

~~REYNOLDS~~

REYNOLDS AND McGUIRE ANCESTORS

By

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REYNOLDS AND MCGUIRE ANCESTORS

An Account of Some of the Ancestors of a Virginia Family

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INTRODUCTION

The original objective of my research was to determine the ancestry of the two "name" lines of my parents, i.e. the Reynolds and McGuire lines. I further restricted my objective to tracing back to an immigrant, although this restriction was hardly necessary! However, since many of the related lines lived in the same areas at the same times as did these two lines, I collected much information on other lines also. Consequently, the search was broadened to include the ancestry of my eight great-grandparents and one great-great-grandparent (due to the availability of information on the latter). In some instances, I have not gone back many generations, due either to lack of records or of time in searching the extant records. However, I have decided to put the results of this research into writing now, both for the benefit of many interested family members and to establish a point from which further research may start.

The format which I have followed in writing this account is known as the "Register" format from its origin by the "New England Historical and Genealogical Society Register". That format is as near a standard as there is for genealogical writing. One aspect of the format which needs mentioning here is the numbering system. In each generation, the children are numbered in order of birth with small Roman numerals; in addition, the one which the account follows is designated with an Arabic number, starting with 1 for the first ancestor in the account, 2 for the second, etc. At the beginning of the account of each ancestor, in parentheses following his name is a listing of his male ancestors in that line by generation back to the one with which the account begins. To this format I have added a short section concerning the origin of the various names. Charts are included which show the first five ancestors (where known) in each line, beginning with the writer's parents.

This account was written primarily for the benefit of descendants of the various families and who, in general, may not be familiar with some of the circumstances existing in the early history of Virginia and Pennsylvania. Therefore, I have provided some background information on county boundaries and migration patterns in order for the reader to better understand this account. The two states in which most of my ancestors lived, Pennsylvania and Virginia, share a common situation related to county boundaries. The states' territories were originally comprised of a few large counties. As settlements pushed westward, taking the people farther from the county courthouses where much business was transacted, it became necessary to break the large counties into successively smaller counties until the present county boundaries were established. Thus, a person could live in the same location and yet be found in the records of different counties as time passed. A similar situation existed in Virginia concerning boundaries of the parishes of the Church of England. These factors will be apparent in the accounts of some families.

My ancestors were primarily English, Irish or Scotch-Irish, and German, and it is appropriate to mention briefly the routes they followed in settling Virginia and Pennsylvania. Of course, beginning in 1607, the English settled along the rivers and estuaries of eastern Virginia, and moved slowly westward. By contrast, most of the Germans and Scotch-Irish landed at the Delaware River ports of Philadelphia, Chester, and New Castle in the early 1700s, and migrated across southern Pennsylvania. Some, of course, settled in Pennsylvania, but others continued westward, then southward in the Shenandoah Valley into Virginia, always seeking land. The Germans and Scotch-Irish generally settled the Valley during the mid-1700s, before the English settlers migrated past the Blue Ridge Mountains. These patterns are shown on the maps which are included and will be evident as this account progresses.

In acknowledging one's appreciation for all the help provided in compiling an account such as this, it is difficult to do so without missing someone. Nonetheless, I want to extend my appreciation to as many as I can of the people who graciously took time to talk or write to me and to provide valuable family data and leads, and who encouraged me in this effort. First, my parents, Mr. and Mrs. T.L. Reynolds, provided much first-hand knowledge of the family and family papers, undertook a number of productive research trips, and good-naturedly accepted my going off on many research expeditions during my visits with them. Thanks is also due to Mrs. Burger Wood of Millboro, Va., who provided valuable accounts of the Gillocks and Driscolls; Miss Kate Farrier of Sinking Creek, Va., who also provided many leads, including the Tazewell County background of the McGuires and Goses, and who allowed me to examine Peter McGuire's Bible; Miss Virginia Britton of Richmond, Va., who provided much Gillock and Clyce material, including Samuel Gillock's Bible, assisted in the research, and so graciously allowed me to examine Susan Clyce's sampler; Dr. James M. Peery of Richlands, Va., who provided a copy of some valuable McGuire research; Mrs. Mary Spiggle of Salem, Va., who provided McGuire and Lewis data; Mr. Carlyle Womeldorf of Houston, Tx., who kindly sent copies of Ada Kennon's Bible record pages; Mrs. Dudley Farrell of Cincinnati, Ohio, who provided copies of Gillock data spanning several generations; and Rev. William S. Slagle of Cedar Bluff (Va.) United Methodist Church, who generously searched his church's records and provided valuable McGuire data.

Special thanks are due the staff of the Genealogy Section of the North Carolina State Library in Raleigh, where much research was performed, as well as the librarians of the genealogy library of the Raleigh Stake, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, whose fine microfilm collection allowed me to do extensive research in Raleigh. Librarians across the country answered my many mail queries, or patiently assisted me in

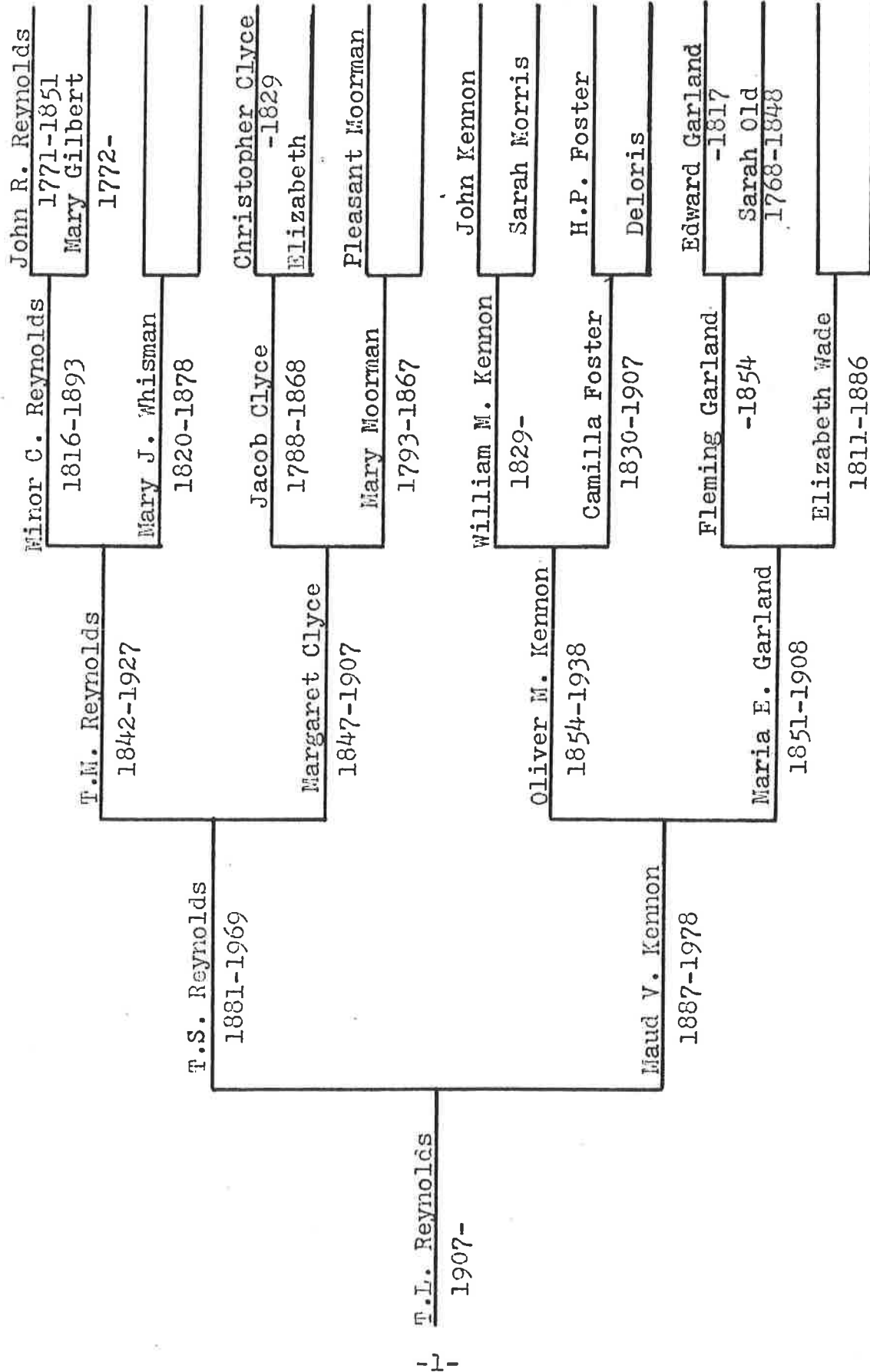
using their collections. Among these libraries are the Virginia State Library in Richmond; Alderman Library, University of Virginia; The Library, Union Theological Seminary, Richmond; The Virginia Baptist Historical Society, Richmond; Preston Library, Virginia Military Institute, Lexington; West Virginia State Department of Archives and History, Charleston; D.H. Hill Library, N.C. State University, Raleigh; and Graduate School Library, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. Grateful appreciation is also due the clerks of court and their staffs in many Virginia counties for making original records available for my research and for helping me find the records I sought. Among these are Augusta, Botetourt, Craig, Louisa, Rockbridge, Rockingham, and Tazewell in Virginia, and Greenbrier in West Virginia. Thanks is also due the Virginia Department of Highways and Transportation for granting permission to use their map of Virginia to show migration paths.

However, my greatest appreciation is reserved for my daughters Tracy and Melissa, who gave up their father for many hours while he read and researched, and for my wife Faith, who accompanied me through many dusty courthouse record vaults and damp cemeteries and who also gave up her husband's time while research and writing were underway. Without their sacrifice, this account would not exist. To them it is dedicated.

Cary, N.C.

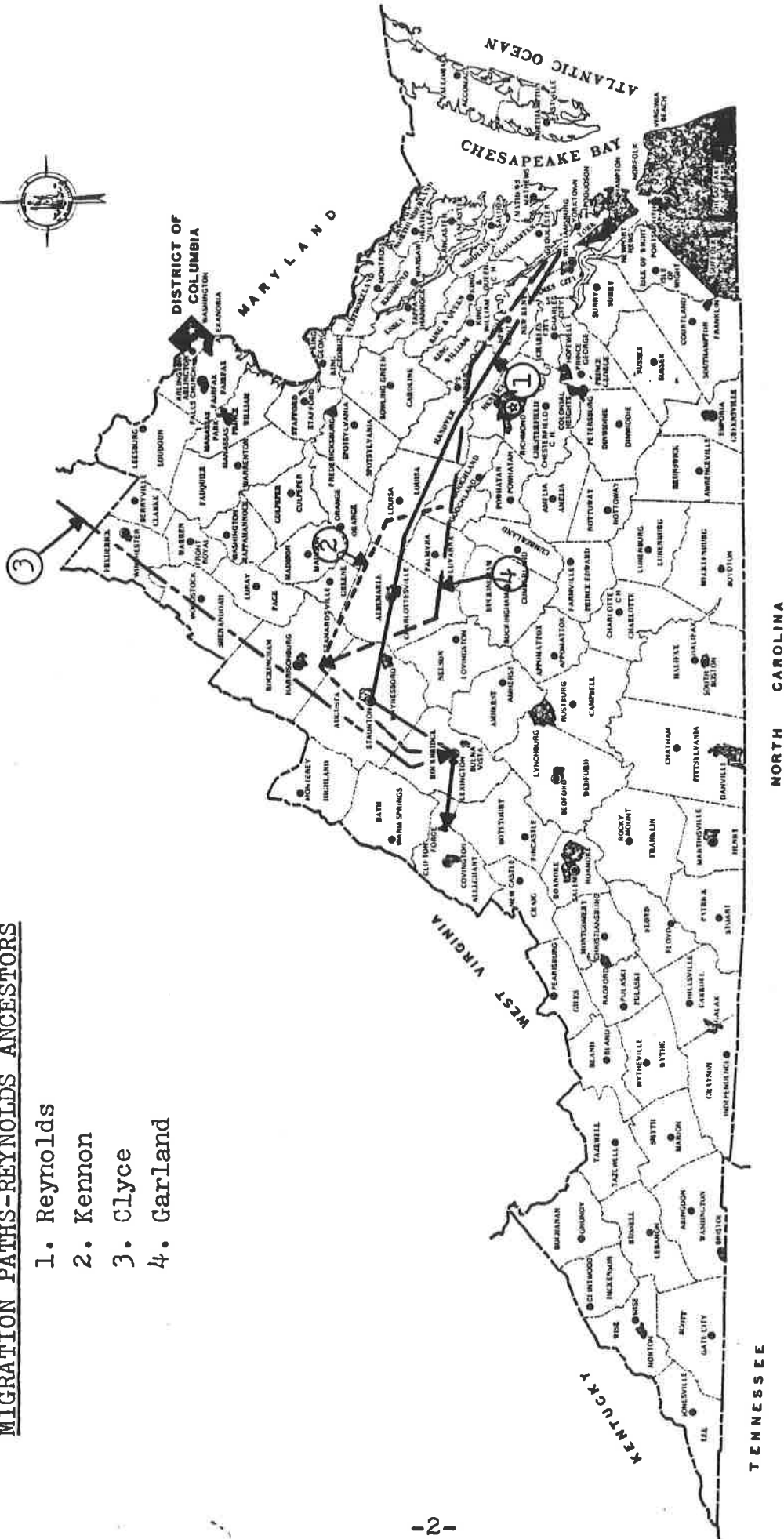
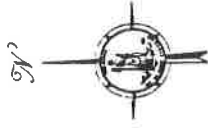
February, 1978

REYNOLDS ANCESTORS



MIGRATION PATHS-REYNOLDS ANCESTORS

1. Reynolds
2. Kennon
3. Clyde
4. Garland



REYNOLDS

The Name

According to one source,^a the name Reynolds in various forms goes back in England to 1086, or before. Early versions of the name include the Old French Reinald and Reynaud, and the Old German Ragihald, meaning counsel-might. Some of the examples of Rainald in England may be from the Old Norse Ragnaldr, but it is thought most forms of the name were introduced from France and Normandy where both the Old Norse and Old German forms contributed to its popularity.

The early Virginia records mention a number of immigrants of this surname with various spellings. A sampling of these are Rennels, Rainolds, Runnels, Renolds, Ronolds, and Rennolds in addition to Reynolds. Many other phonetic spellings occur in the old records down to the end of the 19th Century. One researcher^b says that at least 34 spellings of the name have been found, and most of them were encountered during research for this account!

References:

- a. Reaney, P.H., A Dictionary of British Surnames, London, 1958, p. 271.
- b. Doane, G.H., Searching for Your Ancestors, New York, 1974, p. 10.

1. Thomas Reynolds of York County, Va., who lived in the vicinity of Queen's Creek, just northeast of present-day Williamsburg, was probably the immigrant ancestor. He was born by about 1620. He had married Susan Snead, daughter of Samuel Snead of Queen's Creek, by March 23, 1652.^a On that date, Samuel Snead deeded to Thomas Reynolds a gift of 45 acres on the west side of his own plantation on Queen's Creek.

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Just when Thomas Reynolds arrived in Virginia is unknown since people of that name are recorded as being transported to Virginia in 1635, 1637, and 1645,^b and since there was a Thomas Reynolds residing in nearby Charles City County during the period 1655-1664.^c Further uncertainty is introduced by the fact that a William Reynolds, planter, patented 200 acres on Queen's Creek in Charles River (York, after 1643) County on August 15, 1637, and sold it October 15, 1640.^d He could have been the father (or brother, or neither!) of Thomas Reynolds since they apparently resided in the same vicinity, and if he was, Thomas quite possibly was born in Virginia. Very little is known of this William Reynolds, and he may even have perished in the Indian massacre which occurred April 18, 1644, in which over 500 Virginians died.

*one Thomas
Reynolds*

Thomas Reynolds resided in York County probably until his death, which had occurred by October 19, 1671. On that date, records^e show that Thomas Reynolds of Blisland Parish, New Kent County, son of Thomas Reynolds, late of Queen's Creek, York County, with the consent of Susan Peace, late wife of Thomas Reynolds, deceased, deeded to Daniel Wyld of York County the land given to his father by Samuel Snead. Evidently, Thomas Reynolds (the father) had died prior to 1671 and his wife, Susan, had remarried a man named Peace.

Issue:

2. i. Thomas, b. about 1653.^f

References:

- a. York County Deeds and Orders, Book 1, p. 142.
- b. Hotten, J.C., The Original Lists of Persons of Quality 1600-1700, Baltimore, 1962, p. 123 shows Thomas Reinolds, age 15, to be transported to Virginia in the "Safety", August 10, 1635. Greer, G.C., Early Virginia Immigrants, Richmond, 1912, p. 276 shows Thos. Reynolds transported to Charles River County in 1637. York County Deeds and Orders, Book 2, p. 55 shows Thomas Reynolds on a list of people transported to Virginia by 1645.

- c. Charles City County Order Book 1655-1665, pp. 20, 551 (and others-see Fleet, B., Virginia Colonial Abstracts, Vols. 10-12).
- d. York County Deeds and Orders, Book 1, p. 64.
- e. York County Deeds, Orders, Wills, Book 4, p. 162.
- f. This date is based on his having to have the consent of his mother to sell land in 1671 (i.e., born after 1650), and the gift of land to his father in 1652, which may have been a wedding present.

2. Thomas Reynolds (Thomas¹), son of Thomas and Susan (Snead) Reynolds, was born about 1653 in York County, Va. He died some time after 1704,^a and possibly by 1711 as one researcher has postulated,^b in New Kent County, Va.

He married Mary^c _____, about whom nothing is known, probably in New Kent County, about 1680.

Little is known of this Thomas Reynolds, beyond the fact that he had moved to New Kent County by 1671^d and owned 255 acres there in 1704.^e Also, in November, 1674, he witnessed the will of one Henry Henderson, possibly a neighbor, of New Kent County.^f Since tobacco was the chief crop in Virginia at that time, he probably raised that crop on his 255 acres.

Along with most of his eastern Virginia neighbors, he was a member of the established church, the Church of England, St. Peter's Parish. No will has been located for Thomas Reynolds.

Issue:^c

- i. John, bapt. February 18, 1684.
- ii. Will, bapt. June 13, 1686.
- iii. Judeth, bapt. July 19, 1688.
- iv. Elizabeth, bapt. March 15, 1690/1.
- v. Jane.
- vi. Leticia, bapt. April 4, 1697.
- 3. vii. Phillip, bapt. October 15, 1699.

References:

- a. Wertenbaker, T.J., The Planters of Colonial Virginia, Princeton, 1922. The appendix gives the 1704 Quit Rent Rolls for each county. Thomas, Jonah (or Jonas), and Samuel Reynolds are shown in New Kent County. The last two may have been brothers of Thomas.
- b. Boddie, Mrs. J.B., Historical Southern Families, Vol. XVI, Baltimore, 1971, p. 204, postulates this Thomas Reynolds died between 1708 and 1711 since a supposed son, who is mentioned prior to this period as Thomas Reynolds, Jr., no longer uses "Jr." after his name after this period. It was not uncommon for a son to do this after his father's death, since the "Jr." was primarily to distinguish between father and son (or, any two people) of the same name.
- c. Chamberlayne, C.G. (ed.), The Vestry Book and Register of St. Peter's Parish-New Kent and James City Counties, Virginia, 1684-1786, Richmond, 1937, pp. 388-389, 392. As stated in Ref. b, another researcher believes an eighth child, Thomas Reynolds, Jr., was born about 1682. No baptismal record appears in the Register, so this cannot be determined for certain.
- d. York County Deeds, Orders, Wills, Book 4, p. 162.
- e. Wertenbaker, op. cit.
- f. "Virginia Magazine of History and Biography", Vol. 12, p. 180.

3. Phillip Reynolds, Sr. (Thomas² Thomas¹), son of Thomas and Mary (____) Reynolds, was born in 1699 in New Kent County, Va., and died after December 9, 1776,^a probably in Louisa County, Va. ✓ all
names
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He married Susanna^a _____, about whom nothing is known, probably in Hanover County about 1625-30.

The first mention of Phillip Reynolds in Hanover County records is in 1731; thereafter, it is clear that he lived in Hanover through 1739.^b Thus, he lived in that county when Hanover Court House, which still stands, was built in 1735,

and when Patrick Henry was born at nearby Studley Plantation in 1736.

On March 14, 1742 (the year Louisa County was formed), Phillip Reynolds, planter (undoubtedly of tobacco), purchased from Randolph Bobit 200 acres of land in Louisa County on the south fork of Foster's Creek.^c From Hanover County records,^d it is clear that he had moved from Hanover sometime after 1739. Thereafter, it is equally clear from Louisa County records^e that Phillip Reynolds remained there through 1776 and in all likelihood, died there shortly thereafter. He was a member of the Church of England, and a parishoner of St. Paul's, Fredricksville, and Trinity Parishes. He died leaving no will.

Issue:^f

4. i. Phillip, Jr., b. about 1735-40 in Hanover County.

References:

- a. Louisa County Deed Book E, pp. 123-124, gives a deed from Phillip Reynolds and "Susanna his wife" to Robert Baber, dated December 9, 1776.
- b. Chamberlayne, C.G. (ed.), The Vestry Book of St. Paul's Parish Hanover County, Virginia 1706-1786, Richmond, 1940, pp. 275, 285, 294.
- c. Louisa County Deed Book A, p. 39.
- d. Chamberlayne, op. cit., p. 303 shows Phillip Reynolds still owned land in Hanover County in 1743, while p. 342 shows it had been sold by 1755 (at that time, mention is made of "the land which was Phillip Reynolds'"). Although the record runs to 1786, no mention is made of Phillip Reynolds living in Hanover County after 1743.
- e. Louisa County Order Book 1742-1784, pp. 80-81, contains an entry for Phillip Reynolds in 1743; Fredricksville Parish Vestry Book 1742-1787, pp. 17, 19, and 40 show entries in 1745, 1746/7, and 1749; and Louisa County Tithables 1767-1784, pp. 7 and 17 show entries for 1767 and 1768.
- f. Louisa County Tithables 1767-1784, pp. 7 and 17 show entries for Phillip Reynolds, Sr. and Phillip Reynolds, Jr. at the

same location in Trinity Parish. Phillip Reynolds, Jr. owned land on Foster's Creek after Phillip Reynolds, Sr. had died as shown by Louisa County Deed Book K, p. 139 (1805) and Book N, p. 39. Finally, Louisa County records do not show another man of this surname living there prior to 1767. From these facts, it is clear that Phillip Reynolds, Jr. was the son of Phillip Reynolds, Sr. Also, there may have been another son, William Reynolds, who appears in Louisa County records during the same period as does Phillip Reynolds, Jr., and who was apparently of the same generation.

4. Phillip Reynolds, Jr. (Phillip³ Thomas² Thomas¹), son of Phillip and Susanna (____) Reynolds, was born about 1735-1740 in Hanover County, Va., and died before January 12, 1818 in Louisa County, as indicated by his will.^a

✓ all
in
name
file
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He married Charity _____ in Louisa County about 1765-1770. Her parents have not been identified. Charity Reynolds survived her husband by a number of years, having died by September 25, 1829.^b

Phillip Reynolds, Jr. was a contemporary of Thomas Jefferson, who was born in what was then a part of Louisa County in 1743. Phillip lived on 119 acres^c on the South Fork of Foster's Creek in Louisa County, about 10 miles southwest of the town of Louisa. In all probability, he was a farmer, living on land his father had purchased in 1742. This land was located just north of the old "Three Notched Road" (or Three Chopt Road), and, as the law required, he and others in the vicinity helped maintain it. One such case in February, 1771, is recorded in county documents.^d In 1781, Cornwallis and his troops passed down this road on their way to Yorktown; and, a few miles to the east, Patrick Henry lived for several years in the 1760s, and represented Louisa County in the House of Burgesses.

The Revolution began when Phillip Reynolds was in his late 30s, but there is no evidence that he served in the army at

that time. He was probably a member of the Church of England, but this cannot be determined for certain since the vestry book for Trinity Parish has not survived. Little else is known of him.

He left a will, made July 16, 1803, and proven February 9, 1818. It was witnessed by a neighbor, John Gilbert, Sr., some of whose children married Phillip's children, and three other members of the Gilbert family. In it, he left his estate to his wife Charity during her lifetime; after her decease, the estate was to be divided equally among his surviving children, who are named.^a

Issue:^a

- i. Judith (or Judah), b. 1770^e in Louisa County, d. July 27, 1856 in Fluvanna County.^e
5. ii. John R., b. 1771 in Louisa County,^f d. January 16, 1851 in Augusta County,^g m. Mary Gilbert in Louisa County on March 12, 1800.
- iii. Joseph, b. before 1775,^h m. Mary Dashper Nov. 29, 1802.
- iv. Phillip, b. 1775-80,^h m. Nancy Seargeant Nov. 7, 1796.
- v. Augustine (or Austin).^l
- vi. William.^l
- vii. Sally (or Sarah), b. 1780,ⁱ m. Pleasant Kent Mar. 16, 1815.
- viii. Garland, b. 1782,^j m. Polly Clark Dec. 29, 1809.
- ix. Holman, b. 1780-90,^k m. Susanna Baber Aug. 4, 1813.
- x. Pleasant.^l
- xi. Susanna,^l m. George Ham Mar. 17, 1815.

References:

- a. Louisa County Will Book 6, pp. 17-18.
- b. Louisa County Deed Book S, p. 231.
- c. Louisa County Land Tax Book 1782-1800, tax lists for each year from 1782-1798 (lists for 1799 and 1800 show 110 acres).
- d. Louisa County Order Book 1766-1772, p. 437.
- e. Fluvanna County Death Register, p. 53. It is clear from this record that Phillip and Charity were married by 1770 since Judith's age is given as 86 in 1856, and her parents are

mentioned by name.

- a. Augusta County Census, 1850, p. 643. The copy in the Augusta County Court House in Staunton lists county of birth.
- b. "Staunton (Va.) Spectator", Vol. XXVIII, No. X, January 22, 1851, includes the death notice of John R. Reynolds.
- c. Louisa County Census, 1820, p. 59, and 1830, p. 6.
- d. Fluvanna County Census, 1860, p. 721.
- e. Louisa County Census, 1850, p. 377.
- f. Fluvanna County Census, 1830, p. 352.
- g. No birth information could be located for these children, and the order of birth shown is hypothetical.

John R. Reynolds (Phillip⁴ Phillip³ Thomas² Thomas¹), son of Phillip and Charity (____) Reynolds, was born in Louisa County, Va., in 1771, and died in Augusta County, Va., just outside Staunton, on January 16, 1851.

He married Mary (Polly) Gilbert,^a daughter of John and Mary (____) Gilbert,^b on March 12, 1800, in Louisa County. Mary Gilbert was born in Goochland County, Va., in 1772,^c and died sometime after 1850^c in Augusta County.

Since the Revolution began when John Reynolds was 5 years old, he grew up during the early years of the United States. He became a cooper,^c and that accounts for the few land transactions he made in Louisa County in contrast to some of his brothers, who were probably farmers. He probably lived on or near his father's land on Foster's Creek, near John Gilbert, Jr., and so was acquainted with Mary Gilbert from an early age. He may have been a member of the Baptist congregation at Foster's Creek which was organized following a revival about 1795. This meeting house stood only a mile or two from the Reynolds' land on Foster's Creek.

Sometime after 1822,^d John R. Reynolds moved his family from Louisa County to Augusta County where, on October 20, 1842, he purchased^e two lots east of Staunton. There he lived until his death. He left no will; however, his land became the

property of his children who sold it in 1852.^f

Issue (born in Louisa County):

i. Maria C., b. about 1801.^c

ii. Absolom R., b. 1800-1810.^g

iii. Edwin B. (or R), b. about 1808,^h d. 1870-80,ⁱ m. Mary Roberts in Albemarle County on February 1, 1838.^j

iv. Sarah Austin, b. 1811,^k d. 1870-80, m. William O'donell in Augusta County on October 17, 1833.^l

6. v. Minor C., b. January, 1816, d. June 22, 1893,^m m. Mary Jane Whisman.

References:

a. Louisa County Marriage Bond dated March 12, 1800, between John Reynolds and John Gilbert, concerning intended marriage between John Reynolds and "Polley" Gilbert.

b. Louisa County Will Book 9, pp. 471-472, gives the will of John Gilbert, Sr., in which he mentions his daughter, Mary Reynolds.

c. Augusta County Census, 1850, p. 643, showing ages, occupations, and county of birth.

d. John R. Reynolds does not appear in the 1820 Census for Louisa or Augusta Counties, but is in the 1830 Census for Augusta County. Louisa County Deed Book F, p. 349, contains an indenture dated June 10, 1822, which would indicate John R. Reynolds was still in Louisa County at that time.

e. Augusta County Deed Book No. 65, pp. 86-88.

f. Augusta County Deed Book No. 72, pp. 98-99. This deed specifically mentions the names of John R. Reynolds' children.

g. Augusta County Census, 1840, p. 5.

h. Albemarle County Census, 1860, p. 553.

i. The Albemarle County Census for 1870, p. 523, shows Edwin Reynolds, while the 1880 Albemarle County Census, p. 194B, shows only his widow, referred to as such.

j. Morford, W.L., Marriages of Albemarle County and Charlottesville, Virginia, 1781-1929, Charlottesville, 1956, p. 173.

k. Augusta County Census, 1860, p. 1043.

1. Augusta County, Va., Original Marriage Records, p. 43.
- m. "Augusta County Argus", Vol. VI, No. 26, Staunton, Va., Tuesday, June 27, 1893, contains the death notice of Minor C. Reynolds.

6. Minor C. Reynolds (John⁵ Phillip⁴ Phillip³ Thomas² Thomas¹), son of John R. and Mary (Gilbert) Reynolds, was born in Louisa County, Va., in January, 1816, and died June 22, 1893, in Staunton, Va. He is buried in Thornrose Cemetery in Staunton.^a

He married Mary Jane Whisman^b whose parents have not yet been identified.^c The date and place of this marriage have not been determined, but it is likely it took place in Augusta County about 1838.^d Mary Jane Whisman was born in Staunton in May, 1822, and died January 2, 1878 in Staunton.^e She is buried beside her husband.

Minor C. (or M.C. as he usually signed) Reynolds moved from the county of his birth to Augusta County with parents, sometime after 1822. While there is no documented reason for his seemingly unusual name, it is assumed he was named for the Minor family which was prominent in Louisa County prior to and during the period in which he was born. He was a wagonmaker^f by trade and lived in Staunton on the east side of N. Green St., between Fredrick and Beverly.^g He purchased land at that location December 1, 1855,^h and may have had his wagonmaker's shop there.ⁱ During the Civil War, on at least one occasion^j M.C. Reynolds repaired wagons for the Confederate Army. Since Staunton was an important supply point for Confederate forces, it is likely he made and repaired many wagons for them. In addition, on numerous occasions he transported forage to the Confederate forces at both Lewisburg and Winchester.

No church affiliation has been found for M.C. Reynolds, although his wife and several children were members of the Staunton Baptist Church.^k He died leaving no will.

Issue (all born in Augusta County):

- i. William H., b. 1839.^l

- 72 ii. Tillotson Morgan, b. April 23, 1842,^m d. June 3, 1927, m. Margaret Ann Clyce in Lexington, Va., on November 30, 1864.
- iii. Robert M., b. 1844.¹
- iv. John A., b. 1845,¹ m. Ida V. Clements in Staunton on October 19, 1885.^o
- v. Sarah Frances, b. 1849,¹ m. John G. Yeager in Staunton on June 15, 1874.^o
- vi. Mary Jane, b. 1852,¹ m. Samuel Myers in Staunton on August 20, 1878.^o
- vii. Daniel, b. 1853.¹
- viii. Martha A., b. April 13, 1855,ⁿ m. Robert Lynn in Staunton on October 25, 1878.^o
- ix. Ann Eliza, b. January 23, 1857, m. William Yeager in Staunton on February 28, 1878.^o
- x. Charles Edward, b. July, 1859, m. Ella Smith in Staunton on August 18, 1884.^o
- xi. Cassie M., b. March, 1861, m. Sidney B. Huntley in Staunton on August 20, 1878.^o

References:

- a. Record of burials in Thornrose Cemetary show M.C. Reynolds and his wife are buried in Lot 66C. At this writing, there is no marker on this lot.
- b. "The Staunton Spectator", Vol. 55, No. 16, Tue., January 8, 1878, contains the obituary of Mrs. Mary J. Reynolds, stating she was the wife of M.C. Reynolds. Also, the birth records of their children list both parents.
- c. A clue to Mary Jane Whisman's parents' identity is contained in the Staunton, Va., Register of Deaths, p. 26, line 94, where her death is recorded as occurring January 1, 1877, and her parents are listed as Daniel and Julia Valentine. Since the same register, p. 28, line 94, contains another record of her death, with the January 2, 1878 date and parents listed as unknown, it is clear an error was made in recording or transcribing the data. Staunton marriage records show a Daniel Whistman and

and Julia Fenton were married January 13, 1820, two years before Mary Jane was born, and Daniel Whistman remained in Augusta County until his death in 1877. It is likely Mary Jane's parents were this Daniel and Julia.

d. This statement is based on the ages of M.C. and Mary Jane Reynolds, the birthyear of their first child, the fact that the Reynolds family lived in Augusta County at this time, and the fact that the 1850 Augusta County Census shows that Mary Jane Reynolds was born there.

e. See Ref. c; the death register also lists place of birth and age in years, months, and days.

f. Augusta County Census, 1860, p. 775.

g. This location is shown on the 1884 map of Staunton in Hotchkiss and Waddell, Historical Atlas of Augusta County, 1885.

h. Augusta County Deed Book No. 77, p. 448.

i. Staunton Deed Book 8, p. 473. When M.C. Reynolds sold part of his property, the deed mentions an "old wooden shop" which may have been used for making wagons.

j. M.C. Reynolds File, Civil War, National Archives, Washington.

k. Staunton Baptist Church, Alphabetical List of Members, located at the Virginia Baptist Historical Society.

l. These dates are based on ages shown in Augusta County Census records for 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880.

m. Commonwealth of Virginia Certificate of Death No. 12477 for T.M. Reynolds.

n. Staunton Register of Births.

o. Staunton Corporation Court Marriage Records, various pages.

7. Tillotson Morgan Reynolds (Minor⁶ John⁵ Phillip⁴ Phillip³ Thomas² Thomas¹), son of Minor C. and Mary Jane (Whisman) Reynolds, was born in Staunton, Va., on April 23, 1842, and died in Clifton Forge, Va., on June 3, 1927.^a He is buried in Crown Hill Cemetery, Clifton Forge.

He married, first,^b Margaret Ann Clyce, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Moorman) Clyce, in Lexington, Va., on November 30,

1864. Margaret Clyce was born in Lexington on May 5, 1847, and died in East Lexington on February 9, 1907.^c She is buried in Stonewall Jackson Memorial Cemetery, Lexington.^d They were divorced about 1885.^e

He married, second,^e Hattie Foster, Daughter of Thomas L. and Malinda (Garland) Foster, on September 16, 1891, in Rockbridge County, Va. No further information on this second wife was located.

T.M. Reynolds, as he nearly always signed his name, grew up in Staunton where he learned the shoemaking trade. He completed his training in March, 1862, a year after the Civil War had begun, and tried to enlist in the Confederate Army. However, the enrolling officer suggested that he work for the Quartermaster Department making badly-needed shoes for Confederate soldiers. This, combined with the entreaties of his parents, persuaded him to go to work at the Staunton Boot & Shoe Factory.^f While working there, he was also a member of the reserves, and was called out several times when Federal forces approached Staunton. The last such time was in 1864 when the reserves fought in the Battle of Piedmont, just northeast of Staunton on June 5, 1864, against Federal forces under Gen. David Hunter. Confederate forces were defeated that day, and they retreated to Lynchburg where they were reinforced by Lt. Gen. Jubal Early's II Corps. Gen. Early's troops, with T.M. Reynolds among them, pushed the Federal forces into West Virginia, then marched north, leaving the reserves at Staunton.^g

After the war, T.M. Reynolds worked in Staunton as a shoemaker. He was a member of the Staunton Baptist Church, having joined in 1859.^h About 1884, he moved to Clifton Forge, where the railroad was being westward creating local prosperity, and settled there permanently. He initially joined the Clifton Forge Baptist Church,ⁱ but left that church, apparently after some disagreement, and joined the Clifton Forge Presbyterian Church on November 24, 1895,^j remaining in it until his death. He had a shoemaker's shop in Clifton Forge on the east side of the first block of Jefferson Street, perhaps 30' from where

the writer grew up. In 1914, he applied^g for and received a pension from the State of Virginia for his Confederate service.

There is no evidence that his family accompanied him to Clifton Forge and, in fact, he apparently divorced his first wife and remarried while living in Clifton Forge. Eventually, his son did move to Clifton Forge, and at this writing his grandsons recall T.M. Reynolds' shoemaker's shop and his last years in Clifton Forge. He died intestate.^k

Issue (T.M. and Margaret Reynolds):^l

8. i. Thomas Shelton, b. November 13, 1881,^c d. April 22, 1969,^m m. Maud Kennon in Lexington, Va., on September 26, 1906.ⁿ

References:

- a. Commonwealth of Virginia Death Certificate No. 12477 for T.M. Reynolds.
- b. Rockbridge County Marriage Register, p. 143.
- c. Bible of T.S. Reynolds, Family Record pages, in possession of T.L. Reynolds, Clifton Forge, Va.
- d. "The Lexington Gazette", Vol. 103, No. 7, February 13, 1907, includes the obituary of Margaret Ann Reynolds and states she was buried in the Lexington Cemetary. This is now known as Stonewall Jackson Memorial Cemetary.
- e. Rockbridge County Marriage Register, p. 317.
- f. National Archives Record Group No. 109, War Dept. Collection of Confederate Records, includes a list of workers at the Staunton Boot & Shoe Factory. It shows T.M. Reynolds, age 21, with dark hair, hazel eyes, and height 5'9½".
- g. Virginia Confederate Pension Application, Act of 1902, Clifton Forge Box 127, application of T.M. Reynolds, including supporting letters. The account described here is from one of these letters. It is fully substantiated by Brice, M.M., Conquest of a Valley, Charlottesville, 1965.
- h. Staunton Baptist Church Records, List of Additions, located at the Virginia Baptist Historical Society.
- i. Clifton Forge Baptist Church records, located in the church.

1. Clifton Forge Presbyterian Church Records, Records of the Synod of Virginia, Microfilm Reel VM 14, Sec. A-II, pp. 24-25.
2. Clifton Forge Circuit Court Clerks Fiduciary Records, Vol. 1, p. 112.
3. There were no children by the second marriage.
4. Commonwealth of Virginia Death Certificate No. 69 011635 for T.S. Reynolds.
5. Rockbridge County Marriage License, located in the Court House in Lexington.

6. Thomas Shelton Reynolds (Tillotson⁷ Minor⁶ John⁵ Phillip⁴ Phillip³ Thomas² Thomas¹), son of Tillotson Morgan and Margaret Ann (Clyce) Reynolds, was born November 13, 1881, in Staunton, and died there April 22, 1969. He is buried in Mt. View Cemetery, Clifton Forge, Va.

He married Maud Virginia Kennon, daughter of Oliver Morris and Elizabeth (Garland) Kennon, in East Lexington, Va., on September 26, 1906.^a Maud Kennon was born in East Lexington on April 5, 1887 and died February 5, 1978 in Culpeper, Va. She is buried beside her husband.

T.S. Reynolds spent his early years in Staunton, Va. By 1894,^b he and his mother had moved to Lexington, the home of his mother. It was probably shortly after this that T.S. Reynolds and his uncle, John A. Clyce, went via train to Waco, Texas, to visit relatives, in all likelihood John Clyce's brother Jacob.^c After completing high school, he attended Dunsmore Business College in Staunton, about 1901. The writer recalls his grandfather telling him of ice skating on the Maury River at East Lexington about this time, in the company of various young ladies; the writer also recalls the resulting looks of disapproval from his grandmother!

He courted Maud Kennon for a time, and they were married in the Kennon home by her brother-in-law, Presbyterian missionary Rev. C.R. Womeldorf, and Rev. Charles Manley, pastor of the Lexington (now Manley Memorial) Baptist Church.^d At

this time, they lived in Lexington where he was a clerk and bookkeeper at Owen Hardware Company.

About 1910 or 1911, T.S. Reynolds moved his family 32 miles west to Clifton Forge, where he went to work for the C&O Railway Company. About 1915, he went to work for the U.S. Post Office in Clifton Forge, where he worked until his retirement about 1953. The family moved a few miles south, to the town of Iron Gate, about 1917, and there their three boys spent their early years. In 1930,^e the family moved again to Clifton Forge where T.S. Reynolds settled permanently, living first at 516 Rose St. and then at 505 Clay St.

T.S. Reynolds was baptised October 28, 1894, in the Lexington Baptist Church,^f and remained a Baptist the rest of his life, serving as a deacon for many years in the Clifton Forge Baptist Church. His will, made April 26, 1957, and recorded October 31, 1969, devises his entire estate to his wife.^g

After his death, his wife lived just over a year in Clifton Forge before moving to the Virginia Baptist Home in Culpeper, Va., in 1970. She remained there until her death. Fittingly, at her funeral, which was attended by her two surviving sons, three grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren, her grandson, T.L. Reynolds, Jr., sang "Just A Closer Walk With Thee".

Issue:^h

9. i. Thomas Leroy, Sr., b. August 27, 1907, near Lexington, m. Ruth McGuire in Clifton Forge, January 10, 1934.
- ii. Lewis Wysor, b. October 29, 1912, in Clifton Forge, m. Edith Bailey in York S.C., December 13, 1941.
- iii. Fred Morris, b. April 9, 1916, in Clifton Forge, d. Nov. 21, 1955, m. Enza Evans in Clifton Forge, July 12, 1941.

References:

- a. Rockbridge County Marriage License, located in the Court House in Lexington.
- b. Staunton and Lexington Baptist Church records show Margaret Reynolds' membership was moved from Staunton to Lexington in March, 1895. T.S. Reynolds was baptised October 28, 1894, so

by 1894 they must have moved to Lexington.

c. The account of this trip, and most of the account following it were provided by T.L. Reynolds, Sr., and based on information his father had told him and on his own recollections.

d. "The Lexington Gazette", Vol. 102, No. 39, September 26, 1906, contains an interesting account of the wedding.

e. On September 28, 1930, the Clifton Forge Baptist Church Register shows that the entire family their membership there from Iron Gate Baptist Church.

f. Lexington Baptist Church Records, List of Baptisms.

g. Clifton Forge City Court Records, Will Book 4, p. 495.

h. Bible of T.S. Reynolds, Family Record pages, in possession of T.L. Reynolds, Sr.

i. Thomas Leroy Reynolds, Sr. (Thomas⁸ Tillotson⁷ Minor⁶ John⁵ Phillip⁴ Phillip³ Thomas² Thomas¹), son of Thomas Shelton and Maud Virginia (Kennon) Reynolds, was born August 27, 1907, just north of Lexington, Va., in Rockbridge County. all
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He married Ruth McGuire, daughter of Kenneth Gose and Ada Eugene (Driscoll) McGuire, on January 10, 1934, in Clifton Forge, Va. Ruth McGuire was born on October 26, 1914, in Clifton Forge.

T.L. Reynolds spent his first three years in Rockbridge County, moving first to Clifton Forge, and then to Iron Gate with his father's family. When he was 23, the family returned to Clifton Forge, where he has remained. While living in Iron Gate, he attended Clifton Forge High School, graduating in 1926. Upon graduation, he began working at the U.S. Post Office in Clifton Forge and worked there 42 years, retiring April 30, 1968.

Shortly after his father's family returned to Clifton Forge, in 1932 T.L. Reynolds met Ruth McGuire at a Baptist Young People's Union meeting at Clifton Forge Baptist Church, and they courted about two years. They were married at the Baptist Parsonage by Rev. W.L. Davis. They began married life at 616 Church St., moving to 520 Brussels St. in 1936, then to 314 Jefferson St. in 1946, and finally in 1966 to 603 McCormick Blvd., the last

a house which was owned in the early 1900s by Ruth Reynolds' uncle, L.C. McGuire. During their residence on Jefferson St., the family ran the local agency for the Greyhound Corp., from 1952 to 1966. After retirement, the Reynolds have maintained a busy schedule, visiting their children who lived at various times in Texas, Florida, Maryland, and North Carolina, restoring furniture, squaredancing, and a host of other activities.

T.L. Reynolds was baptised February 22, 1922 in Clifton Forge Baptist Church, and has remained a Baptist. Likewise, his family was raised in that church, and each was baptised there.

Issue:

- i. Thomas Leroy, Jr., b. October 29, 1937, in Clifton Forge, m. Patricia Roark in Halifax County, Va., on December 21, 1963.
- ii. William Wayne, b. August 9, 1944, in Clifton Forge, m. Faith Neuse in Dallas, Tx., on February 23, 1968.

Note: This account was based entirely on the writer's personal knowledge of the family and on verbal accounts provided to him by T.L. Reynolds, Sr.
