

THE REYNOLDS FAMILY

Descendants of William Reynolds
(1750-1821)

Genealogy Covering Eight Generations

Stories of

William and Nancy Reynolds
Marvin and Mary Reynolds
Charles and Nettie Reynolds

AnnElla Reynolds Alexander
Marguerite Reynolds

July 1972

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THE REYNOLDS FAMILY
Descendants of William Reynolds

To the Reynolds Relatives:

For many years I have collected information about the Reynolds family - past and present - with the intention of sharing it eventually with other interested members of the family group.

This record, a compilation of facts gathered over the years, provides a brief look at some of our ancestors and the times in which they lived. Eight generations of the Reynolds family are included. You may wish to add to this your personal story of interesting facts and events in the lives of your own family members and, as the years pass, make necessary changes to keep the account current. Hopefully, this record will become a treasure of information and a cherished possession.

My thanks to the many individual members of the family who assisted in rounding up data for this record.

AnnElla Reynolds Alexander
399 West Ramona Drive
Rialto, California 92376
July 1972

DAR MEMBERSHIP

I first became interested in "Reynolds Lore" about 1921 because of a desire to establish eligibility to membership in the DAR. Many years were spent in personal research and communication. Finally, I was able to trace my ancestry to William Reynolds(1750-1821), who served in the Revolutionary War. William Reynolds was the great grandfather of my own father, Charles Griffith Reynolds.

Since my eligibility to membership in the DAR has already been established through the Reynolds line, any female descendant of William Reynolds who has reached the age of eighteen is eligible. In making application for membership, the descendant should provide the National Number of AnnElla Reynolds Alexander - 315838 - and prove her relationship to AnnElla.

DAR Record of AnnElla Reynolds Alexander
National Number - 315838
Accepted by National Society, Daughters of the American
Revolution, October 25, 1939
Became a member of Deborah Franklin Chapter, DAR,
Atlantic, Iowa, December 11, 1939
Transferred to Major Isaac Sadler Chapter, DAR,
Omaha, Nebraska, October 13, 1954

Larkin

GENERATION DIAGRAM

Wm. Griffith
m. Sarah DruryMilton
m. --Almira
m. Warman

Emma

Priscilla
m. Isaiah DrurySilas
Ithamer
m. Mary SomnerKatharine
m. A. ChildsLarkin
Elizabeth
ParisCaleb
Anna
EliPriscilla
m. --Alice
m. O. Daniels

Guy

Charles
m. (1st)
Mary DemossEli
m. Shanafeldt

Wayne

Ross
m. Rose NeffMonica
LeoMargaret
m. RadebaughLee
Earl
LuluWm. Reynolds
1750-1821
and
Nancy Ann
Griffith
Reynolds
1750-1823Anna
m. J. W. HudsonMay
m. E. Moseley

Ruth

Clariza
Charles
Silas WebsterRose
m. Martin MyersWayne
Ralph
Carl
WilmerMarvin Griffith
m. Mary LuteAlex Griffith
Genevieve
Ann Ella
Malcolm
Ross
Floy
Charles
Marguerite
Parkerm. (2nd)
Elizabeth
ShanafeltCortz
William
MaryChas. Griffith
m. Nettie
FisherCharles
Nancy
Jane
Ursula
Elizabeth
WilliamCastillo
Marvin
m. Effie WhiteMabel
WilliamJames
m. Rachel DemossJames D.
m. --Bertha
m. Clarence
JudayLynn
Edith
Rosalie
LawrenceAnna
Eli
John
Eliza
Milton

Elmer

WILLIAM REYNOLDS - NANCY ANN GRIFFITH REYNOLDS

Christopher Reynolds, the first known member of our strain of the Reynolds family, was born about 1530 in County Kent, England. We know little about Christopher except that after his marriage he settled in London where he and his sons engaged in trade and commerce.

The first descendant of Christopher Reynolds about whom we have authentic information is William Reynolds, our ancestor who fought in the Revolutionary War. William Reynolds, son of James and Rebecca Simred Reynolds, was born about 1750 in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, near Chesapeake Bay.

In the Revolutionary War, William Reynolds served with the Maryland Line under Captain Matthew Smith's Company of Colonel William Thompson's Battalion of Riflemen. This Battalion was enlisted in July 1775 in accord with a resolution of Congress, dated June 14, 1775: "For raising six companies of expert riflemen in Pennsylvania, two in Maryland, and two in Virginia."

History tells us that "These men were killed off fast. A large number of them were captured in the Plains of Abraham in front of Quebec and were prisoners for over a year and then exchanged."

According to legend, William Reynolds belonged to George Washington's personal organization of riflemen, who later were called sharpshooters. It is reported that William was well acquainted with George Washington.

A story handed down from generation to generation involves the bayonet carried by William Reynolds through the Revolution. The musket or rifle, with its sharp bayonet attached, was an object of great pride and William brought it home as a memento when the war ended. Years later his grandson, young Silas Drury, was visiting the old gentleman. While amusing himself with the precious rifle, Silas playfully jabbed the bayonet into the wall of the log house and broke off the point. This rather peeved Grandfather Reynolds so he took the bayonet off the rifle and remarked that it was no good anyway, and Silas might as well keep it. Silas treasured the bayonet for many years and proudly displayed it during the time he served as Justice of the Peace. Much later he gave it to his cousin, James D. Reynolds. At the death of James, the bayonet was passed on to his son, Elmer.

Elmer Reynolds, a real estate salesman of Rock Island, Illinois, in 1924, claimed to have in his possession the bayonet carried by his great grandfather, William Reynolds, during the Revolutionary War, a century and a half earlier.

William Reynolds married Nancy Ann Griffith who was born in Ann Arundel County, Maryland, about 1750. Their marriage license, dated December 5, 1777, is on file in Upper Marlboro, Prince George's County, Maryland. After their marriage William and Nancy Ann settled in Maryland.

When the Revolutionary War came to an end, many people began to move out of the eastern communities. William and Nancy Ann Reynolds were among those who left their homes and migrated westward into new country. William and Nancy Ann first settled in western Pennsylvania, and in 1804 they moved to Pickaway County, Ohio, then part of the Northwest Territory. Finally in 1810 they moved into the Territory of Indiana and located in what is now Wayne County, where William was one of the early settlers.

William and Nancy Ann Reynolds remained in Wayne County, Indiana, for the rest of their lives. William passed away on August 2, 1821, and Nancy died on September 18, 1823.

Their family consisted of eight children: Larkin, William, Priscilla, Caleb, Anna, Eli, Charles, and James. Charles, son of William and Nancy Griffith Reynolds, born August 30, 1797 and died November 4, 1862, was the father of Marvin Griffith Reynolds.

REYNOLDS GENEALOGY

DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM REYNOLDS AND NANCY ANN GRIFFITH REYNOLDS
Both were born about 1750 in Maryland. Their marriage license, dated 12-5-1777, is on file in Upper Marlboro, Prince George's County, Maryland. William died 8-2-1821; Nancy died 9-18-1823. Both died in Indiana.

- I. Larkin Reynolds
 - II. William Griffith Reynolds b. 11-24-1781 - d. 1-26-1865
m. Sarah Drury
 - III. Priscilla Reynolds
m. Isaiah Drury
 - IV. Caleb Reynolds
 - V. Anna Reynolds
 - VI. Eli Reynolds b. 1787
 - VII. Charles Reynolds b. 8-30-1797 - d. 11-4-1862
m. (1st) Mary Demoss 9-16-1819 - b. 9--1797 - d. 2-17-1845
m. (2nd) Elizabeth Shanafelt 9-17-1846
 - VIII. James Reynolds b. 10-26-1800 - d. 6-25-1886
m. Rachel Demoss 11-17-1824 - d. 5-6-1864
-
- II. William Griffith and Sarah Reynolds
Milton Reynolds
m. --
Almira Reynolds
m. -Warman
Emma Warman
m. - Bowser
Archie Bowser
-
- III. Priscilla and Isaiah Drury
Silas Drury
-
- VII. Charles and Mary Reynolds
 - A. Ithamer Reynolds b. 6-15-1820
m. Mary Somner 8-30-1838
 - B. Katharine Reynolds b. 8-26-1822
m. Augustus Childs 6-28-1840
 - C. Larkin Reynolds
 - D. Elizabeth Reynolds
m. W. F. Morgan 7-16-1863
 - E. Paris Reynolds b. 4-5-1828 - d. 7-25-1829
 - F. Priscilla Reynolds b. 5-17-1830
 - G. Eli Reynolds b. 10-26-1831 - d. 12-22-1912
m. Minerva Elizabeth Shanafeldt 5-30-1855
b. 6-30-1830 - d. 6-14-1906
 - H. Anna Reynolds b. 6-7-1833
m. John Wesley Hudson
 - I. Clariza Reynolds b. 11-7-1834
 - J. Charles Reynolds b. 6-4-1836 - d. 12-9-1863
 - K. Silas Webster Reynolds b. 4-14-1840
m. Isabelle McClenehan
 - L. Marvin Griffith Reynolds b. 8-11-1843 - d. 4-14-1936
m. Mary Lute 2-25-1864 - b. 1-25-1844 - d. 5-16-1929

VII. (cont.) Charles and Elizabeth Reynolds

- M. Cortz Reynolds b. 8-3-1848 - d. 12-26-1903
- N. William Reynolds b. 2-15-1851 - d. 12-9-1863
- O. Mary Reynolds b. 8-16-1854

VIII. James and Rachel Reynolds

- A. Charles Reynolds
- B. Nancy Reynolds
- C. Jane Reynolds
- D. Ursula Reynolds
- E. Elizabeth Reynolds
- F. William Reynolds
- G. James D. Reynolds
 - m. --
 - Elmer Reynolds
- H. Anna Reynolds
- I. Eli Reynolds
- J. John Reynolds
- K. Eliza Reynolds
- L. Milton Reynolds

VII. Charles and Mary Reynolds

- F. Priscilla Reynolds
 - m. --
 - Alice
 - m. Orlando Daniels
 - Guy Daniels

G. Eli and Minerva Reynolds

- 1. Wayne Reynolds b. 8-28-1858 - d. 12-10-1920
 - m. Minnie Sharer 10-31-1894
- 2. Mary Margaret Reynolds b. 3-11-1860 - d. 8-2-1914
 - m. Charles Radebaugh 11-24-1881
 - a. Waldo Lee Radebaugh b. 7-9-1882 - d. 3-10-1940
 - m. Effie --
 - b. Jacob Earl Radebaugh b. 9-17-1885 - d. 9-20-1955
 - m. Emma Florence Mohr 9-24-1913
 - Margaret Dorothy Radebaugh b. 11-14-1914
 - m. Elmer Alexander Baird 5-20-1934
 - (a) Philip Lee Baird b. 8-20-1940
 - (b) Pamela Lyn Baird b. 3-12-1945
 - c. Lulu Ingamiska Radebaugh b. 10-4-1888
 - d. 3-20-1961

3. Ross Ralph Reynolds b. 7-4-1868 - d. 3-23-1941
m. Rosa Victoria Neff 1-8-1903 - b. 11-18-1876
d. 1-25-1962
- a. Monica Olympia Reynolds b. 12-17-1904
m. Kermit Alexander Cruce 5-20-1963
- b. Leo John Reynolds b. 9-7-1909
m. Marie Gertrude Kenny 6-16-1934
- (1) Rosemary Reynolds b. 6-1-1935
m. Gerald Thomas Kirrene 6-20-1957
(a) Kathleen Ann Kirrene b. 3-29-1958
(b) Sharon Marie Kirrene b. 5-2-1959
(c) Kenneth Thomas Kirrene b. 5-2-1960
(d) David John Kirrene b. 11-29-1963
(e) Patricia Lynn Kirrene b. 6-20-1964
- (2) Susan Marie Reynolds b. 3-7-1938
m. Kenneth Allen O'Connor 6-3-1961
(a) Kevin Michael O'Connor b. 6-6-1962
(b) Daniel John O'Connor b. 10-31-1963
(c) Terrence Patrick O'Connor b. 1-6-1965
(d) James Martin O'Connor b. 4-11-1966
(e) Thomas Christopher O'Connor b. 6-26-1968
(f) Steven Jeffrey O'Connor b. 6-26-1972
- (3) Mary Virginia Reynolds b. 1-11-1945
m. David John Dichero 8-17-1968
(a) Martin Richard Dichero b. 9-28-1969
(b) Craig Anthony Dichero b. 12-26-1971

- L. Marvin Griffith Reynolds b. 8-11-1843 - Indiana - d. 4-14-1936
West Los Angeles (Sawtelle), California
- m. Mary Emily Lute 2-25-1864 b. 1-25-1844 - Ohio - d. 5-16-1929
West Los Angeles (Sawtelle), California
1. Emma Rosalie (Rose) Reynolds b. 5-13-1865 - Keokuk County, Iowa
d. 12-11-1965 - Des Moines, Iowa -age 100 yrs. 6 mos. 28 das.
m. (1st) Martin Myers 1-23-1887 b. 12-1862 - Illinois
d. 8-20-1900 - Wallace, Nebraska
m. (2nd) Francis M. Ronk 1907 - d. 1927
 2. Charles Griffith Reynolds b. 12-18-1868 - New Boston, Illinois
d. 3-12-1932 - Santa Monica, California
m. Charlotte Annette (Nettie) Fisher 7-6-1889 - b. 6-27-1866
Ottumwa, Iowa - d. 12-1-1953 - Griswold, Iowa
 3. Castillo Marvin (C.M.) Reynolds b. 5-6-1876 - Blair, Nebraska
d. 1-30-1963 - Los Angeles, California
m. Effie Almeda White 11-14-1902 - b. 1-26-1879 - Bloomfield,
Indiana - d. 7-19-1964 - Los Angeles, California
 4. Bertha Ellen Reynolds b. 8-4-1883 - Plum Creek, Nebraska
m. Clarence C. Juday 5-11-1910 - b. 7-26-1887 - Goshen,
Indiana - d. 11-11-1961 - Lake Hughes, California
1. Rose and Martin Myers
 - a. Wayne M. Myers b. 5-15-1888 - Wallace, Nebraska
d. 11-7-1966 - Red Oak, Iowa
m. Mary Pearl Barnes 3-10-1908 - b. 3-13-1892
Griswold, Iowa - d. 1-9-1960 - Red Oak, Iowa
 - b. Ralph Myers b. 1-29-1890 - d. 1-30-1890 - Wallace, Nebr.
 - c. Carl Burton Myers b. 12-19-1893 - Wallace, Nebraska
d. 8-30-1960 - Houston, Texas
m. (1st) Gertrude Smith
m. (2nd) Mary Davenport
 - d. Wilmer Myers b. 1896 - d. 1-1-1899 - Wallace, Nebraska
 - a. Wayne and Mary Myers
 - (1) Ralph Marvin Myers b. 10-30-1908
m. (1st) Ada Thompson 9-14-1930
(a) Marvin Myers
(b) Donald Myers
(c) Isla Myers
(d) Hollis Myers
m. (2nd) Marie Armstrong Elliott 1956 - b. 1-3-1909
 - (2) Martin Henry Myers b. 2-14-1910
m. Bessie Mae Anderson 3-16-1945 - b. 12-27-1916
 - (3) William Myers b. 3-20-1911 - d. 4-5-1911
 - (4) Edwin Lyle Myers b. 5-10-1913
m. Wilma May Ekstrand 9-14-1935 - b. 8-24-1918
(a) Lyle Eugene Myers b. 6-18-1937
m. Joan Smith 5-29-1958 - b. 8-30-1939
(aa) Ricky Myers b. 1-19-1959
(bb) Danny Myers d. 1960
(cc) Debbie Jo Myers d. 1961
(dd) Cindy Myers b. 11-29-1963
(ee) Brian Eugene Myers d. 1965
(b) Doris Jean Myers b. 11-26-1939 - d. 8-13-1940

- (c) Dean Edwin Myers b. 8-27-1941
m. Joyce Herzberg 11-27-1961 - b. 5-25-1944
 - (aa) Kimberly Sue Myers b. 10-2-1965
 - (bb) Timothy Dean Myers b. 1-26-1969
 - (cc) Darrin Eugene Myers b. 9-17-1971
- (d) LaDonna Lee Myers b. 10-23-1944
m. Kenneth Spooner 12-4-1961 - b. 4-18-1940
 - (aa) Tricia Dawn Spooner b. 10-21-1965
 - (bb) Lesa Lynn Spooner b. 8-2-1967
 - (cc) Jason Travis Spooner b. 3-6-1972
- (e) Dale Tracy Myers b. 8-9-1947
m. Christine Dale Enarson 9-4-1967
b. 9-29-1948
 - (aa) Tina Dale Myers b. 1-21-1969
 - (bb) Anthony Dale Myers b. 7-2-1970
- (f) Lynn Harold Myers b. 9-6-1950
m. Linda Lou Kadel 11-4-1966 - b. 5-1-1949
 - (aa) Brenda Lynn Myers b. 4-13-1967
 - (bb) Melissa Dawn Myers b. 6-17-1971
- (g) Donald Leo Myers b. 10-26-1951
m. Kathleen Josepheen Richards 4-19-1969
b. 1-29-1950
LaDonna Mae Myers b. 11-30-1969

- (5) Wayne M. Myers, Jr.
m. Lucy Dixon 9--1955
 - (a) Eldon Myers
 - (b) Beverly Myers
m. --
 - (aa) Sanberlin
 - (bb) Wade
 - (cc) Joy Lynn
 - (c) Kenneth Myers
m. Carolyn Wambolt 8-9-1964
 - (d) Carolyn Myers
m. Richard Jump
 - (e) Bernard Myers
m. --
 - (aa) Eldon Myers
 - (bb) Beverly Myers
 - (cc) Bernard Myers
 - (dd) Carolyn Myers
 - (ee) Kenneth Myers

- c. Carl and Gertrude Myers
 - (1) Carl Burton Myers, Jr.
m. --
 - (2) Theda Myers
m. Paul Schroeder

2. Charles Griffith and Nettie Reynolds
- a. Alexander Griffith Reynolds b. 10-31-1890 - Wallace, Nebraska
m. Orpha Pearl Dickey 11-20-1916 - b. 3-12-1895 - Anita, Iowa
d. 11-6-1961 - San Bernardino, California
 - b. Mary Genevieve Reynolds b. 5-27-1892 - Wallace, Nebraska
 - c. AnnElla Reynolds b. 11-20-1893 - Wallace, Nebraska
m. George Houston Alexander 9-16-1922 - b. 12-12-1892 - Lewis, Iowa - d. 12-21-1970 - San Bernardino, California
 - d. Donald Malcolm Reynolds b. 1-22-1895 - Wallace, Nebraska
m. Myrle Jessie Frank 3-12-1925 - b. 11-3-1904 - Cumberland, Iowa
 - e. Robert Ross Reynolds b. 6-4-1896 - Wallace, Nebraska
m. Mary Helen Neely 7-22-1929 - b. 7-21-1908 - Villisca, Iowa
 - f. Eloise Floy Reynolds b. 3-24-1898 - Wallace, Nebraska
m. Lester Dean Balcom 12-26-1924 - b. 12-5-1904 - Griswold, Iowa
 - g. Charles Fisher Reynolds b. 1-16-1901 - Griswold, Iowa
m. (1st) Margaretta A. Fenske 8-9-1922 - b. 2-1-1901 - West Point, Nebraska - d. 11-25-1957 - Rialto, California
m. (2nd) Beatrice Rinehart 10-11-1965 - b. 9-24-1909
South Charleston, Ohio
 - h. Marguerite Annette Reynolds b. 10-27-1902 - Griswold, Iowa
 - i. Parker Wilson Reynolds b. 4-22-1904 - Griswold, Iowa
m. Margery Frances Hall 12-15-1928 - b. 4-25-1906 - Griswold, Iowa

- a. Alex and Orpha Reynolds
 - (1) Leander Griffith Reynolds b. 1-18-1918
m. (1st) Mary Noble 11-27-1947 - b. 1-28-1922
(a) Paul Reynolds b. 1-10-1949
(b) Ann Reynolds b. 9-3-1952
m. (2nd) Barbara Jean Watterston 11-11-1953 - b. 6-18-1932
d. 6-2-1972
(a) Laura Elizabeth Reynolds b. 9-27-1954
m. Henry Parker Fisher
(aaa) Eva Marie Fisher b. 1971
(b) Charles Griffith Reynolds b. 2-26-1956
(c) Rebecca Lee Reynolds b. 7-27-1964
 - (2) Marilyn Mae Reynolds b. 10-31-1919
m. Doyle Charles Waid 11-27-1947 - b. 10-20-1911
(a) Son b. 9-5-1948 - d. 9-5-1948
(b) Dana Michael Waid b. 5-24-1957
 - (3) Charles Lewis Reynolds b. 12-10-1928
m. (1st) Patricia Baker 12-11-1948 - b. 10-5-1931
(a) Richard Reynolds b. 10-18-1949
m. Patricia Ann LaChance 8-28-1969 - b. 3-15-1951
(aaa) Todd Anthony Reynolds b. 3-3-1970
(b) Lynette Christine Reynolds b. 8-24-1952
m. Donald Jim Austin 2-19-1972 - b. 8-31-1945
m. (2nd) Clarice Schmidt 2-4-1965 - b. 4-12-1929
 - (4) Nancy Ann Reynolds b. 9-6-1938
m. James Malin Archer 11-14-1954 - b. 8-18-1936
(a) James Malin Archer b. 4-1-1956
(b) Sherilyn Diane Archer b. 3-1-1957

- c. AnnElla and George Alexander
 - Robert Houston Alexander b. 4-20-1927
 - m. Jean Elizabeth Day 5-7-1955 - b. 12-5-1930
 - Maura Diane Alexander b. 9-22-1960
- d. Malcolm and Myrle Reynolds
 - (1) Donald Gene Reynolds b. 11-9-1928
 - m. Lila Louise Gaylord 7-17-1949 - b. 6-12-1929
 - Steven David Reynolds b. 9-13-1967
 - (2) Bettie Lou Reynolds (Twin) b. 11-7-1932
 - m. Milton Edward Kizer 9-11-1952 - b. 9-21-1925
 - (a) Linda Jane Kizer b. 10-2-1954
 - (b) Carol Anne Kizer b. 9-18-1959
 - (3) Bonnie Sue Reynolds (Twin) b. 11-7-1932
 - m.(1st) Donald John Schuster 11-1-1952 - b. 9-22-1932
 - (a) Richard Allen Schuster b. 6-29-1953
 - (b) Michelle Marie Schuster b. 5-13-1959
 - m. (2nd) Arnold Barney Carpenter 5-16-1971 - b. 8-29-1927
- e. Ross and Mary Reynolds
 - (1) Ellen Fisher Reynolds b. 10-10-1932
 - m. Byron Joseph Patterson 7-21-1950 - b. 7-25-1929
 - (a) Susan Kathleen Patterson b. 10-29-1952
 - (b) Michael Joseph Patterson b. 10-27-1953
 - (c) Daniel Roger Patterson b. 8-15-1956
 - (2) Robert Mervin Reynolds b. 8-4-1935
 - m. Barbara Jean Bays 9-23-1961 - b. 8-23-1941
 - (a) Robert Charles Reynolds b. 11-12-1963
 - (b) Lesa Ann Reynolds b. 4-23-1966
- f. Floy and Lester Balcom
 - (1) Dean Parker Balcom b. 3-25-1926
 - m. Fern Eileen Wells 3-13-1953 - b. 6-8-1931
 - (a) Larry Dean Balcom b. 12-13-1953.
 - (b) Linda Sue Balcom b. 2-24-1955
 - (c) Lester David Balcom b. 9-13-1959
 - (2) James Lester Balcom b. 6-7-1931
 - m. Joanne Marie Sprague 7-3-1952 - b. 11-10-1935
 - (a) Kenneth James Balcom b. 7-14-1953
 - (b) Gary Alan Balcom b. 10-18-1957
 - (c) Jill Lynette Balcom b. 8-2-1961
 - (3) Charlotte Annette Balcom b. 5-3-1933
 - m.(1st) Ronald LeRoy Wilhite 4-23-1955 - b. 6-29-1932
 - (a) Gerald LeRoy Wilhite b. 7-9-1956
 - (b) David Dean Wilhite b. 10-18-1958
 - (c) Janet Lynn Wilhite b. 2-24-1961
 - m. (2nd) Jory Sherman 3-2-1968 - b. 10-20-1932
 - d. 9-23-1967

- g. Charles and Margaretta Reynolds
Lois Lenore Reynolds b. 2-28-1924
m. Robert Bailey Rohrer 10-3-1943 - b. 12-30-1923
(a) Robert Charles Rohrer b. 7-31-1947
m. Mary Lynnette Groff 11-6-1971 - b. 10-1-1949
(b) Jill Renee Rohrer b. 5-10-1950
m. William Scott Terry 9-5-1969 - b. 3-4-1947
(aaa) Melissa Renee Terry b. 3-5-1972
1. Parker and Frances Reynolds
(1) David Charles Reynolds b. 6-26-1930 - d. 10-14-1959
(2) Margery Janet Reynolds b. 6-14-1933
m. James Frederick Ferguson 8-4-1956 - b. 3-11-1932
(a) Amanda Lee Ferguson b. 8-17-1957
(b) James Parker Ferguson b. 6-6-1959
(c) Jon David Ferguson b. 11-17-1962
(3) Nancy Jean Reynolds b. 8-11-1934
m. Lafe Todd Browne 9-4-1955 - b. 5-26-1934
(a) Gregory Todd Browne b. 8-23-1956
(b) David Lafe Browne b. 6-22-1961
(c) Laura Diane Browne b. 3-19-1964
(4) Jon Parker Reynolds b. 5-21-1939
m. Virginia Dee Robbins 9-3-1960 - b. 11-13-1941
(a) Christopher Jon Reynolds b. 7-13-1967
(b) Diane Michelle Reynolds b. 4-28-1970

3. Castillo (C.M.) and Effie Reynolds
a. Mabel Bertha Reynolds b. 7-23-1903 - Atlantic, Iowa
m. Fayette (Fay) Constant Chapman 6-5-1924 - b. 3-7-1904
Dowagiac, Michigan
Robert Vincent Chapman b. 11-24-1931
m. Carol Theresa Smith 6-26-1953 - b. 7-27-1933
(a) Deborah Carolyn Chapman b. 11-1-1954
(b) Sharon Louise Chapman b. 12-27-1955
(c) Robert Paul Chapman b. 12-17-1958
(d) David Andrew Chapman b. 6-4-1961
b. William Paul Reynolds b. 8-19-1906 - Sutherland, Nebraska

4. Bertha and Clarence Juday

Lynne Reynolds Juday b. 12-8-1938 - b. 4-15-1909
Ventura, California

- (1) John Clarence Juday b. 7-28-1932
m. Wanda Hill 8-28-1954 - b. 11-12-1928
 - (a) Carolyn Anne Juday b. 9-17-1959
 - (b) Dana Lynne Juday b. 5-3-1961
 - (c) Timothy Reynolds Juday b. 7-14-1964
- (2) Marilyn Anne Juday b. 12-8-1938

b. Edith Anna Juday b. 11-21-1912 - Shenandoah, Iowa
m. Leslie Irvin Hutchinson 9-21-1937 - b. 5-22-1912
Huron, South Dakota

- (1) Lawrence Roy Hutchinson b. 7-15-1938
- (2) Alan Bruce Hutchinson b. 4-27-1940
m. Merrily Ann Melius 9-26-1960 - b. 11-6-1944
 - (a) Brenda Lou Hutchinson b. 7-16-1961
 - (b) Jill Marie Hutchinson b. 10-12-1962
 - (c) Lori Kay Hutchinson b. 8-19-1964
- (3) Stephen Leslie Hutchinson b. 6-13-1948
- (4) Orin David Hutchinson b. 12-18-1950
- (5) Arlen Daniel Hutchinson b. 5-10-1952

c. Rosalie Mabel Juday b. 8-4-1917 - Lake Hughes, California
m. Harry Melvin Blasdell 4-25-1938 - b. 10-6-1918
Lancaster, California

- (1) Dena Lee Anne Blasdell b. 1-4-1940
- (2) Jeanette Elizabeth Blasdell b. 4-7-1942
m. Steven Raymond Chubbic 12-18-1960 - b. 1-14-1941
 - (a) Lance Raymond Chubbic b. 4-14-1964
 - (b) Dena Jeanette Chubbic b. 6-9-1967
 - (c) Dirk Steven Chubbic b. 8-9-1968
- (3) Kathleen Marie Blasdell b. 9-27-1945
m. John Howard Chubbic 12-14-1968 - b. 5-25-1942
Treina Elizabeth Chubbic b. 5-2-1971
- (4) Lynne Ellen Blasdell b. 6-27-1954

d. Lawrence Marvin Juday b. 9-23-1918 - Lake Hughes, California
m. Marian Beatrice Hood 5-7-1938 - b. 3-10-1920
Princeton, New Jersey

- (1) Ronald Allen Juday b. 4-11-1940
m. Marlene Donaghy 8-26-1961 - b. 7-12-1942
 - (a) Richard James Juday b. 3-13-1962
 - (b) Deborah Susan Juday b. 2-8-1964
- (2) Arthur Marvin Juday b. 12-21-1943
m. Vicki Joy Kreitzer 11-19-1960 - b. 8-11-1945
Michelle Joy Juday b. 11-21-1966
- (3) Thomas Byron Juday b. 10-7-1946
m. Susan Elizabeth Parodis 12-11-1971 - b. 5-17-1947 (Twin)
- (4) Lawrence Marvin Juday II b. 2-12-1950
m. Beverly Ellen Meskiel 7-12-1969 - b. 11-25-1951
Cynthia Christine Juday - b. 7-13-1970

MARVIN GRIFFITH REYNOLDS - MARY EMILY LUTE REYNOLDS

Marvin Griffith Reynolds, son of Charles and Mary Demoss Reynolds, was born in Indiana on August 11, 1843. When Marvin was nine years old, his parents moved to Iowa and settled on a farm in Keokuk County.

Mary Emily Lute, born in Ohio on January 25, 1844, was the daughter of Robert and Sarah McCall Lute. Mary was a young woman when the family moved to Keokuk County, Iowa. Here Mary met Marvin Reynolds, the man who was to become her husband.

It was Marvin's grandfather, William Reynolds, who fought for his country in the Revolutionary War. A century later, Marvin served in the Civil War.

At the beginning of the Civil War, both the North and the South called on young men to volunteer their services. Marvin Reynolds was among the thousands who answered this call. On his nineteenth birthday, August 11, 1862, Marvin enlisted in the Union Army. While serving with the infantry in Illinois, he became seriously ill with typhoid fever and was hospitalized for a time. Many soldiers died during the typhoid epidemic. Marvin recovered sufficiently to rejoin his company but, weakened by his long siege of illness, was unable to withstand the rigors of military service. He was given a Surgeon's Certificate of Medical Disability and was discharged on February 16, 1863.

A year later, on February 25, 1864, Marvin Griffith Reynolds and Mary Emily Lute were married at Sigourney, in Keokuk County, Iowa. They established a home on a farm near Sigourney.

Early in the Civil War, there were enough volunteers to fill the need for soldiers in both the Confederate and Union armies. When the need for manpower increased, governments of both sides adopted the practice of drafting men into the army. It is interesting to note that the first National Conscription Act was enacted in 1863 during the Civil War. Numbers were drawn by lot and, at that time, any man whose number was drawn could avoid going to war by paying a large sum of money or by hiring another man to go in his place.

In November 1864 Marvin was drafted. Leaving Mary alone on the farm, Marvin again entered the armed forces and was assigned to Company D, 13th Regiment of Iowa Infantry. Since most Civil War fighting occurred on Confederate soil, Union armies were often required to travel great distances in order to reach battle areas. Soldiers were usually transported by train and ship, but many times they walked between areas of conflict.

Probably one of Marvin's most memorable experiences during the war was his march with Sherman's Army. After General Sherman captured and burned Atlanta in 1864, he made his famous march to the sea,

destroying supplies and property all the way from Atlanta to Savannah. This caused great hardship for the Confederate Army as well as for the southern people.

In the spring of 1865, soon after Sherman's march to the sea at Savannah, Marvin Reynolds was sent to join Sherman's Army at Beaufort, South Carolina. This time Sherman led the march northward across South Carolina, through most of North Carolina, and on to Richmond, Virginia, weakening the enemy by destroying supplies and property along the way. Sherman hoped to join forces with General Ulysses S. Grant in an all-out attack on Lee's Army at Richmond. When General Robert E. Lee found that Confederate manpower and supplies were exhausted after four years of bitter fighting, he realized that he could no longer fight off Grant's Army. Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox, Virginia in April 1865.

The war between the North and South over, Sherman marched his soldiers on to Washington, D. C., where the foot-weary men camped and rested. Later they participated in a victory parade, the "Grand Review", in which thousands of Union soldiers marched up Pennsylvania Avenue. From Washington Marvin went by train to Parkersburg, West Virginia, then took a boat down the Ohio River to Louisville, Kentucky, where he was mustered out.

After his second stint in the Civil War, Marvin returned to the farm and his young wife, Mary. During his absence, their first child, Emma Rosalie (Rose), was born.

Hard times followed the war. Two years passed, and Marvin and Mary were discouraged because they were not getting ahead on the farm. They talked of moving to western Nebraska to take advantage of the free government land made available through the Homestead Act of 1862.

About that time Marvin received a letter from his sister, Anna, who lived in Mercer County, Illinois. Anna's husband had died, leaving her alone with five small daughters and two farms to care for. Anna urged Marvin to help her by taking over one of the farms. Loading all their belongings in the covered wagon, Marvin and Mary soon were on their way to Illinois. This was the first of several moves for the family, many of which were by covered wagon.

While they were living in Illinois a son, Charles Griffith, was born on December 18, 1868, near New Boston, in Mercer County. By this time it was apparent that the farm was not a paying proposition. Marvin and Mary returned to Keokuk County the following spring, hoping to find a more desirable location.

For the next several years, the family lived in Iowa and eastern Nebraska. On May 6, 1876, Castillo Marvin (C.M.) was born at Blair, Nebraska. Bertha Ellen was born on August 4, 1883, at Plum Creek, in Phelps County, Nebraska, near where the town of Holdredge now stands.

A dream of many years was realized in 1885, when Marvin and Mary moved to Lincoln County, in western Nebraska. Traveling by covered wagon with four children, all their household goods, two teams of horses, and seven head of cattle, they finally reached an area where government land was still available for homesteading. After selecting a location near what is now the town of Wallace, they filed a claim, built a sod house on the land, broke ground for crops, and joined other pioneers in the struggle to make a living. There were sacrifices and hardships ahead, but a spirit of friendliness and helpfulness prevailed among the early settlers. The Reynolds family had many pleasant memories of the years shared with other homesteaders.

Marvin and Mary remained on the homestead near Wallace for about fifteen years before returning to Iowa with C.M. and Bertha in 1901. Rose and Charles had married in Nebraska. In Iowa the family lived in Griswold, Red Oak, and Shenandoah where Marvin was employed in retail stores.

In earlier times, Spelling Bees were among the most popular forms of entertainment. Excitement ran high and a full house was assured when a spelling contest was announced. Marvin earned the reputation of being the best speller in any contest. When he was nearly seventy years old, he "spelled down" everyone who was willing to compete with him.

The last cross-country move made by Marvin and Mary was to California in 1913. They were looking forward to spending their remaining years more quietly and in a milder climate. Marvin wanted to be near the Old Soldiers' Home in Sawtelle, California, where both would be taken care of in case of illness, so they naturally chose to reside in southern California.

They lived for a short time in Azusa where Marvin supplemented his Civil War pension by performing light duties on small vegetable farms. Soon they moved to Sawtelle (now West Los Angeles) where they located in the vicinity of the Old Soldiers' Home. The area was not yet built up and large fields of vegetables were all around. Near the intersection of Wilshire and Sepulveda there was a large field of beans and Marvin worked there picking beans. Later Marvin and Mary moved to Ocean Park where Marvin purchased three acres of fertile land near the intersection of Washington and Lincoln Boulevards. Here he raised vegetables for their own use. After a time Marvin realized he was no longer able to care for the vegetable farm, so he sold his small acreage and moved to a little home in Sawtelle, very near the Soldiers' Home. Today his three acres would have tremendous value because of their location in the heart of a growing Metropolitan area and also the proximity to the University of California at Los Angeles.

For many years Mary was totally blind. The ticking of a clock placed strategically near a particular door helped her find her way around their small cottage. Because of her fortitude and strength of character, she was able to accept and live with this handicap. She was always cheerful and enjoyed visiting with those who came to see her.

vin and Mary were comfortable and content in their last years together in their little home at Sawtelle. They lived to observe their sixty-fifth wedding anniversary. Mary passed away on May 16, 1929 at the age of 85. Marvin was 92 years old when he passed away on April 14, 1936. Both are buried in the Veterans Cemetery at West Los Angeles.

Marvin and Mary were the first of the Reynolds families to move to California. Over the years since that time, many of their descendants have migrated to this western state and most have remained to make their homes and raise their families. Today, July 1972, five generations of this Reynolds family are represented in the state's population.

Misses Jones

Started Nov 1864

Irvinell Iowa

Stoughton Iowa

Louisville Ky

Madison Tenn.

Indianapolis Ind.

Pittsburg Penn.

Philadelphia "

New York N. Y.

New York Co

Hillside Head S. C.

Beaufort "

Beaufort S. C.

Gettysburg "

Raleigh N. C.

Richmond Va

Washington D. C.

Return 1865

Washington D. C. to

Washington N. Y. (by train)

Strom Ohio River to (Boat)

Louisville Ky.

Stoughton Iowa (train).

M. S. Pennington

Co. 13 Iowa (Inf)

and
writing in 1865
at 19th Nov.
given 13th Jan 1865
in 1865

CHARLES GRIFFITH REYNOLDS - CHARLOTTE ANNETTE FISHER REYNOLDS

Charles Griffith Reynolds, son of Marvin and Mary Lute Reynolds, was born December 18, 1868, near New Boston in Mercer County, Illinois. Charles was seventeen when his parents left their home in Phelps County, Nebraska, and traveled by covered wagon to western Nebraska where thousands of acres of free government land were still available under the 1862 Homestead Act. In Lincoln County, very near where the town of Wallace now stands, they took a land claim and built a sod house for their family of two sons and two daughters. They had to farm part of the land and live there five years in order to prove up on the claim and acquire a deed to the land.

Charlotte Annette (Nettie) Fisher was born on June 27, 1866, near Ottumwa, in Wapello County, Iowa. She was the daughter of Alexander and Mary Perry Fisher. In 1886 her parents left Ottumwa with four daughters and traveled by train to Lincoln County, Nebraska, where two married daughters and their husbands had previously taken land claims. Near Red Willow Creek the Fishers acquired a tree claim on which they agreed to plant ten acres of trees. When a sod house had been built for the family, Alexander Fisher returned to his former home in Iowa for cottonwood seedlings which he planted on the tree claim. Some of the old giant cottonwoods are still standing.

The Reynolds and Fisher families had interesting stories to tell of their experiences as sod house dwellers in Lincoln County. They lived in the sod house community for fifteen years - between 1885 and 1900. After Nettie reached the age of eighty, she recorded her most vivid memories of the soddy era. Her notes were the source of much of the information related here.

These early settlers arrived in western Nebraska with little more than courage and a dream of a better life ahead. They soon learned to make use of whatever the land provided. From the land came shelter and food for the family. The homesteaders plowed up the prairie sod, cut it into uniform blocks, and made houses. They used spades to dig holes in the hard ground so they could plant corn and other crops. They planted large gardens and raised much of their own food - potatoes, sweet corn, peas, beans, cabbage, beets, carrots, turnips, rutabagas, squash, pumpkins and melons. They canned the vegetables, stored them in caves, or buried them in the ground for winter use and until the next crop was ready for harvest. They had little success in growing fruit, so they depended on wild fruit. Plums, grapes and chokecherries grew wild in the canyons, and everyone could have as much as they wished to pick. Plums and grapes made delicious jelly and butter.

Jack rabbits, prairie chickens, quail, wild ducks, geese and turkeys were hunted for food. Plenty of fish could be caught in

the lakes and streams not too far away. The early settlers frequently ate mutton. They could buy it at little cost from ranchers who herded sheep. Beef and pork were eaten only when the settler felt he could spare an animal for butchering. When they butchered, the meat was cut up and dried or salted down for use later. Hams and side meat were cured by smoking. Cured meat was often stored in the oats bin in the granary - this gave the meat a fine flavor and it kept well through the summer. Sausage was placed in stone jars and then covered with melted lard. Lard was rendered in an iron kettle and kept in crocks in the cave.

Each family kept a few cows and chickens and there was usually an ample supply of milk and eggs. Pioneers churned their own butter. The women did lots of cooking - homemade bread, biscuits, cookies, cakes and pies were always on hand. They could not afford to buy coffee at a dollar a pound so they browned corn or rye in an iron skillet, then ground it and used it for coffee.

Water was a problem. Wells had to be dug by hand. On the table land it was sometimes necessary to dig down a hundred feet or more before reaching water. Very few settlers had their own wells in the beginning. They hauled water in barrels from the nearest ranch with a well on it. Once a day men from different claims would gather at the well, usually in the evening, and take turns filling their barrels with the cold pure water. The water stayed cold all night and often it kept cool most of the following day.

The nearest place to get mail, groceries, lumber and fuel was North Platte, forty-five miles away. Nearly every week one of the men from the settlement would make the long trip to North Platte for supplies. On the day before, he would drive to each home to get the order and the money to pay for it. The round trip with team and wagon usually took three days. The driver carried blankets with him, so he could sleep overnight in the livery stable.

When the corn crop was good, there were plenty of cobs to use for fuel. Sometimes ears of corn were burned. At fifteen cents a bushel it didn't pay to haul corn to market. Coal was twenty dollars a ton so most settlers used it sparingly. Occasionally the men would drive thirty miles down Red Willow Creek where they could buy trees for fifty cents each. Taking food and blankets with them, they would drive down one day, cut up a tree and load it, and haul it home the next day. This made good fuel, but it was too green to burn until it had time to dry. Most of the time soddie dwellers burned buffalo chips and cow chips for fuel. The chips made a good fire for cooking and they could be gathered up anytime from the prairies. Before the snow came each year, the men picked up wagon loads of chips and stored them in piles for use in winter.

Homesteaders made their own laundry soap. They stored ashes from the cob fires in barrels. When the barrel was full they poured water slowly through the ashes, a little at a time, and this made a lye solution. Cracklings were added to the lye and the mixture was

boiled until it was thick and ready for use. There were no washing machines. Clothes were washed by hand by rubbing them - piece by piece - on a washboard. The white clothes were boiled in a wash boiler. Bar soap was purchased for dishes and personal use. Ivory soap was always used for the baby and baby clothes. Baths were taken in a washtub beside the kitchen stove - always on Saturdays!

Much of the time homemade candles provided the only light in sod houses. Tallow was plentiful and every family had candle molds. As a rule, kerosene lamps were used less often, but they made a much better light for reading and sewing.

The first schoolhouse in this pioneer community was built of sod. In the beginning, school was in session for just three months a year and the teacher was paid twenty-five dollars per month. Teachers attended normal school two or three weeks each summer, the only training required in those days. Children of all ages and grades were taught in one room. On many days as many as thirty-five or forty pupils were present. The big boys were not always interested in getting their lessons - their time was spent annoying the teacher, disturbing classes, and making life miserable for the younger children. Some teachers did not last the full term because they could not handle the discipline.

Before a church was built, Sunday School and church services were held in the sod schoolhouse. An itinerant preacher conducted church services when he was in the vicinity. He traveled with two ponies, riding one and carrying all his belongings on the other. He was well liked and people invited him to stay in their homes, but after a few weeks he would grow restless and move on, returning unexpectedly some time later. A young man who had studied for the ministry took charge of the Sunday School and often delivered a sermon when the traveling preacher was not there.

Later a Literary Society was organized and it met at the sod schoolhouse. At Literary meetings there were recitations, speeches, plays, and always a spirited debate related to some topic of current interest. Everyone enjoyed these meetings - they were entertaining as well as educational. In this community there were few books and no libraries. When program material was needed, someone usually wrote it. Charlie Reynolds enjoyed writing. He wrote verses and skits for special occasions and for pleasure. He composed the words for "My Little Old Sod Shanty on the Claim" while he was living on the claim in just such a setting and under such conditions as he described in the song.

The homesteaders looked forward with great anticipation to Fourth of July celebrations. Each year the traditional reading of the Declaration of Independence was followed by speeches and group singing. Sports included foot races, horse races, bronco riding, cowboy stunts, sham battles between cowboys and Indians, and even the excitement of catching a greased pig. There were prizes and Charlie Reynolds nearly always won the prize for being the fastest runner. At the end of the day everyone enjoyed a big picnic, with lemonade served from barrels.

People of all ages regularly attended Literary Society, Singing School, and other community gatherings. The men took turns hitching a team to a wagon, picking up everyone along the way and taking them to meetings and social events. Charlie Reynolds soon became acquainted with Nettie Fisher, the woman he later married.

When Charlie reached the age of twenty-one he filed for and was granted a homestead of 160 acres. He built a sod house and went to live in it so he could begin to farm part of the land and eventually claim it for his own.

Nettie Fisher had taught school for two years before leaving Iowa. In Nebraska she again became a teacher, this time in a sod school-house. When she was twenty-one she took a claim of a quarter section - 80 acres of level ground for farm land and 80 acres of sand hills for grazing range. The homestead was located about four miles southeast of what is now the town of Wallace. Nettie's father and two brothers-in-law built a one-room soddy for her at a total cost of \$13.75 which was spent for lumber, a roll of tar paper and some nails. They waited until night to lay the foundation so they could use the North Star as a guide in determining directions.

Nettie's sod house, which was later to become the family home, was twelve by fourteen feet with a door and two windows. The men plowed long uniform strips of sod which homesteaders called "Nebraska marble." They cut the strips into blocks about two feet long and one foot wide, then laid them grass side down, one on top of the other just as bricks are laid, to form walls. As the walls went up they set window and door frames in place. The inside walls were trimmed with a sharp spade so there would be no rough edges. When the walls were finished on all sides, boards were laid for the roof. The boards were covered with a layer of tar paper and then a layer of sod.

Walls inside the sod house were plastered with a mixture of sand and native lime from the alkali beds. This dried nearly white and was as attractive as any plastered walls of today. Windows were covered with gunny sacks until glass could be installed. The dirt floor would need to be sprinkled each morning to keep the dust down. In time the floor would become as hard as cement. The deep window sills made fine places for growing plants. Flowers would not grow well outside in summer - the dry hot winds would ruin them. In the spring as the days grew warmer, the roof of the soddy would come alive with green grass, weeds, cactus, morning glories, prairie roses and other wild flowers.

The sod house was a snug shelter - cool in summer and warm in winter, safe from fierce prairie fires which burned right past it, and strong enough to withstand the violent cyclones of summer and the raging blizzards of winter.

Nettie Fisher and one of her sisters had adjoining claims. To comply with the requirement of living on the land at least six months of the year the sisters homesteaded together, dividing the time between the two claims. They were required to farm part of the land on both claims.

Rattlesnakes were among the most dreaded enemies of the brave homesteaders. The rattlers crawled through the sod house walls, they lay coiled in the corners of the room or at the foot of the bed, they wriggled through cupboards rattling dishes and medicine bottles, they waited silently in hen houses or in dark caves, they twisted and turned between rows of vegetables in the garden, they squirmed across the path in front of the soddy dwellers as they walked outside - rattlesnakes were everywhere! One fall children were sent home from school while men killed over fifty rattlers found in the walls of a sod schoolhouse. Another time along Red Willow Creek over a hundred rattlers were plowed out as they were starting to hibernate. Men always wore boots for protection against snakes.

During the long cold winters bad snow storms swept across the open prairies. The blizzard of January 12, 1888, was one of the worst ever experienced by the settlers in this part of the country. It began with rain, soon changing to snow which lasted for three days. The blowing snow was so heavy people could hardly breathe and it was almost impossible to see. Men tied ropes from the house to the barn so they could find their way to care for the stock. They wore gunny sacks on their feet to keep them from freezing. Some turned their stock loose because shelters were filled with snow. Nettie Fisher was teaching school at the time. Before the storm got too bad her pupils were taken to a house nearby and Nettie trudged home about a quarter of a mile through the blinding snow. There was no house near one school so the teacher kept her pupils in the sod schoolhouse all night and until the storm abated. They barely kept warm and had nothing to eat.

Snow always drifted in western Nebraska because of the wind. In this storm the drifts were so big that some houses were completely covered. A bitter cold wind sent the temperature to 38° below zero. People stayed inside until the storm was over. Many ran out of fuel. Some burned chairs and anything they could cut up to keep warm. Most potatoes, cabbage and other vegetables buried in the ground for winter use were frozen. There was little loss of life among the homesteaders, but great loss of livestock especially on the range where the stock crowded together to keep warm and then smothered or froze to death. Old timers never forgot the blizzard of '88.

Indians still roamed the prairies. Most were friendly, but others resented the white men who were taking over their hunting and camping grounds. Tribes still fought among themselves. Some attacks on settlers were committed during the sod house era. The pioneers were terrified of being scalped by the Indians who could be expected at any time to open the door, come in without an invitation, and help themselves to any food in sight.

On one occasion Charlie's mother was busy in the kitchen with her back to the door. When she looked around, a big Indian was sitting at the table. Assuming he wanted something to eat, the panicky woman set a pan of freshly baked biscuits before him. He ate the biscuits and waited. She cut a loaf of bread and offered that to him. He ate the entire loaf, got up, said "How" and walked out of the house. Another time several Indians came to the door of the Reynolds house carrying long butcher knives. One of the Indians touched the cutting edge of his knife and said "Grind." Charlie led them to the grindstone, not knowing whether they were sharpening their knives to scalp the family or just for skinning game. People made a practice of spreading papers on the floor at night for protection. They were awakened by the sound of the Indians stepping on the paper as they stealthily entered the house. In those days homesteaders lived in constant fear of surprise attacks by Indians.

About this time great excitement filled the community. The Burlington Railroad was building a branch line and a train would soon be coming right into the settlement. Many of the young men from the claims were given jobs on the new railroad. The railroad company bought corn from the homesteaders and all the surplus food they could raise. Eggs and chickens were in great demand. Prices were good and everyone was pleased with the ready market. William Cody from North Platte, was hired to furnish meat for the construction men. He provided buffalo meat, and before long the men began calling him "Buffalo Bill." That name stayed with him the rest of his life.

The railroad company purchased 160 acres of land for a town. Lots were sold to people who would build stores, homes and other buildings. Men from the east as well as a few settlers bought lots and soon began to erect buildings and establish businesses on the town site. At the next Fourth of July celebration, the people met to decide on a name for the town. They agreed to call it "Wallace."

The town was building up fast. Soon new businesses included a general store, grocery store, butcher shop, hardware and furniture store, hotel, bank, blacksmith shop, harness maker's shop, barber shop, livery stable, lumber yard and a depot. The owner of the general store built a hall over his store to be used for meetings and entertainment. Sunday School, church services, dances, and other meetings and social gatherings were held in the hall. Someone learned that the photographer's son had been a band leader, so they persuaded him to organize a band. He was a skilled instructor, and his band was soon playing for Fourth of July celebrations, dances and other special occasions. Charlie played a tuba in the band. Later he traded a watch and a horse to a preacher's son for a fiddle which he played at dances. The preacher believed that anyone who played a fiddle was "sure to go to the Devil," so the son was forced to get rid of it.

Good times followed the coming of the railroad which was completed early in 1889. Nearly everything the settlers needed could now be bought in the new town. Crops were good, the market was stronger,

and everyone was making money. People were improving their homesteads and buying more stock. More people were coming to Wallace to live. Some came because of business opportunities. Others came for health reasons - the dry climate was supposed to be a healthy climate. Before long population of the new town had reached five hundred. Newcomers invariably asked "Does the wind always blow?" It nearly always did, but the oldtimers didn't notice it now. They had grown accustomed to the strong winds that blew constantly and relentlessly on the treeless prairies.

Charlie Reynolds and Nettie Fisher were married at Hastings, Nebraska, on July 6, 1889. Both had taken claims of 160 acres each, but they decided to live on Nettie's claim. It was closer to Wallace where Charlie was currently employed in the hardware store, and she had more furniture - a table, two chairs, bed, cook stove and a cupboard with a few dishes.

Charlie sold his claim and used the money to purchase a cow, two pigs and a dozen hens. He also bought his bride a full set of dishes and a beautiful glass berry dish with six matching sauce dishes. The six lovely sauce dishes used by the bride and groom over eighty years ago in the little old soddy on the claim are among the family's most treasured possessions today.

While Charlie and Nettie Reynolds lived in the sod house, five children were born - Alex, Genevieve, AnnElla, Malcolm, and Ross. For the first few years each time a new baby was expected, Charlie built an addition to the sod house. A kitchen, dining room, parlor and a lean-to that served as a pantry were added in this way. When he was building more room for the third baby, Charlie used the left-over lumber to build a trundle bed that was rolled under the big bed when not in use. Usually one of the little ones slept crosswise at the foot of the parents' bed.

A doctor established his practice in Wallace, but when he was needed by one of the homesteaders, someone had to go to town after him and then drive back with him to show him the way. There were no telephones in those days and this was the only way of getting in touch with a doctor. Alex was just a month old when he had croup. One night he grew suddenly worse and could hardly breathe. Charlie and Nettie realized they had a very sick baby and agreed they must have the doctor at once. Charlie saddled Avalanche, his fastest horse, and started at top speed to town four miles away. At his father's ranch, one mile from town, Avalanche seemed tired so Charlie stopped and changed horses, then raced on. The doctor was asleep, but he dressed immediately and followed Charlie home, driving as fast as he could with his horse and buggy. When he saw the baby's condition, he stayed and worked with Alex until morning. After breakfast he drove back to town, knowing the baby was much improved.

There was little illness among the homesteaders so the doctor was generally able to spend a great deal of time with each patient. When his calls took him into the country he was always invited to

stay for a meal. A few months after he had located in Wallace the doctor discovered he could not make a living at his profession in this part of the country. With the help of his son he started a weekly newspaper, the Wallace Herald, to supplement his earnings.

Because of the inconvenience of getting a doctor and the time required for him to reach the patient, people in the early days depended more on home remedies than on doctors. Home remedies varied according to family custom. Among those most commonly used in the Reynolds family were onion syrup, sassafras tea, rhubarb root syrup, mustard plaster, sulphur and molasses, skunk oil, goose grease, lard, turpentine and quinine. Onion syrup was made by sprinkling sugar over sliced onions and then heating the onions in the oven until they became syrupy. A teaspoon of onion syrup several times a day was reported to be a sure cure for croup. For colds and coughs nothing surpassed the treatment with goose grease or lard mixed with turpentine and quinine. This mixture was warmed, rubbed on the chest and covered with heated paper to keep out the air.

Many women in the settlement were experienced midwives. Pioneer mothers depended on these midwives to assist them in childbirth. Then a young girl could be hired for \$1.25 per week to help until the mother was able to take care of her own housework.

Before Genevieve was born the crops had begun to suffer due to lack of rain. Money was scarce and Charlie had taken a job teaching school. He and Nettie decided to fatten a hog for market so they would have money to pay for the hired girl and buy things they would need for the baby. Finally the hog was ready to be sold - it weighed 400 pounds. Charlie loaded it in the wagon and started to town. The day was very hot and the hog grew restless on the way. They had barely reached the market when the hog died. All Charlie could do was sell it to be rendered for lard. He took the \$2.50 they offered him for the hog and returned to share his great disappointment with Nettie. The baby was due anytime and it was necessary to make other plans for meeting expenses. A dear friend who had served as a midwife before coming to the area heard of their misfortune and promptly volunteered to help at the time of the baby's birth. Luckily they were able to locate a "cheap girl" to assist with the housework.

In the spring of 1891 Charlie hired a man to dig a well. The well was dug by hand and it took the man several weeks because he had to dig down about 150 feet before he reached water. At the same time a windmill was built and a large water tank installed. This was a costly undertaking but it meant a great deal to the family to have their own water, and plenty of it. They could keep milk, cream and butter cool in summer by putting them in a bucket and lowering it down in the well with a rope. As the weather got warmer they let the bucket down farther. They planted a small garden near the well so it could be irrigated when the weather was dry. The stock had access to drinking water anytime from the water tank.

The sod house was comfortable and homey now. Blooming geraniums

filled the deep windows. Boards had been laid over the dirt floor. Nettie sewed rags for carpets and Charlie tacked the carpets to the floor over a layer of soft straw. She braided rags and made a rug for the kitchen. She made calico curtains for the windows and a curtain to partition off space for the bedroom. She used scraps of material and pieces of discarded clothing to make quilts and comforts for the beds.

Christmas in the Reynolds home was always special. Sharing it with the children made it even more wonderful. There was always a Christmas tree. Charlie would never use an entire tree because there were so few trees on the prairies. Instead he searched until he found a well-shaped branch of a plum tree that served nicely as a Christmas tree. He and Nettie wrapped the branches and twigs with green and white tissue paper. They decorated the tree with chains of corn and popcorn, and hung popcorn balls from the branches. Candles were used for lighting. Under the tree were toys for the children - a homemade wagon for Alex, checkers cut from a broom handle with a checker board made from a piece of left-over lumber, blocks carved from scraps of lumber with alphabet letters painted on them, and soft rag dolls with painted faces for Genevieve and AnnElla. The dolls were cut from flour sacks and stuffed with rags. There was always homemade candy and cookies of all shapes. What a splendid Christmas it was! Malcolm was not quite a year old and he loved to look at the beautiful tree with its brightly lighted candles.

All her life Nettie violently despised snakes. When she was in bed after Ross was born a bull snake suddenly appeared on the floor near her bed. She called to the Irish woman who was helping with the housework and asked her to come quickly and kill the snake. The woman refused, saying it was against her religion to kill anything. Nettie threatened to get out of bed and personally execute the repulsive creature. Knowing she would be responsible if anything happened to Nettie, the Irish woman reached for a club, approached the snake, and with each killing blow prayed fervently, "Lord, have mercy on my soul!"

The year 1890 was the first year crops dried up from lack of rain, and more dry years were to follow. During the early 1890's crops were unusually poor, and feed on the range was extremely short. There was very little to feed the stock and very little to put in the vegetable cave for winter. Charlie had a number of horses now and quite a few cows. He was teaching so he was able to buy feed for his stock. Some homesteaders loaded all the possessions they could take in their wagons and drove to eastern Nebraska to look for work for the winter. Some came back in the spring, others never came back.

When Charlie and Nettie had lived on their claim five years and had met all the requirements for proving up on the land, they went to North Platte to obtain the deed. This was indeed a milestone in their lives - through years of hard work and self-sacrifice they had earned free title to 160 acres of Nebraska land. By this time

there was a direct road to North Platte. With the help of a compass, men had plowed a straight line through the sandhills and this shortened the distance by ten miles. An older couple lived in a sod house about half way between Wallace and North Platte. Travelers nearly always took a lunch and stopped at the "half-way house" to eat it. The couple had no neighbors for miles around and they were glad to have homesteaders stop for a brief visit. Nettie had taken a basket of lunch and Charlie brought grain and hay so the horses could be fed and watered while they ate lunch. They had taken extra food and grain to leave with the kind old couple who refused to charge for their help.

In 1894 the worst crop failure in the state of Nebraska occurred. Crops were planted in the spring, as usual, but there was no rain. Summer came and the days were hot and windy. Sometimes there were clouds, flashes of lightning, and even faint rumblings of thunder. Everyone was sure it would rain this time. Many summer evenings Charlie and Nettie sat in the yard and watched the clouds move closer and closer. After a while the clouds seemed to shrink away and prospects of rain disappeared once more.

There was no crop at all that year and all that Charlie earned teaching school went to buy feed for the stock. He had many hogs but not an ear of corn to feed them. They grew thinner and thinner. Charlie and Nettie were desperate for meat so they decided to butcher a hog. After getting it all ready to eat, it was so poor they had to put butter in the skillet to fry the side meat. Charlie was forced to sell some of his hogs so there would be money to buy feed for others. A number of animals starved to death that winter.

Several men who claimed to be rainmakers came to town and offered to make rain for a fee of \$50. The discouraged homesteaders collected the money and paid the men. The rainmakers chose a cloudy day for their endeavor. In an impressive ceremony they shot huge rounds of gunpowder toward the clouds. Shots were heard for miles around. In a few stores the windows were shattered by the blasts. But in spite of everything the clouds receded and no rain materialized. Needless to say the so-called rainmakers had left town by the time it was discovered that their attempt at rainmaking had failed.

It was so dry that dangerous prairie fires broke out. The fires would not burn sod buildings, but everything else in their paths was burned. After a fire cattle and horses would have to be taken to the open range some distance away where there was still buffalo grass and other grass for grazing, and a man would have to be hired to take care of them. Occasionally one of the homesteaders lost his life in a prairie fire, and over the years a number of livestock perished.

Cattle rustlers began to operate in the community about this time. They put wire fences and drove the cattle away. They picked up stray cattle wherever they found them. They even took branded cattle and burned a new mark of identification over the old brand. Settlers lost valuable cattle to the cattle rustlers who were seldom caught.

The disastrous drouth brought hard times. Everyone felt the depression. Banks refused to loan money. Stores began to insist on cash. Some people wrote to their former homes for money. Discouraged by years of crop losses, more homesteaders left the "Great American Desert," as they called it. Those who did not return relinquished all claim to their homesteads, and the land was made available to newcomers. Each spring people came to the community to file on claims abandoned by the unfortunate settlers.

The railroad company offered passes to anyone who would travel to other parts of the country and ask friends and relatives for help to relieve the suffering of homesteaders and keep stock from starving to death. The company agreed to haul without charge all contributions. Several settlers volunteered. They brought back earloads of corn, wheat and oats for the stock and abundant supplies of food for the people - beans, bacon, rice, dried fruit, potatoes and many other things. They also returned with huge boxes of clothing and blankets as well as all the seed the settlers could possibly plant the following spring. Because of the generosity of others, many homesteaders were able to survive the terrible drouth and hold on to their claims a few years longer.

Near the end of the year 1897 the Reynolds family left their "soddy on the claim" and moved to town where Charlie had been appointed superintendent of the school. They sold the claim for a horse and \$75. While the family lived in Wallace, Floy was born. The oldest four children were now in school. Alex had attended school in a sod schoolhouse while the family lived on the homestead.

The grasshoppers returned in 1899 and destroyed all the crops in the area. They even ate clothes off the line and bark off the trees. When they left, stalks of corn had been completely stripped and not a blade of grass remained. The following spring the Reynolds family moved to Iowa and located on a farm in Cass County, nine miles southeast of Griswold.

On the trip from Nebraska to Iowa Charlie rode in the freight car with the furniture and stock, while Nettie and the six children traveled via passenger train - all on one adult ticket. When they reached their destination the conductor remarked "Lady, the next time you travel with six kids, please buy a few half fares."

The last three children of the Reynolds family - Charles, Marguerite and Parker - were born on the farm in Iowa. Charlie and Nettie always said the farm was a good place to bring up a family. Where else could one be sure of having plenty of fresh air, good food and regular exercise as well as a wealth of outdoor space for active, growing boys and girls?

Rearing a family of nine children presented a challenge. Not only was it necessary to raise enough food for the big family, but it was also imperative to produce a surplus for market so there would be money to buy things they would need but could not grow. This meant running the farm on a large scale which called for careful

planning, good management and tremendous effort. Charlie and Nettie knew their task would not be easy, but they were not afraid of hard work. And they were blessed with good health, mutual respect, and a determination to succeed.

Operating a farm in Iowa was very different from raising crops on the claim. With rich black Iowa soil and plenty of sunshine and rainfall, good crops were nearly always assured.

At first there were just eighty acres, which were purchased for \$32.50 per acre. Soon Charlie and Nettie realized they must have more land to provide for the needs of the big family. Other pieces of land were purchased and, eventually, the farm consisted of 240 acres. A portion of this same farm was sold recently for \$200 an acre.

Farming was hard work. From the beginning it was a cooperative endeavor, with every member of the family assuming responsibility for certain chores. As the children grew older they shared more difficult tasks. Hours were long - from sunup to sundown. Often in fall and winter, after a full day's work in the fields, such chores as milking cows and feeding the stock were done by the light of a lantern. There were times in summer when the entire family shocked oats or wheat by moonlight.

Corn was the main crop. Big fields of wheat and oats were grown as well as timothy and clover for hay, but more acres were planted to corn than any other crop. The large number of farm animals - horses, cattle, and hogs - ate a tremendous amount of corn through the year, and much effort was directed toward producing an annual crop that would be adequate. Some hogs were butchered for the family's meat supply each year, others were fattened and marketed, as were choice steers.

Corn was shucked by hand in early fall. A team and wagon, with sideboards, was driven slowly down the rows of corn while the shuckers picked and tossed ears of corn against the "bangboard" as they worked. Usually two or more crews, each with team and wagon, shucked corn in the same field at one time. The family rejoiced when the huge crop was finally harvested and the corn cribs were filled to overflowing. The occasion was always celebrated with a special supper - oyster stew, home canned peaches and chocolate cake.

When threshing time came, both men and women in the neighborhood were involved. The coal-burning threshing machine, owned by one of the farmers, was taken from farm to farm with neighbors making up the working crew that went with it. The hungry threshers ate dinner wherever they happened to be working. Women spent hours preparing the food, and each one attempted to outdo the others by serving the biggest and best meal. The Reynolds dinners were popular with the threshers. Even when the threshing job was on the lower eighty, across the road from Lou Kreitzburg's home, Lou always drove the extra mile to eat with the threshers at the Reynolds home, so he could have homemade ice cream and a piece of Nettie's delicious lemon pie.

fruit from the big orchard was a real help in feeding the family. There were apples, peaches, pears, cherries, plums, grapes, raspberries and blackberries. All summer the family enjoyed a variety of fresh fruit as well as fruit puddings and pies, and by the end of the canning season hundreds of jars of sauce and preserves lined the cellar shelves.

One year the apple crop was enormous. One fall twenty-six barrels of handpicked Jonathans were stored in the cellar for winter, and there were enough windfalls for cooking and eating to last until Christmas. On winter evenings a bucket of apples was brought from the cellar for all to enjoy while Charlie read to the family and Nettie was busy with her sewing and mending.

The well-cared-for garden yielded an abundant supply of vegetables of all kinds. Potatoes, onions, cabbage and carrots were among those stored in the cave for winter use. Other vegetables were canned or made into pickles and relishes. There were always barrels of sauerkraut and large stoneware jars filled with seasoned pickles, covered with grape leaves.

One year the ambitious family planted twenty-eight acres of potatoes. There was a bumper crop that year, and the cave could not possibly hold the winter supply. The men dug a deep trench for the potatoes and covered them with straw and earth. A bitter cold winter followed. Day after day temperatures stayed below zero, and the potatoes all froze!

Three acres of choice farm land were planted to strawberries, and the annual yield was bountiful. The family had all they could use for eating, canning and making preserves, and there were always extra strawberries to sell. When the berries were ripe, the entire family helped pick them. During the season, large bowls of fresh strawberries and pitchers of thick cream were on the table three times a day. Often Nettie was persuaded to make her old-fashioned strawberry shortcake, everyone's favorite.

Watermelons grew in sandy soil, which was not much good for growing other crops. Wagon loads of melons were harvested and sold every year. Very few farmers raised melons and the demand for them was great. Neighbors and people from a distance made routine trips to the farm to buy them. Charlie and one of the boys drove to town with a load of melons each Saturday and sold them from the wagon. On warm Sunday afternoons through the summer, melons were cooled in large tanks of ice water, and neighbors were invited to drop by to enjoy all the cold watermelon they could eat.

Each winter the men put up ice. The ice house was a large hole in the ground with a low roof over it. In January, after temperatures remained below zero for several consecutive days, ice on Horseshoe Pond was examined to find out how thick it was. When the ice was frozen to a depth of at least ten or twelve inches, the men used ice saws to cut it into blocks about twenty-four inches square. They hauled ice by the wagon load, or bobsled if there was snow on the ground. The heavy blocks of ice were moved into the ice house,

packed with sawdust from wood-cutting sessions, and covered with straw. Usually there would be enough ice for the family's use in summer, plenty to make freezers of homemade ice cream as often as they wished, and a generous supply to sell to the neighbors.

Spring was an interesting time of year on the farm. Animal babies were born then - calves, colts, pigs, and others. If there were any runts, weak scrawny pigs, they were given to the children to care for. With special feed and loving care, it was often possible to nurse the runts to good health. Then they could be fattened and sold for a good price. The children always welcomed the opportunity to work with runts. This gave them a chance to earn some money of their own.

Some years as many as twenty cows were milked twice a day. With the exception of Genevieve, everyone in the family learned to milk. She gladly washed dishes for the big family while the others did the milking. The milk cows were gentle and all had names such as Pat, Mike, Rainbow, Loney, Brindle, Bess, Pied, Anxiety Maid, and Louis Lillie. There were so many cows and so many milkers that Charlie devised a tally board for keeping track of which cows had been milked. Cows were listed by name on the tally board with peg holes before and after each name. Milking time began with all pegs on the left side of the board. The milker selected a name and moved that peg to the right. When all pegs appeared on the right side of the tally board, the milking was completed. Just before high school declamatory contests, Alex, Malcolm and Charles entertained the others by practicing their orations during milking time.

Butter was churned in a hand-operated barrel churn. Then with a wooden butter printer, it was printed in pounds. In summer, the family churned three times a week, wrapped the butter for market, each pound individually in waxed paper, and kept it in the huge ice box until it was delivered to the grocer.

Nettie took care of the poultry - chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese. She raised hundreds of baby chickens each year. When the chickens weighed three and a half pounds or more, fried chicken was enjoyed regularly. About midmorning someone would catch three or four spring chickens, cut off their heads with an ax, douse the chickens in boiling water, pick the feathers, and have them fried in time for dinner at noon. During the holiday season turkeys, geese and ducks were dressed and sold on order. Many orders always came from people living in town. Goose feathers were saved because they made soft pillows.

Hens were fed large amounts of ground corn and other grain, and they were prolific layers. Sometimes more than a hundred eggs were gathered in one day. The big family used lots of eggs for eating and cooking, and the rest were sold.

The custom of hiding eggs at Easter time was always observed. When Parker was five years old, Nettie gave him a dozen eggs to hide, and he hid them in twelve different locations. When Easter morning came he had forgotten the hiding place of every one of the dozen eggs.

Regular trips were made to take butter and eggs to market. In summer, trips were made weekly with an average of thirty dozens of eggs and one hundred pounds of butter. Eggs and butter did not bring very much in those days, but it was enough to buy the needed groceries. Flour was always purchased in forty-eight pound bags, and sugar in one hundred pound sacks. As the grocer boxed the family's purchases he threw in a sack of candy for the children. If the price received for the butter and eggs exceeded that of the groceries to be purchased, the difference was sometimes paid in tin money or tokens that could be spent in other stores. One grocer who also sold farm machinery gave credit which applied to the purchase of a large piece of machinery.

Sometimes the grocer offered a prize to the farmer's wife who brought the most butter and eggs in one week. The Reynolds family won two sets of dishes and other prizes in such contests. One year at the Old Soldiers' Reunion, prizes were to be awarded to the two largest families attending. First prize was one dollar's worth of beef, fifty cents worth of navy beans was the second prize. Charlie and Nettie registered with all nine children present. They were given second prize, but Charlie refused it because the family of twelve who won the beef had only seven of their children there.

Preparing three meals a day for a family of eleven was routine procedure. Everyone got up early and the men did the chores while the women prepared breakfast. By the time everyone was ready to eat, appetites were always hearty. A typical breakfast consisted of fried potatoes, ham or bacon, eggs, oatmeal and cream, fruit in season, toast, butter and jam, coffee for the adults and milk for the children. When pancakes were on the menu, toast was omitted.

Every member of the family got up for breakfast, no matter how early it was served. Dinner was at noon on the farm and supper at night. On very hot days, after dinner the men would lie on the floor and rest a while before returning to work. This provided rest time for the work horses, too.

There was always a pleasant atmosphere at meal time. Charlie felt that things of an unpleasant nature should be discussed at another time. He also maintained that every person was entitled to his own religion and politics, and no one should quarrel with another because of different beliefs.

Hottest weather of the year came in July and August. High humidity accompanied the heat, adding to everyone's discomfort. Many times it stayed hot all night long. Some nights there was no breeze and it was almost impossible to sleep. Having no airconditioning the family solved the sleeping problem by setting up bedrooms outdoors. Simple framework for two large rooms was covered with canvas. Charlie, Nettie and the girls slept in one room, the boys in the other. On extremely hot nights the canvas covering was removed and the family slept under the stars. Occasionally, in the middle of the night, an unexpected storm sent everyone scurrying into the house with arms full of pillows and bed covers.

...as fear cyclones and tornadoes just as Californians dread earthquakes. On the farm everyone made a dash for the cave when a bad storm was approaching or when someone sighted a funnel cloud on the horizon. Often the dark cave was occupied for some time before the "watchman" agreed it was safe to venture forth. One time the family was sure Marguerite would be blown away because she insisted on gathering up all the baby kittens and taking them to the cave with her.

The family traveled everywhere in the spring wagon. Every Sunday morning, they drove to the little country church for Sunday School and church services. They seldom missed going to the revival meetings that were held two or three times a year. In winter they rode in the big bobsled, all wrapped up in heavy blankets with heated bricks for foot warmers.

Toward the end of May each year, Sunday School pupils gave a Children's Day program for their proud mothers and fathers. One year Genevieve and AnnElla practiced their pieces over and over until they knew them perfectly. On the day of the program, Genevieve's turn came first. She spoke AnnElla's piece - she had heard it so often that she knew it as well as her own. When AnnElla recited the same speech, everyone thought she had forgotten her own piece and was saying Genevieve's. They felt sorry for her because they knew both AnnElla and her parents must be terribly embarrassed.

Early every summer the circus came to town, and Charlie and Nettie took the children to see the parade. They could not afford to buy tickets for the circus, but the parade was free. The children were delighted with the huge elephants and funny clowns who performed a variety of tricks as they marched down the street. After the parade one year, a stranger saw the big family with their lunch basket. The stranger asked Nettie if she were taking a Sunday School class on a picnic.

One day Ross was riding a horse home from the lower place, carrying a sack of eggs in one hand. As he crossed Seven Mile Creek, he decided to find out how fast Spike could run, so he kicked the horse in the ribs. Spike took off with a jerk but he accidentally stepped in a gopher hole, stumbled, and broke his neck. Ross was thrown from the horse, but not a single egg was cracked.

Before leaving for school each morning, the children helped with chores on the farm. One morning AnnElla and Malcolm were sent to the corn field to plant pumpkin seeds. Charlie directed them to plant six or eight seeds in each hole. Malcolm dug the holes and AnnElla dropped the seeds. They were anxious to get the job done so they could go on to school. Malcolm protested, but AnnElla insisted on putting extra seeds in each hole. About two weeks later Charlie discovered the seeds had started to grow, and asked who had planted them. AnnElla proudly answered that she had. Then Charlie remarked, "I counted 54 plants in one hill."

Charlie was always active in promoting anything pertaining to the progress and betterment of the community. When rural telephone

lines were proposed, he was instrumental in getting lines built in the farm community where the Reynolds family lived. Several farm families were placed on the same party line and assigned different rings. All rings could be heard on all telephones. The Reynolds ring was a long, short, long, short. A succession of short rings signaled an emergency and called all subscribers to the telephone for an important announcement.

The family doctor lived in Griswold, nine miles from the farm. Before automobiles were in use, he drove a team and buggy to make house calls. Charlie and Nettie depended on home remedies and on advice in the big Medicine Book for minor ailments, but when they felt a doctor was needed, Dr. Jones was always sent for.

When Marguerite was four months old she became ill, and Nettie knew she must have the doctor. At the time, Charlie was teaching the winter term of school four miles from home. Telephone lines had not yet reached the Reynolds farm and the nearest telephone was $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles away - one-half mile closer than Charlie's school. Nettie realized she must get a message to Charlie without delay, asking him to call the doctor and then come home at once. The boys were in the field. To save time she sent AnnElla to the closest neighbor to ask if one of the men would ride to Charlie's school with the message. The men were not at home. Sensing the urgency of the situation, the farmer's wife urged AnnElla to walk on as fast as she could - first to make the telephone call to the doctor, and then on to notify her father. Charlie dismissed school and hurried home. By the time the doctor drove the nine miles with his team and buggy, he discovered Marguerite was very ill with pneumonia.

The Reynolds telephone was installed before Parker was born. Dr. Jones was married in Chicago and had just returned to Griswold with his bride. The newlyweds were honored at a wedding breakfast upon their arrival by train. While they were waiting for the breakfast to be served, the doctor received a call from Charlie that Nettie needed him. The doctor left at once, driving his team at top speed much of the way. After Parker arrived, Genevieve prepared a hearty breakfast for the groom who had missed out on his own wedding breakfast.

Telephones were such a novelty that listening in on party-line conversations became a favorite pastime for some farm women. One day, Floy and her cousin Jennie were talking on the telephone. Realizing there could be a sizeable listening audience, they resorted to "pig latin" in an effort to share a choice bit of gossip. Their conversation ended abruptly when they were interrupted by a strange voice on the line: "Girls, I understand every word you are saying."

On July 6, 1914, Charlie and Nettie celebrated their silver wedding anniversary. This happy occasion was shared with nearly two hundred neighbors, friends and relatives who were invited for dinner at six-thirty. The boys set up tables under the trees, turned cranks of ice cream freezers, and helped in countless ways while the girls

prepared the delicious dinner that included heaps of fried chicken, several freezers of homemade ice cream, and sixteen Angel Food cakes.

Then the boys had a special reason for earning money of their own, they leased land from one of the neighbors - usually forty acres - and raised corn for market. A good corn crop was always laid by (cultivated for the last time) by the Fourth of July. One Fourth the boys still had a few acres of corn to lay by on land they had rented. They hurried to the field early in the morning, trotted the lease, and finished the job in time to attend the celebration in the town of Elliott. Charlie had given each of them 50¢ to spend, which was practically a fortune in the days when a sandwich cost 5¢ and a large dish of ice cream sold for 10¢.

In 1917, two of the boys decided to spend money they had saved from the sale of corn for an automobile. They purchased a new Model T Ford at a total cost of around \$400, including five gallons of gasoline in the tank. There was no choice of color or style - all cars were black then, and all were touring cars. No accessories to buy, no sales tax, no license plates, no insurance, no driver's license. Life for a car buyer was much simpler in those days.

The new car was quite an attraction. The girls soon learned to drive, and often took themselves for a ride while the boys were at work in the field. One day, when the car refused to start, the girls pushed it to the top of a hill and rolled it to the bottom, all the time trying frantically to get the motor started. A neighbor came by and soon discovered the coils were missing. The boys had removed the coils and hidden them to make sure the car would not be driven in their absence.

During World War I Alex served in the Army, Malcolm and Ross in the Navy. This was a difficult time for Charlie and Nettie. They were fully aware of the danger faced by Alex at the front, and by Malcolm and Ross serving on a ship that transported troops across the Atlantic Ocean to and from the war zone. Communication was far from satisfactory. There were no radios or television. The family depended on newspapers for war news. By the time newspapers reached them via rural mail delivery, news pertaining to the war was usually stale. Personal correspondence moved slowly - air mail was still a few years away. Sometimes weeks passed between the time letters were written and the time they reached their destination. They contained very little actual information except that the boys were well at the time, and busy. Every day Nettie wrote to the three boys, hoping that every time they answered mail call there would be a letter from home. She knew they were always on the move, but she was confident the letters would eventually catch up with them.

While the three boys were away at war, Floy learned to drive the tractor and drag the roads. Being small in size, she attracted the attention of neighbors as she bravely assumed responsibility for "man's work." Charles and Parker stayed out of school part of the time. Floy and the two boys gave their father invaluable assistance with the heavy farm work, and lightened his burdens considerably.

was wounded in France on September 12, 1918, and it was not until Thanksgiving Day that official notice from the government reached the family: "Wounded. Degree Undetermined." Fortunately, by this time, a letter from Alex explaining the extent of his injuries had been received. Everyone was thankful when Armistice Day, November 11, 1918, signaled the end of hostilities.

Another member of the family served his country in World War I - Sparkle, a beautiful young horse with lots of spirit and vitality. At the beginning of the war, officials toured the countryside looking at farm horses, selecting the strongest and healthiest they could find for the cavalry. Ichabod and Gunpowder could have been spared more easily, but they were passed by. Sparkle, the finest young horse on the farm, was drafted for service in the cavalry.

The nine children graduated from Griswold High School three at a time, four years apart. Alex, Genevieve and AnnElla in 1911, Malcolm, Ross and Floy in 1915, Charles, Marguerite and Parker in 1919. At the time of his graduation, Parker was the youngest ever to graduate from Griswold High School - he was 15 in April, and graduated in May.

All nine children attended Wax School, a rural school one mile from the farm home. When Alex, Genevieve and AnnElla went to Wax School there was no definite separation of the grades. There were few books - easier ones for the younger children, and much harder books for the older children. As pupils finished one book they were moved to the next higher one. Often the same book was used over and over. Finally, the teacher told Charlie that Alex, Genevieve and AnnElla had gone through all the books successfully, and they might as well go on to high school.

In the fall the three children entered Grant, a two-year high school, five miles from home. Every day they drove a team back and forth to school. At the end of two years, they transferred to Griswold High School, where they completed eleventh and twelfth grades. Griswold was nine miles from the farm, too far to drive every day. The children stayed in town during the week and spent week ends on the farm. The oldest three of the family entered high school together and they graduated at the same time.

When the other six children completed their studies in the rural school and passed the eighth grade examinations, an added requirement by this time, each group of three waited to enter high school until the three ahead of them had graduated. This arrangement worked well because all of them could not be spared at one time, some were needed at all times to help on the farm. Farm work was heaviest in the spring and some of the boys always stayed out of school then. They were helped at home with school work so they would not fall behind in their studies.

Charlie and Nettie had both taught school, and they appreciated the value of an education for their children. They were determined to give all nine a high school education, an uncommon goal in those

years, especially among farm families whose children were needed to help with farm work, and also who were inconvenienced by having to travel some distance to attend high school.

To make sure the Reynolds children got a good basic education, Nettie and Charlie taught them at home. All nine learned to read before entering school. When the children were going to country school, both parents spent hours hearing spelling lessons, teaching geography concepts, and helping with arithmetic problems, always stressing understanding of the problem as well as how to solve it. The nine children inherited Charlie's concern for correct spelling. Over the years, Charlie participated in many spelling contests, and was never spelled down.

The year Parker was sixteen years old, corn on the farm was harvested and in the cribs early in the fall. Parker decided this was a good opportunity to earn some extra money, so he took a job husking corn for a neighbor at 10¢ a bushel. He was ambitious, and husked an average of 80 bushels a day, which would have been an admirable record for a farmer with years of experience.

A period of unrest followed the war. Interest in farming declined. Words of a song, popular at that time, seemed to express sentiments of the returning veterans:

"How ya gonna keep 'em
Down on the farm
After they've seen Paree?"

In 1922, the 240-acre farm was sold and the family moved to the town of Griswold. By this time, several of the children were employed away from home.

Everyone was talking about radios, the newest form of communication. Charles became interested in owning a radio. Factory-made sets were not yet available, so he bought materials and built one. The entire set, complete with earphones, cost him around \$12. The homemade radio worked like magic. Programs from WOW, Omaha, and WMO, Des Moines, came in clear and strong. Charles spent a great deal of time turning the dial, in an effort to pick up distant stations. After midnight, on cold winter nights he was able to get Canadian stations and KFI, Los Angeles. Late at night, in winter, he could often pick up a six-way conversation, with six radio stations from different parts of the country talking to each other. Among these were KDKA, Pittsburgh, WSB, Atlanta, and a Night Hawk station from Kansas City.

Soon after moving to Griswold, Charlie built a completely modern service station. He and Parker operated the gas, oil and tire portion of the business, while Malcolm and Ross took charge of batteries and battery-operated radios. Alex and Charles were employed in Omaha at the time. Radios were then on the market, and prices ranged from around \$100 to \$187.50. They were battery-operated, with current supplied by an A battery similar to a car battery, and several B batteries, which were smaller. The first sets had earphones. Later radios were sold with loud speakers, and a separate plug-in was required.

...the good. The uncertainty of the post-war period seemed to have disappeared. People had money and they were spending it. The town was prosperous. Charlie was honored when he was elected mayor of Griswold. He served two terms.

In 1922, May was hospitalized in Omaha for an appendectomy. She remained in the hospital fourteen days, which was considered about average for a surgical patient at that time. Her total bill was \$41, which included \$3.50 per day for the room, \$10 for the operating room, and \$2 for laboratory fees.

For a number of years, Charlie and Nettie spent winters in California. Nettie was troubled with arthritis, and the warmer climate helped her. In the beginning, Charlie's parents were still living and this also provided an opportunity to visit them. On their first trip, they drove the Model T Ford owned by the boys because their car was older and not in good enough condition for the long drive. Much of the way was rough, with many miles of "washboard" roads. Only about one hundred miles were hard-surfaced. In spite of poor road conditions, the round trip was made on one set of tires, something of a record then.

Both Charlie and Nettie enjoyed traveling by car. Over the years, their trips took them to the forty-eight contiguous states. They made their travels an educational experience which they then shared with the family and others through photos, vivid descriptions, and interesting stories of people and places they visited.

For some time Charlie and Nettie looked forward to the time when they could build a new house. Now they were ready. They engaged an architect to draw plans according to their specifications. Together they selected a lot, hired a contractor, and with much pleasure and satisfaction, watched every stage of the construction. Finally, the large Dutch Colonial brick house was completed, and in January 1929, they moved in. They loved their attractive and comfortable new home. They were happiest when the children brought their families for a visit.

A short time later, the country was disturbed by the worst depression ever experienced. Businesses failed. Banks closed their doors. The stock market crashed. Personal savings - and sometimes fortunes - were wiped out. Workers were laid off. In big cities, bread lines formed. People had no money to pay their bills, and credit was refused. At the Reynolds service station, farmers settled their accounts with corn, cattle, hogs, potatoes, anything they had of value.

In the summer of 1931, all nine children and their families gathered at the Reynolds home for a visit. There were nine grandchildren now, and this was a happy time for everyone.

While Charlie and Nettie were spending the winter of 1931-1932 in California, Charlie passed away on March 12, 1932, at the age of 63. He suffered a ruptured appendix which, at that time, was very often

...sundays, with modern medicine and techniques, an illness of
... could be treated successfully. But in 1932, penicillin
... miracle drugs were still unknown.

... continued to live in her home in Griswold until she passed
... on December 1, 1953, at the age of 87. She remained active
... in good health, and pursued her usual hobbies of gardening and
... For the last several years, she enjoyed traveling by car
... summers in California with her family. Charlie and Nettie
... are buried in Oakdale Cemetery at Lewis, Iowa.

... period of years, members of the family moved to Southern
... California. They came for a variety of reasons, including a search
... for a more satisfactory way of living than had been possible in the
... Midwest. The first came in 1936, the last arrived in 1970. They
... traveled from New York, Michigan, Iowa, and Nebraska. All nine
... children and most of their families now live in Rialto, San
... Bernardino, and San Fernando, near enough for frequent get-togethers.

... of now, July 1972, the descendants of Charlie and Nettie Reynolds
... number seventy. They span four generations, and include nine
... children, eighteen grandchildren, forty great-grandchildren, and
... three great-great-grandchildren.

THE LITTLE OLD LOD SHANTY ON THE CLAIM - by Charles G. Reynolds
Singing on "The Little Old Log Cabin on the Plain"

I'm getting rather seedy now, while holding down my claim,
And my victuals are not always served the best;
And the mice play slyly 'round me as I nestle down to sleep,
In my little old sod shanty in the West.

Chorus:
The hinges are of leather, and the windows have no glass,
While the board roof lets the howling blizzard in;
And I hear the hungry coyote as he sneaks up through the grass,
'Round my little old sod shanty on the claim.

But I rather like the novelty of living in this way,
Though my bill of fare is often rather tame;
And I'm happy as a clam on this land of Uncle Sam's,
In my little old sod shanty on the claim.

Chorus (as above)

But when I left my eastern home, a bachelor so gay,
To try to win my way to wealth and fame,
I little thought that I'd come down to burning twisted hay,
In my little old sod shanty on the claim.

Chorus (as above)

My clothes are plastered o'er with dough; I'm looking like a fright,
And everything is scattered 'round the room;
But I wouldn't give the freedom that I have out in the West,
For the baubles of an eastern mansion home.

Chorus (as above)

Wish that some kind-hearted girl would pity on me take,
And relieve me from the mess that I am in;
Oh, how I'd bless her if this her home she'd make,
In my little old sod shanty on the claim.

Chorus (as above)

And if the Fates should bless us with now and then an heir,
To cheer our hearts to honesty and fame,
Then we'd be content for the toil that we had spent
In our little old sod shanty on the claim.

Chorus (as above)

When time enough had lapsed, and all these little chaps
To man and modest womanhood had grown,
Then it won't be half so lonely, when we can look around,
And see other old sod shanties near our home.

Chorus (as above)

MILITARY SERVICE

Malcolm Ross April 6, 1917 - November 11, 1918

Malcolm Ross entered service in the first draft call of World War I. He was sent to Camp Funston, Kansas, September 5, 1917, in the 341st Machine Gun Battalion, 89th Division. He was promoted Sergeant and Acting First Sergeant in October; sailed for France in May 1918.

He was gassed near St. Dizier, France, July 14, 1918, and was hospitalized for a month. He rejoined his Company for the Meuse-Argonne Drive, during which he received gun-shot wounds in the leg September 12, 1918. He was again hospitalized and was sent to Base Hospital #114, Bordeaux, France. He returned to the United States, while still under medical treatment, on January 1, 1919. He was discharged from Camp Dodge, Iowa, on January 26, 1919.

He was awarded the Purple Heart with two oak leaves. He was also awarded the Silver Star for meritorious service.

Malcolm and Ross Reynolds enlisted at Denver, Colorado, in the U.S. Navy on December 13, 1917. Malcolm weighed in at 128 pounds. The officer in charge said: "Eight pounds underweight - get him along." They were stationed at San Francisco, San Diego, Norfolk, Virginia, and six months in European waters.

They stayed at Goat Island, San Francisco, was about two weeks. Then they went to San Diego, and later to Hampton Roads, or Norfolk, Virginia. There they were assigned to ships. Ross was sent to the USS Virginia; and Malcolm, the USS New Jersey. Both requested to be assigned to the same ship, but they were denied. Then their Mother began writing letters, and she was successful. Malcolm was put on the USS Virginia with Ross.

They were on convoy duty. When Malcolm and Ross completed their military service, they were sent to Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Illinois, for discharge. Ross was discharged March 24, 1919. Malcolm was given his discharge on April 2, 1919.

Malcolm Alexander entered military service July 23, 1918; was sent to Camp Pike, Arkansas, Infantry, Co. B, Officers Training School. He was discharged December 9, 1918, at Camp Pike.

December 7, 1941 - December 31, 1946

Robert Patterson entered the U.S. Armed Forces June 24, 1944. He was stationed at Camp Stewart, Georgia, and Camp Howsie, Texas. Overseas service in Germany was from February 1945 to May 23, 1946. He was discharged at Camp Sam Houston, Texas, June 9, 1946.

Robert Alexander enlisted in the U.S. Army Air Corps Reserve in October 1944. He entered Active Duty August 20, 1945, at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. He was stationed at Keesler Field, Mississippi until leaving for overseas assignment. Served one year (1946) in Weisbaden, Germany, in Army of Occupation. He was discharged December 31, 1946.

Robert B. Rohrer entered U.S. Military Service in the Air Force January 8, 1943. He was in the Finance Division and was stationed at Salt Lake City, Utah, and Rome, New York. He was discharged February 6, 1946.

Robert Patterson entered military service September 19, 1946. He served as a rifleman in the U.S. Army. Was in the Army of Occupation in Japan, December 1946 to December 1947. He was discharged February 28, 1948.

KOREAN WAR

June 25, 1950 - July 27, 1953

David Reynolds was inducted March 29, 1951. He was in Active Duty until March 29, 1953. Stationed at Ft. Bliss, Texas. Remained in Army Reserve until September 27, 1956, when he was discharged from the U.S. Army.

Donald Reynolds was in Naval Reserve during the Korean War. He was in Active Service from December 1952 to November 1954. He was on Ships USS Marsh and USS Perkins; cruised along Pacific coast mostly. Discharged March 1954.

James Ferguson entered military service October 8, 1952. He was in U.S. Navy, stationed in San Diego, California; served as a Dental Technician. He was discharged August 10, 1954.

David Browne entered military service September 1953. He was with the Corps of Army Engineers, stationed at Fort Hood, Texas. He was discharged June 1955.

Arnold Carpenter was in the U.S. Army Air Force from June 1946 to July 1949. He was stationed at Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas; Tokyo, Japan; and Seoul, Korea. He was discharged July 1949.

September 5, 1951 - (Not ended)
1961 - 1962
CRISIS

Reynolds entered service in the U.S. Army April 30, 1958. Basic training at Ft. Ord, California. Was sent to Ft. Eustis, Virginia, for Supply School Training; then to Fort Sill, Oklahoma. Discharged April 29, 1960.

Reynolds was recalled to Army duty because of the Cuban Missile Crisis, October 19, 1961. Went to Ft. Lewis, Washington; sent to Sharp General Depot in Stockton, California, April 1962. Discharged August 1962.

Reynolds joined the Naval Reserve in 1962. Reported for Active duty March 1963; sailed on USS Mattaponi in Pacific and Orient waters. Discharged December 1964.

Bohrer was in the U.S. Navy from 1966 to 1970. He made three tours to Vietnam, six to nine months duration each tour, on duty as a minesweeper. He was on USS Impervious and USS Esteem, DDG, 438. He was discharged 1970.

Austin was in the U.S. Air Force from June 1965 to 1971.

MIGRATION TO CALIFORNIA

The five sons and four daughters of Charlie and Nettie Reynolds came to establish homes in California in 1936, and thirty-four years later in the summer of 1970, the last two members of the family came to live in this western state.

The sequence of their arrival in California as well as a brief account of their years of employment are given here.

1922-1936 - Charles and Margaretta

Charles and Margaretta made their home in Griswold in 1922. Here Charles and his brothers operated a battery business. In 1923, they moved to Omaha, where Charles was employed by the Willard Battery Company. Lois was born in Omaha.

Employment by the Willard Company took the family to Detroit in 1924, to Des Moines in 1929, and to Marshalltown, Iowa in 1931. Late in 1932, they returned to Omaha, and Charles worked for Willard and Goodrich Companies. In December 1935, they left Omaha and traveled by car to California, arriving on New Years Day 1936 - the first of the family to settle permanently in California. Their first home was in Hollywood, where Charles was employed by Goodrich Tire Company.

In 1937, the family moved to Phoenix when Charles was transferred to a sales territory. As a salesman for Goodrich Company he worked with dealers in a large area of the state. The following year he served as a salesman in Long Beach. Late in 1937, Charles was employed as a salesman for the Firestone Company in Los Angeles. In 1938, the family moved to San Bernardino, where Firestone transferred Charles to a territory which included dealers in San Bernardino and others as far away as Indio and Las Vegas. He traveled for Firestone for more than twenty years.

Charles built and managed a four-unit apartment in Rialto. He entered the real estate business. He has been a realtor for fourteen years. He and Bea live in San Bernardino.

1933-1960 - Parker and Frances

Parker and Frances lived in Griswold from 1928 until 1933. Parker worked with his father in the Reynolds Service Station. They moved to Atlantic for a year to take charge of a service oil station. When the station was sold, they returned to Griswold, and Parker again worked in the Service Station. David and Jon were born in Griswold, and Margery in Atlantic. Jon was born in Fontana, California.

In 1936, the family moved to Los Angeles where Parker was employed by the Firestone Company. He worked for Firestone until retirement in 1960. During that time he served as manager of

As a result of transfers by Firestone, the family moved from Paula early in 1937, to Ventura late in 1937, to Mesa, April 1942, to Colton, California, in October 1945, to San Fernando in January 1948, to San Fernando in June 1955, and back to Paula in June 1957, where they remained until 1960.

After his retirement in 1960, Parker and Frances moved to Rialto where he built and managed a four-unit apartment, and purchased a five-unit apartment, which he also managed. He worked in the real estate business for a few years.

1929 - Ross and Mary

Ross and Mary lived in Griswold from 1929 to 1937. During this time Ross was associated with the Reynolds Service Station. Ellen and Mary were born in Griswold.

In 1937, the family moved to California, where Charles and Parker were employed by Firestone. Ross decided he would like to work for Firestone, too. When he applied, the personnel manager discouraged him, saying they already had two Reynolds brothers working for them. He said, "There were three Firestone boys, weren't there?" Ross got the job.

As a result of transfers by Firestone, the family moved to San Pedro in 1937, and to Los Angeles in 1938. They remained in Los Angeles until 1947, when they moved to San Bernardino. During the war, Ross was employed in the Shipyards for a time.

Ross was appointed first manager of the new FEDCO Store in San Bernardino, a position he held until his retirement in 1961. He worked in the San Bernardino Woolworth Store from 1950 to 1961. In 1953, Ross and Mary went to Sacramento for a year. They moved to Paula in 1964.

1929 - Malcolm and Myrle

From 1929 to 1937, Malcolm and Myrle lived in Griswold where Malcolm was associated with the Reynolds Service Station. While they lived in Griswold, Donald was born. The twins, Betty and Bonnie, were born in Paula.

In 1937, Malcolm was employed by the Fuller Brush Company. This work moved the family to Denton, Texas, and to Fort Worth, Texas, and in 1938, to Los Angeles.

Malcolm became a salesman for Wear Ever Company in 1939. In 1942, he went to work at the Shipyards, and remained there until the end of the war. After the war, he returned to employment with Wear Ever. For several years Myrle was employed at Santa Cruz and Sylmar.

The family lived in Yuba City, Redwood City, Santa Cruz, and Tujunga. Some of these moves were made in search of a better climate. In 1953, they moved to San Fernando, where they now live.

Floy and Lester

Floy taught in a rural school in Iowa. Floy and Lester had their first home in Detroit in 1924, where Lester worked at the Reynolds Service Station. They returned to Griswold in 1932, and remained for ten years. During this time, Lester worked as Bakery salesman. Dean, Jim and Charlotte were born in Griswold.

They moved to San Bernardino, and in 1955, to Rialto, where they live. From 1943 until his retirement in 1969, Lester was a machinist at Food Machinery Company. Floy served for years as a saleslady for Harris' Store in San Bernardino. They built a four-unit apartment in Rialto, and managed it for several years.

Alex and Orpha

Alex taught one year in a rural school in Iowa. In Dexter, Iowa, he coached High School athletics, winning some championships. After World War I, Alex and Orpha lived in Omaha, where Alex worked as buyer and manager of the jewelry and silverware department for Burgess-Nash Company.

They moved to New York City, and Alex was jewelry buyer for the same company for several years. Later, he owned and managed the same Jewelry Wholesale Company until ill health curtailed his work. In December 1942, he entered U.S. Postal Service in New York, and in December 1944, he was transferred to the Postal Service in San Bernardino. Leander and Marilyn were born in New York. Charles in Hollis, New York, and Nancy in Freeport, New York. Orpha and the children moved to California in March 1945. Alex retired from the Post Office in 1960, and moved to Rialto in 1970.

Alex served as Commander of American Legion Post No. 342 in Freeport, New York, 1943 and 1944. After moving to San Bernardino, he was President of San Bernardino Postal Clerks Local 640; District and County Council, Postal Clerks; P.O. Delegate to San Bernardino Central Labor Council; and Legislative Officer for Local and State P.O. Labor Organizations. He was Organizer and first San Bernardino County Director of FEDCO Stores.

Genevieve

After graduation from high school, Genevieve taught in rural schools in Iowa, and in elementary grades in Griswold. She was employed as a bookkeeper in the Merchants' National and Omaha National Banks in Omaha from 1918 to 1931. She returned to Griswold and worked in the Griswold Post Office for 13 years.

In 1935, the family home in Griswold was sold, and Genevieve moved to Rialto, California. Here she built a three-unit apartment which she owns and manages.

AnnElla and George

AnnElla taught in a rural school in Iowa, then in the School, Lewis, Iowa, and in the Omaha Public Schools. George lived in Griswold from 1922 to 1933, where George worked with his father in the Citizens Bank. Robert was born from 1933 to 1945, they lived in Atlantic, and George worked as Deputy County Auditor and later as City Clerk.

They moved to Omaha where George was employed by Skinner Engineering Company until his retirement. AnnElla returned to Omaha. She served as elementary principal until her retirement in 1965. From 1965 to 1970 she worked with the special reading program in Council Bluffs, Iowa. George and AnnElla moved to Rialto in August of 1970.

1970 - Marguerite

Marguerite taught in the Omaha Public Schools from 1921 until she retired in 1970. For the last twenty years she served as Supervisor of Primary Education. In August 1970, she moved with AnnElla and George to Rialto - the last of the Reynolds family to establish a permanent residence in California.