



Reynolds Recollections

Reynolds Family Association

1892 – 2006

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RFA REUNION IN 2006?

Planning is underway to hold a reunion at Fort Wayne IN in early October. The Fred J. Reynolds Historical Genealogy Department of the Allen County Public Library was organized in 1961 by the library director for whom it was named. The department's renowned collection contains more than 300,000 printed volumes and 314,000 items of microfilm and microfiche. Considered by many to be the second largest genealogical library in the US, this collection grows daily through department purchases and donations from appreciative genealogists and historians. Surely it is one of the main gates to westward migration of our ancestors.

If you are interested in attending such a reunion, **please contact Bill King**, President of RFA, whose addresses are on the back page of this newsletter

For more information about the library, please contact the Allen County Library at <http://www.acpl.lib.in.us/genealogy/>

ABOUT THE REYNOLDS FAMILY ASSOCIATION

by Sybil R. Taylor

RFA will celebrate its 114th anniversary, on 23 August 2006. This seems a good time to remind old friends and new ones what RFA is all about.

The Reynolds Family Association (RFA) was organized 23 Aug 1892 by some of the descendants of one of the early Connecticut families. In 1977 it was reorganized and incorporated; and maintains a membership of about 400 members per year. Membership is open to all individuals who are interested in any

Reynolds family. The name Reynolds was (and is) spelled in a variety of ways, including Raynolds, Rennels, Runnels, Reynoldson, MacReynolds, McReynolds and many, many others, all of which are included in RFA.

RFA, not affiliated with any other Reynolds family group, is not a genealogical society and is not a commercial research enterprise. It is just a group of people sharing the bond of belonging to the family of Reynolds and wishing to maintain its history for future generations.

RFA functions and endures on the volunteer time and commitment of individual members. It has as its official purpose: To share genealogical information, promote recognition of a common ancestry, develop acquaintance among Reynolds kindred, and to collect and maintain a permanent record of Reynolds family history for future generations.

The newsletter, *Reynolds Recollections*, the RFA Archives (files), the RFA Web site, and annual reunions are the vehicles used to fulfill RFA's official purpose.

RFA, a membership corporation, searches its files for members only. When new connections or other information becomes available it is published in *Reynolds Recollections*. We hope to connect new and old members who appear to be connected from the same family line or from the same ancestor. These services are included in the annual membership fee.

Reynolds Recollections (RR) is the primary vehicle for dissemination of Reynolds family information. It is through RR that we get to know each other, past, present, and future, on a regular basis. Available to members six times a

year, and the subscription is included in the annual membership fee.

The intent of the RFA organizers was to publish a complete volume covering all known branches of the Reynolds families and, hopefully, tying all these families together. All the collected notes and papers became the basis for the genealogies published by the RFA in the 1920s, when Marion H. Reynolds published two books on Robert of Boston, one on John of Watertown, and one on John of Norwich CT. These books were not copyrighted by RFA, and RFA does not have copies for sale. Ads from various sources, now and then, do appear in the genealogical press about recent reprints being available. In the 1920s the decision was made to begin using "Annuals" as a vehicle for continuing the publication of family records. RFA Annuals were published over the years, though not annually. Publication was discontinued in 1937. In most instances, RFA has only one copy of each. Some of the major libraries have a copy. All of those early Annuals, if not out of print, may be obtained from Higginson Books at <http://higginsonbooks.com/> or 148 Washington Street, Salem, MA 01970; Phone: 978-745-7170.

In 1982 Linwood and Marcie Smith published the first RFA Annual since 1937. A very few copies of this 1982 annual remain and, if still in print, are available for \$6 each, including postage, from Stephen M. Reynolds, 5222 Sun Valley Dr, Charleston WV 25313. Please make checks payable to RFA.

In 1993 RFA published *The RFA Centennial Collection*, which includes much of the genealogical material in the Annuals, corrected and/or updated, except for that contained in the 1982 Annual. Additionally,

Centennial Collection contains much new information. *The RFA Centennial Collection* is hardbound, indexed, 811 pages, has been reprinted by, and may be purchased from, Gregath Publishing Company, PO Box 505, Wyandotte OK 74370. For more information, please contact Gregath at: phone/fax 918-542-4148 or e-mail to gregath@gregathcompany.com

RFA Annual Meetings: Annual Reunions, a day or more, of getting to know Reynolds "cousins", sharing family information, and participating in RFA business nurture the familial relationship of RFA members. In its 114-year history, there have been a total of 79 reunions. An effort is made to hold these reunions around the US, hoping to attract more of our Reynolds cousins to excellent research sites as well as vacation sites.

Membership Dues: include registration of your family, subscription to the newsletter, and a large network of Reynolds researchers. Dues are \$10.00 per year, payable not later than 1 March each year. Send check, payable to RFA, and an ancestor chart to: Marilyn J. Newton, 2240 130th St, Winterset IA 50273-8479.

While not interactive, thanks to Joe Reynolds of Texas, RFA does have an internet site. The address is: <http://www.narnet.com/rfa/>

For over 100 years, dedicated individuals committed to our family have spent countless hours of time, energy and effort gathering and collecting material that has become our legacy. Gratitude is due all those who have been the caretakers of this legacy for their commitment and responsible, faithful care of our Reynolds Family Heritage. It is now our turn to create the legacy. RFA is committed to the ideal of sorting all the Reynolds ancestors and

continuing as a national repository for past and present Reynolds families, so that future generations can find us more quickly that we have been able to find our ancestors.

Cousinly,

Lee Taylor

KATRINA RELIEF EFFORTS

From Bill King

Bill and Helen King spent the middle week of February at the Mississippi Gulf Coast and in particular, in Pass Christian, MS. The purpose of this trip was to observe first-hand the devastation of that area from hurricane Katrina, to visit with friends that are still in that area, and to determine what help is being provided this area and what help and services are needed at this time for their recovery.

Bill and Helen lived in Pass Christian for 3½ years, 1971-1974. They observed the recovery of Pass Christian and the area during this time from its destruction by hurricane Camille.

All if the cities on the MS Gulf Coast had major damage. The worst hit were Pass Christian, Bay St. Louis and Waveland. It is reported that 80% of all tax board properties in Pass Christian are either destroyed or out of operation for the time being. Bill and Helen were pleased to see that recovery in Pass Christian was coming along well considering the devastation in the area. All utilities were in operation where needed. The cleanup was progressing considering that about 70% if the debris from the buildings, trees, etc.

have to be picked up and hauled to dump sites. Houses that were not destroyed but were flooded are uninhabitable and all of the interiors are stripped to the inside studs and cleaned before rebuilding can start. There are probably 2000 of the original residents

of Pass Christian (6,500) there now; many are in temporary housing, trailers or RVs (either FEMA provided or personal vehicles).

Support services were in evidence. FEMA had a feeding tent in Pass Christian where only Pass residents could eat. Also, this was where the "tent city" was located. These facilities were shut down in mid-March because their services were no longer needed. "Tent City" families were to be provided trailers by this time. The Salvation Army had a tent which had clothing and other supplies. The Director there had just bought \$80K worth of toaster ovens for individuals who had no stoves. There was another feeding tent called "God's Kitchen"; they were feeding 1,500 people daily. They also had started a tent for clothing and other supplies. Another facility physically located in Pass Christian was Camp Boast Care, a Lutheran/Episcopal Relief Services group that was providing services to all of the locations in the MS Gulf Coast. Their services included clothing/household supplies, food distribution a medical clinic(for whoever) and the organization for providing work efforts needed by individuals or families.

Both Bill and Helen worked at Camp Coast Care a number of days; Bill did painting at their old church, which was destroyed for the second time by hurricanes; and Helen worked at the Salvation Army tent. They both researched the MS Gulf Coast area for what the problems are, what the needs are, and what can be done to help those in that area who need help. Upon returning home to VA, they made presentations to a number of interested groups. The most rewarding observation was that almost all of the volunteer workers were people of religious based organizations. An example of this is their old church in Pass Christian now has

21 churches throughout the United States that are dedicated to helping Trinity Church (Episcopal) return to operational status, or are called Trinity advocates.

Bill and Helen are taking a group from their community to MS the last week in April to help in the MS Gulf Coast recovery.

MORE ABOUT BERNARD REYNOLDS by Bill King

The Reynolds Recollections issue of Sep-Dec 2005, page 42, has an interesting article on "Bernard Reynolds Pension Statement. This is a very interesting document for it was well written and contained vital details of Bernard Reynolds' service to the Colonies during the Revolutionary War. It would be helpful if all such Pension Statements were written in this manner.

Bernard Reynolds' parents were John and Elizabeth Rennolds [sic] his grandparents were Benjamin and Sarah Rennolds. His great grandparents were James and Susanna Rennolds, RFA Line 25, of Essex County VA. Stephen Tillman had the ancestors for Bernard Reynolds wrongly identified. John and Elizabeth Rennolds; children were: Robert, Bernard, Lucy, and Jacob.

Bernard Reynolds and his older brother Robert Rennolds, my ancestor, joined their military unit together in 1779 as privates. Their unit became part of Colonel Charles Porterfield's State Garrison Regiment which was raised for service with the Continental troop in the Southern Department of VA. Porterfield Detachment was assigned to General Gates Army for the purpose of defending the Carolinas against Cornwallis. As Gates Army approached Camden SC on 15 Aug 1780, he used Porterfield's Detachment and Armand's Legion as lead units. Armand's Legionnaires, leading this column, were attacked by a unit of

Cornwallis' Calvary. Porterfield's Detach. managed to drive off the attackers, but Porterfield was mortally wounded. Gates formed his units for battle. Unfortunately, for Porterfield's unit, they were assigned on the left flank of the battle line with a march to their left, thus eliminating an escape route. So, in the battle for Camden SC, on 16 Aug 1780, Porterfield's Detachment and the 1st MD Regiment held what remained of the line while others "took to the woods in all directions"; these units took heavy casualties. It is reported that Porterfield's Detachment lost half of their members in these battle engagements. As we can see, the Reynolds brothers, Robert and Bernard survived for other battles and each gave over three years' service in defense of their new country.

RFA, in the past, has had members who descended from Bernard Reynolds. There are a number of members now who descend from his brother Robert Reynolds. Robert and his wife Dolly **Robinson** had ten children and went to Lincoln County KY; Bernard and his wife Lucy **Johnston** had (I think) 13 children. He ended up in southwest VA where he was a traveling minister. Brother Jacob Reynolds was a doctor; he married Martha **Burns** and they had three sons and two daughters. As far as I know all of Jacob's family stayed in the counties of Caroline and Spotsylvania Virginia.

LATEST FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE by Susan Phaneuf

Many years ago, when I offered to help the RFA out in any way I could, I never envisioned being the editor of *Reynolds Recollections*! Obviously, I knew my family name was Reynolds, but I knew next to nothing about my ancestry. Luckily for me, the RFA archives had enough New Hampshire information to get me started in

tracing my family's movements through the USA. When I first joined the RFA, I was a transplanted New Hampshire living below the Mason Dixon line and not expecting to find any blood Reynolds in Maryland. I did, however, find an extended family of Reynolds' who were delightful, helpful and I will always be thankful I met them. I especially liked it when I was told that I may have been a Northerner but I was a Southern gal at heart!!

Now that I am back up in NH, waaaayyyy up in NH, I have been asked to tell you all something about the great north woods of NH. Well, for those of you are geographically inclined, Pittsburg [notice: no "H: on the end of this Pittsburg!], NH is about 220 miles north of Boston, MA. The town, once known as "Indian Stream Territory," embraces all NH lying north of the 45th parallel, excepting a small tract included within the limits of the town of Clarksville. It is bounded on the east by Maine, by the Connecticut River, westerly by the main easterly branch of Hall's stream, and northerly by the Highlands forming the divide between the Connecticut, the Androscoggin, and the St. Lawrence waters, and contains an area of 360 square miles, of which, in 1880, there were 15,000 acres under improvement. It was first explored by a party of land surveyors, under the direction of the Canadian government in 1787, by whom a considerable portion of the territory was divided into townships during the following year, and included a part of the present municipal corporations of Hereford, Auckland and Emberton, Quebec, and the whole of the township of Drayton was located in the westerly part of the territory. At that time, the territory formed a portion of the hunting-grounds of the St. Francis Indians, a tribe located in the St. Francis River Valley some twenty miles north of the Highlands. Large parties of these Indians

made frequent visits here, attracted by the abundance of fur-bearing animals, moose, and deer. The valleys of Indian Stream and the Connecticut River seem to have been the principal camping-grounds of the tribe during their annual visits. Relics of their visits are still found. The community, Pittsburg, was named after William Pitt, the British statesman.

The area was first settled under a land grant not from the King of England, but rather from the St. Francis Algonquin chief, King Philip, who had led many a successful raid on New England settlements during the 1670s. This grant was sold to one land speculation company while a second group of Indians from the same tribe claimed to another company that the Chief had been deposed and that they were empowered to issue a grant, which they did to the second company. Both companies surveyed the territories and issued their own land grants [which frequently overlapped] to settlers following the Revolutionary War,. It wasn't until after the War of 1812, when both companies were in financial straits, that they merged and reconciled all land claims. The establishment of Indian Stream as an independent nation was essentially the result of the ambiguous boundary between the United States and Canada as defined in the Treaty of Paris (1783), because there were three possible options for "the northwestern-most head of Connecticut River." As a result, the area (in and around the three tributaries that fed into the head of the Connecticut River) was not under the particular jurisdiction of either the U.S. or Canada. The relevant text from the Treaty reads:

"...(westward) along the said highlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the

northwesternmost head of Connecticut River; thence down along the middle of that river to the forty-fifth degree of north latitude; from thence by a line due west on said latitude..."

The Republic covered the northern reaches of what is now the state of New Hampshire, Lake Saint Francis and the four Connecticut Lakes. Where the British claimed the southeasternmost branch (the chain of Connecticut Lakes), the U.S. claimed the border as we know it today (i.e., Hall's Stream, to the west—arguably a "northwesternmost headwater" of the Connecticut). Both sides sent in tax collectors and debt-collecting sheriffs. The double taxation in particular caused ire among the population, and the republic was formed to put an end to the issue until the U.S. and Britain could settle on the borderline.

The republic ceased to operate independently in 1835, when the New Hampshire militia occupied the area, following a vote to be annexed by the Indian Stream Congress. The vote arose from fears regarding a prior incident in which a group of "Streamers" invaded Canada to free a fellow citizen who had been arrested by a British sheriff and judge over a matter of an unpaid hardware-store debt [debtors' prison laws were still in force at the time]. The invading posse shot up the judge's home where their comrade was being held, causing something of an international incident. The British Ambassador to the U.S. was astonished at the idea of a war with the States over a matter of a hardware-store debt and quickly agreed to engage in negotiations to resolve the long-simmering border disputes resulting from the poor wording of the Treaty of Paris.

Britain relinquished claim in January 1836, and U.S. jurisdiction was acknowledged around May 1836. At the time of the 1840 U.S. Census taken June 1, 1840, the area [still described as Indian Stream,] had a local population totalled 315. The area was incorporated as Pittsburg in 1840. Pittsburg, in Coos County, is the largest township in the U.S., at 300,000 acres of land area and 9.0 square miles of inland water area. In 1842, the land dispute was definitively resolved by the Webster-Ashburton Treaty and the land was assigned to New Hampshire. However, the 1845 Lewis Robinson *Map of New Hampshire* "Based on the latest authorities," has a northern boundary at the township of Clarksville, just south of modern-day Pittsburg.

The first record of a Western visitor to New Hampshire was the voyage of Capt Martin Pring up the Piscataqua River in June 1603. In 1606, King James I [of the King James Bible version fame] claimed this area in the first Virginia Charter. In 1614, {Prince Charles called this northeast region "New England". About 1620, Sir Fredrick Gorges, Captain Jon Smith and Captain John Mason were granted this area; Mason separated his land from that of the group and called it "New Hampshire" in honor of England's Hampshire County.

Coös (pronounced "CO-ahss" with two syllables) County was chartered in 1803. The name derives from the Algonquian Indian term "*Cohoss*", meaning "*pine trees*" and referring to a major feature of the area. A road along the ancient Abenaki trail was opened in 1804 through the Dixville Notch thus connecting the Androscoggin River area with that of the Connecticut River. It was called the Coos Trail and is now Route 26.

Whenever I am asked why I wanted to move to a town with less than 800 residents, all I can say is that it's where my roots are. If I cross over into the Eastern Townships of Quebec, my Reynolds family history is everywhere in Richmond Co.: my great-great-great-grandfather and my great-great-great-great-grandmother are buried there. In nearby Lennoxville, Bishop's University's Archives contain journals, letters, photographs, newspaper clippings, diaries, records, and other documents from the English settlers and is a treasure trove for genealogists like me!

Finally, I love the history of my part of the country. The people in this region have always been self-sufficient and highly independent. The Town Clerk of Pittsburg from 1906 - 1920, Sylvester **Lyford**, kept almost daily records. Some of them give me fascinating and entertaining insights of what life might have been like then.

- April 3 1907 Henry **Terrill** got drunk on rum at Bessie Heath's.
- April 6 1907 Henry **Terrill** sobered up.
- Jan 26 1910 Saw comet with the long tail.
- June 30 1912 Hard frost killed the potatoes.
- July 26 1914 Fred **Brown** wanted me to go to [the] town office to let him see the letter his wife wrote to Fred **Chappell**.
- Aug 4 1914 Fred **Brown** killed his wife with a flatiron in Kidderville.
- Dec 15 1917 Electric lights started tonight.

The first Reynolds family in Pittsburg was an 'import' from Maine named James O. **Reynolds**, born about 1851. He married Eliza L Gault 16 July 1878 and they had nine children:

1. Fredrick Louis, b. 13 Mar 1879
2. Leon N, b. 1 Jun 1889
3. Gurney Wilbor, b. 2 Sept 1890
4. Carl Roy, b. 17 Sep 1892
5. Willie V, b. 17 June 1894
6. Maynard Wilson, b. 1 Jan 1883

7. Ethel M, b. 1899
8. Essie M, b. 1904
9. Muriel, b 1906.

Maynard married Dolena **Lnu** and had a daughter named Alice; Carl married Pauline A **Lnu** and had Laura M, b.1924, George E, b. 1925, Paul R, b. 1926 and Theodore W, b. 1929.

From what I can gather, James was the son of Nathan Perry **Reynolds** and his second wife, Flora **Staples**. Nathan Perry Reynolds was the son of Simeon and Mary **Snell** Reynolds. Can anyone out there tell me if James is indeed the son of Nathan Perry Reynolds?

JUDGE EDWARD C. REYNOLDS

South Portland, ME

By Kathryn DiPhilippo

South Portland-Cape Elizabeth Sentry

18 November 2005

Submitted by William Marshall

[The Honorable Edward C. Reynolds joined RFA as member number 248 in 1903.]

Once a very prominent member of our community in South Portland, Edward C. Reynolds seems to be known by few today. While some remember that there used to be a Reynolds School in South Portland, and participants in the annual South Portland Historical Society Senior Final Assembly might pick up on "...and the Edward C. Reynolds Award goes to. . .," much of his memory seems to have faded from the general population.

Let me introduce this man who was a significant person in South Portland's History. Born Edward Clayton Reynolds in 1856 in Braintree MA, Mr. Reynolds attended schools in (what was then) Cape Elizabeth. Indeed, when the town of Cape Elizabeth established its first high school, Reynolds was one of the four members to

graduate in the Class of 1877, the first graduating class in Cape Elizabeth. Reynolds later attended Georgetown University where he earned an L.L.M. degree in 1886.

Among his many accomplishments and affiliations, Reynolds was the author of "The Maine Scholars Manual," a textbook that was used by school children throughout the state, which was first published in 1880 and was revised and republished numerous times, as well as "Cape Elizabeth High School," a history of the school, in 1892. Reynolds served as the Cumberland County Register of Probate, 1889-97, Maine state senator 1897-99, and mayor of South Portland, 1899-1900.

He also served on the South Portland School Board, was president of the Portland Country Club, and Director of the Cumberland and Federal Loan and Building Associations of Portland. He was a member of the Freemasons, Knights Templar, and Knights of Pythias.

Edward Reynolds lived with his wife, Sophie, and their two daughters Lina and Sophie, in their home at 1024 Broadway (now the location) of Conroy-Tully Funeral Home). He died in 1938 and was buried in Mt. Pleasant Cemetery.

The former Summer Street School on Broadway (near the present-day Amato's at Broadway and Evans Street), was renamed the Edward C. Reynolds School in his honor. The Reynolds School was later closed and the building was replaced by apartments (the Old Schoolhouse Apartments at 1080 Broadway).

If you know of any additional information about Judge Reynolds, or if you are one of his descendants, I would love to hear from you. Please call me at 07-767-3268 or email Kathy@barrenhillbooks.com

LAYING CLAIM TO POCAHONTAS

How to tell if there is a princess in your past
by Geraldine Hartshorn Wheeler.

In The Washington Post, Sunday, July 9, 1995, p. C8 -- With photo of Pocahontas' portrait.

Thanks to the release of the Disney movie, Pocahontas has become a hot property, and lots of people now would like to claim that they are her descendants. Not many are likely to be able to do so legitimately, however.

Although the Disney film portrays Pocahontas as a seductive 18-year-old maiden fascinated with John Smith, the truth is that she was an 11- or 12-year-old girl when she met the English captain. It was only when she turned 18 that she became involved with a white man, marrying John Rolfe, an Englishman and a VA colonist, in April 1614.

After their marriage, Pocahontas and her new husband was entertained by nobles and royalty. In 1615, she gave birth to a son, Thomas; two years later, she died at Gravesend, England.

We know that Thomas Rolfe inherited his father's VA holdings and that he fathered only one child himself, a daughter, Jane Rolfe. In 1675, that daughter married Col. Robert Bolling; again the marriage produced only one child, this time a son, John Bolling, of Cobbs plantation. He was a member of the House of Burgesses, Virginia's colonial legislature. John Bolling married Mary Kennon, and their issue was one son and five daughters.

This fourth generation is what genealogists call the "gateway" key to descent from Pocahontas. If you cannot prove your descent from one of these children, you aren't related. The children were:

- **Maj. John Bolling**, who married Elizabeth Blair, niece of James Blair, founder of William and Mary College.

- **Jane Bolling**, who married Col. Richard **Randolph** of Curles. One of their descendants was Thomas Mann Randolph, of Edge Hill, governor of VA and husband of Thomas **Jefferson's** daughter, Martha.

- **Mary Bolling**, who married Col. John **Fleming** of Mount Pleasant, the great-grandson of Sir John Fleming, first earl of Wigton, Scotland.

- **Elizabeth Bolling**, who married Dr. William Gay.

- Martha **Bolling**, who married Thomas **Eldridge**.

- Anne **Bolling** married James Murray, of the ancient clan of that name.

Legitimate descendants of Pocahontas include Harry Flood **Byrd**, a U.S. senator and governor of VA, and his brother, Richard Evelyn **Byrd**, discoverer of the South Pole.

Mary Anne **Harrison**, wife of former New York City mayor John **Lindsay**, is a descendant, as is Anne Cary **Randolph**, who married diplomat and U.S. senator Governor **Morris**. Robert E. **Lee's** wife, Mary Anne **Randolph Custis**, also could claim Pocahontas as a forbear.

The only descendant of Pocahontas to occupy the White House was Edith **Bolling Gait Wilson**, the second wife of Woodrow Wilson. She descended from the marriage of John Bolling III and Mary **Jefferson**, the sister of President Thomas Jefferson.

[Also see Marilyn J. Burns *Pocahontas Blood: Being an Index to "Pocahontas, alias Matoaka and her Descendants Thru Her Marriage at Jamestown VA in April 1614, with John Rolfe Gent."* 1983. Silver Spring MD.]

FROM RFA ARCHIVES

NOTES ON REYNOLDS FAMILIES OF VA
Letter to RFA from C. W. Reynolds,
 Covington KY, with info by Mrs. Maud E.
 (White) Cleghorn, c.1952.
 [CT, IA, IL, KY, VA]

William Reynolds b. 1755 Richmond Co. VA, d Westmoreland Co. VA; served on the VA Line as Lieutenant. Married Ann **Thornton**. They had a son, Henry b. in Westmoreland Co. VA, settled in Breathitt Co. KY and Powell Co. KY.

Then there was a **John & Elizabeth () Reynolds**, who had a son, **James Reynolds** b. 1780 Richmond Co. VA, settled in Westmoreland Co. VA, whose wife was Elizabeth ____.

Also there was a **James Madison Reynolds** b. abt 1796 in VA whose wife was Elizabeth **Welch** who died in 1826. James M. died 1861 Morgan or Green Co. IL. Children:

1. John.

2. Margaret b abt 1818 VA, d 1893 Manchester IA, m John David Nix b. 1814 in Christian Co. KY, d. 1901 Manchester Co. IA, son of William & Pamela **Barnes Nix** and had 9 children.

3. Wiley d .about 1861 in IA.

4. James lived in Dubuque IA.

James Reynolds m secondly Amelia **Hand** b 1820 Greenfield IL and d 1855. Children:

5. Elizabeth d.1919, m. G.W. **Henry**.

6. Wilson.

7. Buffino.

8. Jane d.1921, m. Frank **Hopper**.

9. Mary E.

10. Elijah b 1846.

11. William Henry b. 13 Jul 1849 Morgan Co. IL, d. Dec 1922; m. 1875 Elizabeth **Waltz** who d. 1932; both bur North Haven CT where a daughter lives and had accumulated the above disconnected Reynolds data.

12. Sarah m Samuel **Bryant**.

13. Isabelle d 1918 North Platte NE, m Thomas **Faulkner**.

The above **William Henry Reynolds** and his sister Sarah Reynolds **Bryant** used to live in Chadron NE and a descendant in the Nix family stated that they had a half-cousin, Henry Reynolds once lived at Chadron. This Henry Reynolds was a lawyer and a politician, at one time State Senator.

One of the Bryant daughters lived at Chadron for many years and moved to CA in the winter of 1951.

Where in VA did James Madison **Reynolds** who was b. in 1796 was b I do not know. If I did, it might help in the solution of where he died in VA. Mrs. Cleghorn did not state.

The Family History of Davis & Catherine Reynolds

by Rose Nanda (Narda) Otts Strong

Extracts by Susan Clement, 1988

from book in DAR Library, Washington

John Davis **Reynolds**, wife Katie, lived on Southern Plantation near Rome GA. One daughter m. Charlie Finley, came to Henderson Co. and settled near Athens TX; son Jim unmarried, visited 1856; Eliza m Jessie **Forester**; Ann m Marion **Otts**. [See next section.]

Davis Reynolds, prob James Davis, b 29 Aug 1800 GA, d 22 Jan 1860, bur Reynolds Cemetery, Henderson Co TX, moved there c1856; m 1821-22 Atlanta GA, Catherine ? b 1802-8 GA (Tombstone says 1802; 1850 census gives age as 46; 1860 census says c1814 GA), d 10 Aug 1871 New York (Henderson) TX. (Catherine's last name **Tuggle**? Rob't Tuggle lived with them in 1860 census. Ch: Matilda, James F., William

George; Elvira Ann, Eliza, Julia, Catherine; and John Harrison.

Matilda Reynolds b ?, d bef 1870, bur Reynolds Cem, Henderson Co. TX, m James F. **Finley** 6 Nov 1845 Floyd Co GA (Mar Rec Bk A, p125) (Henderson Co. TX History, p146, 273). Ch: Catherine b 1848 GA d 1880-1900; Samuel B.; Ann.

James F. Reynolds, b abt 1830 GA, d Civil War, bur New York Cem (Henderson) Co TX, m in GA Rebecca ?, b c1843 AL. Ch Margaret (Molly) b aft 1860, abt 1862, m J.H. **Reddlin** 17 Dec 1883.

William George or George William Reynolds, b 9 Oct 1823 GA, d Apr 1865 Yantis TX, Quinlin TX, bur Reynolds Cem, Henderson Co. TX, m Floyd Co GA 24 Jul 1845 Mary Ann **Middleton** b 1822 GA.

James Davis (J.D.) Reynolds, b 11 Apr 1846 (Bible), d 20 Apr 1920 Henderson Co TX, m Henderson Co. TAX 19 Oct 1873 Mary Emma **Atwood**.

May Eugenia, b 11 Jul 1848, d 28 Feb 1871, m John Cook, 9 Jul 1868.

John Middleton Reynolds, b 16 Dec 1850, d 17 Feb 1901, bur New York Cem, Henderson Co. TX, m Henderson Co. TX 20 Sep 1873 Anner Eliza **Atwood**.

Julia A. Reynolds b 9 Jan 1853 GA (Bible), d age 20, single.

Catherine (called Keeley) Cornelia Reynolds b 9 Jan 1853 GA, d aft 1929, m 1st **Browning**, m 2d Henderson Co. TX, 8 Aug 1878 Stephen M. **Richardson**.

Nancy Ann b 7 Dec 1855 near Rome GA, d 1945, bur Athens City GA, m New York TX, 18 Jun 1882 John Daniel **Browning**.

Willie Emmer d 29 Sep 1905, bur Leaveville Cem, Henderson Co. TX; m Henderson Co. TX 21 Dec 1876 M. **Splawn**.

George Lee b 15 Mar 1861 (Bible), d 5 Jan 1874.

STARBUCK/REYNOLDS

By Malcolm L. Smith in *Working With People, Bugs and Apples; An Old Fashioned Family*: L.M. and Grace Smith, Parents of 10. Washington DC: Author, 1979.

Author's paternal grandparents were Thomas K. and Elizabeth (Starbuck) Smith, both b. and d. OH. On a pedigree chart is shown that Elizabeth Starbuck descended from Edward Starbuck (identified as the immigrant ancestor) b. 1604 ENG, d. 1690, m Katherine Reynolds who d. 1660. An errata included with the book dated 1980:

Page 409 . . . Our Family's Starbuck Ancestry follows on the next two pages.... Katherine Reynolds was born in 1605... Parents of Dorcas Starbuck were Edward Starbuck 1604-1690 and Katherine Reynolds 1605-1660... The father of Katherine Reynolds was Robert Reynolds...

The text contains the following:

The Starbuck line began in American with Edward Starbuck, born in England in 1604, who first settled in Mass. Also locating there, in 1642, was the family of Tristram Coffin who had come from Brixton, ENG, where he had belonged to the landed gentry. Coffin organized an enterprise with several others to buy Nantucket Island in 1660, under the jurisdiction of New York, and Starbuck became associated with him as one of the first purchasers.... Nathaniel Starbuck and Mary Coffin were married and they and their descendants had a major role in the history of Nantucket through four generations, 125 years.

QUERIES**A POLITICAL GRAVEYARD**

From Lee Taylor

Reynolds, James B. (1779-1851) of Clarksville, Montgomery County, Tenn. Born in County Antrim, Ireland (now Northern Ireland), 1779. Democrat. U.S. Representative from Tennessee at-large, 1815-17, 1823-25. Died in Clarksville, Montgomery County, Tenn., June 10, 1851. Interment at Riverview Cemetery, Clarksville, Tenn. See also: congressional biography.

Reynolds, Joseph (1785-1864) Born in New York, 1785. Democrat. Member of New York state legislature; state court judge; U.S. Representative from New York 22nd District, 1835-37; mayor. Died in 1864. Interment at Cortland Rural Cemetery, Cortland, N.Y. See also: congressional biography.

Reynolds, John (1788-1865) Brother of Thomas Reynolds. Born in Montgomery County, Pa., February 26, 1788. Democrat. Justice of Illinois state supreme court, 1818-25; candidate for U.S. Senator from Illinois, 1823; member of Illinois state house of representatives, 1827-29, 1846, 1852; Speaker of the Illinois State House of Representatives, 1852; Governor of Illinois, 1830-34; U.S. Representative from Illinois 1st District, 1834-37, 1839-43; candidate for Illinois state senate, 1848; candidate for Illinois superintendent of public instruction, 1858. Died in Belleville, St. Clair County, Ill., May 8, 1865. Interment at Walnut Hill Cemetery, Belleville, Ill. See also: congressional biography.

Reynolds, Thomas (1796-1844) Brother of John Reynolds. Born March 12, 1796. Governor of Missouri, 1840-44; died in office 1844. Died of a self-inflicted gunshot wound, February 9, 1844. Interment at Woodland Cemetery, Jefferson City, Mo.

Reynolds, Joseph (1785-1864) Born in New York, 1785. Democrat. Member of New York state legislature; state court judge; U.S. Representative from New York 22nd District, 1835-37; mayor. Died in 1864. Interment at Cortland Rural Cemetery, Cortland, N.Y. See also: congressional biography.

QUERIES

Upon written request members' queries will be published without charge and non-members' will be published at discretion of RFA, also without charge. Queries may be edited and RFA assumes no responsibility for their accuracy. [Editor's comments will be placed in brackets. Please address all queries to the Editor.]

Peggy Backs, 1403 N. Scenic Acres Dr., Horseshoe Bend AR 72512; 870-670-4962; peggy_backs@yahoo.com; **Simeon Reynolds**, born 1777 CT. By 1813 in Madison (Jefferson) IN, with wife **Charity Tomlinson** who was born 1784 in CT. They were married 1800 in CT. or VT. Both in 1850 census of Madison IN. He died 9 Oct 1850 in IN.

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The purpose of RFA is to share genealogical data, promote recognition of a common ancestry, develop acquaintance among Reynolds kindred, and to collect and maintain a permanent record of Reynolds, by any spelling, family history for future generations. RFA, a non-profit membership Association, whose officer, directors, and staff serve without monetary compensation.

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