

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REUNION
OF THE
Reynolds Family Association

HELD AT
BRISTOL, RHODE ISLAND



WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1911



MIDDLETOWN, CONN.
PELTON & KING, PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS
1912

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Larry “Joe” Reynolds

For the

Reynolds Family Association



1007 Stone Shore Street
Mount Pleasant, Texas 75455-7487

2013

Officers

President Emeritus

GILES L. REYNOLDS, - - - - - Roslyn, Pa.

President

JOHN P. REYNOLDS, - - - - - Bristol, R. I.

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Historian and Corresponding Secretary

S. WALTER REYNOLDS, - - - - - Pinckneyville, Ill.

Secretary and Treasurer

HOWARD I. REYNOLDS, - - - - - Roslyn, Pa.

Chaplain

MISS CELIA M. REYNOLDS, - - - - - Bennington, Vt.

The Reynolds Family Association

IT HAVING been decided in 1910 to hold the twentieth annual reunion in Bristol, Rhode Island, members of the Association met in this delightful old town on Wednesday, August 16, 1911. This was the Association's third visit to Bristol. While the attendance was not as large as usual, it was an enthusiastic reunion and a most enjoyable occasion for all who were able to be present. The business meeting and banquet took place at D'Wolf Inn, as did also the informal reception the evening before the meeting, which, as in 1907, proved a pleasant feature of the reunion.

First Vice-President John P. Reynolds called the meeting to order at 10:30 A. M.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Report of the Treasurer

FOR THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 16, 1911

		RECEIPTS									
1910											
Aug. 18.	Balance on hand, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$29 11
1911											
Aug. 16.	Membership dues for year, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$44 00	
	From sale of reports, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 00	
	From sale of stationery, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 20	
	From sale of arms, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 00	
	From sale of jewelry, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	
											58 45
											\$87 56
		PAYMENTS									
1910											
Aug. 18.	Secretary for services, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$10 00	
	Programs, 1910 meeting, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 00	
1911											
Aug. 16.	Miscellaneous printing, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 65	
	Postage for year, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 18	
	Balance on hand, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65 73	
											87 56

Treasurer's report accepted.

Report of Historian

PINCKNEYVILLE, ILLINOIS, August 10, 1911.

*To the Reynolds Family Association, in Annual Congress Assembled,
Bristol, Rhode Island:*

DEAR KINSMEN:—As advancing age prevents my attending in person, to eat fish with you, I am compelled to make my report again in writing.

During the past year I have received a number of letters of inquiry from persons who *think* they may be related to us, but are unable to prove it, and request that search be made with the view of tracing their genealogy.

Mr. P. G. Burton, Washington, D. C., writes, Dec. 22, 1910, inquiring about James Winans (born 1715, d. 1795), married about 1736 Sarah Reynolds (b. 1715, d. 1802), who resided in Greenwich, Conn., and wants to find record of their marriage.

I was obliged to reply that I could find nothing in any records I have.

Mrs. Mary L. Sullivan, New Rochelle, N. Y., writes January 9, 1911, asking where *she* belongs; says she is descended from Sidney Reynolds, b. 1806, m. Julia Brewster; their daughter Louise married Samuel Hartwell, whose daughter she is. I was obliged to write her I could not find any data; suggested she write Mrs. Bromley of the William of Providence branch.

Mr. T. W. Reynolds, Erie, Penn., writes, Jan. 12, 1911, that, as he understands, there were three Reynolds brothers who came from Ireland, one settled in Chicago, another in Mohawk Valley, N. Y., and the third got lost in the shuffle, and wants to know if we can find out *who* he is. In this case also I was obliged to say "I don't know you."

Last December I wrote Miss Irene C. Murphy, who is stenographer and librarian at headquarters of the Illinois Society of Sons of the American Revolution (of which I am a member), asking if she could find anything in the books of genealogy she has access to, as to whether our JOHN was a descendant of the HUGO REYNOLDS of Stratford, England, a partial genealogy of whom I submitted last year, but she replied Jan. 19, 1911, that after an exhaustive search she was unable to connect the parentage of John; but *two* John Reynolds received licenses to come to America during the year 1634-5, one was 23 the other 20 years of age, but did not think either one was our John.

Mrs. C. Ross Hume, Anadarko, Oklahoma, writes, March 6, 1911, that her line is from Elisha Reynolds, b. at N. Kingstown, R. I., Aug. 29, 1763, who was a revolutionary soldier, he married — Gates; had son, Thomas P. Reynolds, b. 1795, who married Elsie Bell Oct. 7, 1814; had daughter, Marinda, b. May 19, 1815, who married Ashley Wilson Jan. 10, 1848; they had daughter, Amelia Ann Wilson (her mother).

I was obliged to tell her I could not trace her Elisha Reynolds; referred her to the Providence historians.

Miss Adella M. Fowle, Denver, Col., writes, June 9, 1911, asking if I can aid her in tracing the ancestors of Lydia Reynolds, b. Jan. 12, 1782, d. Feb. 1, 1832. She married William Ford, b. Nov. 5, 1781, at Burnham, Me., d. Oct. 18, 1867.

In this case also, I had to say "*nix cum rouse*," but referred her to Mrs. Bromley, for I suspect she belonged to that clan.

Mr. B. W. Reynolds, Fremont, Neb., writes, June 30, 1911, saying his father, Wilson Reynolds, was a son of Benjamin Reynolds, who was born at Whitehall, N. Y., and that is all he knows about *who, where*, and *what* he is in the Reynolds line, and asks me to tell him where he is at.

I had to reply in this case that I could not find his Wilson, but referred him to the other historians.

I wish especially to ask if the historians of the William of Providence branch will not furnish the first four or five generations of their branch, as has been done in the other branches, to be published in the Annual Report, for I am sure if I had that I could find something to go on in most of the cases of inquiry that come to me, for in all of them I search carefully through all the families for the ancestors so far as I have data, and as I am called the Historian of the Association, inquirers naturally think I have *all* records, and it is embarrassing to be obliged to say "I cannot trace you."

I sincerely trust the Association will have a great and joyous meeting, and that the menu at the banquet will be enjoyable, and laughter assist its digestion.

I am fraternally yours,

S. WALTER REYNOLDS, *Historian*.

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Report accepted and ordered placed on file.

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In Memoriam

1910-1911

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MISS EMMA REYNOLDS, JUNE 10, 1911

STEPHEN REYNOLDS, JUNE 12, 1911

G. OSMAR REYNOLDS, JULY 28, 1911

* * *

Following a report from the Committee on Family History it was voted to publish in the next report a record of the early generations of the William of Providence branch.

Election of Officers

After the reading of a letter from President Giles L. Reynolds, who, after having served in that capacity for ten years, expressed a desire to be relieved of the office, the following officers were elected:

President Emeritus

GILES L. REYNOLDS,	- - - - -	Roslyn, Pa.
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President

JOHN P. REYNOLDS,	- - - - -	Bristol, R. I.
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Vice-Presidents

W. MYRON REYNOLDS, M. D.,	- - - - -	New York City
G. G. REYNOLDS,	- - - - -	Brooklyn, N. Y.
GEORGE W. GUARD,	- - - - -	Norwich, Conn.
WILSON C. REYNOLDS,	- - - - -	East Haddam, Conn.
H. C. REYNOLDS,	- - - - -	Scranton, Pa.
GEORGE A. REYNOLDS,	- - - - -	Hartford, Conn.

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Chaplain

MISS CELIA M. REYNOLDS,	- - - - -	Bennington, Vt.
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Twenty-first Reunion

It was voted to hold the 1912 reunion at New London, Conn., the date and place to be fixed by the committee on arrangements.

Letters of regret were read from a large number of members unable to be present.

An adjournment was taken until one o'clock, during which time the Reynolds homestead, the Colt Memorial School and other places of interest in the town were visited.

NOTE—Owing to non-receipt of the genealogical records before referred to, announced for publication in this report, it is found necessary to omit same from this issue.

The Call of the R. F. A.

Here comes the call, the sweet, insistent call!
Is it a sound that falls upon my ear?
Or vision thrown upon the mental wall,
To eyes of inner consciousness anear?

Here comes the call, the loud, persistent call
That hushes not though bidden to be still,
That tugs at me—at mind and heart and all—
E'en at the strength of my resisting will.

Here comes the call—call of the R. F. A.
To its delightful meet at Bristol-town,—
To one full, rich, most rich and precious day,
Of all vacation days the jeweled crown.

May I not yield to it, and haste away?
Nay, for a hand is stronger than a voice,
And Duty's fingers clasp my own to-day:
Her firm demand must be my cheerful choice.

So with regrets that may not be expressed,
With thanks for the kind invitation's grace,
With best of wishes for each Reynolds guest
At the D'Wolf, I 'bide me in my place.

—CELIA MARY REYNOLDS.

Written for the Twentieth Reunion.



Unsprandial Exercises

HON. G. C. REYNOLDS, TOASTMASTER

Ladies and Gentlemen, Kinsmen and Friends: I think, if I remember rightly, that this is the third of these dinners that have taken place in this town. It is certainly as many as three, and no wonder it ought to be said that our friends in this place have received us with such hearty spirits and hospitality, and have shown such a charm about the occasion every time that our delight in the occurrence and the enjoyment of the occasion have been greatly increased, both in anticipation and memory.

I am not so old but that I realize perfectly that the reason I am in this position is because I am so old. It is one of the most charming flowers of our civilization that old people are treated universally, even by strangers, with so much politeness and consideration. It is a great alleviation of the burdens of old age, I can assure you from experience. Now, I hope all of you will grow to be old. I do not want to hurry you to that period, but you will come to it if you will live as we all want you

to live, and lest you might grow old without knowing it, as some of us do, I want to give you one or two tests by which you can determine whether or not you are old. When people begin to say to you, "Why, I am glad to see you are so well preserved," you may be sure what that means. Never say that to a lady, but you may say it to a man. When they begin to be extraordinarily polite to you, paying great attention to you, and taking care of you, you know what that means. But one of the ways which you may know (I cannot specify all the ways, but this one is the most marked), when some young lady in a crowded street car graciously insists upon your taking her seat. Now, I have had that played on me.

Well, I cannot take long to speak of that. I must proceed to the program which has been laid out by the committee, and call upon the speakers who are to entertain you.

I have received a sort of tip from the President that nobody is to speak more than fifteen or twenty minutes, but that is all I shall say on that subject, and trust to your generosity to comply with that request.

By looking at the program you will find that amongst the speakers Judge Bosworth's name is mentioned first, but he, with that magnanimity and politeness which is so characteristic of him, has thought that as he was a resident here, it was becoming in him to yield the right of way to the visitors, and accordingly I shall proceed on that order.

There is one of our members of more recent date than some of us (I mean in his term of membership) who has been very faithful in his attendance, and has worked himself socially into the lives of this Association, especially with the young people. Some years ago he was connected with a telephonic enterprise of some sort, and, of course, at that time he, like all telephone men, charged for talking. Now, we shall allow him to speak once more. You know how it is when you speak over the telephone; you have to pay according to the distance, and if you talk extra time, you pay extra for all that you say. The common saying is that money talks. That is one of the cases when money does talk, and nothing else.

Without further remarks, you know to whom I am pointing, and now you will all be delighted to hear the man I present to you—Dr. W. Myron Reynolds.

W. MYRON REYNOLDS, M. D. *Mr. Toastmaster and Members of the Reynolds Family Association:* An honor unsought has been conferred upon me, which I was told was a duty to perform, but I deem it a great privilege instead, and I would, for your sake, it had fallen to the lot of a more eloquent orator than I am to make an address at this annual banquet.

I shall not undertake to deliver any flowery speech, but will leave to others to be called on, the privilege of furnishing the haven of gayety or of culling from memory's conservatory a few of their choicest flowers for our adornment and edification.

It is well known to most of us that the members of the Reynolds family are noted for their good appetites, and our toastmaster, seeing the whole bill of fare consumed undoubtedly thought of that little nursery rhyme:

"Tommy ate all on the menu;
The result I can easily explain you;
For the father next day
Had the doctor to pay;
I'll tell you no more, it might pain you."

Accordingly, he thought it prudent to place you in the care of a physician, but a hasty glance around this banquet table shows no symptoms of Tommy's dilemma, and let us hope the bounteous repast we have all enjoyed will not prove meat for repentance.

I am glad to see so many present on this annual occasion. I am glad that we have in our Association members of different ages; that the old in experience can look back in reviewing the past; that the young with hearts full of enthusiasm may look forward in anticipation of our still brighter future; that the middle aged may look both ways, in collecting and preserving memorials of the Reynolds Family Association so that coming generations can step in and spend an enjoyable afternoon with our Association.

I am delighted to see among the members present that the ladies are in the majority. This to my mind is just as it should be, for I believe that the ladies of the Reynolds family should have all the rights the men have, and one more—the innate right to be protected.

I have often been asked, "What is the object of the Reynolds Family Association?" and I always reply, "To cultivate friendship among the different branches of the families bearing our name." Cicero said: "Friendship is the only thing in the world concerning the usefulness of which all mankind are agreed." This being true, surely there can be no doubt concerning its usefulness among the members of the Reynolds family. Unhappily, we all know the contagion of evil, and happily, we also know the real enjoyment of the good companionship that exists among the members of our family Association.

There is at this present day much to direct thought among those with common interest, coming from different localities, when each may extend the hand of greeting with a word of reminiscence, a pleasant welcome and good cheer.

A good memory is greatly to be prized and very essential to a public speaker, but the memory of man is poor on the average; it is prone to forget. I recall, however, one noteworthy exception. The late Reverend Dr. Hall was said to have a remarkable memory. It was well known to many of his friends that he would frequently go to his Sunday School, and call any one of over seven hundred scholars by his given name, and could remember the date when each was baptized. Making a professional call on Dr. Hall one evening, after giving some directions to be carried out, I remarked "I am sure you will not forget this order, for I am informed you have a very remarkable memory." Dr. Hall modestly

replied that he had been told his memory was quite good, but an incident had occurred recently that led him to believe his memory was not so good as some of his friends had thought. He said by way of explanation: "A few days ago while walking down Fifth Avenue a young man approached me, and, extending his hand cordially, asked, 'Isn't this the Rev. Dr. Hall?'" The doctor admitted the fact, but not recognizing the young man asked if he had ever met him before. The young man good-naturedly assured the doctor that he had met him "on a very important occasion." Dr. Hall, while scanning him carefully, became somewhat embarrassed at his forgetfulness, and finally had to admit that for once his memory had totally failed him, and asked "Where did I meet you, sir?" The man replied, "Twenty-three years ago you baptized me, an infant in Dublin." Unfortunately, I have not the memory for names and dates equal to the Rev. Dr. Hall, but I never forget a face with a smile, and I am glad to see you all looking so pleasant.

We are living in an age of change and advancement; our fashions change, our terms of expression change, and even our language is continually undergoing change; over many a paragraph of yesterday is written the word "obsolete." Even personal appearance, like everything else, is liable to undergo a rapid change.

An acquaintance long given up as a confirmed bachelor, consulted a fortune teller who told him to look out for a handsome, stylish, dark haired woman. A few days afterwards he met one answering this description going into a hairdresser's, and he was so much impressed by what he had been told that he waited two hours in the rain. But when she came out, she was a blonde.

It is much easier for most of us to acquire the undesirable habits and weakness of others than to adopt as ours their virtues. "Do you inherit your laziness from your father?" asked a grocer of his clerk. "No," drawled the indolent boy, "father has got all the laziness he ever had."

A few days ago an Irishman was called before a magistrate in Harlem for drunkenness, and his honor said to him, after lecturing him thoroughly, "Now I will give you thirty days in the workhouse or ten dollars." The Irishman replied, "Well, Judge, if it's all the same to you, I'll take the ten dollars."

A Boston man was boasting to a party of friends at a recent club dinner that he had been married for thirty years, and had never spoken a cross word to his wife. One of the party who knew his wife's disposition replied, "He didn't dare to." He then admitted that his wife often told him that in their family there was only one person he need manage, and that person was himself.

One-half of the trouble in every community comes from the fact that so many people have no capacity to keep a secret. They seem to forget the fact that although we have two ears, we have only one tongue—a direct physiological inference that we hear a good deal more than we should tell. I remember on leaving home—a boy of thirteen—I asked my father how I could become interesting. He replied, "Don't talk

much about yourself." I have often thought that this advice, wrongly construed, may be the reason that some people talk too much about others.

It is generally admitted that trouble is a great educator, but he is truly unfortunate who is a stranger to trouble. We may not all have the means to graduate at Harvard, Yale, or Oxford, but let us remember that in every famine there is a storehouse, and with every yearning for learning there is a college from which we may graduate with honor. This college has only three prerequisites: application, perseverance, and grit; and let us all keep clearly in mind that the best preparation for the future is the present well done. It is up to us, then, what we shall do with our present opportunities. Although a man for a time may evade his responsibilities, he cannot eventually dodge the results. We all sympathize with those on whom lack of fortune has placed the burden of self-denial and hard work, overlooking the fact that hard work often enlarges our possibilities; besides, it is not hard work that kills people. It is worry, and even worry has sometimes become a blessing in disguise. It was self-denial and worry that gave John Bunyan a brighter vision, that made Dr. Young a better poet, and O'Connell a better orator, and Bishop Hall a better preacher. Some of us may have forgotten the fact that three of the world's greatest poets—Homer, Ossian, and John Milton—were totally blind. Let us also remember that Stuart, the celebrated painter, did most of his marvelous work in a dungeon, in which he had been unjustly imprisoned for debt. We all remember it was oppression which gave our fair land to civil liberty. From the persecution of our Pilgrim fathers in another land, God set upon the New England shore a mighty nation whose chief inheritance was good health and a masterly power of endurance. The first step on the ladder that will lead to success is a firm determination to succeed. The next step is the possession of that moral and physical courage that will enable a man to mount until the top is reached, and the true test of every character is in a man's ability to persist in what he undertakes until he has added the last finishing stroke.

We all strive continually for the favor of fortune and the smile of happiness, too often losing sight of the fact that the chief aim of life ought to be usefulness, for happiness follows usefulness, and the surest road to happiness is the effort to make others happy, and while a happy nature may sometimes be a gift, it is also a grace, and can, therefore, be cultivated and acquired.

Each event in our life is directly connected with every other event in our life. Our loss may be the most direct road to our gain. Our defeats and our victories are closely allied; in fact, they are twin brothers.

How many bitter complaints we hear of this world! It has been such a terrible place, we don't see how our fathers and mothers could have been induced to remain in it. We are glad they consented to do so, on our account.

We are told that George Washington in his early life was a poor speller, but he knew enough about orthography to spell out from oppression the independence of this country.

I have little admiration for the poet who wrote, "Man never *is* but always *to be* blessed." The greatest blessing ever given to man by God is good health, and he who trades health for the pleasures of the world is infinitely cheated. With unsullied character and health as an asset, we have more in value than gold; our success is secure, for nothing in this world can keep such a man down. Every man stamps his own value on the coin of his character in his own mint, and every man comes in the end to be valued for just what he is worth. He cannot expect to pass for more. It is neglected opportunities and neglected privileges which, being collected, bound together, and put in immediate use will later on fill a man with a bounding joy and gratitude, and will become his priceless jewels.

A valuable lesson may be learned from the life of Joseph; whether a servant in the house of Potiphar or a prisoner in the penitentiary, he became the first man everywhere. Such examples prove conclusively that the surest way to succeed is to make our services fill to overflowing whatever place we occupy. Whether knowledge is mighty for good or an unmitigated evil depends entirely upon what course it takes. Better to be a wicked dunce than a wicked philosopher. A teacher of a class in American history once asked a pupil: "What did the Puritans come to this country for?" The pupil replied, "To worship in their own way, and make other people do the same." We have no right to coerce others into our way of thinking, as some of our forefathers had the queer notion they had been ordained to do, for others' point of view may be equally advantageous; therefore, toleration should take the place of oppression for opinion's sake.

While the Good Book speaks in commendation of a "peculiar people chosen above all the nations that are upon the earth," yet in no place do we find it commends queer people. An erratic disposition is not only incompatible with its own happiness but with the happiness of others. A man who can find no satisfaction in himself seeks for it in vain elsewhere. The best reformers the world has ever seen are those who have first commenced by reforming themselves, and one of the greatest lessons in a noble life is to learn to take people at their best, and not at their worst; to look for the divine and not the human, with two hands ever ready to tenderly administer to others; with two feet to hasten on errands of mercy; two eyes looking for opportunities to give cheerful looks of encouragement; two ears attuned to the call of distress, and to hear only good of others; one tongue to speak words of wise counsel to the erring (for we all have imperfections enough to prove us human), and with five hundred faults of our own, we really ought to let someone else have at least one.

In olden times the standard precept was "Know thyself;" in modern times, "Know thy neighbor's business" seems to be adopted by some as a substitute, utterly neglecting the wise admonition:

"Blest be the tongue that speaks no ill,
Whose words are always true;
That keeps the law of kindness still,
Whatever others do."

TOASTMASTER. This Association is great in New England. It stretches across states, over to the Empire State, New York, and into the Empire State Number Two, Pennsylvania, a state noted for its riches in the earth—coal mines, for the statehouse it has built, the pictures in it, and the amount they cost. Its coal mines furnish heat, light, and power to a large part of this continent. They make the thing poetical. I remember in the New York Subway reading many advertisements in poetry about the road of anthracite, and one of its sons coming from that region, travelling over the road of anthracite, has come up here to-day, and I take pleasure in introducing Harry C. Reynolds, of Scranton.

HARRY C. REYNOLDS, ESQ. *Mr. Toastmaster and Kinsmen:* I had supposed I had escaped this proposition because I asked to be excused, but it was evidently your intention not to let me out. I am not going to speak at length because two ladies reminded me that when I had said enough they would put up their finger, and I was then to quit.

The most absent-minded man I ever knew was a judge. Going to lunch one day he left a card upon the door stating that he would return at two P. M. He unexpectedly returned at one P. M., and seeing the card waited for himself an hour.

The ruling thought strong in sleep is illustrated by the answer to the question of the lawyer's wife unable to sleep, who asked her drowsy husband "which side it was best to lie upon," and was startled to hear him say, "If you have a good case you need not lie at all."

The great jurist, Jeremiah Black, was once asked by a student what advice he would give in a case where the facts are against the pleader. "Talk of the eternal truth." When the law is against the pleader, then "urge the majesty of the law." But suppose the law and the facts are against you, what then? "Then just saw the air." I shall saw the air.

Well, not being prepared to say anything worth saying, and having been forced into this arena against my will, I feel that I have the right to expect that I am among friends, but I see two fingers up, which I suppose means that I am to quit. However, I am not going to stop just yet. I would like to say one word.

Coming from a region as I do where our family was transplanted by force of circumstances, I cannot but feel the charm of this locality. They left this beautiful country in 1793, and were pioneers in our country, and have endeavored to make it something worth while. Why they should leave so beautiful a situation as they enjoyed here is beyond me. I think the very forbidding aspect of our locality, rich as it is in its minerals, makes most marked the beauty of this. Living here as you

do, looking out upon this veritable Venice, upon this beautiful Narragansett Bay, you cannot imagine the charm it holds for me on my visits either to Wickford or Bristol.

These widely separated visits to Bristol and Wickford are cherished memories, surrounded as they are with the association of kin, however remote, who however widely separated are still interesting to me. These old towns with their wealth of historical reminiscences, the charm of culture, and the setting of beauty, attract always the members of this Association. Again it is with peculiar satisfaction that upon this occasion I am privileged to renew the memories of years and in the pleasure of seeing again the eminent jurist Nestor of the Brooklyn Bar, whose long, useful, and able career entitles him to a first place in the affections of his brethren. The splendid appreciation shown him in a dinner given in his honor by the Brooklyn Bar at which the brightest legal luminaries were pleased to speak of him, reflects honor to his associates in this Association. The real value of this Association and of the precious inheritance of historical association and of usefulness in the social, political, and economic life of the nation is that in emulation of such men as these, we can hope that posterity will be deterred in the pride they take in the accomplishments of these men and women from doing anything that would tend to sully the fair name grown illustrious by good deeds through centuries grown old in the history of our country. The study of the participation of your forebears in these important events will be found to be interesting and instructive. It is unbecoming to boast of what our ancestors may have done, but the example of righteousness in right living will always tend to create in the minds of generations yet to come the responsibility they must bear to push forward in the proper manner the family escutcheon.

But again I see the two warning fingers reminding me that I am transgressing in occupying more than the allotted period.

I trust that we may not be satisfied with the accomplishments of the past, and that a name honored in the annals of history which you can trace in the recorded events if you will, shall be maintained in high place. I appeal to my kinsmen everywhere to sustain the efforts of the historian in the collating of events as associated with the men and women of our day. I feel assured you will be a part of the leaven of New England purpose which has been so material in the building up of the great enterprises throughout the country. I leave with you with full confidence the sustention of high moral and political ideals and the maintenance of the best tradition of the family for the future.

TOASTMASTER: It is said that old age is second childhood. Now, I am not here to dispute that proposition. Another maxim is that infants should be seen and not heard; but I for a time will abandon the character of a child, if I can, and assume that of a highwayman, and to the man nearest me, I cry out, "Stand and deliver; deliver a speech."

The Reynolds family are not inclined to flock by themselves entirely. They marry and are given in marriage, and when a man or a woman

marries into the Reynolds family, they become in possession of full rights, in full estimation. As Judge Bosworth would say, they become real members of the family *ab origine*. (That has no reference to *aborigines*.) The next speaker is one that married in the family, and I think he has as yet not changed his opinion of the family. I do not stand here to boast of the Reynolds family, but I think they are a sterling, sturdy race, valuable to the republic, valuable to the community in which they live, and maintaining high characters. I think that Judge Bosworth also has that opinion.

He said on coming in here that a person's opinion of himself was something which nobody could take away from him. That is true. Nobody can take it away—they have no constitutional right to do so, and yet, we do not boast unduly of ourselves, and are not inclined to do that. In order that their merits may be set forth by one who has reasons for speaking highly of the family, I have the honor of presenting to you a man you all know better than you know me—Judge Bosworth of Bristol.

ORRIN L. BOSWORTH, ESQ. *Mr. Toastmaster:* It is my privilege at this time to express to you my pleasure that you are present upon this occasion. Four years ago, I think it was, you introduced me as a speaker to this Association, and I assure you I considered it a great privilege to respond upon that occasion. I congratulate you; I congratulate myself; I congratulate this Association, that you are with us; and the best that I can wish for you, in which I know that I am joined by this Association, is, that you may be with us for many, many years to come.

Members of the Reynolds Family: I must admit that I am of the Reynolds family by marriage, and I am glad of it. I don't know how I could have gotten this privilege except through marriage.

It has been mentioned here by some one of the speakers that he had promised his wife that he never would grow old. I have not only promised my wife that I would never grow old, but I have also promised her that under no circumstances shall I marry again. I don't think, however, that she has perfect confidence that that promise would be fulfilled.

I am not to-day in the position of the man who expected to be presented with a jewel, and at once commenced to prepare his speech of acceptance. He practiced it over a number of times and each time he commenced with this sentence: "I did not expect to be called upon this evening." Now I did expect to be called upon. Judge John P. Reynolds some weeks ago requested me to speak and I refused, but after listening to the persuasive art of Judge Reynolds, of which art he is a real master, I wavered a little and he finally got me on the list. Now he did not at that time give me a toast as he had done on the former occasion. If he had, I should, of course, have prepared myself for the occasion. If he had said, "Your toast will be, 'To the Ladies,'" I should have exercised my ingenuity, and presented it in the most

eloquent manner that it was in my power to do. But he left me to myself. I thought of what would be interesting. I thought of all the leading issues of the day. I thought it might be interesting to speak of the "Coming Woman," but when I remembered that Joseph Choate when asked to respond to that toast, said—"The Coming Woman—may she never arrive!" I decided I would not take that as my subject. Then I thought possibly it might be well to speak upon the question of "Good Wives." There are so many ladies here present, and so many good wives in the Reynolds family that I thought it might be interesting to touch upon that, as I thought the best of wives may be better by some good suggestions. One day last week as I was walking along the streets of Boston, I passed by the Old South Book Store, in the window of which was a book upon the subject of "Good Wives." There, I thought to myself may be some suggestions, some thoughts for my speech at the Reynolds reunion, and so I bought the book. I have always felt that we older men of this family have a promise from our wives which has not been kept very strictly, and that is the very solemn promise given at marriage: *To obey*. I do not think that promise is always fulfilled, and I thought that in this book there would be something which might aid me as to that question, but when I examined the book I found so many suggestions for the improvement of husbands, that I concluded to go no further with that subject.

I shall not detain you long; in fact, Mr. Reynolds here has issued a dictum—fifteen minutes. Well now, if I remember rightly, he didn't say anything about that to me, so of course, now that I am about the last speaker, I shall take my time. I will not, however, detain you *too* long, because I have noticed that when I take a long time in speaking, I seldom get much applause, except at the close, which I interpret to mean that my hearers are glad to have me sit down. Still everyone knows that lawyers are wordy, and in that connection I am reminded of an acquaintance of mine who picked up an old pamphlet in the City of London, the title of which was "The Prosperity in ye Province of Pennsylvania." This book went on to tell how flourishing the city of Philadelphia, Pa., had been, Philadelphia being then nothing more than a town with a little over two thousand inhabitants. It told of the prosperity of the various kinds of business, of the carpenters, masons, bakers, brewers, etc., and then it came to this passage, which I will read: "Of doctors and lawyers I shall say nothing because the place is very peaceable and healthy." Then was added the pious phrase. "Long may we be preserved from the pestiferous drugs of the one, and the abominable loquacity of the other." Doctors have been noted for drugs and bleeding, but it has been thought by some that the gentle art of bleeding had been transferred from the doctor to the lawyer.

If you remember, on the former occasion when I was here, I read an original poem, and, you know, that gave me such a reputation as a poet that something very flattering happened to me soon after. It was quite a surprise to me, and I think, to everybody acquainted with me, to know that in one as prosaic as I, there was the latent fire of poetry. In fact,

my wife was as much surprised as anybody. She told me that when I began to read the poem she thought I had taken one of hers, but she soon found out to the contrary. But, as I was going to say, such was my reputation after that, that the Bristol Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, at their next meeting elected me as its poet, which singular honor I now enjoy. Consequently, I felt it was part of the duties of my office to compose a poem for their next annual banquet, so I prepared a poem and read it at their banquet, and what do you think the report of the secretary was? The secretary made the following report: "After the good things had been disposed of, Judge Bosworth read an original poem."

Now, genealogy has been touched upon to-day. At our last meeting it was also touched upon. That is a great study—no doubt about that. I know it, and I never say anything else when I am at home. I always speak of it in the highest terms, because one member of my family is a genealogist. It is practical as well as sentimental. I remember one of the most noted cases in the country was in New York. It was a case that involved millions of dollars. It was a question of real estate. It was one of the best cases for the lawyers to pick upon that I ever knew. It went on for years, and finally the property was left to one who had no legal right to it, because it could not be found out *who* a certain woman was.

Then again, in speaking of genealogy, it reminds me of a story. I am not good at telling stories. I hope though that you will see the point in this story, and if you don't, I'll tell it to you after the adjournment. It is about an Irishwoman of the name of Donahue. She one day heard some ladies speaking of genealogy, and inquired of them "What is genealogy?" and it was explained to her that it was knowing who you were, and from whom you sprang. She said "I know who I am, I'm a Donahue, and furthermore, I know this—that no Donahue ever sprang *from* anybody; they always sprang *at* them."

Again I am reminded of the question of pedigree. Pedigree is a record of genealogical history, and in connection with that I would say that we all have pride in going back and knowing who we are. I knew of a man once by the name of Tanner who said that his ancestry went back to the Bible; that his name was mentioned in the Bible. When asked where it was, he said it was in Acts, ninth chapter, forty-third verse: "And it came to pass that he tarried many days in Joppa with one Simon a tanner."

Now, I have got to speak a little while upon another subject, and that is I want to say a word upon the influence of woman. I wish to say to you here to-day that your influence is far greater than you know. This influence has been the song of every poet. It has influenced the world in every respect from time immemorial.

It was my privilege a short time ago to be among an aboriginal tribe of Indians of the middle section of our country, and there was a curious condition of affairs which would astonish any one. We are inclined to think from our marriage ceremony that man governs the family. With

this tribe of Indians however there was quite a different condition of affairs. This is the tribe which is noted for their beautiful blankets, superior to any other blankets that are woven by any other tribe. Here the woman is the head of the family—every time, and at all times, entirely superior to the man, and the man has no voice whatever in the household. I will also say this, which is more peculiar, that when the proposition of marriage is made, it comes from the woman. This is a fact, and was told to me by a man who has lived in that region for some time,—that when an Indian girl feels that she would like to be married, she builds her hair up like two horns, known as a squash-blossom, and then if a young man stops and talks with her, appears very pleasant, and makes himself agreeable, there may come a proposition of marriage. If she does propose, he must marry her or must give some good reason why he does not accept her. These are the rules of that tribe. If he is engaged to another girl, no explanation need be made, but if not, he must give his reason why he does not want to marry her, and if he can give no satisfactory reason for rejecting her, he must pay a forfeit, twenty-five sheep or its equivalent. If she accepts him, and he accepts her, and they become engaged, she takes him to the house of her mother; the two mothers—the mother of the girl and the mother of the man—consult together, and then a sash is put around the girl, her hair is taken down, and she is obliged to prepare seven jars of corn meal, and the fineness with which she prepares them indicates whether she is going to be a good wife. After that, she and he go to services together at church. When the time for the marriage service comes they go to the house of the mother of the girl. After the ceremony in which they agree to live together as man and wife, the father of the girl goes out on the house top and declares it. Then the couple are married.

It is very interesting that among these people there is that regard for chastity and morality that we might emulate. Violation of the rules of chastity by the man means death, and the wife has the right to kill him, and if she is unable to kill him alone, the tribe will help her. That seems perhaps astonishing to us in this modern civilization, and it may also astonish us to know that if she takes the idea that she does not wish to live with him any longer, she doesn't have to go to the courts for divorce; she simply takes his clothes and puts them outside of the door. This is final. He must then go to another tribe and live. These are the laws of that tribe of Indians, and modern civilization might do well to emulate some of their practices.

I have spoken perhaps, as long as it is proper for me to speak, and before this I expected to see a number of fingers up. I am one of the three men who have been requested by their wives not to talk too long. Therefore, I will not detain you very much longer except to say that in the present condition of our country there are many vital questions which would take a long time to argue, but I look more to the influence of woman in this regard to cure them than to any other influence in the world, and why? Simply because the woman has the moulding

of the character of the man. Character is everything. It makes the man; it makes the government; it protects the purity of the world. Do you think that women taking up masculine pursuits will make women more feminine? Will it give them greater influence? Do you think the present generation is tending to make the family which brings the young men and young women together as the heads of that sacred place known as home? Don't you think and believe that the girls of the present generation are superior to the young men? I have thought of that, and noted it as I have been about in our towns and cities. Our young women *are* superior to our young men. Why? There are plenty of young men in every town and city of the United States who can smoke a cigarette and wear a suit of clothes his father, or perhaps his mother, bought him, and feel proud of it, and think he is a gentleman. I am looking to that problem. I feel that the women of the present day are growing more self-sufficient and of greater ability; and it seems to me that the young men are growing inferior; they are insufficient unto themselves and to the world. Look into the faces of most of our young men, and ask them if they can make a home, if they can take care of a wife? They must either remain single or they must admit that they are unable to support their families. You will find upon looking up the court records that non-support is the greatest cause for divorce in this country. Now what constitutes a happy home except to have a strong and sufficient man united with a womanly woman as his wife—a womanly woman who is to be the mother of his children. Until we have this, until our young men are again the superior as men, we will not expect an ideal state of society. Man may build the dwelling place of himself and family, but it remains for woman to make the home. Luxury always carries down the man, but elevates the woman. A country of privation and war will always develop the man, and carry down the woman. By luxury women do not suffer; they rather thrive, but man suffers by luxury. In all ages of civilization this has been the case. Besides, if the morality of our men is not where it should be, it simply means dissolution. It is decay, and it is to the woman that we look for the uplift of the morals of society. Woman does not need any higher position than to stand behind future generations. That is enough for her. Let her be like Cornelia, the mother of the Gracchi, who when her friends were exhibiting their jewels, presented her children and said—"These are my jewels." To be the mother and the center of home is the greatest glory she can have, and when woman becomes the *true* woman—when she devotes herself to her husband, her home and her children—when that condition comes, then man will be manly and woman will be womanly, and the future will be eloquent with purity, and character, and happiness.

TOASTMASTER. *Ladies and Gentlemen:* The two lawyers who have addressed you have frequently alluded to many of the things that are spoken of by people to the discredit of their professions. It is recorded in the lives of the Chief Justices of England that one man of great

fame, of much learning, and of considerable attainments in other lines, so far forgot himself as to disguise himself and take to the road, and by dark to relieve gentlemen who came that way of their purses. When he became one of the Chief Justices of England, the people were so wicked as to say that when he took to the law it was merely the transferring of his activities from one sphere to another.

That may be true, but I can say to these two lawyers—I can say to you all—that while people have their jokes at the expense of the professions of law and medicine, when they despair of their lives they send for a doctor and when they are about to be relieved of their mortality they send for a lawyer. When a man is on his sick bed, it is the doctor he sends for, and a lawyer to draw up his will, and whatever may be said by people in their jokes, they have confidence, doctor, in your profession, and act accordingly. And the same with the lawyer.

Now, we are through with the list which is printed here, and a little more, because only two names are given as speakers.

I think we are all thankful to you for having us here to-day, and I rather think that most of you are thankful for having us come.

It is to be hoped that as many of you as possible will be present at New London next year. Of course, that everybody will be present is beyond all human possibilities to foretell, but as many of us as possible should endeavor to be present at the next annual reunion.

As there are no further notices, and as the time has arrived for us to separate, I simply bring the exercises to a close, and say, as the witches in Macbeth: "Our revels now are ended."

* * *

Adjournment.

* * *

Notes

Changes in address should be promptly reported to the secretary. Copies of this and previous reports may be obtained at fifty cents each.

Lithographed colored prints of the Reynolds coat of arms, suitable for framing, may be obtained of the secretary. Price, 50 cents; postage, 2 cents extra.

The twenty-first annual reunion will be held at New London, Conn., in August, 1912.

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.

SEC. 2. A publication committee shall be forthwith elected, and shall hold office until their successors shall be duly elected. Such committee to be composed of at least one representative from each of the following American families eligible to membership in this Association, the progenitors of which being as follows:

Robert Reynolds of Boston, Mass.

John Reynolds of Watertown, Mass., and Wethersfield, Conn.

John Reynolds of Weymouth, Mass.

James Reynolds of North Kingstown, R. I.

Henry Reynolds of Burlington, N. J., late of Chichester, Pa.,

and the historian to be *ex officio*, a member of such committee. The committee to have the power to add such members thereto as to it may seem advisable.

WAYS AND MEANS

SEC. 3. The expense of publication shall be defrayed from contributions and from funds received from sales of books after publication.

MANNER OF PUBLICATION

SEC. 4. No contract shall be made for publication of any of the series of books until the funds actually in the hands of the treasurer are sufficient to pay the cost of publication of the history of the particular family then about to be published.

FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR PUBLICATION

SEC. 5. No more than thirty per centum of the funds in the hands of the treasurer received from any source whatever shall be applied to the payment for publication of the family history of any particular family. Provided, however, that this prohibition shall not apply to the last history published. And provided, that if any branch of the family shall advance the necessary funds, or any part thereof, to enable such family to publish, the amount of such advancement shall be returned to the contributors when and as soon as the profit derived from the sale of the history of such family shall be sufficient, and the account of sales of each of the publications shall be kept separate until reimbursement of the amount of such advancement.

SUBSCRIBING MEMBERS

SEC. 6. Persons subscribing to the fund shall be credited with the amount of their subscriptions as payments *pro tanto* for the books to be published by the association and shall be the first to receive copies of such books, provided that the amount of such subscription is sufficient to pay for the book then published. If not sufficient, upon payment of the requisite balance the book shall then be furnished such subscribing person.

COPYRIGHT AND METHOD OF SALE

SEC. 7. Each of the books shall be copyrighted, and shall be numbered from one upward, and the secretary shall write the name of the subscriber or purchaser in the book under the number thereof, and shall attach his signature thereto.

CUSTODIAN OF FUNDS FOR PUBLICATION

SEC. 8. Funds contributed for the purpose of publication of family history and amounts received from the sale of any of such publications shall be paid to the treasurer of this association who shall deposit the same in such bank as he may select, upon an interest account at the best rate of interest he can obtain, and shall be paid out by him upon a voucher check, which shall disclose upon its face upon what account such disbursement is made, which check shall be countersigned by the president.

BILLS TO BE APPROVED

SEC. 9. Bills payable from this fund shall first be approved by the chairman of the publication committee, or by the chairman of any sub-committee acting under the publication committee.

APPROPRIATION OF FUNDS

SEC. 10. After the publication of the several histories, the profits, if any there be, derived from the sales of the various books shall be at the disposal of the association.

ARTICLE III

SECTION 1. The officers of this 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.

SEC. 3. That whenever any person desires to become a member of this Association, he shall present with his petition a chart filled up with such data concerning his Reynolds ancestors, as far as he has any knowledge of the same; such charts to be prepared by the committee on family history, and to be furnished by the secretary at the expense of the Association.

The secretary, upon receiving such charts, shall forward them to the chairman of the publication committee, whose business it shall be to refer them to that member who is editing the line to which the applicant belongs.

* * *

Amendments

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.

Voted to increase the number of vice-presidents to three.

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.

Voted to increase the number of vice-presidents to five.

August 21, 1902.—Voted that any one eligible to membership in the Association may become a life-member on the payment of \$25.

August 20, 1903.—Voted to increase the number of vice-presidents to six.

August 16, 1906.—Voted to reduce the life-membership fee to \$10.

Members

WILLIAM OF PROVIDENCE LINE

Harry C. Reynolds, - - - - -	Scranton, Pa.
Mrs. Adelaide Coltart Reynolds, - - - - -	" "
Alfred C. Willits, - - - - -	Holmesburg, Philadelphia, "
Mrs. Belle Reynolds Willits, - - - - -	" "
Mrs. Elizabeth Reynolds Ricketts, - - - - -	Wilkes-Barre, "
John F. Reynolds, - - - - -	North Haven, Conn.
Mrs. Carrie E. Reynolds, - - - - -	" "
John Edgar Reynolds, - - - - -	" "
Miss Marion I. Reynolds, - - - - -	" "
Samuel Reynolds, - - - - -	Putnam, "
Miss Ida E. Reynolds, - - - - -	Mansfield (Eagleville P. O.), "
Miss Mary Geneva Rathbun, - - - - -	Mystic, "
Miss Edith M. Rathbun, - - - - -	" "
Mrs. Mary Moredock Dickinson, - - - - -	" "
Miss Mary Josephine Dickinson, - - - - -	" "
Mrs. Susan A. Heath, - - - - -	Norwich Town, "
Mrs. Viola A. Bromley, - - - - -	Brooklyn, N. Y.
J. Adger Reynolds, - - - - -	Kinderhook, "
William T. Reynolds, - - - - -	Poughkeepsie, "
Harris Smith Reynolds, - - - - -	" "
W. Myron Reynolds, M. D., - - - - -	New York, "
Mrs. Clarion B. Winslow, - - - - -	" "
Mrs. Adelaide C. Niles, - - - - -	Babylon, "
Miss Alice C. Niles, - - - - -	" "
Charles A. Niles, - - - - -	" "
Joseph E. Reynolds, - - - - -	Monson, Mass.
Mrs. Sarah Rixford Reynolds, - - - - -	" "
Mrs. Vivian Reynolds Seymour, - - - - -	" "
Abel W. Reynolds, - - - - -	West Somerville, "
Charles Reynolds, - - - - -	Springfield, "
Maurice F. Reynolds, - - - - -	" "
Frank Buffinton, - - - - -	Fall River, "
Miss Mary E. Buffinton, - - - - -	" "
Ralph W. Reynolds, - - - - -	" "
Mrs. Ralph W. Reynolds, - - - - -	" "
Mrs. Elizabeth B. Reynolds, - - - - -	" "
Stephen W. Reynolds, - - - - -	Boston, "
Mrs. Mary L. Reynolds, - - - - -	Summit, N. J.
Mrs. Harriet R. Rowe, - - - - -	" "
Mrs. Mame Reynolds McGeorge, - - - - -	Morristown, "

Mrs. Mary R. Foote,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Trenton, N. J.
Miss Ethelwyne R. Foote,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" "
Stephen B. Reynolds,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Collingswood, "
Mrs. Mary Reynolds Tillinghast,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Upper Montclair, "
Mrs. Anna Todd Reynolds,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Wilmington, Del.
Miss Elizabeth Schee Reynolds,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" "
Charles B. Reynolds,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Wickford, R. I.
Joseph G. Reynolds,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" "
Mrs. Rebecca G. Reynolds,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" "
Frank A. Reynolds,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Providence, "
William K. Reynolds,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" "
Mrs. Frederick Cook,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" "
Henry S. Reynolds,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" "
Mrs. Lula A. Reynolds Fowler,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Pawtucket, "
Miss Marion G. Reynolds,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Davisville, "
Mrs. Isabella Judson Essex Bosworth,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bristol, "
Miss Isabella Essex Bosworth,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" "
Giles S. Congdon,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" "
Mrs. Susan C. Fones,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Washington, "
Harrie G. Fones,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" "
Mrs. Mary E. Reynolds Essex,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Quidnessett, "
Mrs. Lydia F. Vaughn,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	East Greenwich, "
Wilber T. Reynolds,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" "

ROBERT OF BOSTON LINE

Hon. George Greenwood Reynolds, LL. D.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Lucie Reynolds Sackett,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" "
Joshua Reynolds,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	North Troy, "
Mrs. Joshua Reynolds,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" "
George Spicer Reynolds,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" "
Joshua Reynolds, Jr.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Troy, "
Mrs. Clare Reynolds Chickering,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New York, "
Miss Abbie L. Reynolds,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Amenia, "
Luther Cole,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Warren, R. I.
Miss Alice Bradford Cole,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" "
William N. Burgess,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bristol, "
Mrs. William N. Burgess,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" "
Mrs. Maria G. Gibson,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" "
John Post Reynolds,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" "
Mrs. Fannie Greenwood Reynolds,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" "
Francis B. Reynolds, D. D. S.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Lucy Ashley Reynolds,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" "
Miss Helen Lucile Reynolds,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" "
George N. Reynolds,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lancaster, "
Mrs. Helen Koues Reynolds,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" "
John B. Reynolds,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rutland, Vt.
Mrs. Anner A. Reynolds,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" "
Mrs. Susan Reynolds Simmons,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" "

Howard I. Reynolds,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Roslyn, Pa.
Mrs. Ethel M. Reynolds,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" "
Fred E. Webb,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Worcester, Mass.
Mrs. Fred E. Webb,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" "
Wilbur A. Reynolds, D. D. S.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Boston, "
Mrs. D. E. Penfield,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Warren, "
Capt. S. Walter Reynolds,*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Pinckneyville, Ill.
Wilson C. Reynolds,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	East Haddam, Conn.
Mrs. Wilson C. Reynolds,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" "
Miss Gertrude P. Reynolds,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" "
Miss Elsie B. Reynolds,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" "
Harry W. Reynolds,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" "
Ephraim O. Reynolds,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Essex, "
Mrs. Marion Gray Dean,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New London, "
Miss Fannie D. Holmes,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Westerly, R. I.

MISCELLANEOUS

George W. Guard,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Norwich, Conn.
Oscar W. Reynolds,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	West Haven, Conn.
Miss Emma A. Reynolds,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" "
George B. Reynolds, M. D.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Baltimore, Md.
Edwin Reynolds,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Providence, R. I.
Alfred H. Hartley,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fall River, Mass.
Mrs. Lizzie J. Hatheway,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" "
Mrs. Frances L. S. Dunn,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Concord, N. H.
Miss Bettie Reynolds,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rock Island, Ill.
Mrs. Jane Reynolds Forbes,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	St. Johns, Ore.
Wiley R. Reynolds,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jackson, Mich.
Edgar M. Reynolds,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
Edward L. Reynolds,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" " "
Myron Reynolds,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New York, N. Y.
Robert E. Lee Reynolds,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Amsterdam, "
Mrs. Susan Reynolds Glenn,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Moline, Ill.

* Life member.

List of those Present at Twentieth Reunion

George G. Reynolds, - - - - -	Brooklyn, N. Y.
George G. Reynolds, 2nd, - - - - -	" "
Mrs. Viola A. Bromley, - - - - -	" "
Mrs. Adelaide C. Niles, - - - - -	Babylon, "
W. Myron Reynolds, M. D., - - - - -	New York, "
Mrs. William Reynolds, - - - - -	Lawrence, Kans.
John F. Reynolds, - - - - -	North Haven, Conn.
Mrs. John F. Reynolds, - - - - -	" "
J. Edgar Reynolds, - - - - -	" "
Miss Harriet A. Reynolds, - - - - -	West Haven "
Miss Emma A. Reynolds, - - - - -	" "
Miss Ida E. Reynolds, - - - - -	Eagleville, "
Miss Gertrude P. Reynolds, - - - - -	East Haddam, "
Miss Elsie B. Reynolds, - - - - -	" "
Mrs. Joseph W. Dean, - - - - -	New London, "
Harry C. Reynolds, - - - - -	Scranton, Pa.
Mrs. Harry C. Reynolds, - - - - -	" "
Francis B. Reynolds, D. D. S., - - - - -	Philadelphia, "
Mrs. Francis B. Reynolds, - - - - -	" "
Miss Helen L. Reynolds, - - - - -	" "
Howard I. Reynolds, - - - - -	Roslyn, "
Mrs. Howard I. Reynolds, - - - - -	" "
Frank Buffinton, - - - - -	Fall River, Mass.
Miss Mary E. Buffinton, - - - - -	" "
Alfred H. Hartley, - - - - -	" "
Mrs. Nicholas Hatheway, Jr., - - - - -	" "
Edwin Hatheway, - - - - -	" "
Mrs. George E. Dunn, - - - - -	Concord, N. H.
John P. Reynolds, - - - - -	Bristol, R. I.
Mrs. John P. Reynolds, - - - - -	" "
Miss Madeline Reynolds, - - - - -	" "
Miss Mary B. Reynolds, - - - - -	" "
Miss Margaret G. Reynolds, - - - - -	" "
Miss Catherine A. Reynolds, - - - - -	" "
Miss Sarah Peck, - - - - -	" "
Orrin L. Bosworth, - - - - -	" "
Mrs. Orrin L. Bosworth, - - - - -	" "
Giles S. Congdon, - - - - -	" "
William E. Smith, - - - - -	" "
Mrs. H. M. Gibson, - - - - -	" "
Mrs. E. Reynolds Smith, - - - - -	Providence, "
Mrs. Frederick Cook, - - - - -	" "
Henry S. Reynolds, - - - - -	" "
Mrs. Henry S. Reynolds, - - - - -	" "
Miss Fannie D. Holmes, - - - - -	Westerly, "