

Copies to Sue & Fran: 4/90

Reynolds Homestead 1814-1970



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Edited and with introduction by Nancy Susan Reynolds

Published by Robert Kline and Company
Richmond, Virginia

1970

55557

*217 pp
no index*

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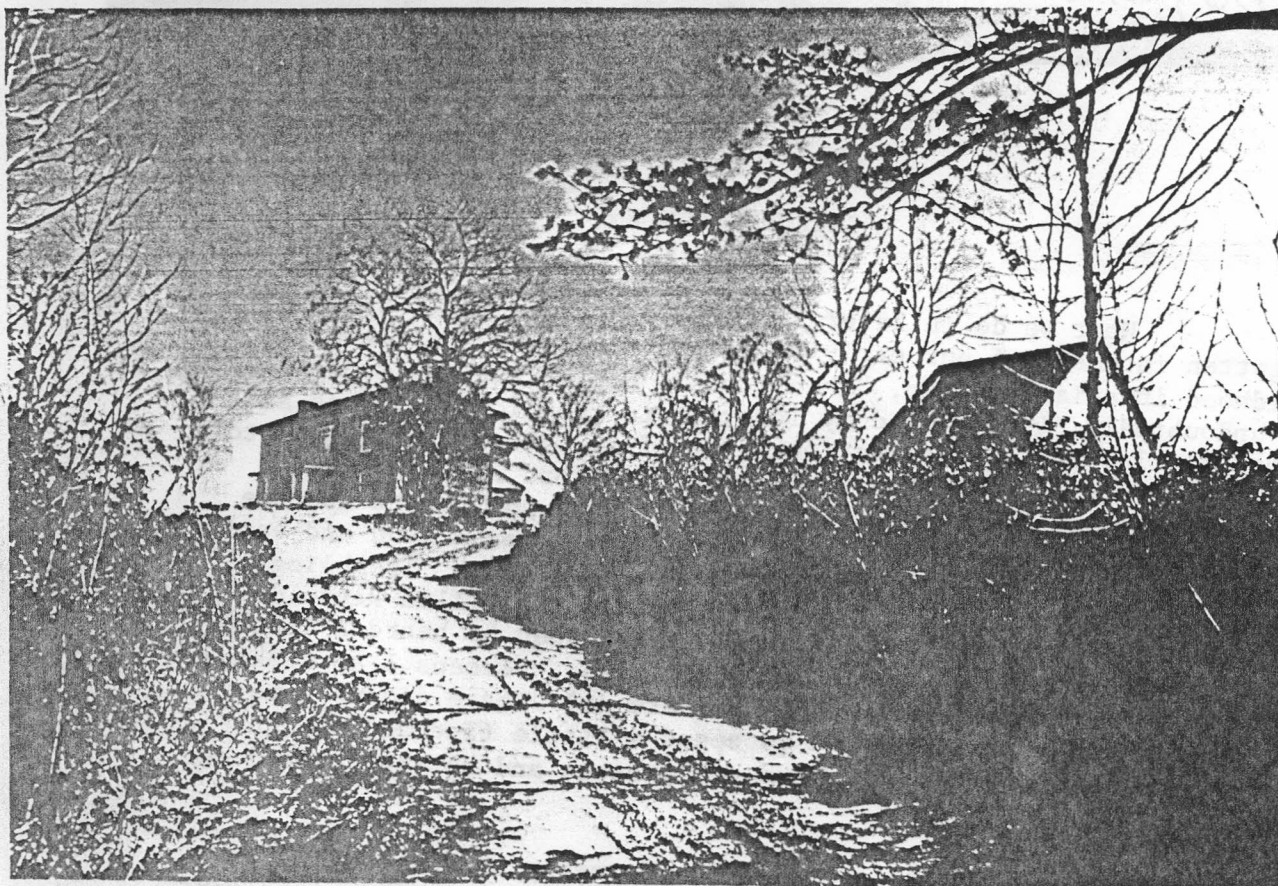
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The Homestead from the Old Bristol-Norfolk Highway (Front)

The dilapidated condition of the house was first brought to my attention by Hannah C. Terry, wife of the principal of the Hardin Memorial School at Oxford, and a teacher there. She wrote that

INTRODUCTION

What we do in later life is often the result of some long forgotten incident of our early years. The bedtime stories of my childhood invariably began, "When I was a boy in Patrick County----" and undoubtedly first roused my interest in the old home place and eventually led to its restoration. One of my favorite tales was told to me by my Uncle, William Neal Reynolds. He had stayed late at school playing with the other small boys. Dusk approached and the woods were frighteningly dark. As he hurried home, a loud and eerie voice cried, "Who---- who--o -- who--o-o-o- are you?" Trembling, between chattering teeth he replied, "Just little Willie Reynolds going home from school." His fears subsided when he heard a flutter of wings and an owl flew out of a nearby tree. Perhaps I am seeking a better answer than a mere name. Who are we? Where did we come from? Where are we going? Let us spend a little time and thought on our past that we may understand our present and better command our future.

The old Reynolds Homestead, formerly and more properly known as Rock Spring Plantation, is situated in the southeastern part of Patrick County near Critz, Virginia, and near the North Carolina border. The entire tract of 717 acres is dominated by Nobusiness Mountain, a ridge which runs east and west in full view of the front of the house. The first fifty acres of this land were purchased in 1814 by Abraham Reynolds, often called Abram, who settled there with his wife, Mary Harbour, nicknamed "Polly." Theirs was a log house which no longer exists, while the one built by their son, Hardin William, was made of brick and has recently been restored. It originally contained two rooms, one on each floor, and it was to this home that he brought his bride in February, 1843. After a few years more rooms were needed and the house was enlarged to six rooms with a hall and an outside, separate brick kitchen. This was the birthplace of all sixteen children of Hardin William Reynolds and Nancy Jane Cox, among them my father, Richard Joshua Reynolds, the founder of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company.

The dilapidated condition of the house was first brought to my attention by Nannie C. Terry, wife of the principal of the Hardin Reynolds Memorial School at Critz, and a teacher there. She wrote that the Reynolds Homestead was fast approaching the point of no return. My first concern was:

- 1) Does the house merit restoration?
- 2) Can the land be put to a worthwhile use?

Before I decided to purchase the old home place from my cousins, I consulted a number of people, two in particular. Frank Horton, Director of Restoration for Old Salem, assured me that the house warranted restoration and preservation. Dr. James H. Hilton, Executive Director of the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation and former Dean and President, respectively, of North Carolina and Iowa State Colleges, suggested that Virginia Polytechnic Institute might be seeking just such an opportunity as this for forestry research. This proved to be the case.

V.P.I., the agricultural and technical university of Virginia, has developed a long-range program for the Reynolds Homestead Research Center. Half a century may elapse before final results are fully realized. Their scientists place emphasis on forest tree genetics in order that superior tree species may be developed through breeding and propagation. They will seek means through silviculture to speed the growth of trees and thus achieve mature forests more quickly. The Department of Forestry and Wildlife has also in mind a program involving such matters as insecticide testing, squirrel and game animal habitat studies, experimental Christmas tree planting and the development of fisheries. The Department plans to disseminate any valuable information resulting from these activities by means of demonstrations for the youth and adults of the area. Youth camps would include Boy Scouts, 4-H Clubs, Future Farmers of America and public school students.

Clearly such a program should be of significant value in Virginia. Forestry is important in Virginia with 41 per cent of all business establishments being forestry-based. Persons employed in such industries number 127,000, and they earn 18 per cent of the industrial payrolls of the state. There are also wood pulp mills, sawmills and furniture plants along with many other wood-using industries in the state.

Patrick County, located in the Virginia-Carolina furniture-manufacturing complex, has long furnished a significant portion of the timber needed for the furniture industry of the area. Seventy-seven per cent of the total land area of the county consists of commercial timberland. The forests of Patrick County also have other values, involving wildlife and recreation.

The Department of Forestry and Wildlife of Virginia

Polytechnic Institute has long had an interest in providing college-level programs for young people needed in the forest industries and in the renewal of natural resources. It also has an interest in and a responsibility for research problems related to utilization and conservation of natural resources everywhere. Moreover, the same department recognizes the need for youth and adult educational programs so that citizens of all ages may learn more about the management of forests and other renewable natural resources. Accordingly, Virginia Polytechnic Institute deemed the Reynolds Homestead an ideal spot for carrying out the practical aspects of such a program. It also believes that research carried on along the lines mentioned would have a major impact on Patrick County, on Virginia, on North Carolina, and, to some extent, on the nation.

With such a worthwhile project in mind, my decision was an easy one. Furthermore, our family had an early connection with the Institute in that Harbour Reynolds, the third son of Captain Hardin William Reynolds and his wife, Nancy Jane Cox, entered Virginia Polytechnic Institute in 1872 when it was called Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College and finished in the first graduating class. Old catalogues of the college also show that Robert C. Critz, who later married Harbour Reynolds' sister, Lucy, entered and was graduated with him.

On December 30, 1969, I deeded 710 acres of land to the V.P.I. Educational Foundation for the establishment of the Reynolds Homestead Research Center. Work had already begun, since the year before I had granted permission and sufficient funds for three years of operation and for the initial capital improvements required to make a start. It is expected that money will be available to the University through the Hatch-McIntire-Stennis Act and through State legislative appropriations to carry on this economically important research after the three-year period.

Seven acres in the immediate area of the house and out-buildings, including the family burial ground and rock-walled spring, have been retained in my name and will be until the proper organization is found to preserve them. Meanwhile, the V.P.I. manager, Richard Kreh, and his family are in residence on the second floor which is now a fully-equipped housekeeping apartment. He will keep the grounds in good order, as will his wife the house, in lieu of rent. They are also willing to show the house to visitors when it is opened to the public following our family reunion. Mrs. Terry, our Patrick County neighbor,

has recruited a group of local women to assist the Krehs as guides. Nicholas B. Bragg, Director of Education and Interpretation, at Old Salem, has undertaken their training.

I am not going to describe the house inside or out. You must see it to appreciate its cheerful, homelike atmosphere and sturdy qualities. Even the interior walls are made of solid brick! You will wonder, however, why the approach is from the rear. In the days of Hardin William Reynolds the house was located directly on the main Bristol-Norfolk highway and this fact undoubtedly influenced him and his father to build a store and to engage in mercantile pursuits along with their farming and tobacco manufacturing. This dirt road is still there though a short distance beyond the dwelling it becomes a mere jeep trail. The nearest highway, Route 626, was relocated some distance away and a short dead end spur, State Road 798, now leads to the side and rear entrance.

Frank L. Horton planned and supervised every minute detail of the restoration. He agreed to take charge on one condition - that every piece of furniture or decoration must meet with his approval. This was a wise precaution which prevented me from following my own likes and dislikes instead of keeping the taste of the period uppermost in mind. The result gives a more authentic picture of their way of living. He has written the following information that we may have a record of just what construction and replacement was necessary:

"The house itself and the outbuildings have been preserved to add to the picture of the farm and manufacturing life of the Reynolds family. The log granary (corn crib) and ice house survive with the sturdier brick kitchen and milk house.

"The dwelling house was constructed in two parts, the first a single room two-story plan with stair to the sleeping quarters above, was probably constructed just prior to the marriage of Hardin William Reynolds in February, 1843. Its original fenestration indicates that it faced Nobusiness Mountain and the old roadway in the same manner as the first log home next door and toward the family burying ground. It is probable that this first part was roofed with a simple A-frame structure of shallow pitch.

"Shortly afterward the need for more space caused Hardin William Reynolds to triple the size of his home by the addition of a

I am overwhelmed at the task of expressing in words the gratitude I feel toward all those who have helped make this project possible. It is a never-to-be-forgotten experience to meet with such generosity as greeted me on every hand. Frank Horton, whose knowledge was crucial to the restoration, refused any compensation and gave freely of his time and talents. The staff and facilities of Old Salem were made available to me by the President, Jim Gray. I have called on them not only for advice, but for cabinet work, warehouse storage and even a seamstress to shorten the parlor curtains!

Before we could begin to furnish the house we had to find out what kind of furniture Hardin and Nancy Jane liked. Did their tastes lean toward the plain or the ornate? the massive or the delicate? Did they prefer the plainer 18th century style or the more elaborate Empire and Victorian of the 19th? If a few original pieces could be located we would know.

The location of one was well-known. Too heavy to be easily moved it stood in lonely splendor in the empty house. This was Nancy Jane's proudest possession, a rosewood and mahogany grand piano of the Empire period. It was made by Henry Gaehle of Baltimore who apparently produced no pianos after the 1840s. Gaehle was a partner of Knabe who took over the business after the former became ill. According to a family story, Nancy Jane Cox brought to Rock Spring as part of her dowry a slave who refused to live peaceably with the Reynolds' slaves. Though her husband begged her to sell the slave, she held out against that solution for quite a time but finally acquiesced on condition that he buy her a piano. This was no easy task because the heavy instrument had to be hauled, probably with oxen, all the way from Richmond. Fortunately, the sound board was of metal and could not warp and the only repairs needed were new felts, new strings and a few pieces of veneer. Today it sounds as it did in the early 1840s.

Without Senah Critz Kent and Ruth Critz Gray the piano would have been almost the only guide to our grandparents' tastes. To my astonishment they knew the exact location of many original pieces and immediately generously offered to return what they owned: an arm-chair from Senah, a Victorian buffet étagère which Ruth dearly treasured and the grand piano which Hardin Walter Reynolds had given to them when he moved out of the Homestead. They also suggested to the other owners that each original piece be returned to the old home place.

I did not expect such sacrifices for I had yet to realize what a generous family I had. After this, I knew I must follow their example and return Nancy Jane's mahogany Empire bed. When she moved to Winston she left the bed behind in Patrick County. My father sent for it and slept in it at the Fifth Street house. I bought it from my brother, Dick, in the early 1930s. All sixteen children of Hardin William Reynolds and Nancy Jane Cox were born in this bed.

Others who have made the house live again with their generous gifts of family heirlooms are:

The family of Charlotte Critz Harper, granddaughter:

Her husband, James C. Harper

Her sons, James C., Jr. and George F. Harper

Her daughters, Lucy Grier and Charlotte Stone

The family of Mary Lybrook Lasater Barnes, great-granddaughter:

Her husband, J.T. Barnes

Her sons, John Thomas, Jr., and

Robert Edward Lasater Barnes

Lucy Follin Armfield, great-granddaughter

Nancy Jane Bagley Lehman, great-granddaughter

Nancy O'Hanlon Hill - great-granddaughter

Kent Hill Graham, great-great-granddaughter

Ruth Smith Lucas, great-niece

Details of each gift are listed in the Appendix. You will want to join your thanks to mine for the treasures they have relinquished.

Contributions were of many other forms than furniture. The large and ancient boxwoods planted at the front and back doors came from the home of Zachary Taylor Smith, a nephew of Nancy Jane and my grandfather. His daughter, Ruth Smith Lucas, gave this gift and numerous other things from his home. Leelia Reynolds Owen, great-granddaughter of Hardin and Nancy Jane, undertook an extensive correspondence in order to bring me up-to-date on Uncle Abram's descendants and their addresses. One early Sunday morning I telephoned two other great-granddaughters, Eleanor Tate Reynolds and her sister, Senah Reynolds Robertson, in Bristol,

Tennessee, to ask if, by any chance, my father's sister, Nancy Kate Reynolds, was buried in their family plot and if so, what was written on her tombstone. She was there. Without any hesitancy they offered to forego previous plans, to visit the cemetery at once and to telephone me by lunch time. Such was the cooperation I met.

Were I to mention all of those who searched their memories, albums and attics to make our past live again, I fear our family reunion would be over before I finished this introduction. One attic yielded a treasure which must not be omitted, a small weather-beaten trunk which contained the legal papers of Judge Andrew Murray Lybrook, the son-in-law of Hardin and Nancy Jane, and, most remarkable of all, many business papers of Hardin W. Reynolds. This wonderful contribution came from two sisters, Elizabeth Lybrook Wyeth and Mary Martha Lybrook Gill, who are the great-granddaughters of Hardin and Nancy Jane. Elizabeth Lybrook Wyeth had the good judgment to realize their value thirty-five years ago, though she never found time to give them more than a cursory examination. She heard her great-uncle William Neal Reynolds refer to the trunk and its contents and became interested. Little more was said at the time, but in a few days he sent her the trunk. Not having time then to examine the contents fully, she stored it in her mother's attic and gradually all but forgot it. When I came along with plans for restoring Rock Spring, she did not immediately recall it. But something stirred the memory of her sister, and Mary Martha Lybrook Gill rediscovered the trunk filled with many tightly folded receipts, notes, deeds, accounts, a few letters, and all manner of other business papers which dated from Hardin's early years and ended considerably after his death. They were still safely stored in her mother's attic. It should also be remembered that Mary Martha Lybrook Gill carefully unfolded and examined the tightly packed papers in this trunk, separating the legal papers from those of her great-grandfather Reynolds. One sister saved them but the other remembered them, and no one can say which contributed more. For whatever it may be worth, this history of the Reynolds family would not have been possible without the contents of this strangely shaped little trunk which so appropriately sits now in the room where Hardin once laboriously prepared his accounts.

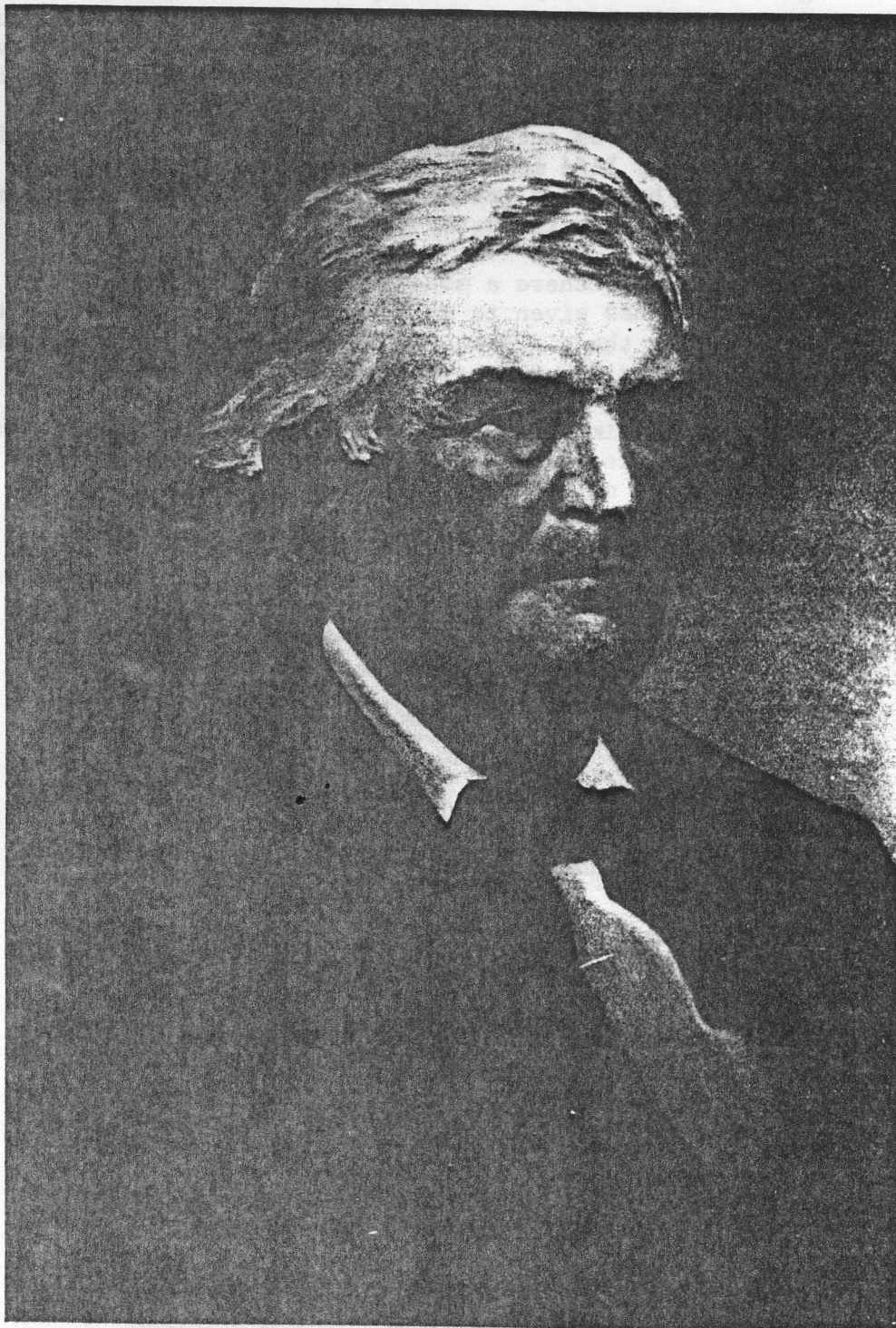
What a gift the postman brought one morning! It was an old, worn ledger filled with handwritten pages and labeled, "A Sketch of A. D. Reynolds' Life." This account you may read for yourself in Chapter II, Recollections of Abram David Reynolds. So important is this

document that only an historian could do justice to its acknowledgment and I have asked Dr. Tilley, the author of this brief history, to express our gratitude. She has done so in these words.

"Not even the energetic drive of Nancy Susan Reynolds in planning this reunion can far excel the importance of making available the Recollections of Abram David Reynolds. Otherwise, the great-grandchildren, the great-great-grandchildren, and their successors would have little or no opportunity to read of the exploits of this brave and devout man whose character was set at Rock Spring. Not only have the Recollections been made available for this volume, but the original pages, just as Abram David wrote them, have been given to Rock Spring where they will occupy a special display case. In 1969 they belonged to Clarence Kelly Reynolds, Jr., generally known as Kelly, who was fourteen years old when the last word was written in the Recollections. Until 1969 it was Kelly Reynolds' intention to give the Recollections to V.M.I. (Virginia Military Institute), but, when he heard of the reunion plans, he promptly changed his mind. His gift is extraordinary, for it carries the spark of life. Every member of the family should be grateful to this grandson of Major Abram David Reynolds for his magnificent contribution."

The other two chapters in this brief history were written by Dr. Nannie M. Tilley, an historian of note. She speaks of it as a "factual" account based principally on the material found in Uncle Abram's ledger and the Lybrook trunk. Conversations with members of the family gave her hints and leads but, true to her profession, she only states as facts those that could be verified. Her special interest is the tobacco industry on which she has done considerable research and written a book on the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company. Thinking that this background knowledge of our family would make her task a simple one, I asked her to write a few chapters about our forebears. She had recently retired, treasured her leisure and was reluctant to interrupt it. Finally, she was persuaded. Neither of us realized then what a mass of new material would come to light in the ledger and the trunk. Had she foreseen the endless hours of research in deciphering scraps of paper, deeds, letters and manuscript, I doubt if she would have consented. How fortunate for us that she did!

Dr. Tilley insists that her efforts be a donation to the Reynolds family in gratitude for their contributions to education in



Portrait of Hardin William Reynolds, painted by Wilhelm Heinrich Funk, 1890

general, but most particularly for the forty-eight full scholarships given to the University of North Carolina at Greensboro, her alma mater and my mother's. These are granted by the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation and are named for my mother, the Katharine Smith Reynolds Scholarships. I recall how closely she worked with my brother, Dick, to set up the proper standards and policy. He found her advice invaluable and named her the only life member of the scholarship committee. The young women who have been graduated to date have had a phenomenal record of which Dr. Tilley is justly proud.

Is there a more precious gift than that of time? This Dr. Tilley has given to us so that the original inhabitants may once more occupy the old home and live again in our imagination. Our family past, present and future, are deeply indebted to her.

Time passes. Fashions change. Customs alter. Years go by and families grow apart. Let us renew our roots in Patrick County, become close once again, united and strong.

Nancy Susan Reynolds

April 4, 1970

CHAPTER I

HARDIN WILLIAM REYNOLDS

Hardin William Reynolds, the son of Abraham Reynolds (often called Abram) and Mary Harbour, was born in Patrick County, Virginia, April 20, 1810. There he grew up, learned a little something of letters, reared his family, and achieved remarkable success as a farmer, as a manufacturer of tobacco, as a merchant, and as a banker of sorts.

There he died on May 30, 1882, and there also he is buried in the shadow of his brick home. Though he lived his life in a landlocked area largely devoid of prime farm land, he nevertheless developed an estate of more than significant proportions. He was a proud and successful man who left an indelible mark on his older children and instilled into them a tremendous drive to succeed in business. He also saw that his older children received the best education available and left instructions and funds which insured the same for his younger children.

Of his father, Abraham Reynolds, whose life spanned the years from March 1, 1781, to May 3, 1838, not a great deal is known, although some estimate may be arrived at from county records, from business papers left by his son, and from a court case. On February 15, 1814,

Abraham Reynolds purchased fifty acres of land "on . . . nobusiness fork of north mayo river"--a matter duly recorded in Deed Book 4 which is preserved in Patrick County Courthouse. One year prior, however, Abraham Reynolds had paid personal taxes in Patrick County. By 1831 he owned 1,038 acres in the same area, and in 1839 his estate included 1,080 acres and part ownership with Hardin W. Reynolds in an additional 376 acres on the waters of North Mayo River. On May 10, 1809, Abraham Reynolds married Mary Harbour (March 7, 1784 - April 30, 1853), the daughter of David Harbour (b. 1769). In addition to Hardin William, they had one other son David Harbour Reynolds (June 15, 1811 - September 20, 1836).

Abraham Reynolds, as with many men of his day, evidently brought up his sons to share work and responsibility with him. According to Pedigo's History of Patrick and Henry Counties Virginia, Abraham Reynolds sent his son Hardin William at age eighteen through the mountainous country rolling a water-tight hogshead of tobacco for sale in Lynchburg, approximately a ten-day trip at best. Discouraged at the low prices received, young Reynolds persuaded his father to let him make a crude press for manufacturing tobacco into twists which he peddled into South Carolina. Apparently Abraham and his sons began

growing more tobacco in addition to buying small lots from neighbors all of which was crudely manufactured and peddled. In view of general conditions prevailing in Patrick County seven years after Hardin W. Reynolds' trip to Lynchburg, it is highly probable that he did indeed persuade his father to begin the manufacture of chewing tobacco in 1828. Joseph A. Martin, in his New and Comprehensive Gazetteer of Virginia and the District of Columbia, which was published in 1835, wrote as follows of the area on the south side of Bull Mountain in Patrick County:

The tobacco raised in the county is mostly manufactured and sold in the southern and western States. Immense quantities of this article were annually sent to the States of South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, and sold at good prices for cash. Nearly every planter who raises tobacco to any extent is a manufacturer; but there are some who make a business of it and purchase the article in the leaf from their neighbors, without prizing at a very liberal price.

Martin's description of this general practice among the most ambitious tobacco growers of Patrick County reflects faithfully the work of Abraham Reynolds and of his son Hardin W. Reynolds.

One other factor points to a similarity in the economic pursuits of the two. Among the undestroyed papers of Hardin W. Reynolds there is evidence that Abraham Reynolds served as a banker for his region

and actually dealt in small bonds at least as far back as 1831. About two weeks after his father's death, Hardin W. began a determined drive to collect a note executed to Penina Smith by Jacob Clark for \$357.87 which was due December 25, 1831, and which had been assigned to Abraham Reynolds. A second note perfectly spelled and written by a man accustomed to handling a pen easily, reads as follows: "Due Abram Reynolds the first day of October next fifty cents for value Rec'd of him this 8 day of May 1833." It is signed by the crabbed hand of Elijah Spencer. Further evidence pointing to Abraham Reynolds' successful operations is to be found in an account of the short career of his second son, David Harbour Reynolds.

Court records concerned with the estate of David Harbour Reynolds throw some light on the career of Abraham Reynolds. At the time of his death, David Reynolds was engaged in business with a partner, and legal maneuvering over his estate continued for several years.

By 1849 the suit had reached the Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Roanoke County, Virginia. As a result a mass of records, including many depositions and various forms of evidence, are now on file in the clerk's office at Salem, Virginia, in the case of Hardin W. Reynolds, Administrator of David H. Reynolds, Deceased versus James

M. Smith, Executor of James M. Redd, Deceased. In his deposition Norman Critz declared that he was well acquainted with the pecuniary circumstances of Abraham Reynolds. The question concerned the ability of Abraham Reynolds in 1834 to supply his son David with some twelve hundred dollars for trading purposes. Critz made this statement: "[Abraham Reynolds] was a prosperous man, and my impression was that he always had money by him." Testifying at William Oakley's shop in Patrick County on July 13, 1846, Joseph W. Varner declared that he saw Abraham Reynolds give David Reynolds a sum of one thousand to twelve hundred dollars. He recalled also the father's remark as he handed the money to David: "Do the best with this you can, my son." Proceeding with his testimony, Varner said that he had known the Reynolds family for twenty years, that Abraham Reynolds had only two children, and "that he was a man of money and could command money when he pleased and generally had money by him." Abraham Reynolds' descendants, even further than to the third and fourth generation, should thoroughly understand that one thousand dollars in Patrick County in 1832 was real wealth. Abraham Reynolds was evidently a man who managed his affairs much as his son Hardin W. did after him.

The same records preserved at Salem, Virginia, contain con-

siderable information about David Harbour Reynolds, and since he died young and without issue, it seems less complicated to give something of his life before discussing Hardin William Reynolds. Hardin W. Reynolds declared that in 1832 David H. Reynolds had been peddling on a stock of goods and had made a considerable amount of money. He later agreed to go into partnership with Colonel James M. Redd of Patrick County in a mercantile venture at Ward's Gap, southwest of Stuart almost on the North Carolina line. A contract among these court records dated December 26, 1834, is evidently a second one for its principals are Redd and John C. Staples of one part and David H. Reynolds of the other. According to Pedigo's History of Patrick and Henry Counties Virginia, John C. Staples' sister was the wife of Redd. By the contract Redd and Staples were to receive one-half of the profits and David Reynolds the other half, but Reynolds, evidently for taking a greater risk, was to receive \$150.00 per year, and Redd and Staples were to lend him one thousand dollars at 6 per cent interest "towards carrying on his part of the business when necessary." Evidently David H. Reynolds' "part of the business" included peddling manufactured tobacco at times on trips of ten weeks as far away as Georgia and hauling back (perhaps from Savannah or Charleston) a load of groceries.

About two years after starting at Ward's Gap, Redd and Reynolds moved their business to Patrick Courthouse (now Stuart) and Staples disappeared from the partnership. Smith, who admitted little in favor of the Reynolds' claims, believed that the business at Patrick Courthouse was carried on principally by David Reynolds until his death. David Reynolds sold manufactured tobacco not only in Georgia but also in "the south," and he made trips to Lynchburg, Danville, and Richmond. According to Henry Aistock Reynolds and Redd were also partners in buying and manufacturing tobacco and at times in the buying and selling of bacon. Aistock also stated that at the death of Reynolds the firm had eight or nine thousand pounds of tobacco stems left from manufacturing. But the matter of merchandising various materials at Patrick Courthouse was also an important part of the business. The articles Reynolds brought back included sugar, coffee, rice, molasses, dry goods, tin, Madeira wine, apple brandy, French wine, rum, cotton yarn, and possibly other staples. Aistock also stated that James M. Redd "purchased from D. H. Reynolds while he was peddling and before they became partners in the store, 'an unusual pattern of fine petersham, consisting of three yards worth \$5 per yard.'" For those who do not have a dictionary handy petersham is a rough knotted woolen cloth used

chiefly for men's overcoats and called after Lord Petersham.

According to a summation of the business by Hardin W. Reynolds, Redd and David Reynolds "were engaged in various speculation in money, tobacco, and other things." The firm owned a slave, bought leaf tobacco in lots as large as one thousand pounds, employed a clerk, and kept a horse. The partners "were to join the business for manufacturing tobacco to that of selling goods." At Patrick Courthouse the business was continued until the death of David Reynolds a few days after return from a trip southward. According to the belief of many, Reynolds on his last trip had brought back groceries worth five hundred dollars. Reynolds told Abraham Staples that he had brought home twelve hundred dollars, perhaps including the groceries; in the cash was a five hundred dollar note and a roll of other bills. It should be noted that David Reynolds lived in Patrick Courthouse in the home of Colonel James M. Redd who was on a visit in Henry County when his partner returned.

The remainder of David Harbour Reynolds' short life is best described by those who knew him. The defense in the court case stated that Reynolds returned from his trip with money "but was taken ill immediately on his arrival and died in the absence of said Redd and his family--that a large sum of money . . . was about the person of said

Reynolds about the very time he died, which after his death was not produced and was never accounted for." John D. Cheatham declared under oath that both Redd and Reynolds were frequently in the store at Patrick Courthouse when they were at home, until the death of D. H. Reynolds, which occurred about 20th of September, 1836, Col. James M. Redd and his family being in the county of Henry on a visit. . . . D. H. Reynolds died at the house of James M. Redd at Patrick Courthouse. . . . that the morning after the death of D. H. Reynolds, that . . . H. W. Reynolds handed a pocketbook to [him] and Thomas I. Penn of Patrick County, which was taken from about the person of D. H. Reynolds when he died and requested [him] and said Penn to count the money in said pocketbook. This was done and same amounted to the sum of \$437.00. . . . [Cheatham] said Hardin W. Reynolds, who was very much grieved at the death of his brother whose corpse lay in the house at that time, stated that the pocketbook was delivered to him that morning by his mother, who was present when said D. H. Reynolds expired in the afternoon of the day before."

Cheatham went on to say: "[I saw] the said D. H. Reynolds in the possession of a Five hundred dollar bill some five or six days before his death [and commented] on this fact to Mr. Hardin Reynolds, who

seemed surprised not to find it in the pocketbook. [Testifying further Cheatham thought that the pocketbook] might have been deposited in the store which was in the care of the clerk . . . whom [he] thought ought to know something about said 5 hundred dollar bill from the fact that said [clerk] was almost constantly present during D. H. Reynolds last illness, about his sick bed, waiting on him and nursing him. [Cheatham went on to say] that D. H. Reynolds had his money about him during his sickness and . . . moreover [the clerk] saw Reynolds pay out money while he was sick, and saw him take it out of his pocketbook which he had in the bed or by the bed. . . . The [clerk] according to what Col. Redd told [Cheatham] left Patrick Courthouse a short time after D. H. Reynolds' death, on a visit to Floyd County. He complained of being a little sick and returned again to Patrick Courthouse, where he again went into the employ of Col. Redd, until another sum of money was stolen out of the store under the most extraordinary circumstances."

David Reynolds' contemporaries should sum up the remainder of his promising career which was cut down so soon. Henry Aistock swore in his deposition that just after the establishment of the store at Ward's Gap he "heard James M. Redd bragging about the goods which

David H. Reynolds had on hand." He understood from Redd that Reynolds put "more goods" in the store at Ward's Gap than Redd. Aistock went on to state "that in a conversation held in respect to the success of David Reynolds . . . he heard James Redd say that David Reynolds was a 'skinner,' and made a handsomer profit on the goods he sold than the merchants of Patrick Courthouse did on their goods." In the main Joseph W. Varner's testimony is probably correct: he knew David Reynolds "to be very industr[i]ous and a man of good [character], and . . . prosperous in anything he undertook." The suit against the executor of Redd's estate which ended largely in Hardin W. Reynolds' favor may have been complicated by Redd's absence from the business at Patrick Courthouse in September, 1836, illness which possibly preceded his death in July, 1837, and the behavior of the clerk whose name is freely given in these records.

Hardin W. Reynolds who was only fourteen months older than David H. Reynolds, carried on the work of his father and his brother. He enjoyed two advantages not shared by many young men of his day: the example of an evidently able and prosperous father and the role of being sole heir of both father and brother. He had of course, the memory of his dead brother after the autumn of 1836 and the blow of his

father's death one and one-half years later.

Hardin W. Reynolds, as he sought to raise the family fortunes, not only began his career with noticeable financial assets but he did not assume family responsibilities until thirty-two years of age when on January 31, 1843, he married Nancy Jane Cox of the Quaker Gap community in northwestern Stokes County, North Carolina. She came from a family long settled in Stokes County, which lies directly south of Patrick County. According to Nancy Jane Cox and her sister Catherine, their grandfather, Joshua Cox, came to America from London where he had been a captain in the army. He married a French woman whose stormy voyage to America took three months. During the French and Indian War he was captured by Indians, but, because of his great strength and magnificent physique (six feet and six inches), his life was spared and he was adopted by the chief as a son. After many months with the Indians he was allowed to go on hunting trips with them. Once he separated himself from his companions and escaped but had to kill his dog to keep him from standing on the river bank and barking. He swam many miles down the Susquehanna River to a settlement and later came apparently down the Appalachian Valley eventually reaching Patrick County from which he later moved into Stokes

County in North Carolina before the Revolutionary War. Joshua Cox also took a leading part in the Revolutionary War in his area and achieved local renown for having driven marauding Tories from his community. According to the Danbury Reporter-Post as reprinted in the Union Republican for January 25, 1894, Cox with his friend Colonel John Martin raised a small force for attacking the Tories. Of one skirmish John H. Wheeler, the historian, wrote in Historical Sketches of North Carolina:

old Joshua . . . was shot and left for dead, and his horse shot also lying by him. Much joy was caused among the Royalists but it was subdued when they learned that both man and horse had recovered so far as to be able to reach the camp.

Reputedly Joshua Cox lived to a great age without losing a tooth or having one to decay.

This Joshua Cox undoubtedly was first in America to own the Joshua coin, a good luck piece highly valued by the Cox and Reynolds families. It is a silver piece which has come down generation by generation to the next of kin with Joshua in his name, eventually reaching R. J. Reynolds, then his son, and finally Richard Joshua Reynolds, III, who now holds the coin. It was minted in Lima, Peru, in the seventeenth century and quite possibly was carried during the French and

Indian War and the Revolutionary War by Joshua Cox. The coin has supposedly imparted good luck to all who rubbed it against their gold before departing for the Civil War and the First World War.

Not only did Nancy Jane Cox come from such determined ancestry but she was also a literate woman far more accurate and precise in her writing and spelling than her husband. The following signed by her and in her handwriting is a fair example:

June 16/82 Recd of John Tuder (\$75.00) Seventy five dollars to be applied to two bonds that A. M. Lybrook & R. J. Reynolds Admr's of H. W. Reynolds dec'd held against Said John Tuder Also Twenty & 12/100 dollars it being the rent 1/4 of Tyler Hill's tobacco.

Nancy Jane Cox Reynolds was also a vigorous woman. She lived from March 31, 1825, until March 7, 1903, and bore sixteen children, including two sets of twins over a period of twenty-six years--1844 to 1870. Such a long life in the nineteenth century and such a long span of child-bearing certainly attest to her vigor.

Despite her long life and her distinct accomplishments, there is comparatively little direct record of Nancy Jane Cox among the papers which make this account possible. Yet, she was evidently a strong force in the Rock Spring household. It was she who demanded the rosewood piano for the parlor. Likewise, she must have chosen all

the furniture including far more than the excellent pieces which have been donated to the restored house. As indicated in Chapter II, all the letters relative to her son Abram's connections with the Virginia Military Institute are in her handwriting, although she signed her husband's name to them. They are well phrased and correctly written, but the circumstances of her education have been forever lost. It was she who planned a reception and issued printed invitations for the elite of the county to meet "Mr. A. D. Reynolds & Lady" at 7:30 p.m. on October 4, 1872--three days after her son's marriage. She was definitely not a woman of the backwoods. Vague memories of her by her oldest grandchildren indicate that after moving to Bristol, possibly after the death of her daughter Mary Joyce in 1888, she never wished to return to Patrick County, and no wonder. Her home had been dismantled by the cruelty of Virginia justice, like such justice in many states, which demanded a sale of the contents and a division of the proceeds. Her possessions were scattered far and wide. Those same grandchildren also recall that she told them mystery stories, frequently including frightening tales of neighborhood murders, but they do not recall any accounts of her part in rearing a large family or in making the Rock Spring dwelling into a comfortable and well furnished home. She is

not even buried by her husband at Rock Spring where she reigned so long. Such is the hand of fate which seldom records the deeds of those who quietly serve, especially if they are women. She may well have been the strongest force in moulding the characters of the third generation. At least, the family papers reveal Hardin W. Reynolds as being too busy to help in the many duties which undoubtedly fell on his wife.

Hardin W. Reynolds and his wife began their married life at Rock Spring Plantation almost five years after the death of Abraham Reynolds. At that time the place no doubt included at least the old part of the present brick home and the massive crib with its three compartments. Hardin Reynolds, to this day a neighborhood legend for industry and thrift, began his married life with plenty of land, a more than comfortable home by the standards of his day, with adequate capital and a vigorous and able wife. Thereafter he did not relax his efforts to provide his family with the best of everything. He lived a stern and hard life dictated by the times and the locale of his home. Patrick County had little to offer any ambitious young man in the South at best. Moreover, when at the peak of his economic career, the Civil War swept away much that he had accumulated.

Undoubtedly Reynolds' earliest efforts went chiefly into farming. The deed books of Patrick County reveal his ownership of approximately 8,000 acres of land at one time or another during his life and similar records in Stokes County show about 3,000 acres in his name in North Carolina. There are no indications that he sold any substantial amount of this land. Records among his papers reveal his ownership of many tracts of land but in evaluating them his descendants need not place too much emphasis on acreage. Ten acres of good bottom land might well have been of more value than one hundred acres on Bull Mountain which Reynolds owned. The number of tracts, total acreage, and amount of taxes shown below come from tax receipts found among Reynolds' papers. Judging from this table and his total holdings, it is likely that he lost some land as a result of the Civil War, but any man in the South who could raise money for the taxes which he paid in the late 1860's and 1870's was relatively well off.

LANDHOLDING AND TAXES OF HARDIN W.

REYNOLDS IN PATRICK COUNTY

Year	Number of Tracts	Number of Acres	Amount of Taxes
1866	33	6,210	\$ 86.02
1867	33	6,319	186.08
1868	33	6,419	222.13
1869	33	6,395	215.25
1871	33	6,395	276.58
1876	35	6,192	363.13
1879	35	6,300	366.93

These tracts varied in acreage from ten to 952.

Barring a few months after the Civil War, according to Abram David Reynolds in his Recollections, none of Hardin Reynolds' sons performed any appreciable amount of the labor demanded by his immense landholdings. By 1840 Reynolds owned nine slaves. After another decade he had thirty-seven and by 1860 the number had risen to fifty-nine. More important than the number of slaves is the fact that one year before the outbreak of the Civil War he owned thirty-three slaves more than twelve years of age. One of his slaves, still a legend among Reynolds' descendants, "Big Jack," was purchased as a boy on June 25, 1849, for \$550 from M. T. Smith. In the same year a deed of trust from Martin N. Staples for the benefit of Reynolds placed Bob,

Letty, and Phoebe (her three children George, Cyrus, and Tom) in the hands of John G. Lee to secure a debt of \$500 to Hardin Reynolds. In 1859 he purchased for \$765 a slave named Jim from the estate of David B. Hatcher and a Negro slave woman named Milley, aged 23, from one P. Howell for \$700. Milley was warranted to be sound and healthy "accept a bad burn Scarr." From these facts it appears that Reynolds emphasized the importance of adult slaves capable of work. Abram David Reynolds had his driver on his trip for salt, two Negroes on his Deep River expedition, and his boy Squire during his year of service in the Confederate Army. Pedigo's History of Patrick and Henry Counties Virginia contains a sentimental story of the faithfulness of "Aunt Kitty Reynolds" but it is likely that she had nowhere else to go. It is true, however, that members of the Reynolds family cared for "Aunt Kitty" during the remainder of her life. But Ceby, another of Reynolds' slaves, had a different point of view, as the following letter to Hardin W. Reynolds, dated November 16, 1865, from Asa Teal (captain and agent for Freedmen stationed in Greensboro, North Carolina) indicates:

Sir a colored woman by the name of Ceby comes to this office and Complains of You threatening to Drive her from your plantation I suppose that you are well aware wherein Freedmen have help raised [sic] a crop they are entitled to a Support You are hereby ordered to give this woman a home on your plantation or a support to her till Christmas

But, as Abram David Reynolds stated in his Recollections, the Yankees came to Rock Spring and all the Negro men left. By actual record Colonel William J. Palmer with a segment of Major General George S. Stoneman's forces reached Taylorsville (originally Patrick Courthouse but later renamed Stuart) at 2:00 p.m. on April 7, 1865, and remained there until early on April 9. No doubt Palmer's men visited the large landholders of the area and freed their slaves. Hardin Reynolds knew how to handle this situation, however, because he had had experience with white farm tenants as early as 1855. On November 1 of that year he drw up a rent bond duly signed by Joel Tuggle's mark and witnessed by William H. High:

Know all men by these presents that I Hardin W. Reynolds have rented the place on the turnpike now occupied by Wm. H. High to Joel Tuggle for the year 1856 The said Tuggle binds himself to make a good fence around the whole of the plantation and build a good Tobacco house on the Turnpike on the premises and to pay fifteen Dollars in Tobacco or other produce at the Market price in the Neighborhood by 1st of November 1856

Neither the size of the farm nor the number in Tuggle's labor force is known but a good fence at that time was a rail fence built of rails split by hard labor from logs cut by equally hard labor. The tobacco house was also built of hand-cut logs. Hardin Reynolds' papers, admittedly incomplete, include six such rent bonds drawn up before the end of the

Civil War and in none of them did he appear to short change himself. On March 10, 1866, however, he rented a parcel of land for one-half the crop to Jerry, "a freed man" who placed his mark by Jerry Smith. In the same month "Dick, a freedman" who bore the name Reynolds rented a place from Hardin Reynolds, binding himself to give the landlord two-thirds of his production of small grain and one-half of tobacco. Hardin Reynolds bound himself to furnish a mule, plows, a few other simple tools, four barrels of corn, and one thousand bundles of fodder for the mule. "Dick" agreed to take good care of the crops, to allow Reynolds one-half the increase from "three shoats" also furnished by the landlord, to take good care of the mule, to return all tools, and to pay Reynolds any indebtedness for support during the year. An itemized list of property furnished "Dick" included one turning plow, one colter, one shovel plow, one mattock, three broad hoes, one single tree, one clevis, one cutting knife, and one "bay mare mule." In other words "Dick" was held strictly accountable for every piece of movable property. Reynolds had more than thirty-three such contracts to draw up many of which were much more complex than this one; he also had to collect the rent in small grain, shoats, or what not and keep a record of all payments in kind as well as all tools, and all payments in cash.

Besides, his farming tools constantly had to be repaired at his expense and on his initiative. His was not an easy life. Moreover, the tenants' crops were subject to all the hazards of insects, weather, thieves, and ignorance of the operators. Rent bonds not fulfilled one year commanded Reynolds' attention the subsequent year and often those who gave notes to cover delinquencies were found to be insolvent.

Certain matters related to farming activities show that Reynolds utilized every possible opportunity for profit. In 1859 he collected \$10.00 from Lewis Pedigo for the service of a jack in the season of two of the latter's mares. Reynolds operated some type of grain threshing machine as early as 1863 when he charged Mrs. Marthy Anderson \$10.00 for threshing her crop of wheat. Dated September 16, 1867, and written in Reynolds' own hand, the following contract goes far to reveal not only the meager economic opportunities of his day and his locale but also the limited nature of his education:

This is to Sertify that I H. W. Reynolds hav a Greed to let B. Fogison have a Cow & Calf for wich he is to pay \$1 per month for the milk of the Cowe for the winter months & for the Faule & Somer months he is to pay \$2 per month and he Bindes him Self to have the Cowe & Calf well Taken Good Care off Giv the Calf milk a Nuft to make it Growe and Do well and have the Cowe well atend to

Judging from his virtually illiterate signature the renter of the cow and calf was Bainbridge Ferguson. Beasley Mabe and J. G. Lawson were

in such desperate straits in 1879 that they obtained one barrel of corn from Reynolds under the signed promise of each to repay the latter two barrels of corn "this fall." When Reynolds died Joseph G. Penn owed him \$25.00 for "one spotted bull" and by the date of settlement he also owed the estate \$4.50 for interest. Available records reveal only one instance when Reynolds' reliability was questioned. Sallie Spencer swore before a justice of the peace on May 22, 1877, that she heard her husband, Jackson Spencer, declare after having paid the last amount due--\$10.25-- that he believed he had overpaid H. W. Reynolds. Furthermore, she swore: "I was present and Saw my husband measure out the oats which were to go towards the bond which H. W. Reynolds had against him."

Reynolds' extensive farming activities were tied in with his operations as a manufacturer of tobacco. From his numerous farms he often collected rent in grain and tobacco which represented a profit from his farms. Value added to the tobacco by manufacture made for another profit. Just when Abraham or Hardin W. Reynolds began this activity is not known but it may well have been near 1828 as the Pedigo history gives it because on November 9, 1865, in an account with Abe and Jack Reynolds, both freedmen, reference was made to "Shucks in

old Factory." Reynolds also bought the tobacco of many farmers in his area and manufactured it into chewing tobacco. The following receipts show samples of such purchases with the name and date for each sale:

James Tuggle	\$ 92.00	June 15, 1870	full crop
John P. Goldston	14.00	July 5, 1870	" "
M. L. Spencer	200.00	August 22, 1870	" "
W. H. Wimbish	10.00	May 22, 1871	part pay for crop
P. H. Simmons	526.63	July 7, 1871	full crop
Abram Martin	100.00	June 6, 1873	part pay for crop
J. W. Mays	60.00	June 25, 1875	part pay for crop
Robert Critz	225.74	July 24, 1878	full crop

Reynolds' papers contain very few items pertaining to his manufacturing but the original manuscripts of census returns for 1850, 1860, and 1870 show relatively small operations, though possibly no smaller than those of most such country plants. His factory stood directly behind the dwelling in what was known as the factory lot. The following census figures, all that are available, do not reveal much, especially for 1870.

Scattered items among Reynolds' papers add some life to the bare and scanty figures of the census returns. On January 12, 1865, Reynolds paid William C. Staples \$15.75 for branding a lot of tobacco. Sam Staples, a Negro workman, received \$10.00 for one months' work from July 6 to August 8, 1868, for prizing tobacco. In the same

year J. Corris hauled 36 half boxes of tobacco to Charleston probably in West Virginia at a fee of \$39.53.

CENSUS RETURNS FOR H. W. REYNOLDS TOBACCO FACTORY

	1850	1860	1870
Capital invested	\$1,500	\$3,500	\$9,000
Tobacco used	20,000 lbs.	25,000 lbs.	----
Value of tobacco used	\$1,000	\$2,500	----
Licorice used	----	250 lbs.	----
Power	hand	----	hand
Machinery	----	----	Catt screw
Number of machines	----	----	10
Employees: male	8	7	10
female	----	7	5
children	----	----	7
Monthly cost of hands	\$80.00	\$70 males \$42 females	----
Total wages paid in year	[slave]	[slave]	\$400
Number of months in operation	----	----	5
Quantity of tobacco produced	15,000 lbs.	18,750 lbs.	----
Value of tobacco manufactured	\$11,700	\$3,000	----

Most lively and most revealing is the letter from Athens, Tennessee, of Abram David Reynolds on March 11, 1869, while peddling tobacco, to "Dear Pa."

By the hand of providence I find all things right the officer that ceased [seized] our Tobacco has been removed for some of his rascality and our papers proved satisfactory to the officials at Knoxville

and I expect when McWhiney left he would [have] taken the deposit if he could have got it but when I deposited in bank I did it in my name when I gave the check I assigned it in the name of firm so when he wrote to the bank to know if there was any money for H. W. Reynolds they told him there was not and so they come to the conclusion that I had beet them at theire own gaim So it is all due to providence that we did not loose the \$400--

Capt D-- wrote me for the first time that we had tobacco ceased at Witheville I hope the same divine providence that restored us in this case may interceed for us.

I am having good luck with the tobacco I bought I have made 50 or \$60 clear of my board already and I have not sold but half my lot I sold a box today for 75 c that cost me 50 62 lbs Thomas Trent is between here and Dalton Ga I guess not verry far he has sold verry little tobacco I will write you again soon I am as ever your sone

After the Civil War Reynolds sold his chewing tobacco, so far as his piecemeal records reveal, over a fairly widespread area reaching at least from Baltimore to Charleston, West Virginia, to Athens, Tennessee, and to Rocky Mount, Virginia. He no doubt met many problems after April 1865 and it may be that his operations became greatly reduced.

Near the end of his life also he experienced difficulties with inventories and federal taxes. In 1881, when the firm consisted of Reynolds and his son Hardin Harbour, forty boxes of their manufactured tobacco were seized by agents of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue apparently through the office in Lynchburg, though by March 10

J. D. Carter, deputy collector at Rocky Mount, Virginia, was instructed to release the tobacco. On March 23 W. L. Fernald, collector of revenue in Danville, wrote the firm that H. W. Reynolds was in his office that day and had "fixed up your account for 1880" on the basis of a correction made in the inventory reported for 1880.

Three days later R. J. Reynolds, then out in the world and more conversant with changes in the conduct of business, wrote "Dear Pa" a letter, which explains his father's difficulties with the officials of the Department of Internal Revenue. R. J. wasted no time on the intervention of Providence:

I made the amended report to balance your revenue account by there statement which they had made out without accepting the amended inventory of June 1st 1880 Walter only brought me the new Rev. book so I had no copy of 1880 inventory and had to balance account according to there statement of inventory which made it rather bad showing and I got Harber to go to Danville and get the amended report that was sent when Walter was here and made new ones which makes your account balance and you are now OK with Gov. up to June 1st 1881 You ought to Keep copy of all your inventories send you your book back by Mr. Noel Harber has placed to your Cr \$1113 63/100 and give check for your taxes enclose tax receipt Much love to all Your son Dick

Despite these difficulties Reynolds apparently continued the manufacture of tobacco until the end of his life. When the log factory was burned between 1904 and 1907 little or nothing was saved except the old licorice

kettle which R. J. Reynolds moved to his fine chewing tobacco factory in Winston-Salem known as Number 8. R. J., however, received more from his father than the licorice kettle, for it was Hardin W. Reynolds who taught his son how to make a fortune.

Reynolds also conducted a mercantile business in a store house located on the Bristol-Norfolk highway near the edge of his lawn. Just when it was started is unknown, though it is possible that Abraham Reynolds began the business. On January 15, 1866, in a contract, Hardin W. Reynolds agreed to permit a tenant to live "at the old store." All trace of any such old store, however, has been forever lost and no one now remembers any store house other than the sturdy old building torn down in 1969. Reynolds sold almost any product in his store including rye, oats, and corn no doubt obtained as rent from his various farms. On January 17, 1843, for example he was trying to collect \$32.08 from Julius Patterson for nine bushels of wheat, one and one-half bushels of salt, one bushel of apples, two gallons of honey, ten barrels of corn, and one sack bag whatever the last item might have been. Several years later Madison Keaton purchased eight yards of "thread cloth," one coffee pot, and twenty-eight pounds of bacon--the last item always outselling any other staple. Corn, also a frequent item of sale, with the bacon

gave a strong hog and hominy label to Patrick County. Other items included eight plugs of chewing tobacco and one pair of boots purchased by Bluford Pedigo on March 25, 1865--a bill of goods which ran for five years and nine months until the interest amounted to more than one-third of the purchase price. In June, 1866, Daniel Dugger a grocer and commission merchant of Danville, sold Reynolds three sacks of salt, one keg of nails, one and one-half barrels of salt herrings, 16 1/2 pounds of cane sugar, and twelve ounces of copperas. Typical of Reynolds' sales were those to John Sand whose account from February, 1868, until January 14, 1870, included several pints and half pints of brandy, much bacon, the milk of one cow at \$2.00 per month, breeches cloth, the rent of Reynolds wagons, buggy, and teams, salt, chewing tobacco, rye, beef, shoes, and the pattern of a last for mending shoes. Sand paid a sizable portion of the debt with oats, fodder, corn, and tobacco, but as of January 14, 1870, he owed Reynolds \$86.18. At the end of the account Reynolds wrote that he was to take Sand's crop of tobacco. One of Reynolds' inexplicable transactions involved the delivery in 1866 of 1,859 pounds of iron to Dugger and Payne in Danville to be sold on commission. Possibly it came from the iron mines operated by the Confederate government near Patrick Springs which is

adjacent to Rock Spring Plantation.

No item dealt in by Reynolds represented a more elemental factor in the life of Patrick County during the mid years of the nineteenth century than the hides which he accepted for tanning. These he frequently took to a tanner usually Joseph Kennerly. In 1859 he tanned a number of hides for Reynolds including one mule skin, four sheep skins with the wool on, the skin of one kip [undressed hide of a young or small animal], and one calf skin. At the same time Reynolds bought such products from Kennerly as horse collars, harness leather, "soul [sole]" leather, and collars for mules. Though extending over a long period of time, the bill was settled in full by cash, by the threshing of Kennerly's wheat crop, and by a parcel of nails credited to Kennerly's bill. Reynolds permitted a strange development in 1862 by not settling his tanning bill of \$47.11 for that year until August 7, 1868, when he had to pay interest of \$15.75. The same situation prevailed in 1863 and 1864 and no explanation seems plausible other than the possible reluctance of Kennerly to accept Confederate currency. Kennerly continued his tanning for Reynolds through 1868 and in that year tanned only five hog skins. Reynolds, contrary to his general practice, continued to settle his bill late after the accumulation of considerable

interest. He took eleven dry hides to William W. Moir and Company on February 25, 1876, to be tanned on shares and in the year of his death carried others to E. R. Stephens for the same purpose. Very likely none of Reynolds descendants would stoop to handle such unpleasant products as dry hides let alone green ones which predominate in these records.

Not all of Reynolds' business proved so humdrum. There came a day in 1874 when Fleming Reynolds paid merchant Reynolds \$250.00 with a five hundred dollar bill, "Series of 1869 No. 5527." Not being able to make change, Hardin W. Reynolds signed a due bill that he would pay the \$250.00 in thirty days. Matters were even tighter in 1877 when Reynolds signed another due bill "for the want of change." On occasion he ordered somewhat elegant materials such as that sent him in 1875 by way of Christiansburg from Levy Brothers of Richmond, including white alpaca, blue alpaca, nonpareil serge with a stripe, and American print. No doubt these items were for his family. In the same year he ordered and received 134 pounds of coffee at one time. His mercantile business required a two thousand dollar specific merchant's license for operation from April 30, 1876, until April 30, 1877, which cost ten dollars. Business had probably improved by 1878 when

he had to pay \$42.00 for his license.

There is in existence one ledger covering part of the time from 1875 to 1878. Prominent and numerous among the customers listed here was the Gilley family including, among others, Mrs. Nancy F. Gilley, Haywood Gilley, Mary F. Gilley, Fountain Gilley, Peter Gilley and Mrs. Dowell Gilley. There were also Samuel P. and Matilda Dalton. Other names carried today by people in the Rock Spring vicinity were those of Austin and Thomas Plaster. The Scales family also came to Hardin Reynolds' store among them Jerry and George. Albert and John Penn were also customers. Reynolds of all descriptions, black and white and seventeen in number, traded at Rock Spring; among them were Reynolds' three youngest children Willie, Walter, and Katie who wanted a little cash, a pen staff, or a bottle of ink. Customers in general, however, purchased such staples as corn, flour, bacon, calico, and jeans. More often than not credit on these purchases is listed in the form of corn, tobacco, or labor for Reynolds. It should be noted, though, that Reynolds carried many items in his stock. The inventory of his estate included such sophisticated items as coffee pots, collars, paregoric, and nutmeg graters which were sold in quantity in the process of settling his estate.

Reynolds used his spare capital to operate what might be termed a small banking business. In the portion of his papers available for this sketch there are 210 outstanding notes generally for small sums and sometimes payable in corn, bacon, tobacco, or other barter. Among them, however, there are many involving more than trifling sums, though the largest notes due are from members of Reynolds' family. The following list of promissory notes due Reynolds at the time of his death by no means includes all the larger ones.

D. P. Allison	\$ 90.14	A. M. Lybrook	\$ 750.00
John L. Anglin	855.59	R. G. Penn	116.29
A. J. Barbour	138.26	R. J. Reynolds	1,674.00
W. J. Craddock	202.04	A. D. Reynolds	2,500.00
William Critz	106.50	Letty Reynolds	394.00
M. R. Dunkley	606.00	J. W. Taylor	61.79
Ed Fulcher	87.92		
John G. Lee, Peter A.]] Lee, and John R. Cobbs]	\$2,500.00		

In 1884 the tax list for Reynolds' estate carried an estimate of one thousand dollars for claims against those who had borrowed small sums. One unpaid bond against Peter A. Lee, John G. Lee, and John

R. Cobbs, dated February 22, 1858, had never been paid as of July 14, 1888. It should be noted that Reynolds was also exercising the prerogative of a banker when he invested so heavily in raw cotton in 1862--a matter discussed fully in A. D. Reynolds' Recollections.

In amassing so much property Reynolds inevitably became involved in considerable litigation. One case involving different bonds totalling \$670.35 accumulated unpaid interest of \$271.64; it was the bond of James Nowlin drawn up before April 4, 1845. Litigation about the Nowlin notes continued for years. In 1865 Reynolds threatened John L. Anglin with foreclosure because of a note made in 1857. The Anglin case also encompassed many years. No case in his entire career equalled the McCanless case--the great land suit instituted by Dr. William W. McCanless which lasted from about 1872 or earlier until 1884. It served to make Reynolds' name well known in North Carolina at the very time his son R. J. was beginning his business in Winston. It was the talk of the countryside from Stokes, Forsyth, and Davidson counties to the capital of the state. It also illustrates the persistence in Hardin W. Reynolds' character. Brought by McCanless in Stokes County Superior Court in 1872, the suit revolved around the debts of Richard Cox to McCanless and to Reynolds, the brother-in-law

of Cox. Cox deeded lands to Reynolds, which, according to the claim of McCanless, exceeded in value the prior agreements between Cox and Reynolds, thus preventing McCanless from being able to collect debts due him from Cox. Apparently the land in question was near the birthplace of Nancy Jane Cox Reynolds if not the birthplace itself. The case, tried in Stokes, Forsyth, and Davidson counties, went to the State Supreme Court four times with the Reynolds estate the final winner. This reckless expenditure of money for the best legal talent available excited many and moved the editor of the Winston Sentinel to declare on May 2, 1878: "The suit is for a tract of land valued at some \$1,500 to \$2,000. The costs in the case now foot up near \$3,000. Law is a luxury that must be paid for." Among Reynolds' papers there are receipts for professional services from four of the most eminent lawyers of North Carolina during these years: Benjamin F. Moore, John H. Dillard, Alfred N. Smith, and F. C. Robbins. On another memorandum, labeled "The Estate of H. W. Reynolds Decd" and dated September 25, 1890, there is a notation that one hundred dollars had been paid to Watson and Buxton and Glenn and Glenn in the McCanless case. They were outstanding lawyers in Winston: Cyrus Barksdale Watson, John Cameron Buxton, William Glenn and Robert D. Glenn

(later governor of North Carolina).

Hardin W. Reynolds, invariably addressed as Captain Reynolds, no doubt for his services in the Patrick County Militia, naturally enjoyed a leading position among the citizens of his area. Frequently he served Patrick County in such capacities as commissioner for general elections, surveyor of roads, or inspector of the newly constructed county jail in 1846. In his section he was a man of outstanding means who lived in the handsomest home of the area. His force of character and business activities made Rock Spring into a post office with himself as postmaster appointed first on October 28, 1859. As early as June 12, 1852, if not earlier, he owned a carriage so that he and his family could ride over Patrick's impossible roads in style. This vehicle was so much a mark of prestige that his neighbor, James M. Tatum, sought to borrow it for use with his family in 1868. Reynolds' own education, though very poor in the area of handwriting and spelling, did not prevent him from subscribing to a number of newspapers, and according to Abram D. Reynolds' Recollections, he read them. At one time or another he subscribed to the following: Richmond Christian Advocate, Southwestern Whig (evidently a regional weekly published by the Richmond Whig), Union Republican (long the best paper in Winston-

Salem), Winston Sentinel, and Hillsville Virginian. Though perhaps a stern taskmaster in handling his business activities, he could also be generous as in the case of John A. Martin's debt of \$93.68. According to the stipulations in the note made on April 1, 1880, Martin was to pay as fast as he could "and the Said Reynolds is not to push him for said debt if he pays all he can spare out of his crops." In the end poor Martin was marked insolvent and the Reynolds' estate got nothing.

Other facets of Reynolds' character may be gleaned from his papers. Though some of the Reynolds family in later years turned toward Presbyterianism, Hardin W. appears to have been a Methodist as his subscription to the Richmond Christian Advocate indicates; he also contributed to his own church (the Salem Methodist Church) in 1850, to a "meeting House" in 1854, to the building of Mt. Herman Church in 1877, and to the payment of the debt of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South at Patrick Courthouse in 1880--in the last case giving the same sum as Colonel John E. Penn both of whom were in the top bracket among the subscribers. On one occasion he furnished 154 pounds of corn to be used for the poor of Patrick County, although he may later have been compensated for it. He was always credited for having obtained salt for use in the County during the Civil War--a matter borne out by

Abram D. Reynolds' Recollections which reveal the Reynolds' salt expedition as the only successful one from that area. When Captain Andrew M. Lybrook raised Company I of the 24th Virginia Volunteers in 1861 or certainly very early in 1862, Reynolds advanced \$1,719.38 for equipping the company. Colonel Thomas J. Penn also aided in this project probably because one of his sons commanded another company in the 24th Virginia Volunteers. Reynolds recognized the isolated position of Patrick County by purchasing five shares of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company for which he paid \$250.00 on February 23, 1850. He also arranged in 1869 to buy three shares of capital stock in the Norfolk and Great Western Railway Company which he expected to pass through the Patrick area. In view of his investment in cotton at the beginning of the Civil War and of the eighty-eight slaves which he owned by 1863, he was highly successful by age fifty.

Nor was economic success his only motive in life. Abram Reynolds' Recollections offer convincing proof of his father's Christian convictions. He saw to it that his children received exceptional educational opportunities for their day. The older ones, if not the others, attended Shady Grove School, located near Rock Spring only a few feet from what was for years Patrick Springs railroad station. Shady Grove

School was evidently a subscription school in 1859 when B. A. Anthony received "in full" the pay for the tuition of the Reynolds' children. It is more than probable that Nannie J. Walker, who witnessed a receipt given H. W. Reynolds by a servant on July 11, 1866, lived in the Reynolds household. Two undated bills from her--one to Reynolds for the tuition of Lucy and Harbour, the other to Thompson Washburn for the tuition of his two children, both to be paid at "Specie rates"--indicate that Reynolds possibly had a virtual governess in his home in 1866. At least Washburn's bill was among Reynolds' papers and Nannie J. Walker was at Rock Spring when the servant (Anthony Reynolds) received his and his wife's pay. Another teacher, P. H. Simmons, wrote as follows to Edward Tatum: "Please pay H. W. Reynolds eighteen dollars in Specie or its equivalent for the tuition of your children to my school. April 27th 1867." This request indicates that Reynolds was possibly the prime mover in establishing and maintaining Simmons' school. On July 20, 1872, Captain Hardin Reynolds paid Thomas T. Allen ten dollars for the tuition of "Harbour & Willie." Since it is doubtful that Nannie Kate or Katie, the frail and petted youngest child, ever attended Shady Grove School, it is likely that Mollie E. Williams, who was paid \$16.88 on August 5, 1878, for the tuition of Willie, Walter, and Katie, was a

governess in the Reynolds' home. Certainly Alice B. Crenshaw, a fixture in the Reynolds' home by December 31, 1880, was the governess. At any rate, three days after the death of Hardin W. Reynolds she signed a receipt to the estate of Hardin W. Reynolds for "the full sum \$84.31 due me for my services as governess for Katie." Furthermore, on December 31, 1880, Hardin W. Reynolds sent to E. P. Zentmeyer and Brother, general merchants in Mayo Forge, for oil of cloves for "Miss Crenshaw" who had the toothache. All the Reynolds children, whether taught at Shady Grove School or by Alice B. Crenshaw as governess, were later sent to the best colleges of the area, and a detailed account of each will follow in a succeeding chapter where the remaining occupants of the house at Rock Spring will be described.

Hardin W. Reynolds thus lived his busy and useful life on the estate started by his father, enlarged by his own efforts, and restored by his granddaughter as a tribute to the strong stock which lies in her background.



MAJOR ABRAM D. REYNOLDS

From a photograph taken in later life, many years after the close of the War Between the States

CHAPTER II

ABRAM DAVID REYNOLDS

Hardin W. Reynolds' children should be included in this sketch in the order of their birth but an exception must be made in one case. Abram David Reynolds, the third child of the family, wrote an account of his life which throws much light on his father and other members of the family thus illuminating the preceding chapter, the succeeding chapter, and the family in general. As a result this chapter, except for some explanation of matters noted in his Recollections, must be the words of Abram David Reynolds which should prove fascinating to any reader. His account, hastily composed and evidently without any revision, contains words spelled incorrectly and often the same words spelled correctly but at no place is there any evidence of an inadequate vocabulary. Since it is a document of some historical value it is reproduced in this chapter verbatim et literatim except for some additions in brackets to render words more recognizable and to give a few dates to serve as guideposts for the reader.

Abram D. Reynolds describes two expeditions which he managed when only fourteen or fifteen years of age--one to West Virginia for

salt with one of his father's slaves as a driver and one to the Deep River area of North Carolina with two slaves as helpers. If verification is needed for the salt expedition, a receipt for three bushels of salt obtained by Paul C. Pigg from H. W. Reynolds on June 20, 1864, should be sufficient. The "spun cotton" for use in weavers' warp referred to by young Reynolds was often obtained from the fledgling cotton mills of the day by enterprising individuals and farmed out to neighborhood operators of hand looms--referred to by Reynolds as "country looms." In that manner, by omitting the tedious process of spinning thread, the "country looms" could be relied on for fairly rapid production of cloth. Hardin Reynolds contracted with one Ellen Taylor for such weaving. He paid her \$1.18 3/4 in 1846 for weaving nine and one-half yards of "janes [jeans]," \$2.56 1/4 in 1856 for twenty and one-half yards, and \$2.75 in 1858 for twenty-two yards. For sizing and dyeing the cloth made in 1858 Ellen Taylor, an illiterate, received a total of seventy-five cents. This type of material was undoubtedly the same as the "thread cloth" purchased from Hardin W. Reynolds by Madison Keaton in 1844. There is thus ample reason for considering Reynolds' account of his salt and cotton expeditions reliable.

Abram Reynolds' attendance at Virginia Military Institute and his sudden and unexpected departure from the Institute early in March, 1864, require explanation. Reynolds' father wrote General Francis H. Smith, superintendent of the Virginia Military Institute, December 29, 1862, asking if he might send his son to the school immediately. He also requested that a catalogue be sent. At the request of Reynolds, John Staples, member of the Virginia House of Delegates from Patrick County, wrote General Smith from Richmond on March 19, 1863, that he had received a letter from H. W. Reynolds in which he expressed great anxiety about his son's appointment to a cadetship at the Institute. Staples stated flatly that he expected Smith to furnish him necessary information which would enable Reynolds "to accomplish his object." Abram Reynolds, he stated further, was a young man about sixteen with fine habits and "respectable mental capacity." On June 23, 1863, a second letter of Hardin W. Reynolds to Smith, like the first in the handwriting of Nancy Jane Cox Reynolds, enclosed a letter recommending young Reynolds. The father stated that he understood a recommendation was necessary and ended with this sentence: "Please let me know whether you can receive him or not and what equipage is necessary." Abram Staples, clerk of the circuit court and acting

clerk of the county court, Ben J. Campbell, commissioner in chancery, and Samuel Staples signed a recommendation dated June 23, 1863, stating that they had known young Reynolds "from his childhood." They further declared that he was "a young man of fine habits & excellent character & no doubt . . . would be greatly benefited by a term at our Military Institution & reflect credit upon his State." It may be assumed that Abram attended Edgewood Academy in Henry County at least for the first part of 1863 and that he then entered Virginia Military Institute. He states in his Recollections that he believes he entered in June.

What happened to Abram at the Institute between June, 1863, and March, 1864, when he suddenly returned home? In his wife's handwriting the following letter from Hardin W. Reynolds went to General Smith on March 5, 1864, and has since been preserved in the archives of the Institute:

I was greatly surprised and mortified at my son's returning home I would be glad if you would send me a copy of the charge which was brought against him, as he has lost the statement he had. I am very anxious for him to be reinstated immediately. If there is any chance for him to be I would be very much obliged to you to send his statement to the board of visitors. By so doing you will very much oblige me. It is his request that he should be reinstated.

The writer than urged an immediate reply. It is more than likely that young Reynolds merely had a case of war fever and deliberately left VMI hoping to join the army. No word in regard to the matter ever came from him. Furthermore, he sent one of his sons to the Virginia Military Institute in the early 1890's at which time he was on good terms with General Scott Shipp, then the superintendent but the commandant in 1863.

By his own account Abram Reynolds wished to enter the Confederate Army after his Deep River expedition. His parents persuaded him to go to the Virginia Military Institute instead so that he could prepare himself for military activities. He states that at VMI he was immediately on five forced marches trying to keep the Yankees back. John Sergeant Wise, who was at least one year ahead of Abram at the Institute, wrote in The End of an Era: "In the spring of 1864, I was still a cadet at the Virginia Military Institute. 'Unrest' is the word to describe the feeling pervading the school." He wrote of the excitement engendered by the jangling spurs, the mounted band; and the flashy horsemanship of Rosser's brigade which wintered a few miles from the Institute. When the brigade galloped off in March, 1864, "many a cadet followed it longingly with eyes and heart." More to the point,

Wise wrote further:

Many cadets resigned. Good boys became bad boys for the express purpose of getting 'shipped,' parents and guardians having refused to permit them to resign. - The stage-coaches for the railroad stations . . . stopped at the sallyport on nearly every trip to take on cadets departing for the front.

So Abram more than likely came home with a similar purpose in mind.

His father at last surrendered to his son's wish and Abram with his man Squire rode off in great style to, as he put it, "drive back the Fiendish hords invading the Sacred Soil of dear old Virginia."

It is doubtful that John Sergeant Wise, who described his own participation in the Battle of New Market as "the Most Glorious Day of My Life," enjoyed his military experiences as much as Abram Reynolds who became a major in the 3rd Virginia Reserves before he was seventeen because he understood "tackticks" learned at the Virginia Military Institute. It should be recalled here that Major General James Ewell Brown Stuart, who also came from Patrick County, was only thirty-one years old when he was killed at the Battle of Yellow Tavern.

Reynolds' attempt to save the raw cotton invested in by his father in 1862 is also supported to a considerable degree by two documents found among his father's papers. Abram Reynolds prepared

his Recollections in Bristol, Tennessee, from 1916 to 1924. Meanwhile the two documents (State of North Carolina: To William Sloan Esq., "dated September 2, 1865, and a receipt signed by J. N. Steele on December 13, 1865), which have been placed at the end of the Recollections, were found among papers of A. M. Lybrook and Hardin W. Reynolds; they were rescued from William N. Reynolds' attic by the efforts of Elizabeth Lybrook Wyeth thirty-five years ago and carried away in a small trunk which was never examined until 1969. Abram D. Reynolds wrote his Recollections strictly from what he recalled.

A few additional facts are needed to supplement the story of Abram David Reynolds whose years combined a love of adventure, a brave heart, good business acumen, and devotion to his religious faith. On October 1, 1872, soon after moving to Bristol he married Senah Ann Hoge of Giles county, Virginia. They became the parents of one daughter and six sons born over a period of sixteen years--from 1874 to 1890. In addition to his business and religious activities he became active in the United Confederate Veterans, becoming in 1917 the commander of the S. V. Fulkerson Camp which encompassed the counties of Southwest Virginia and East Tennessee. Tall, robust, handsome,

and goateed, he made a splendid appearance on his beautiful horse at the time of reunions. Major Reynolds, as he was correctly known, died September 23, 1925. The Bristol Herald-Courier on the next day extolled him as public spirited, devoted to the Methodist Church, an earnest worker for prohibition, and a generous contributor to Sullins College and King College. Some years before his death, according to the same newspaper, Major Reynolds was the nominee for vice-president on the Prohibition ticket. A successful business man and, like his father, the owner of extensive stretches of farm land, Reynolds also held much real estate in the city of Bristol. Major Reynolds enjoyed the acclaim of his fellow citizens and at his death was saluted as a manufacturer, a capitalist, and philanthropist. His honorary pall bearers included many prominent men among whom were Governor John I. Cox. However complimentary these adulatory remarks may have been, they cannot convey the real spirit of Abram David Reynolds as do his own words.

Mr. & Mrs. H. W. Reynolds,



Friday, Oct. 4th, 1872, 7 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. A. D. Reynolds & Lady.

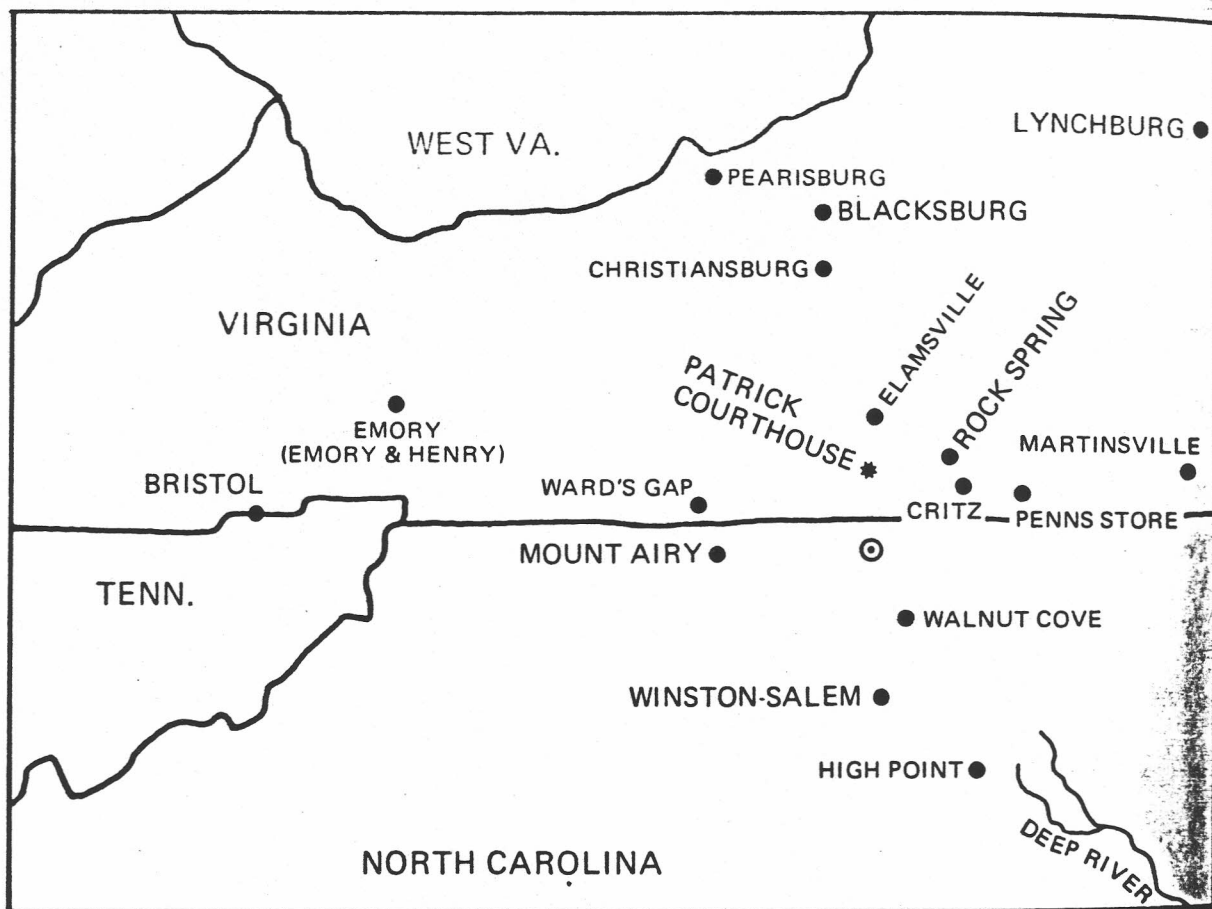
LEDGER	
Sketch of	
Name	A. D. Reynolds
Age	19

23

A. D. Reynolds was born Aug 13 1798 in Patrick County Virginia post office near ^{City} attended Edwood academy in Henry Co. Va under Prof McIlvory Principal - Boarded with Captain ^{Smith} ~~James~~ After one year I got my apprenticeship or rather notice my application was accepted. Began going to the W.M. the Confederate government published notice that all farmers needing salt could buy same at Charleston W. Va at the nominal price of One dollar per bushel in Confederate money which was equivalent at that time to 5 cts in silver - Many of the largest farmers of my section sent sent six mule teams and wagons under the care of a Mr. Britton an old experienced tobacco pedler. After he had been gone for a few weeks my father started me I think I was just fifteen years old after the first day or two I camped with a Mr. Paterson from Franklin County Va he and I camped together the first night between Floyd Ct and Christiansburg. He had a four horse team and a negro driver just what I had except he was riding a poney and I was walking except when I rode in the wagon. That night we formed a company with each other to stick to each

RECOLLECTIONS OF ABRAM DAVID REYNOLDS

A D Reynolds was born Aug 13 1847 in Patrick County Virginia post office now Critz Attended Edgewood Accademy in Henry Co Va under Prof McGilvery Principal - Boarded with Captain Pannel After one year I got my appointment or rather notice that my application was accepted Before going to the V. M. I. The Confederate government published notice that all farmers needing Salt Could buy Same at Charleston W. Va at the nominal price of One dollar per bushel in Confederate money which was equivilent at that time to 5 Ots in Silver - Many of the largest farmers of my section sent Six mule teems and wagons under the Care of a Mr Britten, an old Experienced tobacco pedler. After he had been gone for a few weeks My father Started me I think I was just Fifteen years old After the first day or two I camped with a Mr Paterson from Franklin County Va he and I Camped together the first night between Floyd CH and Christiansburg - He had a four horse teem and a negro driver Just what I had Except he was riding a poney and I was walking Except when I road in the wagon. That night we formed a Covenant with Each other to stick to Each other all the way to Charleston and back to the Franklin pike We followed the McCadam



* PATRICK COURTHOUSE BECAME TAYLORSVILLE AND LATER BECAME STUART
 ⊙ GENERAL AREA OF BIRTHPLACE OF NANCY JANE COX

road from Christiansburg Va to Dublin where the Confederate Government had a Comersary Storing Supplies to feed the Army in W Va as that Country was destitute of any thing for man Or horse - Not having a full load of tobacco I brought along to peddle out we both applied to the goverment quarter-master for a part of a load which they were only too glad to furnish us. So after getting Our load we moved on down[n] New River by the Narrows Peters town and on to Raleigh CH which was practically burned up only the Chimnies and Some walls remained. After leaving Pearisburg and finding the goverment was hauling Supplies to the Army I said to my partner Patterson I am going to give you a thought which will Save your teem and my teem alive-- We are about to enter a Country that both armies have marched over Several times and distroyed Every thing and what we Should do is to ride this horse a head of the wagons and buy Corn for our teems & pack Same to the road - It was impossable to buy Corn on the main high way hundreds of teems had gone on ahead of us and only Chance now was for him to ride one day and pack in Corn to the main road & let me have his horse the next day and all I Charged for the thought was the use of his horse Evry other day - He was delighted to accept my suggestion and before we reached Raleigh County where Evry thing was distroyed We had laid

in about Twenty five bushels of Shelled Corn (Each) We would gather it
 in During the day and Shell Sack and Sow up the Sacks at night After
 we Entered Raleigh County we began to meet Six horse teams that left
 our Country fat and Slick Worn out and in Some instances half the teams
 had died - We Could not haul Sufficient hay So fed our Corn and grased
 our horses half the night - No fences and no Stock to Eat the grass
 Except teams going & Comeing - Before we Could reach Charleston
 we were ordered to turn back and Evry thing was being rushed at such
 a rate the Salt wagons had to leav[e] a part of their load which we
 bought at nearly the Same price they paid So very soon we had all the
 Salt we Could pull with our Corn which was not half yet fed - The
 quarter masters Came arround Searching wagons to get Corn As they
 approached our wagons we would holler at our drivers not to feed all
 that Corn to leav[e] some for that night & in this way they passed our
 wagons several times without Searching our wagons - Things moved
 on nicely until we missed our road near Peterstown & found our
 Selves at a ford on New River instead of the ferry road but being
 assured the water would not run in our wagon we decided to ford with
 about 4000 pounds of weight on our wagons just as my wagon pulled
 out of the River my tire run off having bursted on the Rocks and down

Crashed the wheel and no Shop nearer than Pearisburg Va. The only thing to do was to leave my driver with wagon and put my wheel in Patersons wagon On reaching Pearisburg I found only the Goverment Shop in the place and they only did Goverment work I hapened to Keep the receipt whare I delivered the load of provisions I hauled for the Goverment on this I got an order to Shop to do my work at Goverment price which they did by Sundown So I Struck out for my wagon Some twelve miles back with the front wheels of a one horse wagon the only thing I Could hire - I tide the wheel on behind & rode the mule - It was a dark night when I got in two miles of my wagon A Soldier halted me I did not Know whether he was a friend or foe but proved to be a Southern picket He thought I had a part of an artilery Cason [caisson] after questioning me and Examining my turn out he let me go on to my great delight - As soon as I reached my wagon I had my mule fed & we hitched up about midnight by Sun up I rolled in to Pearisburg fed my teem & while they were Eating I went to work to - sell what tobacco I had left - - I Struck a man by the name of Hale a Confederate officer who said if I would deliver it out in Suberb in a residence and pack it up in the Garrett he would pay me - It was a load boxes weighted 120s gross but Bob & my self packed up the two Stairways & he dalleyed arround

and worried me before he would pay finally he Counted out the money very Slowly & Soon he put last bill dow[n] I threw my hand on Same - He ruffly removed my hand and Said this is not my money yet he would let me Know when to take it - but finally he turned it over and Paterson who had been waiting for me and I had our teams to roll for home -

I will never forget how my father rejoiced when he saw his Splendid team So fat and Slick His neighbors team that lived to get back alive was dead poor their boss had drove about Six horse teams into a wilderness of a hundred and fifty miles that not a bushel of Corn Could be bought for love or money and the boss an old tobacco pedler - He brought but little salt as half of his teams died other half so near dead Could pull but little salt, I brought back Four thousand pounds which carried us through the war I had not been home but a Short time until my father said Abram you did so well in bringing us a Supply of Salt to Carry us through the War I want you to make a trip down on deep River N-C- as I remember Some Hundred & Fifty miles or more and get a Supply of Spun Cotten in 5 lb bales and Cotten Cloth. The factories had advertised for Supplies to feed their hands and offered to Exchange their goods for Same but did not want money - So he gave me I think Same team but different driver also sent an Extra Negro man

to drive the Cattle I took along to Exchange for Cotten I had a load of Evry thing to Eat beans Peas Flour Bacon Lard and Apples - Wagon bed was packed hardly room to Sleep on top - We went through Winston Salem on by War town [Waughtown] to High Point N C and then down on Deep river whare I found Seven Cotten factories run by water power When I got within a few miles of the first factory I found a fence across the road with Notice No passing allowed quarenteened against Small pox - What to do was a problem for a boy 15 years old - Very quick I ordered my teemester to unhitch and feed as I had not fully decided what I would do. We made our usual fire and got our Supper & I had our brakefast prepared as I had determined I would not turn back with all this produce which I would be forced to take back or Sell for Confederate money just what my father Said I must not do. So I let the two negros Sleep until mid night and wook them up & ordered them to hitch up the teem and drive on to the factory So we drove in Sight before daylight took up Camp warmed up our breakfast & made hot Coffee - The two negro men were greatly alarmed Small pox in that day ment death I managed to get them to Stay with Cattle and wagon while I agreed to go down and interview the Superintenant and agreed if he thought we were in any danger I would Come back and we would drive for home at least a weeks

Journey - Fortunately the Superintendent was a gentleman and Assured me their Cotton yarn and Cotton Cloth was free from all infection that all operatives were removed immediately as Soon as the least Symptom appeared besides he said he was Compelled to have just what I had as the Surrounding Country woul[d] not bring in any thing nor would they let him Send out for it - So he said you are but a boy and you have been brave to let down the fence and Come to our relief and I am going to give you a most liberal trade so he said he would love to have all I had but his neighbor factories below was in greater want than they and I must go on down and devide up my load [of] Cattle with them - He wrote a letter and bill Showing our trade and Suggested they ought to give me the same liberal deal So I went to the three first factories that was afflicted with Small pox of a malignant type - This give me a wagon bed full of Cotton Cloth and 5 lb Spun Cotton for weavers Warp We had many Country looms in that day I rolled for home feeling I had done the Smart thing but to my great Supprise instead of my father meeting me to laugh and brag as he did when I returned with my four thousand pounds of Salt. He had read in the papers of deaths of the operatives on deep river and he centured me very Sevierly for being So reckless Said we would bring death to my brothers and Sisters and

he give me notice then when I felt the least Sick he would put me in a Cabin on the hill to its Self and the negros with me to nurse me. He would not allow any one to unload the wagon Except my self & my two Negro men We had a basement to our Kitchen with a door at back End we Stoered Evry thing in this basement for Six months before opening any thing large part of this Cotten &c was on hand when the war closed - I determined after this Scare was over I would join the army - It looked as if I was never to get admittance to the Va Milertary Institute So Two of my neighbor boys agreed to go with me - I was then attending Edgewood Accademy at Capt Pannels in Henry Co Va Dr McGilvery was principal The day we were to meet to Start to P. T. Wilkinson batery below Richmond the other boys did not Come and I continued on at School until I finally got my appointment at VMI - I entered in June I think and went into Camp - Was on five force marches trying to Keep the Yankees back Just before the battle of New Market [May 15, 1864] I went home - In a week the Reserves boys from 17 to 18 and old men - 45 to 50 ye[a]rs of age were Called into Service Captain Ridgway was the Enrolling officer of Patrick County He Come to my fathers and Spent the night before the Co was organised and Said he had Come after me I informed him I was not yet 17 years of age but Said he, you have the

Size and I want you to take Charge of the Company as Captain I turned to my father and said this is what you siad would Come true if I would prepare my self I would be wanted as an officer He said I will not object any longer if I desired to Enter the army rather than return to V. M. I So I rode to Patrick CH with the Captain found most all the members of the Co waiting and one John Stovall working and treating all the boys to vote for him for Captain. He had a ten galon jug of Apple brandy and Some of the boys was pretty foxey but Capt Ridgway was Somewhat of [a] politician he was mixing arround with the men and told them he had picked them a Captain well qualified to lead them and when they would promise to vote for me he listed on one Side of his book and all doubtful Votes on other and Supposed I might beat Stovall on a Speach So he Called on him first and then Called on me - As I now remember I said as a Start my Comrades while I am not of age I Esteem it a great priverlege to Enlist as a Volenteer If it Should be your pleasure to Elect me as your Captain I will lead you to victory if Valor and discretion will make it possable If you prefer that I shall s[e]rve Side by Side with you as a private I promise to go with you but my aim will be whether an officer or private to drive back the Fiendish hords invading the Sacred Soil of dear old Virginia. So when the roll

Call begun it was Reynolds nearly Evry time only Seven Votes against
 me We Entered the Service at Dublin Va under Col. Gardner Comma-
 [n] dant of that post - Here I carried my Company through Squad drill
 and up into Co drill about that time it was reported a Company of Scouts
 was makeing their way to burn New River Bridge So my Co was Ordered
 to New River to guard the Bridge - I had only been their a few days until
 I received orders to have my men ready to take a train with three day
 rashons - We were run to Christiansburg Va Very quickly whare we
 marched to Blacksburg & On to Newport a rainy time Capt Pogue being
 the Senior Capt was acting as Col - when we Come to the Pilot Mountain
 I think it was I was ordered to take my Company and one other and deploy
 a Skermish line two miles on the right of the road just before reaching
 the top of the mountain I had my men to deploy to the right So as to Come
 in behind the Enemy I suspected would be in the trenches our army had
 thrown up before this - This was a fortunate move as about 300 men was
 laying ready to send a deadly Voley on us had we marched in line along
 the pike but getting in their rear we Supprised them and they jumped -
 the breastworks and ran like wild deer Not a one of our guns would fire
 as Evry thread on us was wet and only having guns with old fashon Caps
 which was wet they got away - We persued them On to Newport and to

New River where we found they had Crossed the river an hour ahead of us and being night we took up Camp. Next morning our Col - was very dry and he had a Surch made for some blockade whiskey after So long [a] time after throwing out the flax in a Crib we found a Bbl of Apple brandy - The Col filled up a five galon Keg for him self and Special friends issued a quart to Each Commissioned officer and a 1/2 pint to Each Soldier

After Crossing the river we received orders to return to Dublin Va before marching many miles the regerment halted for a rest - While at rest I saw a nice gentle horse graseing in an open field I threw my bla[n]ket on him jumped on him without a bridle and rode up in front of my Co & rared back as if I was in Command - Very Soon I saw Capt - Pogue walking very fast as if he was Comeing to me when in a few yards of me I jumped from the horse Saluted the Captain & Said Col mount the horse a Col Should be mounted - He replied you take that horse back where you got it and Consider your Self under arrest - I pulled my blanket from the hoses back & gave him a Slap & said their is where I got the horse - The Col as we Called him rushed up to Lt Davis my only Lieutenant present and wanted to Know why he was not with his Co - The Lt Said the regerment being at rest he Steped aside to get a Seat the

Col replied you Consider your Self under arrest Sargent Frazier was the next rankin[g] officer in the Co he Said Sargent take your gun to Ordinance wagon & take Charge of this Co - The Sargent Started I said Sargent Keep your place I am in Command of this Co and will be until Some Sober Superior officer orders my arrest The Col flirited away & said he would prefer Charges against me for disobedience of orders I replied yes and I will prefer Charges against you for being drunk when on Duty So we marched on to Pearisburg when Capt Borang Come with orders to take Command of the regerment - So I Called on Capt Bozang who I Knew was an old army officer and related what had transpired between Capt Pogue and myself and Said to him if you Consider I have done any thing worthy of arrest I was ready to respect his orders - He replied if you had respected the arrest I would preferred Charges against you as an ignoramus and reduced you to ranks with reaching Dublin Camp I Called on Col Gardner and related the unpleasantness that occured between me and Capt Pogue who was then a Canidate for Col - and as opersition I had been Solicited by a number of the officers to run against him but Explained to Col Gardner that I was not yet 17 years old and while I understood milertary tackticks better perhaps than any one in the regiment to avoid fricktion I would like to apply for a transfer to

the Eastern Army. Col Gardner said file your Application and he would approve it and send it up to Grl Lees headq[ua]rt[er]s So in a few days I received the papers direct from Col Gardner transferring my Co to report to Col R. E. Withers Danville Va & inclosed transportation - I Called my men in line at Once marched out of Camp without Capt Pogue Knowing what it ment - On arriving in Danville I was proud of my Co as I had the best drilled Co in that regement I took them out on drill twice a day the 10th day this regement was to Elect field officers I had no thought of offering for any higher office felt I was too young to be a Captain but Lt - Davis was ambitious to be Capt and the day before the Election he Come to me and Said he had Spoke to Some of the officers who promised to Support me for Major - Two other men had been Electioneering for a month for the place - So Col R E Withers held the Election Col Henry was nominated as Col & was unanimously Elected having been in the U-S- Army before the war in Mexico - Col Hobson and others were nominated and Hobson Elected Lt Col Withers not opening his mouth one way or another but when Lt Davis nominated me against two others, Col Withers pointed his hand at me and Said I second that nomination - This Elected me on the first vote as I got a majority over both of my Compaters Col Withers had Seen me drilling my Co

was why he Seconded my nomination I had never met him but once and
 that was to give him my transfer papers At Sheridans rade arround
 Lynchburg Va my Command was ordered to the Cene as reinforcement
 here I found the regiment I first Served with They had not Elected
 Capt Pogue Col as I expected but he had Same rank as my self Col
 Preston was their Col - his Co had not reported for duty when I got my
 transfer The federals went arround Lynchburg and Seemed to be mak-
 ing for long RR. Bridge at Farmville out they went on as if Richmond
 was the point of attack We followed on to Richmond I had bloody flux
 & was in the Hospittle when orders Come to take the train for Richmond
 my boy Squire Come to me at 3 oclock in the morning Saying Col Henry
 told him to let me Know he had marching orders I had lost 17 l[bs] in
 a week and felt I would die if I remained their with the help of my boy I
 managed to get to the depot When we reached Richmond my friends
 Urged me to go to a Hospital I refused hired a Conveyance to haul me to
 our Camp whare we built large Camp fires with green pine logs - It was
 March 1865 just a few days before Richmond was Evacuated and when
 I would move first one Side and then the Other trying to Keep out of pine
 Smoke which I soon found I Could not do so I drank it in and I am Sure
 the Lord used this pine Smoke to save my life - I had two hansome

Unniforms made while in Richmond by one Royster and the Evening
 before we got orders to Evacuate Richmond I was in the Taylor Shop.
 He had run two rows of brade up my pant legs which was for Maj-Genl
 he had mistook my rank I left both Suits to make the Change that night
 We marched through the Cty about midnight & Very Soon the Whole Cty
 was on fire and my hansome Suits burned up - We halted at Staunton
 River bridge a few days and when news of Genl Lees Surrender [came
 we] received orders to proceed to Danville - whare Pres Davis and his
 Cabirnett had halted with the Government Gold and Silver Stonemans
 rade was making for Danville and the President Soon saw he would have
 to move on South and Called for volenteers to go with him more of us
 volenteered than Could get transpertation - He then ordered the quarter-
 master to issue to those of us who Could not get transpertation a horse
 and Suggested we ride across the Country by Martinsville to Salem Va
 and reinforce Genl Lomax When he got to Martinsville we met a lot of
 Lomax Cavelry going home Said they were disbanded I fed my horse
 and rode all night for home as I Knew my father and mother would be
 uneasy about me as I had Sent my boy and horse home Saying I would
 take an Early train with Pres Davis to make our way to the trans
 Mississippi Department My father was a fine disciplinarian and always

Kept me at a distance and I never Knew he loved me until then when he saw me he ran to meet me and threw his arms arround me and Said my Son the Yankees have been here and torn up Evry thing and my Negro men have all gone with them but Since you have Come back alive and well it is all right we Can rebuild our lost fortune - I was glad my father made this demonstration it made a better man of me - Love is the greatest gift that was bestowed on man - It has brought back many wayward Children parents Should never give up a wayward child -

My first ambition I remember was to be a soldier - Now my second ambition was formed to help my father rebuild his lost fortune - He would say Evry now and then what will we do for bread Negros all gone Corn planted and no one to work it - I said father Dick and I Can Save your Corn Crop as soon as we Can brake up the Scott Camp he will take our horses if we dont Keep them hid out - One of my neighbors Jo King Called to see me & said Mrs. Geo Helton had given birth to twins & Some of Scotts men had Come & rob[b]ed her Crib & Commenced to take her bed Clothes and She Said men I consider my Self a widdow my husband was Killed or Captured Soon after he was at home about 9 month ago & I have not Complained at your taking my horses & feed but do Spare me my beding - One man a neighbor who had joined Scotts

Command drew his pistol and Said if yo[u] open your mouth I will blow
 your brains out She fainted and only recovered to say tell Wm Hill I
 forgive him but he has murdered me I jumped to my feet and Said if
 I have Surrendered to a goverment who will tolerate Such treatment as
 that I will sell my life as dear as I Can and die - I got on my horse and
 rode for three days making up a Company of men to arrest Majr Scott &
 his 300 men mostly Confederate deserters The Soldiers were peroled
 largely and their fathers objected So Strong I never Succeeded in raising
 but 6 men in Patrick Co for We reconoited All arround their Camp and
 found just how to approach the Camp and then went to Henry Co at Ce[n]ter
 Church after preaching of the Primativ[e] Baptist I got Consent to make
 a Statement after which 34 men volenteered to help me brake up the
 Camp - We went to Harrison Floyds fed our horses & Started after mid-
 night to the Camp aiming to supprise them - When in 6 miles of the Camp
 I said to my men Just ahead of us was a riding way to the Camp if Scott
 was really a milentary man he would have out his picketts at this
 road - We were lopeing along at a fair Speed when Some one Called out
 halt - He Said who are you I said friends to the white man just then we
 all drew our guns to Kill him but fortunately I rembered his voice I said
 Jim France what are you doing here is this Reynolds yes with forty or 50

men going to Martha Browns to brake up Majr Scott & his gang he said he was on his way for the Same purpose and at Mrs Heltons (the murdered lady) we would find about fifty men feeding their horses so we fed our horses and left just in time to reach their Camp at Sunrise - We devided our Crowd half of us Come up on one side other half on other side with the understanding at Sun rise Each Co was to deploy about ten feet apart and yel[1] and Charge the Camp - But when we got in Sight of the Camp we Saw the U.S flag hoisted and over half of our men were on parole & we hesitated to fire on troops under the U S flag - Col Penn and my self Consulted what to do and decided he and I would go to the Camp under flag of truce and demand a Surrender- An officer met us and we Stated the Camp was surrounded and we demanded an immediate Surrender - He said he would Confer with his men Just then the other Company Come Yelling and our Company formed in line of battle and this officer broke for the woods & seeing he would Escape I had my Sword on my saddle which I drew & Charged through the yard and was in a few yards of him when the whole air was full of bulletts aimed at me . and this officer - So I Stoped lifted my hat the fireing Ceased but this officer was Shot & Seemed to be dead. The men rode up to me and Said did not see how I Escaped - Spot Red[d] dismounted and pulled the boots

of[f] our Victim I said is he dead yes Said Read [Redd?] So dead he
 Cant Kick - Later I formed a detail to burry the dead which I supposed
 was two but to my supprise the officer had Crawled away but I Capturrd
 him the next day The only wound was in the Crazy bone of his Elbow
 Said he Knew nothing after he was hit for Some time but wakeing up as
 if he had been asleep he realized what had happened - Here we found
 Evry thing to live on horses Cattle bed Cloths Corn bacon leather and
 all Kinds of produce gathered from the natives Much of which was
 identified the next few days & restored to the owners We formed the men
 in line and Started with them for Penns Store but we had not more than
 gotten out of Sight of the house when two of our men Come dashing up very
 much Excited Said Major Scott who had organized the Station out of Con-
 federate deserters with a dozen of his men and made at Jim Fra[n]ce with
 his Swoard he threw up his gun & the Soard Cut the hine Sites off as
 smooth as a file Could Cut it. France raised his gun and it snaped did
 not go off We formed a detail and Chased them for ten miles but they
 Changed horses and we give up the Chase - They left the Country and
 we paroled the natives and Sent a delegation to Richmond lest our action
 might be misconstrued - Genl- Orr was acting as milertary Governor -
 He apointed Mr- Maury Turner as Provost Marshall for the Co with

authority to organize two Companies and with Authority to organise a
 military Court to try these marawders and Execute them or imprisin
 as their Crime deserved - Col John E Penn was appointed Captain and
 I was 1st Lt on South Side Majr Akers was appointed on north Side
 Col Penn having lost one leg in Service I had all the Scouting arresting
 the Criminals to do which I did very rapid working day and night - When
 I got through Majr Akers Sent for me to Come on North Side and assist
 him he had some Very dangerous Characters to handle over on Shoot-
 ing Creek in the Edge of Franklin Co - We decided to arrest them at
 night We Started from Elamsville riding about 12 miles after night -
 When near old man Newberries father of Six Sons and a Son in law
 who defied all arrest Shooting their way out when hem[m]ed- We
 halted and word Come to me to bring five of my picked men to the head
 of the Colum When we Come up no orders was given Excep not to Ex-
 pect to take these men alive they had always Shot their way out Mr.
 Turner was in Charge of both Companies & he had been with me on South
 Side our rule had been the Squad that Come on the Side of the house
 that had the door Should go in - So finding the door on my Side I whis-
 pered to men the North Side boys had Shown the white feather by puting
 us on the dangerous Side but follow me I would lead from fear or other

Cause Only two of my men followed me into the house Washburn and my Self walked up the Steps of the log Cabin on a hill, Side by Side Expecting a deadly Voley Evry moment but fortunately they heard us Comeing & went out just before we got near the house Only the family Siting arround an old Country log fire but as we Entered Washburn and my Self in front and poor Sam Penn was behind me we recognised the Voice of our Commander Maury Turner hollowing halt-Halt- Penn and my Self raised our pistols not to Shoot him but watching to see whare he Shot Expecting to shoot the same way but alas to our great Supprise he was halting us and when we threw up our pistols Supposeing we ment to shoot him he fired Killing Penn and wounding me - In loading the double barrel gun that morning Sam Said load that gun well we are going to have some Shooting Joe King who loaded the gun said I will do it hold- ing up a many [minie] ball droped it in Said he for good measure so I suppose that is the ball that I have Carried all these years I Could put my finger in the hole it made - It Struck my breast or rib bones & glanced arround and lodged under my shoulder blade bone - for years I could not raise my arm Up the ball rubing the bone but I forced the use of my arm until finally the ball worked down in the flesh whare a grissel has grown arround it and rarely Ever troubles me - Washburn

was not hurt but almost the Entire load of buck Shot Entered Penns
 breast He hollered very loud Saying Oh Lord I am Killed by one of my
 friends but for this Turner Said he would have fired the Other barrel
 I saw he was going to fall and I tride to Catch him but I Could not raise
 my right arm I said Sam are you hurt he said yes I am Killed I Said
 I believe I am too feeling as I would fall I took a Seet on the bed by the
 door - Turner Caught Penn as he fell out the door - and he was dead
 by the time he laid him down Joe King Come to me & said Majr are
 you hurt I said I thought I was but I dont fell [feel] that I am as I have
 no pain but I cant lift my right arm he Said you are hurt if you Cant
 lift your arm he pulled off my Coat & found the Sleeve all full of blood
 but it Soon Stopped bleeding - We had a Dr_ with us as he probed for
 the ball Could not tell but what it had Entered my lungs but it had not -
 The men that Escaped from the house Crowed all night but it was so
 dark My Co Staid with me All night and the next morning I got on my
 horse and rode until I met my father with the Carriage I got off the
 horse but I had to get back as the jar of Carrieg hurt worse than
 horse back the next day I Could not turn over in bed - I had to ware a
 Slipery Elm [poultice] for several months - We tride the men who
 raded the Country & robed generly - The man who murdered Mrs. Helton

was Sentenced to be Shot Others Send to prison The County was re-
 stored to order and Bro R. J. and my Self saved the Corn Crop - I
 Could plow all right R-J- did the Choping - and other hard work I took
 the bunch Cotten and Cotten Cloth and Some old tax free tobacco to
 South W- Va and Cashed Same Had 2000 \$ nett for what Cotten & Cloth
 I brought back from my deep River trip I told my father he ought to
 give me 500 \$ as he abused me for Exposeing my Self to Smal pox He
 said if I would go back to College and finish my Education he would give
 me 500 \$ I agreed to go to Bryant & Stratten Commercial College
 Baltimore Md I worked until Eleven oclock Evry night so in 3 months
 I was through the Course and while in Banking an aplication Come to
 Prof- Sadler to send him a practical book Keeper he had trid [sic]
 two & both failed to get off a satisfactory trial balance - I took a letter
 to them and went to work in three days and nights I got off a trial balance
 that was altogather Satisfactory I got a letter to that Effect and when
 Prof- Sadler read Same he wanted to Know what I Charged them I said
 I looked away from them and said as I worked at night late Twenty five
 dollars was not too much was it - They said that was all right Mr-
 Sadler said you should have Confered with me They ought to have paid
 100 \$ I said Can a book Keeper make money here that way he replied

one that Could do what others failed to do Could - So I wrote my father
 a very Saucy letter begun by asking him if he did not think the fathers
 of youthful Confederate Soldiers Should free their Sons Prest Lincon
 had freed the Negroes and I hoped he would allow me to work for my self
 I had made 25 \$ in three days also my teacher Said I ought to have had a
 100 \$ so he Could hire John or Tony Trent for 25 \$ per month and if he
 required it I would pay them out of my Salery. So the next morning I
 Struck out with high hopes Only Calling on the largest wholesale houses
 walked all day and got no Encouragement the next day I walked until
 three oclock and struck a large importer Tea House who said they wanted
 an assistant book Keeper and request me to write a few lines I was
 Excited and anxious and my writing was bad they looked it over and
 remarked my writing was too much of a School boys writing I Suggested
 I was Excited and would like to show them my books - He replied they
 wanted a man that Could write under all Conditions I replied Excuse
 me and walked out Saying to my Self they were poor judges of men I
 would have owned half of their Concern some day if I had a Chance -
 I would not give up I walked the balance of that day and on the next day
 being the 3rd day and as I was returning to my boarding house I Saw an
 old building Set back from the Street with a notice Saying teacher

wanted - I said to my Self I am no teacher but I am going to apply for that Job - I introduced my self as being from Va and drew my Certificate of having passed through Bryant & Stratton College It was in Spencerian Style & he Could not read Same He looked at me & remarked I am sorry our high Schools are all full but I will give you our first grade which will pay you 125 \$ for Eleven weeks I said as I had been disappointed in getting a Situation in the Cty I would accept So he gave me a letter to a Mr Roberson of Camebridge Dorchester Co Md Saying this will introduce Mr Reynolds of Va who is well qualified to teach loose no time having him Examined Send right on to Aries a Small town Seve[n] miles in the Country As my hair had grown out long another young man I had introduced & got a Job for him Suggested we have our hair Curled - So when I applied for board I was refused - I applied to the second & was refused So the 3rd and last boarding house was applied for and refused - I said Madam you are the third lady that has refused to board me not one of you has Said you was Crowded Will you please Explain why you Cannot board me She Said Stranger to be frank my boarders are all Southern Sympathisers and it makes it unpleasant to mix northern men with them She had tride it I said why do you take me for a northern man because your hair is Curley I said

I paid 50 c for these Curles and if I am to be looked on as a northern man I Can have the Curles Shingled off for 25 cts which I will do at once I am a Southern man and Just mustered out of Service at the Close of the war She almost Embraced me Said Come in old Confed and I was a great toast Va was no Comparison they were all rebs - When Lincon freed their Slaves and made no Exception of union men the whole people revolted & became disloyal - A Col- who was a Slav[e] holder resigned and Come home I remained until Spring when my father began to urge me to resign & Come home which I offered to do if he would make me an offer - He Said all he had was for his family I said yes father but their is 8 of us and I dont think you want me to work for an 8th--make me a business offer which finally he did Said would pay me 600 \$ a year and my board and one third of the profits - So I resigned on that offer - and as my Sister was to be married about the time I reached home I bought good many things for the weding - My father Come with Carriage and Colored driver when we got to Martins-ville we were told Smiths River was past fording and as the mountains were full of Snow it would be several days before we Could Cross as my Sister was to marry that week [Mary Joyce Reynolds was married March 13, 1867] we under took to go to the head waters of Smiths river

which would put us nearer home finally we Come to the ford it was
 Still very high but a Mr Ross living near by thought it possable to
 Cross My father was to ride a tall horse and Peter the driver was
 mounted up on the Old Style Carriage and I was to ride inside I soon
 Saw the Carriage was floating down the river I threw open the doors
 and Stood up on the seats but the driver let the horses Cut arround &
 the Carriage was about to turn over I cralled on top of Carriage made
 the driver get on back of horses Cut the hame Strings & turn the horses
 back to the bank their I was on top of the Carriage in the midle of the
 river I Called to Peter the driver to ride a horse to me & we would
 roll the Carriage to the bank the Negro was So frightened we Could
 neither drive nor hire him to help me finally a young white man said for
 Five dollars he would help me roll the Carriage to the bank which we
 did very Easily as it was almost floating any way but it never occured
 to any of us to roll the Carriage on the Side we wished to go - but we
 hitched Mr Rosses tall Stout horse on Uper Side and drove across -
 I was wet any way and no longer trying to Keep dry the water was ice
 Cold as the melting Snow was Keeping up the tide - Mr Ross sent home
 & got a quart of brandy and all insisted I must drink to Keep from take-
 ing Cold- I said dry Clothes was all I wanted - So we drove home that

night Just the day before my sister married Mr Lybrook -

In a few days Father Capt Lybrook and my Self all Entered into a Copartnership under the firm name of Reynolds & Lybrook My father was not Known in the firm as we wanted him to go on our goverment bond--The management of the factory was to be assumed by me the firm to pay me 50 \$ per month Capt Lybrook would follow his practic[e] of law My father run his farms - Our Capitol Stock was 3000 \$ One thousand Each Capt Lybrook & my self receiving one thousand as an advance - I had left home with 500 \$ to attend School I only Spent about half and I had Saved as much as I Spent so I had 500 \$ which I loaned the firm for five years the longth of our partnership - R. J was at Emory and Henry College and as I returned from one of my Southern trips R J said he was going home with me and go to work My father was Very Determined R. J. should become a fourth partner - I took Dick out and Said do you want to Stay in Patrick 60 Miles from a rail road all your life - If you do Come in as a 1/4 partner or hire to me for two years and I will sell out to you and have Capt Lybrook to do the Same and you will be a half patner - He wanted to Know what salery I would pay him I said the same I receive he said thats a trade so we went to father And Dick said I dont Know any thing about this business and Abe had agreed

to pay him 50 \$ a month and he thought he would learn more on a Salery than he would as a partner Our father Consented and R. J. did good Service for our firm for two years when Lybrook and my Self sold out to Dick and father. I Come to Bristol with some 15,000 dollars had about 10,000 \$ after paying for factory Started to work in 1873 took 1872 to get building up & machinery A most Violent panick Set in Just as I Started out owed no money Staid near the shore until it was over but lasted Several years in fact did not Strike the South until 74 and 75 As it begin to get better we had a Killing frost Caught a large part of the Crop tobacco I saw what would be the Effect and I invested all the money I had and Mr Anderson suggested as I thought it was a good time to buy he would loan me what money I wanted I said I Could not put myself under obligations to others by asking them to go on my bond He suggested he had the Utmost Confidence in my success and it was only a matter of form Just let my book Keeper John B Childers Sign the note So this with my Capitol which I had well in hand give me double as much Stock as I ever had before - Tobacco that I sold at 37 c advanced until I got 50 to 55 c for same grade - That year put me on my feet in a worldly sense - And The year before I had surrendered my life to the Lord which was begun in my heart by a Visit to see my Mother

and father I spent Some three days with them talked about Evry thing Except religion but after getting on my horse to return home my father put his hand on my thigh and looked up in my face and with tears rolling dow[n] his cheeks He said my Son I have no fears for your wordly Success but how about your Spiritual Side what are you going to do about that I wept and he wept all along that sixty miles I had So often walked for my firm rather than pay 5 \$ a day for a team & driver I Could not Shake off those tears providentially their was a revival going on at the 1st Presbyterian Church - that night my wife told me after atired what a good meeting was going on I said yes but I fear I have neglected that too long all ready and I bubled over in bed The next night we both went to the meeting and the first Call I went forward - and Continued to go Evry Call day or night I was greatly in Earnest - The meeting about that time was transfered to the Methodist Church - I Continued to go at Evry Call and was always glad when the time Come to go to the alter I was still unwilling to Surrender allthough I had taken up family prayer and resol[ve]d I would die along the line of repentance whether the Lord Ever Satisfied me or not I would never run with the Devils Crowd any more I was going to do like a Christrian as best I Could So one morn- ing about the 10[th] day I rose to thank God for Conviction and while

Standing on my feet he gave me the witness of the Spirit which I Cherish as the most precious gift Ever bestowed on mortal man I am Sorry I have not been more faithful but I would rather Say farewell to Evry loved One on Earth than to give up my hope of heaven - I am Sure many of my - works will burn up as Stubbles and rubbish but I have faith in the blood of Jesus Christ that I will be saved - This was the most Sensible thing I Ever did and I Commend the religion of the Lord Jesus to my Children and to all who may see this Sketch of my life -

I followed the tobacco business up to about 1897 I had never give a Serious thought about selling out - Sometimes my prohibition friends would insinuate that prohibitionist ought to be in a Clean business I would generly Say my father was in the business before me and he was a Christian man but if the Lord wanted me out of the business I had nothing too dear to give up for his Cause. So when my brother H.[ardin] H.[arbour] then in my Employ Come to me to Know if I would Sell out - I said why Should I wish to sell, but, on a Second thought I said possably this was from the lord with that thought I made very reasonable price and less than Two hours Harber Come back Saying he had Sold me out and they wanted him to remain with them So I loaned him 2500 \$ and gave him 2500 \$ more - He worked for the firm a few years and sold

his stock and turned my part back which I traded for an interest in the Massengill Bros rented house Half interest and a fourth interest in the office which I Still own They Sold a half interest to the American Tob Co and made a fair profit but Soon Saw they would loose Evry thing if they did not Sell out which they did at a Close Shave Counting the real estate at its Cash Value I never felt that I would Care to Engage in the business any more although I have dreamed I was back in the business but I always felt sorry & woke up to fell [feel] glad it was only a dream - As I had Several boys I often looked arround to see what I could put them to doing. The Lord has promised when we give up any thing for him he will give us back far more than what we give up - It seems this is Specially true with me - Step by Step he led me and three of my Sons into the Spotless Cleanser which Some day bids to Earn far more than my tobacco business - When it begins to pay divadens I want at least 25% of my part to go to the foreign mission field as a Church Extension fund or parsonages to be repaid and loaned again just as it is done in this Country -

I often said to my boys I would hardly live to see National Prohibition but I was Sure if they lived to be old men they would See a Saloo[n]less nation - This was before the Anti Saloon organization

was started - Our old Prohibition party seemed to fall out among them selves and [I] felt it perceptably when the Lord left us - Our leaders begun to Clamer for place and Said hard things about Each other - Just then the Anti Saloon Organization Started I felt it was brought about by providence And I have helped to Support it at the same time helped the prohibition party also as they have Strong Speakers and no doubt make Votes in the States Carried dry - If they dont leave the lord and take all the glory to them selves we will Surely have a Saloo[n]less nation in 1920 possably sooner - When we do then the laymen ought to make large offerings to Carry the gospel to all the world -

I have hoped our leaders in our Churches would see the hop[e]-less task of Evangeliseing over half the world at the way we are now trying to do it - I have urged my Church to borrow the Superanuated Endowment fund and pay our worn out preachers 6% and loan the fund through our missionary board on Mortgages to build new Churches Hospitals and parsonages on Same plan we do in this Country - Not over half this fund to be used in building any building and our lein to be first This will give the Nations a Chance to Enjoy the blessing of paying this off So that their neighbors Can be accommodated -

College Endowment would be Safe if loaned in Same way in fact

the Church Could well afford to issue blanket Mortgages on all Church property and push this work - "He that will loose his life Shall Save it and he that will save his life Shall loose it" This is aplicable to the Church The Church that will Step out by faith and declare that this Evangelization Can and Shall be done - will be the Church that all other Churches will follow I am Sure when we have wiped our Selves of the Shameful liquor Exportation and home Comsumtion Some Church will lead off on this line - I am ready to follow with half my fortune if alive and if gone I hope my Children will take up the work - December 1st 1916

A D Reynolds

May 30, 1919

Just as predicted 1920 would give us a saloo[n]less nation- July 1st will fulfill this proficy - As was suggested also when this Come to pass Millions of dollars and men would be Sent to Evangelize the world The two great Methodist Churches have Called for 35 milion from the Southern church and 85 milion from the Northern Church Other Churches are falling in and no doubt 250 milion will be laid on the Alter in the next five years When I bought the Roan Mountain Iron and Steel Co property

I Entered into a Covenant with the Lord half of all profits Should be devoted to his Cause Most[ly] in Mission field I have just optioned an Extention of time to Jas Strong Successor for 75000 \$ If it is taken up & paid I purpose if alive to place half of it in trust & advance same as oportunity is presented This will give the surface & mineral to be dispos[ed] of later Witness my Signature A D Reynolds

History of a trade made by my father H W Reynolds at Rock Spring Patrick Co Va During the War J M Weith a Jew was buying up all the tobacco in Patrick Co Va My father sold him his Stock of manufactured tob[a]cco for 33 1/3 c a pound After Selling same he Said to Mr Weith I dont wish to see the money. You invest it in raw Cotten for me tobacco may damage before the War Ends Cotten wont - You buy the Cotten & make your own Charge He said tobacco rots Cotten wont I sells [sic] all my tobacco & buys all Cotten And Said he would not Charge a dollar for buying my fathers Cotten this infermation was very valuble Mr Weith went to Rock Hill SC and went to the Country and bought 212 bales Cotten of a large farmer by the name of Smith who hauled the Cotten to Rock Hill S. C. and a Mr Sadler built the platform and Stored the 112 bales on Same A Merchant by the name of Roddy acted as my fathers

agent paid all taxes on it and had Confederate money left at Close of the War My father at Close of the War went to Rock Hill and found the Cotten in bad Shape The Soldiers had cut the ropes & pulled much of the baging from the bales - He found no press near Rock Hill So he returned home and Sent me with a Negro driver Squire to haul & have Cotten baled - As I went through Charlotte NC Some 18 miles from Rock Hill I bought Several bales of baging and hauled Same to Rock hill I engaged a Cotten press 4 miles West of Rock Hill & hauled the Cotten to one John Golden and hired him to bale same - After baleing the Cotten & selling Enough to pay for Rope and baging & loading 5 bales in my wagon I took Goldens receipt for 67 bales about 500 Each much of the Cotten had been Carried away My father thought Strong & I Should haul 5 bales of Raw Cotten So far in the Country whare we had no factory - I said to him the natives were Steeling all the Cotten they Could get to and I thought I would Save Enough to pay for our trouble - I took this Cotten with me when I went to Bryant & Strattens Commercial College and sold it for - 47 c a pound - which is all we Ever got of the 112 bales Cotten Stored - Cotten went up to 68 c a pound in New York my father sent me back to Rock Hill to Ship the Cotten to N. Y. and deposit same in Some Safe bank but to my Supprise when I returned to Rock Hill SC I was told the

Goverment of the U-S- had Exchanged Cotten in Va for this Cotten -
 I went to depot & [a]sked how it had been Shipped to Charlotte N. C-
 I knew it was useless to follow the Cotten without proof as to my fathers
 Ownership - I went to Mr Smith first who raised the Cotten and took
 his depersition he Stated he sold his Cotten to one J M Weith who
 stated he bought same for H W Reynolds of Virginia and he hauled 112
 bales & Stored Same on a platform built by Sadler and put the other
 Hundred bales in the depot marked to High Point N. C. which was
 burned by the Yankees Sadler Stated on his depersition this Smith
 Cotten was Stored on the platform he built Roddy a Merchant in Rock
 Hill Stated he had Charge of this Same Cotten until Reynolds Son Come
 and hauled it to Goldens Cotten gin and press and Reynolds Sr first
 Come to Rock Hill & found the Soldiers had Cut the ropes and tore the
 baging off So bad it would be necessary to rebale Same So he sent his
 Son A D Reynolds out with a wagon who hauled & had it rebaled by
 Golden Golden Swore he Stored the Cotten after baleing Same Until
 one Mecham drove up to his place with several goverment teems all
 drivers with federal uniform who said the Government had Exchanged
 Cotten in Va for this Cotten The wagons hauled it to Rock Hill and one
 Daniels Ward [put] W W Gages name on 7 bales and W on remainder

and shipped to Charlotte NC - I went to Charlott and Mr Peagum agt for Ry said the 67 bales Come to his depot marked W W Gage on 7 bags & W on remainder and he Knew Mecham who Claimed the Cotten to be a Confederate deserter & had no money to Own Such a lot of Cotten and he So reported to Capt Leffingwell Provost Marshall and Capt in U.S. Army [Captain Christopher W. Leffingwell attached to the quartermaster's division of the U.S. Army] - Leffingwell Ordered Mechams arrest he fled and left the Cotten without a Claimant - the NC State Authorities heard about it and as they had arranged with the goverment to respect all N. C. Cotten and allow the State to have Same to run the State Expenses Leffingwell turned over this Cotten to the State of NC in lou [lieu] of Cotten belonging to N. C- which had been appropriated by the U S Goverment before this Concession was granted - Leffingwell had been mustared out of Service and I found J J Arants his Secretary who Confirmed All that I have Stated and Said he remarked the 67 bales Cotten with W W Gages name & W on Same to Swepson Mendingall [Mendenhall] & Co of New York With this proof with State Seals on same I went to Raleigh N-C- and Called on Gover[n]or [William W.] Holden - who refered me to Aty Genl [Sion H. Rogers] who read my depersition Very Carefully I had them all No 1 and up - After reading

Same he turned to me said Young man who got up these depersitions I
 said I had no one with me I hunted up the men and had the officers to
 write our their Statements - I would watch the points & See Same was
 brought out He said it was as fine chane of proof as he Ever read but
 I had made One Serious Mistake I should have notified the State of
 N. C I was going to take this proof I replied I had no infermation as
 to who I would find the Cotten in the hands of. I Started out to locate
 my Cotten which I have done and unless he gave me an order for my
 Cotten I would take the next train for New York And levie on my Stolen
 Cotten just [as] I would on a Stolen horse - Here I made a Youthful
 mistake - I should have gone on to N. Y- and levied on my Cotten which
 I Could have done The Aty Gen^l Sent for the Tres^r [Dr. William Sloan
 who connived with Swenson Mendenhall & Co in the sale of state cotton]
 whose name I do not remember he was a Dr^r and his family lived in
 Charlott - He was a plauseable rascal - when he heard my threat he
 said no use for me to go to N. Y- Here is a telegram to Swepson Mend-
 ingall Co Saying the 67 bags Cotten Shipped from Charlott N- C- seemed
 to be private Cotten to hold same until fu[r]ther orders He said now I
 am going to my home Charlotte I Know most of your witnesses I will see
 them and Send your father an Order for his Cotten I am sure it is his

Cotten - We traveled together as far as Greensboro NC 50 miles of my home I insisted on going with him He insisted it was a useless Expense He would certainly mail my father an order for the Cotten took his adress & we parted - Went home to advise my father what had transpired - Waited three weeks Wrote & got no reply - My father Employed Cap A M Lybrook to go with me to Raleigh to see why the Cotten was not turned over by letter as agreed - The Tresr or Secretary this Dro Said while they were satisfied the Cotten was the property of H W Reynolds the U-S Gover[n]ment had turned it over to them and they were able to Settle with us and the State of N. C was not able they needed the money to run the State affairs The State Could not be Sued We Employed able Council who advised us to return home and Come back when the legislature met - which we did On our return we were told the only way we Could get any thing would be to devide with a lob[b]y one half of what we got and we Could get that much otherwise our case was hopeless - Lybrook Cursed them out and said he would have all or none He represented an honest Clia[n]t who only wanted his rights - When Congress met Capt Lyb[r]ook took all these depersitions and went to Washington D C- Employed a lawyer whose former home was Florida - He tride to get an act of Congress but in some misterious way he disappeared Carried

off all our papers and never Could locate him or our papers - So far our Estate has never received any thing This was a great wrong perpetrated on us by the officers of N-C- and in all justice the wrong ought to be righted As it was done when the State was in great need - I have tride to think it was providential If we had got this money R J and my self might have felt Rich and bought bay horses and top buggy and Splurged & done no good as Some of our neighbor boys did - I have often thought Bro- R-J- Could bring this great outrage to the Knowledge of the present officers of NC and they might yet right this great wrong

A D Reynolds

1921 July 20t At our prayer meeting the Sunday School Conducted the meeting and I was Called on by the Superintenant G G Henley to make a Short talk - As my Class was Known as the Silver Grays I Enquired if any of our Silver grays Ever dreamed of being a Child again and returning to the old home of our Childhood and hear Mother Sing the Sweet old Songs On Greenland Icy Mountains I Stand - And Jesus I my Cross have taken all to leave and follow thee - And then tell how this song Come to be Composed - An infadel father ordered his daughter who had been Converted to renounce her religion or leave

his home - She Said father I will have to leave my home as much as I love you and mother but would you let me Sing and play for you on my piano a parting Song So She began - Jesus I my Cross have taken all to leave and follow thee This broke the heart of the infidel father and he was Saved Then after this bowed my head on mothers Knee and Said now I lay me down to Sleep I pray the Lord my soul to Keep - If I should die before I wake I pray the Lord my Soul to take for Jesus Sake Amen And off to bed in the little room up Stairs, The wind was whistleing & a Cold winter night and Covering up as best I Could I was nearly asleep when I heard the Soft foot steps and Some One tucking under the Cover as only a mother Could I said is that you mother yes darling this is mother it is So Cold Mother was afraid her boy might Kick the Cover off- Kiss mother good night and go to Sleep - Just then I woke and found it was all a dream Men we never have but one mother Dont let them Slip away without leting them Know we love them

I wonder if the mothers of today are as thoughtful as our mothers were in our day -

Under the grace of God men & women are what our mothers make us It was a Sad day when I had to say farewell to mother and Father and leave the home of my Childhood but like most men I was

ambitious and felt I Could better my Condition by going to a richer Coun-
try and Enjoy rail road facilities which we did not have So I had to say
farewell & try to Console them by saying So many of us it is better for
me to go but I was not a father then - If I had been I would have Known
that parents never have one to spare Even though they have a dozen
Boys and girls we Cant all be great but we Can all try to be good and
meet mother and father whare we will never say farewell any more -
Good night

July 29 1921

One of my fond hopes has been realized during my life time -
I Effected a sale of the Surface land of the Roan Mountain Iron and Steel
Co for One Hundred and Fifty thousand dollars and as purposed in my
heart A Charter under the name of "Missionary Emergency Fund -
Incorporated" has been organised And Seventy Five thousand dollars of
the notes received for the Surface has been assig[n] ed to our Tresure
Fulton Smith Cashrer of 1st Natl BK of Bristol and the interest has been
paid in Evry Jan 16 & July 16--for two years and same distributed as
shown by the books of the Company - And as the original notes have
been paid I have Sold the Company my land notes which I Endorsed over

for Value received I have also made a deed to this Missionary Emergency Fund a Certain house and lot situated on 7th Avenue well worth Ten thousand dollars Equiped as it is with Steam heat gas and water with two bath tubs and Equipt for two families for full details see the deed - This gift was made 1st to insure Dr Heron and his wife with a Comfortable home as long as Either lives The other apartment is Set apart for any Superanuated former pastor of Mary St Church when applied for until Called for to be rented the rents to be applied by G E Newland on improving the property at the death or abandonment of said house by Dr Heron & his wife any Superanuate of Mary St Church to have preference if no Mary Street aplicants former pastors of any [of] the Bristol Methodist Churches Can occupy same until needed by Mary Street Church Superanuates Last March 1921 - my Brother Walter R passed over without a will under the laws of NC I fall heir to One Sixth of his Estate I had my Atty E K Bachman to draw up a regular assignment of One half of My part to the Missionary Emergency Fund Incorporated And Other half Equally divided between My Six children And my wife Senah a childs part making one Seventh to Each person Being desirous the Missionary Emergency Fund should have a fixed income I have agreed with as many of my Children as may wish & who

Close same in writing to have the "B" Stock of the RJR Tobacco Co at 35 \$ per Share and the "A" Stock @ 70 \$ per Share They to give notes & file Satisfactory Collateral to insure the payment of 7% interest on Same - It is my desire when this fund has been received and turned over that my daughter Sue Reynolds Staley be Elected V President and at my death or resignation to become President of this institution And I trust it will be the pleasure of the directors to perpetuate some member of my family as President in Event of the death of my daughter and the selection be made with the View of Securing the most religious member of my living family This July 29 1921 A D Reynolds

July 11 1924

Since writing the inclosed Sketch of my life I find I have since my last Sketch made a deed to the Missionary Emergency Fund One Half undevided interest in the Roan Mt Iron & Steel Co mineral interest Situated in Mitchell Co NC - and Supposed to Contain 100 acres in fee Simple and Mineral interest of some 60000 Acres more or less This mineral was regarded by the Co as more valuable than the timber and Soil which was sold for 250000 I have thought if worth any thing Half a milion would be a low price -

It is my purpose to deed the Missionary Emergency Fund two fifth interest in the May Farm 12 miles from from [sic] Sweet water - I have been Spending more improving the farm than I received income but make no Charge to Missionary Emergency farm [sic] - This place Contains 1940 Acres more or less and Should be worth 40 \$ per acre The timber of Some 800 or more acres ought to be worth 30 \$ an acre without the Surface - If sold Seperate - The Surface in my judgment ought to bring 40 \$ an acre Still - This July 11th 1924 A D Reynolds

The Lord has been So good to me I have given my time and used much of the Lords money building and mentaining the Bristol YMCA - He has let me live to see good solvent subscriptions to pay off the long neglected debt - I have longed to live to see this done but I felt I must wait on the Bristol people to help do this - If just a few of us paid off the debt the people generly would not take the interest they would if they invested Some of their hard Erned dollars - So I am well pleased - the way the Fifty Thousand dollars is distributed It was the most religious Canvass I Ever had a part in--Another long posponed duty the Building of New Mary Street Church has been accomplished Nearly pledges Enough to pay of[f] the remainder of the debt - The Lord I

say again has been So good to let me live to see a Saloonless Nation
The debt of the YMCA provided for - The New Mary St Church Com-
pleted -- and 4866 dollars interest for Six months paid over to the
Tresure July 3rd 1924 which is being distributed to all parts of the
world So many worthy needy causes - May the lord help me & others
to greatly Increase this fund - This July 11d 1924

A D Reynolds

DOCUMENTS RELATIVE TO H. W. REYNOLD'S COTTON

I.

State of North Carolina

To William Sloan Esq.

Treasurer of State

The declaration of H. W. Reynolds of the County of Patrick
State of Virginia respectfully shews, that in the Summer of the year
1862 he furnished funds to one J. M. Weith to purchase Cotton for
declarant in the State of South Carolina, in August of that year, his
said Agent purchased from J. H. Smith of the town of Chesterville
South Carolina One hundred and eleven bales of Cotton, which had been
bought by Smith from one C. B. Jones of Chester District S. C. and

was then on the plantation of said Jones who had raised the same - Smith delivered the Cotton on the platform of the depot of the Charlotte & South Carolina rail road at Rock Hill S. C. Weith employed one L. P. Sadler of Rock Hill to Store the Cotton, who stored the Cotton at Rock Hill - Declarant Came in the Spring of this year to look after his Cotton and found it very much damaged so much so that it Could not be Shipped without being repacked, he employed Sadler to have it repacked and then returned home and sent his son A. D. Reynolds out who purchased bagging & rope and assisted Sadler in hauling and repacking the Cotton, it was repacked at the screw of one John Gauldin, he found that the loss occaisioned by the weather stealing and other causes reduced the quantity to fifty eight bales, after eight bales had been sold to buy bagging and rope - the fifty eight bales was stored with one John Gauldin That on the 19th day of September 1865 - One H. C. Meitchem professing to be a Government Officer, Seized forty six bales of said Cotton in the hands of said Gauldin as confiscable property, and brought the same to Charlotte N. C. and there offered forty one bales which was the amount shipped for sale - When it was seized and taken from him by Capt C. W. Leffingwell A. Q. Ma. U.S.A. the same Cotton or forty bales of the Same, was turned over to the State Agent J. J. Jackson, and was by

his agent F. W. Ahrens shipped to New York as State Cotton to Swepson Mendenhal & Co. New York Care of W. H. Oliver & Co New Berne N.C. Most of said Cotton was marked Diamond M M - if not all - a few bales had been marked W. W. Gage but this mark had been blotted over - Declarant States positively that said Cotton nor any part thereof has ever been the property of the So Called Confederate States or of any State, or other public power - he further states that he has been informed that the said forty bales of Cotton did not go on to New York but were stopped in Raleigh -

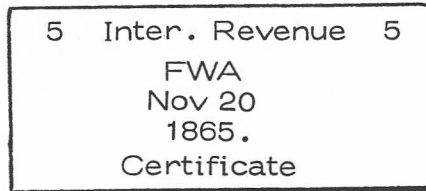
He respectfully prays that the same be restored to him, or in case the same has been Sold, the proceeds of the sale be paid over to him -

A. D. Reynolds agent for H. W. Reynolds solemnly swears that the facts set forth in the foregoing declaration coming within his own knowledge are true - and those not within his own knowledge he believes to be true

A. D. Reynolds

Sworn to and subscribed before me Sept 20th 1865

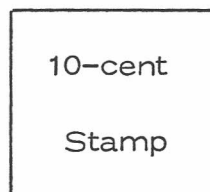
F. W. Ahrens J. P



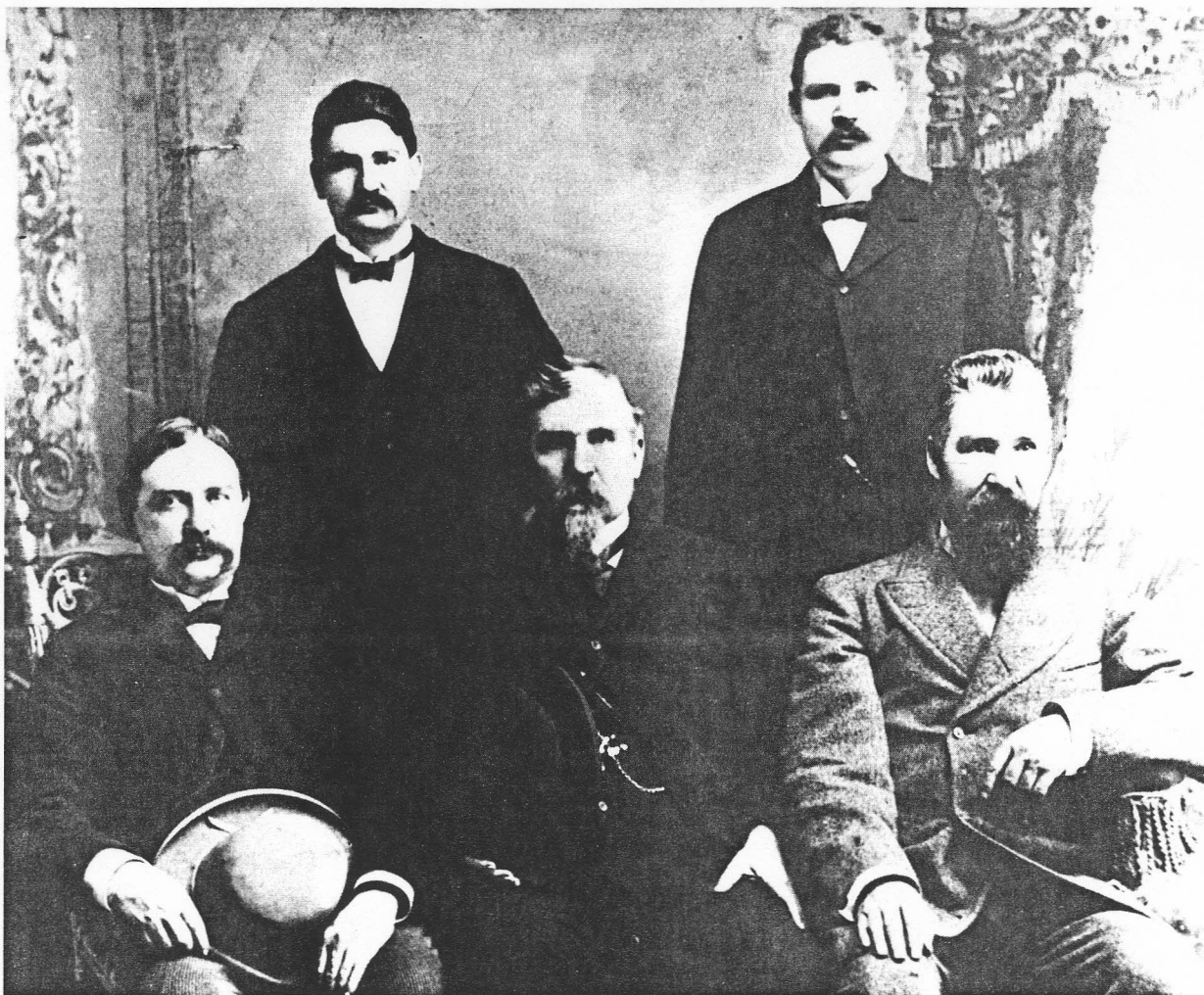
II. This is to Show that I have Received of H. W. Reynolds Five Bales Cotton for which I am to Sell and Receive the proceeds of Sale for which I have already paid H. W. Reynolds Two Hundred Dollars or to his Son A. D. Reynolds for Storage on Cotton Stored by myself & T. P. Gailliard for the Said H W Reynolds. And also One Hundred and Thirty Seven Dollars & Fifty Cents Specie (Sum Total Three Hundred & Thirty Seven 50/100 Dolls The amount advanced on the Five Bales Cotton above Specified.

The Condition of the above obligation is This. Should the Five Bales Cotton be sold for More than the Three Hundred Thirty Seven 50/100 Dollars. Then I am to pay to the Said H W Reynolds or his legal authorized age[n]t the over pluss or if less the Said H W Reynolds or his Agent Agree to pay to Me Such Remainder as may be lacking to make up the above Special amount Decr 13th 1865

Attest D C Roddey



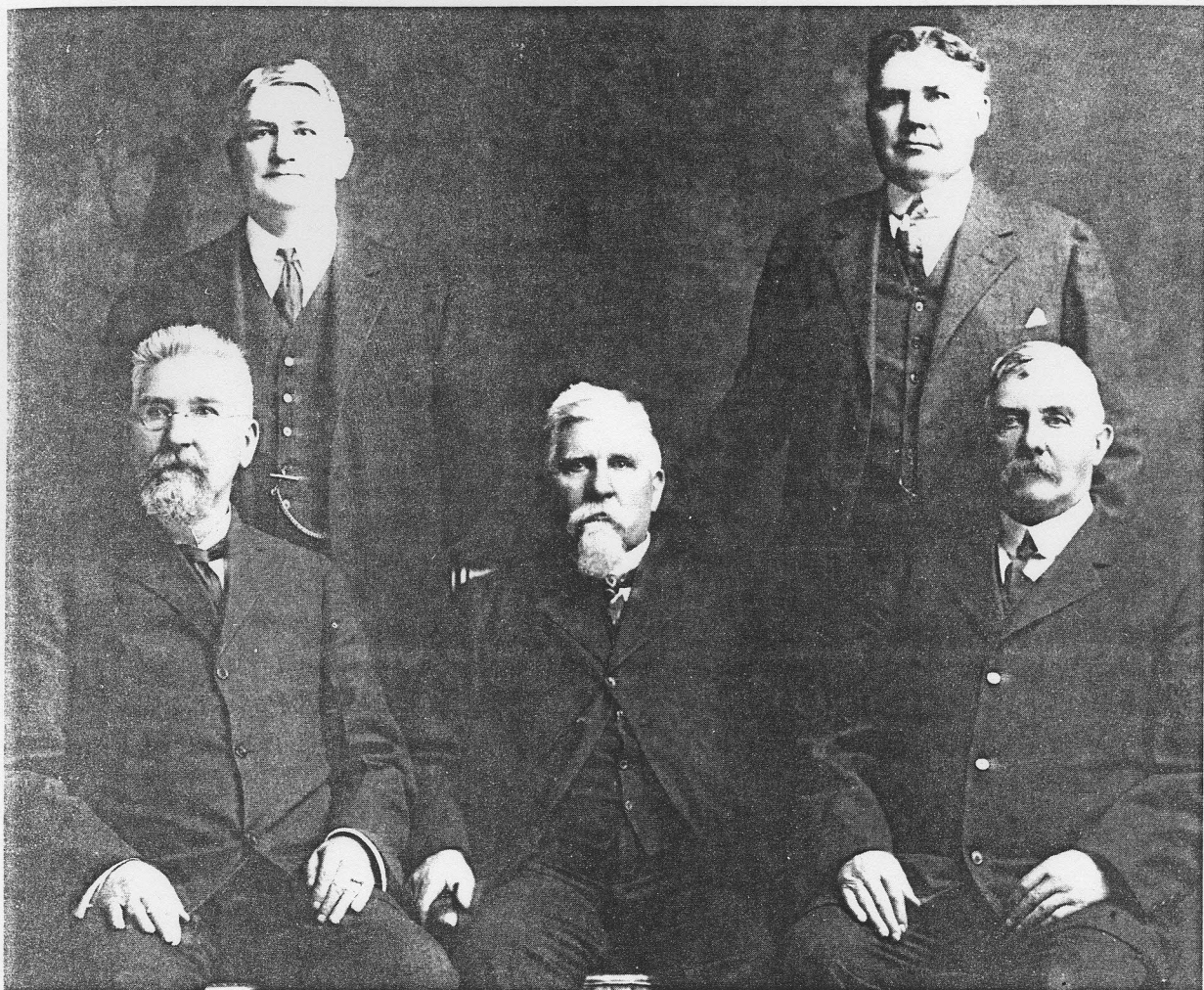
J. N. Steele



Five Reynolds Brothers

First row, left to right: Harbour, Abram, R. J.

Standing: Walter and Will



Five Reynolds Brothers around 1915

First row, left to right: R. J., Abram, Harbour

Second row, left to right: Walter, Will

Mary Reynolds (Lybrook)



Mary Reynolds Lybrook

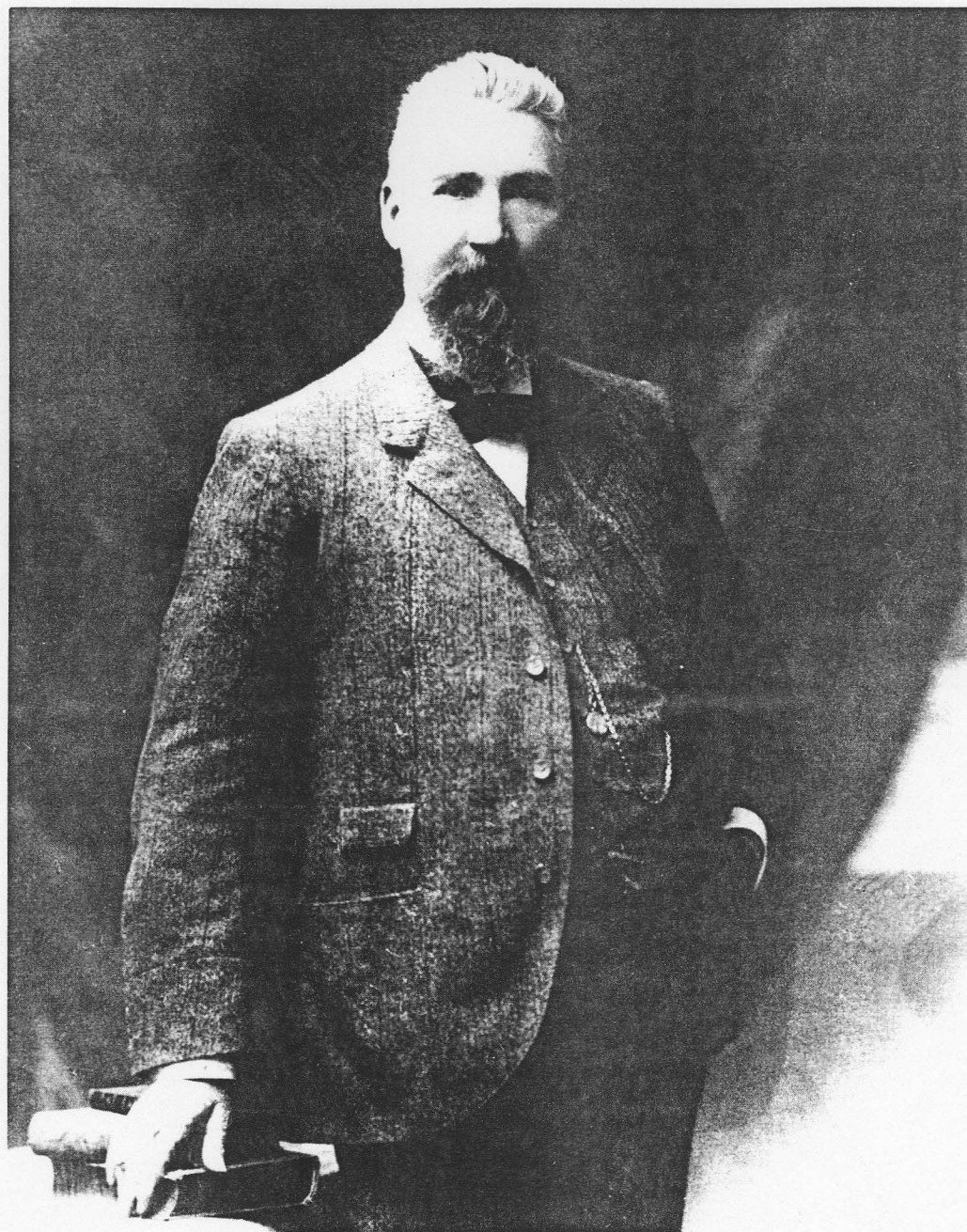


Lucy Reynolds (Critz)



Lucy Reynolds Critz





R. J. Reynolds, 1905, the year he was married



R. J. Reynolds as a young man



Abram D. Reynolds as a young man



William Neal Reynolds
training his harness horses



William Neal Reynolds as a young man

CHAPTER III

THE THIRD GENERATION

An account of the children of Hardin W. Reynolds and Nancy Jane Cox would be far simpler if each had written his recollections as Abram David did. A host of them lived in the house at Rock Spring, and, in view of the "generation gaps" between those who grew up in this house and their descendants who now roam the globe, it seems well to list all of them and to include Abram David who has just told his story with so much gusto. They were sixteen in all.

Mary Joyce, January 10, 1844 - January 30, 1888

Agnes Catherine, May 26, 1845 - June 18, 1861

Abram David, August 13, 1847 - August 13, 1925

Twin boys, April 20, 1849 - April 25, 1849

Richard Joshua, July 20, 1850 - July 29, 1918

Hardin Harbour, June 8, 1854 - June 21, 1927

John Gilmore, March 13, 1856 - October 29, 1862

Lucy Burrough, February 17, 1858 - July 18, 1953

Nancy Bill, November 28, 1859 - October 31, 1862

Ernest C., January 14, 1861 - October 26, 1862

Twin boys, August 12, 1865 - born dead

William Neal, March 22, 1863 - September 10, 1951

Robert Walter, November 1, 1866 - March 6, 1921

Nannie Kate, February 16, 1870 - August 16, 1890

John Gilmore aged six years, Nancy Bill almost four and

Ernest C. well over one year, according to family accounts, died as the result of smallpox vaccinations within five days of one another.

Hardin W. Reynolds, so upset over the imminence of an outbreak of smallpox when Abram David returned from his Deep River expedition, proceeded to have all his children vaccinated, then a rather hazardous move. Supposedly Richard Joshua went to the Rock Spring, washed the vaccine from his arm, and thereby escaped danger. Late October, 1862, must certainly have thrown a great pall of sorrow over the old house.

Mary Joyce Reynolds, the oldest of the sixteen, according to her photograph, was a beautiful but serious appearing brunette attired in a satin dress in the best antebellum style. On November 2, 1857, she entered Salem Female Academy in Salem, North Carolina, a few hundred yards from where her brother's factory would one day stand. Completing the two-year course, perhaps the best education

then available for women in the South, she left the Academy on May 31, 1859. Then, with her sister Agnes Catherine, she entered Danville Female College near August 29, 1859. At least Captain Hardin W. Reynolds held among his papers, a receipt with that date for "seventy five dollars in advance for the board and tuition of his two daughters in D. F. College." Moreover, Abram David Reynolds declared in an interview which appeared in the Bristol Herald-Courier in 1915 that his sisters attended Danville Female College (now Stratford Hall). According to another receipt dated October 16, 1860, for "twenty five dollars in advance for the board and tuition of his daughter," it is likely that Mary Joyce was the one who went to the Danville Female College a second year. Abram David Reynolds, in his 1915 interview, declared that Mary Joyce "obtained distinction as a portrait painter."

Six years after leaving Danville Female College Mary Joyce Reynolds married Andrew Murray Lybrook (January 18, 1832 -January 1, 1899) who came from Giles County, Virginia, and, according to the papers of Captain Hardin W. Reynolds, was in Patrick County as early as April 14, 1858. The catalogues of Emory and Henry College show that Lybrook enrolled in that college in 1847 and received his B. A. degree in 1852. It is noteworthy that J. E. B. Stuart also attended

Emory and Henry during that period--from 1848 to 1850. Lybrook practiced law in Patrick County possibly earlier than 1858. He was apparently a man of somewhat expensive tastes; from April 14 to December 31, 1858, he purchased from Penn, Critz, and Penn one valise, one fine cloth coat, two pairs of fine hose, one fine overcoat, and a few other articles which made a bill difficult for him to pay in part by March 1, 1859. He was a man of considerable learning who not only wrote easily and correctly but who also read widely. In 1878, for example, he ordered from West, Johnston & Co., Booksellers of Richmond, books amounting to \$42.93, including a set of Dickens, Webster's Dictionary, Lovell's Young Speaker, and Darwin's Domestication of Animals and Plants in two volumes. Among his wide interests was a conviction that apple growing might be an excellent enterprise for Patrick County. Accordingly he became a member of the American Pomological Society with headquarters in Michigan. At one time or another he served in the Virginia State Legislature. From the mid-1850's until his death Lybrook practiced law in Patrick County and at times held the position of county judge.

Judge Lybrook's most notable work lay with the Readjusters while he was a member of the Virginia State Senate from the twenty-

third district consisting of Patrick and Henry counties. A strong movement relative to the payment of state debts developed after the Civil War when the General Assembly passed the Funding Act calling for payment in full of the antebellum debts of Virginia. Lybrook, one of the original Readjusters, demanded along with others a scaling down of the state debt because of the loss of West Virginia, the destruction of property during the war, the loss of slaves, and loss of investments in Confederate bonds. In an election held November 4, 1879 the Readjusters won easily and Patrick County, under the strong influence of Judge Lybrook, voted three to one for his point of view. This movement cut across party lines and stirred the state mightily. From the resulting complex situation William Mahone emerged as leader, and, as a Readjuster, he became a United States senator. There being no such party represented in Congress, he became a Republican, but in 1881 he demanded that all Readjuster followers sign a pledge to support him. Lybrook received his order from W. L. Fernald, the Republican collector of internal revenue at Danville and the selfsame Fernald with whom Hardin W. Reynolds had to settle his tax account in 1881. Four members of the senate including Judge Lybrook refused to sign the pledge and revolted against Mahone's domineering leadership. Lybrook

and his fellow senators became well known over the entire state when he prepared a pamphlet: "Mahoneism Unveiled! The plot against the people exposed. Judge Lybrook, the Readjuster Senator from Patrick, tears the mask from Mahone." For this Lybrook and his three fellow senators were praised by many but denounced and read out of the party by the Readjusters. In 1931, however, a portrait of the "Big Four" with John E. Massey was unveiled in the capitol of Virginia with Dr. Charles C. Pearson, even now the authority on the Readjuster movement, giving the main address. To complete the circuit it should be noted that Pearson studied and worked at Wake Forest College which eventually benefited from the fortune built by the brother of Mary Joyce Reynolds, the wife of Andrew M. Lybrook.

Mary Joyce Reynolds Lybrook bore eight children but died relatively young, barely past forty-four years of age. More than five weeks after her death her husband wrote in the family Bible -- in the space reserved for deaths -- a tribute to her, probably similar to that felt, but seldom expressed, by many bereaved husbands. Let her descendants and the descendants of her sister and brothers read Judge Lybrook's words and decide whether they do more to express his grief or to leave an honest tribute to her worth.

[She] leaves eight living children and a miserable heart broken and unworthy husband. No family ever suffered a more irreparable loss. No household was ever left more desolate. The demons of death can well boast that on that night he had stricken down one Shining and splendid victim. No better woman in all this world from the beginning of Time ever lived and died. Always gentle, Kind forgiving and cheerful – possessed of a will – an ability and a refined taste to master every detail of her domestic duties, her home was a model of order, neatness, refinement and content. As a wife her patient devotion had no limits. As a mother, her daily sacrifices for twenty years for her children bear testimony to her great maternal solicitude for their welfare & honor – her supreme love for them. As a neighbor and friend to all people the whole county where she was Known with one grateful voice declare her incomparable worth. Whatever may be declared in this Book in regard to human depravity, I accept as my faith and belief that human perfection is possible on this earth For twenty three long years I have day by day studied the character of this wonderful woman. In all that time I here solemnly declare that I never discovered an error or fault in thought, word or deed. Her religion was to live a conscientious, virtuous & self sacrificing life – doing good to others.

If her spirit lives today and is now conscious of my thoughts, it can & will bear testimony to the sincerity & truth of what I have this day written here.

Oh pure and gentle Spirit, if you exist can you – will you return to us, even if it be in the dreams of sleep at night, and gently whisper to your hapless husband & orphaned & helpless children, a thought or a word of hope & an encouragement that yet in the future we may meet and be happy again together I know if there be a future all that is bright in it, you have obtained.

Lybrook was torn between his scientific convictions and his personal grief.

In his Bible R. J. Reynolds listed the second child born to

Hardin W. Reynolds and Nancy Jane Cox as Agnes C. Reynolds born May 26, 1845. When he entered her death, he wrote Agnes Kate Reynolds. The only logical conclusion is that Agnes C. or Agnes Kate usually signed her name Catherine Reynolds. Among Hardin W. Reynolds' papers there is a detailed account of the expenses of Catherine Reynolds in Salem Female Academy from her entrance on January 10, 1859, until June 1 when she evidently withdrew. As noted above, she then apparently entered Danville Female College in the fall of 1859. From her record in the Academy, although her total bill was only \$101.63, she had a liberal allowance of pocket money, frequently went to the dressmaker, and bought thread, stamps, and stationery. Judging from the itemized account of her expenses, her attention was directed to the study of music, although she purchased a history textbook for twenty-five cents and a catechism for ten cents. Of some interest, too, is the fact that she paid \$1.50 for use of the library. She died when only sixteen years of age, and we know little of her beyond the facts given in this sketch.

The next child to reach maturity after Abram David Reynolds was Richard Joshua Reynolds, but for the sake of balance, it seems advisable to leave the account of his astonishing career until last.

Hardin Harbour Reynolds, the fifth child to reach maturity, lived to be seventy-three years of age. In many ways Harbour, as he was known, was the most entertaining member of the family--vivacious and uninterested in acquiring wealth. At times he may have mortified the family but more often he amused them. For that reason and for his entertaining wit his character is of unusual interest. His early education was similar to that of his brothers and sisters, but in 1872 he entered the newly established Virginia Agricultural & Mechanical College, now known as Virginia Polytechnic Institute. In May, 1922, when hundreds of alumni of VPI returned to Blacksburg to celebrate the golden jubilee of the college, the Richmond News Leader listed Hardin Harbour Reynolds as one of "the original eleven who took their diplomas in 1875."

Hardin Harbour Reynolds' career followed a somewhat peripatetic course, more because of his addiction to the pleasures of Bacchus than for any lack of ability. As was his custom with his sons, Hardin W. Reynolds took his son Harbour into partnership with him apparently in 1876. On May 18 of that year the stationery of H. W. Reynolds and Son included Harbour as the son. The firm manufactured chewing tobacco and carried on the other activities started by the father. By 1878 the letterhead still included both men and identified them as "Dealers in

General Merchandise [and] Manufacturers of Plug and Twist Tobaccos" at Rock Spring. It was during these years that Hardin W. Reynolds sent Harbour with the cash to purchase two mules. Shortly afterward the father found that Harbour was at a nearby saloon buying generous drinks for all present. When the father next saw Harbour, he calmly gave him additional funds and sent him again to buy the mules, an act that does more to illustrate the character of the father than of the son. Nevertheless the partnership continued until 1880. On June 4 of that year Harbour was in Winston with R. J. declaring to his mother in an engaging letter that he was "doing my best to be a gentle man." He declared also that he and Dick were getting on all right. Though his good intentions may have endured for some time, his brother William N. Reynolds wrote A. M. Lybrook on January 6, 1892, that he could not "account for Harbour's negligence . . . except that he is drinking a great deal." It was possibly during these years that Harbour Reynolds, when taking the cure at Keeley Institute, wrote his mother soon after his arrival: "Dear Ma, Here I am starting to college again."

Not only his gay repartee but his affectionate nature endeared him to all members of the family. In a letter to his mother written on June 4, 1880, he begged her to have Willie, Walter, and Katie write to

him. He declared that he never knew he loved them so much until he reached Winston and could not see them. He declared also that he would send them some candy the next time the wagon "comes over."

Harbour Reynolds manufactured chewing tobacco at other places than Rock Spring. Soon after his arrival in Winston he began the manufacture of tobacco probably in 1882, but his business was eliminated by the aftermath of the Panic of 1893. While he was in Winston, he manufactured a brand of some popularity known as Red Elephant, named for a celebrated brand of whiskey and advertised as having one thousand spits to the chew! Some time between 1893 and 1897 he went to Bristol to work in the manufacture of chewing tobacco with his oldest brother. According to the Recollections of Abram David Reynolds, Harbour remained with his tobacco firm for a short time after it was sold in 1897. In turn the business was purchased by the American Tobacco Company in 1902 so that Harbour Reynolds must have left Bristol by 1902 if not before. He later established a tobacco factory in South Boston, Virginia, and operated it successfully until a devastating fire destroyed most of the business section of the town.

Thereafter Harbour Reynolds lived on the Rock Spring Plantation in the old brick home and engaged in farming operations. He mar-

ried Annie Dobyys of Floyd County in 1904. They had four children, two girls and two boys, but a great tragedy beset them in 1912 when their six-year old daughter Nancy rose early and reached for her Christmas stocking on the mantel. Her nightgown caught fire, frightening her so that she ran to her parents. As the flames flared up, she breathed them so deeply that she was unable to recover. The other daughter, Lucy Ruth Reynolds, died suddenly from an emergency operation for appendicitis well before her fifteenth birthday. Yet Harbour Reynolds, who knew of one of these tragedies, was perhaps the liveliest spirit to live in the Rock Spring House; certainly he called it home longer than any other member of the family.

Next in line came Lucy Burrough Reynolds, in many ways the strongest member of the family. Her photograph as a young girl shows a winsome sixteen year old dressed in a coquettish lace hat and wearing a high collar topped with pearls. Though her hair seems dark in the photograph, she was obviously somewhat blonde. Some time early in her career, perhaps when she had completed her schooling in Patrick County, she attended school in Mount Airy, North Carolina, possibly the Moravian school located there. According to official records she entered Salem Female Academy on August 10, 1871, continuing there

as a student until May, 1872. By the records of Salem College and the recollections of the members of her family she later attended Sullins College in Bristol. One rather long expense account among the papers of her father indicates that she spent considerable time in Bristol in 1875 - probably in Sullins College.

At the age of twenty she married Robert C. Critz, a neighbor and more than likely descended from Hamon Critz, the Revolutionary leader of the Rock Spring area. Robert Critz, a graduate of the Virginia Agricultural & Mechanical College, was a classmate of Harbour Reynolds. After Harbour Reynolds left Rock Spring for Winston, Critz evidently worked with Captain Hardin W. Reynolds in the manufacture of chewing tobacco at Rock Spring. Later, however, he and his family, including six daughters and two sons, moved to Bristol where Critz worked in the same business with Abram David Reynolds. In the spring of 1893, probably in April or May, Critz and his family moved to Winston. From that time until his death in 1924, Robert Critz as secretary of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, as writer of instructions to salesmen, and as general amanuensis of the company, kept up with the furious pace set by Richard Joshua Reynolds.

In Winston-Salem Lucy Burrough Reynolds Critz, who sur-

vived her husband by almost thirty years, was not only a personage by virtue of being the sister of R. J. Reynolds but also by virtue of her own dignity and financial acumen. In fact, she became something of a legend there, being especially noted for her astute manipulations on the New York stock market. Students from Salem College regularly visited her to hear stories of early days in the Salem Female Academy, especially of her frequent trips to Winkler's Bakery for the purchase of sweets. Younger members of the family called on her almost by appointment. On one occasion when she was well into her seventies one such caller, fearing that he had preempted her favorite chair, jumped up with an apology. She replied, "Oh, no, dear, I am not yet old enough to have my own chair." It is said that she purposely never saw anything bad in life and only referred to the best side of everyone. She never allowed anyone to cut her coupons but regularly made trips to the bank for that purpose. Once, after her brother Will had retired, in his seventies, when on such a trip, she met a friend outside the bank. When questioned about Will's health, she forgot her noncritical philosophy and responded with scornful earnestness that Will Reynolds should look well because he was not doing any work at all. She evidently believed Will to be lazy. As her older portrait indicates, she came, as

she advanced in age, to resemble her father in quite a marked degree. Had she been a man she might possibly have excelled him in drive to succeed in the business world. She was an exceedingly strong and vigorous woman - a surprising development when her youthful appearance is considered. She was evidently somewhat like R. J. in character and evidently a favorite of his; he named one of his early chewing brands the Lucy Reynolds.

Among the children of Hardin W. Reynolds and Nancy Jane Cox to reach maturity William Neal followed Lucy Burrough. Like her, he lived a long life--eighty-eight years. He, too, received his early education in Patrick County but in 1882 he and Walter Robert Reynolds entered King College in Bristol where Abram D. Reynolds attended to their expenditures, once or twice advancing them cash "at Pa's request." Evidently Hardin W. Reynolds had discussed the general manner of their education and training with his two oldest sons, and, according to R. J.'s testimony, his father more or less appointed him to oversee the education and training of the two youngest sons. Will was only nineteen and Walter sixteen when their father died. Dates on the accounts of their expenditures are not too clear, but it appears that they both left King College in April, 1882. Both William and Walter then entered Trinity

College (later Duke University) where Will's record for 1882-1883 and 1883-1884 was very good. Unlike his brother, R. J.'s handwriting, Will's was that of a man accustomed to holding a pen, and his use of the English language fairly smooth and generally grammatical.

On leaving Trinity College Will joined R. J. in Winston where he had earlier worked in summers, beginning in 1880. In 1890 he became a director of the company with general supervision of the purchasing of leaf tobacco. He served also as vice president until a few day's after R. J.'s death when he became president--on August 2, 1918. He held that position until 1924 at which time he became chairman of the board, remaining as such until 1931 and continuing as director until 1942. Will Reynolds never worked for any other employer than R. J., and there is no indication that his energy, his knowledge of figures, or his grasp of all factors relative to the manufacture of tobacco ever approached that of R. J. Reynolds.

William Neal Reynolds married Kate G. Bitting of Winston on March 6, 1889, but they had no children. Instead he devoted himself to the young of the family--to the fourth and fifth generations--and earned for himself their esteem and affection which lives vigorously today--almost twenty years after his death. In the opinion of his nieces

and nephews he always knew all about them--creditable or otherwise. The Lybrook children, who were orphaned early, lived with him and his wife, and it is generally believed that he spoiled them, leaving most of the discipline to Aunt Kate who was none too strict herself. She always kept a barrel of pretzels on her back porch for the young children of the family who frequently visited her and their Uncle Will. Nothing better illustrates his regard for the young members of his family than the two-hour drives he frequently made during one season to visit and have lunch with his five-year old great niece, Susan Bagley, and her governess who were in Florida for reasons of health.

Will Reynolds, a very wealthy man, always knew and loved good leaf tobacco, but, as he grew older he added another important interest--good horseflesh. As many of his nieces and nephews reached their teens he frequently took them to trotting races. It was on such a trip to Goshen, New York, that they became excited over meeting Al Smith. One of Will's horses once won a notable victory in the Hambletonian races. He had other ideas also, and he and his wife saw that their tremendous fortune went into charitable and educational bequests which greatly benefited Winston-Salem and North Carolina.

Walter Robert Reynolds, christened Robert Walter, changed the

order of his given name to conform with his family's practice of calling him Walter. He was three years younger than Will. His education paralleled Will's with one exception. After schooling at King College and at Trinity College where he achieved an unusually high scholastic record, Walter Reynolds continued his education at Randolph-Macon College at Ashland, Virginia. There, according to officials of that institution, he remained two years, studying such subjects as philosophy and advanced mathematics. His letters are remarkable for their clarity and conciseness. He was decidedly the best educated member of the entire family. After his schooling, except for a brief period in Patrick County, it appears that Walter moved to Bristol with his mother and the Critz family and worked briefly with his older brother in the manufacture of tobacco. In 1893 though when he joined R. J. in Winston his education and apprenticeship had been completed.

From the very start Walter Reynolds performed yeoman service for the company. He came with the firm as the result of a crisis in management when Thomas L. Farrow and Henry Roan resigned suddenly from their respective positions of superintendent of manufacturing and secretary. Walter was first present at a meeting of the board of directors on February 13, 1893. When the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company

became a subsidiary of the American Tobacco Company in 1899, he was made a director and general superintendent of factories and manufacturing at an annual salary of \$2,500 which was an increase of only \$700. He apparently performed other duties than those assigned him for it was he who took the proposals of the Reynolds Tobacco Company to D. H. Spencer & Sons during the program of consolidation demanded by the American Tobacco Company.

No doubt, though, Walter Reynolds rendered his greatest service in the manufacturing area especially in the introduction of Prince Albert Smoking Tobacco. Supposedly there had been considerable argument among the top officials of the company in 1906 and early 1907 about the formula for a new smoking brand which they hoped to have on the market as soon as the government antitrust proceedings against the American Tobacco Company took a favorable turn. One night as the three Reynolds brothers had dinner together, Walter spoke out in a strong manner to R. J. Reynolds, a liberty which he seldom took with his older brother. He accused R. J. of trying to push water uphill when he insisted on flue cured leaf as the basic content for the new brand. Walter insisted on a mixture of Burley and flue cured leaf and won against the usually dominant voice of R. J. As superintendent of

manufacturing it was Walter's duty to manufacture and pack the new brand of smoking tobacco as it began its runaway course. It was he who sought out suitable machinery for these tasks and it was he who had oversight over its improvement. Dozens of his well written letters are to be found at Duke University among the papers of Richard H. Wright, a dealer in tobacco-manufacturing machinery. As revealed in these letters, his quest for packing machines for the great volume of Prince Albert Smoking Tobacco demanded by the public began in January, 1909. He had charge of buying, installing, and improving these new machines made by Rose Brothers of Gainsborough, England. His letters reveal also many details such as furnishing factory space for the new machines, obtaining foil of the proper thickness to satisfy R. J., and labeling the finished product. Walter Reynolds' heavy work load during the day was often followed by the writing of many business letters at night.

Hard as he worked with Prince Albert even more demanding duties fell on him with the advent of the Camel cigarette. First, he had to look for a satisfactory cigarette-making machine in New York City in March, 1912, although the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company at that time had had no experience with cigarettes. Later he worried

about the measurements used by cigarette manufacturers. In December, 1912, he did not know how to purchase paper for making cigarettes. He considered the correct width to be about $1 \frac{15}{16}$ inches but did not understand how to use millimeters in measuring cigarettes until advised by the engineer of a machine builder; nor did he receive any definite clarification from that source. By January, 1913, however, he could, as his letter indicates, convert millimeters into inches.

We have checked over our figures as to the width of the paper and find that we were in error in stating 31 mm equal to $1 \frac{15}{16}$ ". We also believe that you are in error stating that 31 mm equal to $1 \frac{1}{16}$ ". One millimeter, we find, equals .03937", 31 mm 1.22047" or $1 \frac{7}{32}$ " plus. This, we find, to be approximately the width paper used on the "FATIMA" cigarette.

So Walter Reynolds spent his days solving one problem after another. Though various other puzzling questions about the production of cigarettes arose, he did not slight any of them. Finally, on December 14, 1914, he could write: "The rush for Camels is now on and we are running all the packers to full capacity. It looks as though we will have to run over time this month to supply the demand." But trouble still lay in his path, and, in 1917, when the First World War disrupted trade and credit channels, he was forced to go to France to arrange for obtaining cigarette paper. Reputedly he went with a tremendous supply of gold strapped around his body. Added to his duties as super-

intendent in April, 1914, was the task of managing the purchasing department.

Walter never married probably because he did not have time to go out among the young girls. Tobacco manufacturers of different firms are seldom very close friends, but Walter Reynolds and Robert L. Williamson, long a prominent manufacturer of Winston-Salem, became close friends. It is often said that but for the friendship between the two that the Raleigh cigarette would now be the name of a Reynolds brand. Walter Reynolds died at the age of fifty-four, leaving William N. Reynolds the only son of Captain Hardin W. Reynolds still in the tobacco business.

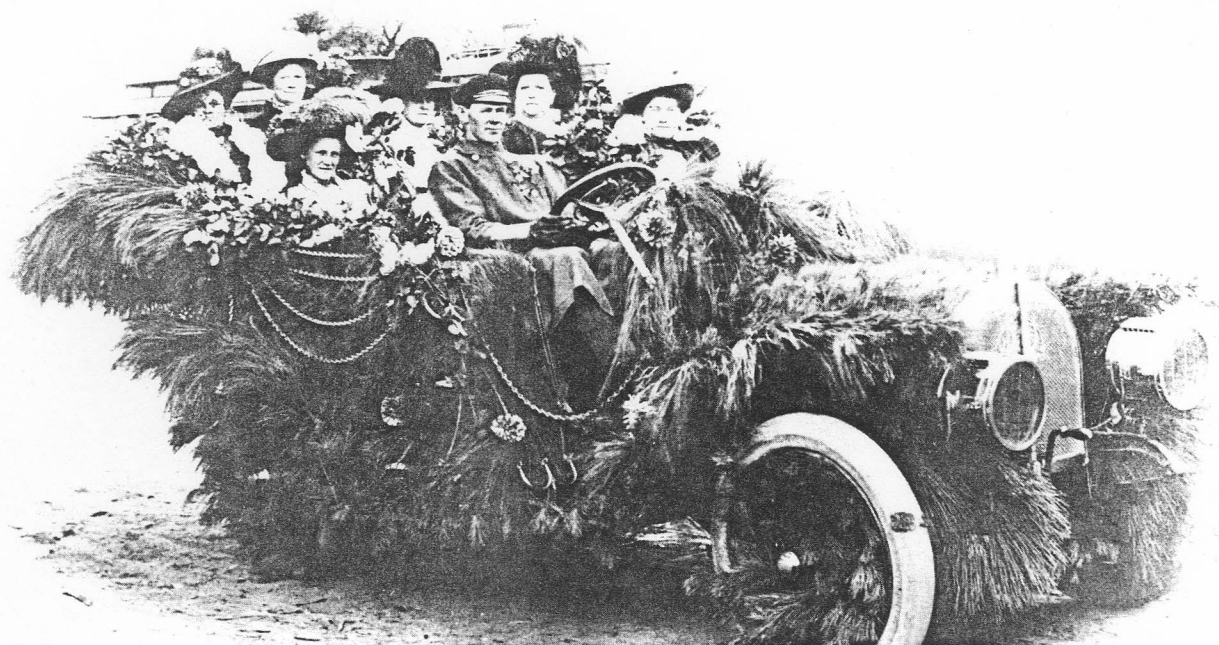
Nannie Kate, the youngest child of Hardin W. Reynolds and Nancy Jane Cox, was born February 16, 1870, and lived to be twenty years of age. Her father's papers show that she was usually grouped with William N. and Walter and that she apparently was the pet of the family. It is absolutely certain that her father kept a governess for her--Alice B. Crenshaw. Nannie Kate's very existence has been all but forgotten by the present generation of her family, but R. J. had placed her name, her birth date, and the date of her death in his Bible along with every other member of the family even to the twin boys who

were born dead. But no one of the present-day family knew Nannie Kate's burial place until October, 1969. Actually she is buried in Bristol where her mother went to live (soon after the death of Hardin W. Reynolds) along with Lucy Burrough Critz, her husband Robert Critz, Walter and Nannie Kate. Though perhaps the most loved member of the family, all knowledge of Nannie Kate's existence would have depended on an entry in R. J.'s Bible but for the chance discovery of a letter (July 3, 1891) from a Bristol lawyer among the papers of A. M. Lybrook and Hardin W. Reynolds. R. J. and Abram D. Reynolds, Nannie Kate's administrators, retained a firm of Bristol lawyers to settle her estate which consisted of personal property and twelve or fifteen hundred acres of land in Patrick County. The heirs in Bristol wanted the land sold and the proceeds divided, and the Bristol lawyers were seeking Judge Lybrook's advice. It was thus a simple legal matter that enabled Nannie Kate's niece, Nancy Susan Reynolds, to locate the grave in Bristol.

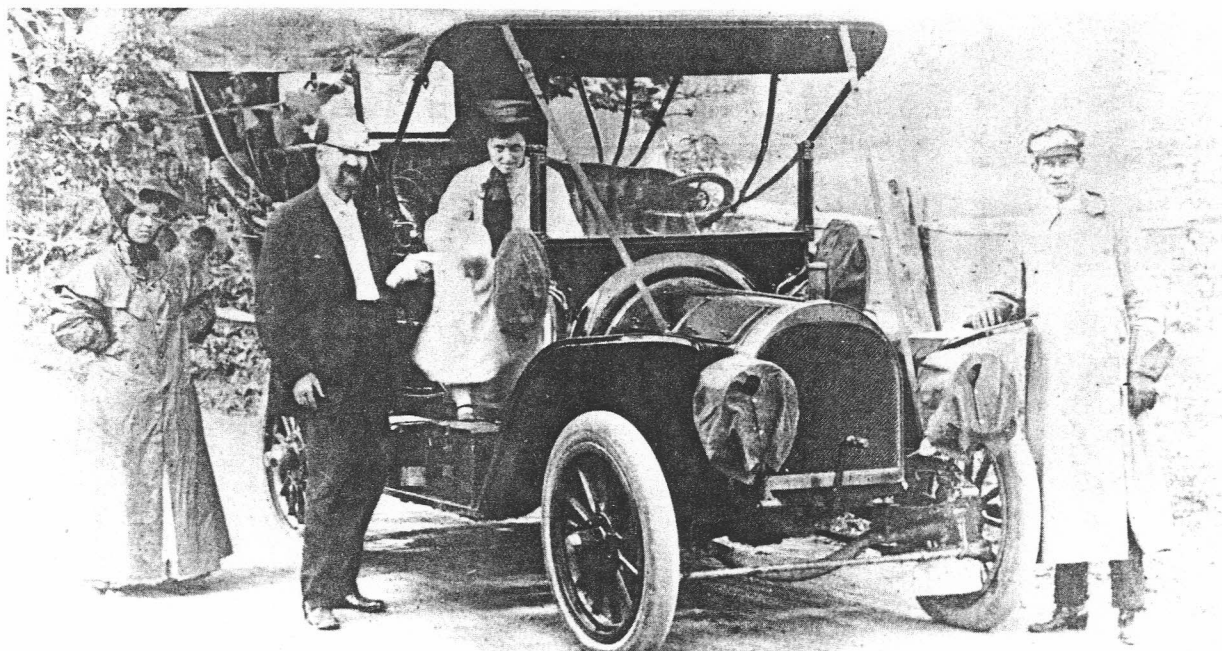
The name given the youngest child by her parents is interesting and follows the old custom of naming a newborn child for one who had died. Nannie Kate's case, however, was unusual; she was named evidently for two girls who had died before her birth--Agnes Catherine

(often called Agnes Kate) and Nannie Bill. But Nannie Kate also died too young to fulfill her promise. Inclusion of these few facts may give the young of the Reynolds family of today a realization of their own personal unimportance in the scheme of things.

Richard Joshua Reynolds, far better known, far wealthier, and far more of a dashing figure than any of the Reynolds brothers, was the second son and the fourth child of Hardin W. Reynolds and Nancy Jane Cox to reach maturity. He was too young to be a soldier in the Civil War but not too young to plunge into the work of restoring the economic standing of the family after the war. After schooling in Patrick County he attended Emory and Henry College probably at the instigation of his brother-in-law A. M. Lybrook who had graduated from that institution. It was undoubtedly Hardin W. Reynolds and his wife who required their son to attend a college. While he was at Emory and Henry College, in Washington County, about one hundred miles west of Stuart, R. J. lived the first year in Fulton House and the next in Byars. These facts are to be found in the catalogues of Emory and Henry for 1868-1869 and 1869-1870. Abram D. Reynolds stated in his Recollections that as he returned from one of his tobacco-peddling trips southward he stopped at Emory and Henry to see his brother. R. J. told him that he was going home

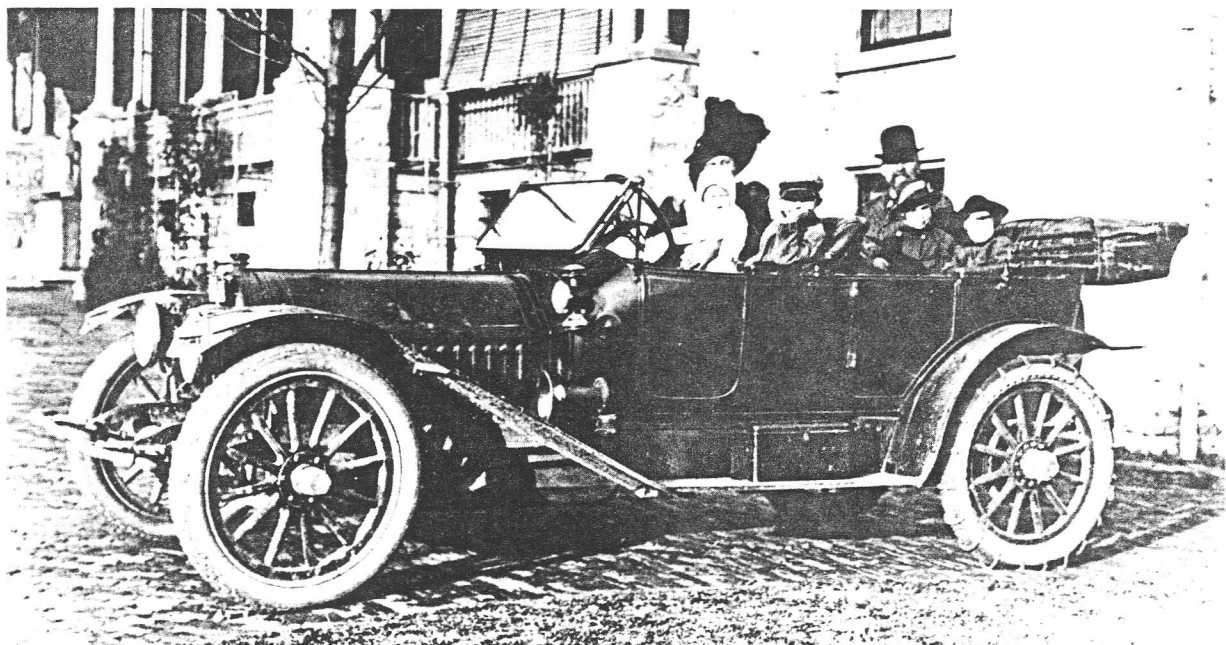


*Front Seat: Robert Holden, chauffeur, Katharine Smith Reynolds (Mrs. R. J.)
 Middle Seat at left: Maxie Smith Dunn (sister of Mrs. R. J.)
 Back Seat Middle: Mrs. D. Rich, first wife of Treasurer, R. J. Reynolds Company*



*On the Massachusetts Highway about 1907
 Left to right: Nurse, R. J. Reynolds and his son, Dick, Mrs. R. J. and chauffeur*

Richard J. Reynolds, Jr., and
R. J. Reynolds about 1908



The R. J. Reynolds family about 1912 with the Fifth Street home in the background
Left to right: Mrs. R. J. and Smith, Dick, R. J., Mary and Nancy



R. J. Reynolds, Mary, Nancy and Smith,
with horses Prince and Albert, about 1914



The R. J. Reynolds family about 1912
Front row: Mary, Nancy, James Dunn (nephew of Mrs. R. J.) and Dick
Seated: R. J. Reynolds
Standing: Mrs. R. J. Reynolds and son, Smith

to go to work. In an interview published in the Bristol Herald-Courier in 1915, Abram D. Reynolds gave the following information about R. J.'s schooling:

After entering Emory and Henry, my brother, R. J. Reynolds, found that he could not eclipse his class in anything but mathematics, so he decided to abandon all other branches of study. It became necessary for him to originate all of his work in arithmetic, algebra, geometry and trigonometry. It was not until years later that he discovered the cause of his difficulty at school, this being an ocular defect which made it impossible for him to see more than one letter at a time. While at Emory and Henry a schoolmate of R. J.'s recognized his mathematical genius and suggested that he get out a set of books on mathematics.

According to tradition in the Reynolds family, R. J. intended to write a good and useful textbook in arithmetic. He always kept at hand his copy of Bryant & Stratton's Commercial Arithmetic which he treasured highly and which he lent to John C. Whitaker, an employee of the company, as one of his prized possessions. Eventually he gave the book to Whitaker about fifty years after he was a student at the Bryant & Stratton Business College in Baltimore. It cannot be said that Whitaker was totally inspired by this gift, although he did believe strongly in R. J.'s genius. Nevertheless he went on to become president and chairman of the board of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, serving in the former capacity from 1948 until 1952 and in the latter from 1952 until 1959.

Reconstruction of R. J.'s career from the time he left Emory and Henry, possibly in mid 1870, until October 19, 1874, when he purchased his first factory lot in Winston, is difficult. According to Abram David Reynolds, he, Captain Lybrook, and Captain Hardin W. Reynolds hired R. J. in 1870 to operate the tobacco factory at Rock Spring and that he did so for two years. Then in 1872 Abram David Reynolds and Captain Lybrook sold their shares in the Rock Spring factory to R. J. and Hardin W. Reynolds. So far as can be ascertained R. J. did much of his peddling of tobacco from 1870 until 1874 with time out for attending Bryant and Stratton Business College. Unfortunately all the records of that school prior to 1904 were destroyed by the famous Baltimore fire on February 7 of that year, and the Bryant & Stratton Business College was later merged with Strayer College. But, by his own testimony, as it appeared in the Open Door and by an account in the Southern Tobacco Journal for July 30, 1918, young Reynolds, when he returned from Bryant & Stratton Business College, went into partnership with his father on July 1, 1873, under the firm name of H. W. Reynolds and Son, in the same factory he had known since childhood. Sixty miles from a railroad, this factory was considerably removed from the center of the Old Bright Belt where flue cured tobacco, a relatively new type,

had emerged to assume leadership over the heavy type of leaf produced in the low valleys of Patrick County.

R. J. undoubtedly attended Bryant & Stratton because his brother Abram David attended the same institution in late 1865 or early 1866. Abram wrote that by working until eleven every night he was able to complete the course in three months. No doubt R. J. worked at the same speed and spent no more time in Baltimore than Abram. In 1915 R. J. recalled that he had attended the Baltimore school (one of the "National Chain of Mercantile Colleges") in 1872. Some idea of R. J.'s business education may be ascertained from the well preserved copy of his arithmetic textbook which was prepared chiefly by proprietors of the chain. Part I of the book is a review of arithmetical functions while Part II gives basic explanations, illustrations, and problems pertaining to such items as profit and loss, insurance, bankruptcy, banks of exchange and discount, negotiable paper, partnership, errors in trial balances, partnership settlements, and statistics not to mention "Days of Grace and Time of Maturity." Also in Part II there are rigorous problems involving mensuration of plane and solid figures.

R. J. frequently boasted, often somewhat vaingloriously, of his rugged experiences in the tobacco business at Rock Spring. Work in

tobacco factories in young Reynolds' day differed quite radically from the present. Factories generally operated about four months each year, and the remaining time was devoted to sale of the product and farming activities. R. J. claimed in 1885 that he began work in his father's tobacco factory at the age of seven. No doubt there were tasks that a seven-year old might easily undertake, though more than likely his presence constituted a hindrance. He stated also that he began his "career in growing and manufacturing tobacco" at Rock Spring and that he was promoted to the superintendency of the factory at the age of eighteen. This statement is open to some question because Abram, according to his Recollections, was operating the factory when R. J. was eighteen and the catalogues of Emory and Henry show that he was a student from 1868 to 1870. Since he became eighteen on July 20, 1868, there was little if any time for serving as superintendent at the age of eighteen. Perhaps this claim was similar to his fabulous boast in 1915 that he had risen from the place of an "ordinary factory hireling" to become president of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company. Almost immediately Abram D. Reynolds corrected his brother's boast in the Bristol Herald Courier. Abram declared correctly: "I feel that my brother, R. J. Reynolds, in his recent interview with a reporter, has

done himself and family an injustice by creating in the minds of the public the idea that he has risen from the ordinary factory hireling to president of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company." Abram went on to describe his father's operations and to say that R. J. had merely worked in his father's factory. It was this type of bombast which helped give R. J. the reputation of having risen on his own from poverty and ignorance. In reality, few successful men owed more to parental training and circumstances than R. J.

It is possible, of course, that R. J. was permitted to undertake peddling expeditions before he was eighteen. As the stories most often go, young Reynolds' father appreciating his son's determination and energy, decided to let him peddle manufactured tobacco on trial. With a small sum of money, a food supply sufficient for a few days, and no doubt a driver, R. J. rode over the Blue Ridge through Carroll, Wythe, and Smith counties. Finding no customers because the farmers he met were well supplied with homemade twist and blockade tobacco, young Reynolds felt quite despondent. Evasion of the payment of federal taxes on manufactured tobacco prevailed quite generally for more than two decades after the Civil War, but R. J.'s tobacco was "tax paid" so that he could not meet the competition of blockade tobacco. A few more days

of travel produced no sales. With both food and money exhausted, the young salesman picketed his team by the toll road on which he had been traveling, gathered up a supply of tobacco, and proceeded on foot over terrain not usually touched by peddlers. Successful in selling enough to furnish food for himself and his team, he drove on to Morristown, Tennessee, where he sold the remainder of his tobacco. This account no doubt was true, but it was in actuality the technique which Abram D. Reynolds used on his expedition for salt in 1862. Abram being older, perhaps originated the scheme which R. J., with his quick wit, applied to his own situation.

Another story of R. J. Reynolds' salesmanship has been repeated many times. Traveling in Southwest Virginia, Tennessee, and Kentucky, he found times hard, money scarce, and sales virtually impossible to make. He decided to use the barter system. His tobacco disposed of, Reynolds started for home with a load larger than at the outset of his trip and with some agony of spirit as he reflected on the possible nature of his reception at home.

He arrived at home late one night, with his wagon loaded to its capacity with beeswax, tallow, ginseng, cowhides, sheep-pelts, bear and wildcat skins, possum, mink and groundhog hides, [rag] carpets, knit sox, yarn and homespun of various kinds, a few pieces of valuable old furniture, with almost every other conceiv-

able thing which a country store took in exchange for the things the country people had to have stored away in that wagon, with three or four horses and mules hitched on behind, and a solid gold-case watch in his pocket, which was originally purchased by the owner for one hundred and twenty-five dollars, but accepted in payment for tobacco at thirty dollars. [from Southern Tobacco Journal, June 17, 1919]

The brother Abram D. showed no pleasure at the idea of bartering \$2,000 worth of tobacco for such merchandise. Deciding to hold an auction sale and to serve as his own auctioneer, R. J. sold all at a fair price except the watch on which his brother bid thirty dollars. R. J. raised the bid to ninety, obtained the watch, and used it for several years until he was able to sell it for ninety dollars. The profits from the sale amounted to 25 per cent more than cash sales would have been and R. J. soon started on another trip. Though such stories may well have grown in the telling, they do fit into the general pattern of the trade in the area.

More important, perhaps, than peddling or bartering in rural areas was young Reynolds' experience in Baltimore. There he most likely attended school at his own expense. On Saturdays he solicited orders for chewing tobacco, thus becoming familiar with the nature of the trade and the methods of wholesale dealers as he declared in 1909 in an article published in the Baltimore-American and republished in

the Southern Tobacco Journal for February 22, 1909.

Richard Joshua Reynolds grew into a man of unusual size, an independent will, and robust health. On his passport, issued in 1908, his height was given as six feet and two inches. He was apparently able to learn from his environment. One story told by Reynolds in 1912 about his experience in peddling tobacco illustrates the point. Driving into a village of three stores, one large and two small, he called at the large store to find the proprietor busy. To save time he went to the small stores and sold some of his tobacco at both places. Returning to the large store, he boasted of his sales to the competing stores only to have the owner refuse to make a purchase. When asked why, the owner replied that he did not copy those little fellows but that they copied him. Smarting from his failure, Reynolds endeavored as he drove off to understand the store owner's reaction. He decided it was similar to his experience when sent to bring in the horses from grazing in the pasture; if he caught the lead horse, the others would follow, but no other horse had any influence over the group. Reynolds theorized that men reacted in much the same fashion as animals.

Another of his anecdotes may well illustrate Reynolds' quickness to assume control under most circumstances. As a youngster, when

bullied by his older brother, R. J. often fought back. The father, to the sons' great annoyance, would then have them kiss and make up. On one such occasion R. J. bit his brother's lips until he screamed. R. J. took the punishment meted out, but, after the next fight, when ordered to kiss, he spoke through his clenched teeth, telling his brother to come on and give him a sweet kiss. Whereupon the brother refused to proceed and thus received his thrashing. R. J. remained free of any further bullying. Though of doubtful value as authentic historical evidence, the many anecdotes connected with the early life of R. J. Reynolds generally reflect a quick thinking mind. His father's discipline and supervision, so evident in the above story and so clearly stated by Abram D. Reynolds, were matched so far as stories go by his mother's demands. Certainly Reynolds showed great deference to her, especially during her years in Winston-Salem.

Since Reynolds became important to people in general only after he had achieved financial success, many of his interviewers sought to find the key to his success. Such questions often produced homilies in regard to his early years of labor. Abram D. Reynolds declared in 1915: "Our father was an extensive tobacco grower and owned several Virginia plantations. No white man worked in his factories except his

sons, all of the labor on his plantations and in his factories being done by slaves." It is doubtful therefore that R. J. had quite as much interest in work for work's sake as was often intimated. Nevertheless he attributed his success to his father's training in the following words published in volume I, number 6, of the Open Door:

I was trained early in the value of work by my father, who was a successful planter and business man. He took a great deal of interest in training young men to work, and in this he gained a reputation for efficiency. Above all things else, he believed firmly in work. I have heard him say over and over again that all the talent, or ability, a man could possess, was worthless unless it was backed up by work.

"A short time before my father died, he requested me to train my two schoolboy brothers [William Neal and Walter Robert] to work the same as he had trained me. One of these is sixteen younger than myself and the other is twenty years younger.

Hardin W. Reynolds did indeed believe that his sons should work, although not necessarily at back-breaking labor. As described by Abram D. Reynolds in 1915:

His conception of life was that his daughters should be treated like queens, but that his sons must be trained to work. At an early age each one of the boys was placed in the lowest department of the factory and required to perfect himself in each department until they reached the top.

"It was my father's custom to take each one of his sons into his business as a partner as soon as he finished school.

In one form or another, one story of R. J.'s early manual labor has

been repeated many times by various members of the family. R. J., testifying at the age of sixty-six, declared that, as a youth, he fancied he liked manual labor better than schooling and persuaded his father to let him drop out of school temporarily. To this proposal his father reluctantly consented, taking care at the same time to give him the most difficult tasks at hand. First, at his own request R. J. tried plowing with the understanding that he was to keep pace with his father's plow hands. After two days of drudgery, he reported to his father that he did not like plowing. Next, he was given the task of clearing land by cutting down trees and grubbing roots, the only terms being that he keep up with his father's laborers. A few days later, with blistered hands and an aching back, he announced to his father that he preferred school. It was from this experience, R. J. declared later, that he learned to remain with what he understood rather than to jump into an unknown job. Nevertheless Hardin W. Reynolds undoubtedly realized that his son was not on the road to literary scholarship.

Here then was Richard Joshua Reynolds, who some time in the early fall of 1874, sold his interest in the factory at Rock Spring in preparation for a move nearer the tobacco center of the South and nearer modern transportation. He brought with him not only a willing-

ness to work but also the experience of his father and grandfather in the growth, manufacture, and sale of tobacco dating back to 1828 and his own dating from his earliest recollection. In many respects he grew up in the Old South surrounded by slaves until fifteen years of age and sent by his father to hide horses in the wooded mountains when a segment of Major General George S. Stoneman's forces approached. Yet he seemed to bear no malice toward the conquering Union forces but plunged immediately into the making of the New South. Richard Joshua Reynolds had nevertheless enjoyed many advantages denied to most young men in the South of his day. He had attended college, received a business education, and lived for a time in a city. He knew how to manufacture chewing tobacco. Equally as important, if not more so, he was able to obtain a fair amount of capital from his family. All in all, Reynolds had many advantages which he seized with speed and energy.

His very success bred stories of early poverty and illiteracy. Those who did not succeed in making money built themselves a platform of superiority from which to view the millionaire. The workers in Reynolds' factories somehow believed him to be virtually illiterate and thereby developed a fellow feeling for him. One retired worker, not

in the least responsible for the rumors, referred to Reynolds many years after his death as a man of no education. Upon being told that this could not possibly be true, the retired worker responded with what was undoubtedly true: "Well, they always said he had no education." Reynolds certainly did not write with any smoothness, nor with any notable concern for grammatical rules; yet he was by no means illiterate. He readily recognized a well written letter, often handed poorly composed letters back to secretaries for revision, and even ran contests for his office force to compete in the composition of better letters. This folklore about his illiteracy probably originated not only from his boasts of having risen from a lowly position but also from the appearance of his signature--usually a hasty scratch that could be interpreted as the signature of a man who did not know how to spell his own name. It was also his custom not to dictate letters but to tell a secretary what to include--a practice no doubt a relief to a stammering and a busy man.

These stories of Reynolds' supposed illiteracy traveled about as rapidly as his brands of smoking and chewing tobacco. Repeated, the rumors seemingly became more truthful and soon were recorded facts. William Watts Ball, editor of the Charleston News and Courier, put in his diary shortly after Reynolds' death a story once told him by Robert

L. Gray, also a newspaper man. This tale of virtual illiteracy on the part of Reynolds emphasized the latter's habit of not dictating letters. Obviously the story of his illiteracy had been accepted as truth by both men. Wilbur J. Cash, in his interpretive work The Mind of the South, took even greater liberty with the facts when he wrote the following words as the solid truth "That Reynolds had come to his destined fief, Winston, in true Dick Whittington style, perched atop a tobacco wagon, and barefoot in his turn--that he had not learned to read and write until he was already a rich man." Reynolds, in the style of one assured of his position, remained supremely unmindful of gossip about his background and education as he set about the business of developing his fortune as well as that of others. Was he not the son of Captain Hardin W. Reynolds of Rock Spring, Virginia?

R. J. left Nobusiness Mountain at the age of twenty-four bound for a railroad and a more bountiful supply of bright-leaf tobacco just sixty miles south of Rock Spring. Appropriately on October 19, 1874, he purchased a lot on Depot Street in Winston for \$388.50. Better financed than many who sought to begin the manufacture of tobacco in Winston, R. J. built his first factory, thirty eight by sixty feet, a frame building. In it he could manufacture 150,000 pounds of chewing tobacco

in a year. After five enlargements he could, by 1887, produce 750,000 pounds. During these years Reynolds called on his family for funds and met some problems in the purchase of adequate leaf supplies. Nevertheless he forged ahead. By the summer of 1880, however, he was beginning to need the help of his younger brother, William Neal. Though R. J. sold his products chiefly in Baltimore, he was, by 1889, making substantial sales in Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, and various areas of the South. As early as 1886 he was making chewing tobacco under at least eighty-six different brands, though he was beginning to center on Maid of Athens, long one of his favorite brands. Several, of course, were named for his favorites among the girls of his acquaintance. By 1887 his net worth had reached \$262,932.41 and he had thoughts of retiring.

Meanwhile he also dabbled in real estate, did some building, financed an auction sales house for tobacco, and entered a host of activities including local politics and encouragement of public education. He also played a dashing role in social activities, going to masquerade balls, serving as groomsman in weddings, and racing his span of fine horses through town. As Harbour Reynolds, with his usual wit, wrote on June 4, 1880: "Dick is the biggest blood in Winston af[fo]rds more

stile than any one hear." In 1887, as his horseflesh increased, R. J. built a fancy stable and amazed the countryside with its seven stalls, a non-freezing hydrant, a patent feeding device and other startling innovations.

Soon after 1890, Reynolds began consciously to build a strong organization and to improve his chewing tobacco products. He vigorously pushed construction of a rail line to Roanoke, Virginia, in order to make connections with the Norfolk and Western system, built a huge modern manufacturing plant, reorganized his corporate structure, and adopted in the formula of his chewing tobacco the use of saccharin. Successful, along with others, in the fight for early connections with the Norfolk and Western system, Reynolds immediately planned and built a large, modern manufacturing plant which stretched from Depot to Chestnut Street and stood six stories high. Interestingly enough the new Roanoke and Southern Railway was ready for service on December 19, 1891, and Reynolds' new factory was ready for production in the spring of 1892. He made his first effort to organize a modern company in 1890. Almost simultaneously with these moves he began a separate sales department and started advertising on a large scale, his first printed advertisement appearing in March, 1892, fittingly enough in a

Roanoke publication. It was about this time that he persuaded his brother Walter and his brother-in-law Robert C. Critz to join him.

Other notable moves near 1892 mark that year as the turning point of R. J. Reynolds' career. About 1891 he began experimentation for the production of smoking tobacco, a move which came to a climax with the production of Prince Albert Smoking Tobacco which put him into a new area of tobacco manufacturing. As nearly as can be determined, Reynolds made his chewing tobacco more palatable and more popular by the introduction of saccharin as a sweetening agent about 1895; this caused a revolution in the chewing tobacco industry, forcing a rebound of Southern flat plug chewing tobacco against the Burley type produced further west. He was also one of the first tobacco manufacturers of the Virginia-Carolina area to use the expensive Adams Duplex Automatic Tobacco Press for producing plug tobacco. About 1895 also he moved swiftly to install the Proctor redrying system which greatly speeded the handling of leaf tobacco.

These expensive and drastic changes so alarmed Reynolds' secretary and his superintendent of manufacturing, both stockholders and directors along with R. J. and his brother Will, that both resigned in February, 1893. They felt that R. J. was a plunger, and indeed

they were not the first to hold that opinion. Abram D. Reynolds wrote of R. J. in a letter to A. M. Lybrook on December 15, 1876: "Dick takes all chances for his profits. . . ." In 1898, however, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company produced 5,331,312 pounds of chewing tobacco.

Bothered by a need of capital and sharp competition from the American Tobacco Company, R. J. was forced into that huge combination where he remained until the great antitrust suit of 1911. He had the foresight to retain ownership of his chewing tobacco brands. Following the policy laid down by the American Tobacco Company, he acquired virtually all factories manufacturing flat plug in the Virginia-Carolina area. Having entered the American Tobacco Company as a subsidiary, the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company was able to maintain its corporate identity. R. J. Reynolds boasted: "You will never see the day when Dick Reynolds will eat out of Buck Duke's hand." With ready access to capital, however, Reynolds built new buildings and purchased forty Adams Duplex Automatic Tobacco Presses and other expensive machinery. His physical plant was indeed outstanding.

Officials of the American Tobacco Company threw every possible hindrance in the way of R. J. Reynolds' plan to manufacture

smoking tobacco. As indications of an antitrust suit by the United States government against the American Tobacco Company mounted, however, he became emboldened to manufacture smoking tobacco on a large scale. The American Tobacco Company actually threatened to sue its subsidiary, The R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, when Prince Albert Smoking Tobacco was started.

Despite Reynolds' dislike of being forced to work in the orbit of the American Tobacco Company, he learned much from 1899 until 1911. He reorganized his management, laid down the beginning of a research department, began a legal department, employed a traffic manager, enlarged the payroll department, ventured into more advertising, and in short cooperated with J. B. Duke's organization when forced to and at other times when it was to his advantage. These efforts resulted in a greatly increased business, new buildings, and an abundance of machinery. None of this would have been possible without the energy and alertness of R. J. Reynolds. His was the only business of the many assimilated by the American Tobacco Company to emerge from the combination in the same location, with its own directors, and with its own brands. Reynolds even had a new product selling on a national scale, though the American had fought his intro-

duction of Prince Albert Smoking Tobacco.

These changes prepared Reynolds for entry into the cigarette business as he emerged from the semi-control of the American Tobacco Company. Reference need only be made to the Camel cigarette, first introduced in 1913 but a national best seller surpassing all other brands by 1914. Furthermore, it was a new type of cigarette, often called the first truly American cigarette which was soon copied by the other companies including the American Tobacco Company. No other profitable brand of any form of tobacco products appeared among the Reynolds brands until thirty-six years after R. J.'s death. He was a genius and he had indeed built well.

Once when asked by some admirer how the business could be continued when he was gone, R. J. responded: "I have written the book; others need only to follow it when I am gone." In writing the book, he began more seriously in 1906 to develop his profit-sharing plan whereby employees were given opportunities to purchase stock in the company. He allotted to employees his own rights in the new stock issue of March 16, 1906, and obtained other shares from stockholders uninterested in the new issue. Other major companies after 1911 made profit-sharing plans but only for their officers; Reynolds, on the other hand, arranged

a bonus by-law which was quite different; by its terms any employee of the company might share in the profits by holding stock which could be purchased and largely paid for from the profits of the stock. It was this opportunity for democratic participation in the company's profits by its employees that made many of them relatively wealthy. As R. J. had earlier been the idol of the young sporting "bloods" of the town, he later became the idol of those who desired wealth. Foremost among the latter was Bowman Gray, Sr., who garnered his fortune from following R. J. Reynolds' "book," purchased land from Reynolds' heirs, and built himself a massive stone mansion directly across Reynolda Road from R. J.'s less pretentious but more beautiful place known as Reynolda.

R. J. Reynolds did not marry until he was fifty-four years of age. His wife, Mary Katharine Smith, was a distant cousin, the great great granddaughter of the Revolutionary hero Joshua Cox who also was the great grandfather of R. J. Reynolds. In other words, R. J.'s mother, Nancy Jane Cox, and Mary Katharine Smith's grandmother, Catherine Cox, were sisters. According to family hearsay, R. J. had visited in Mary Katharine Smith's home from his youngest days and had an especial affection for her family because they were his only relatives

outside his immediate family, his father having no nephews or nieces and his grandfather Reynolds having had four brothers all of whom went West never to be heard of again. R. J. made a pet of Mary Katharine often declaring he would marry her when she was older. This, of course, was only in jest. On her tenth birthday he gave her a gold bracelet which Nancy Susan Reynolds has had since her tenth birthday when her mother passed the bracelet on to her daughter. The more or less facetious story in the family holds that when R. J. called formally on Zachary Taylor Smith to say he wanted to marry Mary Katharine that Smith answered: "Why don't you marry Maxie [another of his daughters]? She needs a husband and Katharine can take care of herself." R. J. was not swayed and they were married in Mount Airy on February 27, 1905. They became the parents of four children--two sons and two daughters. Later Mary Katharine Smith Reynolds told her children that her other suitors sent her candy and flowers but that R. J. had milk delivered to her daily, thus she felt, showing more genuine interest in her welfare.

The Smith family was descended from Thomas Savage, the first white settler on the Eastern Shore of Virginia. His great granddaughter, Alice Savage, married Francis Thornton whose daughter,

Margaret Thornton, married William Strother. In turn, William Strother's great granddaughter, Susannah Gaines, married Mumford Smith of Patrick County. It was their son, Madison Tyler Smith, who was the grandfather of Mary Katharine Smith. Further examination of Mary Katharine Smith's ancestry shows that another line involving Thomas Savage's descendants was connected with Zachary Taylor, the twelfth president of the United States, and with General Edmund Pendleton Gaines, a noted army officer who served with Andrew Jackson in the Creek and Seminole campaigns. To go on with this branch of Mary Katharine Smith's family it is perhaps pertinent to insert a story told by the sisters, Catherine Cox Smith and Nancy Jane Cox Reynolds, about their father, also named Joshua Cox, who took great pleasure in hunting deer and on one hunt so bruised his leg that he went to Salem and had it amputated. Nancy Jane, then quite small, accompanied him and always said afterwards that she loved the Salem people for their kindness at that time. It was her duty at night to help her father while away the time; this she did by playing cards with him. By another story this same Joshua Cox once set a bear trap to catch a thief in his corn crib but was caught in it himself; some members of the family think that the amputation of his leg resulted from his being

caught in his own trap. Apparently Cox kept his money in a small trunk under the bed. For protection he always had one of his slaves to sleep by it, though he himself kept a stick within his reach in order to awaken the slave in case of any unusual noise.

Madison Tyler Smith and Catherine Cox, who lived from 1818 until 1893, had a son Zachary Taylor Smith who married Mary Susan Jackson. They were the parents of Mary Katharine Smith who married R. J. Reynolds. Ruth Reynolds Critz Gray remembers statements of her mother, Lucy Burrough Reynolds Critz, that when she was in school at Mount Airy, North Carolina, she met another student, Mary Susan Jackson, whom she introduced to her first cousin, Zachary Taylor Smith. It thus appears that connections between the Reynolds and Smiths, in addition to the relation through Joshua Cox, bound the families together before R. J. and Mary Katharine were married. It appears also that Mary Susan Jackson grew up in the vicinity of Mount Airy.

Long before he married Mary Katharine Smith, R. J. Reynolds contributed generously to many civic, charitable, and educational institutions in the area of Winston-Salem; these gifts were made before the importance of using them for purposes of tax exemption came about.

Actually, as in many other areas, R. J. Reynolds set the example and the pace for the support of projects designed for human betterment in Winston-Salem. In the ninety-five years of his company's history much wealth garnered from all parts of the nation and some foreign countries has gone to aid projects in North Carolina as a whole, but often in later years such gifts have been made by persons with far greater sums at their disposal. In other words, what he built began to pour out larger sums than in his day. Reynolds' first such gift, made in 1891, should suffice to indicate the generosity of his nature and his sympathetic understanding of the plight of the black man. When Simon Green Atkins appeared before the local Board of Trade on January 3, 1891, to request assistance for establishing a Negro college in Winston-Salem with state aid, the matter was discussed and dodged by the old ruse of appointing a committee. Meanwhile Negro citizens had raised \$2,000 of the \$2,500 necessary in order to get action from the State Legislature. When no report came from the committee, R. J. Reynolds contributed the needed five hundred dollars, thus making possible the Slater Industrial and State Normal School--now known as Winston-Salem State University. At this time also R. J. Reynolds needed all his ready cash for his first large and modern factory then under construction. Such instances

might be given at length not only for him personally but also for his children and the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company down to the present moment; he was the originator of all such gifts from 1891 to the magnificent sums being donated today. Most poignant of all was his nuncupative will made in the presence of George W. Orr and Clement Manly on July 23, 1918, as Reynolds, "in bed propped up with pillows . . . ill, feeble in body but mind sound and clear," declared he wanted them to see that his estate paid for additions to the Negro and white sections of the Twin City Hospital. He died six days later. Reynolds was among the first to bring capital into the South after the Civil War, and he was free and generous in making worthwhile donations, although his wife is often given credit for some of R. J.'s good works.

Katharine Smith Reynolds did indeed do much more than carry on R. J.'s efforts to improve the quality of life in North Carolina. As a direct memorial to him, she endowed a Chair of Biology at Davidson College, gave \$50,000 for the purchase of a site for a high school in Winston-Salem, and erected the handsome R. J. Reynolds Auditorium. Earlier than that she took an active part in persuading her husband to establish lunchrooms for his employees and to build and equip nursery schools for use of the children of white and Negro women in the Reynolds'

factories. She and her husband gave generously to the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations and to many other projects of a similar nature--so numerous that they cannot be listed here. It should be noted for the various descendants of the Reynolds family to see that Mary Katharine Smith Reynolds, a woman of rare beauty, was never spoiled by her wealth or her beauty. Her friends of her undergraduate days at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro (a college founded as the State Normal and Industrial College to educate the daughters of farmers) remained her friends for life. The handsome Katharine Smith Reynolds dormitory rising six stories in height is today at once a memorial to her and a tribute to her oldest son who established forty-eight fully paid scholarships there in memory of his mother.

Not only did Mary Katharine Smith Reynolds keep her common touch but so did her husband who grew up in the sturdy brick house at Rock Spring and there laid the foundation for his greater work which earned for him the splendid epitaph on his tombstone in Salem Cemetery: "Original in thought, natural in act, justice to all men his guide, energy in boundless measure made up this workman of the world."



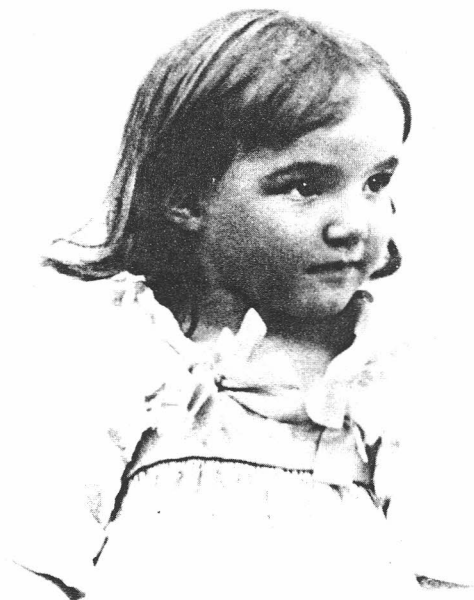
Nancy Lybrook (Lasater)



Senah Critz (Kent)



David Johnson Lybrook



Ruth Critz (Gray)



About 1905, the family of Major Abram D. and Senah Hoge Reynolds

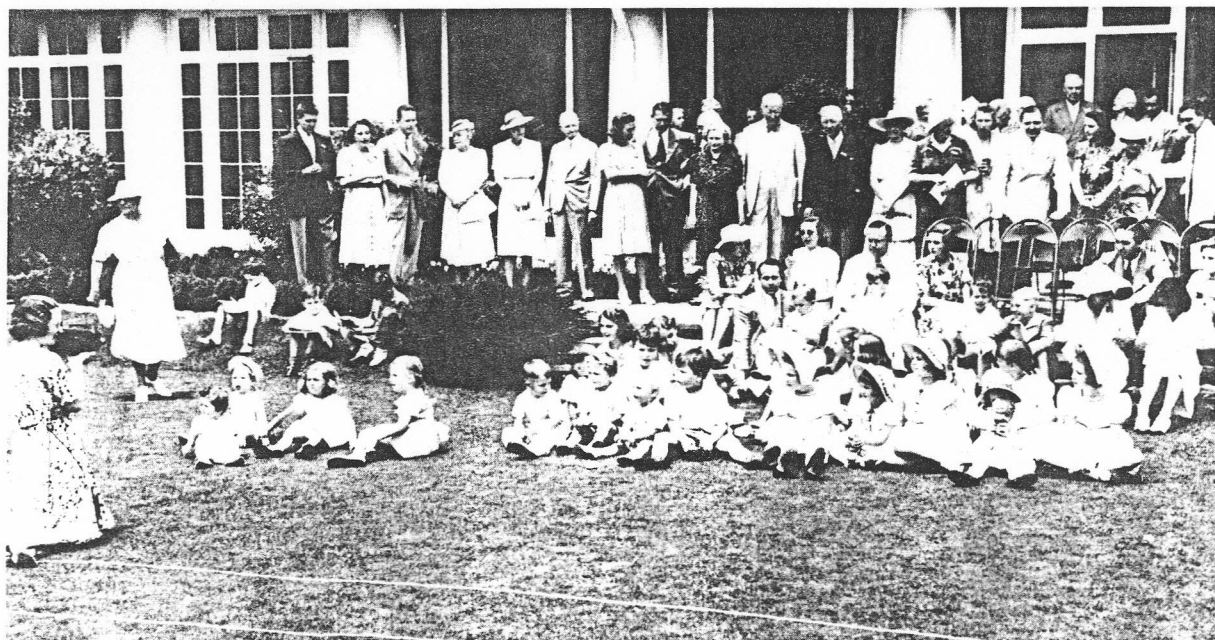
Top row, left to right: Abram and Senah, R. S. (founder of Reynolds Metals) and wife Louise, Dr. Hardin and wife Ethel, Hoge and wife Scottie

Center: Will and Abe

Bottom: A. D. II and Eleanor (children of Hoge), Clarence, Sue Reynolds Staley and son T. F. and Senah (daughter of Hoge)



More than 100 attended the 1941 Family Reunion at Reynolda





1941 Family Reunion

REYNOLDS - SMITH - COX

FAMILY TREES

Extracts from The Reynolds Family 1530-1959
 by S. F. Tillman
 published by
 "The Goetz Co., Washington, D. C."
 1959 Edition

Reference # 1 page 1

Christopher Reynolds of County Kent, England;
 moved to London b. 1530

1894 p. 80

George m. 1585? in Thomasyn Church. b. 1555

County Kent, Eng. died 1634 London.

6292 p. 290

Christopher b. Gravesend, Eng. m. Eliz.

b. 1611 Eng.--to Va. 1622 Warwick Co.

patent of 450 acres in 1636.

d. 1654 Isle of Wight Co., Va.

6293 p. 291

Richard m. Eliz. Sharpe--d. Newport Parish, Va.

b. 1641 Isle of Wight Co., Va.

d. 1711 Newport Parish, Va.

6294 p. 291

Richard m. Mary Anderson 1694

b. 1669 Va. to King Wm. County

7391 p. 336

David m.? b. 1720 settled in Pittsylvania Co.,

Va. 5 sons, 1 girl, Joseph b. 1750, Jesse, 1760

7414 p. 337 T1-1099 of T1-1076

I ABRAM DAVID REYNOLDS 1781-1838 m. 1809

MARY HARBOUR "POLLY" 1784-1853

Purchased 50 acres of land in
 PATRICK COUNTY, VIRGINIA 1814

7415 p. 337

II *HARDIN WILLIAM 1810-1882 m. 1943

NANCY JANE COX 1825-1903

DAVID HARBOUR 1881-1836

*descendants on following pages

REYNOLDS FAMILY TREE

II HARDIN WILLIAM REYNOLDS 1810-1882 married
 NANCY JANE COX 1825-1903

III

*Mary Joyce 1844-1888 m. 1867
 Andrew Murray Lybrook 1832-1899

Agnes K. 1845-1861

+ *Abram David 1847-1925 m. 1872
 Senah A. Hoge 1849-1925

Twins 1849

+ *Richard Joshua 1850-1918 m. 1905
 Mary Katharine Smith 1880-1924

*Hardin Harbour 1854-1927 m. 1904
 Annie Dobyys 1875-1961

John Gilmore 1856-1862

*Lucy Burrough 1858-1953 m. 1878
 Robert Critz 1855-1924

Nancy Bill 1859-1862

Ernest C. 1861-1862

William Neal 1863-1951 married
 Kate Gertrude Bitting 1867-1946

Twins 1865

Walter Robert 1866-1921

Nancy Kate 1870-1890

* descendants on following pages

REYNOLDS FAMILY TREE

III MARY JOYCE REYNOLDS 1844-1888 married 1867
 ANDREW MURRAY LYBROOK 1832-1899

IV

Philip Hardin 1868-1901

Samuel 1870-1939

*William Abram 1872-1935 married
 Charlotte Lightle deceased 1925

George Richard 1874-1902

*Nancy Margaret 1877-1952 m. 1901
 Robert Edward Lasater 1867-1954

*David Johnson 1879-1948 m. 1904
 China Miriam Piper 1887-

Mary Ellen "May" Jan. 1881-1963

Lucy "Tootie" Dec. 1881-1948 married
 John Porter Stedman 1882-1946

*descendants on following pages

REYNOLDS FAMILY TREE

IV WILLIAM ABRAM LYBROOK 1872-1935 married
CHARLOTTE LIGHTLE deceased 1925

V

William Richard 1919-

m. 1945 & div. Rives Pollard
m. 2nd Ilse Fielding 1934-

VI

Allen Rives
1948-
(daughter)

Andrew Murray
1951-

VI

Katherine
1958-

Richard Reynolds
1965-

Samuel Murray 1921-

m. 1st 1946 Endora Chapman
m. 2nd 1967 Frances Eilar 1924-

VI

Samuel Murray, Jr. 1949-

Robert Critz 1923-

m. 1st Rosina Ferrell
m. 2nd Georgia Maestas

VI

Gail
1956-

Barbara
1957-

Robert, Jr.
1958-

REYNOLDS FAMILY TREE

IV NANCY MARGARET LYBROOK 1877-1952 m. 1901
 ROBERT EDWARD LASATER 1867-1954

V

Mary Lybrook "Bookie" 1902-1967 m. 1924
 John Thomas Barnes, Jr. 1902-

Nancy Margaret "Peggy" 1905-1907

*Virginia Reynolds 1909- m. 1930
 George Lee Irvin, Jr. 1903-

*Barbara Mildred "BobEd" 1920- m. 1942
 Frank Borden Hanes 1920-

VI

John Thomas III
 1925-

m. 1st

Frances Hussie

1925-

m. 2nd

Lois Loftis

1930-

Robert Edward Lasater
 1928-

m. 1st

Dorothea Silliman

1925-1964

m. 2nd

Betty Copeland

1939-

VII

VII Molly
 1965-

Mary Lybrook
 1949-

Dorothea Frederica
 1951-

VII

Gray
 1950-
 (daughter)

John Thomas IV
 1951-1963

*descendants on following pages

REYNOLDS FAMILY TREE

V BARBARA MILDRED LASATER 1920- m. 1942
FRANK BORDEN HANES 1920-

VI [
 Frank Borden, Jr. 1945-
 Nancy Lasater 1948-
 Robin March 1955-

V VIRGINIA REYNOLDS LASATER 1909- m. 1930
GEORGE LEE IRVIN, Jr. 1903-

VI [
 George Lee, III 1931- m. 1966
 Mary Frances Gibbs 1938-
 Edward Lasater 1935- m. 1960
 Nancy Dotterer 1935-
 David Alexander 1939- m. 1962
 Roberta Weathers 1941-

VII [
 David Alexander, Jr.
 1964-

VII [
 Edward Lasater 1961- William Scott 1967- Virginia Lasater 1969-

VII [
 George Lee, IV
 1969-

REYNOLDS FAMILY TREE

IV DAVID JOHNSON LYBROOK 1879-1948 m. 1904
CHINA MIRIAM PIPER 1887-

V

Mary Martha 1905- m. 1st 1928
Charles H. Neal 1903-1952
m. 2nd 1954
La Verne Gill 1905-1958

David Johnson 1907- m. 1928
Betty Blood died 1929

Nancy Elizabeth 1909- m. 1934
Herbert Wyeth 1905-1966

William Reynolds 1912- m. 1947
Jean Ferrell 1926-

Robert Murray 1918-1957 m. 1943
Elsie Livengood 1923-

VI

Gail Elizabeth Leesa Susan
1949- 1956-

VI

Jean Ferrell 1952-
Nancy Piper 1953-
William R., Jr. 1956-
Edward David 1957-

VI

Charles H., Jr. 1932 deceased

Stephen Lybrook 1934- m. 1964
Landis Rachel Miller 1942

David Bushnell 1937- m. 1970
Mary Lewis "Molly" De Vane 1947-

VII

Mary Piper
1965-

Stephen, Jr.
1967-

REYNOLDS FAMILY TREE

III ABRAM DAVID REYNOLDS 1847-1925 m. 1872
 SENAH ANN HOGE 1849-1925

IV

→ Hardin William, M.D. 1874-1944 m. 1904
 Ethel Romfh 1877-1961

→ *Sue Sayers 1875-1933 m. 1902
 Thomas Franklin Staley, M.D. 1875-1943

→ *Joseph Hoge 1877-1965 m. 1897
 Mary Scott Brown 1877-1947

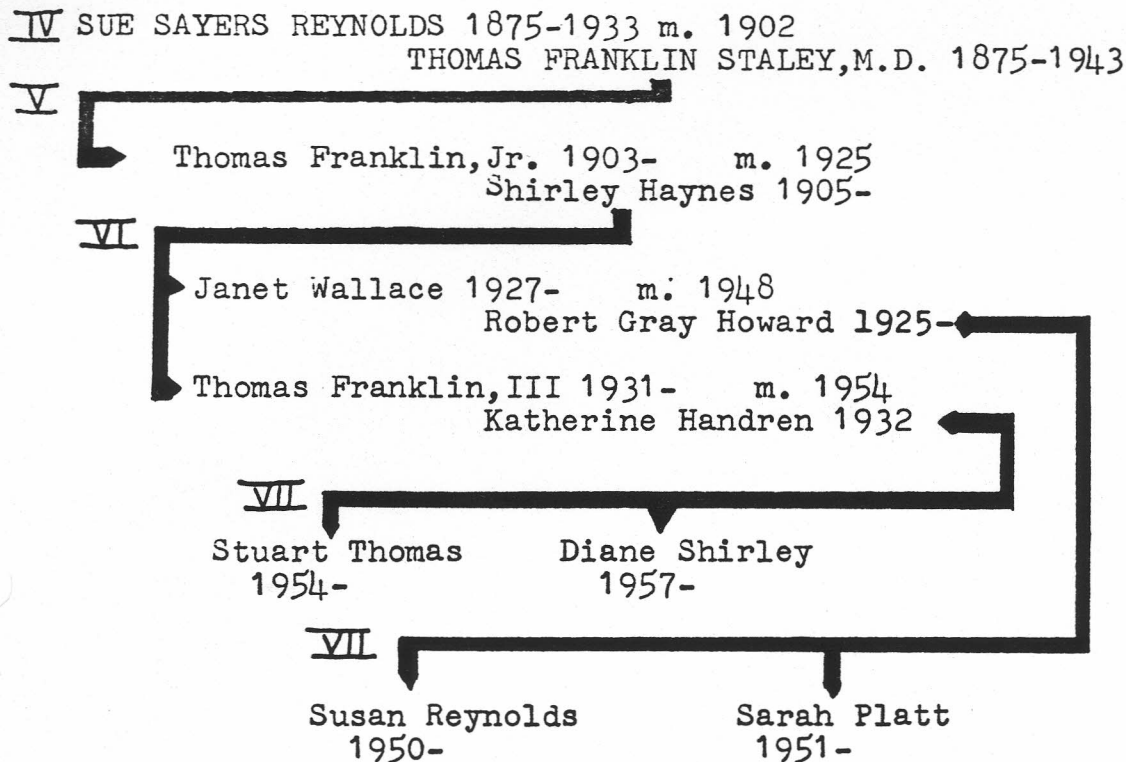
→ *Abram David, Jr. 1879-1936 m. 1916
 Grace Smith 1890-1942

→ *Richard Samuel 1881-1955 m. 1904
 Julia Louise Parham 1882-

→ William 1887-1911 married
 Myrta Anderson m. 2nd James Moody

→ *Clarence Kelly 1890-1963 m. 1909
 Leelia Edna Dalrymple 1891-

*descendants on following pages

REYNOLDS FAMILY TREE

REYNOLDS FAMILY TREE

IV JOSEPH HOGE REYNOLDS 1877-1965 m. 1897
 MARY SCOTT BROWN 1877-1947

V

- Abram David, II 1897-1953 married
 Jeannette Pennington
- Eleanor Tate m. & div.
 Carl C. Collier
 (resumed maiden name)
- Senah married
 Richard Hicks Robertson 1899-1953

Mary Ann
 1926-1929

IV ABRAM DAVID REYNOLDS, Jr. 1879-1936 m. 1916
 GRACE SMITH 1890-1942

V

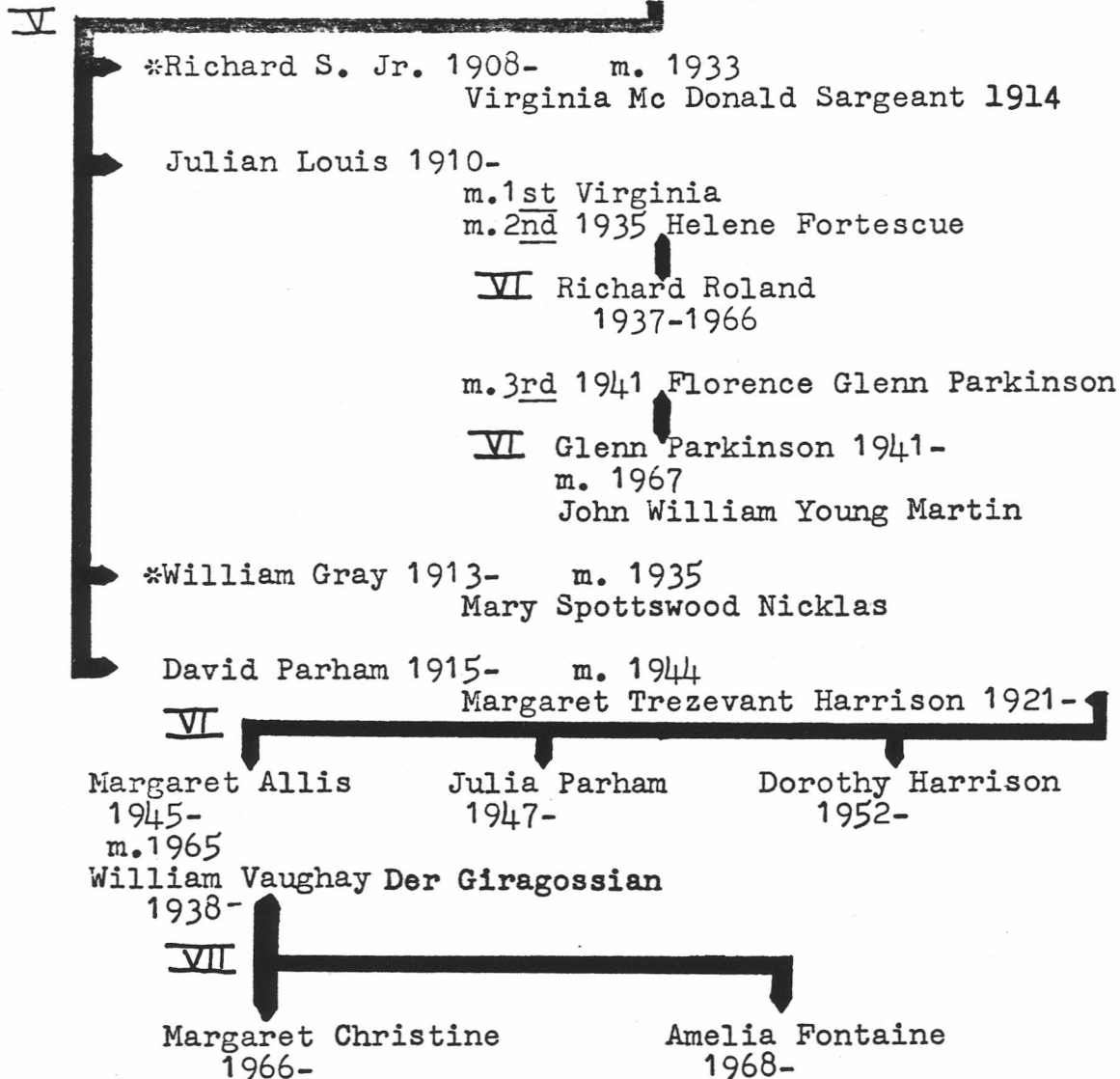
- Abram David, III 1922- m. 1946
 Jehanne de Thier 1920-

VI

- Mathilde de Thier 1947-
- Abram David, IV 1949-
- Robert Harbour 1951-
- John Jacob 1954-
- Benjamin Solomon 1956-

REYNOLDS FAMILY TREE

IV RICHARD SAMUEL REYNOLDS 1881-1955 m. 1904
JULIA LOUISE PARHAM 1882-



* descendants on following pages

REYNOLDS FAMILY TREE

V RICHARD SAMUEL REYNOLDS, Jr. 1908- m. 1933
 VIRGINIA McDONALD SARGEANT 1914-

VI

Richard Samuel, III 1934- m. 1955
 Sally Goldsborough Owen

VII

Richard Samuel, IV 1956- Anne Brice 1958- Catherine Louise 1960-

Julian Sargeant 1936- m. 1956 & div.
 Elizabeth Weir Veeneman

VII

m. 2nd 1969
 Mary Ballou Handy (Stettinius)
 1937-

Virginia Weir 1958- Edward 1962-

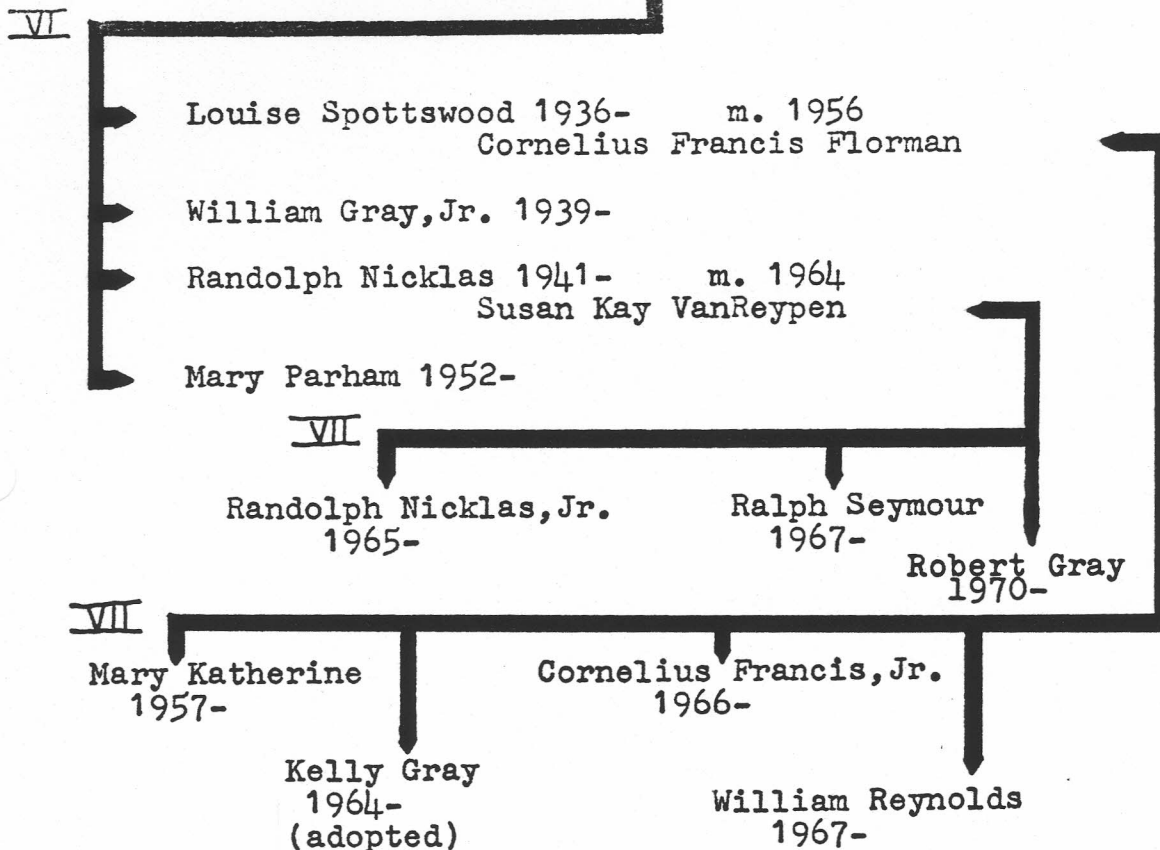
Julian Sargeant, Jr. 1961- Joseph 1962-

Jeanne Elizabeth Burnham 1962- Mary Stuart 1967-

David Parham, II 1965-1966

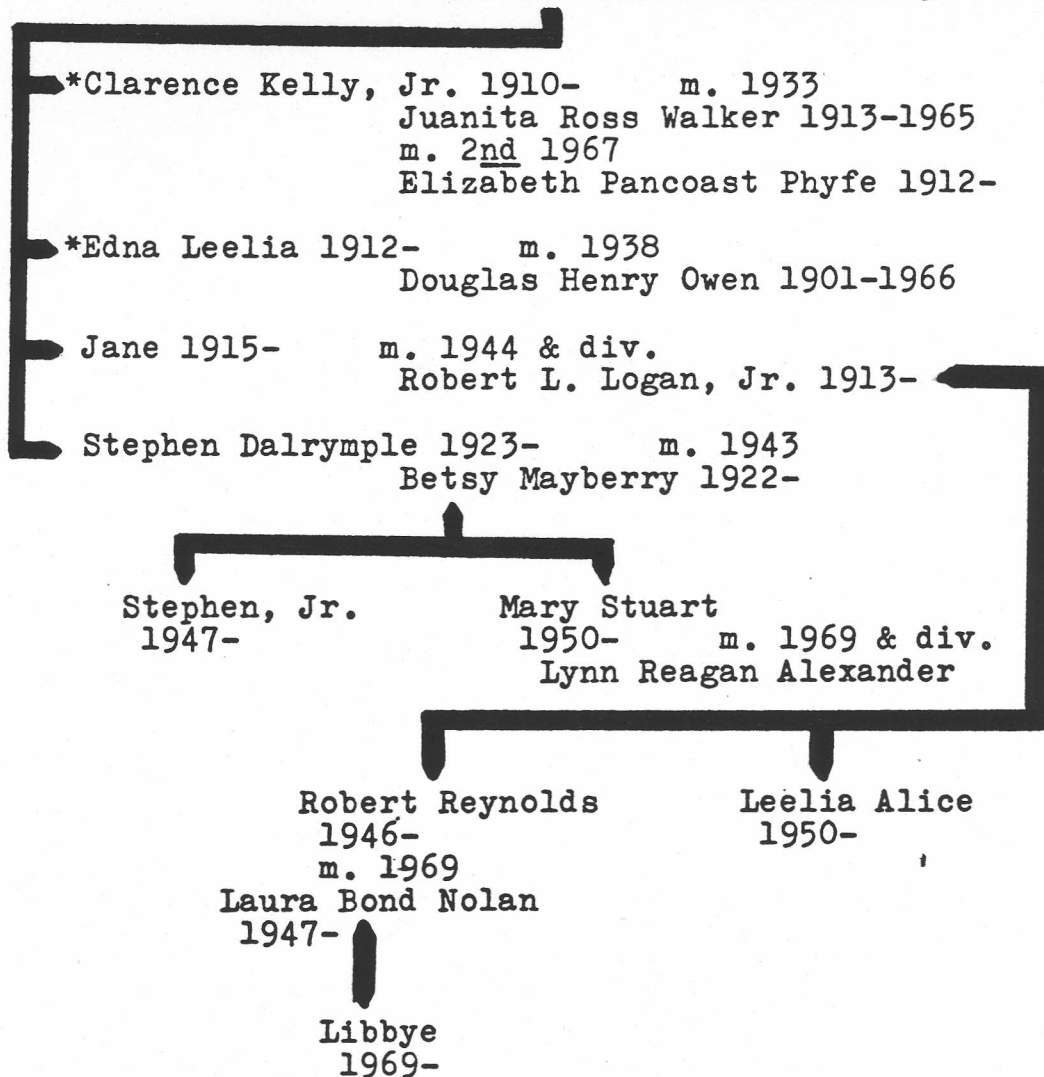
REYNOLDS FAMILY TREE

V WILLIAM GRAY REYNOLDS 1913- m. 1935
MARY SPOTTSWOOD NICKLAS

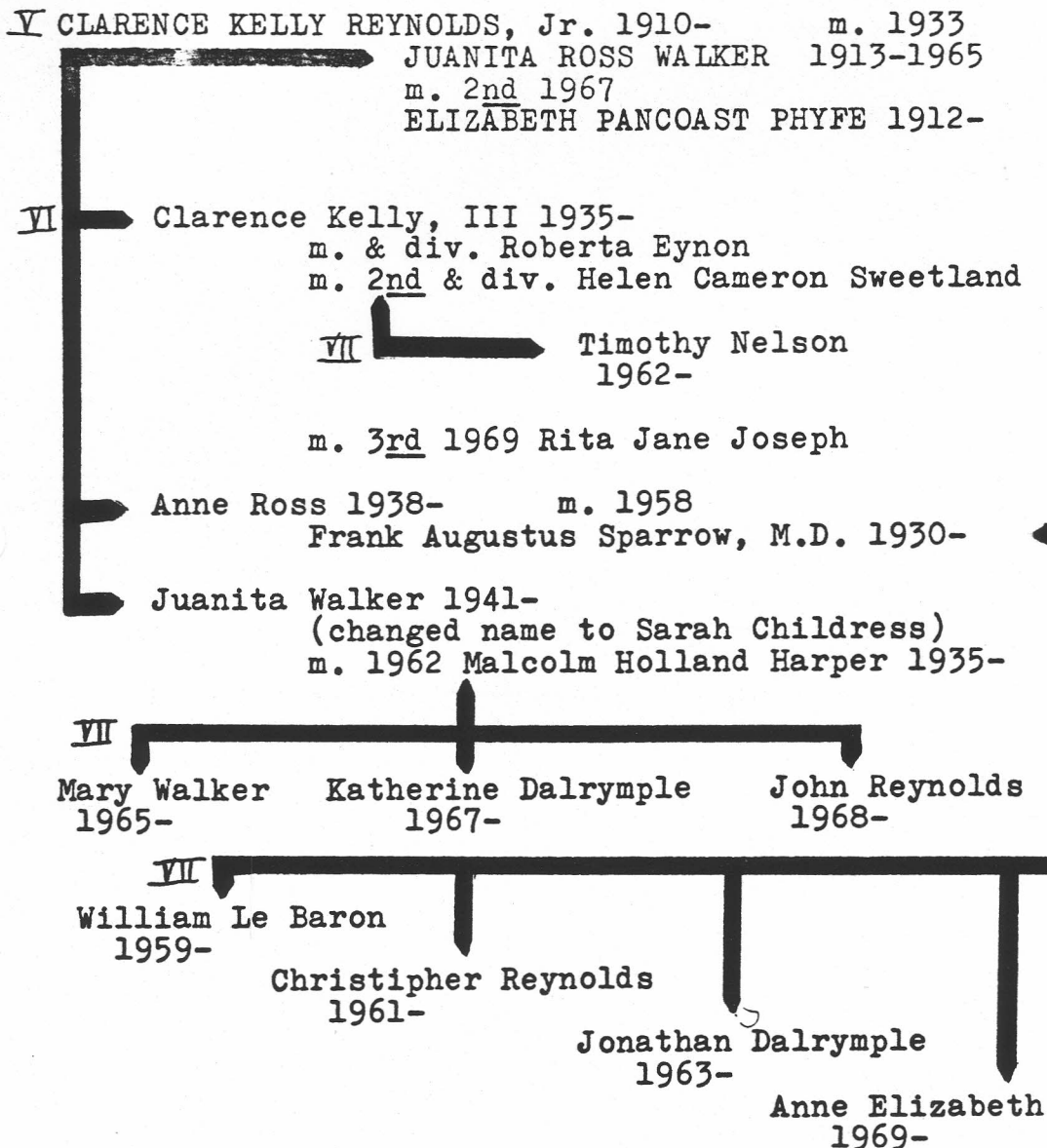


REYNOLDS FAMILY TREE

CLARENCE KELLY REYNOLDS 1890-1963 m. 1909
 LEELIA EDNA DALRYMPLE 1891-

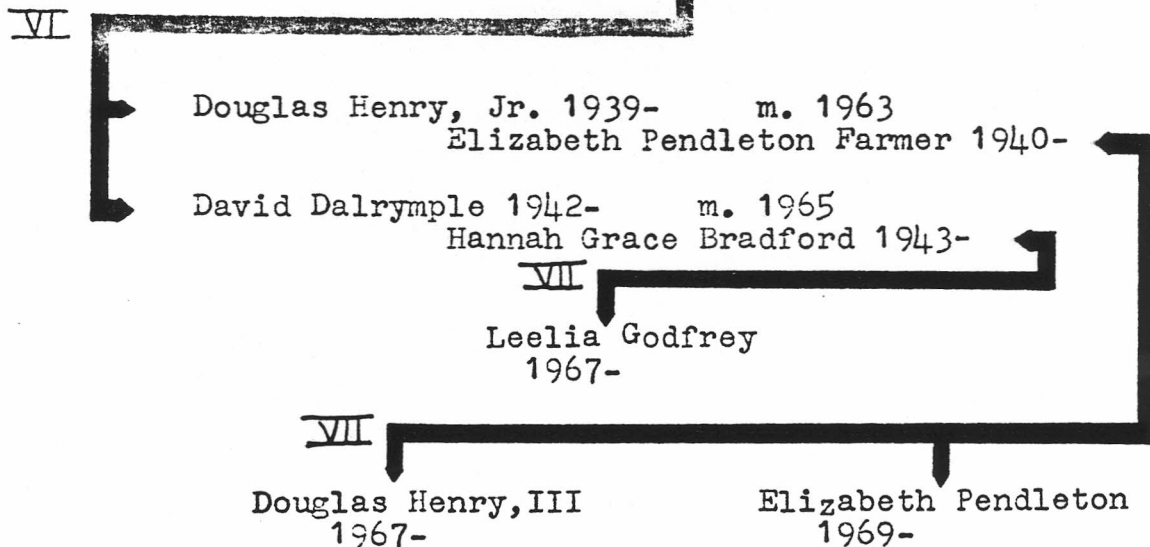


*descendants on following pages

REYNOLDS FAMILY TREE

REYNOLDS FAMILY TREE

V EDNA LEELIA REYNOLDS 1912- m. 1938
DOUGLAS HENRY OWEN 1901-1966



REYNOLDS FAMILY TREE

III RICHARD JOSHUA REYNOLDS 1850-1918 m. 1905
IV MARY KATHARINE SMITH 1880-1924

m. 2nd 1921

JOHN EDWARD JOHNSTON

d. 1951

*Richard Joshua, Jr. 1906-1964

m. 1933 & div.

Elizabeth McCaw Dillard 1909-1961

m. 2nd 1946 & div.

Marianne O'Brien

m. 3rd 1952 & div.

Muriel Marston (Greenough)

m. 4th 1963

Annemarie Schmitt 1929-

*Mary Katharine 1908-1953 m. 1929

Charles Henry Babcock 1899-1967

*Nancy Susan 1910-

m. 1930 & div.

Henry Walker Bagley 1900-

m. 2nd 1960 & div.

Gilbert Verney 1904-

(resumed maiden name)

*Zachary Smith 1911-1932

m. 1929 & div.

Anne Cannon

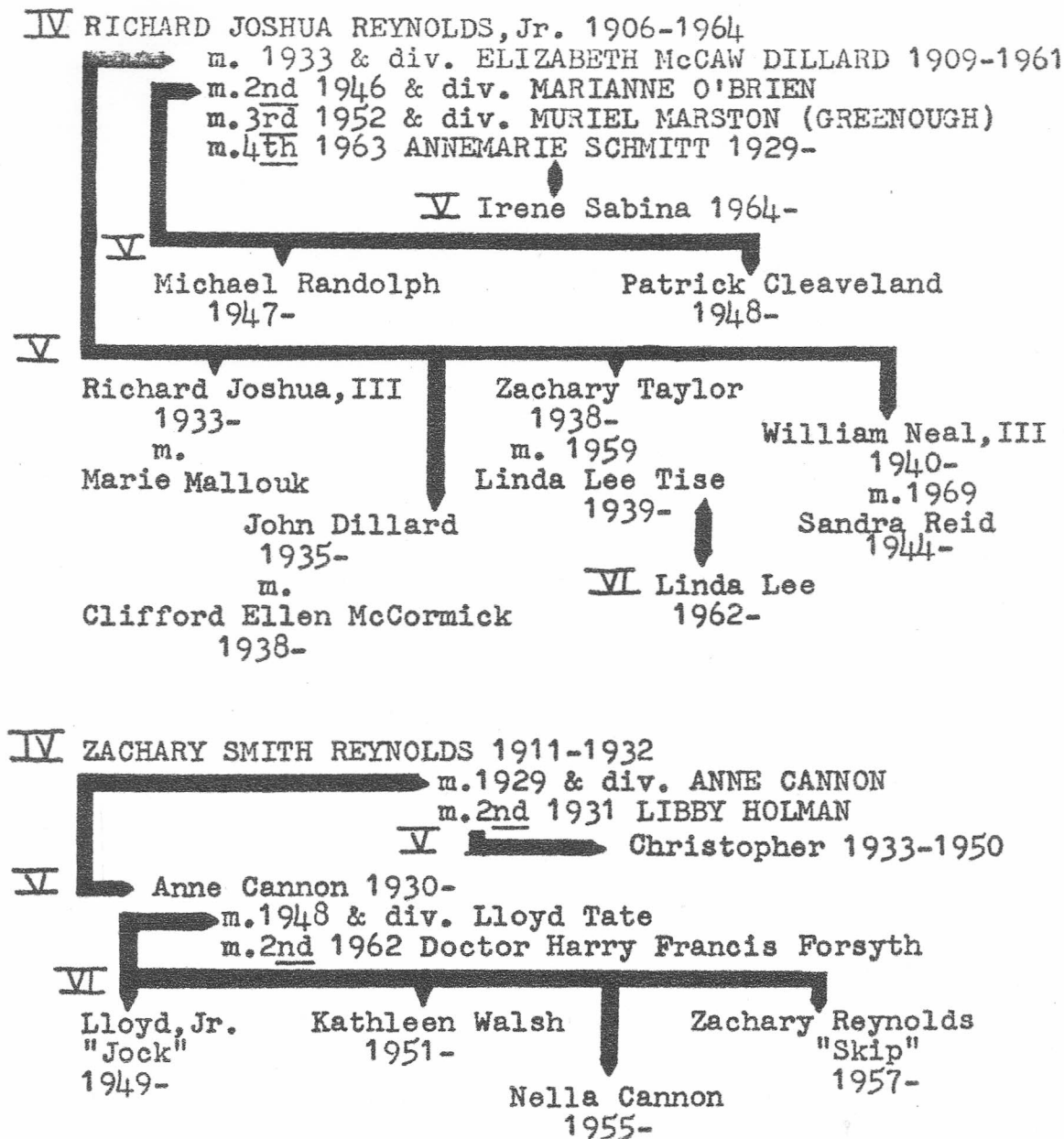
m. 2nd 1931

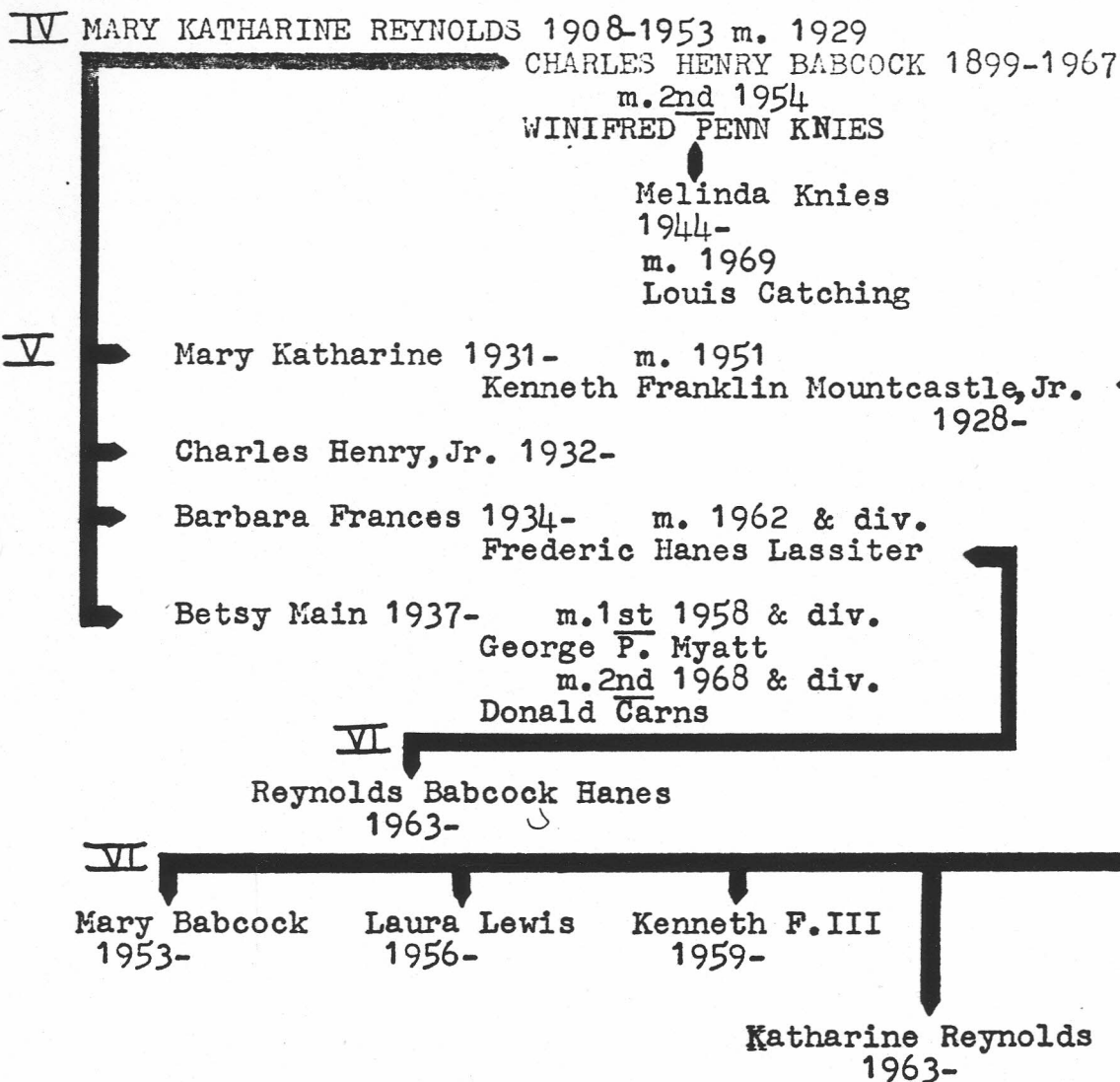
Libby Holman

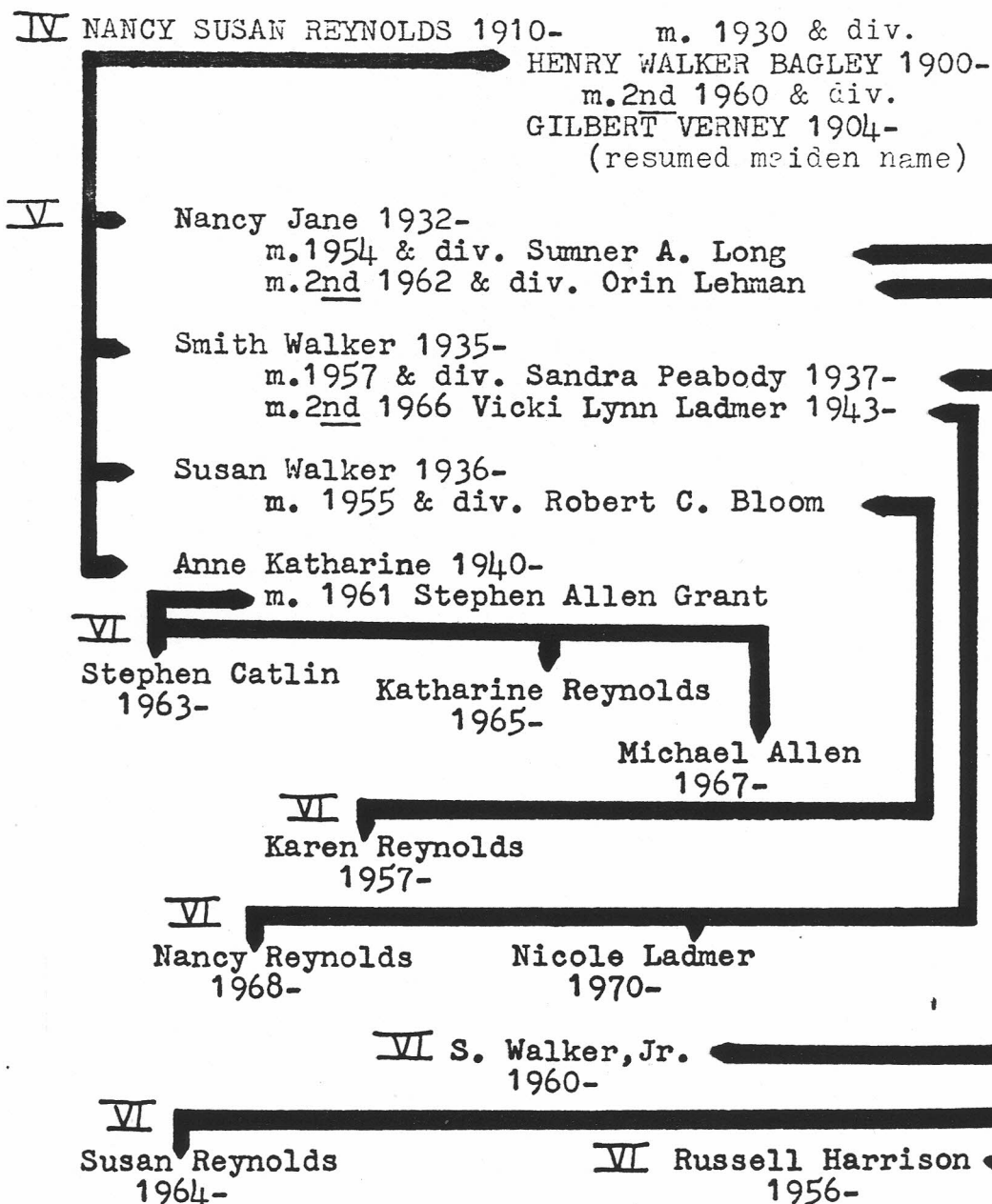
Lola Katharine
1922- deceased

*John Edward, Jr.
1924-

* descendants on following pages

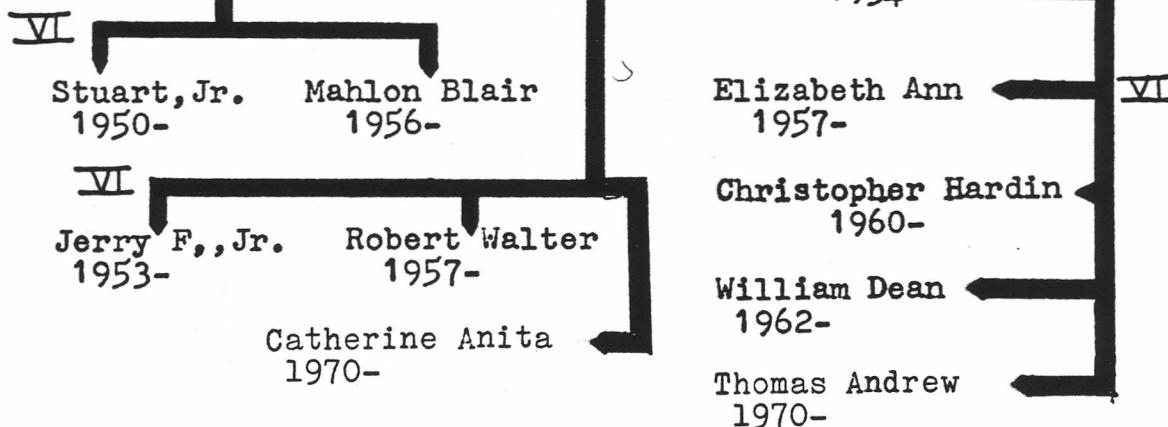
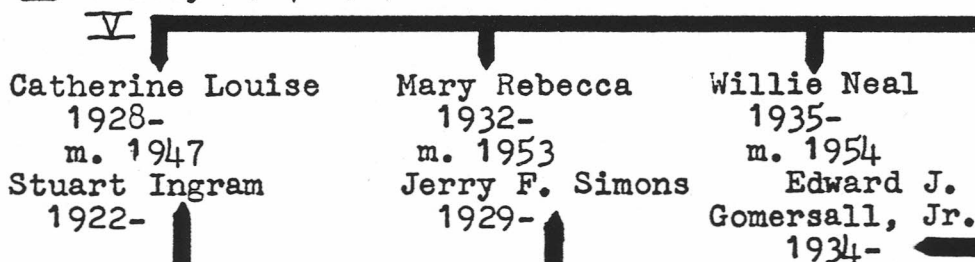
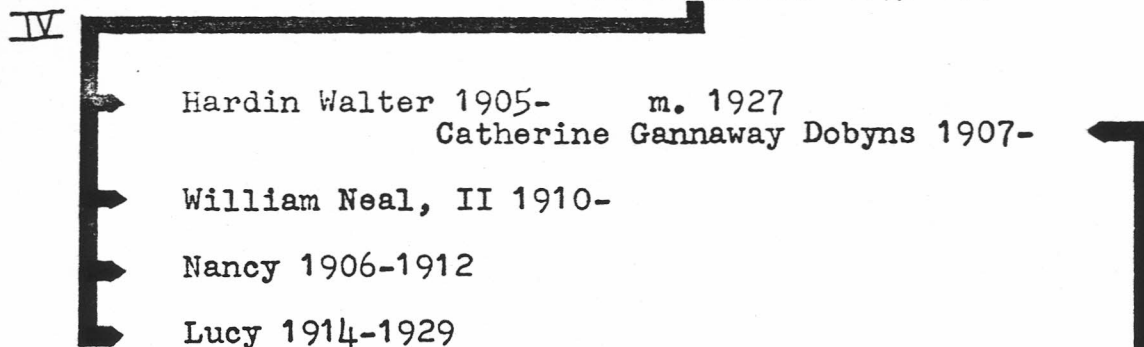
REYNOLDS FAMILY TREE

REYNOLDS FAMILY TREE

REYNOLDS FAMILY TREE

REYNOLDS FAMILY TREE

III HARDIN HARBOUR REYNOLDS 1854- 1927 m. 1904
ANNIE DOBYNS 1875-1961



REYNOLDS FAMILY TREE

III LUCY BURROUGH REYNOLDS 1858-1953 m. 1878
 ROBERT CRITZ 1855-1924

IV

*Nancy Jane 1881-1967 m. 1904
 Edward Wilkings O'Hanlon 1869-1958

Mary Alice 1884-1958 married
 Robert Follin 1878-1928

Hardin William 1886-1916

Senah Anne married 1918
 Charles A. Kent d. 1927

Sally Bitting 1889-1898

Ruth Reynolds married 1919
 S. Wilson Gray 1884-1963

Robert, Jr. 1894-1939 married
 Alice Dunklee

*Charlotte 1897-1950 m. 1927
 James Cunningham Harper 1893-

V

Alice Cabell 1931-1936

V

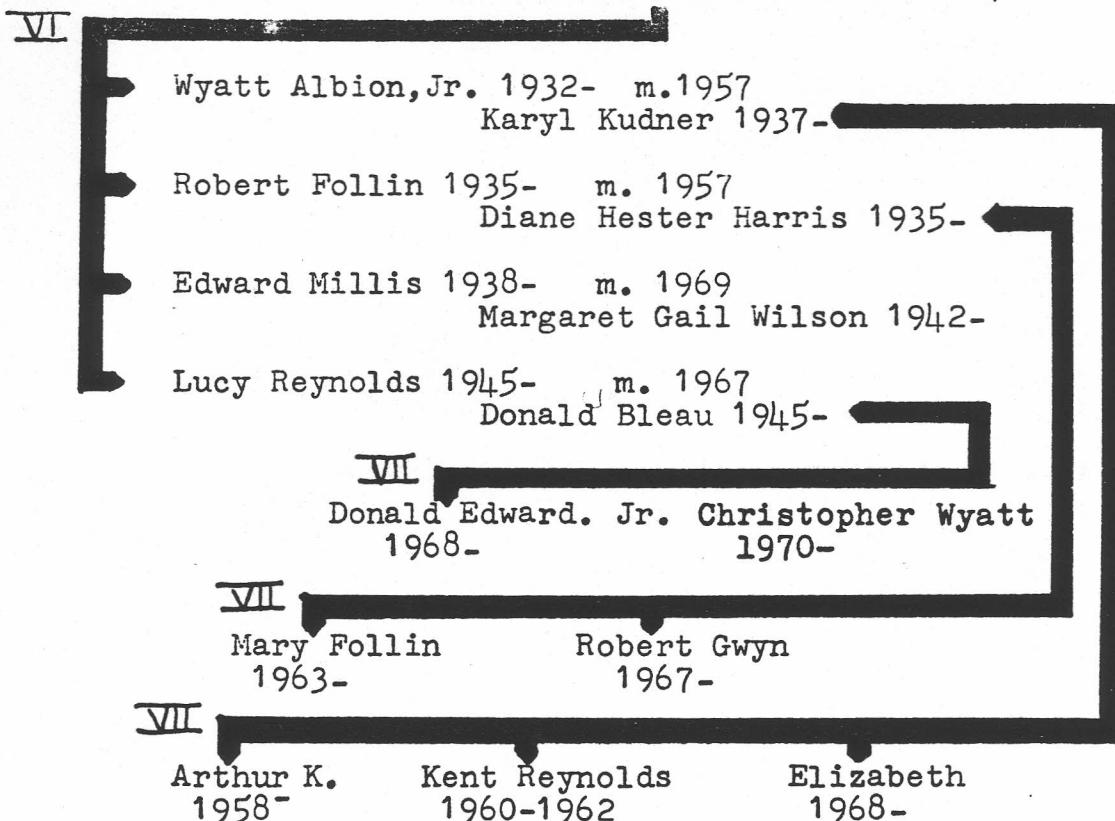
*Lucy Reynolds
 1913-
 m. 1931
 Wyatt Albion Armfield
 "Nab" 1910-

*Estelle Marion
 1915-1957
 m. 1941
 Chester Frederick Wickwire
 1913-

* descendants on following pages

REYNOLDS FAMILY TREE

V LUCY REYNOLDS FOLLIN 1913- m. 1931
 WYATT ALBION ARMFIELD 1910 -



REYNOLDS FAMILY TREE

V ESTELLE MARION FOLLIN 1915-1957 m. 1941
 CHESTER FREDERICK WICKWIRE 1913-

VI

→ Nancy Ann 1943- m. 1964
 Lawrence Raymond Mc Call 1942-

→ Judith Marion 1944- m. 1966
 Thomas Walter Kekic 1943-

→ Mary Elizabeth 1946- m. 1967
 Robert Leland De Line 1944-

→ Senah Kent 1949-

VII

Estelle Follin
 1968-

VII

Senah Wickwire
 1969-

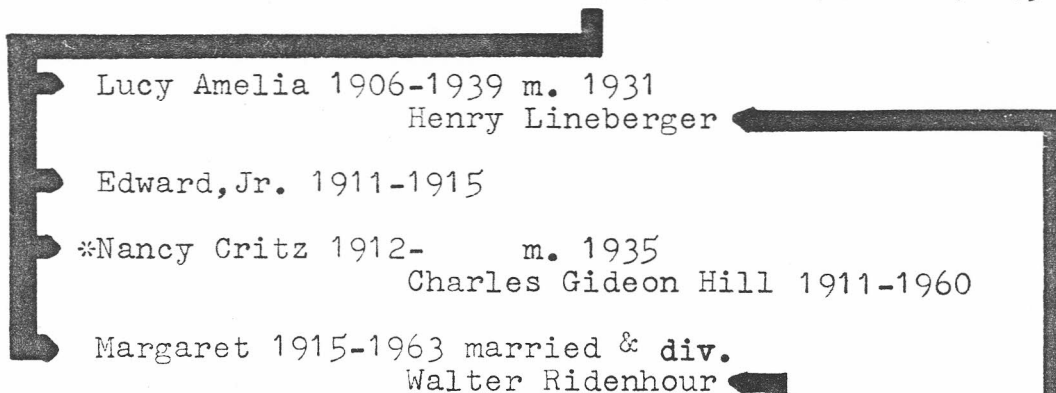
VII

Christina Lynn
 1966-

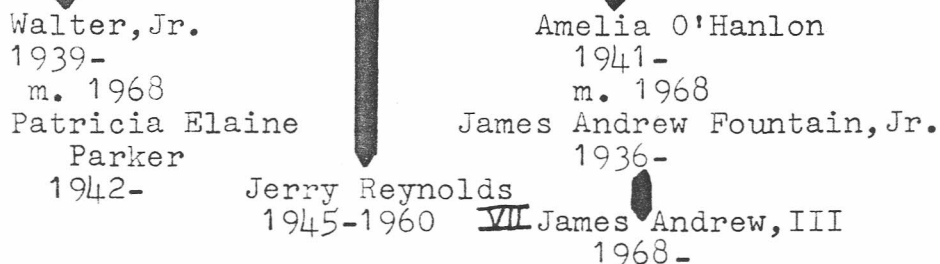
REYNOLDS FAMILY TREE

IV NANCY JANE CRITZ 1881-1967 m. 1904
EDWARD WILKINGS O'HANLON 1869-1958

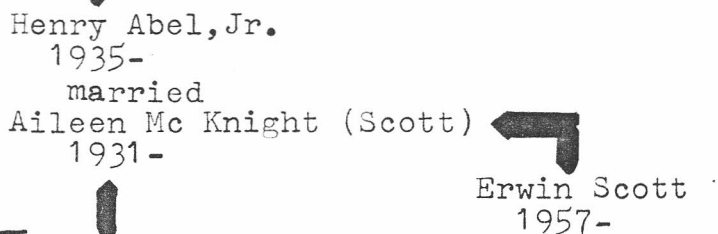
V



VI



VII



VII Henry A. III
1963-

*descendants on following pages

REYNOLDS FAMILY TREE

V NANCY CRITZ O'HANLON 1912- m. 1935
CHARLES GIDEON HILL 1911-1960

VI

→ Nancy Kent 1937- m. 1958
→ William Thomas Graham 1934-
→ Charles G. Jr. 1940 deceased
→ Charles G. III 1940- m. & div.
→ Margaret Leggette
→ Edward O'Hanlon 1943- m. 1960
→ Jacquelin Baker 1944

VII

Alison Kent Elizabeth O'Hanlon
1965- 1969-

VII

Margaret O'Hanlon Charles G. IV
1962 - 1964-

VII

William T. Jr. Ashton Cannon
1959- 1963-

REYNOLDS FAMILY TREE

IV CHARLOTTE CRITZ 1897-1950 m. 1927
 JAMES CUNNINGHAM HARPER 1893-

V

Lucy Frances 1929- m. 1952
 Lemuel A. Grier, Jr.

James C., Jr. 1931- m. 1962
 Eleanor F. Warren

George Finley 1933- m. 1957
 Jane Ritchie

Charlotte Critz 1936- m. 1959
 George Eliot Stone

VI

Ruth Gray 1961- Lucy Hull 1966- Eliot 1970-

VI

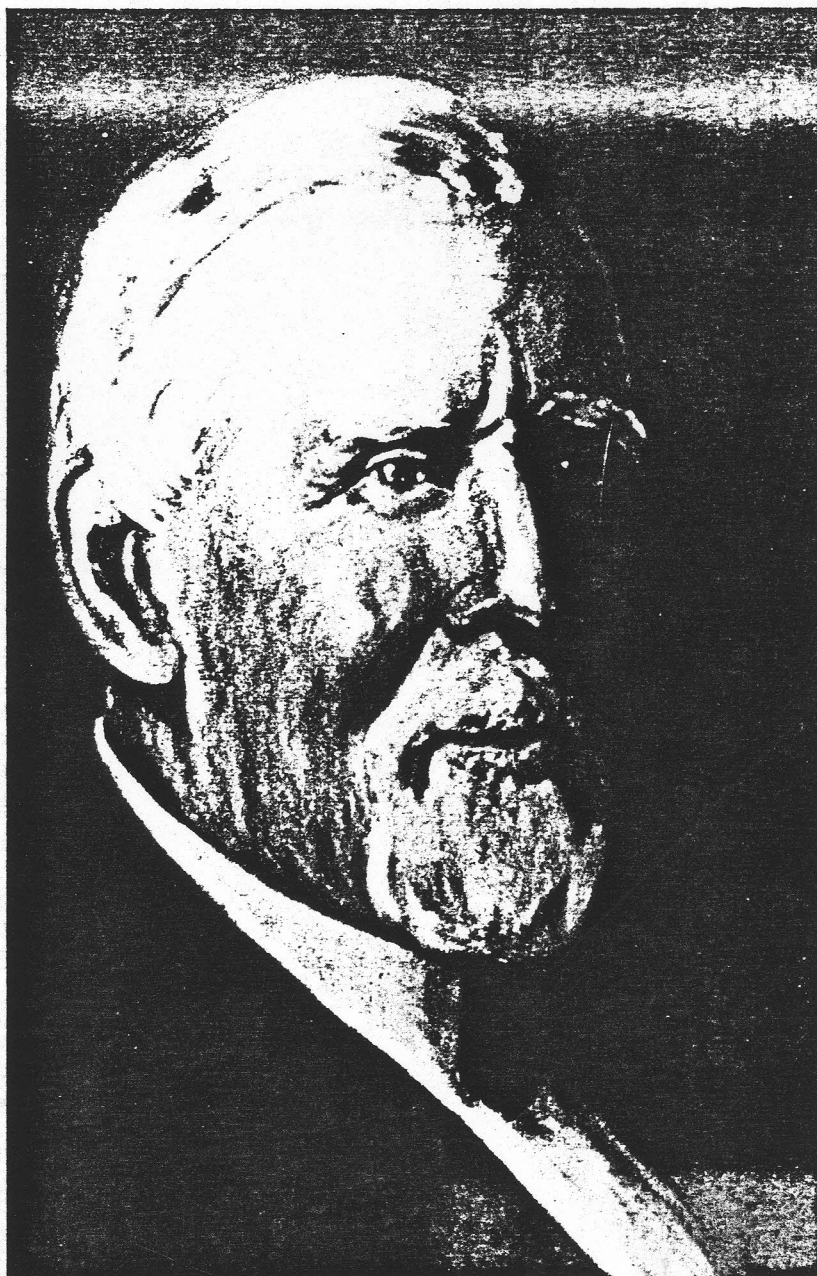
Margaret Ellen 1960- Jane Cunningham 1962- George, Jr. 1964

VI

Frances Eleanor 1966- James, III 1969-

VI

James Harper 1954- Mary Blount 1957- Charlotte Critz 1961-



Zachary Taylor Smith, 1st cousin of R. J. Reynolds

SMITH FAMILY TREE

Quotation From A Plaque In The Jamestown Church

* " Thomas Savage, Gentleman and Ensign, First white settler on Eastern shore of Virginia Hostage to Powhatan 1608, his loyalty and fearlessness endeared him to the Great King who treated him as a son, while he rendered invaluable aid to the colony as interpreter. Greatly beloved by Dabedeaven (Debedeavon) the Laughing King of the Accawmackes he was given a tract of 9,000 acres of land known as Savage's Neck. He obtained food for the starving colony at Jamestown through his friendship with the kindly Eastern Shore Indians. A narration of his voyages on the Great Bay in search of trade for the English was read before the London Co. at a court held July 10, 1621. John Pory, Secretary to the Colony says, ' He with much honestie and good successe, served the publique without any publique recompense, yet had an arrow shot through his body in their service.' "

* Descendants on the following pages

SMITH FAMILY TREE

Thomas Savage

John Savage, born in England, emigrated with his
brother after his father's death in
America

Captain Anthony Savage deceased 1695

Alice Savage m. Francis Thornton

Margaret Thornton m. William Strother

Francis Strother m. Susannah Dabney

Susannah Strother m. Thomas Gaines

I Susannah Gaines m. Mumford Smith of Patrick County

II *Madison Tyler Smith 1808-1896 m.
Catherine Cox 1818-1893

* descendants on following pages

SMITH FAMILY TREE

JAMES TAYLOR 1640? - 1730 m. 2nd

MARY GREGORY

Younger son of the Earl of Headford
Member of the House of Burgesses 1702-1704
Justice of the Peace of Kings & Queens Counties
(Old New Kent) Virginia.
His great grandson was Zachary Taylor,
President of The United States

MARY TAYLOR married

HENRY PENDLETON 1683-1721

(His mother, Isabella Hurt came to Va. 1674)

ISABELLA PENDLETON married

WILLIAM HENRY GAINES

THOMAS GAINES married

SUSANNAH STROTHER whose sister was
the mother of Zachary Taylor, Pres. of U. S.

I

SUSANNAH GAINES married

MUMFORD SMITH of Patrick County

II

* MADISON TYLER SMITH 1808-1896 m.

CATHERINE COX 1818-1893

*descendants on following pages

COX-SMITH FAMILY TREE

I JOSHUA COX married AGNES COX
(his cousin)

Richard 1806 - (still alive in 1869)

II Catherine 1818 - 1893 m. 1837
Madison Tyler Smith 1808-1896

*Nancy Jane 1825-1903 m. 1843
Hardin William Reynolds 1810-1882

III

Mary Anne 1839-1842

Joshua Cox 1841-1864

Nancy Jane Cox 1843- married
Joel Allen

*Zachary Taylor 1847-1938 m. 1879
Mary Susan Jackson 1855-1926

* descendants on other pages

COX-SMITH FAMILY TREE

III ZACHARY TAYLOR SMITH 1847-1938 m. 1879
 MARY SUSAN JACKSON 1855-1926

IV

- *Mary Katharine 1880-1924
 m. 1905
 Richard Joshua Reynolds 1850-1918
 m. 2nd 1921
 John Edward Johnston d. 1951
- Joshua Franklin 1882-1887
- Maxie Henry 1884-1969 m. 1907
 James Stamper Dunn 1870-1948
 V James S., Jr. 1909-1922
- *Zachary Madison 1886-1948 m. 1921
 Katie Lee Spaugh 1895-
- *Eugene Gray 1888- m. 1921
 Leonita Yates 1898-
- Irene Hollingsworth 1891-1965
- *Ruth Gaines 1898- m. 1921
 Charles de Forest Lucas 1899-1939

*descendants on other pages



Kate Smith, later to become Mrs. R. J. Reynolds



The home of Zachary Taylor Smith in Mount Airy, lost to the developer's bulldozer in 1969

COX-SMITH FAMILY TREE

IV MARY KATHARINE SMITH 1880-1924 married
 * RICHARD J. REYNOLDS 1850-1918
 m. 2nd 1921
 JOHN EDWARD JOHNSTON d. 1951

↓

V John Edward Johnston, Jr. 1924- m. 1948
 Helen Isabelle Toulson 1928-

▶ Katharine Sabre 1953-
 ▶ John Edward, III 1956-
 ▶ Elizabeth Sterling 1961-
 ▶ Anne Rosborough 1963-

*descendants on other pages

COX-SMITH FAMILY TREE

IV ZACHARY MADISON SMITH 1886-1848 m. 1921
KATIE LEE SPAUGH 1895-

V

*Mary Madison 1922- m. 1944
Vance Edwin Cox 1921-

Sarah Long 1924- m. 1951
Lawrence Frederick Hayes, Jr. 1925-

VI

Laurence F., III
1955-

Edmond Strother 1925- m. 1949
Anne Irene Moore 1929-

Richard Madison 1930-

*Barbara Louise 1933- m. 1957
Webb Hunter Huss, Jr. 1934-

VI

Anne Irene 1951-

Kathryn Jean 1955-

Edmond Strother, Jr. 1957-

* descendants on other pages

COX-SMITH FAMILY TREE

V MARY MADISON SMITH 1922- m. 1944
 → VANCE EDWIN COX 1921-

VI

→ Mary Madison Smith 1944- m. 1966
 → George Macaire Mason 1939-

→ Vance Edwin, Jr. 1950-

→ Etta Mc Neill 1953-

VII Katherine Lee
 1968-

V BARBARA LOUISE SMITH 1933- m. 1957
 → WEBB HUNTER HUSS, Jr. 1934-

VI

→ Webb Hunter, III 1958-

→ Richard Madison 1959-

→ Barbara Louise 1960-

→ John Avritte 1962-

→ Hoke Christian 1968-

COX-SMITH FAMILY TREE

IV EUGENE GRAY SMITH 1888- m. 1921
LEONITA YATES 1898-

V

- ▶ Eugene Gray, Jr. 1922- m. 1948
Rachel Wallace Stewart 1924-
- ▶ Zachary Taylor, II 1923-
- ▶ Theresa Anne 1925- m. & div.
William Holladay Worth 1919-

VI

- ▶ Leonita Yates 1952-
- ▶ A. Hannah 1953-
- ▶ Mary Susan Jackson 1955-deceased
- ▶ Anne Smith 1957-

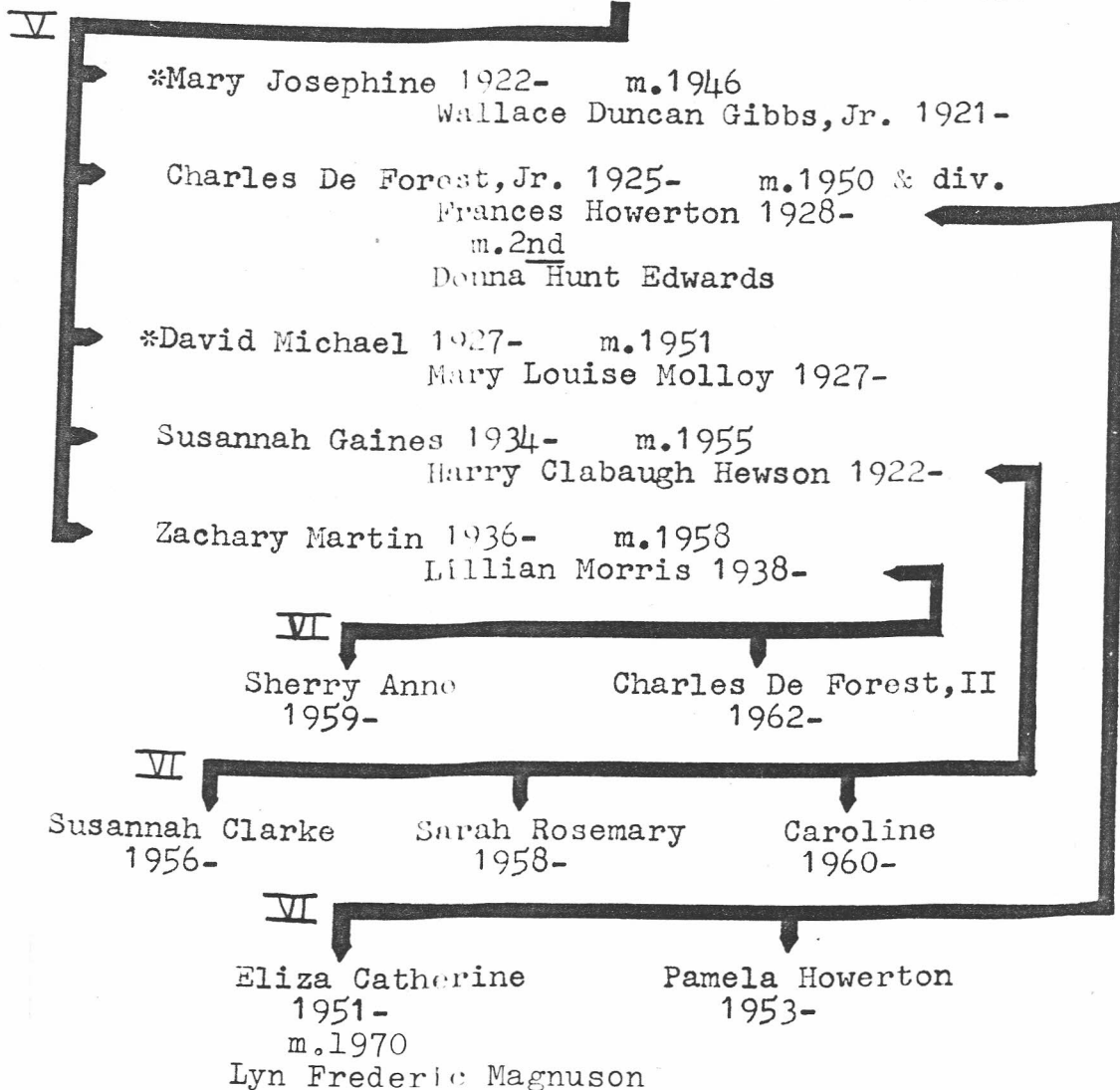
VII

Eugene Gray, III
1951-

Lillian Stuart
1953-

COX-SMITH FAMILY TREE

IV RUTH GAINES SMITH 1898- m. 1921
 CHARLES DE FOREST LUCAS 1899-1939



* descendants on following pages

COX-SMITH FAMILY TREE

V MARY JOSEPHINE LUCAS 1922- m. 1946
WALLACE DUNCAN GIBBS, Jr. 1921-

VI
→ Virginia Charlton 1948-
→ Irene Hollingsworth 1950-
→ Diana De Forest 1952-
→ Wallace Duncan, III 1961-

V DAVID MICHAEL LUCAS 1927- m. 1951
MARY LOUISE MOLLOY 1927

VI
→ Katharine Anne 1952-
→ John Michael 1954-
→ Thomas Patrick 1956-
→ Paul Francis 1957-
→ Matthew Justin 1958-
→ Nancy Ruth 1960-
→ Jean Elizabeth 1964-
→ Mary Susan 1966-

APPENDIX
NOTES ON THE RESTORATION

Frank L. Horton

Investigation, planning and restoration of the Reynolds Homestead property were accomplished during late 1968 and 1969. The main dwelling house was found to contain the original sources for all design characteristics except the roof and its cornice and the back porch structure. Early in this century a windstorm so damaged the original roof that it had to be replaced but interviews with several local citizens have led to the conclusion that the original form was copied. Indeed, it was generally believed, incorrectly, that the old timbers were used.

The rear porch presented the greatest problem of restoration design since a rear addition completely destroyed the original structure and most evidence. Study of the original brick wall revealed the roof line and certain indications of the extent of the porch in its lengths. The depth was based on a conjectural line extending the roof and ceiling. The posts and their placement, together with step placements, are based on the recollections of Hardin Walter Reynolds of Clemmons, North Carolina.

Late nineteenth century photographs show that the front stoop was originally without a balustraded rail around the upper deck. Since old damage to the stoop roof had necessitated replacement of most of its timbers and the entire cornice, a cement porch deck was removed to expose the original timber plan of the floor. This was replaced along indicated lines.

The woodwork of the earlier bedroom portion of the house is original with exception of the window sashes. These are based on a surviving set in the kitchen, this set having been removed from the house structure during the addition of the front ell. The two windows of this original front are still evidenced by the fenestration of the wainscot at this wall. The flooring of this room is replaced with old material.

Little or no replacement of woodwork, again with exception of window sashes and the upper hall door to the stoop, was made in the addition. The sash design was copied from one of two remaining original sets on the back upstairs side of this addition.



The Homestead



*Top left and right: Two Parlor Views
Lower left: Dining Room. - Right: Bedroom.*

HEIRLOOMS ORIGINALLY IN THE REYNOLDS HOMESTEAD

AND

DONORSPARLOR

Grand Piano of Rosewood made by Henry Gaehle of Baltimore, Maryland, who made no pianos after the 1840s. He was a partner of Knabe. Senah Critz Kent, Ruth Critz Gray and Hardin Walter Reynolds, grandchildren

Photograph Album

Elizabeth Lybrook Wyeth, great-granddaughter

Victorian Love Seat and Four Chairs

The family of Charlotte Critz Harper, granddaughter

Victorian Buffet Étagère made between 1850 - 1875

Ruth Critz Gray, granddaughter

Sea Shells which Nancy Jane Cox Reynolds displayed in buffet
étagère

Nancy O'Hanlon Hill, great-granddaughter

Victorian Arm Chair

Senah Critz Kent, granddaughter and

Kent Hill Graham, great-great-granddaughter

Gilt Curtain Valances in both parlor and dining room

Hardin Walter Reynolds, grandson, and his wife,
Catherine Reynolds

Pressed Glass Kerosene Lamp given to Nancy Susan Reynolds,

granddaughter, by Annie Dobyns Reynolds, daughter-in-law

DINING ROOM

Mahogany Empire Sideboard

Lucy Follin Armfield, great-granddaughter

Silver Flatware: 4 forks, 2 spoons and 1 knife

Hardin Walter Reynolds, grandson, and his wife,
Catherine Reynolds

A Union Gun of the Civil War (English make 1860)

Found by R. J. Reynolds in the yard after
General George S. Stoneman's Union Forces
passed through. The young boys in the family
learned to shoot with it. David Johnson Lybrook,
grandson, gave it to Nancy Susan Reynolds, grand-
daughter, many years ago.

Cartridge Belt Escutcheon of the Civil War with U.S. on it

Found when tearing down the old store in 1969
(Now the parking circle near the burial ground)

BEDROOM

Mahogany Empire Four Poster Bed

Nancy Susan Reynolds, granddaughter, and
Nancy Jane Bagley Lehman, great-granddaughter

Trunk and Files of Hardin William Reynolds and his

son-in-law, Judge Andrew Murray Lybrook
Elizabeth Lybrook Wyeth, great-granddaughter

Handwoven Coverlet, woven in the time of Hardin's
parents, Abraham and "Polly" and

Miniatures of Walter Reynolds, Hardin William Reynolds
and Nancy Jane Cox

Lucy Follin Armfield, great-granddaughter

Mahogany Empire Dressing Table with Mirror

The family of Mary Lybrook Lasater Barnes,
great-granddaughter

Cradle found on the place. May be from Homestead originally

OTHER FAMILY PIECESReynolda House, home of R. J. Reynolds

Portraits of Hardin William Reynolds, painted by
W. H. Funk in 1890, and of Nancy Jane Cox
Reynolds, by Boris Gordon

The home of Zachary Taylor Smith, nephew of
Nancy Jane Cox Reynolds

Pair of Bristol Vases
Wine Colored Draperies of Cotton-Satin and
Sheer Glass Curtains
Bound Set of Harpers Monthly Magazines dated
mid-nineteenth century
Empire Card Table
Ruth Smith Lucas, great-niece of
Nancy Jane Cox Reynolds

The home of Nancy Susan Reynolds

Set of Empire Period Dining Room Chairs; 3 arm and
7 side chairs

Victorian Arm Chair

Pair of Water Colors of Fruit in hall

Patch Work Quilts made by her maternal grandmother, niece
by marriage of Nancy Jane

Hand Crocheted Bedspread made for this bed in 1935 by
Henriette Van den Berg, nurse of R. J. Reynolds'
children

Reed & Barton Pewter Tea Service, Style #1756 manufactured
approximately between the years 1847 and 1850

Pewter Soup Tureen

Collection of Bellflower Pressed Glass bought in the early 1930s

IT WAS WARM and humid, and a black overcast threatened rain and mirrored the minds of those who came to pay him their last respects. The day, June 15, was much like the one a year before when he first came, cheerful and full of life, to the official opening of his ancestral home to the public. Now Julian Sargeant Reynolds, Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, had returned to the old Reynolds family Homestead near the small rural community of Critz, in Patrick County.

J. Sargeant Reynolds had a deep respect for the peace and tranquility of the old Homestead, with its simple outbuildings and square brick manor house. During its 1970 opening he told this writer "... places like this are hard to find." Perhaps that's why he made it his final resting place, in the rolling land that gave breath to his ancestral empire builders—men such as tobacco industrialist Richard Joshua (R. J.) Reynolds and J. Sargeant's own grandfather, Richard S. Reynolds, founder of Reynolds Metals.

Neither a gigantic plantation nor a

rich manor house by historical standards, the old homestead still gives a view of ageless grandeur. The impression: here lived a family that worked hard and lived life at its simple best.

For approximately 127 years, the old plantation house has stood, peering across meadows and mountains that changed with time. Then in 1968, Mrs. Nancy Susan Reynolds, daughter of the late R. J., began a complete restoration of the Homestead. It was completed and officially opened to the public in June of 1970. This year it was named as a Virginia Landmark.

Of the original 700-acre plantation which was built in 1843 by Hardin William Reynolds, only seven acres are a part of the Virginia Landmark. The remaining acreage was donated to VPI for land research. A highlight of the homestead is the old kitchen, a separate building located behind the manor house, which has been restored to serve as a museum for display of old family letters and deeds. Inside a glass covered case is also a copy of a handwritten ledger titled "The Recollections of

Abraham David Reynolds". It was this Reynolds who bought the first 40 acres of land in 1814.

The main floor of the manor house is a showcase of mid-19th Century American life. Many of the original furnishings have been restored, up to and including an old piano that was brought from Norfolk by horse and wagon.

But perhaps above all else is the prevailing peace and quiet of the natural countryside. And so it was surely noticed by the 80-odd who stood silently on the recent June Tuesday and watched a creeping cortege of gray limousines climb the pine-shaded drive to the simple cemetery near the house. Here came the dignitaries—the Governor, the state officials, important business leaders—to share his "place that's hard to find."

The final resting place for the once-energetic 34-year-old state leader who died June 13 was a gravesite beneath a small wild cherry tree in one corner of the old cemetery. Scattered about him were the graves of approximately 30 Reynolds who preceded him. It was the first new grave to be turned in the simple iron-fenced enclosure in ten years. Official services had already been conducted earlier at the State Capitol.

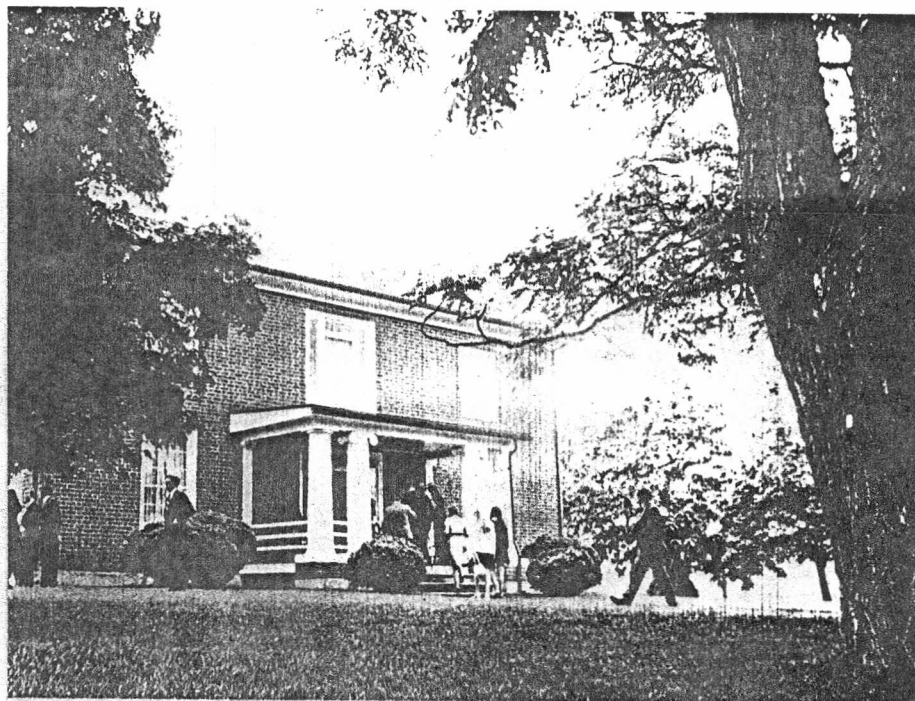
In 1970, as he spoke to over 300 friends and relatives during the formal opening of the homestead to the public, Sargeant Reynolds revealed his devotion to the state he served: "My side of the family decided to stay in Virginia," he said with a slight smile, "because we wanted to stay low and close to the earth."

The old homestead is open to the public and will remain open through October on Saturdays and Sundays. Visitors may also make private appointments for special tours at other times by calling the homestead in Critz. Families are welcome to picnic on the grounds at places where they can view the distant curving peaks of the Blue Ridge and lesser mountains.

The Reynolds Homestead is located about 23 miles west of Martinsville via State Route 58. It is only a 40 minute drive from the Blue Ridge Parkway. □

Home to the family farm: A Reynolds journey ends

by Edward Myers



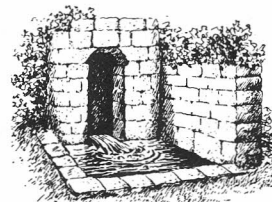
Reynolds Homestead in Patrick County was opened to the public a year ago.

eye



A lot goes into our handcrafted bourbon

Choice grain. When you've distilling bourbon for as many years as we have, you really get to know your corn. Only the finest even its way to Virginia bluegrass to be combined with select rye and barley malt.



famous prize filter lin oak-

And a couple of Virginia gentlemen. To assure the uniform quality and distinctive full-bodied flavor that has made Virginia Gentleman famous, bourbon masters Smith and DeLong Bowman are on hand to approve each day's custom production. Years later, when we finally roll out the barrel, sip it and you'll see why a lot goes into making just enough for friends of the family.

Straight Bourbon Whiskey • 90 Proof • A. Virginia 22070. Also Makers of "Fairfax"



into a small-scale university with several fields of study leading to the doctorate.

Prior to becoming head of the school, Dr. Paschall had served as state superintendent of public instruction for three years.

The appointment of **Weldon W. Tuck**, 29, as director of the U.S. Department of Commerce's Business Services Field Office in Richmond was announced recently by Secretary of Commerce Maurice H. Stans.

For the past five years, Mr. Tuck had been a vice president of the Lynchburg investment firm of Mason and Lee Inc., serving as manager of its office in South Boston.

A native of Halifax County, Mr. Tuck was graduated in 1965 from Hampden-Sydney College.

He was selected for membership in the 1970 edition of *Outstanding Young Men of America* and is listed in the current issue of *Who's Who in American Politics and Government*. He has been serving on the Virginia Highway Safety Commission since June 1970.

R. S. Reynolds Jr., chairman of the board of Reynolds Metals Company, has been named to the additional post of president of the Richmond aluminum firm.

The action was taken by the board of directors to fill the vacancy brought about by the retirement of **Joseph H. McConnell**, who had held the office for the past eight years.

This is not the first time Mr. Reynolds, who is 63, has been president of the company. He was elected president in 1948 and remained in the post until 1963, when he was elevated to chairman and chief executive officer.

Mr. McConnell, 65, is chairman of the board of directors of Communications Satellite Corporation (COMSAT) in Washington, a post in which he will continue actively.

Mr. Reynolds joined the company as assistant to the president in 1938, after severing all ties with the brokerage and investment banking firm of Reynolds and Company, which he had helped to found in 1930.



Reynolds



McConnell

He served as treasurer of Reynolds Metals for six years beginning in 1938 and as vice president and treasurer from 1944 to 1948.

Born in Winston-Salem, N. C., Mr. Reynolds attended Davidson College and later the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated from the Wharton School of Finance with a BS degree in 1930.

Mr. McConnell joined Reynolds Metals Company in 1955 as general counsel and was named a member of the board of directors.

He is a former president of Colgate-Palmolive Company and the National Broadcasting Company and at one time served as executive vice president of the Radio Corporation of America.

Mr. McConnell is rector of the board of visitors of the University of Virginia.

(Section continues)

the Commonwealth

THE MAGAZINE OF VIRGINIA

Published by the VIRGINIA STATE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

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Inside & out

THIS MONTH'S COVER is a glimpse at one of the thousands of invaluable manuscripts now permanently housed at the University of Virginia's Alderman Library. Steinbeck's handwritten, original opening page of the *Grapes of Wrath* is joined by those of Twain, Irving, Hemingway and Crane through the efforts of collector C. Waller Barrett, a former shipping magnate. C. Brian Kelly tells the story of this gentle grandfather who has unselfishly turned over his first editions to UVA. to make that school first in the country for American literature researchers.

Beginning on page 32, Will Molineux relates the story of "The Common Glory" as Paul Green's outdoor drama marks its 25th anniversary. A hint at the future of the Dismal Swamp is suggested by Carl Cahill on page 39, while elsewhere Edward Myers views the Reynolds Homestead of Patrick County.

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• THE COMMONWEALTH is published monthly by the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce. Richard D. Robertson, President, 611 East Franklin Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219. Telephone 643-7491.

• Subscription orders, notices on changes of address, and undeliverable copies should be sent to the above address.

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AUGUST 1971

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