it lists this Abram Haner as born in 1807, with an additional son Judson age 9.
	1850 Census, Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., NY
171.	John Haynor , b. abt. 1785 in NY State. John age 65, hh head; wife Christina, age 68; son Gilbert, age 25; son Griffin, age 23; daughter Catherine C., age 28.
172.	David Haynor , b. abt. 1807 in NY State. David age 43, hh head; wife Elizabeth, age 39; son Silas A., age 12; son Irving, age 8; daughter Mary C., age 15.
	1850 Census, Watervliet, Albany, NY
173.	Coonrad Haynor , b. abt. 1786 in NY State. Coonrad age 64 and apparent wife Catherine age 68, living in hh of Daniel R. Fort.
174.	Barnard Haynor , b. abt. 1804 in NY State. Barnard age 46, hh head and apparent wife Margaret age 30.
175.	Jacob Haynor , b. abt. 1813 in NY State. Jacob age 37, hh head; wife Mary age 30; son William age 9; son Samuel age 2; daughter Harriet age 6.
	1850 Census, Maryland, Otsego Co., NY
176.	Sebastian Haynor , b. abt. 1786 in NY State. Sebastian age 64, hh head; wife Sarah, b. in MA, age 58; son George age 22; son Joe age 18; daughter Catherine age 26; daughter Elisa age 10.
177.	Wm Haynor , b. abt. 1823 in NY State. Wm age 27, hh head and Susanna Morris, age 30 in hh.
178.	Benjamin Haynor , b. abt. 1830 in NY State. Benjamin age 20, living in the boarding house of Henry Dykeman with 25 other persons.
	1850 Census, Michigan
179.	Henry Haynor , 1850 Census, Lyon Township, Oakland Co., MI, b. abt. 1791, in NY State. Henry age 59, hh head; wife Welthy (Wealthy) age 53; son Lorenzo age 30; son Alonzo 27; son Alexander 22; son Calvin age 17; son Nathan age 10; daughter Samantha age 28; daughter Almira age 25; daughter Clarissa age 24; daughter Welthy age 19; daughter Marilla age 14; daughter Prudence age 12. Note: wife and all children b. in Pennsylvania.

#	Name and Census Information in the 1850s
	<i>Notes: Being this Henry Haynor was born in NY State, but his wife and at least most/all children were born in Pennsylvania, this is where our Henry H. Haynor descendants, may have thought our Henry might have been born in Pennsylvania, mistaking one Henry for another. The author does believe that this Henry Haynor, b. abt. 1791, may have somehow been related to our Henry H. Haynor, who was born around 1800, since the Henry of 1791 had a son named Lorenzo and Henry H. Haynor's son Tobias named his first son, Eber Lorenzo Haynor.</i> <i>This Henry Haynor, b. abt. 1791 New York, d. 1865 Oakland Co., MI, is actually Henry Haner, b. btw. 1791-96 New York, d. 1 February 1865 Oakland Co., MI, at the age of 69, as shown on documents this author has. In a probate record it shows that Henry and Welthy (Wealthy) were married in Monroe County, NY, 25 November 1816. Wealthy died in March 1867. Henry's surname might have originally been Hainer because at https://glorerecords.blm.gov/details/patent/default.aspx?accession=MI0090_130&docClass=STA&sid=sazpfcgw.liz#patentDetailsTabIndex=1 finds a land patent (sale of public lands) to Henry Hainer from Orleans County, NY in Oakland County, MI in 1831. Son, Lorenzo, the oldest is listed on Find-a-Grave, buried in California at https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/77429309/lorenzo-haner, spelled their surname as Haner.</i> <i>Children of Henry Haner/Hainer and his wife Wealthy are: Lorenzo Haner, b. 1820, d. 1897; Samantha Haner, b. 1822, d. Unk; Alonzo Haner, b. 1823-27, d. 1862; Clarissa Haner, b. 1823, d. 1916; Almira Haner, b. 1825, d. 1849; Alexander Haner, b. 1828, d. 1867; Wealthy Haner, b. 1832, d. 1913; Marilla G. Haner, b. 1836, d. Unk; Prudence Haner, 1840, d. 1897; Calvin Haner, b. 1842, d. 1911; and Nathan A. Haner, b. 1841, d. 1867.</i>
	1850 Census, Washtenaw County, MI
180.	Jacob J. Hayner, 1850 Census, Augusta, Washtenaw Co., MI b. abt. 1795 in NY State. Jacob age 55, listed as a boarder in the hh of Allen Bedisse, a farmer. <i>Notes: Michigan Death Records, 1867-1897: Jacob J. Hayner is listed as dying in Washtenaw County, Michigan, on February 22, 1868, at the age of 73.</i>
181.	Charles P. Hayner/Haynor (Haner), 1850 Census, Augusta, Washtenaw Co., MI b. abt. 1796 in NY State. Charles age 54, hh head; wife Sarah age 47; son Lewis age 24; son Albert age 20; daughter Sara J. age 16. <i>Notes: Death certificate of daughter Sara Jane at the age of 82 lists her father's name as Chas. P. Haynor. The Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) General Land Office Records database shows a Charles Haynor purchasing land in Washtenaw County, Michigan, in 1835. Michigan Death Records, 1867-1897: Charles P. Haynor is listed as dying in Washtenaw County, Michigan, on February 14, 1874, at the age of 78. Charles P. Haner's father is Petrus Philip Haner, b. 25 March 1770, West Sand Lake, Rensselaer Co., NY, died 18 March 1842, Augusta Twp., Washtenaw Co., MI, who is a direct descendant of Johannes Häner, who came to America in 1710.</i>
182.	John P. Hayner (Haner), 1850 Census, Augusta, Washtenaw Co., MI b. abt. 1804 in NY State. John age 46, hh head and wife Elizabeth age 35. <i>Notes: Michigan Death Records, 1867-1897: John P. Haynor is listed as dying in Washtenaw County, Michigan, on November 13, 1878, at the age of 74. John (Johannes) P. Haner's father is Petrus Philip Haner, b. 25 March 1770, West Sand Lake, Rensselaer Co., NY, died 18 March 1842, Augusta Twp., Washtenaw Co., MI, who is a direct descendant of Johannes Häner, who came to America in 1710.</i>
183.	Jeremiah P. Haynor (Haner), 1850 Census, Augusta, Washtenaw Co., MI b. abt. 1806 in NY State. Jeremiah age 44, hh head; wife Nancy age 40; son Oscar age 19; son John age 5; daughter Prina age 15; daughter Amanda age 12. <i>Notes: Jeremiah P. Haner's father is Petrus Philip Haner, b. 25 Mar 1770, New York, who is a direct descendant of Johannes Häner, who came to America in 1710.</i>
184.	Christian P. Hayner (Haner), 1850 Census, Augusta, Washtenaw Co., MI b. 23 May 1803 Charlestown, Montgomery Co., NY. Christian age 40, hh head; son Jeremiah age 13; son Alexander age 12; son John E. age 6; daughter Rhoda age 18. Wife was not listed and all children b. in MI. <i>Note: Christian P. Haner, Charles P., John P., and Jeremiah P., from above, all appear to be brothers, sons of Petrus Philip Haner, b. 25 March 1770, West Sand Lake, Rensselaer Co., NY, died 18 March 1842, Augusta Twp., Washtenaw Co., MI, who is a direct descendant of Johannes Häner, who came to America in 1710.</i>
	1850 U.S. Census, Michigan
185.	Albert Hayner, 1850 Census, Novi, Oakland Co., MI, b. abt. 1805, NY State. Albert age 45, hh head. Wife Jane age 40; daughters, Susan age 15; Harriet age 13; Nancy age 11; Frances age 8; Charlotte age 4; Flora age 1 in hh. Wife and children b. in MI.
186.	Henry Haynor, 1850 Census, Easton, Ionia, MI, b. abt. 1805 in NY State. Henry age 45, hh head; son Tobias age 21; son Isaac age 18; son Charles age 12; daughter Catherine age 15; daughter Theresa age 11. <i>Note: Wife Roxey died in 1845.</i>

#	Name and Census Information in the 1850s
187.	Abraham Hayner , 1850 Census, White Oak, Ingham Co., MI, age 35, b. abt. 1815 in NY State. Wife Julia A., age 34, b. in Massachusetts, son Stephen M. age 12; son James H. age 11; son Wesley age 6.
188.	Alonzo Haynor , 1850 Census, Milan, Monroe Co., MI, b. abt. 1823, in NY State. Alonzo age 27, hh head and wife Harriet age 19 b. in Ohio. <i>Note: Alonzo is the son of Henry Haner, b. btw. 1791-96 New York, d. 1 February 1865 Oakland Co., MI, at the age of 69, who is listed above in the 1850 Census, Lyon Township, Oakland Co., MI.</i>
	1850 U.S. Census, Schoharie Co., NY
189.	Henry Haynor (1793-1874) was a farmer and a resident of Schoharie County, New York. He was born 14 February 1793, Schoharie County, died 22 October 1874, at the age of 81. It's very possible that this Henry was a brother to our Abram and an uncle to our Henry. According to the 1850 U.S. Federal Census, Henry Haynor lived in the town of Summit, Schoharie County, New York. He was listed as a 57-year-old farmer, born in New York, with real estate valued at \$1,500. In the 1860 census, Henry Haynor was still living in Summit, Schoharie County, with his wife, Margaret (born circa 1795). He was listed as a 67-year-old farmer, with real estate valued at \$2,000 and a personal estate of \$500. In the 1840 U.S. Federal Census, which lists him as a head of household in Summit, Schoharie County. In the 1865 New York State Census, he's listed as a resident of Summit, Schoharie County.
190.	Peter Haynor , Age: 50, born in New York, a farmer, living in Summit, Schoharie Co., NY. Elizabeth Haynor (wife), age 45, born in New York; Henry Haynor (son), age 20, born in New York; Peter Haynor (son), age 18, born in New York; Mary Haynor (daughter), age 16, born in New York; and Eliza Haynor (daughter), age 14, born in New York.
191.	John Haynor , Age: 40, born about 1810 in New York, a farmer living in Cobleskill, Schoharie Co., NY. Catherine Haynor (wife), age 35, born in New York; William Haynor (son), age 10, born in New York; Elizabeth Haynor (daughter), age 8, born in New York; James Haynor (son), age 6, born in New York; and John Haynor (son), age 4, born in New York.
192.	Abraham Haynor , Age: 35, born about 1815 in New York, a farmer living in Sharon, Schoharie Co., NY. Eliza Haynor (wife), age 30, born in New York; Mary J. Haynor (daughter), age 7, born in New York; George W. Haynor (son), age 5, born in New York; and Charles H. Haynor (son), age 2, born in New York.
193.	Barnard Haynor , 1850 Census, Watervliet, Albany Co., NY, age 46, b. abt. 1804 in NY State. Wife Margaret age 30, b. in NY State.
	1850 Census, Austerlitz, Columbia Co., NY
194.	George Haynor , b. abt. 1800 in NY State. George age 50, hh head and Jane Lovejoy age 45, b. in NY State in hh.
195.	Charles Haynor , b. abt. 1806 in NY State. Charles age 44, hh head; wife Alvina age 42; son Henry M. age 18; son Elisha age 7; daughter Alvina age 15. Four other non-relatives living in hh.
196.	Darius/Davis Haynor , b. abt. 1810 in NY State. Davis age 40, hh head; wife Mary age 31 born in Connecticut; son Charles age 7.
197.	Elias Haner , 1850 Census, Greenfield, Saratoga Co., NY, b. abt. 1805 in NY State. Elias age 45, hh head; wife Mary age 43; son Gersham; daughter Frances age 14; daughter Esther age 11; daughter Elizabeth age 7 in hh.
198.	William Haynor , 1850 Census, Worcester, Otsego Co., NY, b. abt. 1816 in NY State. William age 34, hh head; wife Lucena age 34; son Andrew age 5; daughter Phebe C. age 3; daughter Lucy J. age 2; daughter Elisa Ann infant, less than 1 year old.
199.	Adam Haynor , 1850 U.S. Census, Marion, Wayne Co., NY, b. abt. 1818 in NY State. Adam age 32, hh head; wife Phebe age 30; son Albert E. age 11; son John P. age 9; son George H. age 3; daughter Harriet C. age 7; daughter Delia M. age 5; daughter Charlotte M. age 1. Boarders Enoch and Christina Steeves in hh.
200.	Benjamin Haynor , 1850 U.S. Census, District #90, Saline Co., MO, age 24, b. abt. 1826 in Kentucky. Benjamin's occupation was listed as a blacksmith. He could neither read nor write. In this same census district, it listed Isabella Hayner, age 52 and her apparent children Mary A., age 29; David E., age 20; and Thomas age 12, all born in Kentucky. It's possible that Benjamin is a Hayner not a Haynor, but on the census report, his surname is plainly spelled as "Haynor" and he lives in a different location, within this district.
201.	Richard Haynor , 1850 Census, Watervliet, Albany Co., NY, age 21, b. abt. 1829 in NY State. Was a farmer living in the hh of Isaac F. Witbeck, age 29 and wife Jane H. age 24.
	Canadian Census of 1851
202.	Isaac Hayner , 1851 Canadian Census, Moulton, Haldimand, Northumberland, Canada West (Ontario), b. abt. 1789 in Ontario. 1 male Isaac age 60, hh head; wife Anna age 51; son George age 21; son Andw age 17; daughter Phoebe age 14; daughter Celestia age 6. All persons b. in Ontario. Religion: Albert and Anna listed as Presbyterians.
203.	Albert Hayner , 1851 Canadian Census, Moulton, Haldimand, Northumberland, Canada West (Ontario), b. abt. 1821 in Ontario. 1 male Albert age 30, hh head; wife Charlotte age 22; son Ransford age 2; daughter Jane age 4; daughter Sarah age 1. 1 female Elizabeth age 10. All but Elizabeth listed as Presbyterians.
204.	Russel Hainer , 1851 Canadian Census, Edwardsburgh, Grenville, Canada West (Ontario), b. abt. 1798 in the U.S. 1 male Russel age 53; wife Anne age 43; son Wm. age 16; son George age 8; son John R. age 4; son Cornilus age 1; daughter

#	Name and Census Information in the 1850s
	Sarah Anne age 21; daughter Mary age 19; daughter Mariah age 15; daughter Olive age 13; daughter Ruth age 8. All listed as W. Methodists.
205.	James Hainer , 1851 Canadian Census, Cayuga, Haldimand, Northumberland, Canada West (Ontario), b. abt. 1810 in Ontario. 1 male James age 41; wife Catherine age 36; son John age 11; son William age 9; daughter Jane age 16; daughter Margaret age 13; daughter Anne age 2.
206.	George Hainer , 1851 Canadian Census, Cayuga, Haldimand, Northumberland, Canada West (Ontario), b. abt. 1819 of Canadian parents. 1 male age 32; wife Mary Anne age 37; son John age 10; son George age 7; son William age 4; son James age 1; daughter Catherine age 11; daughter Mary age 5. Religion: Presbyterian.
207.	Robert W. Hainer , 1851 Canadian Census, Louth, Lincoln, Canadian West (Ontario). Robert W. age 13, Mary age 10, and Melissa age 6 apparently living in the hh of John Patterson. All b. of Canadian parents. Religion: Presbyterian.
208.	Charles Hainer , 1851 Canadian Census, Norwich, Oxford, Canadian West (Ontario). No age or other information given for Charles.
209.	Sylara Hainer , 1851 Canadian Census, Earnestown, Addington, Canada West (Ontario). Female age 57, apparently b. in Barbados living in the hh of John Taylor. Religion: Baptist.
210.	John Haynor , 1851 Canadian Census, Louth, Lincoln, Canada West, British Colonial America. Age 45, b. Ireland abt. 1806. Appears to be the same John Haynor, listed immediately below at #211.
	Canadian Census of 1852
211.	John Haynor , 1852 Census, Grimsby Twp., Lincoln Co., West Province, Canada, age 45, b. abt. 1807 in Ireland, Occ: Labourer, Religion: Catholic. Note: It's possible that this John Haynor, was the same person who took out a marriage license with Susan Picket in 1836, as recorded at Queenston, Ontario, which is near Niagara Falls, found in the Ontario Register, Volume 7, provided by AncestralFindings.com.
	New York State Census of 1855
212.	Thomas Haynor , 1855 Census, E.D. 1, Richland, Oswego Co., NY, b. abt. 1785 in Columbia Co., NY State. Wife Anna; Children Thos G. Haynor, Sarah Haynor; other, Frank S. Haynor. Thomas Sr., listed in the Index of Claims of Soldiers of the War of 1812 at: http://www.newyorkroots.org/bookarchive/warof1812/ea-kn/hawkins-hearld.html and at: http://visitoswegocounty.com/historical-info/war-of-1812/war-of-1812-soldier-list/ .
213.	Allen Haynor , 1855 Census, Milford, Otsego Co., NY, b. abt. 1795 in Columbia C., NY State. Wife Catherine; Children Cornelius M. Haynor, William S. Haynor; other, Peter L. Allen, Sarah E. Allen, Stephen Allen.
214.	Henry Haynor , 1855 Census, E.D. 1, Knox, Albany Co., NY, age 56, b. abt. 1799 in Albany Co., NY State. Wife Catherine, age 46; son Cornelius M. age 14; son William age 12. Peter Allen age 24 and family living in hh.
215.	Thomas I. Hainor , 1855 Census, Taghkanic, Columbia Co., NY, age 56, b. abt. 1799 in Columbia Co. NY. Wife Elizabeth age 56; son Martin age 29; son Jacob age 17; daughter Eva E. age 15. Wife and children b. in Columbia Co., NY.
216.	Ezra Haynor , 1855 Census, Ellery, Chautauqua Co., NY, b. abt. 1803 in Rensselaer Co., NY State. Wife Nancy; Children Sarah Haynor, Alice Haynor, George Haynor, Mary Haynor, Hannah Haynor, Cornelia Haynor, Elizabeth Haynor, Lucinda Haynor, and Amanda Haynor.
217.	Lewis Haynor , 1855 Census, E.D. 1-2, Clifton Park, Saratoga Co., NY, b. abt. 1807 in Rensselaer Co., NY State. Wife Rhoda; Children George R. Haynor age 23 and Westley Haynor age 19.
218.	John Haynor , 1855 Census, E.D. 1, Cicero, Onondaga Co., NY, b. abt. 1814 in Rensselaer Co., NY State. Wife Rhoda.
219.	Christopher Haynor , 1855 Census, E.D. 1, Claverack, Columbia Co., NY, b. abt. 1816 in Columbia Co., NY State. Wife Catherine. Children George Haynor, Mary I. Haynor.
220.	Freeman Haynor , 1855 NY State Census, E.D. 1, Pittstown, Rensselaer Co., NY, age 34, b. abt. 1821 in Rensselaer County, NY. Wife Maria age 33, b. abt. 1822 in Saratoga County, NY; son James E. age 9; son John G. age 7; son Lafayette T. age 5; son George H. age 8 months; daughter Hellen J. age 12; daughter Ann M. age 10; daughter Emmarette age 3. Freeman could be #972 found in the <i>Hayner Family History Book</i> .
221.	Nelson Haynor , 1855 Census, Saratoga Spgs., Saratoga, NY, age 32, b. abt. 1823 in Rensselaer Co., NY. Wife Charlotte, age 29. Children Catharine Haynor, age 10; Charles E Haynor, age 7; Anette Haynor, age 4; Nelson's mother Catherine, age 62, b. abt. 1793, also in hh.
	Wisconsin State Census of 1855
222.	A.P. Haynor , 1855 Census, Rock, Rock Co., WI, no age or bp given. A.P. Haynor, hh head. 5 males & 5 females in hh. J.P.J. (probably John P.J.) Hayner, A. (likely Alvin) Hayner & W.H.H. Hayner listed in same census location.
223.	J. C. Haynor , 1855 Census, Dunkirk Town, Dane Co., WI, no age or bp given. J. Haynor, hh head. 3 males and 2 females in hh.

From Censuses in the 1860s

#	Name and Census Information in the 1860s
224.	Moses Hannon , 1860 Census, 6th District, Polk, TN, age 80, b. abt. 1780 in North Carolina. Moses was a farmer living in the hh of J. T. Hamon and family.
225.	Thomas Haynor , 1860 Census, The Town of Richland, Oswego Co., NY, age 76, b. abt. 1784 in NY State, with wife Anna age 73, b. abt. 1787. Both are in the hh of Thomas J. Haynor, b. abt. 1828 in NY State. Thomas, age 32 hh head, likely son of Thomas; wife Sarah H. age 28; son Frank S. age 6; daughter Harriet A. age 5; daughter Hellen age 2; daughter Lauri age 4 months. Thomas Sr., listed in the Index of Claims of Soldiers of the War of 1812 at: http://www.newyorkroots.org/bookarchive/warof1812/ea-kn/hawkins-hearld.html and at: http://visitoswegocounty.com/historical-info/war-of-1812/war-of-1812-soldier-list/ .
	1860 Census, Maryland, Otsego Co., NY
226.	Sebastian Haynor , b. abt. 1790 in NY State. Sebastian age 70 and wife Desire age 55.
227.	John Haynor , b. abt. 1820 in NY State. John age 40; wife Susanna age 43; daughter Clista age 5.
228.	George Haynor , 1860 Census, Maryland, Otsego Co., NY. George age 30; wife Elvira age 24; son George A. age 7.
229.	John P. Haynor , 1860 Census, Town of Rock, Rock Co., WI, b. abt. 1791 in NY State. John age 69, hh head; wife Miranda age 60; son John G. age 28; son Lewis age 23; daughter Christien age 20.
230.	Thomas J. Hainor , 1860 Census, Taghkanic, Columbia Co., NY, age 62, b. abt. 1798 in NY State. Wife Elizabeth age 60; son Martin age 36; son Jacob age 21; daughter Elizabeth age 18. Note: Thomas, hh head, is likely the Thomas Haynor found in a Taghknick, Columbia Co., NY Mortality Schedule who died at age 83 of cancer in April 1880.
231.	Abigail Haynor , 1860 Census, Lysander, Onondaga Co., NY, age 60, b. abt. 1800 in NY State. Abigail is in the hh of apparent son W.A. Haynor, hh head, age 22, b. abt. 1838 in NY State; wife Hannah age 20; son George age 1; and boarder listed as Derin Wells age 33.
232.	Andrew Haynor , 1860 Census, Village-Green Island, Albany Co., NY, b. abt. 1800 in England. Andrew age 60, hh head; wife Elizabeth age 58, b. in Ireland; daughter Mary age 31, b. in New York State; 5 boarders in hh.
	1860 Census, Michigan
233.	Henry Haynor , 1860 Census, Easton Twp., Ionia Co., Ionia, MI, b. abt. 1802 in NY State. Henry age 58, hh head; wife Matilda age 33; daughter Roxanna E. age 4; Children of Matilda from previous marriage, Susan Ward age 14, Mary A. Ward age 8. Boarder Samuel Baker in hh.
234.	Isaac Hayner (Haynor) , 1860 Census, Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI, age 27, b. abt. 1833 in New York State. Wife Nancy, age 25, b. in Michigan. Son of Henry H. Haynor
235.	Charles Haynour , 1860 Census, Ionia Co., MI, age 23, b. about 1837 in NY State. This person is believed to be Charles Henry Haynor son of Henry H. Haynor. Although last name misspelled, this Charles was living as a boarder in the hh of Don Jones, age 42, b. in NY State, listed with wife and children. Five additional persons were listed as boarders. Charles occupation was listed as a blacksmith, as was Mr. Jones.
236.	Moses H. Clements , 1860 Census, Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI, age 21, b. abt. 1839 in MI. Wife Charlotte T. age 19, b. abt. 1841 in MI. Charlotte (Haynor) Clements is the daughter of Henry & Roxey Haynor. Also in hh was Tina Clements, age 57, b. in NY State, mother of Moses Clements.
237.	Alonzo Haynor (Haner) , 1860 Census, The Township of Bangor, Van Buren Co., MI age 37, b. abt. 1823 in NY State. Wife Harriet age 29; daughter Julia A., age 9; daughter Emily A. age 6; daughter Eva age 3; daughter Ada P. age 1.
238.	Cavin Haner , 1860 Census, The Township of Bangor, Van Buren Co., MI, age 25, b. abt. 1835, Michigan. Wife Ellen age 22, b. New York, son Melmoth, age 3, and daughter Martha, age 1. <i>Note: Calvin is a son of Henry Haner, b. btw. 1791-96 New York, d. 1 February 1865, Oakland Co., MI, and a brother to Alonzo listed above.</i>
239.	Samuel Haynor (Haner) , 1860 Census, The Township of Bangor, Van Buren Co., MI, age 30, b. abt. 1830, birthplace unknown. Wife Eliza age 25; son Lorenzo, age 1 month; boarder Lemuel McKellam. <i>Note: At this point, Samuel may be an unknown son of Henry Haner, b. btw. 1791-96 New York, d. 1 February 1865, Oakland Co., MI, and a brother to Alonzo and Calvin listed immediately above.</i>
240.	Edward Haynor , 1860 Census, Pittsfield Twp., Washtenaw Co., MI, age 18, b. abt. 1842 in Michigan; living as a boarder (farm laborer) in the hh of James Nichols, who was b. in NY State.
241.	Abraham Haner , 1860 Census, Sharon, Schoharie, NY, b. abt. 1807 in NY State. Abraham age 53, hh head; wife Frances age 45; son Henry age 24; son William S. age 22; son Davis age 17; son Judson age 9.
242.	Henry Haynor , 1860 Census, Pendleton, Niagara Co., NY, b. abt. 1810 in NY State. Henry age 50, hh head; wife Laura age 47, b. in Canada; son Anson age 26; son Menso age 25; son Abraham age 16; daughter Charity age 20; daughter Anna age 6. All children b. in NY State.
	1860 Census, Brunswick, Rensselaer Co., NY
243.	Henry F. Hayner , b. abt. 1808 in NY State. Henry age 52, hh head; wife Mary A. age 32; son Charles H. age 16; son Michael P. age 3; daughter Martha age 17; daughter age Emily age 12; daughter Amelia age 6; daughter Margaret age 2; boarder James Bourle from Ireland in hh.

#	Name and Census Information in the 1860s
244.	David F. Haynor , b. abt. 1813 in NY State. David age 47, hh head; wife Magdalene age 54; son David N. age 26; son Myron age 1; daughter Mary age 22; boarder Patrick Riley from Ireland in hh.
245.	David F. Hayner , b. abt. 1813 in NY State. David age 47, hh head; wife Lana A. age 47; son James H. age 21; son David N. age 19; son Irvin age 12; daughter Jennie A. age 17; boarder John H. Bonsteel in hh.
246.	Aaron Haynor , b. abt. 1819 in NY State. Aaron age 41, hh head; wife Sarah C. age 36; son Lewis age 1; daughter Percilla age 16; daughter Sarah C. age 14; daughter Mary F. age 11.
247.	Jonas Haynor , b. abt. 1821 in NY State. Jonas age 39, hh head; wife Lucinda age 37; son Lucius H. age 17; son Nelson age 15, son David J. age 1; daughter Deborah age 14; daughter Rhoda J. age 10.
248.	Jacob H. Haynor , b. abt. 1830 in NY State. Jacob age 30, hh head; wife Elizabeth age 32; son Alonzo age 1; daughter Eunice age 5.
	1860 Census, Greenbush, Rensselaer Co., NY
249.	M.L. Haynor , b. abt. 1824 in NY State. M. L. age 36, hh head; wife Mary G. age 29; son Sanford age 3; daughter Caroline age 5; 4 additional boarders in hh.
250.	Isaias Haynor , b. abt. 1827 in NY State. Isaias age 33, hh head; wife Helen M. age 32; son Edgar age 10; daughter Amah M. age 8.
251.	Henry Haynor , 1860 Census, Plymouth, Chenango Co., NY, b. abt. 1824 in NY State. Henry age 36, hh head; wife Jane age 25; son Jerome age 15; son William age 3; daughter Emagene age 8 months.
252.	H. Haynor , 1860 Census, Jacks Valley, Carson Co., Utah Territory, age 23, b. abt. 1837 in Vermont as a boarder of Peter Robbins.
	1860 Census, Saratoga Co., NY
253.	George R. Haynor , 1860 Census, Halfmoon, Saratoga Co., NY, age 27, b. abt. 1833 in NY State. Wife Harriet C. age 24, b. abt. 1836 in NY State. Included in hh are Eligah Morse age 24 and his wife Mary E. age 20.
254.	William H. Haynor , 1860 Census, Saratoga Spgs, Saratoga Co., NY, b. abt. 1845 in NY State (mother Sarah, b. abt. 1822 in hh).
	Canadian Census of 1861
255.	Jacob Hainer , 1861 Census, St. Catherines, Lincoln, Canada West (Ontario), age 58, b. abt. 1803 in NC, which may have meant Northern Community or North Canada. Wife Parmilia age 50; son John H. age 29; Religion: English Church.
256.	James Hainer , 1861 Census, Esquesing, Halton, Canada West (Ontario), age 55, b. abt. 1806 in Canada. Wife Jane age 49 b. in Scotland; son John age 23; son George Z. age 20; son Jacob age 14; son James age 13; daughter Sophia age 25; daughter Ann age 22; daughter Jane age 19; daughter Isabella age 17. Religion: Church of England.
257.	George Hainer , 1861 Census, Yarmouth, Elgin, Canada West (Ontario), age 40, b. abt. 1821 in U.S. Listing says married, but no other persons listed in the census report.
258.	Obediah Hainer , 1861 Census, Louth, Lincoln, Canada West (Ontario), age 40, b. abt. 1821 in Canada. Wife Mary age 27; son J.B. age 6; son W.J. age 4; son J.C. age 1. Religion: Lutheran.
259.	James Hainer , 1861 Census, St. Catharines, Lincoln, Canada West (Ontario), age 27, b. abt. 1834. Wife Libbey age 24, son James age 4. Religion: None.
260.	William Hainer , 1861 Census, Malahide, Elgin, Canada West (Ontario), age 39, b. abt. 1822 in NC, which may have meant Northern Community or North Canada. Wife Helilah age 40; son Charles age 11; son Albert age 3; daughter Catherine age 13; daughter Alberta age 3. Albert & Alberta could have been twins. Religion: EM, was listed for William & wife Helilah, which may have meant Evangelical Methodist. Unable to determine religion of children.
261.	George Haynor , 1861 Census, Bayham, Elgin, Ontario, Canada, age 52, b. abt. 1809 in Upper Canada (Great Lakes side of Canada). George was married, his religion was U. Presbytn. Wife Mary A., age 53, b. abt. 1808; son John Henry age 18, b. abt. 1843; son George age 16, b. abt. 1845; son Wm H. age 12, b. abt. 1849; son James W. age 10, b. abt. 1851; daughter Catherine age 20, b. abt. 1842; daughter Mary A. age 14, b. abt. 1847.
262.	James Haynor , 1861 Census, Bayham, Elgin, Ontario, Canada, age 51, b. abt. 1810 in Upper Canada (Great Lakes side of Canada). James was married, his religion was: E Methodist, i.e., Episcopal Methodist Church (a development of the first expression of Methodism in the U.S.). Wife Catherine age 45, b. abt. 1816; son John age 20, b. abt. 1841; son Wm. age 18, b. abt. 1843; son Augustus age 6, abt. 1855; daughter Margt. age 22, b. abt. 1839; daughter Mary age 16, b. abt. 1845; daughter Ann age 11, b. abt. 1850; daughter Ellen age 9, b. abt. 1852; daughter Cinderella age 3, b. abt. 1858.
263.	John Henry Haynor , 1861 Census, Bayham, Elgin, Ontario, Canada, b. abt. 1843 in Upper Canada (Great Lakes side of Canada). John Henry was single, his religion was: W Methodist, i.e., Wesleyan Methodist Church (Great Britain). This John Henry is possibly the son of George Haynor #261, or James Haynor #262.
264.	Charles W. Haynor , b. abt. 1853 in Upper Canada and Joseph S. Haynor , b. abt. 1855 in Upper Canada, appear at the top of the same census page as James Haynor # 262 from above, who's family is listed further down the page. Going back to the previous census page, it appears that both Charles and Joseph are in the hh of Peter Johnston, Jr.
265.	Clement Hener , 1861 Census, Chatham, Kent, Ontario, Canada, b. abt. 1818 in Lower Canada (Lower Canada covered the southeast portion of the modern-day Province of Quebec & until 1809 the Labrador region of modern-day Province of Newfoundland & Labrador). Clement age 41 was married, his religion was RC (Roman Catholic). Wife Thursey age 35; son John age 18; son Moses age 3; son William age 1; daughter Mary age 13; daughter Matilda age 10; daughter Elizabeth age 8; daughter Adeline age 5.

#	Name and Census Information in the 1860s
	1865 New York State Census
266.	Nancy Haynor , 1865 Census, District 02, Clifton Park, Saratoga Co., NY, age 83, b. abt. 1782 in Rhode Island in hh of likely daughter, Sybyl, age 48, b. abt. 1817 in Saratoga Co., NY. Also in hh is Sybyl's sister Lanah age 46; and niece Emily Ann Peters age 5. Nancy was widowed and had 9 children. It's possible that Nancy Haynor, because of being born about 1782, could be our Abram Haynor's wife, who died previously, leaving her a widow.
267.	Elizabeth Haynor , 1865 Census, District Middle, Ward 09, Albany, Albany Co., NY. Elizabeth age 81, b. abt. 1784 in Rensselaer Co., NY was widowed and had 7 children, was living as a boarder in the hh of Thomas Reynolds. It's possible that Elizabeth Haynor, because of being born about 1784, could be our Abram Haynor's wife, who died previously, leaving her a widow.
268.	Abram Haner , 1865 Census, District 14, Sharon, Schoharie Co., NY, b. abt. 1807 in Schoharie Co., NY. Abram, hh head age 58; wife Fannie age 50 was apparently the 2 nd wife of Abram, since report states that Abram had been married twice.
269.	Lewis Haynor , 1865 Census, District 02, Clifton Park, Saratoga Co., NY, b. abt. 1808 in Montgomery Co., NY. Lewis, hh head age 57; wife Rhoda age 59; son Wesley age 29; daughter Harriet S. age 24.
270.	Martin J. Haynor , 1865 Census, District 01, Schaghticoke, Rensselaer, NY, b. abt. 1808 in Rensselaer Co., NY. Martin, hh head age 57; wife Elizabeth age 48; son Elijah age 21; son Nelson age 18; son Frank age 6; daughter Caroline age 14.
271.	Tisdale E. Haynor , 1865 Census, District 02, Clifton Park, Saratoga Co., NY, b. abt. 1809 in Saratoga Co., NY. Tisdale, hh head age 56; wife Eliza age 52; daughter Cynthia M. age 22; Samuel Butler, servant age 24.
272.	Nelson Haynor , 1865 Census, District 01, Saratoga Springs, Saratoga, NY, b. abt. 1822 in Rensselaer Co., NY. Nelson, hh head age 43; wife Charlotte age 42; son Charles E. age 16; daughter Kate age 20; daughter Annette age 14; daughter Clara age 8; also 5 boarders in hh.
273.	George R. Haynor , 1865 Census, District 02, Clifton Park, Saratoga Co., NY, b. abt. 1830 in Saratoga Co., NY. George, hh head age 35; wife T.C. (believed to be Harriet C., H.C., rather than T.C., found in other censuses) age 29; Aaron Wood age 52 and Jane Wood age 40 in hh. It's believed that this George R. Haynor is a son of Lewis Haynor listed in this same census location, as well as listed as a son in other earlier censuses.
274.	Isaac M. Haynor , 1865 Census, District 01, Schaghticoke, Rensselaer Co., NY, b. abt. 1841 in Rensselaer Co., NY. Isaac M., hh head age 24; wife Margaret C. age 22; son Martin J. age 3 months; daughter Emma A. age 2 years 10 months.
	1865 Minnesota Census
275.	Robert Haynor , 1865 Census, Cascade, Olmsted Co., MN. Wife Maranda; sons Richard, Elias and Will; daughters Lucinda, Alice & Mary. No ages or birthplaces listed.

From Censuses in the 1870s

#	Name and Census Information in the 1870s
276.	Martin P. Haynor , 1870 Census, Worchester, Otsego, NY, age 87, b. abt. 1783 in NY State, found in the hh of Philip Haynor, b. abt. 1836 in NY State, who was listed as hh head. Philip age 34; wife Julia age 36; son Delavan age 5; son Frankie A. age 2; son Willie age 1; Ardel female age 14 listed as domestic servant in hh. Martin could neither read nor write.
	1870 Census, Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., NY
277.	Christina Haynor , age 87, b. abt. 1784 in NY State, found in the hh of Gilbert Haynor, b. abt. 1824 in NY State, who was listed as hh head. Gilbert age 46; Martha age 32 (likely wife or sister); Griffen age 44 (likely brother); Elizabeth age 25 (likely sister); Christina is likely Gilbert Haynor's mother.
278.	John Haynor , age 62, b. abt. 1808 in NY State. John, hh head and wife Catherine age 50, b. in NY State. Son George age 21; daughter Margaret age 18.
279.	Geo. Haynor , age 60, b. abt. 1810 in NY State. Geo., hh head and wife Margaret age 50; daughter Eliza age 18; Elizabeth Martin age 80 and Ellen Martin age 20 in hh.
280.	Peter Haynor , age 56, b. abt. 1814 in NY State. Peter hh head, wife Cornelia age 52; son Lawrence age 14.
281.	Sebastian Haynor , 1870 Census, Maryland, Otsego Co., NY, age 82, b. abt. 1788 in NY State. George W. Haynor, b. abt. 1840 in NY State, listed as hh head. George W. age 40; son George A. age 17; daughter Betsey age 1. Sebastian could neither read nor write.
282.	Jacob Haynor , 1870 Census, Watervliet, Albany Co., NY, age 72, b. abt. 1798 in NY State. Jacob, hh head; Elisabeth, likely daughter age 17.
283.	John Haynor , 1870 Census, Parma, Monroe Co., NY, age 69, b. abt. 1801 in NY State. John, hh head; Catherine, wife age 66; daughter Charlotte age 22. John could not write.
284.	Jno (John) R. Haynor , 1870 Census, Troy, Rensselaer Co., NY, age 67, b. abt. 1803 in NY State. Wife Sarah age 60; daughter Amelia A. age 26; apparent boarder Julia Lorillard age 26 b. in Ireland in hh.
285.	Barbara Haynor , 1870 Census, Grassy Fork, Jackson Co., IN, age 65, b. abt. 1805 in Prussia. Barbara lists both parents as foreign born. Barbara Snyder age 35 in hh.
	1870 Census, Michigan
286.	Henry H. Haynor , 1870 Census, Saranac, Ionia Co., MI, age 65, b. abt. 1805 in NY State. Henry, hh head; wife Matilda age 38, b. in Tennessee; daughter Roxey E. age 14, b. in MI; Mary A. Ward age 18 (daughter of Matilda through previous marriage), b. in Illinois.

#	Name and Census Information in the 1870s
287.	Tobias Haynor , 1870 Census, Easton, Ionia Co., MI, age 43 b. abt. 1827 in Saratoga Co., NY State. Wife Bethamia age 25, b. in Canada; son Eber age 3. Tobias, son of Henry, immediately above.
288.	Isaac Haynor , 1870 Census, Easton, Ionia Co., MI, age 38 b. abt. 1831 in Saratoga Co., NY State. Wife Nancy age 34, b. in MI; son Albert, age 9; son Elmore age 2. Isaac, son of Henry, immediately above.
289.	Moses H. Clements , 1870 Census, Petersburg, Summerfield Twp., Monroe Co., MI, age 30, b. abt. 1840. Daughter Clara E. age 9, daughter Nellie E. age 8. Wife Charlotte (Haynor) daughter of Henry & Roxey Haynor was not listed since she died in 1870, apparently before the census was taken. Interestingly, a son Albert N., was not listed either, although he was born in 1869.
290.	William Hayner or Haynor , 1870 Census, Texas Twp., Kalamazoo Co., MI, age 61, b. abt. 1809 in NY State. Son George age 30, b. in NY State; son Elmer age 4, born in MI; Warren age 3. b. in MI.
291.	Peter Haynor , 1870 Census, Ovid, Duplain Twp., Clinton Co., MI, age 45, b. abt. 1825 in Canada. Wife Mary A. age 41, b. in Canada; son Nehemiah age 13, b. in Canada; son Jesse age 3, b. in MI; son David J. age 1 month, b. in MI; daughter Louisa age 17, b. in Canada; daughter Theresa M. age 11, b. in MI; daughter Edna age 9, b. in MI; daughter Lovina age 4, b. in MI. A Louise Haynor, single/unmarried, was found located in an Insane Asylum in Kalamazoo, MI in the 1880, 1900 & 1910 censuses. A MI death certificate was found for a Louise Haynor, d. 20 July 1914 in the Kalamazoo State Hospital, who was b. 1848 in NY and was admitted to the hospital around 1870. She was listed as a domestic worker. Likely, this woman is the same Louisa Haynor found as a 17-yr. old (domestic worker) in the hh of Peter Haynor as his daughter in this 1870 Census, although this census report stated that Louisa, mother & father were all born in Canada.
292.	Ranforth (Randell) Haynor , 1870 U.S. Census, Hamburg, Livingston Co., MI, age 45, b. abt. 1825 in NY State. Wife Phoebe A., age 42, b. abt. 1828 in NY State; son William W., age 25; son Truman A. age 21; son Charles M. age 12; son Frank age 10; and son James J., age 7. All children were born in Michigan. Randell was listed as a farmer.
293.	Manuel Haynor , 1870 Census, Charlotte, Eaton Co., MI, age 38, b. abt. 1832 in France. Wife Rachel age 22, b. in NY State; son Henry age 2, b. in MI. Boarder named Edward Pay age 24, b. in France in hh. Manuel Haynor is first surname of "Haynor" found born in France. At https://en.filae.com/ , says French in the USA in 1870 Census.
294.	Andrew Hayner , 1870 Census, Ovid, Clinton Co., MI, b. abt. 1835 in Canada, wife Correntta and two children, Dora A. (a. 5) & Benjamin F. (a.3) both children died on 22 Aug. 1872, cause of death unknown, but likely illness or fire since both dying on same day (Andrew listed as "Haynor" on Sect. of State Death Index, christening of daughter Daryum (maybe Dora) in 1867 and also as Hanor on other ancestral web sites.)
295.	Thomas Hayner , 1870 Census, Romeo, Bruce Twp., Macomb Co., MI, age 34, b. abt. 1836 in Canada. Wife Susan age 32, b. in Canada; son Alonzo M. age 12; son Willie R. age 6; son Elerope H. (spelled Europe in the 1880 census) age 4, son Robert W. age 10 months; daughter Emma M. age 9. All children were born in Canada, accept Europe and Robert, who were born in MI. Charlotte Morgan age 70, b. in Canada also in hh. In the birth record of Robert W., b. 9 October 1869, his surname is spelled Haynor. His parents Thomas and Susan were also spelled as Haynor. Thomas and wife Susan had additional children as shown in the 1880 census, Maud M., age 9 and Susan V., age 6. On Susan's birth certificate, her name is spelled Hayner as was her parents. Emma M. died in 1948 in Manhattan, NY at age 87, was married to Charles Hines and her occupation was listed as an actress. She was buried at Woodlawn Cemetery in Detroit, MI. Her mother's maiden name was listed as Bratt. Although in the 1880 census, Charlotte Morgan age 79 was listed as the mother-in-law to Thomas.
296.	Mary E. Haynor , 1870 Census, Rushford, Winnebago Co., WI, age 65, b. abt. 1805 in NY State. Mary E., hh head; son Gershom age 32 and his wife Mary age 18 in hh.
297.	Abram Haner , 1870 Census, Sharon, Schoharie, NY, age 63, b. abt. 1807 in NY State. Abram, hh head and wife Fannie age 56. It is believed that this Abram Hayner is the Abraham Haner # 241 from 1860 census and #268 in 1865 Census, as well as the Abraham Haner listed in the <i>Hayner Family History Book</i> who was born in 1807 and listed as #250a
298.	Geo. Haynor , 1870 Census, Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., NY, age 60, b. abt. 1810 in NY State. Wife Margaret, age 50; daughter Eliza, age 18. Ellen Martin, age 20 and Elizabeth Martin age 80 in hh.
	1870 Census, Worchester, Otsego, Co., NY
299.	Henry Haynor , age 57, b. abt. 1813 in NY State. Henry, hh head; wife Eunice age 40; son Dennis age 12; son Adam age 8; son Truman age 6; son Joshua age 3; daughter Mary O. age 13; daughter Emma age 4; daughter Eliza age 1.
300.	William Haynor , age 55, b. abt. 1815 in NY State. William, hh head; wife Lucenia age 55; son Andrew age 23; son Timothy age 14; son Henry age 14; son Truman age 12; son Phillip age 10; daughter Sarah age 9. Since Timothy and Henry were listed as the same age, they may have been twins.
301.	Peter Haynor , 1870 Census, Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., NY, age 56, b. abt. 1814 in NY State. Wife Cornelia, age 52, b. in NY State. Son Lawrence age 14.
302.	A. (Andrew) P. Haynor , 1870 Census, Woodstock, Mchenry Co., IL, b. abt. 1815, w/wife Elizabeth; and daughters, Cynthia, Jennie & Louisa. All were b. in NY. Daughters were listed as teachers. A.P. Haynor's first name was likely Andrew, since an Andrew P. Haynor is mentioned w/wife Elizabeth in the marriage of son John W. Haynor to Allice L. Chollar on 25 Sept. 1878 in Mchenry Co., IL.
303.	Henry A. Haynor , 1870 Census, Troy, Rensselaer Co., NY, age 53, b. abt. 1817 in NY State. Wife Mary M. age 49; son Charles F. age 24; daughter Mary age 18; daughter Martha age 15; daughter Aseneth age 12; daughter Emma J. age 11.

#	Name and Census Information in the 1870s
304.	Peter Haynor , 1870 Census, Schenectady, Ward 1, Schenectady Co., NY, age 54, b. abt. 1820 in NY State. Wife Ellen age 37, b. in Ireland; son Peter age 13; son Daniel age 9; son William Henry age 6 months; daughter Catherine age 17; daughter Ellen June age 11; daughter Charlot age 5; daughter Mary Emma age 2. Both Peter & wife, Ellen could not read or write.
	1870 Census, Saratoga Co., NY
305.	Jonas Haynor , 1870 Census, Milton, Saratoga Co., NY, age 49, b. abt. 1821 in NY State. Wife Jane age 24; son Willard age 2; daughter Annis age 5; daughter Nellie age 1.
306.	Nelson Haynor , 1870 Census, Saratoga Spgs., Saratoga Co., age 46, b. abt. 1824 in NY State. Wife Charlotte age 45; daughter Ama age 18; daughter Celara age 13; boarders Eliza (age 50) and Fredk (age 18) Crane.
307.	Wm. M. Haynor , 1870 Census, Parma, Monroe Co., NY, age 47, b. abt. 1823 in NY State. Wife Maria A. age 40; daughter Maria A. age 19; daughter Edith age 9; daughter Hellen age 5; daughter Alice age 1; female boarder M. Emmerson age 30.
308.	Benjamin Haynor , 1870 Census, Jasper Twp., Taney Co., MO, age 46, b. abt. 1824 in Kentucky. Wife Saphrona age 36, b. in Kentucky; son John H. age 15, b. in Kentucky; son James W. age 1 & all other children b. in Missouri; daughter Isabel age 14; daughter Mary E., age 12; daughter Julia A. age 9; daughter Nanny E. age 7.
309.	Randall Haynor , 1870 Census, Hamburg, Livingston Co., MI, age 45, b. abt. 1825 in NY State. Wife Phebe A., age 42, b. in NY State; son William W. age 25; Truman A. age 21; son Charles M. age 12; son Frank age 10; son James J. age 7. All children b. in MI
310.	Richard Haynor , 1870 Census, Clay Twp., Jones County, Iowa, age 44, b. abt. 1826 in NY State. Wife Charlotte age 39, b. in NY State; son William age 9; son Freddie age 8 (b. 06/12/1862, Canton, d. 10/14/1936, Monticello); son Albert age 1; daughter Ellen age 5 (Ellen A., b. 1865, d. 11/27/1872). Note, daughter Flora b. 1857, d. 01/21/1860.
311.	Thomas Haynor , 1870 Census, New York City, Ward 21, NY, age 33, b. abt. 1837 in Ireland. Wife Catherine age 33, b. in Ireland; daughter Margaret age 6, b. NY State.
312.	Patrick Haynor , 1870 Census, Deercreek Twp., Madison County, OH, age 26, b. abt. 1844 in Ireland. Living in the hh of John McLaughlin.
	1871 Canada Census
313.	William Hainer , 1871 Canadian Census, Burford, Brant South, Ontario, Canada, age 41, b. abt. 1830 in Ontario, Canada. Wife's name illegible, age 44; son Charles age 21; son Albert age 12; son Alford age 12. All citizens b. in Canada. Albert and Alford may have been twins. See notes below.
	1875 New York Census
314.	Thomas J. Hainor , 1875 Census, Taghkanic, Columbia Co., NY, age 76, b. abt. 1799 in Columbia Co., NY. Wife Elisabeth age 76; son Henry F. age 53; Henry's wife Hellen age 40; Henry's son Albert age 11; Henry's son George age 10; Henry's daughter Elisabeth age 4. Interestingly, a Thomas Haynor was found in a Mortality Schedule, b. abt. 1797 in NY State, d. 1880 of cancer at the age of 83 in Taghkanic, Columbia Co., NY. The author suspects both names are the same persons.
315.	Abram Haner , 1875 Census, Sharon, Schoharie, NY, age 68, b. abt. 1807 in NY State (same as #241 from the 1860 census & #268 from the 1870 Census)
316.	Henry Haynor , 1875 NY Census, Worcester, Otsego Co., NY, age 62, b. abt. 1813 in Rensselaer Co., NY. Wife Eunice age 44, b. in Otsego Co., NY; son Adam age 14; son Truman age 12; son Joshua age 8; daughter Emma C. age 10; daughter Eliza age 6; daughter Rachel V. age 2.
317.	Edward Haynor , 1875 NY Census, Worcester, Otsego Co., NY, age 54, b. abt. 1821 in Otsego Co., NY. Wife Catherine age 53, b. in in Otsego Co., NY; daughter Hannah age 21.
	1875 Wisconsin Census
318.	George Haynor , 1875 Wisconsin Census, Eau Pleine, Portage Co., WI. 3 males and 2 females in the hh. No birthdates or birth places listed.
319.	J. (John) P. Jr. Hayner , 1875 Census, Rock, Rock Co., WI. M.A. Hayner, W.A. Hayner, J.G. Hayner & E. J. Hayner in the same census location. No birthdates or birth places listed.

From Censuses in the 1880s

#	Name and Census Information in the 1880s
320.	Wm. Haynor , 1880 Census, St. Louis, St. Louis Co., MO, age 92, b. abt. 1788 in TN. Wife Ellen, age 50, b. abt. 1830 in VA. Wm.'s parents both born in Ireland.
321.	John P. J. Hayner , 1880 Census, Rock, Rock Co., WI, age 88, b. abt. 1792 in NY State. Wife Miranda, age 80, b. abt. 1800 in NY State. Son Louis T. age 43; daughter Alice A. B. age 25; grandson Albert L. age 9; granddaughter Lottie M. age 5. Find-A-Grave lists John as John Petrus J. Hayner, b. 10 July 1791, Grafton, Rensselaer County, NY; d. 23 April 1881, Rock County, WI. Buried at Oak Hill Cemetery.

#	Name and Census Information in the 1880s
322.	Nicholas Haynor , 1880 Census, Parma, Monroe Co., NY, age 79, b. abt. 1801 in NY State. Wife Lilles age 72, b. abt. 1808. Nicholas' parents both born in NY State.
	1880 Michigan Census
323.	Henry H. Haynor , 1880 Census, Saranac, Ionia Co., MI, age 80, b. abt. 1800 in NY State. Wife Matilda age 51, b. in TN. Henry states both parents born in NY State.
324.	Tobias Haynor , 1880 Census, Greenwood, Oceana Co., MI, b. 1827 in NY State, both parents born in NY State. Wife Bethamia, age 37, born in Canada, both parents b. in Canada; son Eber age 12; son Chester age 7; daughter Amy age 10.
325.	Isaac B. Haynor , 1880 Census, Easton, Ionia Co., MI, b. 1831 in NY State, both parents born in NY State; w/wife Nancy L. b. 1835, b. in MI, father b. in England, mother b. in Vermont; w/children Albert C. (a. 19), Elmore L. (a. 12), Leroy J. (a. 7), Blanche R. (a. 2), Lucius J. Boulton (brother-in-law) (a. 30), Maggie Boulton (a. 12) listed as servant.
326.	Catherine J. (Haynor) Tillison , 1880 Census, Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI, age 45, b. abt. 1835 in NY State, both parents b. in NY State; Husband Charles H. Tillison, age 48, b. in NY State, both parents b. in NY State; son Wallace F. age 14; son Nelson Eugene age 6. Catherine, daughter of Henry Haynor listed immediately above.
327.	Conrad Haner , 1880 Census, Campbell Twp., Ionia Co., MI, age 67, b. abt. 1813 in NY State, parents b. in NY State. Wife Jane age 54, b. in NY State, unknown where her parents were born; son Charles age 18.
328.	Abram Hayner , 1880 Census, White Oak, Ingham C., MI, age 65, b. abt. 1815 in NY State, parents b. in NY State. Wife (2 nd marriage) Elisa B. Ackerson., age 28, b. abt. 1852 in NY State, parents b. in NY State; son Walter age 17, b. in MI, father b. in NY State, mother b. in Massachusetts. Julia A. was Abram's 1 st wife. Abram died in 1891. Note: It's possible that this Abram Hayner is Abraham Haynor, our Henry's younger brother, who supposedly according to the 1850 U.S. Census was born in 1815 in NY State, a farmer, living in Sharon, Schoharie Co., NY, with • Eliza Haynor (wife), age 30, born in New York. • Mary J. Haynor (daughter), age 7, born in New York. • George W. Haynor (son), age 5, born in New York. • Charles H. Haynor (son), age 2, born in New York.
329.	Wesley Haynor , 1880 Census, White Oak, Ingham C., MI, age 36, b. abt. 1844 in NY State. Father b. in NY State; mother b. in Massachusetts. Wife Mary age 30, b. in MI, parents b. in NY State; domestic servant Sarah Lantis age 14 in hh.
330.	Henry Haynor , 1880 Census, Florence, St. Joseph Co., MI, age 33, b. abt. 1847 in NY State, parents born in NY State. Henry living as farm hand in hh of Reuben Stout age 47 and wife Jennie age 28.
331.	Louisa Haynor , 1880 Census, Patient, Kalamazoo State Hospital, Kalamazoo, MI, age 32, b. abt. 1848 in NY State, parents bp unknown. Louisa likely daughter of Peter Haynor, found in the 1870 Census, Ovid, Duplain Twp, Clinton Co., MI.
	1880 Census, Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., NY
332.	David I. Haynor , age 73, b. abt. 1807 in NY State. Wife Elizabeth age 70. Both sets of parents born in NY State.
333.	Robert Haynor , 1880 Census, Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., NY, age 60, b. abt. 1820 in NY State. Wife Marie age 58; sister-in-law Adaline Benner age 59 in hh.
334.	Gilbert Haynor , age 55, b. abt. 1825 in NY State, both parents born in NY State. Wife Martha age 42; son Floyde W. age 3; daughter Florence age 6.
335.	Griffin Haynor , age 52, b. abt. 1828 in NY State, both parents born in NY State. Wife Elizabeth age 32; boarder Catherine Miller age 60 in hh.
336.	Silas A. Haynor , age 42, b. abt. 1838 in NY State, both parents born in NY State. Wife Mary A. age 37; daughter Laura M. age 9.
337.	Irving Haynor , age 38, b. abt. 1842 in NY State, both parents born in NY State. Wife Frances age 37; daughter Eva age 4; mother-in-law Caroline Sagendorf age 61 in hh.
338.	Henry G. Haynor , 1880 Census, Albany, Albany Co., NY, age 72, b. abt. 1808 in NY State, both parents born in NY State. Is living in hh of son Milton Haynor . Milton age 47, b. about 1833; Wife Mary age 44; daughter Mary J. age 3.
339.	Datus E. Haynor , 1880 Census, Hillsdale, Columbia, Co., NY, age 71, b. abt. 1809 in NY State, both parents born in NY State. Wife Charlotte age 58.
340.	A. (Andrew) P. Haynor , 1880 Census, Woodstock, McHenry Co., IL, b. abt. 1814, w/wife Elizabeth; son, Frank; and daughters, Cynthia & Louisa. All were b. in NY except for Frank who was b. in WI, when the family lived there. Both daughters were listed as teachers and Frank was listed as a locomotive fireman. It's believed that A.P. Haynor's first name was Andrew, since an Andrew P. Haynor is mentioned w/wife Elizabeth in the marriage of son John W. Haynor to Alice L. Chollar on 25 Sept. 1878 in McHenry Co., IL. In the Directory of McHenry County, Illinois of 1877, Dorr Township, South St., Woodstock, A.P. Haynor's occupation is listed as a Carpenter and Joiner. It's possible that A. (Andrew) P. Haynor's middle name was Peter, or Andrew had a son named Peter, since a Peter Haynor was found in a newspaper article found in the Evening Post, New York on Friday, July 3, 1874, Volume: 73 Page: 3; titled Peter Haynor; Kate Lake; Illinois. The article states, "A few days ago, during a thunderstorm, a flash of lightning struck a reaper in the field of Peter Haynor, near Kate's Lake, Illinois, knocking several men down and badly stunning them for a few moments, but curiously enough without injuring any one." Kate's Lake though was in Adams County, Illinois. McHenry County is in northeast Illinois and Adams County is in western Illinois near the Mississippi River.
341.	Isaac Haner , 1880 Census, Conesville, Schoharie, NY, age 63, b. abt. 1814, both parents born in NY State. Wife Phebe age 63; son Osias age 42; Servant Lillian Wright age 23 in hh.

#	Name and Census Information in the 1880s
342.	John H. (Hiram) Haynor , 1880 Census, Copake, Columbia Co., NY, age 60, b. abt. 1820 in NY State. Wife Subrina (Sabrina) M. age 51; son Ambrose age 20; son Franklin age 17; son Tommas age 12; daughter Margret age 15; daughter Alice age 10. Through a <i>Haynor family record, 1847-1870</i> , obtained from the "New England Historic Genealogical Society," the author has learned that John H. Haynor and wife Subrina had older children (Elias, Delous, Wilson, Lueynda, John and Ella Blanch), who had left the household (or had died) by 1880 listing all of the birthdates of all of the children, as follows: Elias (Ely), b. 25 July 1847; Delous (Delos), b. 4 Feb. 1849; Wilson, b. 22 Oct. 1851; Lueynda (Lucinda), b. 1 Oct. 1852; John, b. 2 Dec. 1854; Ella (Luella) Blanch, b. 29 April 1857; Ambrose, b. 15 Dec. 1859; Franklin, b. 8 June 1862; Margret, b. 17 June 1865; Tommas (later appearing as Thomas), b. 5 Oct. 1857; Alice, b. 16 March 1870.
343.	William M. Haynor , 1880 Census, Parma, Monroe Co., New York, age 58, b. abt. 1822 in NY State. Wife Maria A. age 51, b. in NY State; daughter Edith age 19; daughter Nellie E. age 14; daughter Allie age 12. William's occupation is listed as a farmer.
344.	Catherine Haynor , 1880 Census, Saratoga Spgs., Saratoga Co., NY, age 56, b. abt. 1824 in NY State; mother b. in Vermont, father b. in England. Son Charles E. age 31; daughter Alice N. age 24; daughter Carrie B. age 22.
345.	J.M. Haynor , 1880 Census, Lebanon, Warren Co., OH, age 53, b. abt. 1827 in OH, both parents birthplaces unknown. Wife Elizabeth age 45; son Charles age 23; son William age 18; son Fred C. age 9; daughter Clara age 15; servant Lena Johnson age 22; Boarder Elizabeth Bretnay age 67 in hh.
346.	Walter Haynor , 1880 Census, Livingston, Columbia Co., NY, age 46, b. abt. 1834, in NY State including his parents. Wife Caroline age 38; son Jonah age 16; son William age 9.
347.	William A. Haynor , 1880 Census, Milford, Otsego Co., NY, age 41, b. abt. 1839 in NY St; father b. in Germany, mother b. in NY State. Wife Hannah E. age 41; son George W. age 20; daughter Ida M. age 17; other listed as Thomas Volk age 18.
348.	J.R. Haynor , 1880 Census, Clay Twp., Saline Co., MO, age 38, b. abt. 1842 in Kentucky, both parents b. in Kentucky. Wife Mary age 37, b. in Kentucky, both parents b. in Kentucky. Son Jas age 16; son Henry age 11; son W.A. age 10; son Jhon age 6; daughter Jane age 13; daughter Flora age 2; daughter M.L. age 4; daughter Maranda age 4 months.
349.	Chas. Hayner , 1880 Census, Ophir, Ouray Co., CO, b. abt. 1852 in Iowa, parents b. in PA, Chas. listed as blacksmith/miner. It's possible that this Chas. Hayner is our Charles Henry Haynor , since it's known that he once lived in Ophir, Ouray Co., CO. But our Charles was not born in 1852, nor born in Iowa, but he was known to be a blacksmith and a minor.
	1881 Canadian Census
350.	Valentino Haynor , 1881 Census, Niagara (Town), Niagara, Ontario, Canada, age 46, b. abt. 1835 in Ontario Canada. Wife Mary age 46; son Charles age 14; daughter Martha age 17; daughter Effie age 9; daughter Clara age 4. Ethnicity: Dutch, Religion: Methodist.
	1884 Michigan Census
351.	Howard B. Haynor , 1884 Michigan Census, Sumpter Twp., Wayne Co., MI, age 36, b. abt. 1848 in NY State, parents born in NY State. Wife Francis J., age 33, b. abt. 1851 in Michigan; daughter Edia L., age 13; daughter Dory C., age 8.
	1885 Iowa State Census
352.	Richard Haynor , 1885 Census, Clay, Jones Co., Iowa, age 57, b. abt. 1828 in NY State, parents born in NY State. Wife Nancy R. age 49, born in PA; son Frederick age 22; son Albert age 16; daughter Jennie age 10 (b. 1874, d. 1967); daughter Elcie age 6.
353.	Moses S. Haynor , 1885 Census, 4th Ward, Clinton, Clinton Co., Iowa, age 53, b. abt. 1832 in NY State, parents born in NY State. Wife Emily age 45; son Royal age 14; son Frakie (Frankie?) age 9. In this census report Moses and his wife were both listed as insurance agents. This person is most likely Moses Senderling Hayner , #742 in <i>Hayner Family History Book</i> , b. 28 April 1831 Brunswick, NY, d. 12 May 1905 in Cedar Rapids, IA. Married Emily Mitchell on 2 Dec. 1868 of Newton, IL, b. 1 Feb. 1840 in Watertown, IA, d. 10 Jan. 1934, Bemiji, MN. In the <i>Hayner Family History Book</i> , Moses Senderling was listed as a real estate operator in Clinton, IA, later in Cedar Rapids. The <i>Hayner Family History Book</i> shows two male children; Royal Clarence, b. 16 June 1870 and Franklin Mitchell, b. 27 Oct. 1875, which listings of wife and children seem to be identical to those of the 1885 Iowa Census. Moses Senderling's father was #211, Andreas Hayner who later changed his name to Andrew. This ancestral line can be traced back to Johannes Häner the immigrant.
	1885 Colorado State Census
354.	Chas. H. Hayner , 1885 Census, Delta Co., CO, b. abt. 1839 in NY State; w/wife Annie age 26 and son Albert age 8 months; w/ sister-in-law, Rose E. Scott age 22; nieces Nellie F. Scott age 2 & Hattie E. Killen age 15; nephews Eugene P. Killen age 6 & Wm. H. Killen age 13.
	1885 Minnesota State Census
355.	Lillian & Wm. Haynor , 1885 Census, Lyra, Blue Earth Co., MN living in hh of Urena Torrey age 48 who was b. in NY State. Lillian age 12 b. in MN, Wm. age 10 b. in CA.
	1885 Wisconsin State Census
356.	John G. Haynor , 1885 Census, Janesville City, Rock Co., WI, no birth records given, 2 males & 1 female in hh.

From Censuses in the 1890s

(The very most of the 1890 Census was destroyed in a fire.)

#	Name and Census Information in the 1890s
357.	George Haynor , 1890 Census, Copake, Columbia Co, NY Civil War Vet, no age or birth date given.
358.	Peter Haynor , 1890 Census, Schenectady, NY, Civil War Vet, no age or birth date given; although shot in right hip.
	1892 New York State Census
359.	George Haynor , 1892 Census, Milford, E.D. 01, Otsego Co., NY, age 73, b. abt. 1819 in U.S. Wife Charlotte age 67.
360.	John Haynor , 1892 Census, Binghamton, 10, 01, Broome Co., NY, age 72, b. abt. 1820 in U.S., unknown where parents were born. Kate Haynor age 31 in hh, unknown if wife or daughter.
361.	W. Augustus Hanor , 1892 Census, Milford, E.D. 01, Otsego Co., NY, age 54, b. abt. 1838 in U.S. Wife Hannah age 54. Son George age 33; daughter Ida age 30. W. Augustas was listed as a farmer. The author believes this person is #347. William Augustus "Haynor" the same person listed as William A. Haynor in the 1880 census living in the same community. The reason being is that on 13 October 1913, a William Augustas Haynor is admitted and listed as an inmate in an Almshouse/Poorhouse in Otsego County, NY, because he can no longer work and take care of himself at the age of 76. The admittance is signed by his daughter Ida S. Haynor. William was likely a son or nephew of George Haynor from above, since they live in the same census community and the age of both corresponds to a father/son or uncle/nephew relationship.
	1892 Census, Royalton, E.D. 02, Niagara, NY
362.	Andrew Haynor , 1892 Census, Royalton, E.D. 02, Niagara, NY, b. age 70, b. abt. 1822 in the U.S. Wife Fannie age 70; son William age 22; daughter Nettie age 24.
363.	Ira W. Haynor , 1892 Census, Royalton, E.D. 02, Niagara, NY, age 43, b. abt. 1849 in U.S. Wife Bertha E. age 26; son Grover J. age 7; son Francis E. age 3; daughter Mary M. age 1; male Charles H. Haynor age 15 in hh.
	1892 Census, Saratoga Co., NY
364.	Jonas Haynor , 1892 Census, Ballston, E.D. 01, Saratoga Co., NY, age 69, b. abt. 1823. Son William age 24; daughter Annie age 28; daughter Nellie age 22; and Jessie age 20.
365.	Herbert Haynor , 1892 Census, Stillwater, E.D. 02, Saratoga Co., NY, age 33, b. abt. 1859 in U.S. Wife Bell age 29; son Robert age 4; daughter Mary age 9; Nellie age 6; daughter Elenor age 1.
366.	Robert W. Haynor , 1892 Census, Ogden, E.D. 02, Monroe Co., NY, age 62, b. abt. 1830 in U.S. No other data given.
367.	Ira Haynor , 1892 Census, Ontario, E.D. 01, Wayne Co., NY, age 61, b. abt., 1831 in U.S. Wife Catherine age 54, b. abt., 1838; unknown where any parents were born.
368.	Timothy Haynor , 1892 Census, Fulton, E.D. 02, Schoharie Co., NY, age 37, b. abt. 1855 in U.S. Wife Elva L. age 29, b. abt. 1863; unknown where any parents were born.
	1892 Census, Albany County, NY
369.	Comelia Haynor , 1892 NY Census, Watervliet, 11, Albany Co., NY, age 75, b. abt. 1817 in U.S.
370.	William F. Haynor , 1892 Census, Albany, 12, 03, Albany Co., NY, age 25, b. abt. 1867 in NY State, unknown where parents were born, wife Winifred, age 26, b. in Ireland.
371.	Nelson Haynor , 1892 Census, Watervliet, 06, Albany Co., NY, age 23, b. abt. 1869 in U.S. Wife Libbie, age 22, b. abt. 1870 in U.S; daughter Laur, age 1.
	1892 Census, Greene County, NY
372.	John Hanor , 1892 Census, Coxsackie, 02, Greene Co., NY, age 42, b. abt. 1850 in U.S. Son William, age 16, b. abt. 1876 in hh.
	1894 Michigan Census
373.	Gucalin Haynor , 1894 Port Huron Twp., St. Clair Co., MI, age 61, b. abt. 1833; son Edward age 31; son Futer age 29; daughter Hellia age 23; daughter Ethe age 20; servant Nattler age 23. Very difficult to decipher this census report at: https://michigan.access.preservica.com/uncategorized/IO_275bdeb7-5744-46bd-9882-326fb56fa565/ . <i>Note: It appears that Gucalin is a woman and head of household. "Gucalin" isn't a standard forename, but it sits in a family of names that suggest European (French, Gaelic, Welsh).</i>
374.	Wm. Haynor , St. Clair Twp., St. Clair Co., MI, b. abt. 1864 in MI, w/wife Kate b. abt. 1867; both sets of parents born in Canada. Wm.'s occupation was listed as a sailor.
	1895 Iowa Census
375.	Richard Haynor , 1895 Census, Jones Co., Iowa, age 66, b. abt. 1829 in NY State, both parents b. in NY State. Wife Nancy R. age 59, b. in Pennsylvania, both parents b. in PA. Daughter Jenny age 20; daughter Elsie E. age 16. Religion listed as Methodist.

376.	William Haynor , 1895 Census, Jones Co., Iowa, age 33, b. abt. 1862 in Jones Co., Iowa, both parents b. in NY State. Wife Emma age 30, b. in NY State, both parents b. in NY State. Son Charles age 11; daughter Bertha age 4. Religion listed as Mormon. <i>Note: Likely This William Haynor and the above Richard Haynor #375, were father and son, although they were listed with different religions.</i>

From Censuses in the 1900s

#	Name and Census Information in the 1900s
Michigan Census Listings	
377.	Tobias C. Haynor , 1900 Census, Soldiers' Home, Kent Co, MI, age 72, b. abt. 1828, in NY state. Tobias was being treated for rheumatism. Also listed in soldier's home is Wm. Haner, b. 1838, in NY state.
378.	Isaac Haynor , 1900 Census, Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI, age 68, b. abt. 1832 in NY State, both parents b. in NY State. Wife Florentine age 46. Florentine and parents born in Germany; Isaac's stepdaughter Louise Miske age 14.
379.	Catherine J. (Haynor) Tillison , 1900 Census, Lyons Twp., Ionia Co., MI, age 66, b. in 1834 in NY State, both parents b. in NY State. Husband Charles H. Tillison, age 68, b. in NY State, both parents b. in NY State. Granddaughter Blanche Wasnick, age 19, b. in 1880.
380.	John Haynor , 1900 Census, St Clair, St. Clair Co., MI, age 63, b. 1836 in Canada, both parents of husband & wife, b. in Canada; immigrated to U.S. in 1859. Wife Sarah age 61; son John age 33; son Charles age 29; son Frank age 26; son Paul age 22; son Leslie age 21; son Fred age 16; son Alex age 14. All children b. in Michigan. It's possible this John Haynor is the son of James Haynor #262 in the 1861 Canadian Census.
381.	George W. Hayner or Haynor , 1900 Census, East Jordan, Charlevoix, Co., MI, age 60, b. 1840 in NY State, both parents b. in NY State. Wife Laura A. age 52, b. 1847 in NY State; George's father-in-law George W. Cottrell age 80 and boarder Edwin S. Bellinger age 31 in hh. Laura is showed widowed in 1920 Census. George was a highway commissioner.
382.	Frank Bush , 1900 Census, Superior Twp., Washtenaw Co., MI, age 43, b. abt. 1857 in Michigan. Father b. in NY State, mother b. in MI. Wife Nellie age 38, b. in 1862; daughter Myrta M., age 18. Nellie E. Clements, b. April 1862 Easton Township, Ionia Co., MI, d. 1959 in Washtenaw County, MI and is the daughter of Charlotte Haynor and Moses Clements.
383.	Dean Haynor , 1900 Census, Ypsilanti city Ward 3, Washtenaw Co., MI, age 47, b. 1853 in Michigan, parents b. in NY State. Wife Viola M. age 47, b. in Michigan, parents b. in NY State; son Earl age 26; daughter Pearl Iva age 24; nephew Ora age 24; five lodgers in hh including Harvey H. Clement age 29 and Aurora Clement age 34. This person is Decolio Ferdinand Hayner . See https://www.familysearch.org/en/tree/person/details/L12S-PWG .
384.	Louisa Haynor , 1900 Census, b. 1854, pb unknown, parents pb unknown; living as patient in the Michigan Asylum for the Insane in Kalamazoo, MI. Louisa likely daughter of Peter Haynor, found in the 1870 Census, Ovid, Duplain Twp, Clinton Co., MI.
385.	Albert C. Haynor , 1900 Census, Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI, age 38, b. abt. 1861 in MI, both parents b. in NY State. Wife Mary E. age 32; son Lloyd age 12; son William Roy age 11; son Albert LaVerne age 9; daughter Mildred G. age 5; daughter Alice Gertrude age 2.
386.	William Haynor , 1900 Census, St Clair City Ward 1-3, St. Clair Co., MI, age 36, b. 1863 in Michigan, both father and mother b. in Canada. Wife Catherine age 33, b. Canada, both parents b. in Ireland.
387.	Leroy Haner (Haynor) , 1900 Census, Seville Township, Gratiot Co., MI, age 28, b. in 1872 in MI, father b. in NY State, mother b. in MI. Leroy is living in the hh of Ira S. Paye, age 25 and his wife Pearl age 24. Lee's occupation listing was unreadable.
388.	Chester Haynor , 1900 Census, Greenwood & Otto townships, Oceana Co., MI, age 25, b. 1874, father b. in Illinois (father, Tobias actually enlisted in the Civil War from Illinois, was b. in NY State), mother b. in Canada. Wife Ella age 25, b. in Michigan, parents b. in Canada; daughter Vera E. age 3 months.
389.	Myrtle R. Haynor , 1900 Census, Grand Rapids Twp., Kent Co., MI, age 16, b. 1883 in Michigan, father b. in NY State, mother b. in Canada. Listed as a boarder in hh of William A. Briggs.
Colorado Census Listings	
390.	Abraham Haner , 1900 Census, Precinct 3 Denver city Ward 6, Arapahoe Co., CO, age 64, b. 1835 in Ohio, father b. in Germany, mother b. in PA. Daughter Bertha age 22, b. in Ohio, father Abraham b. in Ohio, mother b. in Illinois.
391.	Charles H. Hayner (Haynor) , 1900 Census, Breckenridge & Montezuma towns Ward 1-4, Summit Co., CO, age 62, b. Dec. 1837 in NY State, father b. in PA, mother b. in NY State. Dorcas A., wife age 41, b. Dec. 1858 in Missouri, father b. in Kentucky, mother b. in Missouri; son Albert H. age 14, b. Oct. 1885; son Willie P.S. age 13, b. Feb. 1887. Both sons b. in Colorado. This entry is believed to be Charles Henry Haynor, son of Henry H. Haynor, who is known to have lived in Colorado, with wife Dorcas (Dorothy) and sons Albert and William. Mother indicates she had 3 children, w/two living. Whether this non-living child was a result of an earlier marriage or by Charles is unknown.
392.	William R. Hayner , 1900 Census, Precinct 6 Denver city Ward 13, Arapahoe Co., CO, age 36, b. abt. 1864 in Canada, both parents b. in Canada/England, immigrated to the U.S. in 1866; occupation, teletype operator. William is listed as a son-in-law to Harriet E. Knight. Also listed are her daughter Mabel I. Hayner age 28, b. in Iowa; grandson Ralph W. Hayner age 10, b. in Nebraska; granddaughter Ruth H. Hayner age 9, b. in Nebraska.

#	Name and Census Information in the 1900s
	New York Census Listings
393.	Elizabeth Haynor , 1900 Census, Ballston Spa, Saratoga Co., NY, age 86, b. 1813 in NY State, both parents b. in NY State; living in hh of Matthew Relyea and family as his mother-in-law.
394.	Henry Haner , 1900 Census, Sharon Springs, Schoharie, NY, age 63, b. 1837 in NY State, both parents b. in NY State. Wife Lydia age 60, b. 1839, both parents b. in NY State; son Willard age 22; son Akley age 20.
395.	Charles Haynor , 1900 Census, Worchester, Otsego Co., NY, age 40, b. 1860 in NY State, both parents b. in NY State. Wife Maude age 23, b. 1877 in NY State.
396.	Arthur Haynor , 1900 Census, Borough of Manhattan, NY County, NY, age 42, b. 1858 in NY State, both parents b. in NY State. Wife Georgia age 27, b. 1872 in NY State.
397.	George Haynor , 1900 Census, Claverack, Columbia, Co., NY, age 60, b. 1840 in NY State, both parents b. in NY State; mother, Catherine age 81, b. 1819 living in hh.
398.	Chas. Haynor , 1900 Census, Saratoga Spgs, Saratoga Co., NY, age 52, b. 1848 in NY State, both parents b. in NY State. Wife Josie age 52, b. 1848 in NY State; son Nelson age 10; daughter Josie age 20; daughter Mamie age 15; boarders James Burke and Wm Shaft in hh. All of the listed children were born in NY State. The report states that Chas. and Josie had been married for only 13 years. So, Nelson would apparently be the only child of this marriage and that the older children in the hh, Josie and Mamie, wife Josie brought to this marriage, since it states that by age 52 Josie had 10 children, but only 4 were alive at the time of the census.
399.	William Haynor , 1900 Census, Hudson, Columbia Co., NY, b. Sept. 1869 in NY State, both parents b. in NY State; listed as a jail prisoner in the City of Hudson, NY.
	Iowa Census Listings
400.	Richard Haynor , 1900 Census, Clay, Jones Co., Iowa, age 72, b. 1828 in NY State, both parents b. in NY State. Daughter Jennie age 25; daughter Elsie age 21.
401.	Frank H. Haynor , 1900 Census, Jackson Township, Keokuk City Ward 4, Lee Co., Iowa, age 39, b. 1860 in NY State, father b. in PA, mother b. in England. Wife Mary M., age 40, b. 1860 in Canada (Scottish), her parents both b. in Canada (Scottish); daughter Jessie age 13.
	Missouri Census Listings
402.	George Haynor , 1900 Census, Marion Twp., Grundy, MO, age 48, b. in 1852 in NY State, both parents b. in NY State. Wife's first name not listed, but we believe it is Adelaide, since this name is listed in 1910 and 1930 censuses. She was b. in New Jersey with both parents b. in New Jersey. Son Tony A. age 15; son Samuel E. age 11; son Herbert H. age 8; son Georgie age 5; daughter Hattie E. age 13.
403.	Solomon Hayner , 1900 Census, Lincoln Twp. (north part), Nodaway Co., MO, age 48, b. in 1852 in Iowa, both parents b. in Kentucky. Wife Julia E. age 42 b. in Illinois, both parents b. in PA. Son Roy F. age 16; son Joseph S. age 14; son John P. age 10; son James E. age 10; son William C. age 5.
404.	Charles H. Haynor , 1900 Census, Deerfield, Warren Co., OH, age 44, b. 1855 in NY State, both parents b. in NY State; listed as boarder (widowed) in the hh of George W. Klick.
405.	Elmore L. Haynor , 1900 Census, Fort Scott, Bourbon Co., KS, age 31, b. 1868 in MI, father b. in NY State, mother b. in MI. Wife May J. age 29; daughter Ethel N. age 10; sister-in-law Anna E. McGann age 30. Elmore was a train dispatcher.
406.	Herbert Haynor , 1900 Census, Cambridge, Middlesex Co., MA, b. 1892 in MA, father b. in NY State, mother b. in Canada; in hh of grand aunt Elizabeth Taylor, w/brother Arthur, b. 1893 in MA, father b. in NY State, mother b. in Canada, w/female cousin Jessie Haynor, b. 1872 in Scotland, who immigrated to U.S. in 1887; Jesse was a niece of Ms. Taylor.
	1901 Canadian Census
407.	George Hainor , 1901 Canadian Census, Bayham, East Elgin, Ontario, age 57, b. abt. 1844 in Germany. Wife Matilda, age 64, b. abt. 1837.
408.	Jaimes Hainor , 1901 Canadian Census, Blenheim, Kent, Ontario, age 42, b. abt. 1859 in Ontario. Wife Kate age 40; son James M. age 18; son John Franklin age 14; son William G. age 8; son Clark age 3; daughter Maud E. age 20; Daughter May Pearl age 15; daughter Bertha L. age 14; daughter Lucinda age 12; daughter Gertrude age 10; daughter Dorothy age 6; daughter Mary age 4. Jaimes religion was listed as the Church of England, wife Kate was a Methodist.
	1905 Iowa State Census
409.	Richard Haynor , listed in both Canton, Clay Twp. (property valued at \$6,000) and Wyoming, Wyoming Twp., (Property valued at \$500), Jones Co., Iowa, age 77/78, b. abt. 1827/28 in NY State; had spent abt. 48 years in Iowa, which would seem to mean that he was abt. 30 years old when he came to Iowa in abt. 1857. Both parents born in NY State. Listed as widowed in this census; was listed as a farmer in Clay Township.
410.	W. H. Haynor , Olin, Hale Twp., Jones Co., Iowa, age 43, b. abt. 1862 in Iowa. Both parents born in NY State. Listed as married, although no spouse or children listed, it is believed his wife was named Emma as shown in the 1910 census; was a farmer with property valued at \$2,000.
411.	Fred Haynor , Canton, Clay Twp., Jones Co., Iowa, age 41, b. abt. 1864 in Canton, Iowa. Both parents born in NY State. Listed as single; was a farmer. He might have been living with his father Richard, since property values were not listed.

#	Name and Census Information in the 1900s
412.	Watson Haynor , Marquisville, Saylor Twp., Polk Co., Iowa, age 27, b. abt. 1878 in West VA. Both parents born in West VA. Listed as single; was a miner. He may have been living with someone else, since no property values were listed.
	1905 NY State Census
413.	Chas Haynor , 1905 NY State Census, Saratoga Springs, Saratoga Co., NY, age 52, b. abt. 1853 in the U.S. Wife Josephine age 52, b. abt. 1853 in the U.S.; son Nelson age 15; daughter Mary E. age 22, daughter Jesse age 20; daughter Ruth L. age 2 all born in the U.S.
414.	Daniel Haynor , 1905 Census, Schenectady, Schenectady Co., NY, age 40, b. about 1865 in the U.S. Daniel was listed in the hh of John and Mary Fellows and family. Daniel was listed as a brother-in-law to hh head John Fellows, making Daniel and Mary, brother and sister. Daniel's occupation was listed as an Iron Molder.
415.	Byron B. Haynor , 1905 Census, Brooklyn, Kings Co., NY, age 38, b. abt. 1867 in the U.S. Wife Estelle L. age 32, b. abt. 1873 in Canada. George R. Haynor , father of Byron, age 73, b. abt. 1832 in U.S., although it says he has been a resident in the U.S. for 25 years, so this is a sort of a residency discrepancy. Byron is listed as an insurance agent in a multi-head hh of 10 persons. Interestingly, it is believed this George R. Haynor is the same person listed as a son of Lewis Haynor in the 1855 Census, E.D. 1-2, Clifton Park, Saratoga Co., NY, b. abt. 1807 in Rensselaer Co., NY State. George R. age 23, b. abt. 1832, would correspond with other age listings for this George throughout this census report.
	1905 Wisconsin State Census
416.	George Haynor , 1905 Census, Knowlton, Marathon, WI, age 54, b. abt. 1851 in PA, both parents b. in PA. Wife Huron, age 44, b. abt. 1861 in Wisconsin; son Walter age 20; son Dudley age 18; son Earl age 16.

From Censuses in the 1910s

#	Name and Census Information in the 1910s
	1910 Census Listings for Michigan
417.	Catherine (Haynor) Tillison , 1910 Census, Lyon Twp., Ionia Co., MI, age 75, b. in 1834 in NY State, both parents b. in NY State. Husband Charles H. Tillison, age 78, b. in NY State; granddaughter Mary Clark age 20; grandson Clarence McKee age 5.
418.	Albert C. Haynor , 1910 Census, Easton, Ionia Co., MI, age 49, b. abt. 1860 in MI, father b. in NY State, mother b. in MI. Wife Mary E., a. 41, b. abt. 1869; son Lloyd E. age 22; son William Roy age 20; son Albert LaVerne age 18; son Arthur B. age 6; daughter Mildred G. age 15; daughter Alice G. age 11.
419.	Eber L. Haynor , 1910 Census, Leavitt, Oceana Co., MI, age 43, b. 1867 in MI. Father, Tobias b. in NY State, mother, Bethamia Lapp, b. in Canada. Wife Marian age 31, b. in MI; son Francis age 13; daughter Alice age 11; daughter Iva age 8.
420.	Leroy Haynor , 1910 Census, Zeeland Ward 1, Ottawa Co., MI, age 37, b. 31 Dec. 1872, Easton Township, Ionia Co., MI, Leroy b. MI, wife Julia, b. MO; both Leroy's parents b. in MI. Julia's parents born in MI. Son Elmore age 7; son Hudson age 5; son Keith age 9 months.
421.	J. Mae Haynor , 1910 Census, Ionia Ward 1, Ionia Co., MI, age 36, b. abt. 1874 in MI, both parents b. in Ireland. Daughter Ethel Nancy. age 19. J. Mae Haynor was the widow of Elmore Haynor, b. 1867, d. 1901.
422.	Ethel Nancy Haynor , 1910 Census, Michigan City Ward 4, La Porte, IN, age 19, b. abt. 1891 in MI. Living in hh of Herbert H. Perrine, age 37, b. abt. 1873 in MI. Wife Blanche (Haynor) age 31, b. in MI. Son Wayne H., age 2; daughter Frances H., age 8; daughter Thelma L., age 4; boarder Charles Nuarquel, age 32 in hh. Note: Ethel Nancy Haynor is listed in both J. Mae Haynor for Michigan, and Herbert H. Perrine, Indiana households in the 1910 U.S. Census.
423.	Chester Haynor , 1910 Census, Muskegon Ward 2, Muskegon Co., MI, age 35, b. 13 July 1873 in MI. Listing shows father of Chester, Tobias and mother Bethamia were both b. in Canada. Wife Ellen age 34, b. in MI, father b. in Canada, mother b. in MI. Son Charles age 4; daughter Vera age 10; daughter Laura age 7; daughter Zorelma or Thelma age 2. Father-in-law Leuduel Williams, age 76 and brother-in-law Frank Williams age 26 living in hh.
424.	William J. Haynor , 1910 Census, Vernon, Shiawassee Co., MI, age 30, b. abt. 1880, was listed as a boilermaker in a railroad roundhouse, both parents b. in MI. Wife Grace age 29, b. abt. 1881 in MI, parents b. in IN.
425.	Clyde Haynor , 1910 Census, Howell Ward 2, Livingston Co., MI, age 28, b. abt. 1882 in MI, b. parents b. in MI. Wife May age 21, both parents b. in MI.
426.	John Haynor , 1910 Census, Marshall Ward 2, Calhoun Co., MI, age 43, b. abt. 1867 in NY, both parents b. in NY State. Wife Mary A., age 30, b. in Michigan, both parents born in Germany.
427.	Byron Haynor , 1910 Census, Leavitt Twp., Oceana Co., MI, age 81, b. abt. 1829 in MI, both parents b. in NY State. Wife Rachel age 69, b. abt. 1841 in MI, both parents b. in England. Apparently, Rachel and Byron were recently married since the census report lists "0" as number of years married together. The census listing on ancestry.com, lists Byron's first name as "Benor." But if you enlarge this section, it appears to this author that his name is indeed "Byron." On this particular census, it also states that both Rachel and Byron were married twice, so this must have been both at least their second marriage. Both Rachel and Byron could read and write, and they owned their own home on Hammard Road in Leavitt Twp., Oceana Co., MI at dwelling number 157. The author could not find a Hammard Road, but did find a Hamon St., in the city of Walkerville, which is in Leavitt Township. It's a north/south street that intersects Main Street near the center of Walkerville. Hamon St., is also known as 176 th Avenue. Perhaps, Rachel and Byron lived at 157 Hamon St., Walkerville. If so, this location would be just south of Main St., right

#	Name and Census Information in the 1910s
	across the street from the present Walkerville Wesleyan Church. Lastly, this census states that Byron Haynor was a survivor in the Union Army of the Civil War, but this author has yet to confirm this with any known listings of Civil War soldiers. Rachel appears in the 1920 Census in same location, but Byron doesn't, which indicates he likely died between 1910 & 1920, between the ages of 81 and 91. The only Haynor surname this author found in the Civil War with a letter "B" in the start of his first name was B. Haynor, a Union soldier with the 153rd OH Infantry and/or 135th Ohio National Guard. He was in Company "A" and was a private. His name was also known as B. Hayner or Carlington or Clarington BeHymer. He enlisted on 5/2/1864 at age 29. On 5/10/1864 he mustered into "A" Co. 153rd OH Infantry. He was captured at North Mountain, WV, 3 July 1864. He was listed as POW 7/3/1864 Hammack's Mills, WV. He died of disease (scorbutus (scurvy) as POW on 11/6/1864 at Andersonville Prison. Buried at Andersonville National Cemetery, Andersonville, GA, Gravesite: 11856 at https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/51137194/b-hayner. B. Hayner is listed in the Roll of Honor, Names of Soldiers, who died in Defense of the American Union. <i>Notes:</i> (1) In this same census report of 1910, on the same page that lists Rachel and Byron Haynor, lists George Spoon, age 50, b. abt. 1860 and wife Cora, age 43, living at dwelling place 167 on Droege Spoon Road. It's believed that Cora's maiden name was Cora Luella Blodgett. (2) After the death of Tobias Haynor's first wife Bethamia Lapp in 1895, Tobias, age 73, married Sibble Isabelle (Deuel) Blodgett, age 67, on 10 November 1902. She was b. 18 February 1835, Elk Creek, Erie County, PA, d. 16 August 1905, Leavitt, Oceana County, MI. Sibble Isabelle (Deuel) Blodgett was probably born Syble Duell in Pennsylvania, as shown at age 15, b. abt. 1835, in the household of her father and mother in the 1850 U.S. Census in Orleans Twp., Ionia Co, MI. She likely acquired the name of Blodgett, marrying Valentine Blodgett, b. 29 December 1822, d. 12 March 1898. So, it's very likely that Cora Luella (Blodgett) Spoon, was the daughter of Valentine Blodgett and Sibble Isabelle Deuel (Blodgett) (Haynor). (3) It is known that Rachel (Bowers) Spoon, was the third wife of Tobias Haynor, marrying in 1909. Rachel Spoon was listed as being married to a William Spoon in 1859, as shown in the 1880 Census of Leavitt, Oceana Co., MI. Rachel Spoon, b. 1839, d. 1921, as shown on her headstone, which is located in the same plot as Tobias Haynor, b. 1827, d. 1917, at the Hesperia West Cemetery, Oceana Co., MI. Rachel Bowers was born in Michigan with both parents born in England. Rachel Spoon was the mother of George Spoon and Rosalia Spoon, as Rachel was first married to William Spoon as shown in both the 1870 and 1880 censuses. Probate records show that William H. Spoon (Complainant) and Rachel J. Spoon (Defendant) were in Circuit Court in Calhoun Co., MI regarding a divorce petitioning in 1887. Apparently, they had been separated for some time, with Rachel being accused of desertion. It appears that Rachel had been subpoenaed, at least once, for failure to show up at court proceedings. Court records show that in the marriage between William and Rachel, her surname was spelled as "Beers," possibly a misspelling of "Bowers," or this William and Rachel Spoon are a different couple entirely, since it appears they were living in southern Michigan. It appears this court case started in 1885. It stated in 1885, William and Rachel had four living children: Clinton Spoon, age about 25; Rosella Spoon, age about 22; Elsie Spoon, age about 16; and Perlie Spoon, age about 8. Because the George Spoon from above is not listed as a child of William and Rachel Spoon, again, it seems to suggest there are two separate Spoon families listed here living in Michigan in similar times; one in southern Michigan and the other in west Michigan. The divorce case was enrolled on the 1st day of October 1887. What the outcome of those proceedings is unknown. Further research of William and Rachel (Beers) Spoon indicates the Spoon surname might have been Spoor. On February 25, 1918, Rachel Hayner (Haynor) filed a pension claim of being a remarried widow of William Spoon, a Civil War veteran. What the result of that claim is also unknown. (4) Ironically, based on the above information, Byron Haynor could actually be Tobias Haynor, through some sort of census error, based, in part, on the following information: - The name of Rachel, who married Tobias Haynor, is the same given name in this 1910 U.S. Census, without a birth last name, as the "Rachel" of (Bower/Spoon), who married William Spoon 16 January 1859, who was born 9 August 1830, New York state, died 11 October 1905, Grand Rapids, Kent Co., MI, in the Grand Rapids Veterans Home. - Tobias and Rachel were married 13 September 1909, so the Census in 1910, first starting on April 15, 1910, they were not yet married a year. - The parents of Rachel, who married William Spoon, was listed as the wife of Byron Haynor, and married Tobias Haynor, were all born in England. - It's known that Tobias died in 1917, at his daughter Amy Louise (Haynor) Brown's house in Muskegon, MI, so he would not have appeared in the 1920 U.S. Census. - It is known that Tobias was in the Civil War, and this author has been unable to confirm a Byron Haynor serving in the Civil War. - Neither Oceana County, MI government nor the Oceana County Historical & Genealogical Society had any information on a Byron Haynor.

#	Name and Census Information in the 1910s
428.	Howard Haynor , 1910 Census, Van Buren, Wayne Co., MI, age 63, b. abt. 1847 in NY State, parents b. NY State. Wife Meline age 51, b. in Canada, both parents b. in Canada.
429.	Louisa Haynor , 1910 Census, MI Asylum for the Insane, Kalamazoo Co., MI, age 62, b. abt. 1848 in NY State, unknown where parents were born. Louisa likely daughter of Peter Haynor, found in the 1870 Census, Ovid, Duplain Twp, Clinton Co., MI.
430.	Frank Bush , 1910 Census, Superior, Washtenaw Co., MI, age 53, b. abt. 1857 in MI, father b. in NY State, mother b. in MI. Wife Nellie age 48, b. 1862 in MI. Nellie E. Clements, b. April 1862 Easton Township, Ionia Co., MI, d. 1959 in Washtenaw County, MI and is the daughter of Charlotte Haynor and Moses Clements.
	1910 Census, Missouri
431.	Lon Haynor , 1910 Census, Hudson Twp., Macon Co., MO, age 61, b. abt. 1849 in Kentucky, both parents b. in Kentucky. Wife Emma H. age 46, b. in Missouri, both parents b. in MO; daughter Sue age 24.
432.	George E. Haynor , 1910 Census, Marion, Grundy Co., MO, age listed as 33, but must be a typo since wife is 60 and couple has been married for 25 years. George, b. in NY State was found at find-a-grave buried at Rural Dale Cemetery, Grundy County, MO, where it is shown he was b. in 1852 and died in 1927, so he must have been around 58 at the time of this census. Both of George's parents were b. in NY State. Wife Adelaide, age 60, b. abt. 1850 in New Jersey, both parents b. in NJ. Son Antony age 24; son Sammy age 21; son Herbert age 16; son George Jr. age 15.
433.	Harrison Haynor , 1910 Census, USS Birmingham, US Navy, Military-Naval Forces, age 35, b. abt. 1885 in Missouri, both parents b. in Ohio. Harrison was listed as a carpenter's mate 1 st Class, was married; wife's name and/or age not listed.
	1910 Census, Saratoga Co., NY
434.	Charles E. Haynor , 1910 Census, Saratoga Springs Ward 5, Saratoga Co., NY, age 60, b. abt. 1850 in NY, both parents b. in NY. Wife Josephine, age 61, b. abt. 1849 in NY, both parents b. NY State. Son Nelson A. age 19; step-daughter Mamie A. Haynes age 26 w/son Clifford age 9.
435.	Ernest E. Haynor , 1910 Census, Mechanicville, Saratoga Co., NY., age 34, b. abt. 1876 in NY State, parents b. in NY State. Wife Lulie E., age 34, b. NY State; son Kenneth E. age 2.
436.	Harry G. Haynor , 1910 Census, Mechanicville, Saratoga Co., NY, age 41, b. abt. 1869 in NY State, b. parents b. in NY State. Wife Grace M. age 31, b. in NY State. Both parents b. in NY state.
437.	Bias Haynor , 1910 Census, West Johnstown, Fulton Co., NY, age 71, b. abt. 1839 in NY State, parents b. in NY State. Wife Lucinda, age 68, b. in NY State, both parents b. in NY State.
438.	S.C. Haynor , 1910 Census, Beat 1, Chickasaw Co., Mississippi, age 56, b. abt. 1854 in Mississippi, father b. in Alabama, mother b. in Tennessee. Wife S. E. Haynor, age 43, b. in Mississippi, parents b. in Alabama. Son Roy age 14; son Marshall age 8; stepson Walter Griffin age 19; 2 additional boarders live in hh.
439.	George H. Haynor , 1910 Census, New Lebanon, Columbia Co., NY, age 55, b. abt. 1855 in NY State, parents b. in NY State. Wife Cynthia C. age 55, b. in NY State, parents b. in NY State; son Truman age 24; daughter Anna E. age 27; daughter Evelyn age 16.
440.	Chas H. Haner , 1910 Census, Precinct 14, Routt Co., CO, b. in 1838 in PA, both parents b. in PA, w/wife Dorothy A., age 50, sons Albert H., age 25 & William age 23. This entry is believed to be Charles Henry Haynor, son of Henry H. Haynor, who is known to have lived in Colorado, with wife Dorcas (Dorothy) and sons Albert and William.
	1910 Census, Iowa
441.	John R. Hayner , 1910 Census, Colfax, Page Co., Iowa, age 54, b. abt. 1856 in Iowa, both parents b. in KY. John was single living as a farmer. Brother Benjamin F. age 31 and boarder, James E. Hayner age 21 in hh.
442.	Roy F. Hayner , 1910 Census, Colfax, Page Co., Iowa, age 26, b. abt. 1884 in Iowa, father b. in Kentucky, mother b. in Illinois. Wife Jennie C., age 26, b. in Iowa, father b. in Pennsylvania, mother may have been b. in Arkansas (tough to read).
443.	William N. or H. Haynor , 1910 Census, Rome, Jones Co., Iowa, age 48, b. abt. 1862 in Iowa, parents b. in NY State. Wife Emma F. age 45, b. in NY State; daughter Bertha M. age 19; daughter Rose H. age 14; daughter Jinnie I. age 8; daughter Margery F. age 7.
444.	William Haynor , 1910 Census, Union, Carroll Co., Iowa, age 48, b. abt. 1862 in Minnesota, both parents born in NY State. Wife Mary age 36, b. in Iowa, with both parents b. in Germany. Mary had two children, but neither was living. Hired hand, Sime Walker age 60 in hh.
445.	Esther O. Haynor , 1910 Census, Dubuque Ward 5, Dubuque Co., Iowa, age 38, b. abt. 1872 in Iowa. Father b. in Vermont, mother b. in NY State. Wife Minnie, age 34 b. in Iowa, parents b. in Germany; son Harry age 12; son Dorman age 8.
446.	Charles R. Haynor , 1910 Census, Hale, Jones Co., Iowa age 26, b. abt. 1884 in Iowa, both parents b. in Iowa. Wife Lena P. age 22, b. in Iowa, both parents b. in Iowa; daughter Thelma M. age 3.
447.	Jonas Haynor , 1910 Census, Livingston, Columbia Co., NY, age 46, b. abt. 1864 in NY State. Wife Ella age 41, b. in NY State, parents b. in NY State.
448.	William Haynor , 1910 Census, Clarendon, Rutland Co., VT, listed as boarder, foreman in a marble quarry, b. abt. 1864 in NY State, both parents b. in NY State.
449.	George Haynor , 1910 Census, Taghkanic, Columbia Co., NY, age 42, b. abt. 1868 in NY State, both parents b. in NY State. Living as a boarder in the hh of Charles Scott and family.

#	Name and Census Information in the 1910s
450.	William Haynor , 1910 Census, Worcester, Otsego Co., NY, age 41, b. abt. 1869 in NY, both parents b. in NY. Wife Matie age 34, b. in NY State.
451.	Albert Haynor , 1910 Census, Dogden Ward 3, Mclean, N. Dakota, age 40, b. abt. 1870 in Iowa, both parents b. in NY State. Wife Luella age 40, b. abt. 1870 in Ohio, both parents b. in Ohio. This Albert may be Albert F. Haynor, b. 1870, d. 1929, who is listed on find-a-grave as buried at Violet Hill Cemetery, Perry, Dallas Co., Iowa.
452.	F.H. Haynor , 1910 Census, Elmira Ward 3, Chemung Co., NY, age 40, b. abt. 1870 in NY State, father b. in NY State, mother b. in Germany. F. H. Haynor and son Henry age 17 living as boarders in the hh of William S. Cain & family.
453.	Charles C. Haynor , 1910 Census, West Johnstown, Fulton Co., NY, age 38, b. abt. 1872 in NY State, parents b. in NY State. Wife Ollie age 35, b. in NY State, parents b. in NY State. Daughter Goldie age 16, daughter Florence age 6.
454.	William Haynor , 1910 Census, Livingston, Columbia Co., NY, age 38, b. abt. 1872 in NY State, both parents b. in NY State. Wife Alm* L., age 27; mother Caroline age 68, b. abt. 1842 in hh
455.	Wallace M. Haynor , 1910 Census, Binghamton Ward 10, Broome Co., NY, age 32, b. abt. 1878 in NY State, both parents b. in NY State. Wife Mary E. age 35, b. in NY State, parents b. in NY State. Son Walter age 2; daughter Irene age 8; Anna Sullivan age 38, sister-in-law in hh.
456.	William Haynor , 1910 Census, Los Angeles Assembly District 75, Los Angeles Co., CA, age 41, b. abt. 1869 in Michigan. Wife Jennie B. age 38, b. in Indiana, daughter Genevieve, age 14, b. in Illinois; daughter Anabele age 4, b. in California.
457.	Mollie P. Haynor , 1910 Census, Oneida, Clay Co., KY, age 46, b. abt. 1864 in NY State, both parents b. in NY State. Mollie is married, but a boarder in the hh of Lucy M. Paris.
458.	Albert Haynor , 1910 Census, Manchester, Ontario Co., NY, age 38, b. abt. 1872 in NY State, parents b. in NY State. Wife Genevieve, age 30, b. abt. 1880 in England. Both parents b. in England. Family emigrated to the U. S. in 1886.
459.	John Haner , 1910 Census, Plains, Luzerne, PA, age 35, b. abt. 1875 in Austria (listed as Austria/Polish), emigrated to U.S. in 1892. Wife Mary age 34, also b. in Austria (listed as Austria/Polish). Son George age 8; son Stanley age 7; son William age 2; daughter Lottie age 10; daughter Agnes age 6; daughter Mary age 3. 1890 Naturalization papers list him as Jan Heinar, b. 15 Aug. 1871 in Austria & listed as John Haynor in the 1920 census.
460.	John Haynor , 1910 Census, Chicago Ward 14, Cook Co., IL, age 40, b. abt. 1870 in Ireland, immigrated to the U.S. in 1879. Wife Jane age 38, b. in Ireland, immigrated in 1875.
461.	D. Eldon Haynor , 1910 Census, Rensselaer Ward 7, Rensselaer Co., NY, age 18, b. abt. 1892 in NY State. Both parents born in NY State. Living with grandmother Elizabeth Roberts, age 77, b. abt. 1833 in NY State.
	1911 Canadian Census
462.	Mushall (Marshall?) Haynor , 1911 Census, Calgary, Alberta, age 42, b. 1868 in Ontario, Canada. Wife Kathleen age 37; son Frederick age 15; son John H. age 12; son George L. age 10; son James N. age 7; son Gordon R. age 1 month; daughter Wilhemina age 17; daughter Edna R. age 12; daughter Kathleen age 8.
463.	Augut (August?) Haynor , 1911 Census, Doloro, Algoma East, Ontario Canada, age 33, b. abt. 1878.
464.	Adrian Haynor , 1911 Census, Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, age 30, b. abt. 1880 in Ontario. Wife Eva age 28, b. in Ontario; son William R. age 4; Gerald R. age 2; son John A. age 10 months;
	1915 Iowa Census
465.	W.H. Haynor , 1915 Iowa Census, Olin, Jones Co., Iowa, age 53, b. abt. 1862 in Iowa. Father's birthplace NY State, mother's birthplace unknown. Wife name not revealed but age 50 with both parents b. in NY State.
466.	Fred Haynor , 1915 Iowa Census, Clay Twp., Jones Co., Iowa, age 52, b. abt. 1863 in Iowa, both parents b. in NY State.
	1915 NY State Census
467.	William Augusta Haynor , age 77, b. abt. 1838, listed as an inmate at the Almshouse/Poorhouse in Otsego County, NY. William was from Middlefield or Milford, Otsego Co., NY and was first admitted on 13 October 1913 because he could no longer work or take care of himself.
	1916 Canadian Census
468.	William H. Haynor , 1916 Census Saskatchewan, Canada, Dist. # 30 Swift Current, age 48, b. abt. 1868 in U.S., immigrated to Canada in 1911 from the U.S., married to Mildred, age 45, w/sons George, age 19 & Paul, age 13, Ethnicity: English. Religion: Baptist. William's occupation was listed as farmer.

From Censuses in the 1920s

#	Name and Census Information in the 1920s
	1920 Census Listings for Michigan
469.	Catherine C. (should be J.) Tillison , 1920 Census, Watervliet, Berrien Co., MI, age 86, b. in 1834 in NY State, parents born in NY State. Catherine is living in the hh of her son Nelson Eugene Tillison age 47. Also in hh is Emma L. Dokey, age 50 listed as housekeeper. Catherine is a daughter of Henry H. Haynor and his wife Roxey M. (Clements) Haynor.

#	Name and Census Information in the 1920s
470.	Florentine Haynor , 1920 Census, Ionia Co., MI, age 63, b. 1857 in Germany, both parents b. in Germany. Florentine was once married to Isaac B. Haynor who died in 1913.
471.	Albert Hayner (Haynor) , 1930 Census, Easton, Ionia Co., MI, age 59, b. abt. 1861 in MI, father b. in NY State, mother b. in MI. Wife Mary E. age 51, b. abt. 1869 in MI, both parents b. in MI. Son Arthur B. age 14; daughter Mildred G. age 24. Mary McPherson age 58 living as additional household head with her sister Catherine Gundrum age 68. Hired man Benjamin Bowen age 31 also in hh.
472.	Eber L. Haynor , 1920 Census, Elbridge Twp., Oceana Co., MI, age 52, b. 1868 in MI, both parents b. in NY, although mother, believed b. in Canada. Wife Marion F. age 42, b. abt. 1878 in MI, father b. in Canada, mother b. in MI. Son Albert age 6; daughter Alea age 21; daughter Iva age 18; daughter Florance age 9; William France boarder age 22 in hh. Eber was a farmer.
473.	Lee Haynor , 1920 Census, Ronald Twp., Ionia Co., MI, age 46, b. 1872 in MI, both parents b. in NY State. Wife Julia C. age 38, b. in MO, father b. in MI, mother b. in MO. Son Elmore L. age 16; son F. Hudson age 14; son Keith E. age 10; son Robert J. age 6. Lee was listed as a farmer.
474.	Lloyd Haynor , 1920 Census, Ward 20. Dist. 6, Wayne Co., MI, age 31, b. in 1888 in MI, both parents b. in MI. Wife Carrie age 24, b. in MI, father b. in Wisconsin, mother b. in PA. Son Albert age 5, son Elton age 1 yr., 11 months; daughter Mildred age 4; brother Albert Haynor age 29 and boarder Stanley Slater age 19 in hh. Lloyd listed as railroad yard clerk. Albert listed as drill press operator in an auto plant.
475.	Roy Haynor , 1920 Census, Holton Township, Muskegon Co., MI, age 30, b. in 1889 in MI, both parents b. in MI. Wife Eleanor L. age 26, b. abt. 1894 in MI, both parents b. in MI. Son Paul L. age 3 yrs., 6 months; son Arthur R. age 1 yr., 3 months; daughter Sylvia M. age 6; daughter Lillian A. age 5. Roy was listed as an agent in the railway depot in Holton, MI.
476.	Francis M Haynor , 1920 Census, Shelby, Oceana Co., MI, age 23, b. abt. 1897 in MI, both parents b. in MI. Wife Emily A. age 20, b. in MI
477.	Charley W. Haynor , 1920 Census, Greenwood, Oceana Co., MI, age 14, b. abt. 1906 in MI, both parents b. in MI, was listed as a chore boy in the hh of George Williamson. Charley is believed to be the son of Chester Haynor, who in turn was the son of Tobias Haynor.
478.	Simeon Haynor , 1920 Census, Williamston Twp., Ingham Co., MI, age 86, b. abt. 1834 in NY State, father b. in New Jersey, mother born in NY State. Listed as father-in-law in the hh of Sears Gardner, age 58, wife Mary E. Gardner, age 59, b. in Ohio, who likely is the daughter of Simeon Haynor.
479.	Rachel Haynor , 1920 Census, Leavitt, Oceana Co., MI, age 75, b. abt. 1845 in MI, both parents b. in England. Christine Holt age 75 was listed as a boarder in hh. Rachel was the widow of Byron Haynor who likely died between 1910 and 1920.
480.	Cynthia Haynor , 1920 Census, Wayne Co., MI, age 73, b. abt. 1847 in MI, both parents b. in NY State. Daughter Lucy Harmon age 54, grandson Cyrus Harmon age 27 and 12 additional boarders listed in hh. Cynthia was a widow.
481.	Laura Haynor , 1920 Census, East Jordan, Charlevoix Co., MI, age 72, b. abt. 1848 in NY State, father b. in NY State, mother b. in Vermont. Grandson Melford Winstone age 23, b. in MI and Edward Ballinger age 51 listed as boarder in hh.
482.	Vernon Haynor , 1920 Census, Detroit, Wayne Co., MI, age 50, b. abt. 1870 in MI, both parents b. in Canada. Wife Rose age 48, b. abt. 1872 in Ohio, both parents b. in Ohio; Mathias Gordon age 36 & Earl Thompkins age 28 were listed as roomers in hh. Vernon was a machinist in an axle factory.
483.	Clyde Haynor , 1920 Census, Hamburg Twp., Livingston Co., MI age 38, b. abt. 1882 in MI, both parents b. in MI. Wife May age 28, b. in MI, both parents b. in MI. Son Harold age 5 yrs., 11 months; daughter Ruth age 9; daughter Helen age 7; daughter Bessie age 2 yrs., 6 months; mother Marietta Haynor age 73, b. in MI with both parents b. in NY State. Clyde was a farm laborer.
484.	Augustus W. Hayner , 1920 Census, Otsego County, NY, age 83, b. abt. 1837 in NY State, both parents born in NY State; married. Listed as an inmate at the Almshouse/Poorhouse in Otsego County, NY.
485.	Henry Haynor , 1920 Census, Alexandria, Douglas Co., MN, age 74, b. abt. 1846, bp lists an acronym N.S.N.S., which appears to mean, Not Stated / Not Shown, although his parents were born in the U.S. Wife Nellie's age scratched out, but she & her parents b. in England.
486.	Wilson Haynor , 1920 Census, Hillsdale Twp., Columbia Co., NY, age 78, b. abt. 1842 in NY State, both parents b. in NY State. Wilson listed as a widower. Etta Scott, age 69 in hh as servant.
487.	Moses Haynor , 1920 Census, Bingham Fayette Co., IL, age 70, b. abt. 1850 in IL; father b. KY, mother b. NC. Wife Phoebe age 62, b. OH; daughter Estella age 24, listed as a public school teacher; granddaughter Vera age 16. Moses was listed as a doctor. In the <i>Directory of Deceased American Physicians, 1804-1929</i> , it does not list Moses Haynor, so it's likely he died after 1929, since not appearing in this publication. In the publication <i>United States, Deceased Physician File (AMA)</i> , 1864-1968, it states that Moses Haynor appears as Moses Haynes, from Bingham, IL, graduated from Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, 1877, died March 16, 1940, age 90 of intestinal obstruction. Referring back to the 1920 U.S. Census, Moses' surname appears clearly as "Haynor." Of course, we could be talking about two different people.
1920 Census Listings for Iowa	
488.	Eunice Haynor , 1920 Census, Mitchell, Iowa, age 89, b. abt. 1831 in NY State, both parents b. in NY State. Records show that Eunice was a widow. It is believed that Eunice's husband was Henry Haynor and family listed in the 1875 NY Census from Otsego Co., NY.

#	Name and Census Information in the 1920s
489.	Solomon Haynor , 1920 Census, Colfax Twp., Page Co., Iowa, age 67, b. abt. 1853 in Iowa, both parents b. in Ohio. Wife Julia age 62, b. in IL., both parents b. in IL. Son James age 31; son Clemie age 24.
490.	J. R. Haynor , 1920 Census, Colfax, Page Co., Iowa, age 64, b. abt. 1856 in Iowa, both parents b. in Kentucky. Wife B.F. age 62, b. in Iowa, both parents b. in Kentucky.
487.	William H. Haynor , 1920 Census, Rome Twp., Jones Co., Iowa, age 59, b. abt. 1861 in Iowa, both parents b. in NY State. Wife Emma age 56, b in NY State, both parents b. in NY State. Daughter Jennie age 18; daughter Margorie age 16.
488.	Fred Haynor , 1920 Census, Jones Co., Iowa, age 56, b. abt. 1864 in Iowa, both parents b. in NY State. Fred was listed as a boarder (farm laborer) in the hh of George R. Reid age 52.
489.	W. F. Haynor , 1920 Census, Dallas Co., Iowa, age 48, b. abt. 1872 in Iowa, father b. in NY State, mother b. in Iowa. Wife Luella age 50, b. in Iowa, both parents b. in Ohio.
490.	Henery J. Haner , 1920 Census, Benton & Clay Twps, Wayne Co., Iowa, age 45, b. abt. 1875 in IL, father b. in Germany, mother b.in France. Wife Lizzie age 43, b. in 1877 in Iowa, both parents b. in Iowa. Son Roy G. age 17; daughter Alma F. age 16; daughter Flossie age 10; daughter Vivian G. age 6.
491.	Charlie C. (likely R.) Haynor , 1920 Census, Jackson Co., Iowa, age 36, b. abt. 1884 in Iowa, father b. in Iowa, mother b. in NY State. Wife Lena V. age 32, b. in Iowa, both parents b. in Iowa. Son Charlie L. age 4; daughter Thelma N. age 13; daughter Avereta F age 1 yr., 4 months. The Charlie L. Haynor, age 4 in this listing is very most likely Charles LaVerne Haynor, who was found in a U.S., Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007, as being b. 8 June 1915 in Canton, Iowa to Charles R. Haynor and Lena P Reyner. He died 3 Oct. 1991. Notes say in Nov. In 1936, his name was listed as Charles LaVerne Haynor. He also was listed in the U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, enlisting on 11 June 1942. Charles R. (Richard) Haynor, Charles LaVerne's father, b.in Iowa, is confirmed as a son of William H. (Henry), Haynor from above.
492.	Roy Haynor/Hayner , 1920 Census, Colfax, Page Co., Iowa, age 35, b. abt. 1885 in Iowa, father b. in Iowa, mother b. in IL. Wife Jennie age 34, b. in Iowa, father b. in Ireland, mother b. in PA. Roy is likely the son of Solomon as shown in the 1900 census.
493.	George Haynor , 1920 Census, Grundy Co., MO, age 69, b. abt. 1851 in NY State, both parents b. in NY State. Wife Addaline age 72, b. in New Jersey, both parents b. in New Jersey. Son Anthony age 33, b. in IL; son Samuel age 29, b. in IL; son Herbert age 27, b. in IL; son George age 24, b. in IL. The Orion Fiegler family also live in this hh which includes his wife and 2 sons.
494.	George M. Haynor , 1920 Census, Binghamton Ward 12, Broome Co., NY, age 59, b. abt. 1861 in NY State, both parents b. in the U.S. George was single and listed as an inmate in the Birmghamton State Hospital.
495.	Charles Haynor , 1920 Census, Otsego Co., NY, age 57, b. abt. 1863 in NY, both parents b. in NY. Wife Hattie age 34, b. abt. 1886 in NY State, both parents b. in NY State.
496.	John Haynor , 1920 Census, Plains Twp., Luzerne Co., PA, age 55, b. abt. 1865 in Austria and was of Polish decent, both parents b. in Austria. Wife Mary age 44, also b. in Austria with both parents b. in Austria. Emigrated to U.S. in 1888 and became a naturalized citizen in 1912. Son Albert age 18; son Stanley age 16; son William age 12; son Anthony age 9; son Joseph age 5; daughter Agnes age 15; daughter Mary age 14; daughter Victoria age 7; daughter Anna age yr., 2 months. This is the same John Haner in same location as 1910 census who immigrated to America from Austria in 1892 under the name of Jan Heinar.
497.	Art Haynor , 1920 Census, Monroe Co., NY, age 25, b. abt. 1895 in NY State, both parents b. in NY State, listed as boarder in the hh of Jack Ryan age 22 or 27, b. in Canada. It appears that Jack Ryan's father James lives in hh, age 55, b. in Ireland.
498.	Willard L. Haynor , 1920 Census, Half-moon Township Halfmoon, Saratoga Co., NY, age 22, b. abt. 1878 in NY State, father b. in PA, mother b. in NY State. Wife Mary age 21, b. in NY State, both parents b. in NY State; son Millard age 1.
1925 Census Listings for NY State	
499.	W. Augustus Haynor , age 87, b. abt. 1838 in NY State, both parents born in NY State. Listed as an inmate at the Almshouse/Poorhouse in Otsego County, NY.

From Censuses in the 1930s

#	Name and Census Information in the 1930s
1930 Census Listings for Michigan	
500.	Florentine Haynor , 1930 Census, Ionia Co., MI, age 74, b. abt. 1856 in Germany, parents b. in Germany. Florentine was the second wife of Isaac B. Haynor.
501.	Frank J. Bush , 1930 Census, Superior, Washtenaw Co., MI, age 72, b. abt. 1857 in MI, father b. in NY State, mother b. in MI. Wife Nellie age 67, b. 1862 in MI. Nellie E. Clements, b. April 1862 Easton Township, Ionia Co., MI, d. 1959 in Washtenaw County, MI and is the daughter of Charlotte Haynor and Moses Clements.
502.	Bert (Albert C.) Haynor , 1930 Census, Easton, Ionia Co., MI, age 69, b. abt. 1861 in Michigan. Father b. in NY State, mother b. in MI. Wife Libbie age 61, b. in MI, both parents b. in MI. Daughter Alice Vaughn age 31 and grandson Richard Vaughn age 5 in hh.

#	Name and Census Information in the 1930s
503.	Eber L. Haynor , 1930 Census, Elbridge, Oceana Co., MI, age 63, b. abt. 1867 in MI, father b. in NY State, mother b. in Canada. Wife Marion A. age 51, b. in MI, father b. in Nova Scotia, mother b. in MI. Son Albert C. age 16; daughter Florence B. age 19.
504.	Lloyd Haynor , 1930 Census, Detroit, Wayne Co., MI, age 42, b. abt. 1888 in MI, both parents b. in MI. Wife Carrie age 34, b. in MI, father b. in Wisconsin, mother b. in Pennsylvania. Son Albert age 16; son Alton age 12; daughter Mildred age 14. Lloyd was a telegrapher in a railroad yard.
505.	William R. (Roy) Haynor , 1930 Census, Ludington, Mason Co., MI, age 40, b. in 1889 in MI, both parents b. in MI. Wife Eleanor, age 36, b. in MI, both parents b. in MI. Son Paul LaVerne age 13, son Arthur Roy age 11, son Byron Connor age 6, daughter Sylvia age 16, daughter Lillian Alice age 15, daughter Mary Elizabeth age 9, daughter Betty Jane age 5. Roy was a railroad teletype operator.
506.	Albert L. Haynor , 1930 Census, Orleans, Ionia Co., MI, age 37, b. abt. 1893 in Michigan, both parents b. in MI. Wife Elsie A., age 22, b. in MI, father b. in Ohio, mother b. in MI; daughter Eva M. age 7; daughter Marian M. age 3 yrs., 4 months.
507.	Francis M. Haynor , 1930 Census, Shelby, Oceana Co., MI, age 33, b. abt. 1897 in Michigan, with both parents b. in MI. Wife Emily A. age 31, b. in MI, father b. in MI, mother b. in Canada. Daughter Marian E., age 2 yrs., 6 months. Francis was a farmer.
508.	Elmore L. Haynor , 1930 Census, Detroit, Gratiot Co., MI, age 27, b. abt. 1903 in MI, parents b. in MI. Wife Leola A., age 21, b. in MI, parents b. in MI. Elmore was listed as a public school teacher.
509.	Arthur B. Haynor , 1930 Census, Ionia, Ionia Co., MI, age 25, b. abt. 1905 in MI, both parents b. in MI. Wife Doretha, age 21, b. abt. 1909 in Indiana, son James M., age 1, b. abt. 1929.
510.	Jacob Haynor , 1930 Census, Nashville, Barry Co., MI, age 84, b. abt. 1846 in MI, both parents b. in NY State. Wife Emma age 74, b. in NY State. Although "Haynor" spelling and in Michigan, author cannot identify this person, nor could he locate in <i>Hayner Family History Book</i> .
511.	William H. Haynor , 1930 Census, Detroit, Wayne Co., MI, age 63, b. abt. 1867 in MI, father was b. in Northern Ireland, mother was b. in Canada. Wife Catherine A. age 60 b. in Canada, father b. in Northern Iceland, mother b. in Canada. William was a machinist in an auto factory. Although "Haynor" spelling and in Michigan, author cannot identify this person, nor could he locate in the <i>Hayner Family History Book</i> .
512.	Floyd Haynor , 1930 Census, Charlotte, Eaton Co., MI, age 59, b. abt. 1871 in MI, father b. in MI, mother b. in NY State. Wife Ethel, age 48, b. in MI, father b. in MI, mother b. in Ohio. Floyd was a barber by trade.
513.	Edith Haynor , 1930 Census, Vassar, Tuscola Co., MI, age 52, b. abt. 1878 in MI, father b. in NY State, mother b. in MI. Niece Seville Ladner, age 16 in hh.
514.	Clarence I. Haynor , 1930 Census, Saginaw Co., MI, age 40, b. abt. 1890 in NY State, with both parents b. in NY State. Wife Cordelia age 39; son Clarence I. Haynor Jr., age 11; daughter Lena C. age 13; daughter Eleta L. Tibbits age 18 (likely from a previous marriage of Cordelia. Clarence was listed as a machinist at a Steering gear factory. This person likely is Clarence I. "Hayner" found as #3097 in <i>Hayner Family History Book</i> since #3097's wife is also named Cordelia.
515.	Frank M. Haynor , 1930 Census, Hanover, Jackson Co., MI, age 37, b. abt. 1893 in MI, father b. in NY State, mother b. in MI. Wife Zelma age 22, b. in Kentucky, both parents b. in Kentucky (Zelma must have been Frank's second wife.) Son Walter E. age 8; daughter France L., age 16; daughter Vera L. age 14; stepson Thomas E. Bernath age 4. Frank was a county deputy sheriff. Other census years show his surname spelled as Hayner.
516.	George Haynor , 1930 Census, Detroit (Districts 0751-0879), Wayne Co., MI, age 26, b. abt. 1904 in Pennsylvania. Listed as a boarder in hh of William Arnold, is single and is a policeman in Detroit. Although this census report states that George was b. in PA, it also says that George's parents were b. in PA, which the author believes is in error. In a marriage license dated June 1836 found by the author, it lists George Haynor, b. in Hudson, PA on 28 October 1907; his father's name was John (deceased) b. in Germany; mother Marie (deceased) also b. in Germany. The author believes that this George is the son of John Haynor, b. abt. 1865 in Austria and was of Polish decent. John emigrated to the U.S. in 1888 and became a naturalized citizen in 1912. The author believes this is the same John Haner who emigrated to America from Austria under the name of Jan Heinar, listed as John Haner in the 1910 Census, where George is listed as 8 years old (b. abt. 1902) in hh and listed as John Haynor in the 1920 Census, where George is no longer listed in hh.
517.	Nelson B. Haynor , 1930 Census, North Bergen, Hudson Co., NJ, age 73, b. abt. 1857 in NY State, both parents b. in NY State. Wife Hattie V. age 63, b. in NY State, both parents b. in NY State. Son Harold N. age 35.
518.	William J. Hayner (Haynor) , 1930 Census, Sutherlin, Douglas Co., Oregon, age 72, b. abt. 1858 in Canada, father b. in NY State, mother b. in England. Wife Mary, age 66, b. abt. 1864 in Rhode Island, father b. in Rhode Island, mother b. in NY State. According to a family tree at: http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~soper/34/31102.htm , shows that this William is listed as William Haynor. This website shows that a William Haynor married Mary Lena Peckham, daughter of George Hazard Peckham and Mary Wilbur Brown, on 6 July 1899 in Little Compton, Newport, RI. Mary Lena Peckham was born 7 July 1863 in Little Compton, Newport, RI. In Oregon, William was listed as the proprietor of a printing office and Mary was a linotype operator apparently at this same printing office. The William Haynor/Mary Lena Peckham listing is also found in the ancestries in <i>Little Compton Families, Vol. II</i> .
519.	Jennie E. Haynor , 1930 Census, Washington, District of Columbia, age 72, b. abt. 1858 in Pennsylvania, both parents b. in Pennsylvania. Jennie was listed as living in the Ruppert Home for the Aged.
520.	William Haynor , 1930 Census, Tyringham, Berkshire Co., MA, age 70, b. abt. 1860 in NY State, both parents b. in the U.S. William was single and listed as a laborer in the logging industry.

#	Name and Census Information in the 1930s
521.	George M. Haynor , 1930 Census, Unionville, Hartford, CT, age 68, b. abt. 1862 in Ohio, father b. in NY State, mother b. in England. Wife Dora H. age 56, b. in NY State, both parents b. in NY State. George was a manager in a paper mill.
522.	Robert Haynor , 1930 Census, San Diego, CA, age 58, b. abt. 1872 in MI, both parents b. in MI. Wife Anna L. age 50, b. in MI, both parents b. in Irish-Free-State. The Irish-Free-State was the name of Ireland from 1922 to 1937. It replaced both the Irish Republic and Southern Ireland.
523.	Royal Haynor , 1930 Census, Bemidji, Beltrami Co., MN, age 58, b. abt. 1872 in Iowa, father b. in NY State, mother b. in Ohio. Royal was living in the hh of his mother Emily M. Haynor, age 80, b. in Ohio, both parents b. in Virginia. Daughter Minnie age 55 and granddaughter Ruth age 22 living in hh.
524.	Steve Haynor , 1930 Census, Portage, Cambria Co., PA, age 57, b. abt. 1873 in Hungary, both parents b. in Hungary. Roomers John Sabo age 47 and Steve Sackie age 42 in hh. All listed as peat minors in the coal mining industry.
525.	Charles H. Haynor , 1930 Census, Portsmouth, Newport Co., RI, age 54, b. abt. 1876 in NY State, both parents b. in NY State. Wife Gertrude E., age 51, b. in NY State, both parents b. in NY State. Son Milton S., age 14. Charles was listed as a dairy man on a dairy farm.
526.	Herbert O. Haynor , 1930 Census, San Francisco, Alameda Co., CA, age 53, b. abt. 1877 in MI, both parents b. in MI. Wife Julie L. age 44, b. in Ohio, both parents b. in Ohio. Son Robert L. age 16. Herbert's occupation is listed as an optometrist.
527.	Floyd (Lloyd?) Haynor , 1930 Census, Stamford, Delaware Co., NY, age 45, b. abt. 1885 in NY State, both parents b. in NY State. Wife Hattie age 46, b. in NY State, both parents b. in NY State. Julia Cannady, age 78, mother-in-law in hh. It's the opinion of this author that the listing of Floyd is actually Lloyd as shown in census records. Although in the 1940 census, it clearly looks like Floyd.
528.	Keith S. Haynor , 1930 Census, Ellensburg, Kittitas Co., Washington State, age 40, b. in Iowa, both parents b. in NY State. Wife Carrie L., age 37, b. in Washington, father b. in Denmark, mother b. in Norway. Daughter Lois M. age 8; daughter Kathryn L. age 5. Keith's brother Gilbert H. age 48, also b. in Iowa living in hh. Gilbert is listed as the business manager for a newspaper and Keith is listed as a newspaper printer.
529.	Albert Haynor , 1930 Census, Laguna Beach, Orange Co., CA, age 43, b. abt. 1887 in Colorado, father b. in Michigan, mother b. in Missouri. Albert is single and is likely the son of Charles Henry and Dorcas (Dorothy) Haynor who resided in Colorado. Albert was a grandson of Henry H. Haynor. Albert was listed as a carpenter by trade.
530.	William L. Haynor , 1930 Census, San Francisco, San Bernardino Co., CA, age 40, b. abt. 1890 in Colorado, father b. in NY State, mother b. in Missouri. Wife Ada G., age 37, b. in Colorado, father b. in Maryland, mother b. in Kansas. Daughter Edith M. age 15. William is likely the son of Charles Henry and Dorcas (Dorothy) Haynor who resided in Colorado. William was a grandson of Henry H. Haynor. William was listed as a laborer in a water works plant.
531.	John P. Haynor , 1930 Census, Los Angeles, CA, age 30, b. abt. 1900 in Connecticut, father b. in NY State, mother b. in Massachusetts. Wife Grace I. age 27, b. in California, father b. in Wisconsin, mother b. in Ohio. Daughter Ester I., age 5; servant Angela Bennett, age 65. John was listed as a correspondent for Westinghouse.
532.	William J. Haynor , 1930 Census, Fort Clayton, Balboa District, Panama Canal and Consular Services, U.S., age 24, b. abt. 1906 (actually 4/5/1908) in Pennsylvania, father b. in Pennsylvania, mother b. in Poland. William was a career soldier in the U.S. Airforce reaching the rank of Lt. Colonel. He was a WWII veteran. In the 1940 Census, he is single stationed at Sault Ste. Marie, 17-18, Chippewa Co., MI. In the 1950 U.S. Census he is stationed at the Halloman Airforce Base, Otero, New Mexico. He is age 42 and married to Vera D. (unknown last name), who is 37 years old was born in Nebraska. They have children Johnny W. Haynor, age 4, born in Wisconsin in about 1946 and James C. Haynor, age 1, born in California in about 1949. William, Vera, and John W. Haynor were listed as in a Passenger Manifest arriving from Frankfort, Germany, arriving to New York, NY on May 13, 1948. William, Sr., apparently had another son, William Haynor who was born and died, 29 October 1942, likely in Wisconsin and is buried at Green Ridge Cemetery, Kenosha, Kenosha Co., WI. William Sr., died at the age of 88 on 14 November 1996, Kenosha, Kenosha Co., WI and is buried at Sunset Ridge Memorial Park, Kenosha, Kenosha Co., WI. Vera D., William Haynor's wife, was born 3 September 1912, in Nebraska and died 12 December 1999 in Kenosha, WI, and is buried at the same cemetery as her husband. William, Sr., is very likely the son of John Haynor, who is listed in the 1910 Census as John Haner and the 1920 Census as John Haynor, b. abt. 1865 in Austria and was of Polish decent. He emigrated to U.S. in 1888 and became a naturalized citizen in 1912. This John Haner/Haynor who immigrated to America from Austria in 1892, under the name of Jan Heinar.
	1930 Census Listings for Illinois
533.	Frank E. Haynor , 1930 Census, Chicago, Cook Co., IL, age 64, b. abt. 1866 in Wisconsin, both parents b. in NY State. Frank was living as a lodger in a hotel in the 34 th District working as a private practice attorney.
534.	George W. Haynor , 1930 Census, Galesburg, Knox Co., IL, age 59, b. abt. 1871 in Illinois, both parents b. in Pennsylvania. Wife Emma L. age 56, b. in Iowa, both parents b. in Illinois. Son Clarence D. age 16; daughter Ruth P. age 25; LaVerne Anderson boarder age 15 in hh. George was a dairy farmer. His daughter Ruth was a public school teacher.
535.	Isaac Haynor , 1930 Census, Chicago, Adams Co., IL, age 60, b. abt. 1870 in Illinois, father b. in Tennessee, mother b. in Missouri. Isaac was single and listed as a roomer in the hh of Myra Hayes age 70.
	1930 Census Listings for Iowa
536.	Fred Haynor , 1930 Census, Castle Grove, Jones Co., Iowa, age 66, b. abt. 1864 in Iowa, parents b. in NY State. Fred was listed as single and a brother-in-law of Albert Hutton and wife Jennie, both age 55 who were b. in Iowa.

#	Name and Census Information in the 1930s
537.	Clem Haynor , 1930 Census, Clarinda, Page Co., Iowa, age 34, b. abt. 1896 in Iowa, father b. in Iowa, mother b. in Illinois. Wife Sylvia age 28, b. in Iowa, with both parents b. in Iowa. Daughter Hazel age 6; daughter Bettye age 4 yrs., 9 months. In-Laws John Parker age 65 and Lizzie age 58 are living in hh. Clem was listed as a laborer in road construction. Clem has been confirmed as William Clements Hayner, #J103 in <i>Hayner Family History Book</i> since both persons share nearly the same ancestral history and wife's first name of Sylvia. #J103's father was identified as Solomon Hayner, #J52, b. in Iowa, 22 April 1852. #J52's father was identified as James Hayner, #J15, b. 11 Nov. 1828, d. 13 April 1900 in Clarinda, Iowa. #J15's father was identified as Solomon Hayner, J2, b. 6 Sept. 1794, possibly in SC, d. Feb. 1830. #J2 was the apparent son of James Hayner, #J in the <i>Hayner Family History Book</i> (Book II). Furthermore, the History Book goes on to state that, "[J] JAMES HAYNER, of Washington County, KY, was born about 1749, whether in Germany or in America we do not know; he died 12 Feb. 1849. In an 1850 court record (pg. 280?) it is stated that "the said James Hayner was very old when he died about one hundred years old and his wife died many years before his death." At the time of his death James Hayner lived on a tract of land between 300 and 400 acres on Hayner's Run of Beech Fork just above Prather's Creek near Springfield, county seat of Washington County, KY, some 50 miles southeast of Louisville. He was on this land as early as 1806. His son John was executor (with James Hayner as bondsman) of his brother Solomon's estate ca 1830, and John was in financial trouble when he took out mortgages beginning in 1842. After the death of John in 1846 the aged father became liable for unaccounted funds, resulting in a partition suit in 1850 which gave the date of death of James Hayner, and his heirs. Information in this lengthy document has been used in preparing these notes, as well as data from several descendants. The name of his wife is not known; there is some indication that he might have lived in South Carolina before 1806. The 1819 will of a Catharine Haner in Washington County, KY does not mention any familiar names; she mentions a son Conrod Adams. She may have been the wife of James Hayner (not proved)."
	1930 Census Listings for Missouri
538.	Adelaide Haynor , 1930 Census, Marion, Grundy Co., Missouri, age 80, b. abt. 1850 in New Jersey, both parents b. in New Jersey. Son Anthony age 45; son Samuel age 41; son Herbert age 36. All sons b. in Illinois. Adelaide is listed as married, but no husband in hh. Adelaide is likely the wife of George E. Haynor, since he is listed as her husband in the 1910 census. Adelaide's burial is listed at find-a-grave where it states that her maiden name was Asay and her husband George E. is listed with a date of 20 February 1884 Ford County, IL. We suspect this date is their marriage date since their apparent first child Anthony was born in 1885. George E. Haynor is also listed at find-a-grave in the same cemetery, b. 1852, d. 1927. Although "Haynor" spelling and in Michigan, author cannot identify this person, nor could he locate her or her husband George E. Haynor in <i>Hayner Family History Book</i> .
539.	John A. Haynor , 1930 Census, Marshall, Saline Co., MO, age 66, b. abt. 1864 in Kentucky, both parents b. in Kentucky. Wife Belle, age 67, b. in Missouri, both parents b. in Kentucky. John was listed as a fireman in an airplane factory.
	1930 Census Listings for New York
540.	Ellsworth G. Haynor , 1930 Census, Rensselaer Co., NY, age 55, b. abt. 1875 in NY State, parents b. in NY State. Wife Adaline F. age 38, b. in NY State, father b. in NY State, mother b. in Ohio. Stepson William R Harris age 17; stepson Frank R Harris age 16; stepdaughter Malindabel Harris age 15; brother Louis R Haynor age 60.
541.	Charles Haynor , 1930 Census, Buffalo, Washington Co., NY, age 54, b. abt. 1876 in NY State, parents b. in NY State. Wife Belle, age 50, b. in NY State, parents b. in NY State.
542.	James Haynor , 1930 Census, Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., NY, age 49, b. abt. 1881 in NY State, parents b. in NY State. Sister-in-law Barbara age 52, b. in Northern Ireland, both parents b. in Northern Ireland. Nephew John Haynor age 21; Boarder Delia Adams age 80.
543.	De Eldon E. Haynor , 1930 Census, Floral Park, Nassau Co., NY, age 39, b. abt. 1891 in NY State, parents b. in NY State. Wife Elizabeth H., age 38, b. in NY State, father b. in Maryland, mother b. in Germany. Daughter Ruth E., age 11.
544.	J. Nelson Haynor , 1930 Census, Cohoes, Albany Co., NY, age 36, b. abt. 1894 in NY State, parents b. in NY State. Wife Harriet, age 41, b. in NY State, parents b. in NY State. Son Paul age 11; daughter Jean Elizabeth age 5.
	1930 Census Listings for West Virginia
545.	Robert Haynor , 1930 Census, Logan Co., WV, age 42, b. abt. 1888 in West Virginia, both parents b. in West Virginia. Wife Lora age 39, b. in West Virginia, both parents b. in West Virginia. Son Victor age 18; son Dallas age 13; son Hall age 7; daughter Veda age 15; daughter age 5. Robert was a manager in a general store.
546.	Clemit Haynor , 1930 Census, Huntington, Cabell Co., WV, age 21, b. abt. 1909 in Ohio, both parents b. in Ohio. Clemit was living in the hh of his mother, Jeanette Sowards, age 37, who was b. in Ohio, both parents b. in Ohio and boarder Lester E Deal, age 37. Clemit was listed as a railroad car builder.

From Censuses in the 1940s

#	Name and Census Information in the 1940s
	1940 Census Listings for Michigan
547.	Florentine Haynor , 1940 Census, Ionia Twp., Ionia Co., MI, age 84, b. abt. 1856 in Germany. Florentine was the second wife of Isaac B. Haynor.
548.	Eber Haynor , 1940 Census, Elbridge Twp, Oceana Co., MI, age 73, b. abt. 1867 in Michigan. Wife Marion age 61, b. in Michigan. Eber was a farmer.
549.	Mary E. Haynor , 1940 Census, Easton Township, Ionia Co., MI, age 71, b. abt. 1869 in Michigan. Son Arthur, age 35.
550.	Lee J. Haynor , 1940 Census, Wheeler Township, Gratiot Co., MI, age 67, b. abt. 1873 in Michigan. Wife Julia, age 58, b. in Missouri. Daughter Jessie, age 18. Lee was listed as a railroad teletype operator.
551.	Lloyd Haynor , 1940 Census, Ward 20, Detroit City, Wayne Co., MI, age 51, b. in 1888 in MI. Wife Caroline, age 44, b. in MI. Son Elton age 22; daughter-in-law Inez age 20, b. in Canada; granddaughter Carole age 3. Lloyd was a teletype operator on the railroad.
552.	William R. Haynor , 1940 Census, Ludington, Mason Co., MI, age 50, b. in 1889 in MI. Wife Helen R. (should be P.) age 19, b. in Alger, Hardin Co., Ohio (2 nd wife); son Byron C. age 16; daughter Billy J. (should be Betty J.) age 15; daughter Elina A. (should be Eleanor A.) age 9. Roy Haynor was a teletype operator on the railroad.
553.	Vern Haynor , 1940 Census, Orleans Twp, Ionia Co., MI, age 48, b. in 1891 in MI. Wife Elsie age 46; daughter Eva Mae age 17; daughter Marian age 14. Vern was a farmer.
554.	Francis Haynor , 1940 Census, New Era, Oceana Co., MI, age 42, b. abt. 1898 in MI. Wife Emily age 41, b. in MI. Daughter Marian age 12; daughter Frances age 9. Francis was a farmer.
555.	Elmore L. Haynor , 1940 Census, Ward 3, Menominee City, Menominee Co., MI, age 37, b. abt. 1903 in MI. Wife Ruth C. age 35, b. in MI. Elmore was listed as an educational administrator at a C.C.C. Camp and Ruth was employed as a secretary for the telephone company.
556.	Frank Haynor , 1940 Census, Ward 3, Melvindale City, Wayne Co., MI, age 35, b. abt. 1905 in MI. Wife Essie age 32, b. in MI. Daughter Roberta age 2. Frank was employed in the office in an automobile factory.
557.	Charles Haynor , 1940 Census, Ward 2, Grand Rapids, Grand Rapids City, Kent Co., MI, age 34, b. abt. 1905 in MI. Charles is listed as a boarder in the hh of Nora G. Rushford age 54. Charles is employed as a motor coach driver.
558.	Margaret E. Haynor , 1940 Census, Ward 2, Grand Rapids, Grand Rapids City, Kent Co., MI, age 31, b. abt. 1909 in MI. Margaret was divorced and worked for the telephone company.
559.	Sylvia (Haynor) Nielson in the hh of John A. Nielsen, 1940 Census, Ward 5, Ludington, Mason Co., MI. John A. Nielsen, age 32, b. abt. 1908, hh head; Sylvia, age 26, b. abt. 1914 (actually 1913); daughter Nancy Lee Nielsen, age 3; son John A. Nielsen, Jr. age 2; and daughter Constance K Nielsen, age 5 months. John A. Nielsen, Sr. was listed as a Sport Instructor in the W.P.A. (Work(s) Project Administration).
560.	Albert Haynor , 1940 Census, Ward 20, Detroit, Detroit City, Wayne Co., MI, age 26, b. abt. 1914 in MI. Wife Virginia age 21, b. in MI. Daughter Beverly age 2; brother-in-law Alva Love age 23. Albert was washing cars in a gas station.
561.	Albert Haynor , 1940 Census, Muskegon, Muskegon City, Muskegon Co., MI, age 25, b. abt. 1916 in MI. Wife Bessie age 22, b. in MI. Son Richard age 3. Albert was a maintenance worker in an iron foundry.
562.	Paul Haynor , 1940 Census, Holly, Holly Twp., Oakland Co., MI, age 23, b. 1916 in MI. Wife Marian age 21 b. in MI. Daughter Dorothy age 11 months. Paul was employed as a meat cutter in a retail market.
563.	James M. Haynor , 1940 Census, Brooks Township, Newaygo Co., MI, age 11, b. abt. 1929 in MI. Living in the hh of his grandparents, James E. McLaughlin, age 66, b. in Ohio and Dorothy McLaughlin, age 49, b. in Indiana. Other hh members include daughter Dorothel Shuls, age 30, b. in Indiana and nephew Douglass Gross, age 4, b. in MI.
564.	Arnold Haynor , 1940 Census, Milford Twp, Oakland Co., MI, age 23, b. abt. 1917 in MI. Wife Eleanor age 20, b. in MI. Daughter Gail age 2; daughter Elaine age 8 months. Arnold worked on carburetors in an auto factory.
565.	Nelson Haynor , 1940 Census, Ward 1, North Bergen Twp, Hudson Co., NJ, age 83, b. abt. 1857 in Valley Forge, NY. Wife Hattie age 73, b. NY State. Son Harold age 45.
566.	William J. Hayner , 1940 Census, Sutherlin, Sutherlin Election Precinct, Douglas Co., Oregon, age 82, b. abt. 1858 in Canada. Wife Mary, age 76, b. abt. 1864 in Rhode Island. According to a family tree at: http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~soper/34/31102.htm , shows that this William is listed as William Haynor. This website shows that a William Haynor married Mary Lena Peckham, daughter of George Hazard Peckham and Mary Wilbur Brown, on 6 July 1899 in Little Compton, Newport, RI. Mary Lena Peckham was born on 7 July 1863 in Little Compton, Newport, RI. In Oregon, William was listed as newspaper printer. Mary was not employed.
	1940 Census Listings for New York
567.	M. Carrie Haynor , 1940 Census, Ward 8, Elmira, Elmira City, Chemung Co., NY, a widow age 80, b. abt. 1860 in NY State.
568.	Astella Haynor , 1940 Census, Livingston Town, Columbia Co., NY, a widow age 78, b. abt. 1862 in NY State. Grandson Milton Stickles age 25; servant Maggie Herben age 39 in hh.
569.	Edward Haynor , 1940 Census, Livingston Town, Columbia Co., NY, age 76, b. abt. 1864 in NY State. Wife Mary E. age 76, b. in NY State. William Lane age 65 listed as hired hand. Edward was a farmer.

#	Name and Census Information in the 1940s
570.	Sarah Haynor , 1940 Census, Livingston Town, Columbia Co., NY, age 74, b. in NY State, listed as aunt in the hh of Fred Rivenburgh age 42 and wife Ruby age 41. Son of Fred and Ruby, Alfred Rivenburgh age 15 and son Ashel Rivenburgh age 14.
571.	Warren Haynor , 1940 Census, Attica Town, Wyoming Co., NY, age 67, b. abt. 1873 in NY State. Wife Misa age 71, b. in Canada. Warren was a farmer.
572.	Ernest Haynor , 1940 Census, Area A, Schenectady, Schenectady City, Schenectady Co., NY, age 64, b. abt. 1876 in NY State. Wife Lula age 62, b. in NY State. Ernest was a fireman at the WMCA.
573.	Everett Haynor , 1940 Census, Livingston Town, Columbia Co., NY, age 63, b. abt. 1877 in NY State, Wife Bertha age 63, b. in NY State. Everett was a farm laborer.
574.	Wallace Haynor , 1940 Census, Ward 12, Binghamton, Binghamton City, Broome Co., NY, age 61, b. abt. 1879 in NY State. Wife Catherine age 50, b. in NY State. Wallace was a lineman for the city fire department.
575.	Delbert H. Haynor , 1940 Census, Ward 1, Hudson, Hudson City, Columbia Co., NY, age 60, b. abt. 1880 in NY State. Wife Ella A. age 68, b. in NY State. Niece Marie E. Ryan age 41. Delbert was a garage mechanic.
576.	William Haynor , 1940 Census, Livingston Town, Columbia Co., NY, age 58, b. abt. 1882 in NY State. Wife Myra age 59, b. in NY State. William was a buyer of produce.
577.	Floyd Haynor , 1840 Census, Stamford, Stamford Town, Delaware Co., NY, age 56, b. abt. 1884 in NY State. Wife Hattie age 55, b. in NY State. Floyd was an owner of a furniture store.
578.	Stanley Haynor , 1940 Census, Lansing Town, Tompkins Co., NY, age 35, b. abt. 1905 in Pennsylvania. Wife Helen age 32, b. in Pennsylvania. Son Edward age 13; son Richard age 7. Stanley was a driller in a salt plant.
579.	Glenn Hayner , 1940 Census, Stamford, Stamford Town, Delaware Co., NY, age 32, b. abt. 1908 in NY State. Wife Elsie age 32, b. in NY State; daughter Doris age 13; daughter Priscilla age 3 months. Oddly, a Floyd (Lloyd?) Haynor found in the same census location, when this author has a brother named Lloyd Glen Haynor. Could there be a naming pattern relationship here?
580.	Lou Haynor , 1940 Census, Ward 1, Perry, Spring Valley Twp, Dallas Co., Iowa, age 71 and widowed, b. abt. 1869 in Ohio.
581.	Wm. Everett Haynor , 1940 Census, Clear Creek Twp, Warren Co., Ohio, age, 68, b. abt. 1872 in Ohio. Wife Orissa age 63, b. in Ohio. Sister Lida Haynor age 65 in hh. Wm. Everett was a farmer.
582.	Frank F. Haynor , Lake Worth, Election Precinct 20, Palm Beach Co., FL, age 64, b. abt. 1876 in NY State. Wife May L. age 59, b. in NY State. Both Frank and May were hotel managers.
583.	Charles Haynor , 1940 Census, Wayne Twp., Jones Co., Iowa, age 56, b. abt. 1884 in Iowa. Charles is listed as an inmate in the Jones County Home. He was listed as married. The Jones County Home was listed as a poorhouse in Anamosa, Iowa.
584.	John P. Haynor , 1940 Census, Tract 477, Alhambra, San Gabriel Judicial Township, Los Angeles Co., CA, age 49, b. abt. 1891 in Connecticut. Wife Irene G. age 45, b. in California. John was a county assessor.
585.	Elmer Haynor , 1940 Census, Cornell, Cornell Village, Chippewa Co., WI, age 28 and single, b. abt. 1912 in Montana. Mother Catherine White age 62, b. in Wisconsin; half-sister Vivian White age 10; boarder Alferd Haren age 55 in hh. Elmer worked in a paper mill.
586.	Charles Haynor , 1940 Census, Area B, Cedar Rapids, Rapids Township, Linn Co., Iowa, age 24, b. abt. 1915 in Iowa, both parents born in Iowa. Listed as lodger in the hh of Anna B. Steffey, age 64.

1950 U.S. Census (This Census is from <https://www.familysearch.org/1950census>, supplemented with ancestral findings from familysearch.org, find-a-grave, and the Hayner Family History Book)

#	Name and Census Information from 1950
<i>Below are confirmed descendants of Henry H. Haynor, b. 1800, New York, d. 1890, Ionia Co., MI.</i>	
587.	LeRoy (Lee) J. Haynor , U.S. Census, 2 May 1950, Wheeler, Wheeler Twp., Gratiot Co., MI, b. 31 December 1872, Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI, d. 23 December 1966, Saint Louis, Gratiot Co., MI. Household includes wife Julia Catherine (Hudson) Haynor, b. 18 June 1881, Shelbina, Shelby Co., MO, d. 21 June 1975, Saint Louis, Gratiot Co., MI. No occupation was listed for Lee. But his wife Julia was listed as the Postmistress at their local Post Office.
588.	Frank (Hudson) Haynor , U.S. Census, 15 April 1950, Dearborn, Wayne Co., MI, b. 28 March 1905, Ionia Co., MI, d. 3 April 2006, Dearborn, Wayne Co., MI. Household includes wife Essie (Essie Mary Patrick) Haynor, b. 29 May 1907, Berlin Twp., Ionia Co., MI, d. 24 July 2002, Dearborn, Wayne Co., MI; daughter Roberta, age 12. Frank was listed as a purchasing agent in an automobile factory.
589.	Keith E. (Eugene) Haynor , U.S. Census, 3 April 1950, Alma, Gratiot Co., MI, b. 14 July 1909, Zeeland, Ottawa Co., MI, d. 25 May 1991, De Land, Volusia Co., FL. Household includes wife Viola (Harris) Haynor, b. 4 August 1911, Alma, Gratiot Co., MI, d. 26 January 2006, De Land, Volusia Co., FL; daughter Janet K. Haynor, age 6; and Elmer (Elmore) L. Haynor, age 1. Keith was listed as bailer operator at an oil refinery.
590.	Robert J. (John) Haynor , U.S. Census 20 April 1950, Sunfield, Sunfield Twp., Eaton Co., MI, b. 9 Sep 1913, McBride, Montcalm Co., MI, d. 14 July 1985, Sunfield, Sunfield Twp., Eaton Co., MI. Household includes wife Doris Helen (Cure) Haynor, age 34; son Kerry J., age 1; Father-in-Law Hiram J. Cure, age 61; and Mother-in-Law Pearl E. Cure, age 58. Robert was a railroad depot agent.

591.	William L. (Lawrence) Haynor , U.S. Census 25 April 1950, Yuba City, Sutter Co., CA, b. 7 February 1887, Breckenridge, Summit Co., CO, d. 19 October 1967, Yuba City, Sutter Co., CA. Household includes wife Ada Grace (Walsh) Haynor, age 57, b. abt. 1893 in Colorado. In the 1950 census, William was listed as a gardener.
592.	William R. (Roy) Haynor , U.S. Census 3 April 1950, Ludington, Mason Co, MI, b. 28 Oct 1889, Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI, d. 24 August 1961, Ludington, Mason Co., MI. Household includes wife Helen P. (Miller) Haynor, age 29, b. 21 March 1921, Alger, Hardin Co., Ohio, d. 23 November 1998, Fremont, Newaygo Co., MI; son Lloyd G. Haynor, age 8; and son Edward L. Haynor, age 1 month. Roy was a telegrapher on the railroad.
593.	Arthur B. (Benjamin) Haynor , U.S. Census 27 April 1950, Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI, b. 11 January 1905, Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI, d. 2 January 1974, Ionia, Ionia Co., MI. In the household were his (2 nd) wife Eileen Cecelia Hough Robbins, age 35, stepdaughters Geraldine Robbins, age 16 and Beverly Robbins, age 14; and his mother Mary Elizabeth (Conner) Haynor , b. 29 May 1868, Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI, d. 8 August 1951, Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI. In 1950 Arthur was employed as a guard at the Ionia State Reformatory.
594.	Paul LaVerne Haynor , U.S. Census 10 April 1950, Lake Fenton, Genesee Co., MI, b. 17 July 1916, Freeland, MI, d. 26 March 1998, New Port Richie, FL. In the household were his wife, Marian Grace (Dormire) Haynor, age 31; daughter Dorothy F. Haynor, age 11; and son Gerald A. Haynor, age 4. In 1950, Paul was a die maker in an auto factory.
595.	Arthur R. (Roy) Haynor , U.S. Census 12 April 1950, b. 9 September 1918, Holton, MI, d. 12 June 2006, Ludington, MI. Household includes wife Dorothy Eleanor (Evans) Haynor, age 27, b. 28 June 1922, Ludington, Mason Co., MI, d. 21 February 2007, Hamlin Lake, Mason Co., MI and son William A. Haynor, age 9. In 1950, Arthur was a custom cabinet maker in his own shop. Dorothy was a stenographer in an abstract law office.
596.	Byron C. (Connor) Haynor , U.S. Census 10 April 1950, Tyrone Twp., Livingston Co., MI, b. 2 August 1923, Holton, Muskegon Co., MI, d. 24 July 2006, Clermont, Sumter Co., FL. In the household were his wife, Marilyn Joyce (Northrup) Haynor, age 27; and son Byron C. Haynor, Jr., age 5. In 1950, Byron was a die maker in an auto factory.
597.	Eleanore (Eleanor Ann) Haynor , Census 6 April 1950, Chicago State Mental Hospital, Norwood Park, Chicago, Cook Co., IL. Age 19, b. 31 December 1930, Holton, MI, d. 7 January 2014, Tampa, FL. Eleanor was listed as a Patient/Inmate. See https://www.familysearch.org/eurona/1950/search/collection/4464515/discovery/6X1C-S88X . Eleanor A. (Ann) Haynor was also found in the U.S. Census of 17 April 1950, at the Traverse City State Hospital, Grand Traverse Co., MI, listed as a Patient/Inmate. The census form reported that she was 18 and had completed the 9 th grade of school. See https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:6FSK-F6NP . She must have been transferred from Chicago to Traverse City during that time period between 6 and 17 April 1950.
598.	Albert L. (Lloyd) Haynor , U.S. Census 26 April 1950, Taylor, Wayne Co., MI, b. 9 March 1914, Detroit, MI, d. 30 August 1993, Highlands, FL. In the household includes wife Virginia Laura (Love) Haynor, age 31; Beverly A. Haynor, age 12; and Barbara J. Haynor, age 9. Albert was listed as a mechanic in the motor repair industry.
599.	Arthur E. (Elton) Haynor , U.S. Census 14 April 1950, Detroit, Wayne Co., MI, b. 30 January 1918, Detroit, MI, d. 13 July 1987, Beverly Hills, FL. In the household includes wife Inez Lorraine (Weber) Haynor, b. 26 April 1919, Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada, d. 6 February 1952, Detroit, Wayne Co., MI; daughter Carole I., age 13; and daughter, Sandra J., age 4. Arthur was listed as a foreman in an auto parts manufacturer in the 1950 Census.
600.	Eber L. (Lorenzo) Haynor , U.S. Census 10 April 1950, Elbridge, Elbridge Twp., Oceana Co., MI, b. 6 February 1867, Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI, d. 8 May 1957, Hart, Oceana Co., MI. Eber, age 83, was listed as a lodger, not working, in the household of Fred Weirich, age 35, who was an unmarried farmer. Also listed in this household was Eber's wife, Marion A. Haynor (Agnes Marion (Hatch) Haynor, age 71, b. abt. 1879.
601.	Francis M. (Marion) Haynor , U.S. Census, 11 April 1950, Shelby, Oceana Co., MI, b. 26 December 1896, Greenwood Twp., Oceana Co., MI, d. 5 July 1984, Shelby, Oceana Co., MI. Household includes wife, Emily A. (Adams) Haynor, b. 15 February 1899, Shelby, Oceana Co., MI, d. 7 May 1988, Shelby, Oceana Co., MI. Child, Frances A Haynor, age 19. Francis was a farmer.
602.	Marguerite (Ebling) Haynor , U.S. Census, 17 April 1950, Grand Rapids, Kent Co., MI, b. 2 January 1909, Ashland Twp., Newaygo Co., MI, d. 11 June 2007, Kent Co., MI. Charles Willmont Haynor was once married to Marguerite Ebling on 24 September 1929, they divorced 28 June 1937. Marguerite apparently never remarried. Together, Marguerite and Charles had no children. Marguerite was a coach for a telephone company. Her ancestry can be found at https://www.familysearch.org/tree/pedigree/landscape/GMVV-P7P .
603.	Charles W. (Willmont) Haynor , U.S. Census 2 May 1950, Blendon Twp., Ottawa Co., MI, b. 31 July 1905, Oceana Co., MI, d. 21 October 1991, Grand Rapids, Kent Co., MI. Household includes wife Lavinna R. (Conklin) Haynor, age 33; daughter Carol Haynor, age 9; daughter Jeanne Haynor, age 5; and daughter Nancy Haynor, age 1. In 1950, Charles was working as a bus driver for a municipal transit company.
604.	Albert C. (Clements) Haynor , U.S. Census 10 April 1950, Elbridge, Elbridge Twp., Oceana Co., MI, b. 6 April 1914, Hart, Oceana Co., MI, d. 6 May 1965, Hart, MI. Household includes wife Bessie Louise (McCarty) Haynor, age 32; son Richard A. Haynor, age 14; son Dale E. Haynor, age 8; son Terry P. Haynor, age 2; and daughter Gloria K. Haynor, age 5. In 1950, Albert was a farmer, owning his own farm.
605.	Pearl Haynor , U.S. Census 24 April 1950, Fresno, Fresno Co., CA, b. 19 October 1927, CA, d. abt. 2005, Fresno, Fresno Co., CA. Pearl's maiden name was Pearl R. Baray. She married James McLaughlin Haynor, 1 December 1949, Fresno, CA. It's believed that this was the first marriage for both of them. Pearl and James divorced before 4 April 1953 because James married Marge Barnum on that date in Bailey, Muskegon Co., MI. Marge Barnum, b. 31 January 1927, d. October 1984, Petoskey, MI. Marge Barnum may have been previously married to a man by the name of Hal Ross and had a daughter born in 1948. James M. Haynor might not have been reported here because in 1950, it's believed he may have been in the

	military. Pearl was living with her father, Reyes Baray, b. 6 January 1894, Mexico, d. 17 January 1976, Fresno, Fresno Co., CA. Her mother's name was Santos Ramirez, b. 1 November 1901, Mexico, d. 1 January 1947, Fresno, Fresno Co., CA. Also in this household was Mary Helen Baray, age 14, a daughter to Reyes Baray. Pearl was working as a counter girl, cleaning and laundry. Reyes was employed as a rebuilder of railroad cars for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company.
606.	Albert Haynor , U.S. Census 5 April 1950, Orleans, Orleans Township, Ionia Co., MI. Born 1893 in Michigan. Albert LaVerne Haynor was an Inspector in a Refrigerator Plant. Wife, Elsie (Sweers) Haynor, born 1899.
607.	Elmore L. Haynor , Census 1 April 1950, Waukegan Township, Lake Co., IL. Born 1904 in Michigan. Elmore was listed as married, but his wife wasn't living with him. He was listed as a lodger in the household of Charles L. Stafford. Elmore's occupation was listed as a Personnel Manager in a U.S. Naval Center. Elmore Leroy Haynor was b. 18 February 1903, Ionia, Ionia Co., MI, d. 26 December 1995, Marinette, Marinette Co., WI. He was married twice; M (1) Leola A. Johnson, b. 1909, d. Unknown, and (2) Ruth Caroline Nelson, b. 29 June 1904, Menominee, MI, d. 17 Aug. 1995, Marinette, Marinette Co., WI.
608.	Ethel N. Haynor , U.S. Census 6 April 1950, Beverly Hills Judicial Township, Los Angeles, CA, born 1891 in Michigan. Ethel Nancy Haynor was the daughter of Elmore L. Haynor, b. 1867, d. 1901 and Julia M. McGann, b. 1873, d. 1918. She was a Mathematics Teacher in Los Angeles. She died there June 1, 1960.
<i>Because of circumstantial evidence, this author believes that the following people with the surname Haynor are somehow related to our Henry H. Haynor. Details are described in these two entries.</i>	
609.	Nelson A. (Alexander) Haynor , U.S. Census 18 April 1950, Livermore Falls, Androscoggin Co., Maine, b. 1891, Saratoga Springs, Saratoga Co., NY, d. 4 January 1960, Livermore, Androscoggin Co., Maine. US, WWII "Old Man's Draft" Registration Cards, 1942, say that Nelson Alexander Haynor was born 9 February 1880. Household includes wife Lizzie R. Haynor, age 38, born in Maine. Nelson in Maine was listed as a welder boss in a paper mill. It appears that Nelson was married twice, because his first marriage was on 23 September 1916, Schuylerville, Saratoga Co., NY, to Mary C. Nacy, b. August 1891, NY State. No death information on Mary has been found. At that time Nelson was living in Victory, Saratoga Co., NY, where it's believed Isaac B. Haynor, son of Henry H. Haynor was born. At that time, Nelson was listed as a machinist. Nelson was the son of Chas (Charles) E. Haynor (1850-1915) and Josephin Folmsbee (1849-Unknown). It appears that Chas E. Haynor was the son of Nelson Haynor, b. 12 April 1822, Glens Falls, Warren Co., NY, d. 10 June 1876, Saratoga Springs, Saratoga Co., NY, because Chas and Nelson are both buried at Greenridge Cemetery, Saratoga Springs, Saratoga Co., NY. Nelson of 1822's mother Catherine, age 62, b. abt. 1793, was also buried at Greenridge Cemetery. Although this author can't prove it, it's believed that Nelson Alexander Haynor is somehow directly related to Henry H. Haynor because Henry's daughter, Catherine Jane (Haynor) Tillison, born, 1833 in Saratoga Springs, Saratoga County, NY, named one of her sons, Nelson Eugene Tillison, born 1873, Easton Twp., Ionia County, MI.
610.	Charles L (Laverne) Haynor , U.S. Census 12 April 1950, Cedar Rapids, Linn Co., Iowa, b. 8 Jun 1915, Canton Co., Iowa, d. 3 Oct 1991, Ramsey, MN. Household includes wife Phyllis B. Haynor, b. 1910, d. 1980 and son Charles R. Haynor, b. April 1949, but on the original census form, it appears that Charles R. Haynor is crossed out. Charles Haynor's ancestry leads to Richard Haynor his great grandfather. See https://www.familysearch.org/tree/pedigree/landscape/LF34-ZL8 . He enlisted 11 June 1942 at Ft. Des Moines, IA, for the duration of WWII or other emergency, plus six months, subject to the discretion of the President or otherwise according to law. Charles was employed as a Retail Grocery Store salesman in 1950. Because Charles had the same middle name "Laverne," as this author's father's younger brother Albert Laverne Haynor and this author's oldest brother Paul Laverne Haynor, this author believes that somehow Charles Laverne Haynor's ancestral line is related to our line of Henry H. Haynor, but how, is unknown.
<i>Although surname spelled as "Haynor" these people are known descendants of Johannes Häner the immigrant to New York, 1709/10, from the Electoral Palatinate region of Germany, via England, according to the Hayner Family History Book, at https://haynerfamily.org/.</i>	
611.	Herbert O. (Ora) Haynor , U.S. Census 10 April 1950, Modesto, Stanislaus Co., CA, b. 30 December 1876, Union City, Branch Co., MI, d. 18 March, Modesto, Stanislaus Co., CA. Household includes wife, Lula May (Leedy) Haynor, b. 1 April 1886, Berlin Twp., Knox Co., Ohio, d. 30 July 1971, Modesto, Stanislaus Co., CA. It's believed that Herbert was a doctor of dentistry.
612.	Amy F. Haynor (Hanor) , Census April 11, 1950, Lynn, Essex Co., MA. Amy was born Amy F. Tufts, 13 November 1888 in Massachusetts, d. 2 February 1964, Essex Co., MA. See https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/52107936/amy-f-haynor . In this census she was listed at age 70, widowed. She was not working at this time. Amy's husband was Miller Clayton Hanor , b. 30 July 1867, Claverack, Columbia Co., NY, d. 28 January 1924, Waterbury, New Haven Co., CT. This was the third marriage for Miller. He was previously married to (1) Rosetta Isabella Osgood (1864-1897); (2) Isabella S. Walker (1869-1913); then (3) Amy F. Tufts. Miller Clayton Hanor had four children, two each with his first two wives. He had no children with Amy F. Tufts.
613.	Charles M. (Miller) Haynor , U.S. Census 21 April 1950, Grosse Pointe Farms, Wayne Co., MI, b. 22 March 1907, Waterbury, New Haven, CT, d. 13 February 1980, San Marcos, San Diego, CA. Household includes wife Olive Dorothy (Masters) Haynor, age 40; son William W. Haynor, age 9; and Donald M. Haynor, age 7. In 1950, Charles was an insurance agency salesman.
614.	John P. (Porter) Haynor , U.S. Census 10 April 1950, Alhambra, Los Angeles Co., CA, b. 29 December 1890, Waterbury, CT, d. 14 March 1959, Los Angeles, CA. Household includes wife Irene G. (Hover) Haynor, b. 19 August 1893, Arroyo Grande, San Luis Obispo, CA, d. 2 June 1987, Pasadena, Los Angeles Co., CA. John was a 2nd Lt., US Army World War I. John was a Deputy Assessor for Los Angeles Co. Irene was a Millinery Designer.

615.	Floyd M. (Madison) Haynor , U.S. Census 3 April 1950, Stamford, Delaware Co., NY, b. 8 June 1884, Worcester, Otsego Co., NY, d. 7 October 1974, Stamford, Delaware Co., NY. Household includes wife Harriet (Hattie) O. (Cannady) Haynor, b. 1883, Broome, Schoharie Co., NY, d. 14 Aug 1967, Stamford, Delaware Co., NY. Floyd was a Furniture Store Man. Find-Grave lists his surname as Hayner.
616.	Homer J. (Jay) Haynor , U.S. Census 14 April 1950, Hudson, Columbia Co., NY, b. 30 January 1888, Claverack, Columbia Co., NY, d. 20 January 1966, Hudson, Columbia Co., NY. Included in this household was his wife, Anna Louise (Race) Haynor; son, Francis E. Haynor, age 36; and daughter, Anna M., age 38. Homer was employed as a baker, as was his son, Francis.
617.	Stanley (M.) Haynor , U.S. Census, 10 April 1950, Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co., NY, b. 13 May 1881, Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co., NY, d. 1 May 1960, Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co., NY. He was a widow because his wife Harriet L. (Todd) Haynor died in 1949. There were no other people in this household. Stanley was listed as retired, but a bus terminal helper. Stanley was a private in the U.S. Army, Company A, 43 rd Volunteer Infantry, enlisting 28 September 1899, discharged 1 July 1891. He was born in NY state. In the marriage records of Stanley and Harriet at https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:Q2CK-Z18Y , shows they married, 2 September 1911, Kings, NY. It also shows Stanley's father as Wilson Haynor. Wilson Haner/Hanor was a known descendant of Johannes Häner the immigrant, according to the <i>Hayner Family History Book</i> . Although no person by the name of Stanley is listed there as his son.
618.	Milton (Sawyer) Haynor , U.S. Census 1 April 1950, Mount Kisco, Westchester Co., NY, b. 10 August 1915, Rhode Island, d. 9 January 1978, Westchester Co., NY. Household includes wife Dorothy Evelyn (Hyatt) Haynor, b. 12 August 1916, Katonah, Westchester Co., NY, d. 2 March 2000, Saluda, SC. Child Carol Lou Haynor, age 13; Charles Jay Haynor, age 9; and Lynn Ann Haynor, age 2. Milton was a car mechanic at a trucking company.
619.	George W. (Walker) Haynor , U.S. Census 18 April 1950, Middlebury, New Haven, CT, b. 11 October 1903, Waterbury, New Haven, CT, d. 28 September 1980, Southbury, New Haven, CT. Household includes wife Percilla H. (Haley) Haynor, age 38, born in Massachusetts; Thomas W. Haynor, age 4. George married second to Lillian Ruth Donovan, b. 24 February 1923, d. 19 January 1998, Waterbury CT. George was an insurance salesman.
620.	Stanley Haynor , U.S. Census 10 April 1950, Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co., NY, b. 13 May 1881, Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co., NY, d. 1 May 1960, Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co., NY. In this census report dated 10 April 1950, Stanley was living at home, widowed, age 70. His wife, Harriet L. (Todd) Haynor died in 1949. He was retired helper from a bus terminal. Stanley Haynor was also found in this U.S. Census dated 28 April 1950, Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co., NY, Stanley was a resident in the Hudson River State Mental Hospital. Although Stanley can't be found in the <i>Hayner Family History Book</i> , his father, Wilson Haynor/Haner/Hanor can, because of the marriage record of Stanley and Harriet at https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:Q2CK-Z18H .
621.	Clarence Haynor , U.S. Census 5 April 1950, Claverack, Columbia Co., NY, b. 9 June 1910, Claverack, Columbia Co., NY, d. December 1976, Columbia Co., NY. Household includes wife Helen Catherine (Carter) Haynor, b. 24 August 1915, New York, d. 5 November 2010, Columbia Co., NY and son Clarence Richard Haynor, age 13. Clarence was listed as a mechanic working in General Auto Repair in 1950. Helen was listed as a packer working for a manufacturer.
622.	Edward Charles Haynor , U.S. Census 7 April 1950, Mount Kisco, Westchester Co., NY, b. 8 September 1900, Spencertown, Austerlitz, Columbia Co., NY, d. 7 May 1962, Mount Kisco, Westchester Co., NY. Household includes wife Mary L. (McNulla) Haynor, b. 28 April 1908, New York City, NY, d. 1998, Mount Kisco, Westchester Co., NY; Virginia McNulla, household head, age 28, and Mary's sister; Bernard McNulla, age 25, Mary's brother; Alferd McNulla, age 22, Mary's brother; Patricia McNulla, age 20, Mary's sister; and Lorreta B. McNulla, age 61 and Mary's mother. In 1950, Edward was a General Foreman for School Metal Dealers.
623.	Bessie E. Haynor , U.S. Census 4 May 1950, Prospect, New Haven, CT, b. 4 April 1902, Hillsdale, Columbia Co., NY, d. 18 September 1975, Prospect, New Haven, CT. Bessie was listed as the sister-in-law of Frank A. Brooks, who was the household head and his wife Victoria F. (Haynor) Brooks. In the 1920 U.S. Census, it shows that Bessie was the daughter of Lyman Haynor, b. 1873 in NY State and Emma J. (Whitbeck) Haynor, b. May 1871, Massachusetts. Bessie was also born in NY State. Bessie became the second wife of Merritt Walters, after 26 February 1955, when Merritt's first wife Elizabeth died. Merritt died 16 February 1962. In 1950, Bessie was employed as a clerk in a department store.
624.	William A. Haynor , U.S. Census 5 April 1950, Bronx, New York, b. 9 November 1889, New York City, NY, d. February 1983, Flushing, Queens, New York City, NY. Household included his wife Elizabeth C. (Brown) Haynor, age 53; and daughter Teresa Mary Haynor, age 24. In 1950, listed as a handyman in an apartment house.
625.	Claude Haynor (Haner) , Census 3 May 1950, Philmont, Claverack, Columbia Co., NY, b. 2 July 1905, d. 26 May 1972, Philmont, NY. He married Caroline G. Allen, b. 18 September 1907, Ghent NY, d. 25 January 2001, Philmont, NY. Child, Clinton Allen Haynor. Claude was the grandson of William R. Haner, b. March 1846, d. 1923.
626.	Charles Henry Haynor (Haner) , Census 10 April 1950, Bedford, Westchester Co., NY, b. 28 December 1873, NY State, d. 17 August 1963, Mount Kisco, Westchester Co., NY. Widowed, his wife's name was Gertrude Rowe, b. 5 July 1876, Austerlitz, Columbia Co., NY, d. September 1934. He was a dairyman on his own farm.
627.	Hattie V. Haynor , Census 5 April 1950, Bergen Township, Hudson Co., NJ, born 1867, New York. Widowed, was married to Nelson B. Haynor (Hayner). Child, Harold N. Haynor.
6128.	William Haynor (Hayner) , Census 5 April 1950, Annexed District of The Bronx, New York City, New York Co., NY. Born abt. 1890 in New York State. His occupation was listed as a handyman. Wife, Elizabeth C. Haynor, daughter, Teresa Haynor.

629.	John P. (Porter) Haynor , U.S. Census 10 April 1950, Alhambra, Los Angeles, CA, age 59, b. abt. 1891 in Connecticut. His occupation was listed as Deputy Assessor for Los Angeles County. Wife, Irene G., age 52, b. abt. 1896 in California. Her occupation was listed as a retail millinery designer.
<i>Below are believed descendants of Jan Heinar, also known as John Heiner/Hejner/Haner, who was born 15 August 1871 in Austria and emigrated to the Port of New York, 8 November 1890. He became a citizen of the U.S. in Luzerne Co., PA, 22 February 1897. Although born in Austria, John considered himself Polish. He was last living in Biatorbágy, Galicia, southeastern Poland, before emigrating to America. By the 1920 Census, he was using his surname spelled as "Haynor" and apparently his descendants use it to this day. Why the change in spelling is unknown for sure, but numerous immigrants changed their surname to an easier spelling, in part, to enhance job opportunities and/or avoid discrimination. See https://www.ebsco.com/research-starters/law/name-changing-among-immigrants.</i>	
630.	George Haynor , U.S. Census 10 April 1950, Detroit, Wayne Co., MI, b. 28 October 1901, Hudson, Luzerne Co., PA, d. 13 February 1990, Harper Woods, Wayne Co., MI. Household includes wife Sylvia M (Arnold) Haynor, age 53, born in Illinois. Sylvia was previously married to Oscar Cecil Smith, who died in 1934. George and Sylvia were married in 1936. They had no children. George was a policeman for the Detroit Police Department. He was the son of Jan Heinar/John Heiner/John Hejner/John Haner, who was born in Austria, 15 August 1871 and emigrated to the Port of New York, 8 November 1890. He became a citizen of the U.S. in Luzerne Co., PA, 22 February 1897. Although born in Austria, John considered himself Polish. He was last living in Biatorbágy, Galicia, southeastern Poland, before emigrating to America, By the 1920 Census, he was using his surname spelled as "Haynor."
631.	Stanley (Slim) Haynor , U.S. Census 19 April 1950, Lansing, Tompkins Co., NY, b. 20 April 1903, Hudson, Luzerne Co., PA, d. 13 June 1988, Lansing, Tompkins Co., NY. Household includes wife Helen Dorothy (Sanders) Haynor, age 42; son Edward Haynor, age 23; and son Richard Haynor, age 17. Also included Pauline Haynor, age 19, wife of Edward Haynor. In 1950, Stanley was a foreman in a rock salt company. Burial information on Stanley and other relatives is at https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/111816694/stanley-haynor . Stanley was the son of Jan Heinar/John Heiner/John Hejner/John Haner, who was born in Austria, 15 August 1871 and emigrated to the Port of New York, 8 November 1890. He became a citizen of the U.S. in Luzerne Co., PA, 22 February 1897. Although born in Austria, John considered himself Polish. He was last living in Biatorbágy, Galicia, southeastern Poland, before emigrating to America, By the 1920 Census, he was using his surname spelled as Haynor.
632.	William J. (John) Haynor , U.S. Census 18 May 1950, Holloman Airforce Base, Otero, New Mexico, b. 5 Apr 1908, Hudson, Luzerne County, PA, d. 14 November 1996, Kenosha, Kenosha County, WI. Household includes wife Vera D. (Baker) Haynor, age 37; son Johnny W. Haynor, age 4; and James C. Haynor, age 1. William is in the Armed Forces. William was the son of Jan Heinar/John Heiner/John Hejner/John Haner, who was born in Austria, 15 August 1871 and emigrated to the Port of New York, 8 November 1890. He became a citizen of the U.S. in Luzerne Co., PA, 22 February 1897. Although born in Austria, John considered himself Polish. He was last living in Biatorbágy, Galicia, southeastern Poland, before emigrating to America, By the 1920 Census, he was using his surname spelled as Haynor.
633.	Anthony S. (Stanley) Haynor (Antoni Hejner) , U.S. Census 3 April 1950, Plains, Plains Twp., Luzerne Co., PA, b. 24 April 1910, Plains, Luzerne Co., PA, d. 3 June 1954, Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne Co., PA of cerebral tumor do to advanced Anthracosilicosis (lung disease) and to carcinoma of right lung. This household includes wife Elizabeth J. (Gravel) Haynor, age 47, born in Pennsylvania. Her parents, Stanley Gravel and Josephine Jaulaski were both born in Poland. In 1940, Anthony was a minor at the Hudson Coal Company. This occupation and work location was also cited in his WWII draft card, October 16, 1940. In 1950, Anthony was a checker in a soft drink manufacturing company. Anthony was the son of Jan Heinar/John Heiner/John Hejner/John Haner, who was born in Austria, 15 August 1871 and emigrated to the Port of New York, 8 November 1890. He became a citizen of the U.S. in Luzerne Co., PA, 22 February 1897. Although born in Austria, John considered himself Polish. He was last living in Biatorbágy, Galicia, southeastern Poland, before emigrating to America, By the 1920 Census, he was using his surname spelled as Haynor.
634.	Joseph J. (John) Haynor , U.S. Census 13 April 1950, Raritan Twp., Middlesex Co., NJ, b. 2 September 1914, New Jersey, d. 15 December 1989, Exmore, Northampton Co., VA. Household includes wife Elizibeth (Kearstan) Haynor, age 32. Joseph and Elizabeth were living in the home of her parents, Michael and Mary Kearstan. Joseph and Elizabeth Haynor had a son named William Michael Haynor, who was born just after this census on 27 September 1950. He died 2 September 2004. Unless there are two different persons named Joseph John Haynor, the 1950 Census regarding Joseph's birth is wrong, because his draft card record at https://www.fold3.com/image/539057098/haynor-joseph-john-page-1-us-wwii-draft-registration-cards-1940 , says he was born 2 September 1914, Wilkes-Barre, PA. On this draft card, Joseph lists his contact person as Lottie Tencza. It is known through the 1920 U.S. Census that Joseph had a sister named Lottie. The draft card was registered on December 3, 1945, which states Joseph was an unemployed discharged veteran, living in Wilmington, Delaware. This information is consistent with the following information. At https://www.fold3.com/record/625118524/joseph-haynor-1914-us-veterans-affairs-birls-death-file-1850-2010 , Joseph was in the Marines twice, enlisting 30 November 1939, discharged 29 Nov 1945. Then again enlisting 26 February 1946, discharged 6 November 1948. So, it appears that this Joseph was the son of Jan Heinar/John Heiner/John Hejner/John Haner, who was born in Austria, 15 August 1871 and emigrated to the Port of New York, 8 November 1890. He became a citizen of the U.S. in Luzerne Co., PA, 22 February 1897. Although born in Austria, John considered himself Polish. He was last living in Biatorbágy, Galicia, southeastern Poland, before emigrating to America, By the 1920 Census, he was using his surname spelled as Haynor.

Other people with the surname Haynor as recorded in the 1950 U.S. Census, listed in their respective states, that this author has been unable to trace to our Henry Haynor; the family of Johannes Häner the immigrant; or to Jan Heinar, also known as John Heiner/Hejner/Haner, who was born, 1871, in Austria and emigrated to the Port of New York, in 1890.	
	California
635.	Esther B. Haynor , U.S. Census 12 April 1950, Alhambra, Los Angeles, CA, b. abt. 1901, Iowa. Esther was widowed and was a practical nurse. Mabel Falgham, age 65, born in Oregon was listed in this household.
	Illinois
636.	Sharolyn Haynor (Hayner) , Census 20 April 1950, Macomb, McDonough Co., IL, age 13, b. abt. 1937. Listed as stepdaughter of Erl Bartlett. After further research, Erl's wife Lillian's birth name was Lillian Irene Shenor. She was previously married to Russell J. Hayner. Her second marriage was to Erl Bartlett. Lillian, b. 27 September 1914, Macomb, McDonough Co., IL, d. 6 May 1989, Macomb, McDonough Co., IL. At https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/262920442/lillian-irene-bartlett , says Lillian, daughter of Henry and Lucy Shenor. Married (1) Russell J. Hayner 16 July 1935 (deceased March 1942) and (2) Earl L. Bartlett 1 June 1943). At https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/262920666/russell-jay-hayner , shows Russell Jay Hayner listed as a U.S. Army WWII Veteran, which appears to mean he died in WWII. Russell was the son of Lloyd Hayner. This author found no additional information on Lloyd or Sharolyn Hayner.
	Iowa
637.	James P. (Pearl) Haynor , Census 12 April 1950, Clarinda, Page Co., Iowa, b. 4 October 1888 Coin, Page Co., Iowa, d. 25 Oct 1961, Clarinda, Page Co., Iowa. Household includes wife Carrie M. (May) (Probasco) Haynor, b. 21 September 1900, Northboro, Page Co., Iowa, d. February 1972, Clarinda, Page Co., Iowa. The vast majority of sources, including his marriage record at https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QJDS-9LVW and his death information at https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/49664056/james-pearl-hayner , state James' surname as "Hayner," not Haynor. James was a mechanic for the Page County Road Commission. His ancestral tree is at https://www.familysearch.org/tree/pedigree/landscape/L6C8-NT7 . DNA testing of James family/descendants state he shares a common ancestor with Johannes Häner the immigrant, but it's unknown who or when.
	Maine
638.	Ethel J. Haynor , Census 24 April 1950, Somesville, Mount Desert, Hancock, Maine, b. abt. 1886, d. Unknown. Ethel was widowed. Household includes son Carl P. Gilley, age 36. Apparently, Ethel was born Edith Stanley, abt. 1877, d. 1963, Maine, who once was married to Pedrick Dyer Gilley, b. 1866, Tremont, Hancock Co., Maine, d. 25 November 1938, Southwest Harbor, Hancock Co., Maine. Between 1938 and 1950, she must have been married to a "Haynor," who also died in that time frame to not appear in the 1950 U.S. Census. See https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/159774087/pedrick_dyer_gilley .
	Michigan
639.	Al E. Haynor , Census, 5 April 1950, Bangor Twp., Bay Co., MI, b. abt. 1901, Michigan, death information unknown. Household included his wife Lindy, age 45, also born in Michigan. Al was a gas salesman at a gas station. No other information from any source has been found on Al E. Haynor or his wife, Lindy.
	Missouri
640.	Herbert Henry Haynor , Census 18 April 1950, Marion Twp., Grundy Co., MO, b. 18 May 1892, Thawville, Iroquois Co., IL., d. 26 June 1970, Trenton, Grundy, MO. Household head was Herbert's brother, Samuel Edwin Haynor, age 62, b. 19 July 1888, Thawville, Iroquois Co., IL., d. 23 April 1964, Grundy, MO. Herbert and Samuel were sons of George Edward Haynor (1852-1927). Herbert and Samuel in 1950 were farm hands. Although a "Haynor" spelling, author cannot identify Herbert, his brother Samuel, or their father George E. Haynor in any Henry H. Haynor lineage or the <i>Hayner Family History Book</i> .
641.	Samuel Haynor , Census 18 April 1950, Marion Township, Grundy Co., MO, b. abt. 1888, Missouri. Samuel and his brother, Herbert, were sons of George Edward Haynor (1852-1927). Samuel and Herbert in 1950 were farm hands. Although a "Haynor" spelling, author cannot identify Samuel and his brother Herbert, or their father George E. Haynor in any Henry H. Haynor lineage or the <i>Hayner Family History Book</i> .
	New Jersey
642.	Nelson F. (Freeman) Haynor , Census 10 April 1950, Haworth, Bergen Co., NJ, b. 23 January 1909, Bronx, New York, d. Unknown. Household includes wife Corinne V. Haynor, age 40, born in Rhode Island; son George H. Haynor, age 17. Nelson was a public utility bookkeeper. No other information has been found on the further identity of Nelson F. (Freeman) Haynor, although it appears he was still living, July 1966, according to Familysearch.org residence data.

643.	Mary Haynor , Census 10 April 1950, Jersey City, Hudson, NJ, age about 76 born in Hungary. She was widowed, living in the household of William Koverly and family. William was born about 1904 in Hungary. The 1950 census report says that her relationship with William Koverly was as son-in-law, which would appear backwards. It appears it should have read that William Koverly was Mary's son-in-law. No other information from any source was found on Mary Haynor, including whether her Haynor surname was her given name at birth or her married name.
644.	John Haynor , Census 10 April 1950, Jersey City, Hudson Co., NJ, b. abt. 1905 in Georgia, d. unknown. In the household includes his wife, Annie M., age 41, born in Georgia; son John Haynor, Jr., age 22, born in Pennsylvania; son Edward, age 9, born in Pennsylvania; daughter, Jaunita Haynor, age 20, born in Pennsylvania; and granddaughter Viola May Haynor, born the previous December in Pennsylvania. There was also an additional family living in this household as boarders, James McLean, age 28, wife Odell, age 25, both born in South Carolina, with daughters, Bearthalle McLean, age 4, and Luedella McLean, age 1. In 1950, John was a general laborer in a dye plant. All of the persons in this 1950 census were African American. It's possible, the ancestors of John Haynor, took the surname of their slave master, sometime around the Civil War. It appears they may have fled to Pennsylvania during this time period. It's been found that some Haynor families indeed had slaves. For instance, another John Haynor, found in the 1800 Census, living in Fayetteville, Moore Co., NC, b. in or before 1755, apparently had three slaves in his household.
645.	Mary Haynor , Census 10 April 1950, Jersey City, Hudson Co., NJ, b. abt. 1876 in Hungary, age 74. She was widowed and listed as a mother-in-law of William Koverly. So, Margaret, his wife, must have been born a Haynor, for this to be true. That way Mary was married to a Haynor who died, not born a Haynor.
646.	Joseph Haynor , Census 13 April 1950, Raritan, Edison Twp., Middlesex Co., NJ, b. abt. 1914 in New Jersey. Both of Joseph's parents were born in Italy. Joseph was listed as a son-in-law to head of household, Michael (age 74) and Mary Kereston (age 67). Both Michael and Mary were born in Czechoslovakia. Joseph's wife was Elizabeth (Kereston) Haynor, b. abt. 1918. No children were listed.
	New York State
647.	Myrtle Ella (Bulkley) Haynor , Census 7 April 1950, Oneonta, Otsego Co., NY., b. 14 September 1911, Bath, Steuben Co., NY, d. 30 December 2000, Oak Harbor Island, Washington. Myrtle was 38 years old in 1950, widowed by 1940 and worked as a Dental Hygienist. Myrtle was the wife of Walter R. Haynor, b. abt. 1907, NY State, d. 10 October 1939 (aged 31–32), Oneonta, Otsego Co., NY, after a short illness. Walter's limited ancestry is at https://www.familysearch.org/tree/pedigree/landscape/L8R3-J52 , which shows his grandfather was William Haynor who was born about 1852 in NY State, with no death information given. At https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MZC5-VVH , shows the 1880 U.S. Census, where it states that William's father was born in Germany as "Hayner" and his mother was born in Ireland.
648.	Benjamin Haynor , Census 14 April 1950, Ephratah, Fulton Co., NY, b. 24 October 1927, Rockwood, Fulton Co., NY, d. 23 October 2009, Rockwood, Fulton Co., NY. Household includes wife Beverly M. (Showerman) Hayner, b. 20 February 1930, Fonda, Montgomery Co., NY, d. 29 March 2015, Schenectady, Co., NY and daughter Linda L. Haynor, age 1. Benjamin was a laborer for County Roads. Apparently, this person is named Benjamin David Hayner, not Haynor. His ancestry ends at his great grandfather, Elias Hayner, b. October 1838, Albany, Albany Co., NY, d. 22 January 1911, Johnstown, Fulton Co., NY. See https://www.familysearch.org/tree/pedigree/landscape/LH6T-QGJ . There is no apparent person by the name of Elias Hayner found in the <i>Hayner Family History Book</i> .
649.	Joseph T. (Thomas) Haynor , Census 19 April 1950, Richmond, Ontario Co., NY, b. 9 March 1916, Brooklyn, NY, d. 8 July 2000, Staten Island, Richmond, NY. Household includes wife, Lillian M. Haynor, age 32 and his son, Joseph A. Haynor, age 2. In the 1920 U.S. Census, Joseph was listed as an inmate, age 3, at the Bureau of Richmond, New York City, St. Joseph's By the Sea, a Catholic institution. A 60-acre annex, St. Joseph's-by-the-Sea, donated by Charles Schwab of Bethlehem Steel, opened at Huguenot, Staten Island in 1910 for overflow of mothers and babies. It's possible that either his father was deceased, mother was still alive, or he was put up for adoption. In the 1930 U.S. Census, Joseph, age 13, was the stepson of John & Anna Christler. Joseph registered for the draft, 16 October 1940 and enlisted in WWII, 14 November 1944 at New York City, for the duration of the War or other emergency, plus six months, subject to the discretion of the President or otherwise according to law. At the time of enlistment, he was listed as a machinist. He was a Production Manager in a Wire Metal Goods company in 1950. According to the 1950 Census, his father was also named Joseph Haynor and his mother was Anna Sullivan, both born in Ireland.
650.	Dielbert Haynor , Census 10 April 1950, Hudson, Columbia Co., NY, b. abt. 1863, NY State, d. Unknown. Household includes wife Ellen Haynor, age 78. Dielbert is probably Delbert Haynor as shown in earlier censuses. No other information has been found on Delbert and Ellen Haynor.
651.	Myrtle Haynor , Census 7 April 1950, Oneonta, Otsego Co., New York, b. abt. 1912 in New York state. She was widowed and was employed as a Dental Hygienist. There were two people by the name of Myrtle Haynor who were descendants of Henry H. Haynor. (1) Myrtle Lilly Haynor, b. 5 Sept. 1883, d. 5 November 1967, Brooksville, FL, was the daughter of Tobias Haynor and Bethamia Lapp; and (2) Laura Myrtle Haynor, b. 30 October 1902, d. 17 July 1970, Fremont, MI, was the daughter of Chester Henry Haynor and Ella Williams. Chester was a son of Tobias Haynor and Bethamia Lapp. Whether "Haynor" was her married or maiden name is unknown.
652.	Stanley M. Haynor , Census 28 April 1950, Hudson River State Mental Hospital, Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co., NY, b. abt. 1881, in New York. Both of his parents were born in New York State. He was listed as a resident. He was once married to Harriet L. Todd, b. abt. 1883, who died in 1949. It's unknown if Stanley and Harriet had any children. Stanley was retired

	but once worked as an electrician for a Trolley Company. Stanley died, 1 May 1960, age 78, Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co., NY, according to the New York State Health Department, Genealogical Research Death Index, 1957-1963, at https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:2CHR-6TH . He was likely in this same mental hospital when he died.
653.	Harry Haynor , Census 10 May 1950, Mayfield, Fulton Co., NY, age 58, b. abt. 1892, unable to work, never married, living with a cousin, Walter Straite and his wife Hazel.
654.	Rae Haynor , Census 12 April 1950, Gloversville, Fulton Co., NY, age 67, b. abt. 1883, New York State. It appears on this census form, after you enlarge it, that Rae, is actually Rose Haynor. In this census, she's widowed. In the 1930 U.S. Census, she's married to Chauncey Haynor, b. in New York State, with both of his parents born in New York State. Apparently, this Chauncey is Chauncey D. Haynor, b. 16 October 1875, died 29 October 1932, New York, NY. His father was Elias Haynor. According the to 1880 U.S. Census, Chauncey is listed as Chancy, age 6, with his father listed at Elias Hayner. See https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MZ8W-HJG?lang=en . Whether Chauncey (Chancy) was a Haynor or Hayner is unknown.
655.	Elmer G. (George) Haynor , Census 7 April 1950, Claverack, Columbia Co., NY, b. 7 November 1892, Claverack, Columbia Co., NY, died 2 October 1965, Columbia Co., New York. His occupation was listed as a Florist Helper. His wife was listed as Esie B. Haynor, age 55, also born in New York. Other sources list Elmer's father as George Haynor, b. abt. 1866 in New York and his mother, Mary F. Hotaling, b. abt. 1874.
	Ohio
656.	Ralph (Eugene) Haynor (Hayner) , Census 10 April 1950, Toledo, Lucas Co., Ohio, b. 31 July 1929, Columbus, Franklin Co., Ohio d. 4 July 2021, Sylvania, Lucas Co., Ohio. Household includes wife Carol Mae (Young) (Hefner) Hayner. In the 1950 Census, Ralph was a shipping clerk in wholesale hardware. This entry is actually Ralph (Eugene) Hayner. His father was Ernest Charles Hayner, b. 4 March 1900, Fayette, Ohio, d. 15 April 1964, Toledo, Lucas, Ohio. Ralph Hayner's ancestral line goes back to his great grandfather James Gordon Hayner at https://www.familysearch.org/tree/pedigree/landscape/GQMZ-JL2 .
	Pennsylvania
657.	Fannie Haynor , Census, 10 April 1950, Philadelphia, PA, Age 67, born in New York State. Fannie was single and never married. She was the daughter of Wilson Haynor, b. 1850, d. 1932 and Mary Young, b. 1845, d. 1887. Amy Sheldrake, age 55, was a lodger in this household.
	Virginia
658.	Elvin M Haynor , Census 27 April 1950, Tunstall District, Pittsylvania, Virginia. After further research, this Elvin is actually, Elvin Marion Haynes, not Haynor. See https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/G7ST-V3F .
	West Virginia
659.	(William) Elbert Haynor , Census 27 April 1950, Washington District, Boone Co., WV, b. 29 September 1877, Boone Co, WV, d. 5 April 1955, Manila, Boone Co., WV. Household includes wife Linnie (Lennie Mae Ferrell) Haynor, b. 16 September 1881, WV, d. 14 April 1955, Huntington, Cabell Co., WV. Elbert was listed as a farmer. Find-Grave lists his surnames as Hayner and Haner. Elbert's ancestry goes back to Lewis Haner, who's a 3 rd great grandfather, b. abt. 1750. <i>Hayner Family History Book</i> has been unable to connect his ancestral line of Johannes Häner the immigrant; therefore he is listed in Supplementary Line G.

All U.S. Federal Census Collection results by numbers for the surname “Haynor”

List of All Federal Census Records	Count of Persons Named “Haynor” Numbers represent both genders
1790 United States Federal Census	0
1800 United States Federal Census	1
1810 United States Federal Census	5
1820 United States Federal Census	4
1830 United States Federal Census	6
1840 United States Federal Census	16
1850 United States Federal Census	107
1860 United States Federal Census	127
1870 United States Federal Census	207
1880 United States Federal Census	180
1890 United States Federal Census	Unknown, since most of census records were destroyed in a fire.
1890 Veterans Schedules	5
1900 United States Federal Census	265
1910 United States Federal Census	273
1920 United States Federal Census	329
1930 United States Federal Census	358
1940 United States Federal Census	211
1950 United States Federal Census	165
Selected U.S. Federal Census Non-Population Schedules, 1850-1880 (Non-population schedules contained in this database include agriculture, industry/manufacturers, social statistics, and supplemental schedules.)	47
U.S. Federal Census - 1880 Schedules of Defective, Dependent, and Delinquent Classes. In the 1880 U.S. Federal Census, a supplemental schedule called “Dependent, Defective, and Delinquent Classes” was included. This schedule included different forms to enumerate the following classes of individuals: Insane Idiots Deaf-mutes Blind Paupers and Indigent persons Homeless children Prisoners	3
U.S. Federal Census Mortality Schedules, 1850-1885) (Each of the U.S. Federal Censuses from 1850-1880 included a mortality schedule enumerating the individuals who had died in the year previous to the census year. In addition, each individual is linked to the census image on which they appear.)	8

At

<https://www.familysearch.org/en/search/discovery/results/?tab=all&page=1&results=12&q.surname.exact=on&q.surname=Haynor>, list 7,257 historical records for the surname “Haynor.” Although researching this site shows that some of these Haynor’s were actually Haner’s or Hayner’s.

This concludes this report on *The Haynor Chronicles and Descendants of Henry H. Haynor*, produced by Edward L. Haynor, Newaygo, MI 49337. Contact Ed Haynor at ed1660wmh@ncats.net if you have any questions, corrections, or if you have any additional information to share, or you want to request an electronic copy.