

1634



1903



The
Reynolds Family
Association.



Twelfth Annual
Report.

Republished electronically by –

Larry “Joe” Reynolds

For the

Reynolds Family Association



1007 Stone Shore Street
Mount Pleasant, Texas 75455-7487

2013



In Memoriam

MARY REYNOLDS FOSDICK

ENTERED INTO REST

FEBRUARY TWENTY-SECOND
NINETEEN HUNDRED AND FOUR

Mrs. Fosdick was the founder of the Reynolds Family Association and its Secretary and Historian from its inception to the time of her death. She was deeply interested in matters pertaining to the history of the Reynolds family to which she devoted many years of her life. She was generous and considerate and her kindly acts and Christian sympathy won the admiration of not only her own kin but of all who knew her.

"SHE HATH WROUGHT A GOOD WORK"

1634


1903


TWELFTH ANNUAL REUNION

THE REYNOLDS FAMILY ASSOCIATION



**"People will not look forward to posterity
Who never look back to their ancestors."**

—Burke.



MIDDLETOWN, CONN.
PELTON & KING, PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS
1904

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT.

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VICE-PRESIDENTS.

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EDWIN REYNOLDS, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

WILSON C. REYNOLDS, EAST HADDAM, CONN.

H. C. REYNOLDS, SCRANTON, PA.

CHAPLAIN.

GEORGE W. GUARD, NEW LONDON, CONN.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

MARY REYNOLDS FOSDICK, MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

HOWARD I. REYNOLDS, ASSISTANT, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

HISTORIAN.

MARY REYNOLDS FOSDICK, MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

MRS. H. K. WIGHT, ASSISTANT, INDIAN ORCHARD, MASS.



THE REYNOLDS FAMILY ASSOCIATION.

THE Twelfth Annual Reunion of the REYNOLDS FAMILY ASSOCIATION was held at Bristol, R. I., August 20, 1903. Notwithstanding it was the first meeting of the association to take place outside of the State of Connecticut, the twelfth reunion was a decided success, more members being present than at any previous meeting. Owing to the fact that it was necessary for a majority of those present to travel a long distance to attend, several journeyed to historic Bristol the day before the reunion—in fact, REYNOLDS was a much-mooted name in the town during the entire week.

The business meeting and banquet were held at D'Wolf Inn. The usual reception and welcome to members was held in the parlors of the hotel prior to the business meeting, which was called to order at 11 o'clock.

Prayer was offered by Rev. W. R. Trotter, of Bristol, R. I.

The President then addressed the association as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen and Members of the Reynolds Family Association:

I am reminded by the presence of so many members and friends, and by the interchange of greetings that I have observed this morning, that another year has rolled around, and in the infinite goodness of our Heavenly Father we are privileged to unite in the observance of the twelfth anniversary of the Reynolds Family Association. It has been customary, in years past, for the President of your association to speak a word of welcome to its members and friends at the opening of the annual session, and I have great pleasure in welcoming you all to this twelfth anniversary, and I desire to express my appreciation of your presence and your loyalty to the Reynolds Family Association. The meetings of our association have heretofore been held within the boundaries of the State of Connecticut, as many of you know. Those of you who were present at our meeting last year will recall, no doubt, the very

kind invitation extended to the association by our esteemed first Vice-President, of Bristol, to meet here. I am sure we are very glad to meet in the good State of Rhode Island to-day. We are indebted to our friend and brother, Mr. Reynolds, for the provision he has made for meeting in this historic town of Bristol. We have come over into Rhode Island where we may have an opportunity of meeting more of the Rhode Island families than we have had the pleasure of seeing at our former meetings. To-day, therefore, marks a departure from the usual custom of our association, which, by the way, appears to be gradually changing from what was once a local organization to one that is destined, I believe, to include all the old families of our name. It is gratifying to observe the familiar faces this morning. It is also a pleasure to see the new faces—faces of those who to-day meet with us for the first time; and to all present I bid hearty welcome to this our twelfth annual reunion. Let us hope that it will be no less joyful than those that have preceded it, and that this day may be one of genuine pleasure to every one of us. We meet to-day to perpetuate the memory and deeds of our ancestors, to renew many pleasant memories and recollections of the past, and to form new friendships that will prove great fountains of pleasure in the years to come. The year just closed presents only encouraging features in the growth of the association, in the work which it has accomplished and in its prospects for the future. I shall not take time now to refer to the work which lies directly before the association, with which you are all more or less familiar. The various reports will be submitted for your consideration at this session. Our Historian will also present some matters of interest concerning the beginnings of our association. My duty is to simply welcome you to-day to this festive occasion, and to hope that the day may be full of pleasant experiences to every one of you. In behalf of the association I extend to you all most cordial welcome.

Mr. John P. Reynolds:

Mr. Chairman:—I have been requested to welcome the Reynolds Family Association to old Bristol, and it gives me great pleasure to do so. It was with some fear and trembling that last year I extended an invitation to the association, when we met in New London, and suggested that the next meeting be held in Bristol. I was fearful for two reasons: In the first place, that the members generally would not care to make such a change, for previously all the meetings had been held in Connecticut; and in the second place, that if it was decided to come here, we would not have many present, and it would be a failure in that way. But, as I look around to-day and see them still coming, I feel that it has not been a mistake. It looks as if the number would be very good here to-day. There is considerable business to be attended to this morning, and as we are engaged to complete it by 12 o'clock, I shall cut my remarks very short. I simply state, perhaps, what has been stated before, that arrangements have been made to take a walk up to the old cemetery and visit the old grave-stone, a picture of which has been shown to the association before, and then to visit the historic residence of the Reynoldses, built by Joseph Reynolds. We shall be back here in time for dinner at 2 o'clock.

Order of Business.

Reading of Minutes.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.



Report of Treasurer.

1902.		RECEIPTS.		
Aug. 21.	Balance on hand, - - - - -	- - - - -	\$5 24	
	Received for membership fees, - - - - -	\$87 00		
	Received for reports sold, - - - - -	75		
			87 75	
			\$92 99	
1902.		PAYMENTS.		
Aug. 21.	Paid for menu cards, 1902 meeting, - - - - -	\$3 50		
	Paid for report of 1902 meeting and expenses of stenographer, - - - - -	11 04		
	Paid for invitations, 1902 meeting, - - - - -	4 75		
Aug. 30.	Paid balance due on 1901 reports, - - - - -	13 25		
1903.				
Jan. 20.	Paid for membership roll, - - - - -	4 50		
Feb. 9.	Paid for engraving coat of arms, - - - - -	9 50		
June 13.	Paid on account of 1902 reports, - - - - -	29 35		
Aug. 20.	Paid for postage and express to date, - - - - -	13 10		
			88 99	
	Cash on hand, - - - - -	- - - - -	\$4 00	



Report of Historian.

Mr. President and Members of the Reynolds Family Association:

As your Historian, I bring you most cordial greetings and messages of love and peace. It gives us great pleasure to hold this twelfth anniversary in the Commonwealth of Rhode Island, to come to Providence, "the cradle of religious liberty," and to assemble in this historic town of Bristol. Whether we regard the occasion as a pilgrimage to a patriotic shrine, a family home-coming to give thanks for all our ancestors were able to do and be, or as a social gathering, it is sure to be one of profit and pleasure. In the words of the Thanksgiving Proclamation, we have "laid aside our usual avocations," and with common consent have

wended our way hither to confer on subjects of mutual interest, to kindly and tenderly bring the silent dead into loving remembrance and strew their graves with fresh flowers.

We come to join in the kind of hero worship which is reverent recognition of the faith and courage of our Puritan ancestors. They may not have comprehended the stretch and sweep of the purposes of God in bringing them into the wilderness of New England, but it is a fact for Americans to be proud of, that the fame of our Puritan ancestors, instead of diminishing, grows brighter and more intense, the world around, with the passing years.

How completely in keeping with the object of the society whose invitation has brought us together in this place, the home of Captain Nathaniel Reynolds and his descendants, to recount their virtues and pay our tribute of honor to their memory.

Robert Reynolds was in Watertown in 1632, and may have been in Boston in 1630, or earlier. As the oldest family in Boston of this name, it takes just pride in its ancient origin and its clear and unbroken lineage. We find in this family names written high in the roll of fame—warriors, statesmen, orators, theologians, those who have brought to the bench not only sound learning, absolute integrity and the judicial mind, but also in a marked degree the judicial presence and dignity.

To view the historic mansion built about 1700 by Joseph Reynolds, born December 29, 1676, son of Nathaniel, is an additional pleasure. This mansion and its surroundings bear testimony to a standard of living in full keeping with the dignity of his time and life. From this substantial mansion Joseph did dispense a generous hospitality, and he was honored by having as his guest for about ten days in this house, in the fall of 1778, General Lafayette. George Washington said: "Without the money and sword of France this young republic would never have acquired liberty." This Joseph saw the birth of American freedom and rocked the cradle of the infant republic. After a life full of stirring events and ripe with age and honors, he died in 1789. The third Joseph inherited a distinguished name and enriched it with added distinction. It is expected that the full history of these descendants will soon be published.

Those of you who were present last year will remember that a lengthy sketch of John Reynolds of Watertown and Stamford, with their descendants, was given. Of them we have nothing new to relate at this time, but with grateful hearts make mention that the older members in this branch have been spared to us, the eldest being that good servant of God, our venerated and beloved Edwin R. Reynolds, of Albion, N. Y., now 88 years of age.

From the line of Henry of Chichester, the Pennsylvania branch, we have within the last year received several new members from the West. These descendants have helped to build up and develop that splendid western country of ours until it has blossomed like the rose. Among them we find men of keen and trained intelligence—ministers, doctors, lawyers, men of the highest standing in their respective communities.

Dr. Hillis says: "The Friends have produced in proportion to numbers more great men than any other group of people." A member of this branch of the family, Mr. Joseph T. Richards, of Philadelphia, holds the responsible position of Chief Engineer of Maintenance of Way with the Pennsylvania, America's greatest railroad. The memory of the late Jesse Reynolds, of Philadelphia, a member of the same branch, is cherished by all who knew him. Mr. Lewis G. Reynolds, of Dayton, Ohio, also of this family, was the originator of the Carnation League of America, instituted as an annual memorial to the late President William McKinley.

Of the William of Providence, or James of Kingston, family we have a most encouraging report to bring, there being no less than eight genealogists at work, besides those trying to connect with that line. Ex-Governor John J. Reynolds, of Wickford, R. I., has been at work for years. This occasion would seem perfect but for his necessary absence. He is certainly here in thought. In 1900, Mrs. H. K. Wight, your Assistant Historian, published her line with allied families, tracing back to Joseph, son of James 1st.

Mr. Thomas A. Reynolds, of East Greenwich, R. I., and Prof. William A. Reynolds, of Wilmington, Del., have just issued a pamphlet of more than forty pages, tracing back to Francis, son of James 1st. Some years ago Mr. Charles E. Tillinghast made a study of the family in England, giving his line back to William, born in 1560 in Gloucestershire, through James, Jr., who settled at Sand Hills, North Kingstown, R. I.

Col. Uriah Lott, of Glen Ridge, N. J., with Mr. George Washington Reynolds, of Minneapolis, Minn., the oldest member of this association, are expecting to publish their line very soon, which is through Francis, son of James 1st.

Hon. H. C. Reynolds, of Scranton, Pa., who is with us to-day for the first time, has been making a study of his line, and from him we will hear later.

Attention has been called to the omission of the history of this association in our printed reports, and I have been asked to state the circumstances attending its formation in this report. There were no romantic or heroic features connected with its details; no great plan was formulated at the start. Of the circumstances leading up to it, the interest awakened by the formation of patriotic societies, Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, and like organizations, which have done so much to promote the growth of interest in historical research and preservation of family history, had its influence, and must certainly be reckoned with as an important factor in its formation.

However, the principal reason for holding the first meeting was this: In August, 1892, some of the descendants of John Reynolds, of Stonington, Conn., being on a visit to their native place, Lyme, Conn., became interested in the records of that historic town, which date back to 1665, and its early settlers, the Griswolds, Lays, Elys, De Wolfs, McCurdys, John Reynolds, Reynold Marvin, and others. As their thoughts turned backward to their ancestors, a strong desire was kindled to know more

of their history, and while no particular plan was outlined for the work, they decided to call the family together.

The first meeting was held August 23, 1892, at the home of Judge Frederick Fosdick, North Lyme, Conn. There were present three sons of the late Henry Billings Reynolds, of Lyme, Conn., viz., Ephraim O. Reynolds, Wilson C. Reynolds and Giles L. Reynolds, with their families, sixteen in number. This gathering was of an informal nature. All present were in favor of an annual reunion, and the plan outlined was to invite all the known descendants of this branch of the Reynolds family, a majority of whom were then living in Eastern Connecticut, to meet in some convenient place. The object of the reunion was to be the collection of facts and events in the history of the family, to perpetuate family ties, and to increase sociability among kindred. A committee was appointed to determine the time and place of the next meeting. During the day a visit was paid to the homestead and the little schoolhouse where so many of the family received their early training in the three R's.

The second meeting was held at Hamburg, Conn., August 16, 1893, where the thirty-one members of the family present were the guests of Mr. Ephraim O. Reynolds. The morning hour was spent in social intercourse, and after a collation served in the public hall, a business meeting was held, Mr. Giles L. Reynolds acting as chairman and Miss Anna M. Reynolds as secretary.

The third reunion was held at North Lyme, August 15, 1894. At the business meeting the formation of a permanent organization was agreed upon, and the chair was authorized to appoint a committee of four to act with the chair in drawing up a constitution to be laid before the meeting in 1895.

The fourth meeting took place at Crescent Beach, Conn., July 18, 1895, Mr. Ephraim O. Reynolds acting as chairman. The object of the meeting was stated, viz., that a permanent organization be formed, to be known as The Reynolds Family Association. The committee appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, recommended the same as published in our annual reports. I will not take time to read them. The object of the association as set forth in the constitution is to collect and preserve memorials, and to secure the preparation and publication of a genealogical sketch of the Reynolds family.

At the fifth reunion, held at Niantic, Conn., August 12, 1896, a committee was appointed to prepare the history of John Reynolds of Weymouth and Stonington.

The sixth meeting was held at Crescent Beach, August 25, 1897. At this meeting it was voted to appoint a committee to confer with other branches of the Reynolds family about to publish memorials or genealogies, and, if possible, to unite in the publication of a history embracing all the branches. This committee was continued from year to year until 1901, when the present committee was chosen. This brings us to the commencement of our published reports.

This organization, from its inception until 1899, was local in interest, and membership was confined to descendants of John and Ann (Holbrook) Reynolds. At the 1899 meeting the constitution was amended to admit all of the name whose ancestors were in this country in 1660. In 1900, by means of another amendment, the 1660 limit was changed to 1700.

The work of the association after twelve years affords, as a whole, a very satisfactory retrospect as far as membership is concerned. A comparison between then and now is full of interest, and affords ample justification for what was then somewhat hesitatingly undertaken. The original design has by no means been lost sight of—that of publishing a genealogy of the Reynolds family.

The association claims fraternity with all of the name. Formally stated its functions are: (1) To gather from all possible sources facts of every kind which bear on the history of our ancestors; (2) to seek to hold together the descendants of all the original proprietors in common fellowship and brotherhood; (3) social service is its spirit. To sum up the mission of this organization, it exists for the betterment of the Reynolds family and for the brightening and smoothing of life. It has kindled a feeling of mutual affection between members of the Reynolds family, "turned the hearts of the fathers to the children, and the hearts of the children to the fathers." These results have been obtained largely through the influence of members. Our strength is in our membership.

The past year has been one of expansion and most substantial growth. But we are only at the beginning. The past points the way to the future. We have in a measure learned to grow; let us put our knowledge into practice.

In closing, I wish to gratefully acknowledge the many favors shown and assistance rendered to me by the members of this association, and I especially desire to thank the officers for their constant assistance, courtesy and interest. I also wish to express my gratification in having been privileged to serve under our President and the honorable Vice-Presidents.

On the motion of Mr. J. P. Reynolds, duly seconded, the thanks of the association were extended to Mrs. Fosdick for her excellent report.

Mr. Howard I. Reynolds then read the Necrologist's report, as follows:

Mr. President and Members of the Reynolds Family Association:

I have to announce the death of Amelia Boardman Reynolds, wife of Wilson C. Reynolds, who died August 13, 1903. By her gentleness of spirit, her unswerving personal charms, and her consecrated life she won a large place in the affections of all. Mrs. Reynolds was deeply interested in this association, and showed her interest by attending its meetings, as well as in many other ways.

I have also to announce the death of William S. Reynolds, who died in his studio at East Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, June 2, 1903. Mr. William S. Reynolds was poet, author, journalist, and artist. He was the fifth child of Thomas and Juliana Reynolds, and was born in Reynoldsville, Pa., April 7, 1853.

The report was ordered placed on the records.



Report of the Arms Committee.

By Mr. HOWARD REYNOLDS, of Boston.

Mr. President and Members of the Reynolds Family Association:

At the reunion held last year in New London the Reynolds Family Association formally adopted, as an insignia of membership, the old Reynolds Coat of Arms, as portrayed upon the tombstone in Bristol cemetery, having found that the name Reynolds was distinctively Norman, and that the Arms appeared substantially the same in France at a very early period.

During the month of January some two hundred notices were mailed, notifying members that if sufficient subscriptions were received colored lithographic copies would be prepared, and sold at fifty cents each.

There was an immediate response to this notice and the net sum of \$47 was in the hands of the Clerk of the Arms within a few months. This was less than half of the estimated sum required, and the project was on the point of being abandoned, when five gentlemen came forward and subscribed \$10 each to insure the success of the undertaking.

The small subscription was at first a disappointment, but the committee soon learned that through a misapprehension many of the members understood that only one copy would be issued to each, whereas members may purchase as many as they choose for distribution as presents to their relatives. Additional copies may be obtained by addressing Howard Reynolds, 192 Devonshire Street, Boston, as long as the supply holds out.

As to the Arms themselves, the committee sincerely hope that they fulfill expectations.

The original design is by Henry Mitchell, of Boston, an authority on seal cutting and heraldic design, who has twice been offered the directorship of the National Mint, who cut both the old and the present seal of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and is at present at work upon a new seal for Harvard College.

The printing was done by Prang, the celebrated lithographer, and in order to obtain the maximum of brilliancy and general effect, each one has been through the press seven times.

As to the other matter with which the committee was charged, namely, the publication of the genealogies, we can report considerable progress. In order that the meeting may have a full sense of the situation, we

suggest that the historians of the five branches, or such of them as are present, be called upon to state the percentage of completion in which their work now stands, the approximate number of pages, and any estimates they have received for the cost of publication and price per copy to members.

The report was ordered received and made part of the records.

The President addressed the association with reference to completing the reports of the five lines of the Reynolds family, some of which lines, he said, have a fairly complete history, which with a few weeks' or months' attention would be ready for publication.

Judge John P. Reynolds stated that he had taken up the work in his line, profiting by the work of those who had preceded him. He stated that his work was nearly complete, and, in fact, had been so for ten years; and the reason for its remaining in that condition so long a time had been due to the stumbling block concerning which he had addressed the association in previous years. This difficulty was with reference to Benjamin Reynolds, who went to Nova Scotia about 1770; who was married and had children, and who returned to this country at the time of the Revolutionary War. Outside of that, Judge Reynolds thought his work was in a fair state of completion.

Mrs. Fosdick stated that her work in that line was as nearly completed as any work of that kind could be.

Mr. H. C. Reynolds, of Scranton, Pa., supplemented the report of Mrs. Fosdick, and urged the development of a greater enthusiasm in the work of the association.

The Rev. Frederick B. Cole, of Wickford, said that the branch of the family to which he belonged had been accounted for by Judge Reynolds. He referred to the work of Mr. John J. Reynolds, of Wickford, and to the difficulties encountered therein. Mr. Cole could not say how near this part of the work was ready for publication. For the last few years they had simply been hunting for details. They had got back to James directly, but beyond James they were at sea, although they had settled some things definitely.

The President said that it must be very encouraging to listen to these reports, and called for any other lines of family history

that had not been referred to. He said he should be pleased to hear from any representative of John of Wethersfield.

Mr. J. P. Reynolds said that there did not seem to be any representative of John of Wethersfield present. He also said that Marcus Reynolds, of Albany, had accomplished a good deal in this line, and also that Dr. Street had done work in the same direction.



New Business.

The association then proceeded to the election of officers, and on motion of Mr. Cole, duly seconded, the officers of 1902-03 were unanimously reelected.

On motion of Mr. H. C. Reynolds, of Scranton, the thanks of the association were tendered the officers of the association.

On motion of Mr. H. C. Reynolds, of Scranton, the thanks of the association were tendered the President for preparing and distributing badges among the members of the association.

Mr. J. P. Reynolds moved that Mr. H. C. Reynolds, of Scranton, be added to the list of Vice-Presidents.

The President drew the attention of the association to the fact that the by-laws provided for five Vice-Presidents, and before Mr. J. P. Reynolds's motion could be entertained it would be necessary to amend the by-laws.

Mr. J. P. Reynolds moved that the by-laws be amended so as to provide for six Vice-Presidents, instead of five. The motion was adopted.

Mr. J. P. Reynolds then nominated Mr. H. C. Reynolds for the office of sixth Vice-President. The motion was duly seconded and unanimously adopted.

The President called upon Mrs. H. K. Wight to read the following letter:

TO THE REYNOLDS FAMILY ASSOCIATION, ASSEMBLED IN THE CITY OF
BRISTOL, R. I., AUGUST 20, 1903:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, of the great Reynolds Family:

I esteem it one of the privileges of my life to appear before you (even by proxy) with the cheery greetings that kindle in my heart. The name Reynolds to me has for a long time awakened more than common interest, and I suppose that 100 or 200 will be met on 20th this August,

A. D. 1903,—a new day, that none of us ever enjoyed before and can never again—met, to make and renew acquaintance with our kinsfolk, just for a day in our life journey, and let it be a day of profit to us all. This very thought must inspire in every heart a thrill of thanksgiving to Him, the author of our being, that He has permitted such a goodly number, all of one blood and nearly of one name, to voice our cheery greetings together, and it is with much regret that I cannot in person enjoy this more than common privilege with you. Having recently read the minutes of your last year's meeting, your sayings and doings awaken a strong wish to be present with you. While it is no loss to you, it is a serious one to me. I am in good general health, but because of a fall five years ago, disjointing my hip, the left foot fails to do its duty. So I may not look at your cheery faces and mingle with you in pleasant converse, making your acquaintance, but must sit in silence, imagining your full enjoyment of the occasion through the day's fleeting hours, and patiently await the faithful mail to bring me a list of your names and the details of your doings, and especially the speeches of the several brilliant Reynoldses, which I shall much enjoy. It will be with me the afternath, the "sugaring-off" time. This thought makes me a little lonely: that I, like other children, must wait for second table.

I notice some of your rules, same as practiced soon after the landing from the Fatherland—then greater dangers surrounded the firstcomers, and it was found necessary to keep strict watch for lurking enemies, as in the Lexington alarm and Pequot war, prompting careful watch,—so I notice that you practice after the old time, in that hitherto you have the service of a truly faithful "Guard," and can enjoy all the privileges for which you have journeyed so far, some of you, without molestation. I am glad in thinking you will have with you the Hon. Ex-Governor J. J. Reynolds, whom I remember meeting at Wickford in 1841, when he was well out of his teens. He, reared there, among many of our ancestors, can give you valuable information of our earliest Reynolds settlers in America, as quite a number are buried at Homestead and Sand Hills. And now I am aware that the Reynolds enjoy lively company and are met for one short day only, don't let your good name be neglected or forgotten in the midst of your good cheer. Think soberly of *how much* we value this *our own name*. Is it worth recording? I think so, and propose as follows: That whereas Mr. Allen Reynolds, of Davisville, near Wickford, knows and can point out the grave of John Reynolds in the old cemetery near John, son of Peter, son of James 2d, son of James 1st, who tradition says was the son of first William, who came from England with John and Christopher in about 1634,—(we have counted William out because he failed to get himself on record as a citizen, as did James, and I have been told he had an incurable disease caused by alcohol, so we are ashamed to own him as our kin,)—now I suggest that we put an enduring monument at John's grave in the shape of a block of granite, say about three feet square, a sloping top, dressed over; on the sloping top "John Reynolds" cut in; three sides dressed and inscribed with other names, James 1st, James 2d, Peter 2d, William, and such as a

committee of not over three, which I trust you will appoint at this meeting with authority to place. Such a monument will last 1000 years, marble only 100. I will pay \$10 toward it. What say you all, gentlemen and descendants of James of Kingston?

My parents reared six sons (of them I was the first), and each of those sons had six sisters. All came up to mature years and all had families,—not average, but about or near four children, who have families averaging less than two to each of children. Other American families about the same, and it looks that in a few more generations the Reynolds family will become extinct, and what shall be the summing up, closing record of our name? As the name goes out shall there be seen a brightening halo across the horizon in which the name of Reynolds shall appear? All depends upon our life's work what it shall tell for us.

God created this great and beautiful world, arrayed it in lovely adornings, and created man to enjoy himself in its culture and further adornings, while he should heed the injunction, "Multiply and replenish the earth." Also He enjoins us to be diligent in business, yet fervent in spirit, serving the Lord.

My dear kinsmen, let us so employ while here our God-given capacities and energies, that at the close of our mortal career and our name passes, where?—into oblivion? or shall our lives and work have some place on history's page?—that we shall have wrought good works, and the name Reynolds be written on fadeless memories of ours beyond earthly vision.

I am going just before you, and may it be mine to hail and welcome you all to the "Land over there, that is fairer than day," where righteousness, peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost shall be ours forever.

Accept my regrets that I cannot meet with you and make your acquaintance, and my heartiest wishes that all present may have an enjoyable time and safe return to your homes again.

Respectfully yours, GEORGE W. REYNOLDS.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

It was duly moved and seconded that the foregoing letter be made a part of and printed with the records of the association.

Mr. H. C. Reynolds, of Scranton, Pa., moved that a committee be appointed to consider the suggestions referred to in the foregoing letter of George W. Reynolds, as to the marking of the grave of John Reynolds.

The motion was adopted, and the President announced the following committee:

Mr. John Jonathan Reynolds, Wickford, R. I.

Mr. Joseph E. Reynolds, Monson, Mass.

Mr. Joseph G. Reynolds, Wickford, R. I.

The President announced that letters of regret had been received from:

Mrs. Margaret Reynolds Gorsline, Randolph, N. Y.

Mrs. Mary C. Reynolds Lott, Appleton Place.

Joseph E. Reynolds, Monson, Mass.

Mrs. C. R. Boynton, Hartford, Conn.

Mrs. Julia S. Reynolds Baldwin, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Harrah J. Reynolds, Rochester, N. Y.

E. W. Reynolds, New York City.

S. Walter Reynolds, Pinckneyville, Ill.

Lewis G. Reynolds, Dayton, O.

James B. Reynolds, Dayton, O.

Miss Celia M. Reynolds, Manchester Depot.

F. F. Street, Hartford, Conn.

George A. Reynolds, Hartford, Conn.

A letter was also received from Dr. Warren U. Reynolds, of New York City, containing suggestions of interest to the association, which was referred to the officers of the society.



A Jeweled Chain.

Written by CELIA MARY REYNOLDS, for the twelfth annual reunion of the Reynolds Family Association.

Back in the years whose deeds and thoughts in shadow yet remain,
Two spirits, Time and Human Life, were working at a chain.
They wrought until they came in sight of us who live to-day,
And now we watch them eagerly as still they work away.

Link after link beneath their hands the rich, bright chain extends,
Distinct from other works while yet with other works it blends,
Forming a part of that great web, that wondrous web of life
Whose tints are loves and joys of men, their sorrows and their strife.

Two spirits, Time and Human Life,—have these two worked alone,
Unaided forging out the chain that to such length has grown?
Nay, God hath touched each link, and lo! some jewel glows thereon,
With light that from no other place than heaven hath ever shone.

That chain—what mean to you and me its beauty and its worth?
It is the lineage we claim to be our own by birth;
Its jewels are the graces found in upright lives and true,
Lived by the faith of Jesus Christ, and by His power made new.

On motion of Mr. J. P. Reynolds, the thanks of the association were extended to Miss Celia M. Reynolds for her contribution of the above poem.

Rev. F. B. Cole stated that he had a letter from the Hon. John J. Reynolds, of Wickford, R. I., which he desired to read. The letter is as follows:

To the Reynolds Family Association assembled at Bristol, R. I., August 20, 1903:

DEAR FRIENDS:—It is with great pleasure that I greet you on this occasion, and congratulate the family in this State on your *début* here. Great credit is your due for the inception, the advancement, and the flattering success that has crowned your efforts in your native State. May your favoring us with this meeting ingraft in us a like spirit, and produce like results. We have as good a field and as many that should be laborers, and it should inspire in us a like exertion and success. May it do so! As there will be, I hope, many representatives of our branch of the family, please permit me to call their attention to some important notes widely circulated by special genealogists. They report William Reynolds to be the father of James, whose will was proved in what is now North Kingstown in 1702, and their authority for it is confessedly but tradition. All reports that I have ever heard of have been thoroughly investigated by competent agents, and found to be but traditions or assumptions. Our progenitor, James, died in what is now North Kingstown; his will was there proved in 1702, in which we have the names of his wife (Deborah), and the following children: John, James, Joseph, Henry, Deborah, Francis, Mercy, Robert, Benjamin, and Elizabeth. In their report of Joseph, born 1652, they make a gross blunder. It is positively untrue. The correct genealogy is Joseph, born 1652; married, first not known; married second, Mercy: children by first wife, John and Joseph; by second wife (Mercy), had Robert, Samuel, James, Mercy, Alice, Sarah, and Susanna. His will was proved 1739, his wife Mercy and son John, executors. His son Joseph, Jr., married Susanna, and she was executrix; will proved 1722; left eight children, four of whom were under age. The descent from Joseph, 1652, in the case of our friend Edwin Reynolds, of Milwaukee, is: Joseph, born 1652; Joseph, Jr., died 1722; Samuel, born 1714; Thomas, born 1732; Samuel, born 1752; Christopher, born July 11, 1790; Edwin, born March 23, 1831. Genealogists are greatly at fault when they publish Joseph senior's death as 1722, and his wife as Susanna. My genealogy is from James, 1702, Francis, Peter, John, William, Jonathan, John J., born December 7, 1812.

Fraternally yours, JOHN J. REYNOLDS.

Mr. H. C. Reynolds, of Scranton, moved that the foregoing letter be printed in the report. The motion was adopted.

At this point in the proceedings a recess was taken to furnish the members of the association an opportunity to view the historic residence of Judge John Post Reynolds. A special car conveyed the members to Mr. Reynolds's house.



THE REYNOLDS HOMESTEAD
BRISTOL, RHODE ISLAND

BUILT ABOUT THE YEAR 1700 BY JOSEPH REYNOLDS
NOW OCCUPIED BY JUDGE JOHN P. REYNOLDS

At 2 P. M. dinner was served, at the close of which the President of the association, in introducing the Toastmaster, addressed the meeting as follows:

I wish to say, for the benefit of those who are not in the habit of meeting with us, and who to-day may be with us for the first time, that, if there is any one feature of our meetings that is more enjoyable than another, it is the banquet. It is here that the inner man is satisfied and eloquence finds no bounds. We have in our membership quite a large number of public speakers, many of whom are with us to-day, and I think we can safely depend on addresses of a high order. It was not my good fortune to be present at the meeting last year, but I read the addresses with a great deal of interest, and I am sure they fully maintained the high standard of speeches given at previous meetings. I was present, however, at the meeting two years ago, and the principal speaker on that occasion, I recollect, was a learned gentleman from Brooklyn, whose eloquent words are still ringing in the ears of all those who were privileged to hear him. We are especially fortunate to-day in having the same gentleman with us, and he will have entire charge and responsibility of the banquet from this time on. I desire to introduce to you, now, the Hon. George Greenwood Reynolds, of Brooklyn, N. Y.



The Toastmaster's Remarks.

Judge Reynolds addressed the association as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen, Kinsfolk:

I am very much afraid that my inexperience in an office of this kind will prevent my being able to conduct the further exercises as they ought to be—up to the pitch of the occasion; and yet, it is possible that the exhilarating character of this Lafayette spring water, which Mr. Reynolds has so kindly afforded to us, may counteract, in some measure, the depression of this humid atmosphere. I trust you will excuse me for a few remarks of a personal character by way of preface to the intellectual feast which you are now to enjoy. This coming to Bristol has to me very much of the flavor of what is now so much in vogue, especially in New England, the Old Home Week. Bristol has always seemed to me like my birthplace, and the Rev. Dr. Carter told me this morning that Bristol was one of the best places in the world to have been born in. And, indeed, it is the next thing to a birthplace to me, for my father was born here, and his ancestors for several generations. He was so attached to this place and all its associations, through his life, that his children became familiar with its history and its local features,—Mount Hope, King Philip, the Lafayette chamber, which you visited to-day,—all are to me old family associations; and this beautiful peninsula across here—Poppasquash—a classic name. These are all childhood pictures to me. When I came here on my first visit to Bristol, years ago, it

seemed to me like a revisit to some place which I had well known before. I found here many of the men and women of whom I had heard so much. But they are all gone to-day, abroad or dead, with the exception of Judge John Post Reynolds, our valued friend, with his family, who stand alone here for the glory of the past and the charm and beauty of the present. Indeed, he may be said to be the home guard of the old birthplace,—not exactly like the Governor of Missouri, who was boasting of his war record, and when it came to be investigated it was found that he had joined the home guard with the special proviso that he should never be called upon to leave the county *unless the enemy came in*. Now, our friend here has stood his ground even when his friends came in, in such numbers as they have to-day. Rhode Island is a small State, but as Webster said of Dartmouth College, "Dartmouth College is a small college, but there are those who love it," so Rhode Island is a small State, but there are many that love it, and they are proud of it. The men of Massachusetts came over here, driven by the persecutions of the old world, for the purpose of attaining liberty of conscience and freedom to worship God in their own way. But it turned out that they understood that freedom to be freedom for themselves and not for others, and so they ostracized Roger Williams, and Rhode Island gave him asylum upon the broad principle that all men have the same rights that anyone or any set have. That is a principle that has become fundamental in the constitutions of all our commonwealths and of the nation at large; and not only so, but tolerance and charity have become the common law of all sects and denominations. The word "tolerance" does not, to me, express enough on that point. Toleration seems to imply that there is some sort of error which we are magnanimous enough to overlook; but no man need ask pardon of us for any conviction which he conscientiously entertains. It is the spirit of this age that, while our way may seem to us to be the best, we confess that the way of others is just as likely to be the best for them, and all ways which are conscientiously and carefully chosen lead equally to the great temple of truth. Denominational and sectarian asperities have become obsolete, or at least are becoming rapidly obsolescent, and this is according to the philosophy and logic of all Protestant denominations. But not only that, within the last few weeks, I may say, we have seen the whole Protestant world as well as the Catholic world standing with interest and sympathy at the bedside of a dying Pope, and we have heard in Protestant churches prayers that the electoral college might be guided to the choice of a man who should be broad and liberal, and God-fearing, as the Pontiff to succeed Leo XIII. It looks as if the prayers had been answered. But I must not continue these remarks of my own any longer. I beg your pardon for having done so so long. I fear that I may have already reminded you of the undertaker who became impatient that the minister should preach so long a funeral sermon. In the old days it used to be the fashion to preach long sermons. This clergyman was preaching a sermon on the "Resurrection." The undertaker, being more interested in the subsequent proceedings, quietly asked one of the members of the minister's

church if he always preached as long as that. "Oh, but that is a good sermon," says he, "and an important subject." "Yes," says the undertaker, "I believe in the Resurrection all right, but if he keeps on much longer I shall not get this man buried in time for it." Let us then proceed to the business and pleasure of the hour.

Now, I have a flood of eloquence at my command, not my own, of which I shall proceed now to uncork several bottles. You see upon the program that there are two subjects set down in the regular order; but I have others up my sleeve, and I hope nobody will leave before they are all through. If any are compelled to, it will be a great misfortune to them. I hope none will, and I am encouraged in that hope by the letter that was read here this morning, bright and sparkling you might say, of the man ninety-four years old, showing that the Reynolds family have great staying qualities. There are other States besides Rhode Island. There is the second State in the Union; the second, gentlemen, for New York is the first, and the second State in the Union is the State of Quay, Matthew. I meant to say Pennsylvania. P and Q are so near together that I came near making a slip. Pennsylvania during the last year has been concerned with some of the most *burning* questions that have ever agitated this community, questions that in their importance underlie and affect our whole social, political, and industrial fabric. There is a gentleman here who may be said, I suppose, to have been through that controversy and that great excitement, living at the seat of war, and I have great pleasure in introducing to you the Hon. H. C. Reynolds, counselor-at-law, of Scranton, Pa.



Address of Hon. H. C. Reynolds.

Mr. Toastmaster, Fellow-Kinsmen and Kinswomen:

I have no sympathy or patience with the undertaker mentioned by our Toastmaster, under the circumstances, who would take the view of it that he did. For my part I would be perfectly content to listen to the learned words of our Toastmaster until the Resurrection, and after I shall have finished there will not be a man, woman or child in the room that will not have the same view that I express. With reference to the Quay-Stone State, of which the learned gentleman has spoken, more commonly and properly pronounced Key-stone State,—and that is no joke,—is a great State. We have got Quay, and Quay, and Quay, and Quay. I will tell you there is one thing about this proposition that I don't exactly like, and that is, I seem to have been anticipated down here somewhat. I notice that you describe me with the title of "Honorable." I cannot claim this title as an official appellation. Now there are certain persons in Pennsylvania,—I don't say Philadelphia, for Philadelphia is the most patient city in the world, and I see a man from Philadelphia sitting over there, smiling. I don't know what view he takes of this. He looks like a Republican, and acts like a Republican,

and he is a Republican. But, don't make any mistake. Out in Pennsylvania you know anybody who goes into the Legislature goes in by the "side door," and he does not want anyone to get the idea that he has got the title of "Honorable" at all. In fact, it is a most dishonorable thing in Pennsylvania to be "Honorable" in some Legislatures; and that is actually the fact, so much has the Legislature in its lower branch deteriorated in Pennsylvania. A little child was asked in the Sunday School by her teacher where the wicked went to,—and the scene of this story is laid in the City of Harrisburg. She replied, "They practice law here awhile, and then they go to the Legislature." And there is some truth in that.

I meet a great many people, along the line of genealogical research, who seem to think that it is a proper subject to be derided, but no one with great sympathy for his fellow human beings, would be unkind enough to ask those people who their grandfather or great-grandfather was, because of the embarrassment it would cause; in fact, many of them would not know their names. They would be like the Philadelphia girl who was asked, "Are you engaged to a Pennsylvania student by the name of Jackson?" She replied, "Well, I am not sure about the name." That of course was very embarrassing, too. My immediate progenitor left Exeter, R. I., in 1793. He was then fifty-seven years of age. He went from Rhode Island through the then pathless wilderness of Northeastern Pennsylvania. With him were two companions. They settled in and were the first comers to all that territory north of the City of Scranton to the great bend of the Susquehanna river, near the New York line. The line of our genealogy begins, as we believe,—although I learned to-day with some surprise that there is good evidence to doubt the authenticity of it,—with William, then James, then Joseph, and then George, then Robert, then George, and then Robert, my father, Stephen, and myself. I have in my own family, up in Northeastern Pennsylvania, the junior Robert, the fifth in line in America. That portion of the State is yet in many respects a pioneer country. My people found there a primeval forest, settled, cleared the land, and made their homes there, and built up, by slow degrees, a reasonable competence. We have no men of large means in our branch of the family, but we have men of considerable success in a local way, and we hope that the future will develop something more worthy of the name and some example more worthy of emulation.

Influences.

" No action, whether foul or fair,
Is ever done, but it leaves somewhere
A record, written by fingers ghostly,
As a blessing or a curse, and mostly
In the greater weakness or greater strength
Of the acts which follow it."

—Longfellow.

Thus it is that influences are for good or evil, and are cumulative in either case. The combined influence of events, social, political, and religious, fused the varying characteristics of the American colonists

into an irresistible unity. The Puritan was moulded out of adverse conditions, which made of his conscience a blade of Damascus, the spirit of which was destined to cleave the arrogant despotism of the king in his rule at home, and later to sunder the political ties which had bound him in his allegiance to the crown. It was not alone conscience, but that impelling force in the natural growth of Protestantism, which tended to level the social with the political distinctions. The religious revolution of which Luther was the human inspiration brought with it individual study of the Scriptures, and independent conclusions as to the interpretation thereof. This gave birth to that persistency so characteristic of the Puritan and his theology, and of itself taught independence of thought and action. It was but a natural result, then, that he could and would not accept a doctrine which would compel him to agree with any interpretations of the Bible given by either the Catholic or Episcopal Church.

The attempt to fix upon the government any particular form of worship and to commit it to that form, by regarding sectarianism as a proper concomitant with the political functions, aroused a sentiment which found expression in a political revolution in England, which was but the skirmish line of that which resulted in the establishment, in the new world, of that form of government, the genius of which, recognizing religious liberty, at the same time and logically secured and firmly established political enfranchisement.

Just as certainly in the retrospect can the pattern of diverse influences be traced as the design in Gobelin tapestry, and indistinct as many of the events might have appeared in the day of their happening, they marked the highway of history as the paths blazed through the trackless wilderness indicated the way of the pioneers.

Though the Puritan loved peace, he loved strife also. He led the strenuous life long before his prototype of to-day had bowed his neck to the yoke of his ambition. But he, like all of his character, sought the point of least resistance, and naturally turned his eyes longingly to this land of promise, where in solitude and peace he might erect the altar to his God and his fireside, and worship both as his conscience might dictate. He had met Fear upon the way, and passing him on the other side, turned his face towards the danger, as did his posterity later on many a battlefield, braved all, and here builded even better than he knew.

Some one has said facetiously of the Puritans that "they came here to worship in their own way, and to make others do the same." It is to the credit of the Puritans, possessing determination as they did to a marked degree, that they were broad enough to acknowledge their position as untenable. Their willingness to do this well illustrates the trend towards the establishment of religious as well as political liberty, and demonstrates that there was common consent upon the part of all elements of this new community to bury their prejudices and to harmonize their differences, that a common wealth and a common understanding might be possible. Unlike his brother, the Cavalier of the South, he

passed through the crucible of political and religious persecution, out of which a new order was evolved, destined to influence the social, political, and religious views of peoples and nations yet unborn. His life was cast in a sterner mould than the Cavalier. His religious, social, and political ties were naturally closer associated and bound with those of his neighbor. The town meeting, out of which grew the State and National legislatures, was the natural result of these associations. The cleavage between himself and his Southern brother, of gentler and more aristocratic origin, was marked; yet before the stern and persistent precept and example of the somber Puritan, the Cavalier steadily became fused, and even in dress, for gradually but certainly the wig, knee-breeches, waistcoat, ruffled shirt, and laces gave way, the dominant influence triumphed and evolved from it is the sober dress suit of this day. Whatever the distinction which marked the Puritan and the Cavalier, in the face of a common cause they were drawn closer and closer together and a gradual political community of interests was established.

If Massachusetts was made holy ground in the baptism of the first blood of the Revolution, if in Pennsylvania the voice of independence was to be first heard, if religious freedom was assured by the glorious example and insistence of little Rhode Island, did not the Cavaliers produce for us Washington, Jefferson, the Lees, George Mason, and John Randolph? If the beacon light shone from the tower of the old North Church in signal for action, was it not Patrick Henry's eloquence which also aroused the colonists? If New York had its Saratoga, Virginia had its Yorktown. Rhode Island, financially unable by reason of the impoverishment of its people to contribute to the cause of the Revolution the full amount of its subscription, was succored by South Carolina and Connecticut, and thus the inter-dependence of the colonies and kindly sympathy of one with the other was early shown. In the light of these facts was it not a logical sequence that the dangers suffered in common by all, the natural liberty enjoyed together, the victories which they had won over almost insurmountable difficulties, that these should have taught the fathers of our country their strength?

Already the pioneer had shown a wonderful capacity for and knowledge of the science of government as he desired to have it. He had hardly taken account of his surroundings before he is meeting for self-government, and thereupon the town meeting is established, majority rule is recognized, subordination to legal authority is assured, and religious liberty forever woven in the woof and warp of the body politic:

Here in Rhode Island, in August, 1637, in the eloquent simplicity and clearness wonderfully maintained throughout the state papers of the colonial statesmen, it was proclaimed: "We, whose names are hereunder, desire to inhabit the town of Providence, do promise to subject ourselves in active and passive obedience to all such orders or agreements as shall be made for the public good of the body in an orderly way, by the major assent of the present inhabitants and masters of families incorporated together into town fellowship, and such others who they may admit unto them only in civil things."

I may be pardoned here in the half-light of your indulgent interest if I say that to this is appended as the second signer the first Reynolds, as I believe, who inhabited America. Curiously the lucky number in our history, thirteen, represents the number of signers to this remarkable instrument.

But Rhode Island was not alone in the growth toward the central idea and compelling force of the age. In every colony were developed statesmen and soldiers. Their lives particularly fitted them for the struggles which followed. Inured to hardship from infancy, surrounded by dangers, they necessarily became skilled marksmen and self-reliant. Association with the trained soldiers of the British army upon the field and in the camps brought them the realization of their equality, socially and mentally, and of their military superiority.

It needed but the oppression of a stupid government to arouse the sleeping giant to a realization of his strength.

The subservient tone of the early petitions gradually changed to the persistent insistence of outraged, but outwardly loyal subjects. Failing to secure redress of the wrongs culminated upon them, the dominant note triumphant rang out a challenge for the arbitrament of last resort, war, and the resultant was *independence*.

Thus the influence of many minor events culminated in the birth of a new light among nations, the example of which to-day has driven from the new world all monarchical forms of government, save two, and these must soon cease to be. The influence of our form of government extends far beyond the new world, and if we can continue to demonstrate the ability of the people to govern themselves, through the exercise of intelligence, obedience to the law and self-restraint, as the learned Toastmaster has said, why should it not become universal?

In these stirring events our ancestors played their part, and sought not in vain to place Liberty upon the throne. In every one of the wars from King Philip's to the Spanish, the name has been read from the muster-roll upon many sanguinary fields, and alas, in many instances a comrade has answered, "Absent. He fell in the charge."

Are we to write "Finis" here and "Fecit" upon the picture? No, the world moves on, new problems are upon us for solution. Assaults are made upon the rights of some of our citizens by associations and organizations of others, because they dare to exercise the rights guaranteed to them in the Constitution. Mob rule, assassination, dynamiting and bribery are used and defended as legitimate weapons. Before a learned conference at Chautauqua an apparently intelligent man justifies torture and lynching. Impractical and anarchistic propositions claim the place of settled rules of right, and attempts are being made daily throughout our land to change the fixed principles incorporated in our fundamental law.

Let me say that the supineness of the politician of the great Keystone State has disgraced it and liberty has been put to shame. In all the period known as the Anthracite Coal Strike, when the comfort of every man, woman and child within the sphere of the use of anthracite coal

was threatened, when the Governor of a great State, a candidate for the United States Senate, by his inaction permitted things to be done in that State which I am sorry to say were a disgrace to it, it is time we should call a halt. Men walking upon the street with their dinner cans in their hands, going to work to sustain their families, were assaulted and beaten to death.

In all the history of labor's war upon labor, or of the labor organizations, good or bad, so far as I know, direct warfare has not been conducted against helpless women and children. They have been secure in their weakness against assaults and cruelty by persons called men. Immemorably many men have arisen to defend them under any circumstances. But in the savagery of unrestrained and unrebuked license they conducted a campaign only comparable to Indian warfare in its horrid brutality.

They overturned a stove in the house of a non-union workman, burning it down over the heads of the family, who, driven from home at dead of night by armed men, returned in the morning to find it destroyed. Houses were dynamited at dead of night, where inoffending women and children were sleeping, merely because the husband and father was exercising his rights under the Constitution. Men (God save the mark!) insulted women upon the street, calling them vile names, because their husbands or brothers were working. A woman in that condition which would entitle her to the tenderest consideration, even among savages, was hung in effigy and publicly insulted, because her husband dared to work.

In a house where the wife and children were asleep a dynamite bomb was thrown, and the husband, awakened by its fall, sprang from his bed and with his bare fingers pinched out the lighted fuse. A house was burned at midnight, the husband being away working at the time. His wife and little children, one ill, were rescued by a passer-by from a window in the second story by means of a ladder. A woman driven from her home to seek shelter with friends, returned in the morning to find it burned to the ground.

Even the Rev. Peter Roberts, who was the star witness for the United Mine Workers, in his book (it is needless to say, written before he became an expert witness upon behalf of the Mine Workers' organization,) says: "Nothing in the annals of savagery exceeded in brutality the assaults upon Sweeney and Beddall." It will be remembered that Beddall was killed while seeking to assist his brother, the Sheriff, who was being assailed by a mob which he was endeavoring to disperse.

These instances are but a few of the facts detailed before the commission. The evidence of brutality and cruelty grew until hundreds upon hundreds of pages had been used in detailing the brutality which characterized the conduct of the coal strike. I beg of you not to be deceived by representations in the press that the leaders of this organization are not to be held responsible for this condition.

Where one non-union man had been working and his house had been dynamited, intimidated and driven from his employment he went to one

of the district leaders and told him he was ready to quit work, and would promise not to violate the edict of the union which decreed that no man would be permitted to work. He said to this official of the union that he was afraid his family would again be molested unless he got some credential from the union that he would quit work, whereupon the district officer wrote the following letter upon the letterhead of the organization bearing the insignia thereof: "The bearer has quit work and intends to be a good union man. I advise and trust that you will treat him in a friendly way as long as he behaves himself accordingly."

Mr. John Mitchell, the leader of the Mine Workers' organization, heralded as an example of conservatism, was surprised into an admission which in the light of the reign of terror which existed in the anthracite mining region of Pennsylvania is significant. In excusing the use of dynamite he said, and I quote his exact language from the evidence: "A miner knows how to use explosives too well to explode dynamite without injuring people if he wanted to injure them; and it is rather peculiar that in all the explosions of dynamite that took place no building was destroyed and no person was seriously hurt. The miners, if they wanted to destroy by dynamite, would do better than that."

Alas, that they did not better understand the dynamic force of the bludgeons with which poor Winston, Beddall and Sweeney were killed! It is significant, in connection with this evidence of Mr. Mitchell's, that at places where no attempt to resume work was made no guards were necessary; that violence followed the attempt upon the part of the workmen to resume, or of the employer to furnish a place of employment for him.

More than ever is it necessary to call a halt upon the assaults upon our Constitution. We need not so much a new bill of rights as a new instrument for enforcing them. The humble homes of the poor, the rights of the workingman as well as of the employer, are at stake.

Encroachment upon these must end, or liberty in America will cease to be. Labor's war upon labor crushes first, the rights of labor, then the rights of capital, and overriding these, the subversion of the government follows logically the mad riot of unrestrained license. How far will the American people stand for existing conditions? It must be left for them to answer.

A certain element in our society openly and brazenly assert the right and defend the act of lawlessness, which destroys property and attacks the sacred liberties of the individual. Subserviency to the association instead of subordination to the law is being taught to the millions.

By specious argument, rounded platitudes, and appeals to sympathy, they attempt to fix the attention of the thoughtless upon some alleged defect in our social order. They are careful to ignore the fact that the handmaidens of Independence are Honesty, Frugality, Sobriety, Ability and Industry, and that it is a well-nigh universal rule that the prizes of life are distributed to the devotees of these handmaidens rather than to those who ignore them. There are other fields than Runnymede, and one day we must gird the loin to new endeavor.

Your influence, and mine, and of every patriotic citizen, for order and regard for the law, must be actively exercised or the evil day will be the sooner upon us. The coming of hordes of ignorant and often vicious foreigners has taxed our ability to the utmost to educate them to an understanding of the principles of our free government. Perhaps willing and anxious to support the nation and carry forward the progress for which it stands, they are nevertheless the tools of scheming agitators, with which to work not for their advancement or the betterment of society, but for the aggrandizement of such agitators and in too many instances for the financial benefit of the agitator.

The correlative rights of the individual, secured through centuries of struggle for a constitutional government, are stated to be personal liberty, personal security and the right of private property. These principles we inherit from the English Constitution. They were established by our ancestors, and we must be vigilant in maintaining them, for upon these repose the superstructure of our nation. I do not doubt the result. This nation will move onward.

We must "hand down to posterity the heritage undiminished." In the emulation of the examples and heroic sacrifices of those who have earned their rest, may we not hope that our ancient family, with its glorious achievements for the upbuilding of this nation, shall maintain, if not a conspicuous place, at least the high ideal for which it has stood, and which should always be the most treasured possession of all who bear our name?



Remarks of the Toastmaster.

I am fully prepared, upon the proof that we have here to-day, to dispute the old proverb that the Quaker City, or any part of it, or any part of Pennsylvania, is slow and sleepy. You know the old story of the man who came to New York to see a noted specialist. He went in to the office of the specialist and told him his troubles. He said he could not sleep. He had insomnia in its most aggravated form. "Well," said the doctor, "where do you live?" "I live in Philadelphia." "What, live in Philadelphia and yet have insomnia! There is no hope in your case." Now, the next speaker will tell us "What's in a name." Well, I certainly hope there is a good deal in a name sometimes. Names are things, very often, and when we remember that we are standing here right by the cradle of the Reliance, let us hope that there is a great deal in that name. It has gone down to the great waters, this day, to defend our cup. I hope that she will do it so successfully that that very good-natured tea merchant, good fellow though he is, will not be able to carry away our trophy for his particular tea-cup. If she doesn't win to-day, we will say that she is only deferring her triumph for the purpose of rendering the contest more interesting. If she does win, we will say that it is a sure presage of final victory.

Now, ministers of the Gospel always have the *entre* in all good society, and when they make a visit to a place they are expected, and expect to have the best the house can afford. That reminds me of the story of the gentleman who was riding through the country and saw a boy over in an adjoining lot digging away at a hole. He said: "Sonny, what are you doing there?" "I am trying to dig out a woodchuck." "You have got a hard job of it. I don't think you will succeed in getting him out." "Well, but I have got to, for the minister is coming to dinner to-day." I will make no further preface in introducing the Rev. W. J. Reynolds, Jr., of Auburn, R. I.



Remarks of Rev. W. J. Reynolds, Jr.

Mr. Toastmaster, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Reynolds Family Association:

I am not the clergyman who preached the long sermon on the Resurrection. Some two years ago, one warm summer Sunday afternoon, I was called to speak at one of the summer places here in the State, and the Casino was exceedingly hot. We adjourned to the outside of the building, and I preached over the railing to them as they sat out there with their chairs on the green sward. After I had finished, a rather doubtful compliment was rendered to me. One of my congregation said to me: "There was one thing, Mr. Reynolds, that I liked about your sermon." I was wondering what part it was; perhaps it was the conclusion. But the gentleman said: "What I liked about your sermon was, it was short, short." You see what a reputation I have, therefore I hope no one will be compelled to leave until I get through.

I notice that everybody likes to claim residence in Rhode Island, at any rate they speak very kindly of Rhode Island, whether they were born here or not. Unfortunately for Wickford, I was born there and lived there until I was eight years of age, so that in a large degree I certainly am a native, although I have been out of the State in pastoral work. Some of you have spoken of coming back here, and that makes me think of the unfeigned interest which the man had in going back to the old Boston Latin school. I suppose the old Latin school stood for a great deal in the life of the students in those days. As the gentleman came back year after year he sought to renew his acquaintance, to live over the old days of school life and in his imagination travel once more through the Latin grammar, he found that after a few years the Parker House,—I think it was the Parker House,—was built near or almost on the identical spot where the old Latin school once stood; and he used to come back, year after year, and go into the dining-room and say: "Now, it gives me great pleasure to be back here where so many years of mine were spent so pleasantly." I have no doubt you are all glad to get back to Rhode Island, as this man was pleased to get back to the place where the old Latin school stood.

What's in a name? That which we call a rose would be as sweet if we called it something else. He whom you call a Reynolds would not be as sweet if you called him something else. So Shakespeare is wrong. What's in a name? I am glad that the name we bear has had such an honorable history in the past. It is only within a few years that I have become somewhat interested in historical matters. We have a man out our way who was unfortunate enough to forget his name. I presume that we never do that. He went to the post-office the other day and inquired for his mail and the lady at the office did not recognize him. As he went in he shouted out, "Give me my mail, please." She looked at him. "What is your name?" Then he was surprised. He said, "Well, I don't want my name. I would like to have my mail." She said, "I can't give you your mail until I know your name." "Well, give me my mail; never mind my name." She said, "Well, you must be green." "Yes, that's right," he said; "Ben Green, give me my mail. That is right." Our name, Reynolds, could not be used that way.

What's in a name? The giving of names has always interested me. There has been considerable discussion around this corner of the table to-day as to how it ever happened that a clergyman should ever be named Reynolds, or that a Reynolds should ever be a clergyman. There is some doubt entertained here as to whether or not I am. I ought to have brought my ordination papers. It seems that my face does not tell the story. Certainly, my remarks do. But I must be serious. The giving of names in the Old Testament times has always impressed me with the fact that they endeavored to give names which should incorporate the name of the Deity. The word "El" in Ezekiel, and the word "ah" in Isaiah and Jeremiah, and so forth, shows that. The names that were given to children would indicate the possession by such a nation of the highest religious ideals.

If you ran down to Wickford you would find that the people call the boys "Potato Bill," "Sweetcorn Bill," "Doctor's Bill," "Grocer's Bill," and everything else. That is the way I got the name of Bill. I don't know where I got the name of Job. I don't know that there was anybody in our family especially noted for patience. If I had been a doctor I might have had some use for that name. When we have a name of whatever sort, it depends upon our parents' choice, and that should lead us to honor that name in every possible way. I suppose I shall be forgiven if I quote a little from my daily work. You will remember, those of you who have studied Cicero,—and a few years ago, of course, you did,—that when Cicero was arraigning the conspirators of the Catiline conspiracy, that he said to Lentulus, after he had recognized the seal that he had put upon the paper: "Do you recognize the seal?" "Yes." "It is the seal of your grandfather, a fine man, a wonderful man, who loved his country. It should have brought you to your senses and made you a patriotic citizen."

What's in a name? "A good name," saith the good book, "is more to be chosen than great riches." History, for the most part, is made up

of names. Think of the few. You can name them over. Think of the few names in this country and that with a commentary of those names you have the whole history. We teach our children in that manner, in the kindergarten now. We teach a few names, and then teach them the story of Columbus, then Washington and Lincoln, and possibly others, and after they become familiar with the stories of those names we build up around them the whole history of the country. That is what the name signifies. Then there is a dynamic life, too, which comes from a name. And that reminds me of what is not possibly a very serious matter, and yet it shows how names may be handed down without the power which originally was in the name. A professor of Brown University was traveling in Greece. He was well acquainted with the history of Greece, and was going over one of the old historic battlefields one day, when he heard some one shouting "Miltiades! Miltiades!" and immediately he thought of the Miltiades of history, and he wondered who could be called Miltiades, and who Miltiades was. He looked around there, and he saw one of the natives calling for a long-legged little rascal that behaved himself in that way that a modern boy can behave himself. That was the Miltiades. Think of that name in history and then think of this little fellow carrying that big name. I think he should be round-shouldered and bow-legged in carrying such a weight.

There are some reasons why I feel very doubtful about the propriety of asking the younger class to speak at these gatherings. By the way, I was asked the other day if I remembered the old September gale that occurred thirty-six years ago,—a man like me! Why should I remember it? What I was going to say was this: I doubt the propriety, when there are those here who can address you with greater wisdom and experience, to speak on these occasions, to call on one who has had little real experience. I did not get to the meeting last year, but I am here this year and hope to be at future meetings. Blood is thicker than water, and it is a big thing to speak only to the Reynoldses. I did that when I preached in Wickford, not long ago. I went down to preach in the old church where I had not been for twenty-five years, and about two-thirds of the congregation were Reynoldses. I said, "This is a wonderful thing. I suppose they have come to hear me." I tried to make some special point in the sermon for them. I never had spoken to so many Reynoldses before. I never had them alone as I had then. But I do believe that the association is really profitable, if they feel as I do about it. A few years ago I joined the Rhode Island Historical Society, in Providence. Well, I didn't immediately become a man whose face turned backwards, who looked backwards, and yet I felt a great deal of interest in historic matters.

Now, to go on. I shall stop at the ringing of the bell, if anybody has got a bell. To perpetuate a good name is really a sacred thing. I feel a great deal better to think that my name is Reynolds, and when I look around upon such a body as this, I feel as if I ought to be a better man. At any rate, it is a sacred trust. Language is a sacred trust. The fact that, in going back over our pedigree, once in a while we run against a

fellow who was hung, and against a good many others who are living and who ought to be hung, that does not make any difference at all. The fact that my name is what it is is sufficient, and I shall work to keep it what it is to the best of my endeavor.

Lastly, now, is it possible for any of us to so misuse the family name as to make it a mask so that nobody can see to understand us, and we to understand anybody else? There is a pride in ancestry.

"The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
Await alike the inevitable hour,
The paths of glory lead but to the grave."

We must have this in mind constantly: That with all our pride in the family, we should not make a mask of it. My name is Reynolds, but I must not hide back of it as behind a barrier; but, on the contrary, I must make it an inspiration to a better life.

One word more. There is an error which grew up in the ages past and which has influenced people, and that is the idea which is included in the word "nepotism." The word was borrowed from the old Latin word "nepos." We cannot get along without the old Latin anyway. Some years ago some New England clergyman, in one of our colleges, came to the conclusion that in the next world people would use articulate speech and that articulate speech would be the Hebrew. He proved it beyond a doubt. But my claim for the Latin language is not quite so strong as that, yet I would make it equally strong to-day on this point. We borrowed the word "nepotism," and if the meaning is that a Reynolds should only look out for a Reynolds as to official position and official preferment, I should scout the whole thing entirely. I would treat a man as a man whatever his name may be. I should never feel like hoping for any special favor from a Reynolds because I was a Reynolds. I say it publicly, so that you won't ask me. If there should be any need for a man in any position, let the place be filled by a man apart from all considerations of family. Nepotism,—I scout it. It is wrong and grew up in a bad time.

"Howe'er it be, it seems to me
'Tis only noble to be good;
Kind deeds are more than coronets,
And simple faith than Norman blood."



The Toastmaster.

I know it is natural, perhaps, that everyone here to-day speaks well of the name of Reynolds. It reminds me of a story I saw in a paper this morning, of a lawyer living in a certain town, who was claiming that he was the best lawyer in the place. Somebody asked him how he could prove that. "Prove it," said he, "there is no need of my proving it. I admit it."

Now, we will have two or three short addresses not upon the program. The first gentleman I will call upon is Mr. W. T. Reynolds, of Ardmore, Pa.



Remarks of Mr. W. T. Reynolds.

Mr. Toastmaster, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Reynolds Family Association:

I think our Toastmaster has made a mistake in calling upon me. I am a mechanic, and a mechanic is called upon to work with his hands and not with the glibness of his tongue. Permit me, however, to say, ladies and gentlemen, in an humble way, that I was very much pleased to learn a short while ago that I was not as yet isolated, but was still a member of a very large family. I am very much gratified to have the privilege of being with you at this time. Permit me also to express the thought, possibly, that I have a right to be here, for one of my ancestors sailed up the river Delaware with William Penn, in 1682, and settled in that city of strict political integrity, Philadelphia. Well, I am proud of the fact of being a member of the Reynolds family. I am also very proud of the fact that the name of Reynolds does not appear upon the political roster of Philadelphia. I thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for listening to me.



The Toastmaster.

Our friend, Judge John Post Reynolds, is ever faithful. Every member of our association always expects to hear from him. I told him this morning that we would not let him off without his giving us a short address. He has promised me that he will respond, if I call upon him. We have all come here to Bristol, partly to see him and partly to hear him. I will call upon him to say a few words.



Remarks of Judge John Post Reynolds.

Mr. Toastmaster and Members of the Reynolds Family Association:

It is your misfortune,—I was going to say mine, but I am going to change it to "yours,"—that our worthy Toastmaster was not present last year. If he had been, he would have noticed what I said at that time. I have been called upon by different Toastmasters, but if we could only have the same one I would feel assured that this would not happen. I am looking around the room to see if any of the younger people are here present. As there are not, I am going to tell you a story. But before telling that, I had better tell another one, which will explain my reasons for wanting to know if any of the children were here. The story is told of a Western missionary, a young preacher in the West. He had one favorite sermon. He was very fond of preaching that

sermon, and whenever he went into a new town he would preach it. He was traveling around at one time, and at the end of the service, one evening, a gentleman came up to him and shook his hands. He said: "I want to thank you for that sermon. I enjoyed it more than ever to-night." "What do you mean?" "I was in such a town two weeks ago and heard the sermon; and last Sunday I was in such a place and I heard the sermon again, and now I hear it again to-day: It is better to-day than ever." Now, I feel that I must put myself in the position of the student of whom I heard a few years ago, and this is the story I have to tell. I have told it a number of times at the different schools, and that is the reason I did not want to tell it here with the younger people present, lest they might have said something about chestnuts. It is a story of a young freshman at Harvard. It was in October, I think, that some one told President Eliot that one of the students was sleeping out on the campus. President Eliot immediately sent for him and informed him of what he had heard. The student said: "Yes, sir; I have come from New Hampshire, and I walked down to this college. I was bound to have an education. I had money enough to pay my board for a month, but not enough to pay for a room; so I am sleeping out on the campus." President Eliot said to him: "Don't you know that the climate of Cambridge is very severe?" "Sir, I came here to get an education. I am going to get it if I freeze to death in the attempt." That is the spirit that, I think, permeates the Reynolds family. I have tried to get a little of that spirit into myself. It has been a very great pleasure to have the Reynolds Family Association meet in Bristol, this old historic town of Bristol. I say "old." It is not as old as some others in New England. But I think Bristol is second to no place in the country. To go way back to the earlier times, it is true that its beginnings are rather uncertain, and I cannot swear for the truth of the whole of what we are told. But away back in the early ages of that mystical people in whom we are all interested, and in whom I think we all feel there is something for us to profit by, we read about the people who inhabited the north,—the Norsemen. We know that over a thousand years ago those sailors, those fearless sailors, started westward in the frozen Arctic sea and discovered Iceland and established themselves there. Not satisfied with that, they went still further west and discovered Greenland and there planted a colony. Then we find them starting from that point to see what further they could discover. I think so far we may say that it is really history. We know part of it is. We read of Biorn Iferiulfson coming down the Atlantic coast and seeing Labrador, to be followed in the year 1000 by Lief Ericson, who came down the same track, but came still further, landed and established himself for the winter in some place which he called Vinland. It has never been decided where Vinland was, but there has been a great deal of proof offered to show that Vinland was Bristol. There are proofs that locate Vinland on the shores of Mount Hope Bay, and as a proof of it there is what is known as the Norseman's Rock, a rock that would well repay a visit. Whether it was made by Norsemen or not, it is certainly interesting. There is an inscription on the rock. Bristol begins

its history at that period, though it is a little uncertain. Coming on from that point we find that Bristol is not quite as old as some other towns, for the very good reason that this was the headquarters of King Philip. It was not safe ground for any settlement. It was not until after his death in 1676 that many white men found their way down to this peninsula. About two miles to the east of us is a little hill with the big name of Mount Hope, probably Montauk of the earlier times. There King Philip had his headquarters. There, through the treachery of one of his followers, he was shot to death. There is a monument there at present, very near the place where he fell. From that time it is not necessary for me to speak of the history of Bristol. It is like that of a great many other New England towns.

Now, a few words as to the connection of the Reynoldses with Bristol. We will go back again to those uncertain times. We find the Bristol Reynoldses by the wife of the first Joseph, can trace their lineage to Wodin, Wodin the Great, whose hordes advanced from the east and conquered the north and who became the principal god in northern mythology. So we can say we are descended from the gods.

So much for the early days, and we now come down to the times, the real historical times, and we find that, during King Philip's war, Nathaniel Reynolds was in command at Chelmsford. From what we learn of him at that time we know that he was a brave soldier. When this town was settled in 1680 he was one of the first settlers, and he took one thirty-second part in the first division of the town lots. Coming down still further to his grandson, Joseph 2d, it was he who entertained Lafayette during the revolution, he himself being a judge of the Common Pleas Court of the County and afterwards chief justice. That carries the line along sufficiently, and it comes down to almost within the recollection of all of us. Now, as has been stated once or twice before, the Reynoldses seem to be, if not increasing, they would seem to be decreasing in numbers; certainly they are here in Bristol, though Bristol may be called, in some respects, and it is, unique; but probably there is no other town of the same size that has had Reynoldses from the beginning down to the present time. Still the number is very small, and I would like to make the suggestion that members of the Reynolds Family Association, when they are looking out for summer quarters, may cast their eyes this way. You have been here to-day. You have enjoyed yourselves. You have seen but very little of the town. It seems to me it would be a very pleasant town for the Reynoldses to spend, if not the whole summer, at least a part of the summer. Perhaps the result might be to re-stock the old town with Reynoldses once more, and I should think that if that could be brought about, this reunion was not without its good results.



The Toastmaster.

This part of the exercises will be brought to a close by some statements which are to be made by the Rev. F. B. Cole, of Wickford, in regard to the genealogical history of the family, which will undoubtedly

be interesting and important. I would say here that I congratulate you all in having chosen such speakers and having been privileged to listen to such speeches as you have heard, and I hope you will be encouraged to be present at the next meeting of the association, wherever the meeting may be, and I hope I may be able to be with you.



Remarks by Rev. f. B. Cole.

Mr. Toastmaster and Kinsmen:

What I have to say covers a period of two years' research. It is, of course, in relation to the family of which we are the representatives. I made a brief report of what I had learned at the first meeting of this association which I attended at New Haven; since then, I have hunted steadily to establish the identity of William Reynolds.

Almost every member of the family with whom I have conversed believes that William of Providence (1637) was the father of James of North Kingstown, R. I. (1647).

Recently I came upon some documents which you can weigh for yourselves. We heard this afternoon a discussion of Roger Williams and the compacts which he entered into with his companions at Providence. There were two of these compacts or agreements. This is proven beyond doubt by a letter which said Williams writes to Governor Winthrop of Massachusetts in 1636, wherein he says: "Hitherto the masters of families have ordinarily met once a fortnight and consulted about our common peace, watch and planting,—now of late some young men, single persons, of whom we had much need, being admitted to freedom of inhabitation, are discontented with their estate, and seek the freedom of vote also and equality. . . . I have, therefore, had thoughts of propounding to my neighbors a double subscription, the first concerning ourselves, the masters of families, etc., concerning those few young men." This then follows the familiar agreement to which William Reynolds signs his name.*

The date of this compact was August 20, 1637. The evidence, internal and external, seems to point to the fact that at that time William Reynolds was young and unmarried. If this is true, then he could not have had ten years later a son James, who settled in North Kingstown in 1648, having children of mature years.

I find also in my researches that there was another William Reynolds who made quite an active showing in the earlier years, in Plymouth Colony, and whose name is recorded there in connection with various transactions. One time he sold half an heifer,—it does not say which half,—and took payment in corn. He also held land, awarded to him by the Plymouth Colony in 1636, before William Reynolds had come to these plantations. He is the same William Reynolds who married Ann Kitson in 1638, and whom John Howland (1649 or 1650) has mentioned

* For this letter in full, *vide* Narragansett Club Publications, Vol. VI., p. 4.

as being one of his company to ward off an attack of one Huggins; and whose children, in a later time, were rewarded by the General Court with portions of land. It is not definitely known where those portions of land owned by the children of William Reynolds were situated. It does not seem to me that the William Reynolds of Plymouth and the William Reynolds of Providence can be one and the same man. So there we have another man to account for. Dr. Street, you will remember, at one of the meetings said that William Reynolds of Providence had come from New Haven, and he referred to the old town lot which William Reynolds had plotted. I simply want to make this statement, because in these matters, if we are going to fill a book, accuracy is the first law. Traditions and guesses and suppositions are not history. They are not genealogy.



After a vote of thanks had been tendered to the Toastmaster the meeting adjourned.



Constitution.

The purpose of this association is to promote the recognition of a common ancestry; to increase acquaintance and sociability among relatives; to collect and preserve memorials; and to secure the preparation and publication of a genealogical and historical sketch of the Reynolds Family.

All descendants of John Reynolds of Stonington are invited to become members of this association.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. This association shall be known as THE REYNOLDS FAMILY ASSOCIATION.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The objects of the association are declared to be: Promotion of fraternal feeling among the members; encouragement of each other in every laudable undertaking; and the collection and preservation of facts and events in the history of the Reynolds Family.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The officers of the association shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, who shall perform the duties pertaining to their offices, and shall constitute an Executive Committee. They shall hold their several offices for the term of one year, or until their successors are elected.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. The meetings of this association shall consist of an annual reunion, and such other meetings as may be called by the Executive Committee, or request of the members of the association.

SEC. 2. This association shall hold an annual reunion at a time and place to be designated by the Executive Committee, at which time the officers shall be elected for the ensuing year.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. Membership shall consist of all persons connected with the Reynolds Family by blood or marriage.

SEC. 2. Any person who is eligible may become a member of the association.

Amendment, August 30, 1899.—Voted that the descendants of all families whose surnames were Reynolds that came to this country prior to the year 1660 shall be eligible to membership in the Reynolds Family Association.

Amendment, August 30, 1899.—Voted to increase the number of Vice-Presidents to three.

Amendment, August 23, 1900.—Voted that the date prior to which ancestors of those eligible to membership in the Reynolds Family Association came to this country be changed from 1660 to 1700.

Amendment, August 23, 1900.—Voted to increase the number of Vice-Presidents to five.

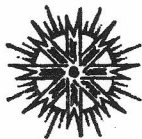
Amendment, August 21, 1902.—Voted that anyone eligible to membership in the association may become a life member on payment of \$25.

Amendment, August 20, 1903.—Voted to increase the number of Vice-Presidents to six.

Application for membership should be made to the Secretary.

Membership fee is only fifty cents (50c.) per year.

Membership tickets expire at the annual reunion.



List of Members.

GEORGE WASHINGTON REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	<i>Minneapolis, Minn.</i>
EX-LIEUT. GOVERNOR JOHN J. REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	<i>Wickford, R. I.</i>
CHARLES B. REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	" "
JOSEPH G. REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	" "
REV. W. J. REYNOLDS, JR.,	-	-	-	<i>Auburn, "</i>
ALLEN REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	<i>Davisville, "</i>
MISS MARION G. REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	" "
MRS. ANNIE REYNOLDS BABCOCK,	-	-	-	" "
MRS. LULA A. REYNOLDS FOWLER,	-	-	-	<i>Dartmouth, "</i>
MRS. ISABELLA JUDSON ESSEX BOSWORTH,	-	-	-	<i>Bristol, "</i>
MISS ISABELLA ESSEX BOSWORTH,	-	-	-	" "
FRANK B. REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	<i>Providence, "</i>
MISS AMY G. PECKHAM,	-	-	-	" "
MRS. SUSAN C. PONES,	-	-	-	<i>Washington, "</i>
WILLIAM A. REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	<i>Wilmington, Del.</i>
EDWIN REYNOLDS, LL. D.,	-	-	-	<i>Milwaukee, Wis.</i>
JOHN D. REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	<i>Andover, N. J.</i>
MRS. FRANCES REYNOLDS HIBLER,	-	-	-	" "
MRS. J. O. WORTH,	-	-	-	<i>Upper Montclair, "</i>
GEORGE H. REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	<i>Mansfield Depot, Conn.</i>
MRS. GEORGE H. REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	" "
GLENN H. REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	<i>Danielson, "</i>
MRS. CHARISSA H. PIKE,	-	-	-	" "
JOHN F. REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	<i>North Haven, "</i>
MRS. CARRIE E. REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	" "
MISS IDA E. REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	<i>Eagleville, "</i>
SAMUEL P. REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	<i>Bristol, "</i>
MRS. VIOLA A. BROMLEY,	-	-	-	<i>Brooklyn, N. Y.</i>
G. OSMAR REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	<i>Pelham Manor, "</i>
MRS. G. OSMAR REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	" "
J. ADGER REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	<i>Kinderhook, "</i>
ROLLIN C. REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	<i>Troy, "</i>
MRS. ELLEN REYNOLDS WRIGHT,	-	-	-	<i>Albany, "</i>
W. MYRON REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	<i>New York, "</i>
THOMAS A. REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	" "
DAVID I. REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	" "
HON. H. C. REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	<i>Scranton, Pa.</i>
MRS. H. C. REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	" "
MRS. ELIZABETH REYNOLDS RICKETTS,	-	-	-	<i>Wilkes-Barre, "</i>
MRS. ANNA R. ECKEL,	-	-	-	<i>Williamsport, "</i>

ALFRED C. WILLITS,	-	-	-	-	<i>Holmesburg, Philadelphia, Pa.</i>
MRS. ALFRED C. WILLITS,	-	-	-	-	" " "
FRANK BUFFINGTON,	-	-	-	-	<i>Fall River, Mass.</i>
MISS MARY E. BUFFINGTON,	-	-	-	-	" "
RUSSEL W. REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	-	" "
JOSEPH E. REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	-	<i>Monson, "</i>
MRS. SARAH RIXFORD REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	-	" "
MISS VIVIAN REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	-	" "
MRS. ETHEL S. REYNOLDS EMERY,	-	-	-	-	<i>Westboro, "</i>
ABEL W. REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	-	<i>West Somerville, "</i>
C. REYNOLDS ROE,	-	-	-	-	<i>Springfield, "</i>
MRS. H. K. WIGHT,	-	-	-	-	<i>Indian Orchard, "</i>
STEPHEN W. REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	-	<i>Boston, "</i>
REV. CHARLES REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	-	<i>Downers Grove, Ill.</i>
ELMER E. REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	-	<i>Dixon, "</i>
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	-	<i>Florence, Neb.</i>
MRS. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	-	" "
GEORGE W. REYNOLDS, JR.,	-	-	-	-	<i>San Francisco, Cal.</i>
HORACE D. REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	-	<i>Fresno City, "</i>
MERICK REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	-	<i>Los Angeles, "</i>
MRS. FANNIE M. REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	-	" "

GILES L. REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	-	<i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i>
MRS. BELLE W. REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	-	" "
HOWARD I. REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	-	" "
CLARENCE G. REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	-	" "
CAPT. S. WALTER REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	-	<i>Pinckneyville, Ill.</i>
WILSON C. REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	-	<i>East Haddam, Conn.</i>
MISS GERTRUDE P. REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	-	" "
MISS ELSIE B. REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	-	" "
HARRY W. REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	-	" "
EPHRAIM O. REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	-	<i>Essex, "</i>
MRS. AURELIA HAYDEN REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	-	" "
MISS ANNA M. REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	-	" "
ELMER A. ELY,	-	-	-	-	<i>Middletown, "</i>
MRS. FANNIE REYNOLDS ELY,	-	-	-	-	" "
MRS. BELLE ELY NEWELL,	-	-	-	-	" "
MRS. MARY REYNOLDS FOSDICK,	-	-	-	-	" "
MRS. BLANCHE ELY MANWARING,	-	-	-	-	<i>Niantic, "</i>
MRS. SARAH CRANE,	-	-	-	-	<i>Norwich, "</i>
OLIVER H. REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	-	" "
MRS. GRACE L. REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	-	" "
O. E. WULF,	-	-	-	-	" "
MRS. GRACE REYNOLDS WULF,	-	-	-	-	" "
SAMUEL D. REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	-	<i>Montville, "</i>
S. FRANKLIN REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	-	" "
MRS. LIZZIE REYNOLDS ROSS,	-	-	-	-	<i>Bozrah, "</i>
MISS MARION GRAY,	-	-	-	-	<i>Ledyard, "</i>

MRS. ANNIE MCCRARY FROST,	- - - -	Danielson, Conn.
JOHN REYNOLDS STANTON,	- - - -	Stonington, "
FRED E. WEBB,	- - - -	New London, "
MRS. FRED E. WEBB,	- - - -	" "
MISS IDA L. REYNOLDS,	- - - -	" "
W. O. BATES,	- - - -	Indianapolis, Ind.
JAMES BASSETT REYNOLDS,	- - - -	National Military Home, Ohio.
WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS,	- - - -	Cromwell, Iowa.
MILTON A. CRANDALL,	- - - -	Westerly, R. I.
MISS FANNIE D. HOLMES,	- - - -	" "
HOWARD REYNOLDS,	- - - -	Boston, Mass.
WILBUR A. REYNOLDS, D. D. S.,	- - - -	" "
PROF. RAY GREENE HULING,	- - - -	Cambridge, "
MRS. D. E. PENFIELD,	- - - -	Warren, "
HON. GEORGE GREENWOOD REYNOLDS, LL. D.,	- - - -	Brooklyn, N. Y.
MRS. GEORGE GREENWOOD REYNOLDS,	- - - -	" "
HON. FRANK REYNOLDS,	- - - -	" "
MRS. JOHN T. SACKETT,	- - - -	" "
J. B. REYNOLDS,	- - - -	New York, "
JUSTUS P. REYNOLDS,	- - - -	Amenia, "
MRS. JUSTUS P. REYNOLDS,	- - - -	" "
MISS ABBIE L. REYNOLDS,	- - - -	" "
JUDGE JOHN POST REYNOLDS,	- - - -	Bristol, R. I.
MRS. FANNIE GREENWOOD REYNOLDS,	- - - -	" "
MISS ELISABETH B. REYNOLDS,	- - - -	" "
MISS CATHARINE A. REYNOLDS,	- - - -	" "
MISS MADELINE REYNOLDS,	- - - -	" "
LUTHER COLE,	- - - -	Warren, "
MISS LOUISE JARVIS COLE,	- - - -	" "
REV. FREDERICK B. COLE,	- - - -	Wickford, "
MRS. FREDERICK B. COLE,	- - - -	" "
MRS. JULIA S. REYNOLDS BALDWIN,	- - - -	Bryn Mawr, Pa.
FRANCIS B. REYNOLDS, D. D. S.,	- - - -	Germantown, Philadelphia, "
MRS. LUCY ASHLEY REYNOLDS,	- - - -	" "
GEORGE N. REYNOLDS,	- - - -	Lancaster, "
MRS. HELEN KOUES REYNOLDS,	- - - -	" "
MRS. CAROLINE R. BOYNTON,	- - - -	Hartford, Conn.
EDWARD FIELD PARSONS, M. D.,	- - - -	Thompsonville, "
CHARLES REYNOLDS,	- - - -	Middletown, "
MRS. CHARLES REYNOLDS,	- - - -	" "
SAMUEL LUKE PERKINS REYNOLDS,	- - - -	Lewiston, Me.
MRS. TILLY M. REYNOLDS BARTLETT,	- - - -	" "
ORRIN A. REYNOLDS,	- - - -	Covington, Ky.
HOWARD S. REYNOLDS,	- - - -	Columbus, Ga.
EDWARD BELCHER REYNOLDS,	- - - -	Roxbury, Mass.
ISAAC N. REYNOLDS,	- - - -	Brockton, "
LOWELL MASON REYNOLDS,	- - - -	" "

FRANK W. REYNOLDS, - - - - -	<i>Boston, Mass.</i>
JOHN PHILLIPS REYNOLDS, M. D., - - - - -	" "
JOHN PHILLIPS REYNOLDS, JR., - - - - -	" "
HON. J. T. REYNOLDS, - - - - -	<i>Media, Pa.</i>
MRS. MABEL W. REYNOLDS TANNEY, - - - - -	" "
STEPHEN REYNOLDS, - - - - -	" "
MRS. A. O. REYNOLDS, - - - - -	" "
JOSEPH T. RICHARDS, - - - - -	<i>Philadelphia, "</i>
JOSEPH CASTLE REYNOLDS, - - - - -	" "
HENRY KANAGA REYNOLDS, - - - - -	" "
WILLIAM T. REYNOLDS, JR., - - - - -	" "
WILLIAM T. REYNOLDS, - - - - -	<i>Ardmore, "</i>
MRS. WILLIAM T. REYNOLDS, - - - - -	" "
HARRY L. REYNOLDS, - - - - -	" "
TILTON C. REYNOLDS, - - - - -	<i>Harrisburg, "</i>
MISS NELL REYNOLDS, - - - - -	" "
MRS. MARGARET REYNOLDS GORSLINE, - - - - -	<i>Randolph, N. Y.</i>
ALBERT MILTON REYNOLDS, - - - - -	<i>Lakeport, Cal.</i>
REV. JOHN GILLIFORD REYNOLDS, - - - - -	<i>Madison, Ill.</i>
G. W. T. REYNOLDS, - - - - -	<i>East St. Louis, "</i>
LEWIS G. REYNOLDS, - - - - -	<i>Dayton, Ohio.</i>
MRS. LEWIS G. REYNOLDS, - - - - -	" "
REV. CHARLES LEE REYNOLDS, - - - - -	<i>Des Moines, Iowa.</i>
S. P. REYNOLDS, - - - - -	<i>Canthersville, Mo.</i>
GEORGE W. GUARD, - - - - -	<i>New London, Conn.</i>
HON. EDWIN R. REYNOLDS, - - - - -	<i>Albion, N. Y.</i>
HARRAH JUDSON REYNOLDS, - - - - -	<i>Rochester, "</i>
HARRAH B. REYNOLDS, - - - - -	<i>Syracuse, "</i>
MRS. LIZZIE D. REYNOLDS THOMSON, - - - - -	<i>Brooklyn, "</i>
MARCUS T. REYNOLDS, - - - - -	<i>Albany, "</i>
DEXTER REYNOLDS, - - - - -	" "
MRS. ELIZABETH S. REYNOLDS, - - - - -	<i>Rensselaer, "</i>
WARREN UEL REYNOLDS, M. D., - - - - -	<i>New York, "</i>
JAMES B. REYNOLDS, - - - - -	" "
MRS. JAMES B. REYNOLDS, - - - - -	" "
MRS. MARY CASWELL, - - - - -	<i>West Henrietta, "</i>
GEORGE A. REYNOLDS, - - - - -	<i>Hartford, Conn.</i>
MRS. HARRIET NEWHALL REYNOLDS, - - - - -	" "
FREDERICK F. STREET, - - - - -	" "
MRS. FREDERICK F. STREET, - - - - -	" "
H. A. STREET, M. D., - - - - -	<i>New Haven, "</i>
MRS. W. W. NORTON, - - - - -	<i>Lime Rock, "</i>
MRS. EMELETTE REYNOLDS WOODWARD, - - - - -	<i>Bennington, Vt.</i>
MISS CELIA M. REYNOLDS, - - - - -	" "
MRS. EDWARD P. BRONSON, - - - - -	<i>Nashville, Tenn.</i>

MRS. EMMA L. MAGUIRE,	- - - - -	<i>Pontiac, Mich.</i>
A. HEBER REYNOLDS,	- - - - -	<i>Green Bay, Wis.</i>
MRS. CHARLOTTE S. WHITNEY REYNOLDS,	- - - - -	" "
MRS. FRANCES A. WESTERVELT,	- - - - -	<i>Hackensack, N. J.</i>
ALVAH L. REYNOLDS,	- - - - -	<i>Madison, "</i>
JUDGE EDWARD C. REYNOLDS,	- - - - -	<i>Portland, Me.</i>
MRS. SOPHIE ULMER REYNOLDS,	- - - - -	" "
NELSON A. REYNOLDS,	- - - - -	<i>New York, N. Y.</i>
EDGAR M. REYNOLDS,	- - - - -	<i>Warwick, "</i>
GEN. JOHN A. REYNOLDS,	- - - - -	<i>Rochester, "</i>
WILLIAM N. BURGESS,	- - - - -	<i>Bristol, R. I.</i>
CHESTER R. BURGESS,	- - - - -	" "
GILES S. CONGDON,	- - - - -	" "
MRS. DORCAS REYNOLDS CONGDON,	- - - - -	" "
EDWIN REYNOLDS,	- - - - -	<i>Providence, "</i>
CHARLES D. REYNOLDS,	- - - - -	" "
MISS MARY I. REYNOLDS,	- - - - -	<i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i>
JOHN P. REYNOLDS, M. D.,	- - - - -	" "
LIEUT. CHARLES A. REYNOLDS, U. S. A.,	- - - - -	<i>Noroton Heights, Conn.</i>
OSCAR W. REYNOLDS,	- - - - -	<i>West Haven, "</i>
GEORGE B. REYNOLDS, M. D.,	- - - - -	<i>Baltimore, Md.</i>
J. I. REYNOLDS,	- - - - -	<i>Kansas City, Mo.</i>
WILEY R. REYNOLDS,	- - - - -	<i>Jackson, Mich.</i>
LYMAN H. REYNOLDS,	- - - - -	<i>Port Huron, "</i>
HARRY H. REYNOLDS,	- - - - -	<i>Asbury Park, N. J.</i>
REV. WALTER E. REYNOLDS,	- - - - -	<i>Greenwich, "</i>
MRS. GEORGE M. WAITE,	- - - - -	<i>Rutland, Vt.</i>
E. W. REYNOLDS,	- - - - -	<i>Los Angeles, Cal.</i>
FREDERICK J. REYNOLDS,	- - - - -	<i>Toledo, Ohio.</i>
JOHN HUGHES REYNOLDS,	- - - - -	<i>Rome, Ga.</i>



List of those Present at the Twelfth Reunion.

HON. GEORGE G. REYNOLDS, LL. D.,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Brooklyn, N. Y.</i>
MRS. GEORGE G. REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	-	-	" "
MRS. VIOLA A. BROMLEY,	-	-	-	-	-	" "
JOHN T. SACKETT,	-	-	-	-	-	" "
MRS. JOHN T. SACKETT,	-	-	-	-	-	" "
MISS JUSTINE REYNOLDS SACKETT,	-	-	-	-	-	" "
JUSTUS P. REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Amenia,</i> "
MRS. JUSTUS P. REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	-	-	" "
MISS ABBIE L. REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	-	-	" "
HON. H. C. REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Scranton, Pa.</i>
MRS. H. C. REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	-	-	" "
WILLIAM T. REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Ardmore,</i> "
MRS. WILLIAM T. REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	-	-	" "
GILES L. REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Philadelphia,</i> "
MRS. GILES L. REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	-	-	" "
HOWARD I. REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	-	-	" "
CLARENCE G. REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	-	-	" "
HON. JOHN P. REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Bristol, R. I.</i>
MRS. JOHN P. REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	-	-	" "
MISS ELISABETH B. REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	-	-	" "
MISS CATHARINE A. REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	-	-	" "
MISS MADELINE REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	-	-	" "
MISS MARY B. REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	-	-	" "
MISS MARGARET G. REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	-	-	" "
MISS LIDA G. KENNEY,	-	-	-	-	-	" "
WILLIAM N. BURGESS,	-	-	-	-	-	" "
ROBERT N. TURNER,	-	-	-	-	-	" "
MRS. ROBERT N. TURNER,	-	-	-	-	-	" "
REV. W. R. TROTTER,	-	-	-	-	-	" "
G. S. CONGDON,	-	-	-	-	-	" "
MISS FANNIE D. HOLMES,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Westerly,</i> "
FRANK W. HOLMES,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Providence,</i> "
MRS. FRANK W. HOLMES,	-	-	-	-	-	" "
MISS AMY G. PECKHAM,	-	-	-	-	-	" "
CHARLES D. REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	-	-	" "
MRS. FREDERICK COOK,	-	-	-	-	-	" "
MRS. ELIZABETH WELLS LAKE,	-	-	-	-	-	" "
FRANK B. REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	-	-	" "
FRANK H. REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	-	-	" "
MRS. FRANK H. REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	-	-	" "

F. ARTHUR REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Providence, R. I.</i>	
FRANCIS B. REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"	"
ALLEN REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Davisville,</i>	"
MRS. G. H. FOWLER,	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Pawtucket,</i>	"
REV. W. J. REYNOLDS, JR.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Auburn,</i>	"
JOSEPH G. REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Wickford,</i>	"
MRS. JOSEPH G. REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"	"
REV. F. B. COLR,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"	"
MRS. F. B. COLR,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"	"
MISS LOUISE JARVIS COLR,	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Warren,</i>	"
MISS ALICE BRADFORD COLR,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"	"
MRS. SUSAN C. FONES,	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Washington,</i>	"
MRS. MARY REYNOLDS FOSDICK,	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Middletown, Conn.</i>	
F. E. WEBB,	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>New London,</i>	"
MRS. F. E. WEBB,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"	"
MISS IDA E. REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Eagleville,</i>	"
JOHN F. REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>North Haven,</i>	"
SAMUEL P. REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Bristol,</i>	"
MRS. MARY E. REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"	"
GLENN H. REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Danielson,</i>	"
MRS. C. H. PIKE,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"	"
MISS GERTRUDE P. REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>East Haddam,</i>	"
MISS ELSIE B. REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"	"
HARRY W. REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"	"
HOWARD REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Boston, Mass.</i>	
MRS. H. K. WIGHT,	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Indian Orchard,</i>	"
ISAAC N. REYNOLDS,	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Brockton,</i>	"
FRANK BUFFINGTON,	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Fall River,</i>	"
MISS MARY E. BUFFINGTON,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"	"

