

Edward T. Gaynor 1838/1839 - 1928

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1882: Gaynor City, Independence Township, Nodaway County, Missouri ¹

Gaynor City, Independence Township, Nodaway County, Missouri in 1882 was a pleasant little village, on the high prairie, two miles and a half west of Honey Creek. The land on which the village still stands was originally bought by John Hill – section 75, township 66, range 34. Mr. Hill opened and cultivated a good farm there, and sold it in 1878 to John Dyer.

Independence is the northeast township in Nodaway County. This township contains sixty-three square miles. The township of Independence is bounded on the north by Taylor County, Iowa, Worth County, Missouri on the east and on the south by Jackson Township, and on the west by Union and Hopkins Townships in Nodaway County.



Gaynor City, 1950
Photo Taken by Fred Davidson

About 1876, Edward T. Gaynor, a native of Ireland, born about 1838, built a blacksmith shop very near the section corners of sections 26 and 25 on the north and 35 and 36 on the south. Even though the village took its name from Edward Gaynor, the town was established by Wilson H. McLain. Wilson purchased Edward's shop in 1881. Soon afterward Mr. McLain put up a store, and opened a general stock of merchandise. "More recently," (1882) Mr. McLain erected a new store on the opposite side of the street.

Located at the four corners of sections 26, 25, 35, 36, the town's stores were on section 26. The business portion was composed of a store and the blacksmith shop and a drug store, the latter operated by Dr Cadwallader; also a few residences. The village had about twenty-five inhabitants. In 1882, there was a school house half a mile west of town. The first voting precinct of Independence Township was at Horn's school house; afterward it was changed to Redick's school house, and by 1882 it was at Gaynor City.

Edward T. Gaynor, after he sold his blacksmith business to Wilson H. McLain, moved to section 30, with a post office address of Gaynor City. He had 120 acres of land, sixty acres of which was under cultivation.

Edward is one of the old settlers and well known men of Nodaway County. When aged eleven years, he emigrated with his father's family to America and settled in Virginia. "[There] he was raised to manhood... learning the trade of blacksmith." In 1865, he "removed" to Ohio, where he resided until 1874, when he went to Missouri, to where Gaynor City now stands. "Mr. Gaynor is a member of the A.O.U.W. [Ancient Order of United Workman]; also of the Grange. He was married, in 1868, to Miss Margaret Elizabeth Scowden, an estimable lady."

Edward was a member of the Hopkins Township Lodge of Ancient Order of United Workmen. This lodge was organized August 1, 1879, with the following charter members: H. Lowery, J.A. Stewart, A.S. DeHaven, M.E. Byers, John Donlin, A.F. Malott, Wm. Hughes, A. Watson, E.F. [sic] Gaynor, J. W. Waddill and P. Dale. The membership in 1882 numbered twenty-one. According to the Hopkins Township sketch, "the lodge is in a prosperous condition. It meets the first and third Wednesday of each month."²

Edward T. Gaynor

So, here, in 1882, we join Edward T. Gaynor in mid-life, aged 43, married to the “estimable Margaret Elizabeth Scowden,” born 23 March 1848.³ They were married 4 November 1868 in Pike County, Ohio.⁴ Of the children born to John and Susan (Holton) Scowden, five reached maturity. Margaret Elizabeth married E. T. Gaynor and they lived near Parnell, where her death occurred 4 February 1891.⁵ Margaret’s siblings were Samuel; Jacob, who remained in Ohio, was a shoe dealer in Columbus; Angeline married Lewis Nigh, and lived on a farm in Independence Township; James P. farmed in that township. Samuel Scowden remained with his father and was in partnership with him. At the death of the elder Scowden, Samuel built a home on the old place.⁶ Edward and Margaret were childless.

EDWARD’S EARLY LIFE

Well, first, the linkage of Edward Gaynor to his parents, James Gaynor and Alice Minogue has to be proven. The linkage is made through multiple records. Edward’s full brother’s, Patrick, marriage registry, found in the Jefferson County Clerk’s Record Office, Charles Town, West Virginia,⁷ gives Patrick’s father’s name as James Gaynor⁸ and his mother’s forename as Alice⁹. This is the only United States source record found that gives these children’s mother’s name. In James Gaynor’s will,¹⁰ James lists all of his living children by their birth mother’s position (Alice first, then Maria and third was Lucinda). There were three female children, who apparently died young, born to him and Maria Jane Hunt, James’ second wife. James states that Edward is the oldest and both Edward and Patrick are by his first marriage.

Edward Gaynor was born to James and Alice [Minogue] Gainon [Gainor] some time in either 1838 or 1839.¹¹ Throughout his life, Edward gave his birth date as May 1839, but his date of baptism/birth is 2 February 1839. James and Alice gave their address as Magheranenagh,^{12 13} Parish/District of Cloughjordan, County Tipperary.¹⁴ The Gainon’s denomination is Roman Catholic. The two sponsors are Edward Gainon and Anne Spain.

In 1842, James and Alice [maiden “name not recorded”] Gaynon [Gaynor] have another son, Patrick; Patrick was baptized 28 August 1842. James and Alice’s address is Magheranenagh, Parish/District of Cloughjordan, County Tipperary. The Gaynon’s denomination is Roman Catholic. The two sponsors are MI [Michael] Gaynon and Mgt [Margaret] Minogue.

On 12 January 1852 James Gaynor of Ireland declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, Loudoun County, Virginia.¹⁵ On 9 September 1856 James was admitted as

a citizen of the United States having “resided within the United States five years, at least, and at least one year within the State of Virginia...”¹⁶

There is a James Gaynor living in Taylor County, Virginia in 1850. However, there is no family with him on the US Census. According to the Gaynor Family Tree, “Compiled March 25, 1952 by Samuel E. D. Phelan, Jr.” and “This Data by the Late Mary E. Gaynor Virts, Washington, DC, and Mrs. William J. (Janet R. Gaynor) Lynn, and Samuel E. Phelan, Sr., One Shermon St., Brooklyn, NY [as] Redrawn by Michael E. Parsons[;] Drafting Department, Woodrow Wilson Rehabilitation Center” James’ wife “#1 Buried at sea enroute Ireland to N.Y.C. about 1855.” Since the federal law required a person desiring to become a naturalized citizen of the United States to “resid[e] in the United States for 2 years,” an alien could file a “declaration of intent” (so-called “first papers”) to become a citizen. After three additional years, the alien could “petition for naturalization.”¹⁷ It is likely that James and his family came to the United States in 1850 (Edward T. Gaynor declared on the 1900 and 1910 US Censuses that he came to the US in 1850).¹⁸

There are two Edward Gaynor’s on the 1850 US Census, one of whom lives with his parents, born in the United States. The other Edward Gaynor is 12 years of age, lives in a family group in Ransom, Luzerne (now Lackawanna) County, Pennsylvania. This Edward was born in Ireland and his occupation is listed as laborer. The family group within which he lives is headed by Lawrence Guffeny; Mr. Guffeny’s occupation is “contractor.” On this particular page, the census taker did not record the information until 21 November 1850; however, the information was to have been as of 1 June 1850. [Note: the surname of Guffeny may be Gaffney or a similar spelling. Also, there is no 1850 US Census for Pennsylvania “Non-population schedules.” includes agriculture, industry/manufacturers, social statistics, and supplemental schedules.]¹⁹

LIFE IN IRELAND LEADING TO EMIGRATION TO USA

There are many books about the emigration of British subjects to the colonies and states in North America from the earliest period of the founding of “America” to the present time. The period in which James Gaynor emigrated with his family, Alice, Edward and Patrick, is known as the Famine Years. 1845 – 1852.

Life in Ireland before the famine was almost as terrible. Edward, for whom this biography is about, was named for his grandfather. The years before his grandfather’s birth, and about which we know almost nothing of his life, were difficult.

Edward T. Gaynor

In 1823 “Ned” [Edward] Gaynor and his son are on the Tithe Applotment Books for Ardcroney Civil Parish.²⁰ They live in the townland of Maghernenagh [sic], Ardcroney parish, in the Barony of Lower Ormond, County of Tipperary and Province of Munster. Edward’s wealth was valued at 8 shillings in 1823 (one Shilling Great Britain Pound in 1843 had the purchasing power of about £3.73 GBP today, or the purchasing power of about \$5.89 United States Dollar today).²¹ The tithes were taxes paid on land. In 1838 the Tithe Rentcharge Act was passed; this tax established and even higher levy than in the previous levy. The tithe then became a rent charge at three quarters the old tithe composition to be paid twice yearly by the head landlord. He in turn added to the rent paid by the immediate sub tenants (Edward would have been a sub tenant).

James may have inherited his father’s tenancy, but we are not certain. We do know that James married Alice Minogue and they were living in Magheranenagh townland in 1839 to at least 1842.

The Irish Famine Years were hard on everyone in Ireland. Here, from one²² of the many books on emigration during these years, is a general description of emigrants’ lives and what they faced once they decided to leave Ireland.

The rights to a piece of land meant the difference between life and death in Ireland in the early 1800s. The population was exploding, and with hundreds of thousands without work, entire families managed to exist on a section no bigger than half an acre, growing nothing more than row after row of potatoes. If they were lucky, they might have enough land to raise a pig each year, to slaughter, salt and eat through the worst of the winter months. They might go hungry for a few weeks at the end of the summer, when the previous season's potatoes were no longer edible, but what was the alternative?

There were famine years before the blight struck and the English rulers were well aware of the problems arising out of the economic structure they had forced on the Irish. During the first 45 years of the last century [19th] at least 150 committees and commissions of inquiry, appointed by the British Parliament, had made their reports on the State of Ireland. But nothing happened.

Emigration to America began in earnest..., but the Famine years, from 1846 to 1851, were marked by an urgency to get away as never seen before. Ships had always sailed in the spring and summer months. Now, the clamour for

a passage saw vessels of every kind and size, with bunks hastily raised in the holds, departing in the autumn and winter too. They braved the worst of the weather – the bitter cold, ice, gales, fog, storms and heavy seas, short days and long nights, could not deter these desperate people. Desperation was the distinctive feature of the Famine sailings.

As the potato crop was wiped out in successive years, Ireland started to starve and the exodus to America began. On tiny two- and three-masted ships they sailed from Dublin and Donegal, from Sligo, Galway and Limerick, from Waterford and Wexford, New Ross, Belfast, Londonderry and Cork, from Tralee, Drogheda, Newry, Kilrush, Westport and Youghal, directly to America.

More often, however, they were ferried across the Irish Sea to Liverpool on the hated British mainland, to seek bigger ships for the Atlantic crossing. Liverpool was the ill-famed slavers' port, where human cargo always had a value, and the Irish would travel in no greater comfort than the slaves before them.

For ship owners, captains, crews and agents, this sudden increase in the passenger trade all the year round, was very welcome. Whereas in previous years they had operated a lucrative three-sided business – timber, iron, tools, salt and varied cargo down to West Africa; slaves out to America; cotton, tobacco, wheat and provisions back to Europe –outward-bound passages had been losing money. The Napoleonic Wars had ended around the turn of the century, completely upsetting the balance of trade in Europe. In particular, the price of timber had soared five-fold: the forests of Canada had more than enough wood to satisfy demand in Europe, and it was cheaper to buy there and ship it home. It was cheaper still if cargo could be found for the westward crossings and once again the human cargo, emigrants instead of slaves, provided the answer. Within a year or two it would provide more revenue than Canadian timber sailing eastwards.

Five thousand ships sailed across the Atlantic with Irish emigrants in the six years of the Famine Emigration. They were diverse in size, safety and comfort, or the lack of it, and they varied in many other respects – in age and in the experience and quality of their crews, their speed on the voyage, provisions on board, and the fares they charged.

American packet ships of more than 1,000 tons, with triple-decks were built in the late 1840s specifically for the emigrant trade. They would carry more than 400 passengers, some in private cabins. But by no means all the ships were custom-built. When the British Queen first put to sea in 1785 she needed several major repairs before she could carry passengers on regular voyages from Liverpool to New York. And when the Elizabeth and Sarah achieved infamy in the fever year of 1847, she had been at sea for 83 years.

Undoubtedly, many of the Famine ships would have carried African slaves in the early years of the 19th century. The European slave traders finally ended their activities barely a dozen years before the onset of the Famine and the Arab slavers continued to ply well into the 1860s.

There were tiny vessels like The Hannah with a crew of six and measuring only 59 feet – about the same length as four family cars parked bumper-to-bumper. She was converted from a coaster by the addition of a third mast to enable her to go into deeper waters, and sailed to New York five times, from Dublin, Cork and Limerick, with a complement of only 50 or 60 passengers crammed below in a single hold.

These Irish men and women were not always welcome on arrival in their new homeland, for this desperate migration represented cheap labour, a threat to the established American workforce. But they dug canals, built roads and laid railways, they became seamstresses and servants.

The alternative was to stay at home and starve. A meal, a job, a place to rest, a chance to survive was all the Famine emigrants asked. They left Ireland by sailing ship every day, summer and winter, for six years while the Famine lasted, to make the 3,000 mile journey across the Atlantic Ocean. This is their story.

We are uncertain on what ship or from what port of debarkation James and his family took. On the voyage to the United States, according to family oral history, Alice died enroute. This was a severe blow to the children; they were left without their mother somewhere on the Atlantic and far away from their home. We may assume that the port of disembarkation was Philadelphia, only because of the whereabouts of James and his eldest son, Edward, in 1850. Arriving in Philadelphia, burying his wife at sea, beginning a new life and having to care for two sons, aged 11 and 8, was a huge burden James had to face.

RESUMING EDWARD T. GAYNOR'S LIFE

James moved on to Hillsboro, Loudoun County, Virginia by 1852. He married Maria Jane Hunt, the eldest daughter of William and Elizabeth Saunders Hunt, between June 1850 and March 1852.²³ However, we do not know if Edward accompanied his father to Hillsboro, but we do know that his full brother, Patrick, did.²⁴

10TH LEGION ARTILLERY, NEW MARKET, SHENANDOAH COUNTY, VIRGINIA

In December 1859 Edward T. Gaynor of New Market, Shenandoah County, Virginia enlisted into the 10th Legion Artillery.²⁵

The Tenth Legion Artillery, New Market, Shenandoah County, Virginia. Capt. Marion Marye Sibert, son of Joseph and Elizabeth Marye Sibert, born in Shenandoah County, was captain of the Tenth Legion Artillery, a volunteer company from New Market and vicinity, which did guard duty in connection with the John Brown trial at Charlestown in 1859.

E.T. Gaynor is on the Muster Roll of Captain M.M. Sibert; from the "7 day of December 1859 to the 23rd day of December 1859." [Even though the reason that the volunteer company was organized was to provide support during the John Brown trial and execution, the company did not form in time to attend the trial or hanging of John Brown on 2 December 1859.] Edward was a private in the legion and the forty-third person on its muster roll. Edward was paid for seventeen days of service: "at Charlestown from the 7th day of December to 23d day of December 1859 [signed] M M Sibert Capt."

M.M. Sibert certified the accounts and payment due each member. Edward received "Pay Per Month 13.50; Computation Clothing Due 1.42; Extra Pay 26.77; Total 34.42."

George W. Munford, "Prvst of the Board" authorized the payment of the accounts: "The auditor of public accounts will issue warrants on the appropriation for paying expenses of the invasion of the State at Harpers ferry [sic] for two thousand one hundred & forty five & seventy three cents the amount of the foregoing account."²⁶

The roads in Virginia were not the best and the company was poorly equipped, both with military equipment and with uniforms. There is no record of the specific service rendered at Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia (now West Virginia), but the legion was on hand to support their country: Virginia.

Edward T. Gaynor

In the book written by Robert H. Moore, II, The Danville, Eighth Star New Market and Dixie Artillery, Mr. Moore states that “Jacob Harvey Woods was the last survivor, dying 1/27/[19]26” of the members of the 10th Legion Artillery. Mr. Moore likely did not realize that Edward T. Gaynor is probably the last to survive, dying 26 March 1928.

In June 1860 Edward Gayner still lives in New Market, Shenandoah County, Virginia. Born in Ireland, he is 21 years of age and is a “Coach Smith” by trade. He lives in the household of Jacob Clindinst, Coach Maker.²⁷

CIVIL WAR YEARS

On 22 April 1861, five days after Virginia passed the Ordinance of Secession; sixty-four men under the command of William H. Rice formed the Eighth Star Artillery Battery. One of these men was Edward T. Gaynor. Edward enlisted on the 22nd and was elected as 2nd lieutenant.

Other than the war record listed below, taken from the “Carded Record Showing Military Service of Soldiers Who Fought in Confederate Organizations, “ we know that “the battery continued noteworthy service under the leadership of Lt. Edward Gaynor,” when Captain W.H. Rice was wounded at the battle of Greenbrier River, Virginia (now West Virginia), 3 October 1861. “For the duration of the month [October 1861], 2nd Lieutenant Edward T. Gaynor took the responsibilities of battery commander.” By April of 1862, the battery was under the command of Captain Robert S. Rice. In October 1862 the order for disbanding the “Star Battery” was issued and it was subsumed into the Danville Artillery.²⁸

Here is the “Carded Record Showing Military Service of Soldiers Who Fought in Confederate Organizations” for E.T. Gaynor (page 1 merely has Edward’s name and the pages included in the record):²⁹

GRAF. XIV.] ENGAGEMENT AT GREENBRIER RIVER, W. VA. 229
[Inclusion.]
List of casualties at the battle of Greenbrier River, October 3, 1861.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Third Arkansas.....	2	.....	0	.....	4	13
First Georgia.....	1	.....	0	.....	0	1
Twelfth Georgia.....	1	.....	0	.....	0	1
Twenty-third Virginia.....	1	.....	0	.....	0	1
Thirty-fourth Virginia.....	1	.....	0	.....	0	1
Forty-fourth Virginia.....	1	.....	0	.....	0	1
Rice's battery.....	1	.....	0	.....	0	1
Shumaker's battery.....	1	.....	0	.....	0	1
Total.....	6	4	30	0	13	13	32

- Page 2: Edward T. Gaynor, Enlisted, When: 22 Apr 1861; Where: New Market [Virginia]; By whom: Wm H Rice; Period: 12 mos
- Page 3: "Appears on a List of members of the organization named above [(Confederate) Capt. W.H. Rice's Co., Light Artillery.], pledging themselves to re-enlist for the war, provided they are granted 60 days furlough to go to their homes at New Market, Shenandoah Co., Va., and given fifty dollars bounty." List dated Camp Alleghany, Va., Feb 15, 1862 [Name appears only as signature to List.]
- Page 4: Capt. W.H. Rice's Co., Light Artillery. Va. Edward T. Gaynor 2 Lt. { Capt Wm. H. Rice's Company Virginia Artillery. Appears on Company Muster Roll of the organization named above, for Feb 28 to Apl 22, 1862, Dated Apl 22 1862. Enlisted. When Apl 22, 1861; Where New Market; By Whom Wm H. Rice; Period 12. Footnote: Captain W.H. Rice's company Virginia Light artillery was organized April 22, 1861. It was disbanded September 26, 1862, and the men transferred to Captain Wooding's Company Virginia Light Artillery, which finally became Captain B.Z. Price's Company Virginia Light Artillery.
- Page 5: Paid 2 March 1862; E T Gaynor 2d Lieut; 8th Star Artillery, Va Vol; From 1 Dec, 1861 To 28 Dec 1862; \$180. W.H. Rices Arty
- Page 6: [Heading] The Confederate States of America To 2nd Lt Edward T Gaynor, 8th Star Artillery, Va Vols. D°. [Table with headings and substance: "On What Account: Pay For Myself"; "Commencement & Expiration: From To: 31 Dec 1861 28 Feby 1862"; "Term of Service Charged: Mos 2 Days --"; "Pay Per Month: Dolls 90 Cts [blank]"; "Amount: Dolls 180 Cts 00"; "Remarks: [blank]."] [Certification.] "I hereby Certify that the foregoing account is accurate and just; that I have not been absent without leave, owning any part of the time charged for; that I have been a commissioned officer for the number of months stated in the charge; that I am not in arrears with the Confederate States on any account whatsoever; and that the last payment I received was from Capt WP Funkhouser A.Q.M., and to the 31st December 1861. I, at the same time, acknowledge that I have received of Capt WP Funkhouser, A.Q.M, C.S.A., this 2nd day of March 1862, the sum of One

Edward T. Gaynor

Hundred & Eighty Dollars, being the amount in full of account. [signed]
E.T. Gaynor 2nd Lut, Va Vols

When the Eighth Star Battery is disbanded in September 1862 and eventually becomes a part of Capt. B.Z. Price's Company Virginia Artillery, on the "Carded Record" of Capt. B.Z. Price's Company Virginia Artillery, "Formerly Capt. George W. Wooding's Co. of Arty," Edward is not included in the list of officers "relieved from duty" and assigned to the new company. Edward appears to have completed his obligation under the acts of the Confederate States and went home to New Market, Shenandoah County, Virginia.

In the "Confederate Papers Relating to Citizens or Business Firms, 1861-65" Edward, living in New Market and was carrying out business in the blacksmith, ferrier and carriage and ambulance repair industries, did repairs and other services for the Confederate Army on at least two occasions. He, in July 1863, repaired three ambulances and shoed two horses and was paid \$21.00 in Confederate States of America funds. In December of the same year, Edward was paid \$8.00 for work completed "Oct 1st. For Cutting and Welding on Sect{? or Sett} Tire on Government Waggon by order of Capt. Nelso Sr Off."³⁰

THE WEST CALLS

Well, Edward is now 26, as the war ends in 1865. In 1865, the west looks like a likely place to go to find land and new opportunities. He seems to have become an accomplished blacksmith and coach smith and, so, he heads off to Waverly, Pike County, Ohio where we find that he marries Ms. Margaret Elizabeth Scowden in November 1868.

In June 1870 Edward and Margaret are living in Waverly. Edward's occupation is blacksmith.³¹ Living close by in Benton Township, Pike County, Ohio, are Margaret's parents, John (farmer and County Commissioner) and Susan. John and Susan's post office is in Waverly Township.³²

EDWARD AND MARGARET MOVE TO MISSOURI

In 1874, the Scowden's and along with them goes Edward and his wife, Margaret, to northwestern Missouri. They settle in the northeast township of Independence in Nodaway County.

It is now 1880 – 1882 and Edward and Margaret live in Gaynor City, named for Edward by Mr. Wilson H. McLain. In 1874 Edward had established his blacksmith shop “on the high prairie, two miles and a half west of Honey Creek” and sold the business to Mr. McLain in 1881. Taking the proceeds of the sale, Edward bought a farm of 120 acres the same year.

Two years prior to her death, in 1891, Margaret was sent to State Hospital #2, in St. Joseph, Buchanan County, Missouri, because she had become “deranged over religion.” The Maryville, Nodaway County, Missouri newspaper, the *Nodaway Democrat*, of 29 May 1890, states that Mrs. Ed Gaynor, of Gaynor City, is “almost well and coming home from asylum #2.”³³ Unfortunately Margaret, at 42, died 4 February 1891, according to her headstone, and was buried in the New Hope Cemetery (also known as Allison Cemetery),³⁴ Nodaway County, Missouri. Her headstone bears the inscription: Margaret E. Gaynor, Feb. 4, 1891, Wife of E.T., aged 42y 10m 12d.³⁵ Edward and Margaret had no children. In December of 1891, ten months after Margaret died, the *Nodaway Democrat* reported that “E.T. Gaynor has taken Dr. Campbell’s cure for drinking.”³⁶ Could Edward have taken to drinking excessively because of Margaret’s early death?

1896: EDWARD’S FINAL YEARS

After five years as an unmarried man, Edward married Mrs. Julia Colwes [nee Stephans]. They were married in Parnell City, Nodaway County, Missouri, by “a Catholic Priest,” Rev. P Joseph Zundt O.S.B, on 10 May 1896.³⁷ Edward was 57 years of age and Julia was 38.

Julia had been married to Alexander A. Kolwes.³⁸ Julia and Alexander both lived in Maryville, Independence Township, Nodaway County, Missouri where they married, 11 January 1882. They had two daughters: Crystal Josephine (born 1882) and Bertha (born 1885).³⁹ There is no further record of Alexander.

At the age of 58, on 11 August 1897,⁴⁰ Edward and Julia were blessed with the birth of Marguerite E. and on 3 October 1901⁴¹ Georgia Mae arrived, giving Edward and Julia a family of four.

Some time between 1882 and 1899 (possibly 1896) Edward moved to Parnell, Nodaway County, Missouri where he manages a hotel. According to the Twelfth Census of the US, Edward immigrated to the US in 1850 and is a naturalized citizen; he

Edward T. Gaynor

is a hotel keeper and he rents his home. Of the three children, Bertha is presently in school.

Besides Edward, both his parents were born in Ireland and Julia was born in Wisconsin, while her parents were born in Germany. Crystal and Margaret were born in Missouri and Bertha was born in Kansas. Crystal and Bertha's father was born in Illinois.⁴²

Edward was of good character, we may assume, and interested in the town in which he now lives, because here we find him as the Justice of the Peace for Parnell, in the county of Nodaway, for the years 1899 – 1900 as found in the Official Manual of the State of Missouri.⁴³

On April 15, 1910, Edward now 70 and Julia, 51, have been visited by the decennial census-taker, where they live in Parnell. They tell the census-taker that each of them has been married two times; this marriage has been for thirteen years. Edward has two children and Julia has four children. Georgia Mae is 9 years of age and was born in Missouri. Edward is now a janitor at a school, working on his "own account."⁴⁴

The 47th General Assembly for the State of Missouri, in House Bill 465, authorized payments to those who had served in the Confederate States forces. Edward, 74, made "Application for the purpose of certifying those entitled to obtain pension under the terms" of the bill. Edward's application of 20 October 1913 ("App #1722; Edward T. Gaynor, Parnell Mo") was "[a]pproved and discharge papers returned Nov 15 1913. Certificate [issued] #1183" by the Missouri Adjutant General.

For his proof and to provide evidence so that the Missouri State Adjutant General could substantiate his claim with the United States War Department, Edward made the following statements:

Entered service at: New Market, Shenandoah Co., State of Virginia;
 Name of Colonel Commanding Regiment: [blank];
 Full name of Captain and Lieutenants of Company: William H. Rice Captain, Joseph Jones, 1st Lieutenant, E.T. Gaynor, 2nd Lieutenant, and R. Stickleby Rice, 3rd Lieutenant;
 Letter or name of Company: Eighth Star Artillery of Virginia;
 Number of name of Regiment: [blank];
 Class of service, i.e., Infantry, Calvary or Artillery: Artillery;
 Are you a member of any Confederate society? No Sir; [and]
 In what battles did you take part? Green Briar River -- Alleghany Mountain, Winchester, - Cross Keys, - Port Republic, - 2nd Battle of Mannassas.

The State of Missouri, Adjutant General, on 21 October 1913, sent to the Adjutant General, War Department, Washington, D.C., requesting data on E.T. Gaynor's service record. On the 24th of October, the U.S. War Department, Office of The Adjutant General, responded with: "The records show that Edward T. Gaynor, 2d lieutenant, W.H. Rice's Company (also known as 8th Star Artillery), Virginia Light Artillery, Confederate States of Army, enlisted April 22, 1861, at New market. On the company roll dated April 30, 1862, he reported present, but is not borne on that dated August 31, 1862, next and last on file.

Nothing additional relative to the subject of inquiry has been found. [signed] Geo Andrews, The Adjutant General."⁴⁵

Now that Edward had received approval for a pension, he received at least two annual authorizations of \$135.20 for each year⁴⁶ (\$11.25, per month) of 1917 and 1918. For the years 1919 and 1920, the Missouri State Legislature appropriated \$300,000 for the "Ex-Confederate Pensions." (No records were found to confirm that Edward received the authorization after 1918.)

Here, for some background on Confederate Pensions in the State of Missouri, is an excerpt from the Laws of Missouri Passed at the Session of the 49th General Assembly, pages 588 and 590:

House bill No. 972, "An Act to appropriate money for the state government, the payment of contingent and incidental expenses of the state departments, and for the payment of certain other demands against the state for which no appropriation has heretofore been made, for the years 1917 and 1918, appropriating money to the various counties to be used in the construction and improvement of public roads, with an emergency clause," is approved except as to the following items:

Section 78. Pensions for Ex-Confederate Soldiers, the item contained therein appropriating the sum of \$240,000.00. The Legislature of 1913 enacted what is known as the Confederate Pension Bill and made an appropriation of thirty thousand dollars to pay these pensions for 1913 and 1914 at the rate of ten dollars per month.

It is evident that the Legislature was under the impression that there were only one hundred and twenty-five (125) indigent Confederate Soldiers in

the state. The Legislature, no doubt, intended for this pension to apply only to Confederates who had enlisted from Missouri; but, unfortunately, this stipulation was omitted from the bill, and, under the present pension law, Confederates residing in the State, but who may have enlisted from other states, are receiving this pension. This has grown year by year until it has become a great drain on the state treasury.

The Legislature of 1915 settled the back pensions at 50 cents on the dollar and appropriated one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000.00) to pay the pensions for 1915 and 1916. This amount fell short of the full payment of these pensions for those two years of some two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000.00) which has now been appropriated by the Legislature of 1917. In addition to this, the Legislature of 1917 has appropriated two hundred forty thousand dollars (\$240,000.00) to pay the pensions for 1917-18. If both of these items are to be paid, that is to say, the \$200,000.00 back pensions and the \$240,000.00 additional pensions for the coming two years, it will mean four hundred forty thousand dollars to be taken from the treasury for this one purpose; and in addition to this, one hundred seven thousand five hundred dollars to support the Confederate Home. It is apparent that this cannot be safely done. And, after consultation with Ex-Confederates over the state, I have decided to approve the appropriation for two hundred thousand dollars for the back pensions and the one hundred seven thousand five hundred dollars for the support of the Confederate Home and veto the two hundred forty thousand dollars additional pensions for the coming two years. The next Legislature can, if in their wisdom they consider the finances of the state in condition to justify the same, re-appropriate this amount.

On January 1, 1920, Edward, 80, and Julia, 61, live in Sheridan Town, West Union Precinct, Worth County, Missouri. Georgia Mae lives at home and she is 19 years of age. Edward is the keeper of a "lodging house," Julia is the cook and Georgia is the maid.⁴⁷

On March 26, 1928, at 4:45 PM, Edward T. Gaynor succumbed to apoplexy. He was in his 88th year (according to the Missouri death certificate and as reported by his informant, Julia A. Gaynor, Edward was 88 years, 11 months and 5 days of age). He was living in Parnell, Nodaway County, Missouri and was buried 28 March 1928 in the

Parnell Cemetery. "His tombstone in Parnell Cemetery gives his dates as 1839-1928 and has a note of "soldier" by the dates."⁴⁸ Both father and mother are listed as unknown. His occupation was listed as blacksmith. A typed notation on the bottom of the death certificate states: "Informant – Julia A. Gaynor Second Wife By Bertha Simmons."⁴⁹

Julia Anna Gaynor died June 19, 1933 of a "dilated heart." She was living in Parnell, Nodaway County, Missouri. She was buried in Parnell Cemetery on 26 June 1933. Julia's "marker shows 1858-1933 and she is beside him."⁵⁰ She was born in Jonesville, Wisconsin, on 30 March 1858. The informant on the death certificate is Georgia M. Gaynor of Parnell, Missouri. Julia's parents are both listed as being from Germany. Her father was Valentine Stephan and her mother was Jane Elizabeth Espiden.⁵¹

EDWARD'S CHILDREN

While Georgia Mae was living with her father and mother in 1920, Marguerite had moved to Sioux Falls, Ward 8, Minnehaha County, South Dakota and was living with her half sister's, Bertha Colwes Simmons, family.⁵² By 1923, Marguerite met and married Carl T. Williams. Marguerite, 26 and Carl, 32 were married in Sioux Falls on 12 November 1923, by a Catholic priest.⁵³

On his World War I Registration Carl states that he was born 18 March 1889 in Kingsley, Iowa. Kingsley is in Plymouth County, Iowa. He is working, in 1917, as a clerk at a local grocery store, and lives at 515 So. Summit, Sioux Fall, S.D. Carl has a medium build and height; he has brown hair and eyes.⁵⁴

Carl Tennyson Williams registered for the draft for those men born between 18 April 1877 and 16 February 1897. At the time of his registry, he and Marguerite are living in Seattle, Washington. Carl is 53, according to his registry, working at Safeway Store No. 48 and lives at 3701 41st Street, Seattle, King County, Washington. As stated on his World War I registration, Carl was born in Kingsley, Iowa. He and Marguerite either live with or have living with them John J. Williams, Carl's younger brother.⁵⁵

Possibly, Carl died 30 January 1950. Ancestry.com provides this information on Carl. Name: Carl T Williams; Service Info.: SUP SGT US ARMY; Birth Date: 18 Mar 1889; Death Date: 30 Jan 1950; Interment Date: 2 Feb 1950; Cemetery: Ft. Leavenworth National Cemetery; Cemetery Address: Fort Leavenworth, KS 66027;

Edward T. Gaynor

Buried At: Section E Site 2702-E.⁵⁶ As the reader will note, the name and birth date are the same; however, no other record has been found to substantiate the military record.

Marguerite, as found in the 4 April 1951 obituary of her elder half sister, Crystal Josephine Colwes Long, was living in Seattle in 1951, while Georgia Mae Gaynor Baublits was living in Las Animas, Colorado.⁵⁷ In the obituary, the names are given as “Mrs. Marguerite Williams and Mrs. Charles Baublits.”

Edward and Julia’s two daughters, Marguerite E. and Georgia Mae ended up in Las Animas, Bent County, Colorado.⁵⁸ Marguerite, the widow of Carl T. Williams, died 20 September 1983, a little more than one month after her sister, Georgia Mae, who died 5 August 1983, in La Junta, Otero County, Colorado.⁵⁹ Georgia Mae was married to Charles R. Baublits (b. 9 January 1895, d. 5 November 1968)⁶⁰ on 25 November 1942, in Parnell, Nodaway County, Missouri. Georgia was 41 and Charles 47 (born 9 January 1895) at the time they married.⁶¹ Charles was a corporal in the US Army during World War I, in Missouri forces.⁶² According to his 1917 registration in the First World War, Charles was born in Parnell; he was a self-employed painter. He was tall and slender with gray eyes and black hair.⁶³

SUMMARY

Edward T. Gaynor, his parents, James and Alice, and brother, Patrick, came to the United States of America in 1850. Unfortunately, Alice died enroute and Edward, upon arrival in the United States was separated from his father and brother. This separation required him to become self-reliant, no doubt. He traveled from the townland of Magheranenagh, County Tipperary, Ireland, to Pennsylvania, and then to New Market, Shenandoah County, Virginia. The “call of the West” drew him to Polk County, Ohio and finally to the place that would be named for him, Gaynor City, Independence Township, Nodaway County, Missouri. He seems to have lived a good life and participated in the growth of the United States of America.

ENDNOTES

¹ The History of Nodaway County, Missouri, Containing a History of the County, Its Cities, Towns, etc., Biographical Sketches of Its Citizens: *History of Nodaway County* pages 209 and 216, and *Biographical Sketches* pages 651 - 652. Published in 1882 by the National Historical Co., St. Joseph, Mo. Found at <http://www.archive.org>; see also <http://mogenweb.org/nodaway/countyhist/1882/indexcom.htm>, visited 5 October 2011.

² The History of Nodaway County, Missouri, Containing a History of the County, Its Cities, Towns, etc., Biographical Sketches of Its Citizens: *History of Nodaway County* page 187. Published in 1882 by the National Historical Co., St. Joseph, Mo. Found at <http://www.archive.org>; see also

<http://mogenweb.org/nodaway/countyhist/1882/indexcom.htm>, visited 5 October 2011.

³ Margaret Elizabeth Scowden Gaynor birth date calculated from the gravestone: 42y 10m 12d.

⁴ "Ohio Marriages, 1800-1958", FamilySearch internet, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org>), Edward T. Gaynor marriage: spouse: Margaret E. Scowden; marriage: 04 Nov 1868 — Pike, Ohio; indexing project (batch) number: M02271-5; system origin: Ohio-EASy; source film number: 292749.

⁵ Missouri, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Certificate of Death, Certificate 9975. Gives Edward T. Gaynor's spouses' names: Julia A. Colwis [Colwes] and Magie Scowden; second informant is daughter of Julia, Bertha (Colwes) Simmons.; Missouri State Archives, BUREAU OF VITAL RECORDS P.O. BOX 570, JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI 65102-0570.

⁶ Past and present of Nodaway County, Missouri, Vol. 1 (Collection: Missouriiana Digital Text Collection, B.F. Bowden & Company, Indianapolis, Indiana, 1910), University of Missouri, Library Systems, Digital Library on-line at <http://digital.library.umsystem.edu/>: pages 411 - 412, Samuel Scowden biographical sketch.

⁷ Jefferson County Clerk, Court House, Charles Town, West Virginia, Paper Records, Record of Marriages - No. 3 - 1865 - 1890 - Jefferson County. Gaynor, Patrick and Ann E. McCarty marriage gives names of parents: James and Alice for Patrick and Reuben and Ella J. Jenkins.

⁸ James Gaynor is the eldest son of Edward and Julia [Costello] Gaynor of Nenagh, County Tipperary, Ireland.

⁹ Found at en.Wikipedia.Org: "Minogue (English pronunciation: /mɪˈnoʊɡ/) is an Irish surname derived from the Irish word for a monk. This surname is an anglicized form of the Old Gaelic O Muineog. The Gaelic prefix "O" indicates "male descendant of", plus the personal byname Muineog, believed to be a diminutive of "Manach", monk. Sept originated in East County Clare and the townland of Ballyminogue in the parish of Tuamgraney marks the centre of its location. Linked to the name Mannix from "Manach"."

¹⁰ James' will is dated 12/31/1888 and recorded October 8, 1900, Will Book 3P, pages 238-240, Loudoun County, Virginia Archives, Loudoun County Court House, Market Street, Leesburg, Virginia.

¹¹ The church registry gives the baptismal record of Edmond [Edward] Gainon's [Gainor's], his parents, sponsors and their address in the Church Baptism Record, in the database of North Tipperary Genealogy Centre, Ireland Found at <http://tipperarynorth.rootsireland.ie/>.

¹² "Magh": A Plain, or Great Extent of even, level Country. (Carlisle 1810); also, this: From: Mary Guinan-Darmody, November 27, 2010 10:32 AM, Subject: RE: Magheranenagh townland, Ardcroney Civil Parish, Lower Ormond Barony, County Tipperary:

Looking at the Ordnance Survey name Books (1840), Moherennenagh (Machaire Neíneach...plain of the morasses) is located about 4 and a half miles south east of Borrisoakne. There is a large portion of bog in the Se of the townland, whereas the rest of the are is well cultivated. Maherennenagh Fort is near the centre and the road from Nenagh to Borrisoakne forms the western boundary. It is 250 acres 3 roods and 37 perches in size.

¹³ In the Roman Catholic directory of 1846, there is no parish that is called 'Cloughjordan' listed. There are actually no parishes of any of the names listed. There is a parish called 'Aderney' for which the closest post town is Cloughjordan. (Lyons 2001 - 2009)

¹⁴ See Appendix of Townlands in County [North] Tipperary, Ireland for a different location for Magheranenagh.

¹⁵ Recorded (12th) January 1852, Minute Book 12, page 290, Loudoun County, Virginia Archives, Loudoun County Court House, Market Street, Leesburg, Virginia. See Appendix "Naturalization" for more information.

¹⁶ Recorded 9 September 1856, Minute Book 15, page 29, Loudoun County, Virginia Archives, Loudoun County Court House, Market Street, Leesburg, Virginia.

¹⁷ See Appendix: Naturalization.

¹⁸ Edward T Gaynor, 61, Hotel Keeper, Independence, Nodaway, Missouri, [Parnell, Nodaway, Missouri], Birth Date: May 1839; Birthplace: Ireland; Immigration Year: 1850; Parent's Birthplace: Ireland. Julia Gaynor, 42; Marriage year: 1896; Years married: 4. Crystal Colwes, 17, stepdaughter. Bertha Colwes, 14, stepdaughter. Margaret Gaynor, 2, daughter. 1900; Census Place: Independence, Nodaway, Missouri; Roll: T623_878; Page: 4A; Enumeration District: 106.

¹⁹ 1850; Census Place: Ransom, Luzerne, Pennsylvania; Roll: M432_793; Page: 176A; Image: 354.

²⁰ Provided by Mary Guinan-Darmody, Tipperary Studies, The Source, Cathedral Street, Thurles, Co. Tipperary, Ireland, January 11, 2011 to Donald E. Watts, in answer to a question he sent to her:

"How often was the Applotment taken? I found an Applotment index of Maghernenagh that has "Ned" Gaynor and son on the list, taken in 1823. Was this tithable updated often?"

²¹ http://wiki.answers.com/Q/What_was_the_dollar_value_of_a_shilling_in_1843#ixzz1dFDYB6FI, visited 9 November 2011.

²² The Famine Ships: The Irish Exodus to America, Edward Laxton, 1998, Holt Paperback Edition, Henry Holt and Company, New York.

²³ Loudoun County, Virginia Archives, Loudoun County Court House, Market Street, Leesburg, Virginia, Archives, Loudoun County Court House, Market Street, Leesburg, Virginia, Deed Book 5 G, pages 201-202. summarized by deed made the 26th of March 1853, between William N. Hough and his wife Sarah N. Hough and James Gaynor granting to James Gaynor for \$350 a lot of land on the east side of Short Hill, adjoining the land of William N. Hough, Samuel Beans, and others. Maria Jane Gaynor, his wife, was included. James declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States in September 1852. Federal Law required a two year waiting period after immigration to declare one's intent to become a citizen.

²⁴ United States, US Census, 1860; Census Place: Loudoun, Virginia; Roll: M653_1359; Page: 468; Image: 151. Patrick Gainor resides with Ezekiel Potts, near Hillsborough, Loudoun County, Virginia, 2 October 1860.

²⁵ A History of Shenandoah County, Virginia, by John W. Wayland, 1927, Strasburg, Virginia, page 310.

²⁶ LVA digital file, Acc 27684, Cabinet G-2, Drawer 1, Folder 5, 21 July 2011.

²⁷ 1860; Census Place: New Market, Shenandoah, Virginia; Roll: M653_1377; Page: 706; Image: 186; Family History Library Film: 805377.

²⁸ Robert H. Moore, II, The Danville, Eighth Star New Market, and Dixie Artillery, Lynchburg, Virginia, H.E. Howard, 1989, found in Old Charles Town Library, Perry Room, Charles Town, West Virginia.

²⁹ "Civil War Soldiers - Confederate - VA Civil War States Confederate - VA", Fold3 and NARA, Fold3(<http://fold3.com>), 3 October 2011, digital image of National Archives Catalog Title: Carded Records Showing Military Service of Soldiers Who Fought in Confederate Organizations, compiled 1903 - 1927, documenting the period 1861 - 1865. Military Unit: Capt. B. F. Price's Co., Light Artillery (Danville Artillery); Capt. W. H. Rice's Co., Light Artillery (Eighth Star Artillery; New Market Artillery) Capt. B. F.... Artillery); Surname Starts With: G G; Name (Age): Gaynor, Edward T Gaynor, Edward T: consists of six pages.

³⁰ "Confederate Papers Relating to Citizens or Business Firms, 1861-65," Fold3 and NARA, Fold3(<http://fold3.com>), 3 October 2011, Publication Number: M346; Content Source: NARA; National Archives Catalog ID: 2133274; National Archives Catalog Title: Confederate Papers Relating to Citizens or Business Firms, compiled 1874 - 1899, documenting the period 1861 - 1865; Record Group: 109; Short Description: NARA M346. Known as the "Citizens File," these original records pertain to goods furnished or services rendered to the Confederate government by private individuals or business firms. Roll: 0341; Document Type: Citizen; Given Name: E T; Surname: Gaynor; Business Name: [Blank]; State: Virginia; Document Number: 277. Each page stamped in an oval Record Division, Rebel Archives. War Department.

³¹ 1870; Census Place: Waverly, Pike, Ohio; Roll: M593_1257; Page: 145A; Image: 293; Family History Library Film: 552756.

³² 1870; Census Place: Benton, Pike, Ohio; Roll: M593_1257; Page: 13A; Image: 29; Family History Library Film: 552756.

³³ Letha Marie Mowry, Research Secretary, Nodaway, Missouri, Nodaway County Genealogical Society; Nodaway County Genealogical Society, 417 South Walnut Street, Maryville MO 64468-2464, 13 November 2011., Nodaway Democrat, Maryville, Missouri.

³⁴ Letha Marie Mowry, Research Secretary, Nodaway, Missouri, Nodaway County Genealogical Society; Nodaway County Genealogical Society, 417 South Walnut Street, Maryville MO 64468-2464, 13 November 2011.

³⁵ Find A Grave on the Internet, www.findagrave.com, Margaret E. Gaynor, [birth unknown], [died] Feb. 4, 1891; "wife of E.T. aged 42y 10m 12d. Burial: New Hope Cemetery; Gaynor; Nodaway County, Missouri, USA. Created by: Pat O'Dell. Record added: Jun 26, 2011. Find A Grave Memorial# 72001850.

³⁶ Letha Marie Mowry, Research Secretary, Nodaway, Missouri, Nodaway County Genealogical Society; Nodaway County Genealogical Society, 417 South Walnut Street, Maryville MO 64468-2464, 13 November 2011., Nodaway Democrat, Maryville, Missouri.

³⁷ Parnell City, Nodaway County, Missouri, "Missouri Marriage Records, 1805-200", Book D, Page 162, unnumbered Marriage License. Edward T. Gaynor of Parnell, Nodaway County, Missouri to Mrs. Julia Colwes of Parnell, Nodaway County, Missouri, married by "a Catholic Priest, on the 10th day of May A.D. 1896...Rev. P Joseph Zundt O.S.B.; Missouri State Archives, BUREAU OF VITAL RECORDS P.O. BOX 570, JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI 65102-0570.

³⁸ Parnell City, Nodaway County, Missouri, "Missouri Marriage Records, 1805-200", Book not numbered, Page 65, unnumbered Marriage License. Alexander A. Kolwes of Nodaway County, Missouri to Julia A. Stephan of Maryville, Nodaway County, Missouri, married by Rev. Father Anselm O.S.B, 11th of Jan'y 1882, at Maryville.; Missouri State Archives, BUREAU OF VITAL RECORDS P.O. BOX 570, JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI 65102-0570.

³⁹ Ancestry.com, Public Member Trees (Provo, UT, USA, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2006), www.ancestry.com, Database online. Record for Crystal Josephine Colwes: "James McCrea, New Jersey 1811."

⁴⁰ Find A Grave on the Internet, www.findagrave.com, Marguerite E. [Gaynor] Williams. Birth: Aug. 11, 1897; Death: Sep. 20, 1983; Burial: Las Animas Cemetery; Las Animas, Bent County, Colorado; Created by: Patricia Cole(Gerlock); Record added: Dec 01, 2008; Find A Grave Memorial# 31863522.

⁴¹ Find A Grave on the Internet, www.findagrave.com, Georgia M. [Gaynor] Baublits. Birth: Oct. 3, 1900; Death: Aug. 5, 1983; Burial: Las Animas Cemetery; Las Animas; Bent County; Colorado; Created by: Patricia Cole(Gerlock); Record added: Dec 01, 2008; Find A Grave Memorial# 31863598.

⁴² 1900; Census Place: Independence, Nodaway, Missouri; Roll: T623_878; Page: 4A; Enumeration District: 106.

⁴³ Official Manual of the Of The State Of Missouri For The Years 1889-90. Compiled And Published By Alexander A. Lesueub, Secretary Of State. Jefferson City, Mo.: 'Tribunb Printing Company, State Printers And Binders. 1889, page 255.

⁴⁴ Census Place: Independence, Nodaway, Missouri; Roll: T624_803; Page: 1B; Enumeration District: 0129; Image: 177; FHL Number: 1374816.

⁴⁵ Pension for Ex-Confederate Soldiers, application date: 20 October 1913, Application #1722. Edward T. Gaynor qualified for a pension under the clause: (c) on account of old age (State age), Born May 12, 1839, 74 yrs 5 m & 8 day old., Missouri; Confederate Pension Applications; Missouri State Archives, BUREAU OF VITAL RECORDS P.O. BOX 570, JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI 65102-0570.

⁴⁶ State of Missouri Civil War Pension Action: Confederate Veterans' Pensions, Sec. 6, Page 59, Session Acts [of Missouri] 1917: Report of the State Auditor to the General Assembly By Missouri For The Two Fiscal Years Beginning January 1, 1917 and Ending December 31, 1918. State Auditor, 1919: Page 117, E. T. Gaynor: \$135.20.

⁴⁷ 1920; Census Place: Sheridan, Worth, Missouri; Roll: T625_965; Page: 2B; Enumeration District: 158; Image: 582.

⁴⁸ Letha Marie Mowry, Research Secretary, Nodaway, Missouri, Nodaway County Genealogical Society; Nodaway County Genealogical Society, 417 South Walnut Street, Maryville MO 64468-2464, 13 November 2011.

⁴⁹ Missouri, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Certificate of Death, Certificate 9975. Gives Edward T. Gaynor's spouses' names: Julia A. Colwis [Colwes] and Magie Scowden; second informant is daughter of Julia, Bertha (Colwes) Simmons.; Missouri State Archives, BUREAU OF VITAL RECORDS P.O. BOX 570, JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI 65102-0570.

⁵⁰ Letha Marie Mowry, Research Secretary, Nodaway, Missouri, Nodaway County Genealogical Society; Nodaway County Genealogical Society, 417 South Walnut Street, Maryville MO 64468-2464, 13 November 2011.

⁵¹ Missouri, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Certificate of Death, Certificate 20568. the informant, Georgia M. Gaynor, gives Julia Anna Stephans birth place as Jonesville, Wis. This is from the Wisconsin Historical Society website, Dictionary of Wisconsin History, Jonesville no longer exists: Discontinued post office, northwest corner of section 19, town of Spring Green, named for Thomas Jones, the first postmaster. The office stood on an Indian burial

ground that has since been eaten away by the Wisconsin River.; Missouri State Archives, BUREAU OF VITAL RECORDS P.O. BOX 570, JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI 65102-0570.

⁵² 1920; Census Place: Sioux Falls Ward 8, Minnehaha, South Dakota; Roll: T625_1724; Page: 1A; Enumeration District: 195; Image: 937.

⁵³ South Dakota Department of Health. South Dakota Marriage Index, 1905-1914 and South Dakota Marriage Certificates, 1905-1949. Pierre, SD, USA: South Dakota Department of Health: Registered No. 36-204.

⁵⁴ United States, Selective Service System. World War I Selective Service System Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration. M1509, 4,582 rolls. Imaged from Family History Library microfilm. Registration Location: Minnehaha County, South Dakota; Roll: 1877799; Draft Board: 0.

⁵⁵ The National Archives Pacific Alaska Region (Seattle); Seattle, Washington; Fourth Registration Draft Cards (WWII); State Headquarters: Washington; Record Group Name: Records of the Selective Service System; Record Group Number: 147; Archive Number: 563992; Box Number: 218.

⁵⁶ National Cemetery Administration. U.S. Veterans Gravesites, ca.1775-2006 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2006. Original data: National Cemetery Administration. Nationwide Gravesite Locator.

⁵⁷ 1951-04-10, Mrs Loren Long, The Maryville Daily Forum, page 1.

⁵⁸ Letha Marie Mowry, Research Secretary, Nodaway, Missouri, Nodaway County Genealogical Society; Nodaway County Genealogical Society, 417 South Walnut Street, Maryville MO 64468-2464, 13 November 2011.

⁵⁹ Find A Grave on the Internet, www.findagrave.com, Burial: Las Animas Cemetery; Las Animas; Bent County; Colorado; Created by: Patricia Cole(Gerlock); Record added: Dec 01, 2008; Find A Grave Memorials# 31863598 and 31863522.

⁶⁰ Find A Grave on the Internet, www.findagrave.com, Charles R. Baublits. Birth: Jan. 9, 1895; Death: Nov. 5, 1968; Burial: Las Animas Cemetery; Las Animas; Bent County; Colorado; Created by: Patricia Cole(Gerlock); Record added: Dec 01, 2008; Find A Grave Memorial# 31863558.

⁶¹ Missouri, Nodaway County, Missouri Marriage Records, 1805-2002, Book 33, page 111. Charles R. Baublits, 47, of Parnell, Nodaway County, Missouri married Georgia Mae Gaynor, 41, 25 November 1942.

⁶² Find A Grave on the Internet, www.findagrave.com, Charles R. Baublits. Birth: Jan. 9, 1895; Death: Nov. 5, 1968; Burial: Las Animas Cemetery; Las Animas; Bent County; Colorado; Created by: Patricia Cole(Gerlock); Record added: Dec 01, 2008; Find A Grave Memorial# 31863558.

⁶³ Registration Location: Nodaway County, Missouri; Roll: 1683432; Draft Board: 0. Source Information: Ancestry.com. World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: United States, Selective Service System. World War I Selective Service System Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration. M1509, 4,582 rolls. Imaged from Family History Library microfilm.