

ROBERT and MARY
REYNOLDS
OF BOSTON
and the
HYATT FAMILY
OF PRINCETON, N. J.

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MRS. ARCHER MILTON HUNTINGTON

(*Née* Anna Vaughn Hyatt)

THE HISTORY AND ONE LINE
OF DESCENDANTS OF

Robert and Mary Reynolds

(1630?—1928)

of BOSTON, MASS.



COMPILED BY

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THE REYNOLDS FAMILY ASSOCIATION

413 THIRD STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

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Foreword

THIS little book has been printed for Mrs. Alpheus Hyatt of Princeton, N. J., as her gift to her grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

It is extracted from the genealogical notes of the Compiler and from data collected over many years by Mrs. Hyatt. The biography of Robert Reynolds is intended to supersede that printed in the *Reynolds Family Association Annual* of 1915. Notes of other descendants of Robert and Mary will appear in future *Annuals* and as separate books, as the interest of descendants justifies publication.

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ROBERT AND MARY REYNOLDS

OF BOSTON



The Historical Background

This book concerns the family of ROBERT and MARY REYNOLDS who about 1630-32, with their five young children, changed their home from the sunny countryside of Old England to the unknown wilderness of New England.

The reasons that impelled the exodus in which they came were religious, economic and social. The causes were so weighty to Governor John Winthrop's Puritans that they were willing to risk severe hardships and dangers in the new land, though, as Winthrop wrote, "it was some pinch to them at first."

The Non-Conformist Puritans—and Robert and Mary were of their number—remained within the English Church, yet refused to conform to certain ceremonial practices, such as wearing the surplice, the use of the ring in marriage, sign of the cross in baptism, etc. They clamored for a preaching, not a mechanical ministry, and for the scrapping of the symbolic paraphernalia still held over by the Church of England from its Roman days. When the Puritans first exerted influence about 1563, their violence and intolerant stubbornness aroused the opposition of Queen Elizabeth (1558-1603). Under James I (1603-1625) and Charles I (1625-1649) the Conformists were decidedly the "outs" in the English Government. The English Kings, still fighting the Pope to establish the independence of the English Church, regarded the Non-Conformists much as the American Tory Loyalists a hundred and fifty years later looked upon the revolting Colonists. To the English Government absolute conformity in religious matters was an imperative necessity. The petty tyranny of those charged with enforcing conformity drove out many of the Puritans, as it had the Pilgrims a decade or two previously. At about this time the Huguenots in France were fighting to establish their right to Protestantism, and in another century the descendants of both these English and French radicals met and intermingled in the new American colonies.

Economic pressure was then more severe in England than is now easily imagined. In some respects it is strikingly similar to the distress in Europe during the years of readjustment and "deflation" following the World War. Prices had risen about three-fold; intemperant luxury and a considerable demoralization of the middle and upper classes had reached a wanton stage. While the wealthy became rich and profiteers

abounded, the poor and middle classes were sliding backward into a poverty daily more and more unendurable.

The pressure of over-population in England had become such that, as Winthrop writes, Man "the most precious of creatures, is here more vile and base than the earth we tread upon. . . and thus it is come to pass, that children, servants and neighbors, especially if they be poor, are counted the greatest burdens, which if things were right would be the chiefest earthly blessings." Laborers not only found their pay grown pitifully insufficient, but they grew restive under the severity of unjust laws that compelled their arrest and sale into bondage if they refused to work for wages arbitrarily fixed by their masters. The plagues, too, had swept England heavily, though during the two decades before the sailing of Winthrop's fleet (April, 1630), they had not been quite so disastrous as formerly.

Then the attraction of adventure and frontier life, the lure of a new and little-known part of the world, inhabited by supposedly ferocious savages, and the personal ambition of some of the Puritan leaders and ministers, and the prospect of more freedom where they would not be under the immediate eye or facile control of their uncompromising royal government rounded out the series of reasons for abandoning their homes in England.

The English Home of Robert:

The English home of our Reynolds family has never been established, although a few vague clues have been carefully investigated. One suggestion pretending to definiteness† names Aylesford in Kent, some thirty miles southeast of London. Unhappily the parochial records of the little village of Aylesford, so its kindly Vicar wrote us in the war days of 1915, now extend back only to about 1660, because many years ago "the Register which contained entries from Queen Elizabeth to Charles I disappeared—I believe it was very foolishly and wrongly lent to an exhibition." There were many of our name in and about Maidstone, Canterbury and Aylesford in the reign‡ of Queen Elizabeth, at the time when Robert was born. Another interesting suggestion came in 1922 from the late Dr. H. S. Delamere of Berkeley, California, who had never seen the *Reynolds Family Association* coat-of-arms (foxes) copied from the gravestone of Joseph Reynolds (d. 1759) in Bristol, R. I.:

"I was called to see an old lady who was living in Berkeley. She was born in England, maiden name Reynolds. On the wall was hanging the Reynolds coat-of-arms (three foxes) worked in worsted. I recognized it when I saw the *Association Annuals* some years later."

†*Genealogy of New England*, edit. by W. R. Cutter, II: p. 888. In 1915 Miss Susan Reynolds Simons of Brockton, Mass., replied to our inquiry: "I assisted Mr. John B. Reynolds somewhat in preparing this paper and it was on my authority that he stated that Robert Reynolds came from Aylesford, England. I, however, cannot definitely remember where I got this information. . . it may have been from a history of Boston."

‡In its *Annual*, 1922, pp. 191-96, and in the 1925 *Annual*, *The Reynolds Family Association* began the publication of the records of some old English marriages in which the name of Reynolds figured. Those records indicate something of the wide distribution of the family in England even at that time.

Dr. Delamere stated that the lady had died and that her daughter was living somewhere in western Canada, but could not be found; also that his recollection was that the older lady had been born in Cumberland, England. Another genealogist, without stating his authority, gives Northampton, England, as Robert's home. While none of these suggestions, lacking corroboration, can be accepted, it is possible that Robert's home might have been one of the villages of Suffolk, Essex, Leicestershire, Devonshire, etc., where the name was then common. Governor John Winthrop, in Boston next-door neighbor to Robert Reynolds, seems always to have been a family friend, and he came from Groton, Suffolk County, England.

The Family in England:

For further research in England, it should be considered:

- That Robert was born in England about 1580;
- That he married there Mary ———, between 1600-1622;
- That their five (perhaps more) children were born there before 1630;
- That Robert was between forty and fifty-five when he sailed from England;
- That the traditional family trade was that of shoe-maker (then called *cord-wainer*);
- And that Nathaniel, the name given the only son of whom we know, might also have been a family Christian name in England.

It is quite likely that NATHANIEL, according to the custom of the times, was named for his Reynolds grandfather in England. It is noteworthy that each of the five children of Robert and Mary, except Tabitha (who died after the birth of her only son Matthew, named for her husband), christened one of his (or her) sons Nathaniel. That is, there were among

ROBERT'S GRANDCHILDREN

<i>Boys:</i>	<i>Boys:</i>	<i>Girls:</i>
4 Nathaniels	2 Phillips	4 Marys
3 Johns (Two of these were probably named for non-Reynolds relatives)	2 Josephs	4 Sarahs
	2 Benjamins	3 Elizabeths
		2 Ruths, etc.

as suggesting the names of Robert's own parents, and of those of his wife. Though in such assumptions we must go very slowly, we are inclined to think Nathaniel was the name of Robert's father in England, and that the name of his mother was probably Ruth or Tabitha. Until recently we have never seen the name† Nathaniel Reynolds on any English records, and we should be immensely interested in any mention prior to 1630.

†The only mention of early Nathaniels in England has come to light through researches in England which Mrs. Hyatt caused to be made:

1. The will of a Nathaniel Reynolds of Kelsale, Suffolk, was filed 1656, in Privy Council Chambers—Yeoman; dated 14 March 1655-56. Mentions only wife Sarah; no other relatives. Administration with Will annexed Nov. 24, 1656, to Edward Davis and Edmund Thorne. (Ref. 390 Berkeley P. C. C.)

Some tribesmen have pointed to certain family resemblances between representative American members and the famous portrait of Sir Joshua Reynolds painted by himself; and they argue therefore that our family may be also of Sir Joshua's Devonshire strain. Sir Joshua, of course, was an exemplary bachelor and he was born almost a century after our Robert had left England.

Robert and his son Nathaniel were well educated for their time, and it is believed that both wrote out their own wills. This, in an age when illiteracy was general in the laity in England and signing by mark quite common, indicates that the family in England might have been of some importance. The early settlers of New England, however, were generally of high-grade stock, and for the most part were fairly well educated.

When and Where Robert was born:

So much for Robert's home and family; now for the date of his birth. We read in his will (signed Boston, April 20, 1658):

"I & my wife being stricken in age, & are almost past our Labour.—"

The date of his death in Boston, April 27, 1659, and that of his widow Mary, January 18, 1663 (1662-64 old style), confirms ripe old age. The birth of the youngest child, around 1630, when Mary was probably not over 45, was some thirty-four years before Mary's death. Therefore, we should imagine that they attained as much as the venerable seventy or eighty years usual to our old-time generations. Robert's only son, Nathaniel, who died at 81, made *his* will in 1706, at the age of 79. If Robert were 79 when he made his will in 1658, then he would have been born in 1579. From this discussion, we might conservatively conclude that he was born between 1580-90, and somewhere in eastern or south-eastern England.

Robert would have been about eight at the time of the defeat of the Spanish Armada (1588). His boyhood and youth were certainly spent in the Golden Age of Queen Elizabeth (1558-1603) when Shakespeare, Spenser and Marlowe were creating some of the finest works of our literature, and when the religious quarrels—culminating a few decades later in the beheading of Charles I during Cromwell's ascendancy—were at white-heat. He was just attaining mature manhood when the Pilgrims removed (1609) from Scroobie to Leyden; and he was in middle-age and married when (1620) the *Mayflower* and *Speedwell*† sailed for Plymouth. During Robert's young manhood, the first settlements were being made in Virginia and the English adventurers were making brilliant raids upon Spanish treasure ships in the Caribbean, 'the Spanish Main.'

Robert's Marriage:

Robert married in England, about 1610, Mary ———, whose maiden name‡ will probably never be known to us. Assuming that Robert *was*

†Commanded by "Captain Reignolds" of whom we know nothing more.

‡Frank Wayland Reynolds once said that it was Fosdick, though he admitted that he could not support his belief. Robert's granddaughter married John Fosdick in Boston; and it is possible that Mr. Reynolds was confused by that marriage.

born about 1580, even 1585, it is difficult to explain his marriage apparently so late in life—seemingly not so long before 1620, because the first known child, Ruth, was born about 1622. But it is possible that other earlier children may have died in England, perhaps of the plague. If, as is quite possible, Robert came with Governor Winthrop and John Saltonstall in April-June, 1630, some of his children of whom we have never heard may have been among the two hundred of that party who died in the epidemics during the first six months in America. Mr. Isaac Newton Reynolds at one time tried to connect Robert Reynolds, fisherman of Pulling Point, (1670) as a disowned son of our Robert, but he said he could find no clue, and merely concluded that if—as was highly unlikely—that Robert† of Pulling Point *was* a disowned son, it may have been the reason that the name Robert did not appear for several generations among the descendants of our Robert of Boston.

Our starting point for laying out many of the dates in the table following is our certain knowledge that Captain Nathaniel, the one known son of Robert, was born in 1627, since he declared in an affidavit, "Boston, May 21, 1674," that he‡ was then 'aged about 47.' None of Robert's children, apparently, were married when the family arrived in New England, and we feel sure that all of them were then quite small. In Robert's will the four daughters named in series are obviously given in the order of their birth. Using this meagre evidence in combination with the known birth-dates and ages of Robert's sons-in-law, and upon the assumption that the five children were each of ordinary age when married; and taking 1632—it is surely within two years either way of being correct—as the year when the migration from England occurred, we can deduce some interesting probabilities about this little Puritan family:

†Robert Reynolds, Sr., of Pulling Point, Mass, was buried Sept. 6, 1705, o. s., in property transfers mentioned as 'fisherman' and farmer; administered his son Robert's estate 1705, Boston. His own will dated May 29, 1705, o. s., three days after his son Robert was buried: "Robert Renall of Pulling Point in New England, husbandman—all my estate—to be my said wife Elizabeth's—and after said wife's decease my will is what shall then be left shall be equally divided amongst my children surviving; viz.: Elizabeth, Ann, Mary, Sarah, John, Abigail." He signed by mark; letter of administration, Suffolk, Boston, Registry of Deeds: "Robert Renalls late of Pulling Point—yeoman—is hereby committed unto his wife and relict Elizabeth Renalls, sole executor." It is possible his wife was the "Mrs. Reynolds" buried in Boston January 31, 1718, o. s. Children in will probably in order of age: 1. *Robert, Jr.*, b. about 1685, d. 1705, buried May 26, 1705, o. s., four months before his father. "Brazier, of Pulling Point"; unmarried. Letter of administration, May 13, 1705, (sic). "To Robert Reynolds, father of Robert Reynolds late of Boston, brazier, deceased, said son (being bachelor)." 2. *Elizabeth*, b. January 2, 1669, o. s. 3. *Ann*, b. August 11, 1670, o. s., m. Thomas Emmons, Jan. 7, 1710, by Rev. Cotton Mather. 4. *Mary*, b. 1675— 6. *Sarah*, nothing known. 7. *John*, (m. Susanna Storey, Sept. 5, 1706)— 8. *Abigail*, nothing known.

In a suit of attachment in Boston, "15th of 5th mo. 1662" a Robert Ronals and others were arrested for debt. First Mate of ship deposed that Ronals and others deserted and refused to "doe any worke about the saide ship Anne." Robert thereupon petitioned to be released from prison, signed "Robart Renolls." This is probably a seaman and not the Pulling Point Robert.

The above John may have been one of the following in Boston marriage records: "John Renolds & Susanna Storey by Rev. Cotton Mather, Sept. 5, 1706." "John Renals & Ruth Pitman, Rev. Peter Thatcher, Presb. Aug. 25, 1720." "John Renalls & Sarah Button, Aug. 19, 1726, (Intention only filed)." "John Renolds & Rebecca Lupton, Dr. Benjamin Colman, Presb., Jan. 6, 1731." This last John was of the Wethersfield, Conn., strain. "John Reynolds & Martha Dezekiel, Rev. John Moorhead, Oct. 24, 1734." We have nothing more concerning this Robert of Pulling Point; he seems to have been unrelated to Robert of Boston, though a contemporary of our Captain Nathaniel. Pulling Point is now called Point Shirley and is on the North Shore before Nahant Point.

‡Suffolk Registry of Deeds, Boston, Printed, Vol. VIII: folio 406.

CONJECTURAL TABLE

Family member	Born in England	Married	At age	Age at Migr't'n	Died in	Residence during adult life
ROBERT, the father	1580?	1620?	40?	52?	1659	Boston, Mass.
MARY, the mother	1585?	1620?	35?	47?	1663	Boston, Mass.
<i>Children</i> [§]						
Ruth (Mrs. John Whitney)	1622?	1642	20?	10?	1692—06	Watertown, Mass.
Tabitha (Mrs. Matt. Abdy)	1625?	1646	21?	7?	1661	Boston.
Nathaniel (Captain)	1627	1657	30	5?	1708	Boston, and Bristol, R. I.
Sarah (Mrs. Robt. Mason)	1629?	1653	24?	3?	1684—06	Boston.
Mary (Mrs. Rich. Sanger)	1630?	1647	18?	2?	aft. 1711	Watertown, Mass.

Of this immigrant family of Robert and Mary Reynolds, we know definitely that Mary (Reynolds) Sanger of Watertown, who died some time after 1711, was the last to die. The deaths in old age of Captain Nathaniel Reynolds and of Mrs. Mary Sanger support our reasoning in considering them the younger children of the family. Sarah, of whose death we have no record, may have been born before Nathaniel. Robert, the father, died April 27, 1659; Mary, the mother, died January 18, 1663†, both in Boston. It is most probable that they are buried in King's Chapel Cemetery, which was part of the first settlement—after William Blackstone—in Boston by Isaac Johnson, August, 1630. Johnson died the next month and was buried on his land which then became the cemetery.

From England to America:

Now, when did Robert and Mary and their children voyage from England to the bleak shores of Massachusetts Bay? In the§ *Runnells-Reynolds Family*, by the Rev. Moses T. Runnells, it is written

"From well authenticated 'private records of long ago', Robert is *known* to have been in Boston in 1632."

The Reverend Mr. Runnells himself put *known* in italics; his studies were made half a century ago. It appears that he made this categorical statement upon some satisfactory authority which for reasons of his own he did not care to cite. Of many original wills, deeds, diaries, letters, etc., pertaining to the early history of New England which have come to be in private hands, some have been surreptitiously purloined from the Boston|| archives by over-zealous descendants. Runnells was probably shown some such document privately, and probably by request he discreetly refrained from mentioning the possessor in his book.

†N. E. Hist. Gen. Register, xviii; 168.

‡Under the old style calendar which was legal until 1751, New Year's Day fell on March 25th, so that dates prior to 1751 which fell between January 1st and March 24th, inclusive, were ambiguous unless both the old year and the new year were written. The printed records of the Boston Record Commissioners are not in this proper form, and we cannot now tell whether the above year was 1663 modern style, or 1662-1663; 1663-34, or 1663. For a better explanation, read the article upon 'Calendar' in any standard encyclopedia.

§Runnells-Reynolds Family, pub., Boston, 1873, by Rev. M. T. Runnells, page 253, No. 3298.

||*The Bostonian*, 1895, I; 38-65; 173,552, 'Development of the Shoe and Leather Industry in the U. S.' says Robert came in 1630. Mentions other early Boston cordwainers and shoe-makers.

The late Isaac Newton Reynolds of Montello, Massachusetts, whose interest and careful researches have been the inspiration of this present work, owned† an ancient Anti-Papist book of some 1362 pages printed in London, 1634, by John Haviland. The old book, which he had rebound about 1898, and which has been excellently preserved through ten generations of the Reynolds Family in America, despite fires, neglect, and the hazards of three centuries of spring house-cleanings, is entitled *Synopsis Papismi, That Is, A Generall View of Papistrie, etc.*, and was written by Dr. Andrew Willet of Oxford. The book is now 294 years old (1928). Upon its now missing fly-leaf was once written:

"Nathanall Raynolds, Boston."

It is probably one of the books mentioned in the inventory (1659) of property accompanying our Robert's will; and it appears again in the inventory (1708) of Captain Nathaniel Reynolds, his son. This venerable book is our only heirloom from the very early generations of our family. Upon the death of Isaac Reynolds in November, 1923, the ancient book was kindly given by his niece, Mrs. Walter E. Johnson, to Marion H. Reynolds, compiler of this genealogy.

On M. T. Runnels' acceptable authority we can consider "*in Boston in 1632*" as the beginning of our American history. But, having tentatively accepted the statement that Robert was in Boston in 1632, we must almost conclude that Robert came with Governor John Winthrop and Sir Richard Saltonstall among the original founders of Boston in 1630. Because of the struggles and privations of that first party there was very little immigration from England in 1631-1632. Unless Robert came in 1630, we cannot suggest an explanation (a) why Robert's home-lot in Boston was next to Governor Winthrop's; nor (b) why Robert, if a later arrival, received so large and so important a home-lot. His home was the large corner tract at Washington and Milk Streets, Boston, just across Milk Street from the Governor, whose home was the site of the present Old South Church (which was built only in 1670, twenty-one years after the Governor's death, and eleven after Robert's). The map of Robert's home-lot inserted in this Chapter shows the relative locations, and how it may easily be found to-day. The generous size, important location, and rectangular regularity of Robert's lot argues strongly that Robert was the first and original possessor of the home-lot which was formally recorded and confirmed to him in the Boston *Book of Possessions*‡, retrospectively written out in November, 1645.

†Inscribed upon the modern fly-leaf of this re-bound book Isaac has written, about twenty-five years ago: "Presented to Isaac N. Reynolds, December 6, 1897, by Elizabeth C. Keith, wife of Nathan Keith of Cambello, Mass., and a granddaughter of Anna (Reynolds) Perkins who was presented this book by her grandfather Nathaniel Reynolds, Esq., of Bridgewater, Mass., b. in Boston, March 19, 1718, d. Sidney, Me., Nov. 26, 1807. - - - This book presumably belonged to Captain Nathaniel Reynolds of Boston, b. in England, about 1627, d. in Bristol, R. I., July 10, 1708. The covers and a few of the leaves were missing when re-bound in February 1898. - - - The name Nathaniel Reynolds was written on the original blank leaf, as may be seen on the preceding blank leaf — written as described by Nathan Keith as it appeared to him on the original blank leaf, before that original was lost."

‡The *Book of Possessions*, in almost any large library, has been published in several small volumes by the Boston Record Commissioners.

SYNOPSIS PAPISMI,

THAT IS,

**A GENERALL VIEW OF PA-
PISTRIE: WHEREIN THE WHOLE**
Mysterie of Iniquitie, and Summe of Antichristian Doctrine
is set downe, which is maintained this day by the Synagogue of
Rome, against the Church of Christ.

TOGETHER WITH AN ANTITHESES
Of the true Christian Faith, and an Antidotum or Counter-
poyson out of Scripture, against the Whore of Babylons
filthy cup of abominations.

**Confuted by Scriptures, Fathers, Councils, Imperiall Constitu-
tions, Pontificiall Decrees, their owne Writers, and our Martyrs,**
and the consent of all Christian Churches in the world.

Divided into five Books or Centuries, that is, so many
hundreds of Popish heresies and errors.

Now the fifth time published by the Authoritie of his Majesties Royall Letters
Patens, with addition of a Preface truly relating the life and death of the
learned and laborious Doctor *Andrew Willet*, the Author of
this, and many other worthy works.

By *Peter Smith*, D^r. in Divinitie.

There are also annexed in the end three Tables, 1 Of the Controversies and
Questions, 2 Of the Scriptures, 3 Of the Matters.

1 Corinth. 11. 9.
These must be heresies, that they which are approved amongst you, might be knowne.

TITHE 3. 10.
A man that is an heretike, after the first and second admonition, avoyd.

Aug. de vera Relig. Cap. 6.

Ecclesia Catholica unus gentibus ad materiam operationis sue, hereticis ad probationem doctrine sue, schismaticis ad documentum fla-
bitatis sue: alios invitavit, alios excludit, alios relinquit, omnibus tamen gratis Dei participande dat potestatem: sine illis infor-
manti ad huc, sine reformandi, sine recolligendi sunt.

The true Catholike Church doth use the Gentiles as matter to worke upon, Here-ikes for the triall of their doctrine, Schismatices to
prove their constancie: the first she inviteth, the second she excludeth, the third she leaveth, yet to them all she offereth the grace of
God: in instructing the Gentiles, reforming of Heretikes, and bringing home againe Schismatices.



LONDON,

Printed by *John Haviland*; and are to be sold by
Robert Milbourne. 1634.

*Title-page of the ancient book which has been owned in the Reynolds Family for at least
nine, and perhaps ten, generations. Now owned by Mr. Marion H. Reynolds.*

Previous to Winthrop and Saltonstall, the "Old Planters" had come to Salem (then called Naumkeag) and Cape Ann before 1628, but the winter preceding Winthrop's arrival they had lost eighty of their small number by disease and shortage of food. Winthrop and Saltonstall with eleven vessels and some 700 settlers arrived in June-July, 1630. In 1630, altogether some seventeen† ships arrived; in 1631 only about ninety people came over; in 1632 only about 250. The discouraging hardships and rigorous Puritan discipline of Winthrop's party deterred further immigration during 1631 and 1632; but in the summer of 1633, when, for a while a dozen ships a month arrived, the 'Great Immigration' set in. Governor John Winthrop (1588-1649) in an official letter estimated the population of Massachusetts in 1634 at 4,000, many of whom probably came during 1633-34. Adding to this number the many who died in those first years would considerably increase the total who arrived during the first four years. In 1689 Boston alone had some 7000 inhabitants. Of the many names given by Dr. Henry Bond as coming in 1634, most of the immigrants sailed from Ipswich, seventy miles northeast of London. In the twelve years 1630-42 nearly 200 vessels arrived in Massachusetts Bay. Excluding Plymouth, of course, the first settlements were made at Cape Ann and Salem, Charlestown, Watertown, Boston, Dorchester, Roxbury and Newtowne (Cambridge).

In any case, we cannot surely assert that Robert Reynolds was the first of our name in America, as a "Mr. Rennell" seems to have been mentioned in Salem, April 8, 1629, when Roger Conant was Governor there. This Mr. Renell might have been the Captain of the *Speedwell* on a cruise; or the "Henry† Reignoldes" (whose wife was named Sarah) found a dozen years later in Salem; or a relative of Henry; or it could, possibly, have been our Robert, but this is far afield. Perhaps earlier Reynoldses came to Virginia.

†In 1629 the *George Bonaventure*, *Talbot*, and *Lyon's Whelp* all sailed across. In 1630, according to Drake, *History of Boston*, p. 88, the following seventeen ships arrived:

Ship	From	Sailed	Arrived	At
1. Lyon.....	Bristol	February	In May	Salem
2. Mary & John.....	Plymouth	March 20	May 30	Nantasket
3. Arbella.....	Isle of Wight	April 8	June 12	Salem
4. Jewell.....	Isle of Wight	April 8	June 13	Salem
5. Ambrose.....	Isle of Wight	April 8	June 18	Salem
6. Talbot.....	Isle of Wight	April 8	July 2	Salem
7. Mayflower.....	Southampton	May	July 1	Charlestown
8. Whale.....	Southampton	May	July 1	Charlestown
9. Hopewell.....	Southampton	May	July 3	Salem
10. William & Francis.....	Southampton	May	July 3	Salem
11. Tryal.....	Southampton	May	July 5	Charlestown
12. Charles.....	Southampton	May	July 5	Salem
13. Success.....	Southampton	May	July 6	Salem
14. Gift (French Ship).....	.....	May	Aug. 2	Charlestown
15. (name unknown).....	.....	June	.....	.....
16. Handmaid.....	London	June	Oct. 29	Plymouth
17. (Name unknown).....	.....	Sent out by private merchant		.....

Of Winthrop's fleet, the *Arbella*, *Talbot* and *Jewell* were the first three in importance. The *Arbella* cut of painting p. 115, Winsor's *History of Boston*) carried 28 guns and was of 350 tons, 52 men.

‡*Reynolds Family Annual*, 1921, p. 74 (C), gives a full account of Henry.

In what ship Robert came we shall never know. One or two names suggested have been proved to be guesswork. The first specific mention of any Reynolds voyaging across is of † "Sarah Reynolds, aged 20," believed ‡ to be the wife of John Reynolds of Watertown, Mass., who was a passenger on the *Elizabeth*, sailing from Ipswich, Mr. William Andrews, Master, "bound for new England the last of April, 1634." Sarah's name appears alone between "Robert Day and his wife" and "Robert Goodall and his wife." It is most interesting to note that on that very ship were John Sherman, Thurston Raynor and his wife, Isaac Mixer and his wife, and others soon afterward associated with John Reynolds at Watertown, at Wethersfield, and at Stamford-Greenwich, as will be seen a few pages further along. Much more is said of this voyaging in *The History and Descendants of John & Sarah Reynolds of Watertown* which should be read in connection with this sketch of our Robert.

Robert's coming to America has been, in some way unknown to us, identified with the history of the first few years of Boston. We should therefore sketch that history briefly, and then relate what we know of Robert's first years in America. Our Reynolds family were not in any way connected with the Pilgrims, though many of us are descendants of the *Mayflower* immigrants through our maternal lines; but our Robert Reynolds was a Puritan and most probably was in the party that came over in the fleet of Winthrop and Saltonstall in 1630.

On April 8, 1630, Governor John Winthrop and Sir Richard Saltonstall on the *Arbella*—eleven ships and some 700 people—set sail from Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, England, for America. The *Arbella*, first to arrive, reached Salem June 12, 1630, and the arrivals of the other ships of the Puritan fleet, among them the *Talbot*, *Jewell*, *Ambrose*, etc., were scattered over the next three weeks. These new colonists landed temporarily at Salem where a few determined settlers had persisted for about two years, while their leaders reconnoitred the north shore of Massachusetts Bay for prospective town-sites. Professor Edward Channing writes,

"Affairs at Salem were so gloomy, indeed, that Winthrop sought another site for his settlement, and after some exploration pitched upon the shore of Massachusetts Bay or Boston harbor." (*Hist. U. S.*, I:330.)

These colonists left Salem and in July founded Charlestown; through the arrivals of further ships the little settlement grew. Sir Richard Saltonstall, taking minister George Phillips and a section of the party four miles up the River Charles, founded Watertown late in July, 1630. The Reverend William Blackstone, famed for riding about on a mouse-colored or brindle bull, and who had a log cabin beside a good spring near the present corner of Beacon, Spruce and Walnut Streets, Boston, had been on there since about 1625. He invited Winthrop and the re-

†John C. Hotten; *Original Lists, Emigrants to America, 1600-1700*, pp. 280-81.

‡John & Sarah Reynolds of Watertown Genealogy, by Marion H. Reynolds, 1924, pp. 13-14.

mainder of the Charlestown settlers to remove to Boston Peninsula where he was. In September, 1630, most of them crossed the Charles, and Boston (Shawmut) was then founded. The arrival of these 700-odd colonists was late in the season and they did not get their crops well under way that year, so the rude little Boston settlement, huddled around its log, mud and stone meeting-house (the First Church of Boston, under the Reverend John Wilson), entered upon severe hardships and many discouraging experiences. On their first Christmas Eve, 1630, a terrible blizzard lashed this tiny outpost of civilization, and we read

"Of the people who came ouer with vs, from the time of their setting saile from England, in April, 1630, vntill December following, there dyed by estimacon about two hundred, at the least." (Drake, *Hist. Bost.*, p. 91).

But Boston was firmly founded and its history was thenceforth continuous. The settlement at Watertown of the other wing of the original party hung on tenaciously and in time prospered and both in four years were so much over-crowded that the over-flow began to drift westward and to Connecticut. The General Court governing these new little villages, met sometimes at Boston and sometimes at Watertown.

Watertown and Robert:

He seems by tradition and by two historical records to be connected also with Watertown's early days. Many of his fellow-passengers and neighbors chose Watertown instead of Boston. We know that John Reynolds was in Watertown in 1635, "perhaps† 1630," and that John was probably a brother, nephew or cousin of Robert.

In Watertown history, Robert's name is set down twice: *first*, the authorities according to the Boston records (Dec. 14, 1635) allotted him 'five and twenty acrs' of meadowland in Watertown next to the Cambridge town limits; *second*, on May 29, 1635, the †Reverend Richard Denton, Robert Reynolds, John Strickland, Jonas Weede, Rev. John Sherman (who returned to Watertown) and Robert Coe and Andrew Ward (later of Stamford, Conn.) were honorably 'dismissed' from the Church "to form anewe in a church covenant in the River of Connecticut" (i. e., Conn. River Valley), at what became Wethersfield.

The grant, quoted in full a few pages following, of 25 acres of meadowland 'bordered by Newton' (modern Cambridge) must have been in the area between the River Charles, Mt. Auburn Cemetery and Fresh Pond. Robert, as other Boston residents, besides this grazing-land, received other marsh and arable land in Muddy River (Brookline).

As to the second reference, the government officials were reluctant to let their settlers migrate to Connecticut, and put off granting permission until in 1634 the venturesome John Oldham and several others had gone

†Bond, *History of Watertown*.

‡N. E. Hist. Gen. Register, xiii; 301.

anyway to the Connecticut River Valley and founded Pyquag (Wethersfield) in 1634. The first formal party to go *en masse* left Watertown the summer of 1635, and it seems that Robert was among them in the party above given. Robert, presumably a resident of Boston, we should think went with the Watertown party and under the permission of their church merely as a matter of convenience. His supposed relative, John Reynolds, and his neighbors there were contemplating this removal and Robert went with them because it would seem at the moment there was no party going from Boston. John who went to Connecticut and remained in that Colony—if he did not leave with Robert in the summer of 1635, at least removed within a few years. John Reynolds, Jonas Weede, Richard Coe, Richard Denton and Andrew Ward were among those who about 1641 removed to Stamford, extreme southern Connecticut. Denton went later to Hempstead, L. I., and finally died in England. Our conclusion is that Robert never actually resided in Watertown and that his connection with its history is merely incidental. Further we may note, however, that Robert's sons-in-law, John Whitney and Richard Sanger, both settled in Watertown permanently some ten years or so later; and that the father-in-law of Nathaniel Reynolds, that is, Mr. John† Dwight, had lived some years in Watertown and was there March 3, 1635-36.

Of John Reynolds, whom tradition strongly links to Robert, we know that he had a wife Sarah and at least three children, Elizabeth, Jonathan and John, and perhaps others. Dr. Henry Bond, *History of Watertown*, says John was in Watertown, "1635, perhaps 1630." John was made a Freeman in Watertown May 6, 1635, and on page three of the original Watertown records which is pictured in the genealogy of that Reynolds family, we read:

"August 14, 1635: Agreed, that Daniel Patrick, Brian Pendleton, Richard Barnard (Browne?), Ephraim Child, Abram Browne, Charles Chaddock and John Reynolds, shall devise to every man his propriety of Meadow and upland that is plowable and the rest to lie in common."

John's name and the plat of his Watertown home-lot appear near the centre of an early map of Watertown at p. 1013 in Dr. Bond's history. John's five and a half acres were just south of Strawberry Hill:

"John Reynolds, his Homestall; bounded south by Isaac‡ Mixer, E. by John Sherman; north by the Highway, bought by Miles Nutt."

Curiously this lot is very close (second to the north) to that occupied by Robert Reynolds' daughter Ruth after she married John Whitney, 1642, and settled there. John's home-lot in Wethersfield, Conn., is clearly marked out as Lot No. 10 on High Street near Fort Street on a map in Stiles' *Ancient Wethersfield*.

†Hist. Descendants of John Dwight of Dedham, Mass., pub. 1874.

‡Sherman and Mixer came on the ship *Elizabeth* from Ipswich, with Sarah Reynolds, believed to be John's wife.

As to the degree of relationship between Robert and John we cannot be sure. Robert was born about 1580 or during the decade 1580-1590; John, some of his genealogists state (without good authority), was born 1612. Even if these dates were approximately correct, the gap is too great for them to have been brothers. John might have been born before 1612, as he seems to have died, or at any rate his history ends, about 1650, in Stamford, Connecticut, nine years before Robert died in Boston.

Wethersfield, Conn.:

Now, as we have seen, Robert was dismissed from the Massachusetts Church May 29, 1635, to migrate with the Reverend Richard Denton and some sixty others to Wethersfield. This town grew rapidly with the 1635 migration, and soon contested with Windsor, the honor of being the first English settlement in Connecticut. "Hereing of ye fame of Coneghiticute river, they had a hankering mind after it." From the very first, quarrels seem to have divided the Wethersfield Colonists, and many promptly returned to Boston and Watertown in disgust. Robert probably went† there in the summer of 1635, as a preliminary, leaving his wife and children in Boston on their Washington and Milk Street homelot, until he could establish a home for them in Wethersfield. We know very clearly that another John Reynolds (of Weymouth, Mass., left his family behind in 1665, for example, while he went to Westerly, R. I., to build a cellar-house and get crops started; and that his family were not brought down for some‡ months afterward, to Stonington, Conn., where he finally located. Robert and John had land in the "Pennywise Tract" at Wethersfield.

We reason that Robert had thus gone on alone and had become dissatisfied, as many others, with affairs in Wethersfield and was possibly apprehensive of the menace of the restive Pequots—for indeed they did break loose in a massacre a year or so later—and that therefore the same year, or the spring following, he abandoned Wethersfield and returned to reside permanently in Boston. He was certainly of Boston again on July 9, 1638. There is only minor mention of Robert at Wethersfield—April 26, 1636,—perhaps after he had already gone back to Boston. Some twenty-five years later a Robert Reynolds is identified with Wethersfield and Saybrook, but of him we know only:

"Robert Reinolds: of Wethersfield, Conn., 'went to the fort and died in Saybrook in 1662.' His children were: Reinold, Mary and Hannah."

It is, of course, barely possible that *this* mysterious and unknown Robert could have been the Robert dismissed from Watertown. But it is

†Robert was among the first members of Wethersfield: *Manual of First Church of Wethersfield*, by J. Holbrook, 1842, and one of the Church founders with Joseph Sherman.

‡Read pages 128-129 of the 1922 *Reynolds Family Annual*.

more likely that this later Robert was the progenitor of the little known branch of the family in and around Lyme, Conn., in the early days. Also in Wethersfield† in 1698 and earlier were a John (b. 1674) and a Jonathan, sons of John and Naomi (Latimer) Reynolds. This Naomi later became the wife of Philip Goffe. Though they bear the same names as the two known sons of John and Sarah Reynolds at that time in Stamford or Greenwich, Conn., there is no known connection, and the coincidence is perplexing.

The history‡ of John Reynolds of Watertown who removed about 1635-36 to Wethersfield with Leonard Chester, John Finch, Nathaniel Foote, Edward Pierce and Robert Rose, seems to be quite definite from about 1635, and he certainly resided there several years before removing to Stamford previous to 1641. John sold§ his Lot No. 10 in Wethersfield, just mentioned, in 1644 to Lieut. John Hollister. Originally John had 150 acres there as well as this town-lot. John's descendants and further history are fully traced in *The History and Descendants of John and Sarah Reynolds of Watertown*||. John's descendants were closely grouped for several generations in Greenwich, Conn.; then they spread out over Westchester, Dutchess, Columbia and Washington Counties, N. Y. A few lived in and around Rutland, Vermont, and others scattered out over central New York State. As his history separates from Robert's at Wethersfield about 1635-36, we do not mention him further.

Now, our belief is that Robert came with Winthrop in 1630 in one of the eleven original ships; that he was among the founders of Boston; that he did not actually reside in Watertown, though he owned pasture-land there; and that his temporary removal to Wethersfield, Conn., 1635, was only a matter of a few months.

The Boston Records:

After leaving Wethersfield, which we believe was late in 1635 or early in 1636, Robert's history is laid entirely in Boston. The very first appearance of Robert on the official Boston records was before this sally into Connecticut.

On August 10, 1634, Robert Reynolds was admitted to membership in the First Church of Boston, Reverend John Wilson, minister, and this is the first known formal record of our own family in America. The next month, Sept. 3, 1634, he was made a Freeman (burgher) of Boston, which probably explains why he had joined the Church just previously. The voting privilege of a Freeman was at first confined to a comparatively small number of persons, and in order to become a Freeman, it was necessary to become a church member, though one did not need to be a Free-

†See footnotes to pages 21, 104, *John Reynolds of Watertown Genealogy*, 1924.

‡N. Eng. Hist. General Register xiii: 301.

§See J. Holbrook; *History First Church of Wethersfield*.

||To be had from the *Reynolds Family Association* or in many large libraries; pub. 1924.

man to hold office in the Town or appointments from the General Court. Some have reasoned that inasmuch as Robert was made a Freeman only in 1634, and John in 1635, that they must have come over only just previously to those dates; but men were often here many† years before coming freemen.

It would seem that Robert was surely upon his large Boston homelot, the southeast corner of Milk and Washington Streets, as early, at least, as 1634. The *Book of Possessions*, the first property record of Boston, is supposed to have been begun as an afterthought and as a retrospective record in November, 1645. All property grants and transfers prior to that time seem to have been written in the same handwriting and at the same time, but the description of Robert's Boston lot was inscribed (original paging, 101 or map p. 76) among the first batch copied into this book of record, which might indicate that he was among the original settlers of Boston. The record‡ reads:

"ROBT. REINOLDS, his possession in Boston: One house and garden bounded with Edward Fletcher south; the high streete west; the Fort Streete north, and John Steevenson, east."

Now we know that Stevenson had died and his widow married 1635 the Rev. William Blackstone, the original bull-riding hermit previously mentioned, and they removed to Rehoboth, Mass. High Street is modern Washington Street, Boston; Fort Street, so-called because it led from the Fort on Beacon Hill to the marshes just below Robert's garden, is modern Milk Street. Governor John Winthrop had the other Milk Street corner opposite (now the Old South Church). Fletcher was a cutler, making razors and tools for his townsmen. Besides Fletcher, Robert had to the south as neighbors Richard Waite and Thomas Wyborne. On Milk Street adjoining Governor Winthrop was Atherton Hough; opposite on Robert's side of Milk and next below Stevenson was Nathaniel Bishop, apparently a friend of Robert; next north of Winthrop's was a fine spring of water from which the whole neighborhood drew their supply. Across Washington Street from Winthrop was Richard Hutchinson, whose wife Anne, much detested by Governor Winthrop, shortly caused

†For instance (Bond, *Hist. Watertown*, pp. 1006-07):

John Gay of Watertown	.....	Came over in 1630; became freeman only in 1635.
Henry Bright, Jr.	.....	Came over in 1630; became freeman only in 1635.
Elder Richard Browne	.....	Came over in 1630; became freeman only in 1631.
Abram Browne	.....	Came over in 1630; became freeman only in 1632.
Elder Thomas Carter	.....	Came over in 1635; became freeman only in 1637.
Benjamin Crispe	.....	Came over in 1630; became freeman only in 1646.
Thomas Hastings	.....	Came over in 1634; became freeman only in 1635.
Isaac Mixer	.....	Came over in 1634; became freeman only in 1638.

‡Other mention runs:

"Abraham Page, his possession in Boston; Oct. 22, 1646; John Stevenson sells to Abraham Page his property which is bounded by Robert Reynolds, south and west."
The same day Page deeded to John Hansett. (p. 41 or 119.)

"June 26, 1648, Thos. Wibourne to John Lake of Boston: bounded by R. Reinolds on the North and East. Edward Fletcher, south; High Street, west." (p. 45 or 138).

"Edward Fletcher's possession in Boston: one house and garden bounded by Richard Waite, south; Robert Reinolds, north and High Street, west; Nathaniel Bishop, east." (p. 36 or 100).

a glorious religious row in Boston and got herself chased off to Rhode Island, which shortly became an asylum for Boston religious Bolsheviks. On Washington Street, Atherton Hough seems to have another lot; next to that and opposite Robert, there were on the west side of Washington Street in order, Francis Lyle, Thomas Millard, Thomas Grubb, and the notary William Aspinwall, whose dry documents have told us something of our Robert and Nathaniel.

Now the large original lot of Robert was more or less rectangular, say roughly 85x220 feet. The first known cut into this tract came with the sale in 1645 of the small southeasterly corner to Zacheus Bosworth, an original member (1630) of the First Church of Boston. About this time Robert's daughter Sarah married Robert Mason. The small section on Milk Street between the Franklin birthplace and John Stevenson may have been given to Mason at that time, or he may have inherited it on Robert's death in 1659. Tabitha Reynolds married Matthew Abdy, and for many years lived on a small part of the original Reynolds lot, on Milk Street, not far from the corner of Washington. In 1648 Robert sold the southwesterly corner of his tract to John Lake; it was quit-claimed by Nathaniel Reynolds in 1662 for some imperfection of title. Several buildings were put up, including a stable. And the orchard and well are clearly marked on the map. Captain Nathaniel, only son of Robert Reynolds, seems to have inherited most of the home-lot, and he kept it intact for many years until, in 1693, he sold the corner section to Simon Daniel. The lot on which was the house rented from our Captain Nathaniel Reynolds by Josiah Franklin and in which Benjamin Franklin was born in 1706 was the last of this property to leave the family ownership. Indeed, even that is not strictly so, because the new owners were descendants of Robert. It was sold by the widow of Nathaniel, 3rd, in 1725 to John Fosdick who had married Sarah⁹ Reynolds, daughter of Captain Nathaniel. Much more is written of this famous property in the next chapter under the biography of Captain Nathaniel.

Robert Reynolds by trade was a *cordwainer*, which trade he had apparently plied in England before coming to America. During the seventeenth century the makers of shoes were called *cordovaners* or *cordwainers*. The term is derived from the famous cordovan leather prepared in Cordoba, Spain.

Robert, in his nearly thirty years in America, accumulated what was for his times quite a competence, and both he and his son Captain Nathaniel, to whom he taught the family trade† of tanning and shoe-making, and who became prominent as a soldier and Indian-fighter, took a prominent part in Boston town affairs. Tradition relates that there

†It is noteworthy that shoe-making has long been a family handicraft, particularly down through the centuries until the coming of machinery put out the old expert handcraftsmen. Several of Robert's descendants have continued shoe-manufacturing on a large scale. And some successful manufacturers, notably Bion F. Reynolds of Brockton, have a tradition of nine or ten generations of shoe-making behind them. Several other factories in Brockton, Mass., are in direct line of heritage of this former Reynolds family craftsmanship.

was a close friendship between Robert Reynolds and Governor Winthrop, and this may have had something to do with Robert's coming over, since good artisans were invaluable in the little Puritan community. It is probable that before setting sail from England, the Governor saw to it that his company included the necessary carpenters, blacksmiths, tanners, shoe-makers, tailors, etc. We know that Robert was a warm friend of the well-to-do old Captain Robert Keayne who remembered him in his will. Nathaniel Bishop† seems also to have been a close friend of the Reynolds family.

From about 1636 Robert's history is laid entirely in Boston. In the Boston Town Records his name appears frequently. The records in enumerating, on January 8, 1637-38, those who on the "14th day of the 10th month 1635" (i. e., Dec. 14, 1635‡) were the "then inhabitants of Boston, gives Robert Reynolds' name and a description of his grazing and arable land allotment, already mentioned in connection with Watertown:

"Also whereas att a Generall Meeting the 14th of the 10th moneth, 1635, it Was by generall Consent agreed upon for the laying out of great Allotments unto the then Inhabitants, the same are now brought in bounded as followeth: . . . No. 36. Robte. Reynolds, five and twenty acres: South East with Willm. Pell, and John Cranwell and George Baytes; on the North West with Newtowne (modern Cambridge), being on the Northwest syde half a myle in length." (§ *Boston City Document*: xlvi, pp. 22, 25.)

That date would have been seven months after May 29, 1635, when Robert was dismissed from the Watertown Church in order to migrate to Wethersfield. The above description would locate this twenty-five acres somewhere in the vicinity between Fresh Pond and Mt. Auburn Cemetery between Cambridge and Watertown. The Romney Marsh mentioned in these early records is now Chelsea, Mass.

Next after his admission to the First Church of Boston and to Free-manship, as already set down, the Boston records refer to him July 9, 1638:

"It was agreed that Robt. Reynolds shall have 5 acres of Marsh ground att Muddy Ryvar (modern Brookline) in exchange for five acrs of his upland there, to be layd out by Mr. Coulborne." (*Boston City Document*, xlvi: p. 34).

Then on "Aprill 27, 1640:"

"The parcell of marsh at Hogg Island is tendered to goodman Marshall and goodman Raynolds and B. Gridley to be sould to them att such rates as shall be agreed." (*Boston City Doc.* xlvi, p. 53).

†NATHANIEL BISHOP: Freeman, May 1645; currier, in Boston as early as 1634; owned property in Ipswich, 1638; m. Alice, dau James Mattocks. Nathl. d. before 1659; his widow m. Nov. 22, 1659, John Lewis. The witness to wills 1638, 1659, 1662, 1667, 1670, etc., seems to have been another Nathaniel. He had: Sarah, b. March 20, 1634. Ruth, b. April 14, 1639, o. s., m. John Pierce, 1656; and Samuel Bucknell, 1659. Joseph, b. July 14, 1642. Benjamin, b. May 31, 1644. John, b. Jany. 31, 1646. Samuel, d. March 7, 1646. Rebecca, b. April 8, 1652. Hannah, b. Feby. 4, 1649. Samuel, b. ---. See N. E. H. G. Reg. iii: 190; ii: 77; vi: 290. xlviii, 459, 326; and Savage's handbook.

‡For December was then the tenth month of the old-style calendar. Read the explanation in any encyclopedia, or on p. 48 of the 1922 *Reynolds Family Annual*.

§The *Boston City Documents* in numerous volumes were published about half a century and can be found in most large libraries, under Reports of Boston Record Commissioners.

And again August 31, 1640, the preceding land

"is resigned up to our Brother Marshall, by our brother Raynolds and our brother Gridley, hee paying for the same twenty shillings worth in postes and railes for the townes's use." (*Boston City Doc.*, xlvi, pp. 55, 45.)

Next we read in the records, February 7, 1641:

"There is granted unto Robt. Reynolds three acres of marish at Muddy River, for which he is to pay six shillings eight pence unto the Towne, according to what he should have paid for that parcell of marish which was to be purchased by him at Hog Island, but is now sold unto Thos. Marshall." (*Boston City Doc.*, xlvi, p. 66).

Then in 1642, Ruth, eldest daughter of Robert—she was then about twenty, we believe, married John Whitney and went to live permanently in Watertown.

On November 22, 1644, Robert is mentioned in another's land transfer at Muddy River; and again March 1, 1644-45, "Robt. Reinols"† and Henry Stevens are mentioned in a transfer of land at Muddy River.

Also on March 5, 1644-45:

"Robt. Reinols of Boston granted unto Henry Stevens fiftene Acres of land at Muddy River, bounded wth Jacob Eliots lott on the East; Nathaniell Woodward, West; Robt. Reinolds, North & Henry Steevens south, & this was by an absolute deed of sale dated the 5th (1st mo.) 1645. A hand & Seale before mr. Hibbins 5. 1. 1645."

Next it was in November 1645 that the *Book of Possessions* was begun and into it at this time was inscribed the description of the Boston Town homestead of Robert which he may have held as long as fifteen years previously. In 1645, also, Robert sold a rectangular fraction (about 25x62 feet) from the southeast corner of his homestead in Boston to one Zacheus Bosworth‡. It was next south of John Stevenson whose land was on Milk Street next to Robert.

On October 4, 1645, a Mary Reynolds was admitted to the First Church of Boston, to which Robert had then belonged for over eleven years. Whether this was his wife, or his daughter Mary, who was then about fifteen or sixteen, we do not know. The latter seems more likely on account of her age, and because she married in 1648 to Richard Sanger.

On November 15, 1648, it is recorded in the Boston Minutes that

"Wm. Colbron and James Penn are appointed to lay out, before our next meeting, the way through the gardens towards the South Wind-Mill, to begin betweene Nicolas Parker's house and Robert Renolds garden, and to give notice hereof to the owners land through which it is to be layd." (*Boston City Doc.*, xlvi; pp. 85, 78).

Next in order, his second daughter Tabitha married Matthew Abda, a fisherman of Boston, some time in 1646. Abda (or Abdy) and Tabitha were about this time given a generous piece out of Robert's homestead

†Suffolk Deeds, I: 54, 58a.

‡Bosworth probably came with Winthrop, 1630; freeman, 1655; will, p. 443 of N. E. Hist. Gen. Reg., V; Savage, p. 216; wife, Anne; children, Elizabeth, b. 1640; Samuel, b. 1641; Sarah.

(about 45x33 feet) fronting on Milk Street where they lived. Tabitha died in May, 1661, leaving three children; Matthew married again, and on April 5, 1682, sold this gift-lot to Saville Simpson.

Then in 1649, Mary, youngest of the daughters, married Richard Sanger, and they removed almost at once to Watertown to live. Mary's sister Ruth (Mrs. John Whitney) had lived there since 1643. Their homes in Watertown were not far from where in 1635 John Reynolds had lived, as we have previously mentioned.

Robert is supposed to have sold to John Lake in 1646 the tract which he formally deeded June 26, 1648, to Lake, being the southwest corner (about 48x39 feet) fronting on Washington Street of the original home-lot. On December 10, 1662, Captain Nathaniel, Robert's son, after Robert's death, gave a quit-claim deed to John Lake† for this land.

March 27, 1648, the next mention runs

"Robt. Renolds hath payd his six shillings, eight pence, that was due to the towne for his land, which left (i. e. Lieut.) Savidge received for a debt due him." (*Boston City Document*, xlvi, p. 92).

This 6/8 it would seem was paid to the Town for the three acres of marsh land granted to Robert by the Town of Boston on February 7, 1641 (seven years before!), cited in full above. The price and terms of payment were pretty favorable! Lieutenant, later Captain, Savage, was a neighbor of Robert, and Boston took this 6/8 from Robert and paid it over to Savage.

On Dec. 18, 1650, both Robert and Nathaniel (then aged 23) witnessed‡ a deed signed by their easterly neighbor Nathaniel Bishop—which act confirms that Nathaniel was then over twenty-one.

Then on June 8, 1652, in witnessing a deed, Robert§ signs, "Robrt Rejnolls." On January 12, 1653, Robert appraised|| the estate of the late Ezra Kane. On May 6, 1653, Samuel Wiboare (Wilbur?) and wife sold a certain house and property

"being on the South Side of the Street or lane leading from the corner house of Robert Renolds, Shoemaker, in Boston aforesajd down to ye marish." (*Suffolk Deeds*, iii: 146).

Next in 1653 his next-youngest daughter Sarah was the last of the four girls to marry. She wedded Robert Mason and they lived upon a piece of the homestead which Robert Reynolds gave them. It fronted Milk Street and was between the Reynolds lot upon which Benjamin Franklin was later born and the lot of John Stevenson. It is indicated, as well as the lot given Matthew Abdy, on the accompanying property map. This gift to the Masons was about 42x33 ft. When Mason died, it was sold by the heirs to Sarah's son, Robert Mason, Jr., on August 14,

†Suffolk Deeds, IV, 260.

‡*Boston City Document*, xlvi; p. 21, part II.

§Same, I, p. 206.

||N. E. Hist. Gen. Reg. viii; 128x.

1682; but by 1691, it belonged to Jno. Balston. Unfortunately we do not know very much of Robert & Sarah (Reynolds) Mason.

The next deed, August 18, 1653, to Edward Kibby—the last deed by or to Robert Reynolds to be found on the Boston Records—reads

“Robert Renoles of Boston in New England in ye County of Suffuck 20 acres land bounded by James Davis, East; West by ‘brooke of Watertown path’; Wm. Pell, South; Cambridge line North. Signed Robert Raynols.” (*Suffolk Deeds*, I, p. 206).

This seems to be the Watertown grazing land which adjoined Cambridge as mentioned above at the General Meeting December 14, 1635, though only twenty, instead of the twenty-five, acres are transferred. Perhaps it had shrunken on being laid out; or possibly he had already sold, or still retained, five acres. See previously page 21.

Sherman vs. Keayne, pig case:

An errant sow of one of the first pig families of Boston has helped to throw some light and humor upon the early years of our history in America. In the will of Captain Robert Keayne, dated Nov. 14, 1653, it is written

“Unto our brother† Renolds, shoemaker, senior, twenty shillings; not forgetting a word he spake, publiquely & seasonably, in the time of my distresse, and other men’s violent opposition against me.” (*N. E. Hist. Gen. Reg.* vi, p. 156.)

According to the diary of Robert’s next neighbor, Governor John Winthrop,

“There fell out a great business upon a very small occasion. Around 1636 there was a stray sow in Boston, which was brought to Captain Keayne; he had it cried divers times, and divers came to see it, but none made claim to it for near a year. He kept it in his yard with a sow of his own.”

Finally Captain Keayne killed the “sow of his own,” and shortly thereafter came the irate “Widowe Shearman,” whose common-law husband had gone back to London, claiming that Keayne had killed not his own, but the stray sow, which she asserted was hers. Urged on by one George Story, a young merchant from London, who lived in her house‡ she brought suit. Because Keayne was a well-to-do merchant and by general repute was close-fisted, and something of a village skinflint in his dealings, Captain Keayne was anything but popular with the rank and file of Boston townsmen. In the ordinary civil suit of *Shearman vs. Keayne* the townsmen took an extraordinary interest, and the violent partisans of the lowly widow Sherman lined up against the bitter

†This use of *brother* did not necessarily imply any actual relationship. The word is commonly so used in Boston Town Minutes.

‡Samuel G. Drake, *History of Boston* (1854), I. 260-262.

backers of burgher Keayne, making it an issue of plebeians versus aristocrats.

The matter came up June 22, 1642, and in the suit before the governing 'General Court,' which combined the functions of judiciary, legislature and executive, Keayne not only won the suit, but also £20 damages for slander. It seems, however, as was to be expected, that he succeeded in collecting only £3, probably only court costs at that. The case was appealed and again Keayne won. 'This sow business,' in the words of Winthrop, aroused such hot contention within the dignified General Court itself that the Magistrates forthwith split apart from the Assistants (Deputies) and sat separately. The two legislative houses never again consolidated, and the Magistrates in time became the State Senate and the others the Lower House of the Massachusetts Legislature. Thus the Senate was the idea of a pig—the direct result of a pig's whimsical notion to go sight-seeing in Boston. "Mrs. Sherman's pig was the origin of the present Senate. It is to be hoped that the members of it will not disgrace their progenitor," some humorist has said. The row (and probably the relict alternative pig) died after 1644.

Captain Robert Keayne was a chief contributor to building the old State House in Boston. It will later be seen that our Captain Nathaniel² also contributed £1. Keayne, a pillar of the church, was once fined for selling on Sunday. He was really a prominent and useful Boston townsman, and founded the *Ancient & Honorable Artillery Company* which Nathaniel Reynolds joined in 1658, as likewise his son in 1681, and other descendants in later years. Robert Reynolds, a considerable land-holder of Boston, ardently took Keayne's side in the 'sow business,' and was therefor in the will immortalized to the importance of twenty shillings.

On March 9, 1656-57—the last mention, before Robert's will and death, in Boston Records—there is written:

"At a general town meeting there were the following elections: . . . *Sealers of Leather*: Wm. Courser and Robert Reynolds. Samuel Norden." (*Boston City Doc.*, xlv, p. 134.)

Robert's name is, however, crossed out by quill pen, as though he had declined the election on account of advanced age—for he must have been at least in his seventies—and the name of Norden was inserted in his stead. Robert's son, Captain Nathaniel, was frequently elected to this office (Inspector of Leather), which bears out our belief that Robert and Nathaniel themselves tanned the leather which they made up into shoes for the Boston burghers.

The Only Son:

On Dec. 30, 1657, NATHANIEL REYNOLDS, aged thirty, married Sarah Dwight, daughter of John & Hannah Dwight† of Dedham, Mass. Dwight

†See *Descendants of John Dwight of Dedham*, 1874, by Benj. W. Dwight.

had once lived in Watertown, and Robert's children may have known the Dwight's there. So by 1658 all of the five children of Robert & Mary were married.

We have but little idea of what part of Boston Captain Nathaniel and his bride inhabited during their first two years. Captain Thomas Savage (see previously p. 23) and wife Marie deeded for £278 to "Nathaniel Reynolds, Shoemaker," (entered Aug. 12, 1661), a

"Dwelling house on N. side of Conduit St., Boston, and cellars and back yard with equal propriety in the passage between it and the house that was Anthony Lowes now occupied by Samuel Sendall (Kendall?), bounded Conduit St., S. E.; Philip Wharton, N. E.; Joshua Scottow, N. W.; Samuel Sendall, S. W." (*Suffolk Deeds*, iii; p. 488).

The deed was dated two months before Robert died and before Nathaniel could have moved into the Reynolds home with his aged mother. I imagine Nathaniel & Sarah (who was his first wife) had rented a house somewhere immediately after their marriage. Much more will be said of them in the next chapter. Between 1650-1660, Nathaniel was becoming a young man of some importance in Boston.

In 1658, Robert ". . . being stricken in age & almost past Labour . . ." realized his end was approaching, for on April 20, 1658 (old style), he drew up his will and signed it. A year and seven days later, on April 27, 1659 (old style), he died at the family home in Boston. Mary, his widow, survived about four or five years. The entry† of her death in the printed Book of the Boston Record Commissioners reads,

"Mary wife of Robert Rainolls, deceased, died Jany. 18, 1663."

On the same page is recorded:

"Mary (daughter) of N. & S. Rainolls died Jany. 8, 1663."

In the Medfield, Mass. (why there we do not know), is the entry of the death of

"Sarah, wife of Nathaniel Reynolds, July 8, 1663."

Perhaps some epidemic carried off the Widow Mary, her granddaughter Mary, and her daughter-in-law Sarah within these six months. According to the ambiguous old-style‡ of dating, the January in which the two Marys died may have been either 1662-63 or 1663-64.

ROBERT and MARY REYNOLDS of Boston had at least five children, all born in England, and perhaps more who died there or during the first few years of hardship in America:

†City Document, Boston, printed 1883, No. 130, p. 90, under 1663. *Ibid.*, p. 70.

‡For explanation of that calendar, see page 48 of the 1922 *Reynolds Family Annual*.

*1. RUTH, b. probably about 1622; d. before 1685; m. *John Whitney*, 1642. Ten children. Lived in Watertown, Mass. *Whitney Genealogy* traces descendants.

*2. TABITHA, b. prob. about 1625; d. May, 1661; m. *Matthew Abdy*, 1646. Three children: *Mary, Tabitha, Matthew*. Lived in Boston.

*3. NATHANIEL (Captain), b. England, 1627; d. July 10, 1708, Bristol, R. I.; m. 1st, *Miss Sarah Dwight*, 1657. 2nd, *Miss Priscilla Brackett*, 1664-65. Eleven children. See next chapter.

*4. SARAH, b. probably about 1629; d. between 1684-1706; m. *Robert Mason*, 1653. Six children. They lived in Boston.

*5. MARY, b. probably about 1630; d. after 1711; m. *Richard Sanger*, 1649. Eight children. Lived in Watertown, Mass.

Robert's will has been printed in the *New England Historic Genealogical Register*, ix: 137-38. The text is recorded in the Registry of Probate of Suffolk County, Pemberton Square, Boston, Book I:324. Until a generation or so ago the original will itself was said to have been on file in the Registry, but it has evidently long been stolen. The yellowed original Inventory of his estate, 1659, however, taking minute account of pots, rope-ends, shoe soles, etc., is still to be seen in the Registry. The fact that this holograph will is written in comparatively good English might indicate that Robert had a fairly good education. The four daughters are undoubtedly named in order of their birth: Ruth, Tabitha, Sarah and Mary. The home and personal effects went to the Widow Mary and land in Brookline and on Long Island in Boston Harbor. From the inventory it appears that there was but one house then on that part of the original home-lot still remaining to Robert; the house in which Franklin was born was not then built. The other buildings and fractions of the original home-lot had already been given to Matthew Abdy and Robert Mason, sons-in-law. The marsh land mentioned in the middle of the will is probably that at Muddy River (Brookline) mentioned also at the beginning.

Last Will and Testament

ROBERT REYNOLDS

Dated April 20, 1658.

Proved July 27, 1659.

Will. Now liueing in Boston.

Item. I giue to my wife, my house withall that appertaine vnto it, with my Marsh ground at Muddy River, with one lott of Ground at Long Island, so long as she liveth, with all my house hold stufte whatever is in my house, and what money there is left, and after her decease I haue given my house & Orchard to my sonne NATHANIEL and to his heyres foreuer, and if he should dye without Children, or any one Child Lawfully begotten of his owne body, then his wife to enjoy the said house and Orchard so long as she Liueth, and after her decease, to Returne to my fowre daughters Children, that is to say, one part to my daughter

*The asterisk in this book indicates that this individual so starred is more fully written up in the chapter following, where he appears as head of his own family.

Robert and Mary Reynolds of Boston

RUTH WHITNEY and to her Eldest Sonne; a second part to my Daughter

TABITHA ABDY & her sonne Mathew Abdy, and if he should dye, to her two daus. one part to either of them alike; a third part to my daughter

SARAH MASON and her sonne Robert Mason, & if he dye, to her daughter Sarah; and a fourth part to my dau.

MARY SANGER & her sonne Nathaniell & if he dye to her next child, either sonne or daughter.

Likewise I give to my daughter Ruth Whitney twentie pounds to be payd in good cuntry pay & likewise I give to my Daughter Tabitha twentie pounds & also I give to my daughter Sarah twentie pound & likewise I give to my dau. Mary twentie pound, & for the payment of these Legacies I have eight acres of marsh Land, which if my sonne Nathaniell will pay £20 in good pay towards this fower score pound, then he to haue and enjoy my Marsh land and his heyres forever; but if he refuse to pay the twentie pound, then to be devided equally to my fower daughters & to their children, that is to my daughter Ruth & her Children one part, and to my daughter Tabitha & her Children one part, & to my daughter Sarah and her Children one part, and to my daughter Mary & her Children one part, or else that it may be sold for as much as it will yeeld, and devided among them equally as I said before, & the other three score pound to be raysed out of my owne estate, & what is ouer and aboue, my will & desire is, my wife shall haue, and so I do make her my Executrix to pay all my debts and receive all my debts, and also I joyne my sonne Nathaniell with her, to be as helpfull to my wife, his Mother, as possibly he can, and these legacies to be payd within one year and a day, and if it should please God that I doe liue so Long as any of my Estate should be spent, as it is likely it may, I & my wife being stricken in age & are almost past our Labour, then, for euery one of them to abate proportionably alike.

Written with my owne hand the 20th day of the 2nd month† 1658.

ROBERT REYNOLDS.

At a Countie Court 27th July 1659. Thomas Grubb and Nathaniell Bishop deposed, that being a vissinging of Robert Reynols, a little before his death, the said Reynols, in their prnce, declared this paper to be his Last Will & Testament, & yt he was of a sound and disposing minde when he so declared it to their best knowledge.

* * * *

Inventory‡ of the Estate prized by Nathaniel Bishop, Richard Woody, Mary Reynolds, widow of Robert, deposed 27 July 1659. House & Land in Boston, valued at £110.

An Inventory of the Estate of Robert REYNOLDS

tt	A bedsteedle as it stands	£01 05 00
tt	one feather bed; two bolsters & two pillowes	02 10 00
tt	A rugg and blankett	01 10 00
tt	Curtaines & valance	01 10 00
tt	A livery cubbard	01 00 00
tt	A table and two forms	01 06 08
tt	3 Chaires	00 12 00

†Under the old-style calendar March was the first month, and March 25th was New Year's Day. April was counted the second month.

‡Suffolk County Registry of Probate, Boston, Mass. (Court House, Pemberton Square, Vol. iii, old paging 147; ('tt' stands for 'item').

tt	A Carpitt 9s & a table 6s.....	£00 15 00
tt	A Chest 8s a box 2s & bedsteedle 8s.....	00 18 00
tt	43 lb. of flour at 12d p. lb.....	02 03 00
tt	in tow 3s in a chest 5s.....	00 08 00
tt	A great Coate.....	02 00 00
tt	Cloth seute.....	02 05 00
tt	A short Coate.....	01 10 00
tt	A cloake.....	02 10 00
tt	2 wastcoates & a paire of drawrs.....	00 12 00
tt	A troups Coate drawrs & doublett.....	02 05 00
tt	2 Hates.....	01 15 00
tt	in stockins.....	00 12 00
tt	8 bushells of Rye.....	01 12 00
tt	3 bushells of wheate.....	00 13 00
tt	in working geare.....	00 06 00
tt	8 bushells of mault.....	01 12 00
tt	1 bushell of Indian Corne.....	00 03 00
tt	in Bibles & bookes.....	02 00 06
tt	3 yrds ½ of Holland.....	01 10 00
tt	13 yrds of Cotton Cloth.....	01 06 00
tt	in shirts.....	02 04 00
tt	2 p of sheetes.....	03 10 00
tt	3 p of sheetes.....	02 16 00
tt	3 p of sheetes.....	01 14 00
tt	4 pillowbers.....	01 04 00
tt	8 table clothes.....	02 10 00
tt	15 napkins.....	01 02 06
tt	in Cushons.....	00 10 00
tt	2 bedds.....	01 15 00
tt	3 doz of Lasts.....	00 06 00
tt	11 necks of Leather.....	00 16 00
tt	3 sides of sole leather.....	02 11 00
tt	2 sides of upper leather.....	02 10 00
tt	In pewter.....	02 00 00
tt	1 brasse Candlestickke.....	00 03 06
tt	1 iron pott.....	00 06 00
tt	1 Coper Kettle.....	00 06 00
tt	A frying pan.....	00 02 00
tt	A paire of Andirons.....	00 10 00
tt	Fyre shovell & tongues.....	00 04 00
tt	A paire of bellows.....	00 02 00
tt	A pestell & mortar.....	00 03 00
tt	in trenchers.....	00 02 00
tt	in iron ware.....	00 04 06
tt	1 muskett Sword & bandellrs.....	02 00 00
tt	in match 10d Rozine & pitch 4s.....	00 04 10
tt	in tubbs and old baggs.....	00 15 00
tt	1 spite with other small things.....	00 03 00
tt	2 Ceives 2s ½ a bushell.....	00 04 10
tt	1 trammel & chaffer.....	00 03 06
tt	2 Kellers 2 trays & a Gridiron.....	00 07 06
tt	in bacon.....	00 05 00
tt	more in leather.....	01 00 00
tt	in Land at Long Island.....	01 10 00
tt	in wood.....	02 15 00
tt	In meddow at Muddy River.....	20 00 00

tt	In money.....	£ 13 10 00
tt	A house & Land in boston.....	110, 00 00
tt	In debts in the booke.....	120 00 00
		£336 19 10

†prized by
 NATHANIEL BISHOP
 RICHARD WOODY

At a County Court held at Boston 27 July 1659 MARY REYNOLDS deposed this pap. to be a true Inventory of her Late husbands ROBERT REYNOLDS Estate to her best knowledge that when she knows more she will discover it.

Edw. Rawson

Recorder."

The Family Church:

Robert and Mary and their five children from the first attended the First Church of Boston, the only Boston congregation until 1650. Our family was thus early grounded in the Congregational faith of New England, in which the early generations continued and in which many Eastern descendants still remain. The first minister of this church was the Reverend John Wilson, who was educated at Cambridge University, England. It is interesting to note that his grand-daughter, Susanna Rawson, the daughter of the Reverend Grindall Rawson, married Benjamin Reynolds, grandson of Robert Reynolds.

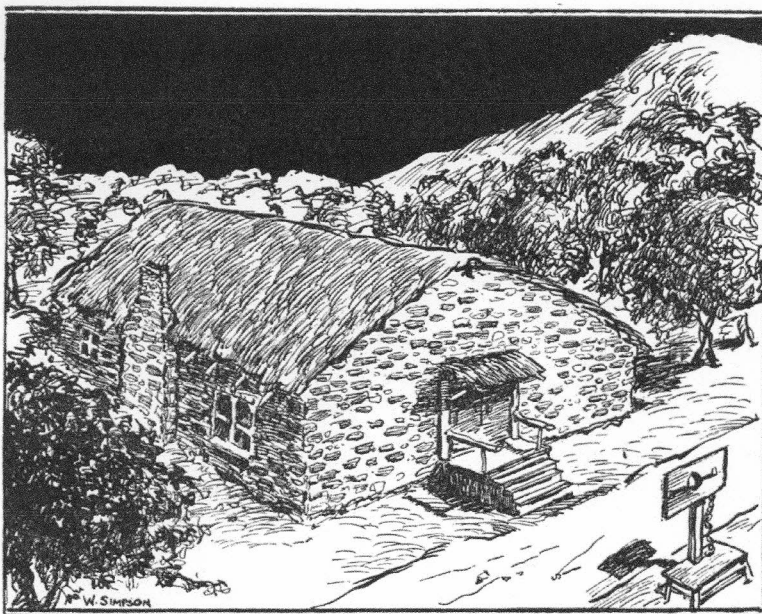
The original building of the First† Church of Boston was erected in August, 1632, at a cost of about £120 raised by subscription. It was a not very large one-story, thatched roof building of rough stone walls chinked with mud to keep out Boston's bitter Northeasters. The building was not heated, and it probably did not have many, or any, large windows—a very uncomfortable and austere place of worship. It§ stood at a spot now surrounded by a court or alley on the southwest corner of modern State (No. 27) and Devonshire Streets, but a few blocks from our Robert's home. It was not put up until Boston was almost two years old; meanwhile the Boston people had attended church in their earlier settlement of Charlestown. Almost before the door of the church itself was the town whipping post. The building was abandoned in 1640, probably because it was too small, and a new one was erected at a cost of about £1000 on the west side of Washington Street in front of what is

†NOTES: The original is not added up to a total. The above amount was then a considerable sum. Long Island was probably in Boston Harbor. Muddy River is modern Brookline. "Doublett"—an obsolete, close-fitting garment for men, reaching to the waist or a little below. "Bandeleer"—a soldier's broad leather belt, slung over the shoulder, and used for carrying the musket or ammunition. "Trammel"—an iron hook for hanging vessels over the fire, or, perhaps a fish-net. "Chaffer"—warming-pan.

The 2 "Bibles and books" may have included the old religious work mentioned previously in this Chapter. Was the military equipment Robert's or that of his son, Nathaniel, then of the Ancient & Honorable Artillery Company? The compiler never has carefully traced the transfer of possession of the various tracts of land owned by Robert. The £120 "book debts" is so large, for that time, that it was perhaps a loan to some one.

†N. E. H. G. Register, 1860, p. 152: see also *History of First Church of Boston*.

§*History of the Old South Church*, 1890, by Hamilton Andrews Hill.



*Sketch of the original First Church of Boston, 1632.
The pillory stands before it.*

now Young's Hotel. This second home of the First Church was burned in 1711, but it was soon rebuilt of brick. The Second Church Society about 1650 built the famous old North Church, later celebrated for its connection with Paul Revere's ride. It was over a half-mile distant from Robert's home. The Third Society was housed in the Old South Church which was erected of wood in 1670 on what had been Governor John Winthrop's "green." This was on the corner just across from Robert's home corner. The present Old South building on the same spot was put up in 1729. Under the detested Governor Andros, King's Chapel was built in 1689 as the First Church of England building in Boston.

The record of Robert's admission (1634) to the First Church, the first mention of him in the New World, reads:

"10th (a Sunday) of 6th Mo. (as August was then so considered) Robert Reynoldes, Shoemaker, and Edward Hutchinson, ye younger, a single man." (Winsor: *Hist. Boston*, I: 569.)

It had been decided in 1631 by the General Court that none but church members should be admitted freemen. To this same church in

1645 was admitted Mary Reynolds, most probably Robert's daughter who was soon afterwards married. In it were baptized the children of Robert's only son, Captain Nathaniel, and the children of Robert's grandson, Nathaniel, Jr.

The regular First Church preachers under whose long sermons Robert and his family sat of a Sunday were John Wilson (1630-d. 1667), John Cotton (1633-52), and John Norton (1656-1663). It was likely Norton who conducted his funeral service. Religious feeling ran high, and there was often much excitement in the Church over abstruse questions of theology, such as those raised, for instance, by Anne Hutchinson. The attitude of the First Church towards her (1637) and the Quakers, and the Salem radical, Roger Williams, is strongly evidenced. The Puritans considered these people to be dangerous elements, and drove them into exile in Rhode Island. The interest of our Robert and Nathaniel in the contentious theology of the day is vividly brought home to us by our possession of the fat old theological tome written by the Reverend Andrew Willett, which has come down from them to us. Robert's friend, Captain Keayne†, came in for the censure of this censorious Church:

"The 26th day of ye same 9th Moneth (1639) being a day of Publique fast for our Congregation, our brother Mr. Robert Keayne was Admonisht by or Pastor in ye Name of ye Church for selling his wares at excessive rates, to ye Dishonor of God's Name, ye Offence of ye Generall Cort, & ye publique Scandall of ye Cuntry."

The Passing of the Elders:

Robert himself was the first of this family to die, but it would seem very likely that he had other children who had died before coming to America or during Robert's life-time in America. His will is the sole original document giving us the names and relationships of the second generation as we have constructed it in this book. It naturally does not refer to any possibly deceased other members of his family, and gives no hint of England, nor of any of his brothers or sisters, if he had any. The Boston birth, marriage and death records—unhappily far from perfect or complete—in this early period name no other Reynoldses than are in this genealogy. We do not know certainly where Robert and Mary and their daughters are buried. It is most probable that Robert, however, was buried in King's Chapel Burying Ground, northeast corner of modern Tremont and School Streets, Boston, as that was the only cemetery at the time of Robert's death in 1659. It follows that the widow Mary (d. 1663) and some of her children may have been buried there. ‡The Granary Burial Ground just north of the Park Street Church (oldest stone is dated 1667) was opened about a year after Robert's death; it may contain some of the third or fourth generation descendants. Naturally at this date no Reynolds headstones remain. The brown or grey

†R. G. Thwaites: *The Colonies*, p. 128.

‡Winsor: *Hist. Boston*, I: 554. Copps Hill Cemetery was opened 1659-60; oldest stone bears date 1662.

stone then used was too soft to withstand the weathering of two and a half centuries. Most of the original party of Winthrop were buried in King's Chapel Yard, which was a cemetery for fifty years before the Chapel itself was built within its enclosure. Robert's friends, Governor John Winthrop (d. 1649), Captain Robert Keayne (d. 1656), Rev. John Cotton, and Benjamin Church, are buried there. The headstone of Edward Marion, who m. Mary⁴ Reynolds, daughter of Nathaniel, 2nd, is still to be seen there. We conclude that Robert and Mary, and probably Nathaniel, 2nd, and Nathaniel, 3rd, were interred in King's Chapel Ground. Captain Nathaniel, son of Robert, was probably buried in the old (East) cemetery in the heart of Bristol, R. I., where he died in 1708, after almost thirty years' residence there. No stone is found for him; he may lie near his son Joseph. Joseph's head-stone (he d. 1659, just a century after the death of his grandfather Robert) bears the fine old arms of the family. A picture appears in this book. Captain Nathaniel, a shoe-maker and tanner, was the first of seven consecutive Nathaniels traced in this book. Every one of them was an expert shoe craftsman.

The Boston Home:

It would be most interesting to know what Robert's home looked like in the later years of his life, say about 1650. If we were standing where the Old South Church of Boston now is, we should be upon the Governor's lawn. Next behind us would be the home of Winthrop, which after 1670 was for many years used as a parsonage for the minister of the Old South. Nearby on the other side of that house was a fine natural spring from which the townsmen of the immediate vicinity used to get their water. Next down Milk Street and adjoining Winthrop was the home of Atherton Hough, who was, like John Cotton, of Lincolnshire. Not far down the gentle slope, Milk Street ran into the marshes and mud-flats and eventually the harbor. The streets were of dirt, or were pebbled, and probably much rutted by the carts and chaises of the time. The side-paths were hard-packed dirt or cobbles or flags. The first school-house, on School Street, was later demolished to make room for enlarging King's Chapel.

Robert's house was on the corner across Milk Street from the Governor. Probably it was a large frame house, gambrel roof with generous gables. It was chinked with clay-mud or battened to keep out the winds of winter. Originally it was most likely thatched roof, and later it may have been shingled or shaked. Surely in the house there was an immense fire-place, with the chimney dominating one end of the outside of the house. Probably there were not many rooms within, two or three, or four, at most. It may have had one window, perhaps two, not of very great size. Heavy, hewn timbers, browned and seasoned in the smoke of the fireplace, were the beams and rafters of the rooms; and if there was a second-story, a rude ladder was the only stairs.

In a corner of the room, we can imagine a broad four-poster bed with a spotless linen covering, a heavy chest of drawers and probably a large chest or two on the floor. On the heavy, hewn table, scrubbed white like the deck of a battleship, there were perhaps a few pewter dishes, and a stone mug or two, with piggins and wooden pails in a corner of the room. In the back-yard, no doubt, was a fireplace wood-pile, which young Nathaniel, luckless only son, no doubt secretly damned along with the heavy wooden pails which he carried often to the well.

Down the slope on Robert's lot was a generous-sized garden in which young Nathaniel toiled at times, and rubbed his aching back when he had much rather fish on the quay-wall or play in the boats that lined the marshy shore. Farther back from the street than the garden, there seems to have been an orchard—we can imagine the apples there, and perhaps in the garden tall corn and occasional large pumpkins growing big against an early Thanksgiving. Below the garden and on Milk Street some years later, Robert or Nathaniel erected several houses, and back from the street with a narrow alley leading to it, a stable. This little alley or easement exists today behind the *Boston Evening Transcript* Building. Near this, and on the slope below it, a well was sunk. Somewhere down the slope and behind Robert's home-lot was the south wind-mill (built 1632) and the gardens of his several neighbors.

On Washington Street next to Robert was the home of a cutler, and, I suppose we should call it, a hardware shop. Opposite across Washington Street were a tavern, and a school, and the home of several notable burghers, among them Aspinwall, the notary, whose many dull legal papers have carried down to us priceless facts of family history. In that neighborhood lived also the †Hutchinsons until the impetuous, troublesome Anne was forced to go to Rhode Island to live. Not more than a block away, and seen between the neighbors' houses, was the Boston Common, then a sort of general pasture and meadow-land, and drill-field for 'Ye Honorable Artillery Companie.' Beacon Hill dominated the landscape in that direction with its high pole on which the beacon tar-bucket sometimes blazed for the incoming ships. To the north one could see over the many housetops the more thickly settled part of town, and to the east and southeast the errant, anchored merchantmen from London, their white sails furled or flapping idly, drying in the Massachusetts sun. Beyond them were the islands of the harbor, green and dotted here and there with grazing cattle, or the rooting pigs of the burghers. In Robert's day Boston was a quiet, peaceful but growing town—virtual capital of New England. Let us hope that its streets were simpler, and that a map and a mathematician would not have been needed then, as now, to find the home of any freeman. It was surely a place of neighborliness, where every townsman must have known almost every other burgher.

†The Old Corner Book Store marks their home-site.

The Historical Atmosphere:

In 1666, some seven years after Robert's death, the King's Commissioners visited Boston and among other things reported that

"Their houses are generally wooden, their streets crooked, with little decency and no uniformity; and there, neither months, days, season of the year, churches nor inns, are known by their English names." (Drake: p. 427).

Rural people were in moderate financial circumstances, neat in habit, intelligent and fairly well-educated; both sexes, young and old, worked hard, and were frugal, thrifty and as a rule rigid in morals. Boston's people were educated and generally of a higher social grade than those of Plymouth; middle-class education was general among them.

The Boston freemen took their religion and their local government very seriously, and were forceful and unrelenting against any who opposed them in these matters. In Robert's time, the Quakers were very harshly treated, and more than one was publicly whipped upon Boston Common while the pious fathers and curious youngsters looked on approvingly. During Robert's life-time three women were publicly executed on the Common for witchcraft: Margaret Jones of Charlestown, June 15, 1648; Mary Parsons, May 29, 1651; Mrs. Anne Hibbins, sister of Governor Bellingham, June 19, 1656, by hanging. The fourth and last in Boston was Goody Glover, Nov. 16, 1688. Robert possibly thought with the populace that it was a good job to execute such people, and that God was much glorified thereby.

The men of Massachusetts were not greatly interested in England, though they had recently come from there. Perhaps they had good reason to be resentful and suspicious after the drastic treatment they had received for being first Protestants, and second, Non-Conformists and Separatists. And the oaths of Conformity and Allegiance exacted of many of them before sailing did not rest comfortably upon their souls. At any rate they had too many economic, religious and local political problems of their own, and they were very much isolated from the home country, and not greatly given to correspondence with relatives at home. Despite the austere Puritan atmosphere, life in Boston had sufficient excitement. There was always some tipsy or blasphemous adventurer doing forced penance in the town stocks. The man who built the first Boston stocks was himself promptly clamped into them because his price was thought excessive! Ugly Indian affrays near other towns, and the constant menace of pirate raids, or of attacks by hostile Frenchmen from far up-coast made the hearts of the burghers uneasy on many a dark night.

Contemporary Events:

It is interesting to recall some of the outstanding events of that era: In 1634 all emigrants were obliged to take the oath of allegiance and conformity to the Book of Common Prayer before leaving England. In 1634 there were some 4000 people in the Colony and its sixteen towns. In 1636 Harvard College was founded across the River Charles. A year later, the Pequot War threw all New England into terror. In the battle of May 29, 1637, Captain John Mason and his battalion slaughtered between 400 and 700 Indians. In 1636 Roger Williams and twelve sympathizers, among them a William Reynolds, probably from Salem or Plymouth, signed their compact and founded Providence. Among the 'radicals' in religion who were driven to Rhode Island from Massachusetts were first the Quakers and then the Baptists, who would hardly be considered now the menace that they then were. By 1640 the Puritans ceased coming in large numbers. In 1645 some of the men of Boston returned to England to take part in the War of the Reformation, and to join Cromwell. In 1649 Governor John Winthrop died; in 1656 Captain Keayne and Miles Standish (of Duxbury). In 1657 Mary Clark was whipped on the Boston Common for being a Quaker. In 1666 about forty died of small-pox. In 1675-76 came King Philip's Indian War, and in 1679 the great fire swept over Boston, and destroyed many of its early records. Then came the hated Governor Andros from England. About 1680, around the time that Captain Nathaniel removed permanently to Bristol, the people were kept anxious by a series of Indian scares. By 1676 Boston had about 5,000 inhabitants; and in 1709 about 9,000. In 1700 New England contained some 105,000 people, of whom 70,000 were in Massachusetts and Maine; 6000 in Rhode Island; and 25,000 in Connecticut. Physicians depended upon various nostrums, and had little medical knowledge—they were generally herb doctors or blood-letters. Until the Revolution, the population was so generally English, that it is estimated 98% were of nearly pure English stock.

A number of contemporary quotations give an idea of Boston:

"Their greatest wants be Wood and Medowground which never were in that place; being constrainyd to fetch their building timber and firewood from the Ilands in Boates, and their Hay in Loyters. It being a Necke, and bare of wood, they are not troubled with the three annoyances of Woolves, Rattlesnakes and Musketoes." (Wm. Wood in Winsor, I:522).

In 1638 John Josselyn wrote:

"Boston is rather a village than a Towne, there being not above 20 or 30 houses."

As a matter of fact, there were then nearly 300 houses, including log cabins.

"All the houses are made of thin, small cedar shingles nailed against frames and then filled in with brick and other stuff; and so are their churches." (*by Wilbore*).

"Washington Street was bordered with substantial frame houses, many of them large and hospitable, surrounded by fine gardens, where dwelt some of the most solid men of the Colony."

State Street was the early business district.

The shoemakers of that early era tanned their own leather and went from house to house measuring the feet of their customers. The public tan pits were on the creek back of Robert's house. †

We have reviewed the comparatively few known facts concerning the founding of our family in the New World, and have discussed the historical background of its beginning in America. We are now to see what is known of Captain Nathaniel, who carried down the family name, after the death of Robert.

†*Bostonian*, Oct. 1894: I, 38 et seq. "Development of the Shoe and Leather Trade in Mass." Names earliest shoemakers of Boston and gives their history.

THE SECOND GENERATION

Captain Nathaniel Reynolds (1726-1708)

CAPTAIN NATHANIEL REYNOLDS† of Boston, and of Bristol R. I.,—soldier, shoe-maker and land-owner—was the only son and one of the younger children of Robert and Mary Reynolds. As we have learned from an affidavit‡ which he signed in Boston, May 21, 1674, in which he stated that he was then “aged about forty-seven,” he was born in England just about 1627. The town records of Bristol have given us the following definite information:

“Captain Nathaniel Reynolds departed this life July 10, 1708, his death being very sudden; for going in from his garden, sat down about two minutes, then rose up and went into his lodgingroom, lay down on his bed and dyed, as it were in a fainting fit.”

He was no doubt buried in the old East Cemetery in the center of Bristol, probably somewhere in the vicinity of the grave of his son Joseph who died in 1759, and whose picturesque headstone is reproduced on another page of this book.

Boston:

Nathaniel and his father Robert witnessed a deed in Boston Dec. 18, 1650, confirming that Nathaniel was then of age. The deed was signed by Nathaniel Bishop, Robert’s neighbor. Nathaniel frequently witnessed such documents: for example, Sept. 1, 1658; Aug. 23, 1662; Feby. 4, 1664.

At the Boston town meeting March 13, 1654, Nathaniel was chosen Sealer (Inspector) of Leather, and in 1655 he was made Constable. In 1656, he subscribed £1 towards the cost of building the Boston Town Hall. From the original of this ancient signature list, we have obtained an excellent authentic copy of his signature which is reproduced on this



page. He was again chosen Sealer of Leather for one year on March 14, 1663-64; and for 1664-65; 1670-71; 1674-75. The Boston town records

†It is singular that the name Nathaniel should have been so persistent in our family, for this Nathaniel was the ancestor of six other Nathaniels in direct descent, and all cordwainers. The seventh and last of the series was b. Sidney, Me., Sept. 1, 1813; and died un-married in Sidney, June 6, 1833, aged 19-9-5. Besides his son, Nathaniel², numerous of his other descendants were christened the same name. In the preceding chapter we have recorded our reasons for believing that the English father of Robert may have been named Nathaniel.

‡*Boston City Document*, xlv; p. 21, part 2.

on March 1, 1679, o. s., read: "Lieut. Nathaniel Reynolds was chosen to inspect & take an Account of all hides intended to be transported according to a law of ye Countrie made 15th of May 1672." This commission was renewed Aug. 29, 1681; in the same text, March 14, 1681-82; and March 12, 1682-83, though it is possible his son, Nathaniel 2nd, may have held the commission for one or more of the later terms. In the case of *Runolds vs. Wharton*, September 1681 term of court, we can read:

"At a County Court of Suffolk held at Boston 26 July 1681, Ltt. Nathanael Reynolds appointed officer for seizing of hides exporting out of this County, having seized a parcel on board the *Pinke Reliefe*, William Marshall, master, claimed by Mr. Wharton, and after submitting the case to this Court's judgment for tryal by Jury with consent of parties; After both parties had made their severall pleas, and produced their evidence, which were carried to the Jury and are on file, the Jury brought in a verdict, they find the hides seized to be forfeited according to law: Mr. Richard Wharton appealed from this judgment unto the next Court of Assistants, and put in study for prosecution of his appeals to effect."

On March 12, 1665-66, Nathaniel was chosen "Chief Counstable" (Chief of Police) for Boston. He had been more or less regularly a subordinate constable for some years, as appears in various Suffolk Court documents of the period. On May 3, 1665, thirty-one years after his father, he was made 'freeman' or voting townsman of Boston. He drew pay as Constable on Feby. 23, 1666, amounting to £1-15-0. On July 4, 1672, "Nathanell Raynalls" as juror signed a verdict of guilty on an inquiry over an Indian called Pungatowen.

On May 29, 1677, Nathaniel was sixth on a list of 129 craftsmen of Boston (early High Tariff Protectionists) praying for protection in their several callings against strangers. He was usually described as *cord-wainer* (shoe-maker). On Suffolk County Court records there are numerous references to accounts for shoes sold by him, such as:

3 April, 1662, pair of shoes	£ 0 04 02
31 January, 1666, two pairs of shoes	11 04
3 July, 1666, several pairs of shoes	4 08 00

He went bond for Samuel Phillips, 1667, in *Wilson vs. Phillips*, debt. On Dec. 12, 1666, his brother-in-law, John Brackett, willed £10-0-0 to Nathaniel and his wife, Priscilla (Brackett) Reynolds.

Not long after his first marriage, and but two months before his father's death, Nathaniel appears in the realty records:

Captain Thomas Savage and wife Marie for £278 sold to Nathaniell Reynolds of Boston, 'shoo-maker', a dwelling-house on north side of Conduit Street, Boston, cellars and backyard with equal propriety in the passage between it and the house that was Anthony Lowes (now in the occupancy of Samuel Kendall) bounded by: Conduit Street, S. E.; Philip Wharton, N. E.; Joshua Scottow, N. W.; Samuel Kendall (or was it Sendall?), S. W. Dated Feby. 27, 1659; entered August 12, 1661, in Book I, folio 488 of Suffolk Deeds.

Suffolk Deeds (IV-260) also record:

"Nathaniel Reynolds, Sonne & Heyre of ye Late Robert Reynolds of Boston, shoo-maker." Robert Reynolds had sold 1646 about eleven perches (sq. rods) to Thomas Painter, to Thomas Wyborne, and to John Lake, tailor. Lake built a dwelling house. Nathaniel signed quit-claim Dec. 10, 1662: 'bounded by Nathaniel Reynolds, N. and E.; Thomas Bligh (Nathaniel's son-in-law in later years), S.; High Street, W.' Registered, March 3, 1664-65.

Suffolk Deeds (IV:182) mention Nathaniel as owning land worth

£95, with 10½ feet frontage; 10 broad rear; dwelling house 33½.

On March 4, 1663-64, reference is made to transfer, John Button to Nathaniel Reynolds, of "Land and house; house is not jetted over ye passageway."

Suffolk Deeds (IV:268):

"William and Anne Hudson of Boston: for £14 sell 500 acres of land, meadows and upland, at Quinapaug within ye jurisdiction of Providence, being land which Joshua Foote (of Mendon) purchased of Sacont and George Sacont, Indians, thereabouts inhabiting, June 18, 1655." Deed dated Feby. 4, 1664-65.

This is the 500 acres mentioned in the last paragraph of Nathaniel's will. The mention in the will would lead us to believe that title to the land was in dispute. Quinebaugh is in the northeast corner of Windham County, Conn. When Nathaniel bought the land, that territory was claimed by Providence; but some years later the commission of Lord Say and Seele adjudicated the intercolonial dispute† and awarded it to Connecticut, whereupon the Rhode Island land-owners were ousted.

In a transfer of land March 20, 1671, by John Button, miller, mention is made of boundary, as "Nathaniel Reynolds, East --- passageway through land of said Reynolds to the street."

From Robert's will we have seen that Robert's considerable property and the family home on the corner of Washington and Milk Streets, Boston, now the site of the *Boston Evening Transcript* Building, was given to his wife. When Robert's widow died in 1663, four years after Robert, the entire entailed property came to Nathaniel. With the exception of several small parcels which he sold, or gave to his children, his ownership continued until his death in 1708. It thus came about that for many years Nathaniel was the landlord of Josiah Franklin, father of the famous statesman. In the little house rented of Captain Reynolds, Benjamin Franklin was born, January 6, 1706, o. s., son of Josiah & Abiah (Folger) Franklin. At a meeting of the Boston Selectmen, Apr 27, 1691, it is recorded:

"Libertie granted to Josiah Frankline to erect a building 8 Foote square upon the Land belonging to Lt. Nathaniel Reynalds neere the South Meetinge house."

We abbreviate the account given in N. G. Shurtleff's *History† of Boston*:

†Published 1891: Chapter 51.

†A detailed account of this boundary trouble is given on page 131 of the 1922 *Reynolds Family Annual*. Nathaniel was not the only Reynolds to suffer loss by the boundary quarrel.

"Close by the large and comfortable mansion houses that formerly lined the southerly side of Milk Street, once stood a modest little wooden building, which from its associations soon eclipsed in notoriety and interest its more imposing neighbors. It was the humble tenement that first gave shelter to the infant Franklin. In the days of Franklin's father, the estate was quite small, the whole house not covering more land than would now be required for a genteel parlor, being only twenty feet on the street.

"The lot of Robert Reynolds was more extensive at the time of the first grant than at the time that Josiah Franklin, chandler, was the occupant of its easterly portion, for it extended westerly as far as the present Washington Street.

"On the fourth of November, 1683, Nathaniel Reynolds was compelled to mortgage the estate for security to pay £50 to Hugh Drury, at which time it was in the occupancy of Mr. Robert Breck. Soon after this transaction, Lieutenant Reynolds mortgaged the estate to Simeon Stoddard, Esq., on the eleventh of December, 1691, for the like sum of £50. Mr. Drury discharged the former mortgage on the fourth of the following January. The last mortgage was discharged April 20th, 1693."

"Upon the street, the front of the Franklin house was rudely clapboarded, and the sides and rear were protected from the inclemencies of the New England climate by large rough shingles. In height the house was about three stories. In front the second story and attic projected somewhat into the street, over the principal story on the ground floor. On the lower floor of the main house there was one room only. This, which probably served the Franklins as a parlor and sitting-room, and also for the family eating-room, was about twenty feet square, and had two windows on the street. In the center of the southerly side of the room was one of those noted large fireplaces, framed in a most capacious chimney; on the left of this was a spacious closet. On the ground floor, connected with the sitting-room through an entry, was the kitchen. The second story originally contained but one chamber, and in this the windows, door, fireplace, and closet were similar in number and position to those in the parlor beneath it.

"The attic was also, originally, one unplastered room, and had a window in front on the street, and two common attic windows, one on each side of the roof, near the back part of it."

If this description is compared with the detailed property map in this book, and with the lithographed conception of the appearance of the house, the two will be made clear.

Josiah Franklin came from Banbury, Oxfordshire, 1685, and probably at once became tenant of Captain Nathaniel Reynolds, absentee landlord living in Bristol. After rearing his prodigious family, Josiah moved out of this house only in 1712—perhaps because Nathaniel, 2nd, desired to occupy it himself. Franklin bought of Peter Sargeant, Esq., an inn known as "The Blue Ball" at the corner of Hanover and Union Streets. It may be that Nathaniel, 3rd, moved into the little house, and this Nathaniel almost certainly occupied it after his marriage in 1716, as he had bought for £100 a quitclaim from his brothers John and Philip†, after their parents had died during 1716-17. Nathaniel, 3rd, died aged 26, in 1719, and his will gave it to his wife Mary (Snell) Reynolds, who soon thereafter removed to Brockton (then North Bridgewater, Mass. She sold it to her uncle-in-law John Fosdick in 1725, mentioned below. The large stone house on the corner of Washington Street at Milk was sold by

†Suffolk Registry of Deeds, printed Vol. VIII: folio 406.

Captain Nathaniel Reynolds April 25, 1693, to Simon Daniel. This latter was upon the site of Robert's original dwelling 1635.

Captain Nathaniel is described upon the Boston tax list of 1687 for "six houses, mills, wharves, etc.," for a tax of 2/2.

Under Captain Nathaniel's name upon the Boston Tax List 1687 is written: "Houses, mills, wharves, etc., six; tax two shillings, two pence." His name also appears upon the list of 1695. At his death he still owned the Boston property, though Franklin occupied one house, and his son-in-law, John Fosdick, occupied another. At his death in 1708 Captain Nathaniel willed the property to his eldest son, Nathaniel, 2nd, who held the property until his death; and a part of the property to his eldest daughter Sarah (Mrs. John Fosdick). In the estate, it was appraised at £150. Boston then had a population of about 9,000.

On May 9, 1683, Nathaniel was made administrator of the estate of his deceased son-in-law, Thomas Bligh, first husband of Sarah Reynolds, who then married John Fosdick. The letters of administration read, "in behalf of the widow of the deceased at her request."

From the Diary of Samuel Sewall, Boston, 1690, we have gathered the following note:

"*Tues., Sept. 16:* About 11 at night a fire breaks out at the house of Jno. Allen, Worsted Comber, in which his Apprentice, Sam Worster, was burned, with the house of Lieut. Reynolds - - Langden and a good part of Saml. Simson's. The wind being Southwest, the South Meeting House was preserved with very much difficulty, being in a flame in diverse parts of it."

We have previously mentioned the ancient Anti-Papist book, published 1634, which was owned by this Nathaniel. A picture of the title-page is shown in the preceding chapter.

Nathaniel's Military Career:

While he was a small child, there were many troubles with the Indians, and several scalplings of Robert's acquaintances. While Nathaniel was but a boy, the Pequot War broke out and these skirmishes must have fired his youthful imagination and kindled in his romantic bosom an unusual interest in military affairs. He was elected a member of the Ancient & Honorable Artillery Company of Boston in 1658, and he took an active part in its parades and musters. This Company still parades in ancient costume once a year in Boston. The "1 muskett, sword and bandeliers—£2-0-0" mentioned in the inventory of his father's estate, 1659, may have been bought for young Nathaniel.

As to the Ancient & Honorable Artillery Company, Nathaniel's son, Nathaniel, 2nd, may have been the "Lieut. Nathaniel Reynolds" elected to membership in 1681. Of his descendants, Edward⁷ Belcher Reynolds[‡], was elected to the Company in 1865, and Brewster⁷ Reynolds[§], in 1821.

†A row of trees stood in front of the Old South Church, just across Milk Street, but these were burned by the British troops in 1775, with the house of Governor Winthrop.

‡Edward B. Reynolds: (*Charles⁸ Edward⁸ John⁸ Benjamin⁸ Nathaniel⁸ Robert⁸*).

§Brewster Reynolds: (*Benjamin⁸ Thomas⁸ Eleazer⁸ Peter⁸ Nathaniel⁸ Robert⁸*).

At the outbreak of King Philip's Indian War 1676, Nathaniel held the commission of "Lieutenant" of the Fourth (Captain Wm. Hudson's) Company of Major Thomas Clarke's Suffolk County Regiment. Nathaniel led several expeditions into the Indian country and commanded a company under Colonel Church. He commanded the garrison at Chelmsford (now Lowell), Mass., on Feby. 25, 1676. Inhabitants there at that time petitioned the Massachusetts General Court that Lieut. Nathaniel Reynolds and his company be allowed to remain that autumn and winter as they feared the Indians. Nathaniel's nephew, Robert Mason, son of his sister Sarah, served in his Company at Chelmsford, 1676. Bodge, *Soldiers of King Philip's War, 1676*, mentions him as "Captain Reynolds," as also the Bristol, R. I., town records. On August 24, 1676, his name appears for £4-0-0 for military service. On May 12, 1675, the General Court had confirmed him as Lieutenant in Captain Hudson's company. On Nathaniel's removal to Bristol, he became "Ensign, Bristol County Militia;" and on June 6, 1684, "First Lieutenant Nathaniel Reynolds" of that force. He may have acquired the commission, Captain, in that Militia, or it may have been a left-over from his active-service days at Chelmsford.

Bristol, R. I.:

Probably as an aftermath of his expeditions into the Indian country about Narragansett Bay where he saw promising new farming land, he removed permanently to Bristol about 1680 with all of his family, save his eldest daughter Sarah and his eldest son, Nathaniel 2nd, who remained behind on the Captain's Boston property.

The exact time of his removal to Bristol is uncertain, but it was very close to 1680. Bristol County was then a part of Massachusetts, and Taunton was its county seat. Many of the old records of the time, including Nathaniel's will, are recorded at Taunton, Mass. Bristol town was annexed to Rhode Island only about 1746. Captain Nathaniel's last three children were born in Bristol; all others in Boston. Nathaniel witnessed a deed in Boston as late as June 5, 1680, but may have removed permanently earlier that year. For several years he may have made occasional excursions to Boston, for he retained property there all his life.

Captain Nathaniel Reynolds built his Bristol house on the northeast corner of Bradford and Thames Streets. The old building was demolished half a century ago, and the store of J. Howard Manchester covered part of its site. His son Joseph, whose headstone, bearing the coat-of-arms, is still in the East Cemetery, built the "Willowmere" mansion, which, 1926, is still standing on High Street among the stately elms. Joseph's old mill-stones have lain in the old garden almost two centuries. Several pictures of the old house are shown herewith.

Nathaniel was apparently one of the founders of Bristol, because on August 27, 1680, upon its laying out, he received a one thirty-second

part. When Bristol was named he was fourth in a list of eighty inhabitants. The daughters of Judge John Post³ Reynolds still live in Bristol and own the old "Willowmere" home. Nathaniel was fifth on the list of founders of the "First Church of Bristol, Congregational," on May 3, 1687. On June 28, 1686, he signed a remonstrance against the overzealous minister, the Reverend Woodbridge. At one time, Nathaniel may have been of Presbyterian faith. In Boston he was reared in the First Church of Boston, 1665.

In Bristol, he was Grand Juryman, 1687, 1692, 1700, 1705; Sealer of Leather, 1689; Selectman, 1688, 1691; Committeeman on town business, 1703-04. He was sued by the merchant Nathaniel Byfield of Bristol, but execution was satisfied August 19, 1699. As foreman of the Grand Jury, March 5, 1696-97, No. 3728, he appeared:

"We the Grand Jury for the present year 1696 doth present Hopestill Leonard of Rehoboth, alias Allen, for having child born the 25th day of May last passed or thereabouts, which was within six months after publication granted for marriage and written for Benj. Allen and said Hopestill Leonard by Wm. Carpenter Clark.

(Signed by)

NATHANIEL REYNOLDS,

Foreman.

In Bristol, March 5, 1696-97, No. 241, he was one of a jury of inquest over an Ebenezer Orten who was drowned. There is a good copy of his signature on this document, spelled "Nathanell Raynalls."

We have quoted the account of his death which was written into the town records. His long will is preserved and recorded also in Bristol. It throws considerable light upon his family. His sister, "Mary Sanger of Watertown," Mass., mentioned in it, was then the sole survivor of the original Reynolds emigrant family from England, 1630; and she was still living in 1711.

Captain Nathaniel Reynolds married twice: first, *Miss Sarah Dwight*; second, *Miss Priscilla Brackett*. He m. Sarah Dwight, then about nineteen years old, on Dec. 30, 1657†, o. s. She was b. at Dedham, June 17, 1638; d. July 8‡, 1663, in Boston, daughter of John & Hannah Dwight§

†A contradictory record gives it Jan. 7, 1657-58.

‡The record of her death is in Medfield, Mass., town records. Why there?

§See "*Hist. of Descendants of John Dwight of Dedham, Mass.*, by Benj. W. Dwight, N. Y., 1874; pp. 91-102: Latter 1634 or early 1635 John Dwight came from Dedham, England; was one of 12 persons present at first Town Meeting in Dedham, Mass. Wife was Hannah. He was woolcomber, or son of one, "having been publicly useful, a great peacemaker" so mentioned in Dedham minutes. Second man of wealth there; Selectman for 16 years. He d. Jan. 24, 1659-60. Hannah d. Sept. 5, 1656; he m. again Mrs. Elizabeth Ripley, no ch. He owned land in early Watertown as well. John and Hannah Dwight had:

1. Hannah, b. England, 1625. d. Nov. 4, 1714, aet. 89; m. Nathl. Whiting of Dedham.
2. Capt. Timothy Dwight, b. England, 1629, d. Jan. 31, 1717-8, aet. 88, at Dedham. He had son Nathl. Dwight, b. 1666 probably named for his bro.-in-law, Capt. Nathl. Reynolds, of Boston.
3. John Dwight, b. England, 1632; d. March 24, 1638. Lost in the woods between Dedham and Boston as child.
4. Mary, b. Dedham, July 25, 1635. "First child in Dedham." m. Henry Phillips.
- *5. Sarah, b. June 17, 1638. m. Nathl. Reynolds.

John, Senior's will dated June 16, 1658, m. Nathl. Reynolds. "20 sh. to my sonne Nathaniel Renells." "Fifth part (of all my real property) remayneing of ye five parts, I give unto my daughter Sarah Reynolds or to her children or children as my executor shall see cause to dispose of it."

of Dedham, Mass. Nathaniel and Sarah were m. by Governor John Endicott "30th day of 10th mo." 1657. The first three children were by Sarah. They were born, reared and lived in Boston; the two who grew up inherited the family property in Boston. After Sarah's early death, when aged about twenty-five, Nathaniel m. second, Priscilla Brackett, probably in 1664, and certainly previous to Feby. 21, 1666, about the time he was made Chief of Police of Boston. She was the daughter of a well-to-do tradesman, Peter† Brackett and his wife Priscilla. Nathaniel and Priscilla had five sons and three daughters, all but the last two of whom were born in Boston, and all of whom resided in Bristol, R. I.

The eleven children‡ of Captain Nathaniel Reynolds and his two wives were:

- *20. SARAH, b. July 26, 1659, o. s., Boston; baptized with brother Nathaniel First Church of Boston, March 26, 1665; d. Jan. 1, 1718, Boston; she always lived on a portion of Robert's original Boston home-lot. She m. 1st, *Thomas Bligh*, about 1680, who d. 1683, apparently no children; she m. 2nd, *John Fosdick*, blacksmith, about 1683, who in 1725, bought the remaining Reynolds interest in the Robert home-lot. See Fosdick Genealogy, 1891, p. 34.; also Wyman's Genealogies of Charlestown, Mass.
21. MARY, b. Nov. 20, 1660, o. s.; d. Jan. 8, 1663, o. s., Boston, "aged two years, two months."
- *22. NATHANIEL, 2nd, b. March 3, 1662-63, o. s.; d. between 1716-17, Boston; m. Ruth Lowell. His history is presented in the next chapter.
- *23. MARY, b. about 1665; d. Sept. 27, 1718; m. Captain John Woodbury of Bristol, May 18, 1694.
- *24. JOHN, b. Aug. 4, 1668; d. Jan. 30, 1757, unmarried, Bristol.
- *25. PETER (Captain, b. Jan. 26, 1670, o. s., Boston; d. between 1726-32; m. Mary Giles, about 1699. Lived Bristol, R. I.; frequently mentioned in Diary of Judge Samuel Sewall. Ancestor of well-known Conn. line among them many missionaries. His son was Rev. Peter, Harvard 1720.
26. PHILIP, b. Sept. 15, 1674, o. s., just before his father joined in the War against the Indian King Philip. Philip d. before 1706, probably in infancy.

†See the *Brackett Genealogy* by Herbert I. Brackett, 1907, Washington, D. C., pp. 116-17.

PETER BRACKETT was supposed to be brother of 'Grim Richard' Brackett, jailor of Boston. Peter was in Boston as early as 1630; owned land in Braintree adjoining Richard. Mention made there in town records of twelve persons in his family who came there in 1640 to reside. Freeman, 1643; member General Court, 1644, and several times in later years; joined Ancient & Honorable Artillery Company, 1648. In last years returned to Boston; buried there July 24, 1688. One of founders of the Old South Church, 1669. Twice, if not three times, married; if but two wives, first was named Priscilla; if three, name of first not known. Priscilla was mother of many, if not of all, of his children; she d. between 1663-66. In 1666 he m. Mary, widow of Nathl. Williams; she was mother of five children by first husband and perhaps well along in years when married to Brackett. In her will, made in 1679, it is mentioned that she had permission of Brackett to dispose of her estate. No record of will or administration of Peter. If true, that he had ten children in 1640 (might have had dependents other than children) he had a very large family, as only five of the following thirteen were born before 1640. We know of the following children (not given in order of birth): 1. *Peter*, no record. 2. *Mariha*, m. May 23, 1655, Robt. Twelves. 3. Daughter, m. bef. Feby. 1666, Mr. Upham. 4. Daughter, m. bef. Feby. 1666, Mr. Cooke. 5. *Priscilla*, m. Nathaniel Reynolds. 6. *John*, b. Sept. 30, 1641; m. Aug. 1662, Sarah Steadman, dau. John of Cambridge; his son d. Dec. 12, 1666, in his will mentions 'Bro. Reynolds,' giving him £10. 7. *Joseph*, b. Oct. 13, 1642; d. Jan. 24, 1662. 8. *Sarah*, alive in 1666. 9. *Nathaniel*, b. abt. 1648, perhaps earlier; witness 1662 deed to Peter Brackett signed by Indian; Nathaniel lived Salem, where he d. 1710, aged 62. 10. *Hannah*, b. Aug. 14, 1656; perhap m. Shaw. 11. *Ruth*, b. Nov. 23, 1660. 12. *Mary*, b. & d. 1661. 13. *Mary*, living 1679.

‡The Editor has complete records of the descendants of most of these children, which it is hoped will some day be published.

- *27. JOSEPH (Ensign), b. Dec. 29, 1676, o. s., Boston, d. Jan. 16, 1759, Bristol; m. Phoebe Leonard. He built the present old mansion at "Willowmere" in Bristol which is pictured in this volume. The ancient gravestone upon which is carved the 'foxes' coat-of-arms, 1759, is upon his grave in the old East Cemetery, Bristol. His descendants still live in Bristol and own his old home.
- *28. HANNAH, b. Jan. 15, 1681, o. s.; believed to have d. 1719, especially as Royall m. a year or two later; but some records have given June 15, 1743, as date of her death; Royall d. Jan. 15, 1749. She m. Samuel Royall, of Bristol, 1704.
- *29. BENJAMIN, b. May 10, 1686, Bristol; d. Aug. 4, 1770, Bristol; m. Susanna Rawson, 1709, daughter Rev. Grindall & Susanna (Wilson) Rawson of Boston. Susanna Wilson was granddaughter of Rev. John Wilson, first minister of First Church of Boston. Benjamin's descendants are well-known old family of Boston today; some of them lived in Putney, Grand Isle, Hero, etc., Vt.
- *30. RUTH, b. Dec. 9, 1688; d. July 3, 1737; m. Joseph Cary, Nov. 9, 1710, Bristol. Lived Bristol.

The Will of Captain Nathaniel Reynolds

Dated: October 7, 1706.

Probated: November 8, 1708. †

In the name of God Amen. In the fifth year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lady Anne by the Grace of God of England &c. Queen I Nathaniel Reynolds of Bristol in the County of Bristol in New England Cord Wainer being aged yet of health of Body and of sound & perfect Memory (thanks be given to God for the same) Do Make this my last will & Testament in maner & form following:

That is to say First & Principally I recommend my soule into the hands of God, who gave it me Hoping to Receive the pardn & Remission of all my sins thro the above Mirits of the Lord Jesus Christ my merciful Redeemer. And my body to the Earth from whence it was taken Decently to be buried of my Executors herein after mentioned & as Touching my worldly Estate which God of his Mercy hath Lent me I bestow & bequeath the same as followeth:

Imprs. I will that all my Just Debts & funeral Charges be truly paid.

Ith. I give and bequeath unto my Sister Mary Sanger of watertown five pound money to be paid by my Executors herein after Named in Conveinient time after my decease Provided my said Sister be then alive.

Ith. I give grant & bequeath unto my Eldest son Nathal Renolds of Boston all & singular my Dwelling house in Boston in New England aforesd wth ye land that belongs thereunto as it now lyes (with all my Right to Commons in said Boston & in Brantree) Reserving a way for my Daughter Sarah ffosdick and the heires that shall succeed to goe with Conveinency by the well yt is now between them: to her Garden: To have & to hold all the same house and land & Commons to the sd Nathal Reynolds and his heires Male Lawfully begotten of his body and for want of such Issue the Remainder thereof to the next Right heire of me the sd Nathal Raynolds the

†NOTES: Certified verbatim copy, Records of Probate, Taunton, Bristol Co., Mass. Original missing. Also recorded in Registry in Bristol, R. I. Bristol County was one of three counties into which Plymouth Colony was divided in 1685. In 1746 the area of Bristol County was considerably reduced by the establishment of a new boundary between Massachusetts and Rhode Island, which assigned to R. I. what are now the towns of Bristol, Barrington, Little Compton and Warren. Numerous other documents bearing on Reynolds history are recorded at Taunton which have not been seen by the Editor.

Observe the Captain's injunction to his sons to keep the family property among them if possible. Compare with the line in Robert's will, printed on an earlier page herein: "I joyne my sonne Nathaniell with her, to be as helpfull to my wife, his mother, as possibly he can, etc.", as evidence of the strong spirit of the family. The 'homestead' of Captain Nathaniel, mentioned in the will and inventory, was valued at £100, and stood at the northeast corner of Bradford and Thames Streets, Bristol, R. I. It was torn down about the middle of last century. 'Willowmere,' the present Reynolds homestead in Bristol, was built by Joseph Reynolds, son of Nathaniel, and is still owned by a Reynolds.

father forever He or they paying or causing to be payd unto my said Daughter flosdick Twenty pounds Currant money within two years after my Decease

It. I give grant Devise and bequeath unto my Daughter Sarah flosdick wife to John flosdick of Boston aforesd all that peice of land whereon the sd flosdicks Shoop standeth scittuate in Boston aforesd with the Garden Ground. below sd Shoop down to the Lower End. with the privledge of the above Mentioned way by the well that is between the sd Sarah and her Brother Nathal To have and to hold all the land Garden Ground and way to the sd Sarah flosdick and her heires Male of her body Lawfully begotten, and for lack of such heires the Remainder thereof to the next Right heire of me ye said Nathal: Reynolds the ffather for Ever: as also I give unto my sd Daughter Sarah the Twenty pounds in money to be payd her by her Brother Nathal Reynolds within two years after my Decease above Expressed.

It. I give grant devise and bequeath unto my two sons John & Peter Reynolds all that my farme now or late in the occupation of Robert Carter scittuat in Bristol aforesd as it is now bounded. (Excepting onely therout Ten acres at the south East Corner thereof to front on the Country Road & from ye south bounds of sd ffarm— Twenty Rods northward herein after given to my son Benja.) together with all & singuler the houseing fencing & appurtenances whatso Ever to the said ffarm belonging to them the sd John Reynolds and Peter Reynolds their heires and assignes for Ever in Equal proportion between them upon Condition that my son John Reynolds pay unto his Sister Hannah Royall the wife of Samuel Royall of Boston the sum of Twenty pounds money within two years after my Decease: and my son Peter Reynolds pay the likesum in money to his Sister Ruth Reynolds within two year after my Decease.

It. I give grant Devise and bequeath unto my son Joseph Reynolds all that my ten acres lott of land scittuate in Bristol aforesaid. where my Tann yard now is with all and singuler the ffatts Bark Mill, the Utensells & Appurtenances belonging to said Mill and ffatts, with all other Buildings fencing & Appurces: belonging to said land to him said Joseph Reynolds his heires and Assignes for Ever.

It. I give grant Devise and bequeath unto Benjamin my youngest son the above mentioned ten acres of land. Reserved and Excepted out of the south East Corner of my farm given to John & Peter Reynolds. (to front Twenty Rods on the Country Road from the south bounds northward. and then to Extend westward Eighty Rodds) with ten acres of land more lyeing near said ffarm and to the Eastward of sd Country Roade, my Twenty acres of land in Bristol in a place Called the ten acre lots. Together with a smale peice of land. and the Bench lyeing below Thames Street to ye westward of my now Dwelling house in Bristol aforesd with the privledges & appurtenances unto the said severall peices & parcells of land belonging or appertaining unto my sd son Benjamin Reynolds, his heires and Assignes for Ever Provided and upon this Condition that my said Benja. Reynolds pay or cause to be payd unto my Daughter Mary Woodbery Twenty pounds in money within three years after my Decease.

It. I give grant Devise and bequeath unto my three Daughters Mary woodbery Hannah Royall & Ruth Reynolds my now Dwelling house in Bristol and so much of my land and orchard belonging to said house being an acre more or less Except what I have I have given my sons John and Peter Reynolds with one Commonge with in the sd Town in Equal proportion between them to be to them their heires and assignes for Ever. Also I give and bequeath unto my three Daughters Mary woodbery Hannah Royall & Ruth Reynolds. (after my Just Debts and ffuneral Charges are well and truly payd and sattisfyed) All my stock Household Goods and moveables whatso Ever (unto me appertaining) in Equal proportion between them as near as may be.

It. I give grant & bequeath unto my four sons John Peter Joseph & Benja Reynolds all the Rest of my Commons in the town of Bristol in Equal proportion to them their heires and Assignes for Ever And my will is that they nor Either of them shall give sell Exchange or otherwise Convey any of the lands hereby given and grant-

ed to all or any of them out of the familie but shall first make a Tender thereof to one of the Brothers to whom they shall sell unless they Refuse to purchase or to give the full value, thereof as may be obtained from another yt is out of ye familie. And of this my last will and Testament I Constitute my five sons Namely Nathal. Reynolds of Boston John Reynold Peter Joseph Reynolds & Benjamin Reynolds or ye Majr part of them to be my Exer. to manage Matter Cause or thing relateing to the performing & fully Executing of this my last will & Testament. And I do utterly Revoke & make null & voyd all other and former wills and Testaments by me in any wise heretofore made or Declared: In witness hereof I the sd Nathal Reynolds have subscribed this my last will and Testament with mine own hand, and thereunto put my seal this seventh day of October Anno Domini one thousand seven Hundred & six:

And further more whereas I Nathal Reynolds have a firm Deed of sale for five Hundred acres of land at Quenepauk being land† Purchased of Mr. ffoot formerly of Mendon the said five hundred acres being due and of Right belonging to me the sd Nathal Reynolds I do hereby give bequeath and bestow the same Equally upon my five sons Nathal. John Peter Joseph & Benjamin Reynolds to them their heires and assigns for Ever: In this Addition to my will the words (five Hundred) & the words (ye said) with the two Raseings out in the 3d & 5th line was before signeing & sealing: Signed sealed published & Declared by the within Named Nathal: Reynolds to be his last will & Testament.

Before us witnesses
 SAMUEL PENFIELD
 her
 LIDIA (X) CARY
 mark
 JOHN CARY

NATHANIEL REYNOLDS (S)

Samuel Penfield, Lidia Cary & John Cary personally appearing before me Nathal. Byfield, Esqu., Judge of the Probate of wills & Granting of Administrations within the County of Bristol made oath that they were present and did see Cap. Nathal. Reynolds signe seal & publish this Instrument Declaring it to be his last will and Testament and that then to the best of their understanding & Judgement he was of sound Disposing mind: In Bristol this third Day of November: in ye seventh year of her Majestyes Reign Annoque Domini 1708.

JOHN CARY REGE:

JURRT. CORAM N. BYFIELD.

Entered the 8 day of November: 1708 By John Cary Reg.

A True Copy of the Inventory of the Estate of Captain Nathaniel Reynolds

Bristol, December ye 28th 1708. We whose names are underwritten being desired to put an estimation upon the Estate of Capt. Nathal Reynolds late of Bristol Deceased

The Goods in the Parlour Chamber

on Looking Glass	£ 1 10 0	two bedsteads at 6 pr beadstead 12	£02 02 00
one Laune sine	0-06-0	one Chest of Drawers	£ 1-10-0 01-16-00
A glass case	0-12-0	A pare of smale belows	0-01-6 00-13-06
A Lamp	0-01-0	A smale Trunk	0-12-0 00-13-00
			<hr/> £05-04-06

†See mention a few pages preceding, page 40.

The Goods in the Parlour

Viz one bed and furniture	£10-00-00	one Bible Concordance & an		
exposition on the four books of Mose	20s	p book	£ 3-00-00	£13-00-00
to four smale Books	£1-04-0	A Table and Carpet	0-10-0	01-14-00
A belt	2-00-0	A pattisson	0-08-0	02-08-00
A halbert	0-04-0	A Simeter	0-06-0	00-10-00
A Sword	0-04-0	A frowling peice or gun	2-00-0	02-04-00
A Musket	0-06-0	A Buff Coat	0-15-0	01-01-00
A loose Coate	4-00-0	A Cloake	1-10-0	05-10-00
A Druget suit of Coat jacket and Briches			4-00-0	04-00-00
A Broad Cloath suit				01-03-00
				<hr/>
				£31-10-00

The Goods in the Parlour

two pair of leather				
Breches	10s	one Hatt	6s	00-16-00
one pa'r Boots	10s	one pair of Brass Andirons	20s	01-10-00
one warming Pann	10s	two Canes	£0-13	01-03-00
7 Leather Chairs	06	Chair 2	Trunks 8s	02-10-00
3 pair of sheets one Duz of Napkins & 2 holland Pillow bears				03-00-00
				<hr/>
				£08-19-00

The Goods in ye Kitchen Chamber

A Bed and beding	£3—A smale bed	£1-4		£04-04-00
A smale Bed	8s: A pillion	2s	A Chest	6s
two Chest	25s p Chest	1-10s:	A trunk	2s: 2 pillows
A Chest	5	A wheel	4.	for Leather
A Hurdle to Thresh	Corn on			6s
				00-02-00
				<hr/>
				£07-17-00

The Goods in the Kitchel

Viz one Brass Kettle	£5:	three iron potts	20s	p pott	£3	£08-00-00
Three pewter Dishes	£2-10:	four smale pewter Dishes	16s			03-06-00
2 pewter Dishes	1:	bason a salt Cellar & Chamber pott				00-09-00
9 pewter plates or Dishes	9s.	A Cubard.	5s			00-14-00
						<hr/>
						£12-09-00

In the Ktchen

A Chaffen Dish	6s	A bell Mettoll Morter	2s:	A spit	6s	£00-14-00
a brass skimer	6s.	a pepper box	4d	A Cutting Knife	6d	00-06-10
A frying Pann	4:	to 2 pair Bras scales	4s:	A pair of stillards	10s	00-18-00
A Hitchel	10s:	an iron pot	4s:	a pair iron Anirons	13s	01-07-00
A Tramel & pot hooks	6s:	2 pair of tonges	5s:	a fender	2s	00-13-00
A kneading trough	1s-6d.	2 smale wheels	6s:	1 Table: Joynt stool	2s	00-09-96
one ironing box	5s:	a gridiron	5s.	a Candlestick	8d	00-10-08
A fire shovel & Candlestick	3s.	A silver Tankard	£6	1 chair	3s	06-06-00
5 smal Chairs.	5s:	an old suit of Curtains &c	6s.	To a coat & jacket	£1:10	02-01-00
						<hr/>
						£ 13-06-00

The whole amounting to the sum of

£079-05-00

more his stock in the Tann yard	£090-00-00
his house and Home steed	100-00-00
two Cowes	005-00-00
	<hr/>
	£195-00-00
	<hr/>
his farme prized at	300-00-00
the Ten acres where the Tan yard is	100-00-00
the Twenty accres in the ten acre lotts	080-00-00
Ten acres by mr. Allens.	035-00-00
the ground by the house below thames street	005-00-00
	<hr/>
	£520-00-00
	079-05-06
	195-00-00
	<hr/>
sum Total	£794-05-06

As witness our hands this 28th day of December 1708.

DAN THROOPE; WILLIAM THROOPE.

Bristol Janry the fifth 1708. Then John Reynolds, Peter Reynolds, Joseph Reynolds & Benja. Reynolds all sons to an Executors of the last will and Testament of Capt. Nathal Reynolds late of Bristol Deceased Appeared before Nathal Byfield Esqre Judge of probate of wills &c within the County of Bristol & made oath that the several pages before written Containes a full account of the Estate their late father Dyed seized of & is come to their knowledge and when they know of more they will Reveai it that it may be of Record.

JOHN CARY, Regr.

N. BYFIELD.

(Note: The above will and inventory taken verbatim from the records in the Registry for Bristol Co., Mass., at Taunton, itemize only the Bristol property. In addition to the foregoing Inventory, the Probate Judge apparently ordered an inventory taken separately in Boston of Captain Nathaniel's property there, and a copy of this last is spread on p. 361 (or II:226) of the old record book of probate in Bristol City Hall, R. I.)

Boston, Nov. 3, 1708: Wee whose names are under written being desired to put an estimation upon the estate of Captain Nathal Reynolds late of Bristol deceased Lyeing and being at the south end of Boston aforesaid being bounded northerly by Milk westerly by Nathaniel Balston southerly by Widow Grey westerly by Laval Simpson and Simon Daniel do estimate the house and land in the occupation of Josiah Franklin to be worth £100-00-00 and the other part of ye above bounded lot in the possession of John Fosdick to be worth £50-00-00, as witness our hands the day and date above written.

JOSEPH HILL,
JOSIAH FRANKLIN.

This affidavit inventory signed by Josiah Franklin, father of the famous Benjamin, in 1708 in which he says "in the occupation of Josiah Franklin" proves beyond doubt that *Josiah Franklin occupied the*

Reynolds house in Boston in 1706, the year Benjamin Franklin was born, a much-disputed point.

The books mentioned probably include the famous old religious book previously mentioned.

Compare the above description of Boston property with the map reproduced herein.

The first (Bristol) inventory totals the sum of	£794-05-06
The Boston inventory (apparently all real estate).	150-00-00
	<hr/>
Total value whole estate.	£944-05-06

from which it is seen that Captain Nathaniel Reynolds, once "cord-wainer" of Boston had grown prosperous in his later life despite the many mortgages on his Boston property in earlier years.

RUTH REYNOLDS

(Mrs. John Whitney)

Ruth², the eldest child of Robert and Mary Reynolds, 1632, of Boston, Mass., was born†, we estimate, about 1622 (her husband was born 1620-24) in England in the reign of King James I. Ruth was alive in 1692, aged about 70, when she and sons John and Benjamin administered her late husband's estate; but she had died before 1706, fourteen years later, when she would have been about 84, for she was not mentioned in the will‡ of her brother Nathaniel though he mentioned her sister Mary (Mrs. Richard Sanger) whose married life was spent near Ruth in Watertown, Mass. Mary lived until after 1711.

When Robert and Mary with their four daughters and one son came America about 1632 from some English home, this Ruth was probably between ten and twelve. The next two or three years of her childhood were spent in Watertown where all of her married life was spent and where she may have been the playmate of John Whitney who ten years later became her husband. The Reynolds family lived a year or so (1635-36) in Wethersfield, Conn., but about 1636 came back to Boston and settled there permanently on the southeast corner of modern Washington and Milk Streets.

It was in Boston, it seems, that Ruth Reynolds married in 1642, *John Whitney*, eldest of the eight sons of John and Elinor Whitney of Watertown. John and Elinor with children arrived from England in June, 1635, and settled in Watertown. Elinor died May 11, 1659, aet. 54; John, Sr., died June 1, 1673, aet. 74. Some mention of them is made

†*The Reynolds Family Association Annual*; XXIV:35-40 et seq. 1915; her birth-date is incorrect that *Annual*, a printer's error. We do not know it.

‡See printed in full on pages 46-48.

in Bond's History of Watertown; but the very excellent Whitney Genealogy† traces the descendants of our John and Ruth down to the present day. Among Ruth's descendants are many noted men, as can be read in that Genealogy. Ruth apparently was the first of her own family to marry in America. In 1642 or 1643 she and husband John removed permanently to Watertown with which town their history is always identified. They are both probably buried in the very old graveyard between the modern Mt. Auburn cemetery and the Watertown High School.

Of John Whitney, Ruth's husband, we find he was born in England between 1620-24; that he was of direct royal descent‡ from King Alfred the Great of England. John was admitted a freeman, Watertown, May 26, 1647, five years after his marriage and about that many years after his removal to Watertown; elected Selectman 1673-79. His occupation we do not know. He died in Watertown, Oct. 12, 1692.

In his will, informal and not proved, written February 27, 1685; subscribed "in the year 1690;" lodged for probate March 1, 1692-3, the heirs agreed that the will with a few alterations should be the rule of division among them. It was evidently written by John himself and is very curious. It is to be found§ in the files of Middlesex Court House, Cambridge. His inventory of Oct. 26, 1692, specifies eighteen lots of land, 210 acres in all. In the will we find:

"If any of my sonnes or sone in laws or daughters be quarelsom by going to Law or troublesom to thr brethren I say they shall lose the shares of what I have bequeated them. I desir they shd. live in love to God and one toward anothr."

John Whitney first settled 1643, and always resided, on a three-acre lot on the east side of Lexington Street, Watertown, Mass., on land granted to E. Howe. It was the next lot south of the residence of the Phillips family—probably the same lot occupied in 1856 by his great-great-grandson, Bradshaw Whitney. The ground is somewhat elevated, and there is little doubt that it is the "Whitney Hill" sometimes mentioned in the records. Dr. Bond thought it very probable that his supposition, page 1031, respecting this hill is incorrect.

The children of John and Ruth (Reynolds) Whitney were born and reared in Watertown, Mass., and their descendants, given fully in the *Whitney Genealogy* by Pierce, in some cases live there to this day. Anyone interested can trace this line further in that book.

Whitney Children

6. JOHN, 3RD, b. Sept. 17, 1643; d. 1726; m. Elizabeth Harris, 6 ch. His wife's brother John Harris 1670 m. Mary Sanger, dau. Mary Reynolds, and cousin of John Whitney.

†*The Whitney Genealogy*, by F. C. Pierce, Chicago, 1895, pp. 22-23, et seq.; also Pierce's earlier notes were printed 1856 in the *N. E. Hist. Genial. Register*, XI:113-121; 225-230. His Whitney Book is excellent and continues this line fully.

‡*Americans of Royal Descent*, by Chas. H. Browning, Phila., 1911, page 418.

§Middlesex County Court House, Probate Registry, Cambridge, Mass.

7. RUTH, b. April 15, 1645; m. (1) John Shattuck, June 20, 1664, 4 ch. (2)† Enoch Lawrence, March 6, 1676, 4 ch.
8. NATHANIEL, b. Feby. 1, 1646-7; d. Jany. 7, 1732-3; m. Sarah Hagar, 8 ch.
9. SAMUEL, b. July 26, 1648; m. Mary Bemis before 1689, 1 child.
10. MARY, b. April 23, 1650; d. unmarried after 1693.
11. JOSEPH, b. Jany. 15, 1651-2; d. Nov. 4, 1702; m. Martha Beach, 8 ch.
12. SARAH, b. March 17, 1653-4; d. June 8, 1720; m. Daniel Harrington, 6 ch.‡
13. ELIZABETH, b. June 9, 1656; m. Daniel Warren, 10 ch.
14. HANNAH, b. — 1658; was unmarried 1693.
15. BENJAMIN, b. Nov. 28, or June 28, 1660; m. (1) Abigail Hagar, 6 ch.; (2) Elizabeth

TABITHA REYNOLDS

(Mrs. Matthew Abdey)

Tabitha², probably the second child of Robert and Mary Reynolds, 1632, of Boston, was born, we estimate, about 1625 in England, the year that King Charles I, ultimately to lose his head to Cromwell, succeeded King James I. "Tabytha§, ye wife of Mathew Abdey deceased," died in Boston, 1661; though no month is given, her name is listed between other deaths of May 11 and May 30, 1661. We imagine she is buried in King's Chapel Burying Ground in Boston. She was mentioned second among the daughters in Robert Reynolds' will proved in 1659.

When the family came to America, probably 1632, Tabitha was about seven, and her girlhood was probably spent in Boston.

When about 21, she married in Boston, 1646, *Matthew Abdey* (Abda, Abdy or Abbey), who was a Boston fisherman. It was probably upon their marriage that Robert Reynolds gave them a generous lot|| fronting on Milk Street (45 by 34 feet) out of Robert's original homestead at Washington and Milk Streets. Matthew sold this April 5, 1682, twenty years after Tabitha had died, to Laville Simpson. Next west and south of him was his brother-in-law Captain Nathaniel Reynolds; and next east was Nathaniel's stable lot and the old well. What kind of a house Matthew had there, we do not know.

Tabitha died fifteen years after marriage when her family seems to have been quite small, and Matthew married second, Alice¶ Cox, dau. of Moses Cox of Hampton, May 24, 1662, ceremony by Dep. Gov. Richard Bellingham. Matthew was in Boston Dec. 12, 1681 (tax list),

†See *Lawrence Genealogy*.

‡See page 418 of Browning's *Americans of Royal Descent* cited supra.

§*N. E. H. G. Register*, xvi; lists of Boston deaths; *Boston City Document*, No. 130, p. 80.

||See map herein of Boston property of Robert.

¶Pope: *Pioneers of Mass.*; *N. E. H. G. Reg.* xv:44; *City Document* No. 130, p. 86.

same precinct as Nathl. Reynolds)†, but in later life he may have removed to Cambridge, Mass., where it is certain his son Matthew, Jr., also a fisherman, spent most of his life. We know little of Abdey, but it would seem that he was very poor. He is mentioned Jany. 21, 1650, as owing money‡ to Estate of Robert Button; also 1657-9 to Estate of Martin Stebbin, victualler. Matthew, Sr., was probably born in 1626, though one record says he was 15 when he came in the ship *Abigail*, from England. The passenger list dated July 1, 1635, gives him age 15. Mentioned among early settlers of Essex at old Norfolk, June, 1669, aged 40, was a Matthew Abdy. An‡ affidavit he signed May 17, 1654, Boston, says he was then "about 28."

Nov. 11, 1678, Matthew Abdee was on list of those who took the oath§ of allegiance in Boston; about the same date Mathew Abdee took the oath in Roxbury, this latter might have been Matthew, Jr.

Serving in King Philip's War, 1676, was a Matthew Abdey, probably Tabitha's son rather than her husband. While in garrison|| at Springfield, Mass., July 24, 1676, he assigned £12-2-00 pay to his family in Cambridge; also assigned £5-16-01 to them in Cambridge later.

Though the published Boston town records name but three children, it is possible there were others. When Robert's will was written, 1658, it is clear there were only one son and "two daus.," however. There is no Abda or Abdey genealogy; and the Abbe genealogy of the Connecticut family seems to know nothing of this immigrant.

Abdey Children

16. MARY, b. May 24, ¶ 1648, nothing further known.
17. TABITHA, b. Nov. 24, 1652, nothing further known.
18. MATTHEW, JR., b. between 1654-58; d. Cambridge, Mass., 1730. These three children were mentioned in Robert Reynold's will 1658. Though Matthew Jr. m. thrice, no children survived him. In Cambridge, he†† m. April 10, 1688, Mrs. Deborah Wilson. He was known as a witty, and odd but good-natured character about Harvard Square. A considerable account‡‡ of him is given in *Bits of Harvard History* by Samuel F. Batchelder, 1924, pp. 273-76. Deborah Stimson, daughter of Andrew & Jane, was b. England, Aug. 1637; m. (1) Robert Wilson, who d. about 1685; (2), Matthew Abdy, previous to 1695, who was b. about 1654, d. Cambridge, about 1730. Matthew had a second wife, named Ruth, who d. Cambridge, Dec. 10, 1762, aged 93. They probably lived on the southwest corner of Mt. Auburn and Holyoke Streets in Cambridge. His wife had three children by a previous marriage, all of whom lived to marry.

†*City Doc.* No. 92, Boston, printed, p. 68.

‡*N. E. H. G. Register*, viii; 59 and 318; xx, 142; and *Suffolk Register of Deeds*, printed, Vo. 8, Folio 406.

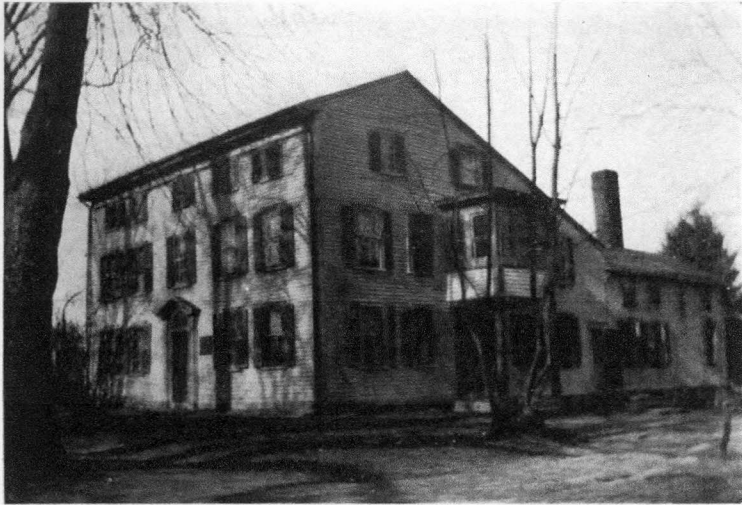
§*Boston Published Records*, 1900, 29:165, 170.

||*N. E. H. G. Reg.* xliii; 269, 276; vol. iii, 253.

¶The repetition of '24' rather clouds the trustworthiness of these dates.

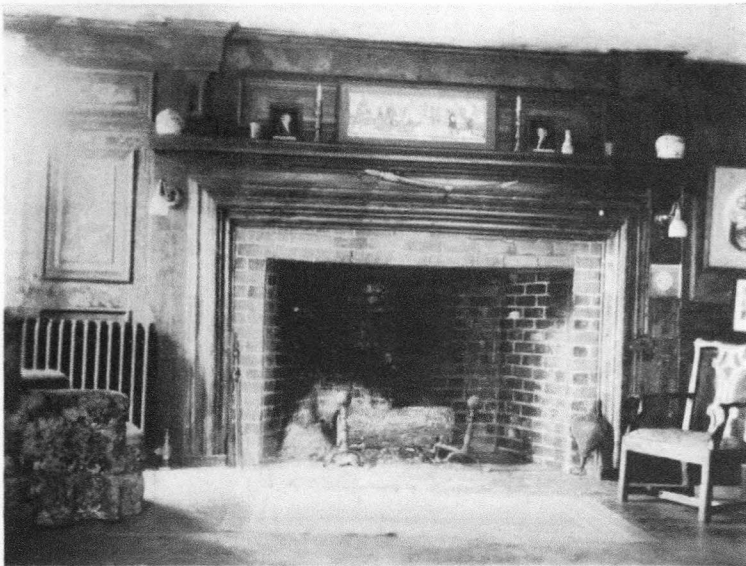
††Cambridge published *Vital Records*, arranged alphabetically.

‡‡*Harvard Alumni Bulletin*, June 8, 1922, p. 879: 'Wanted College Characters.'



WILLOWMERE

The Bristol, R. I., home of Joseph (1676-1759) son of Captain Nathaniel Reynolds. Headquarters of Lafayette while in Bristol; bombarded by the British fleet; and owned by the Reynolds family for seven generations. This stands upon the property given to Joseph in paragraph three on page 47.



Fire-place in the living room of Willowmere. The family still exhibit a cannon-ball fired into this room by the British during the Revolution.

SARAH REYNOLDS

(Mrs. Robert Mason)

Sarah², third daughter and apparently next to youngest child of Robert and Mary Reynolds, was born in England about 1629. From the date of her marriage (1653)—the last married of the four daughters—she *could* have been born in America. She died between 1684 and 1706.

In 1653 she married in Boston, *Robert Mason*, a tailor. Mason was admitted a freeman in Boston only 1673. It seems they lived on the home lot of Robert Reynolds in Boston, though we know very little about them. Robert's will of 1658 mentions her third among his daughters, and also: "to my daughter Sarah Mason and her sonne Robert Mason, & if he dye, to her daughter Sarah." At the time of the marriage, it would seem that Robert gave them from his original large home lot, corner of Washington and Milk Streets, Boston, a large lot (48 feet by 32½ feet) fronting on Milk Street. This was down Milk Street about 125 feet from the corner. Next on the west was the lot whereon was built the diminutive house on Nathaniel Reynolds' property, in which Franklin was born in 1706; and adjoining that was the narrow passageway which exists to this day back of the *Transcript Building*; Mason's neighbor next east was John Hansett who bought from Robert's neighbor John Stevenson in 1646. The northeast corner of Mason's lot was approximately the present southwest corner of Hawley and Milk Streets. After Robert Mason's death, the lot was sold by his heirs to Robert Mason, Jr.; but by 1691 this property was in the hands of Jno. Balston. What became of these Masons we have never learned; we imagine they removed to another town, which may explain why we find no record of Sarah's death. She would no doubt have accompanied her children in any migration.

There was a Robert Mason in Roxbury and in Dedham who came over about 1630, and though our Robert Mason might have been his son, the incomplete *Mason Genealogy* does not mention our Robert Mason. There is no thorough history of these Masons, as yet. Of one of these early Masons, it is recorded: ".———, the wife† of Robert Mason buried 1637."

Mason died about January 1679-80. The appraisement of his Estate dated January 26, 1679-80, says "lately deceased." Peter Brackett, father-in-law of Nathaniel Reynolds, was one of the appraisers. Administration granted February 12, 1679-80, to Nathaniel Reynolds and Sarah Mason, the widow. Administrators discharged April 3, 1684. Of the following children of Robert and Sarah (Reynolds) Mason, Robert, Jr., is probably the Robert in King Philip's War who served in his Uncle Nathaniel Reynolds' Company at Chelmsford, list dated June 24, 1676.

†N. E. H. Gen. Reg. vi:184.

Mason Children

32. ROBERT, b. 1655, mentioned in Robert Reynolds' will.
33. SARAH†, b. Aug. 20, 1657; m. Samuel Phillips, bef. 1684.
34. NATHANIEL, b. Dec. 23, 1659.
35. PHILIP, b. July 16, 1662; d. Aug. 3, 1663.
36. ELIZABETH, b. Feby. 23, 1666-7; d. Aug. 3, 1668 (this date is too much like date of death of Philip).
37. ELIZABETH, b. July 29, 1669.

MARY REYNOLDS

(Mrs. Richard Sanger)

Mary², who seems to have been the youngest of the five children of Robert and Mary Reynolds, was probably born about 1630. Her husband was born about 1620. She is the last daughter mentioned in her father's will of 1658. She was certainly born in England in the first year of the reign of Charles I of England who was beheaded by Cromwell the year (1649) our Mary married. She was probably only an infant when the Reynolds family migrated from England to New England. After the brief sojourns of Robert's family in Watertown, Mass., and Wethersfield, Conn., her girlhood was spent on the homestead of Robert in Boston. Boston was then a primitive and curious frontier town of only a few thousand souls. Mary outlived her brother and sisters and, dying in Watertown, some time after 1711, was the last of the original immigrant Reynolds Family. Her only brother, Captain Nathaniel, of Bristol, R. I., remembered her‡ in his will (1706) and he died in 1708. A Mary§ Reynolds was baptized in the First Church of Boston on October 4, 1645, when our Mary was about 15, and four years before her marriage. This Mary, however, could have been her mother, though it is not probable.

In Boston, 1649, she married *Richard Sanger*, blacksmith, who was in Sudbury, Mass., 1646.

Sanger embarked|| at Southampton, England, 1638 in the ship *Confidence* of London, as the servant of Edmund Goodenow and family of Dunhead, Wiltshire, on which ship there were 110 passengers in all. In the list (April 24, 1638) of that ship his age is given as 18 which would set the date of his birth at 1620; he would then have been about 29, and his wife about 19, at the time of their marriage in 1649.

In 1636 (the date may be an error) land was assigned in Hingham, Mass., to a Richard Sanger. Richard took the 'oath of fidelity' at Sud-

†See *Boston City Doc.* No. 130, p. 79, which says Sarah, dau. Richard & Sarah Mason, b. Sept. 3¹ 1661; and (p. 81) d. Sept. 9, 1661. There were a Richard & Sarah in Boston at this time. See also p. 101 and 111, *re* Elizabeth.

‡Will of Captain Nathaniel Reynolds, pub. herein.

§Publications of Boston Record Commissioners.

||*N. E. H. G. Reg.* XIV:335, corrected passenger list of the *Confidence*² that pub. in II:109 and V:440 should be disregarded.

bury in 1647. He removed permanently to Watertown, Mass., on Nov. 8, 1649, quite likely at the time of his marriage. He died† there August 20, 1691. Mary's sister Ruth (Mrs. John Whitney) who had resided there from 1642 also lost her husband a year or so later.

Richard Sanger and his two adult sons with three others guarded the grist-mill at Watertown during King Philip's War, 1675-76. The town was not attacked by Indians, but it furnished many soldiers. Considerable is said about Richard in Bond's *History of Watertown*. Mary† and her son Nathaniel are mentioned in her father's will 1658.

The Sanger family is an old and highly reputable one in New England history; and most of them seem to come from this one immigrant ancestor. As the *Sanger† Genealogy* gives a complete account of the descendants we do not here trace them further; but those interested will find considerable published material.

The children of Richard and Mary (Reynolds) Sanger were no doubt all born in Watertown and reared there.

Sanger Children§

39. MARY, b. Sept. 26, 1650; m. John Harris at Watertown Sept. 20, 1670, whose sister Elizabeth m. 1669, John^s Whitney, son of Ruth^s Reynolds and cousin of Mary.||
40. NATHANIEL, b. Feby. 14, 1651-2; d. ab. 1735; m. (1) Mary ——; (2) Ruth Cooper; 10 ch. When he was about 36 he and brother Richard removed permanently to Sherborn, Mass. Both blacksmiths, like their father. Nathl. finally removed to Woodstock, Conn. Ment. in Robt. R.'s will 1658.
41. JOHN,¶ b. Sept. 6, 1657, blacksmith of Watertown; d. before 1706. m. Rebecca Park; 4 ch. "Widow Sanger" m. 2d a Parker. She had care of her mo.-in-law Mary R. Sanger.
42. SARAH, b. Jany. 19, 1661-2; d. March 21, 1661-2.
43. SARAH, b. March 31, 1663.
44. RICHARD, b. Feby. 22, 1665-6; d. April 1, 1731; m. Elizabeth Morse, dau. Daniel of Sherborn. When he was 21 (1687) he and Nathl., blacksmiths, removed to Sherborn and figured in its history. Nine ch. b. between 1693-1712.
45. ELIZABETH, b. July 23, 1669.
46. DAVID, b. Dec. 21, 1671; d. Aug. 20, 1691, probably unmarried. This date of death is suspiciously like his father's. I do not find David's death in Watertown records.

†Letter of INR: Jan. 19, 1923 (See Town Third Book of Proceedings pp. 171, 194, 219 etc.):

"Mary Sanger was supported at least in part by the town (Watertown) in 1711 if I remember correctly she made her home with a dau. who married a Parker. The daughter died and Parker married again and the second wife, of no relationship, claimed assistance from the Town to support the old lady, Mary Sanger."

‡Rev. Abner Morse: 1856: *Geneal. Hist. of Sherborn and Holliston, Mass.*—good Sanger genealogy, pp. 232-239; his earlier incomplete work pub. in *N. E. H. G. Reg.* 1851. See also the large *Morse Genealogy*.

§ Records of Watertown, published.

||*N. E. H. G. Reg.* XII:215. Harris-Whitney-Sanger intermarriages.

¶Note that Robert Reynolds' will (Apr. 20, 1658) says of Mary Sanger, after mentioning son Nathaniel, "& if he dye to her next child either sonne or daughter." Perhaps the will was drawn up in 1657 and not dated and signed until 1658; else John who was the next child was born 1658 and not 1657. Robert seems to have known another child was expected about that time.

THE THIRD GENERATION

Nathaniel Reynolds, 2d (1663-1717)

Nathaniel Reynolds, Jr., son of Captain Nathaniel, and grandson of Robert and Mary Reynolds, was born in Boston, March 3, 1662-63, o. s., and died there shortly before May 31, 1717, aged about 55, on which date his sons John and Philip quitclaimed certain Boston property in favor of their brother Nathaniel, 3d, mentioning in the document their 'late father Nathaniel Reynolds.'

With his sister Sarah, he was baptized in the First Church of Boston on March 26, 1665. His mother Sarah (Dwight) had died July 8, 1663; his other little sister Mary had died January 8, 1663, and his grandmother Mary Reynolds, widow of Robert, on January 18, 1663-64—probably of an epidemic. When Nathaniel was about two or three (say 1664), his father re-married to Priscilla Brackett, and the little Nathaniel and Sarah eventually had five half-brothers and three half-sisters. When he was at an adventurous age, about thirteen or fourteen, in 1676, King Philip's Indian War broke out and spread terror through the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and Nathaniel's military father went out in command of a company to fight Indians near Lowell, and in Rhode Island.

His father and grandfather were men of good education, but what was the education of this Nathaniel, of whom we know so little, we cannot even conjecture. His boyhood in early colonial Boston, and at a time when the news of stirring events and much unrest across in England awakened keen interest in Boston, must have been interesting.

In 1681 a 'Lieutenant Nathaniel Reynolds' was elected to the Ancient & Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, but as this Nathaniel was only about nineteen then, it is more likely that this was a re-election of his father who had first joined in 1658. When Captain Nathaniel removed to Bristol about 1680, Nathaniel, Jr., seems to have remained in Boston on some of his father's property, or Robert's homestead there, though this latter was sold by Captain Nathaniel of Bristol in 1693. All of this property seems to have remained in the elder Nathaniel's name until he died in Bristol in 1708. Nathaniel, Junior, had children all supposedly born in Boston. By his father's will, probated in Bristol, Nov. 8, 1708, one of the Boston houses passed to him; and the rest of Robert's original property then in the estate passed to Nathaniel's sister Sarah, Mrs. John Fosdick.

In 1699 and 1700 the Boston tax collector reported he could not get Nathaniel's tax because 'he had left his family and gone to Bristol'—presumably to help his aged father for a time. It is also possible that Captain Nathaniel, upon removal to Bristol, may have occasionally 'commuted' between his Bristol home and Boston property for some years after 1680. Nathaniel Junior in the Boston Census and Tax List

of 1688 and 1695 lived in Ward 5, which included Robert's original possession. Captain Nathaniel sold the old home lot, corner of Milk and Washington Streets, Boston, in 1693. Did Nathaniel, Jr., live there, or on the place farther down Milk Street, later willed by Captain Nathaniel to his daughter Sarah Fosdick? He probably moved into the Franklin house soon after the large family of Josiah Franklin, candlemaker, finally moved out. The Franklin family had lived in it from 1688-1712 as tenants of the Reynoldses. The house was built about 1685, and in it the famous Benjamin was born in 1706. It was indeed pretty small, but the large Franklin family managed all to squeeze into it and to stay there. The children of Nathaniel, Jr., except the last, were all born before Captain Nathaniel dated his will.

Between 1660 and 1690 the Boston vital records were not well kept. During King Philip's War the city clerk was in the campaign and his town work was neglected. A search of the Taunton, Mass., county records might reveal more information on this Nathaniel than we now have.

There is no mention anywhere of the maiden name of the wife of Nathaniel Reynolds, though she is repeatedly referred to in the records as Ruth Reynolds. After a very diligent search, Isaac N. Reynolds, of Montello, Massachusetts, practically established proof that she was Ruth Lowell, and it is upon this presumption that this sketch proceeds, though the evidence is presented in the footnotes for independent judgment. Though it is pure speculation, we are inclined to believe that Nathaniel, Junior, died of tuberculosis (1717), and that several of his family died of the same malady. His wife Ruth, for instance, had died in September, 1716; his son Nathaniel, 3rd, died three years afterward; his daughter Ruth 2d, died four years and son Philip ten years later, the latter two unmarried; and his sister, Mrs. Sarah Fosdick, died January 1, 1718.

Nathaniel's sister Sarah, who m. 1st, Thomas Bligh, and 2nd, John Fosdick, always lived near him, down Milk Street, from the Washington Corner which Nathaniel, Junior, probably occupied. The half-brothers and half-sisters all resided in Bristol, where most of them were reared. Nathaniel Junior seems to have left no will; and we have no record of settlement of his estate.

About 1685, he married *Miss Ruth Lowell*, daughter of John and Naomi (Torrey) Lowell† of Boston, cooper or tanner, who was son of John Lowell and grandson of Percival Lowell. She was b. Scituate, Mass., July 11, 1665; d. Boston, and was buried Sept. 19, 1716‡, in Boston. Boston records say that she was b. in Boston, and was baptized there, July 16, 1665. The following children of the fourth generation were all born in Boston:

†Boston: Sexton's Records, Boston Record Commissioners.

‡A complete presentation of the Reynolds-Lowell researches is made at the end of this chapter, as an extended footnote.

101. SARAH, b. Oct. 23, 1687†; d. || ---; m. 1, Robert Young, Nov. 1, 1705‡; 2nd, Alex. Harper, Nov. 20, 1718.
102. RUTH, b. || Sept. 11, 1689; d. March 16, 1693-94, infancy.
103. MARY, b. Aug. 21, 1691; d. after Feby. 9, 1771; m. Edward Marion, Nov. 17, 1705. His will reads: "I give to my wife Mary one-third part of my personal estate and all my real estate. . . I give Caesar, my black servant, his freedom from a state of slavery." Will dated Feby. 9, 1771; probated May 31, 1771. Marion is buried in the old King's Chapel Yard; son of Samuel, Sr., & Mary Marion, and he d. May 20, 1771, aged 79 "blessed is the memory of the just."
104. NATHANIEL, ||3rd, §b. Jany. 14, 1693; d. Oct. 29, 1719; m. Mary Snell, Jany. 27, 1716. He is the third consecutive Nathaniel of a straight line of eight.
- *105. JOHN, b. || March 29, 1696; d. before Nov. 6, 1769; m. Anna Blanch, Oct. 10, 1717. He then removed to Marblehead, Mass. He is the subject of the next chapter of this book.
106. EBENEZER, || baptized June 25, 1699; d. July 1701; buried July 29, 1701.
107. PHILIP, b. May 12, 1701; d. Dec. 27, 1727, aged 27, probably unmarried, Boston.
108. RUTH, 2nd, b. Sept. 1, 1704; d. June 22, 1721, aged 17.
109. NAOMI, b. Oct. 27, 1706; d. July 1774; m. Samuel Ridgeway, Jany. 14, 1724.

APPENDIX OF THE THIRD GENERATION

WHO WAS RUTH -----, WIFE OF NATHANIEL REYNOLDS, 2D?

Now that we have given a complete history of Nathaniel, son of Captain Nathaniel, and grandson of Robert Reynolds of Boston, let us see what we can find regarding the maiden name of Ruth -----, wife of Nathaniel, Jr. She is believed to have been Ruth Lowell, daughter of John and Naomi (Torrey) Lowell of Boston. She was born July 11, 1665; at Scituate, Mass.; and baptized there July 16, 1665.

Now Nathaniel and Ruth Reynolds, as we have just read, had the following children, and we submit for discussion these proposals as to the derivation of their respective names:

Sarah was named for her grandmother Sarah (Dwight) Reynolds.

Ruth was named for her mother Ruth (Lowell).

Mary was named for her aunt Mary Reynolds, who died young.

Nathaniel was named for his father, of course.

John was named for his grandfather John Lowell; or his half-uncle John Reynolds in Bristol.

Ebenezer was named for his uncle Ebenezer Lowell.

Philip was named for Philip Bongarden; or for Philip Reynolds, Bristol.

†City Document, Boston, 130, p. 176, says daughter of Nathaniel & Sarah, but we think this is a clerical error. See also p. 208.

‡They were m. by Rev. Benj. Wadsworth, Presbyterian, later President of Harvard.

§See full account pp. 256-64 of the 1922 *Reynolds Family Annual*.

||Sarah and Ruth were baptized First Church May 11, 1690; May, Aug. 23, 1691; Nathaniel Jany. 21, 1694; John, April 5, 1696. Of Ebenezer we have only baptism date.

Ruth, 2d, for her mother or dead sister.

Naomi was named for her grandmother Naomi (Lowell).

Of the above children's names, Ebenezer, Ruth and Naomi were not Reynolds family names; they were Lowell names, especially Ebenezer and Naomi. Ebenezer Lowell and Philip Bongarden were warm friends in early manhood and probably business associates. After Ebenezer's death in 1711, aet. 36, the widow Lowell married Philip Bongarden. Ebenezer had married her (Elizabeth, dau. Michael and Sarah (----) Shaler) Jan. 30, 1695, and he left sons: John, Ebenezer, and Michael, who lived to marry.

If Ruth Lowell married Nathaniel Reynolds, Jr., her brother Ebenezer, later called "cordwainer" or shoe-maker, may have been apprentice to his brother-in-law Nathaniel Reynolds, Jr., shoe-maker, as early as 1689, when Ebenezer was about 14, the usual age at which boys were then apprenticed. This was within three or five years after his sister's marriage.

John Lowell† had by his three wives, of whom the second or third was Naomi Torrey (or as F. C. T. argues, Naomi Sylvester) the following children (p. 17, Lowell Genealogy):

Ruth, b. Scituate, July 11, 1665, m. Nathaniel Reynolds, Jr.; John; Mary; John; Peter; Joseph; Patience; Elizabeth; Phoebe; Margaret; Samuel; William; Elizabeth; Ebenezer, b. Boston, 1675, d. about 1711.

The principal obstacle to complete acceptance of Ruth Lowell as the Ruth in question is an article by a genealogist signing himself F. C. T., in the Genealogical Section of the *Boston Transcript* of May 29, 1911, and further Dec. 16, 1914. It concerns the Lowell-Torrey-Sylvester Family records. His contention is that Naomi Sylvester, not Naomi Torrey married Lowell.

Whether a Torrey or Sylvester married John Lowell for a 2nd or 3rd wife does not affect our Ruth Lowell, supposed Reynolds, but "F. C. T.", in the Transcript of Dec. 16, 1914, and also of May 29, 1911, makes it appear that Ruth Lowell, b. July 11, 1665, and her sister Margaret, b. 1666 or '67, one m. a Hayward and the other a Holbrook, but which one m. the Hayward he could not say but the other m. a Holbrook. F. C. T. based this on Capt. Wm. Torrey's will of 1686 (the father of Naomi Torrey, b. 1641) in which he mentions a granddaughter Hayward. F. C. T. goes on and states that in an old book that belonged to Rev. Saml. Torrey (a brother of Naomi Torrey, b. 1641) is the following: That Lydia Holbrook who m. the Rev. Samuel's step-son, Nathaniel Symmes in 1714 was a granddaughter of the Rev. Samuel's sister—the only absolutely available one being this same Naomi Torrey. Why did he not give his proof of the last part of the above? Rev. Samuel in his will of 1706 mentions John his kinsman owed him £40; Micajah, his brother, owed him £30. The £40 he

† "*Historic Genealogy of the Lowells of America, 1639-1899.*" By Delmar R. Lowell, Rutland, Vt., 1899, gives:

1. PERCIVAL LOWELL (Lowle) "Gentleman," b. England 1571; d. Jan. 8, 1664, aet. 93. Newbury, Mass. In England m. Rebecca ---- who d. Newbury, Dec. 28, 1645. He was 68 when he came to New England. In England he lived variously at Kingston, Seymour, Clevedon, Portboro Weston, all in Somersetshire; also Bristol, England, where he was part of Percivall Lowell & Co., merchants. Came from Bristol to New England in 1639 in the ship "Jonathan."

2. JOHN LOWELL; b. England 1595; d. Newbury, July 10, 1647. m. Mary or Margaret ----. He was Deputy General Court 1644. Lived Newbury, Mass. Generally substantial man in his town. He and Margaret had:

3. JOHN LOWELL, cooper, b. England 1629; d. Boston Jan. 7, 1694. Lived in Newbury, Boston, Scituate and finally to Rehoboth, Mass. m. twice, probably thrice. 1st or 2nd wife: *Elizabeth Sylvester*, of Scituate, b. Jany. 23, 1644. d. 1666. She was dau. Richard and Naomi (Torrey) Sylvester who had but two children. This Elizabeth and Naomi below. Mrs. Sylvester d. Nov. 1668. He came to Newbury 1639.

Among others John and Elizabeth had:

4. RUTH, b. Scituate, Mass., July 11, 1665. See p. 17 Lowell Geneal., who is supposed to have m. Nathaniel Reynolds.

John Lowell m. 2nd or 3rd: *Naomi Sylvester*, sister of his first wife. She was b. 1649; m. 1666, in Scituate.

divided equally among his brother Angel Torrey, his sister Mary Downs, and the above John his cousin, and John's sister Mary Humphrye—the £30 from Micajah was given to his (Rev. Samuel's) kinsman Ebenezer Lowell, to his kinsman John Hunt, "son to my sister Judith Hunt, deceased," to his kinsman Wm. Downs, husband of his sister, Mary Downs, and to Margaret Chapin, oldest daughter of his (Rev. Saml's) brother Josiah and to the four daughters of his brother Micajah—why did he (Rev. Samuel) not mention his sister Naomi? By reading over the above, it seems that his will should have read like this: "to my kinsman Ebenezer Lowell, son of my sister Naomi," if she was his sister, which I doubt until I see further proof.

F. C. T. does not prove that the 2nd wife of Richard Sylvester was not Naomi Torrey, a sister of Capt. Wm. Torrey, father of Rev. Samuel. Quite likely Naomi Lowell was a cousin of Rev. Samuel there --- did not mention his sister Naomi, as he did the others. If Naomi was a cousin of Rev. Samuel, then Ebenezer Lowell was certainly a kinsman of the Rev. Samuel Torrey.

F. C. T. thinks that there were two John Lowells in Boston at the same time, John the Cooper and John the Tanner, but that is highly doubtful. What we want to be sure is wholly wrong is the proposition that Ruth Lowell and her sister married a Hayward and a Holbrook respectively. Which of them Ruth married F. C. T. did not discover, but Margaret married the other. For want of dates and for the length of deductions, it looks very flimsy as a proposition.

Isaac Newton Reynolds comments Sept. 22, 1922:

"Have again looked over the *Boston Transcripts* for May 29, 1911, and Dec. 16, 1914, of F. C. T.'s case concerning Lowell-Torrey-Sylvester family records. I think your argument that Naomi Lowell, mother of Ebenezer, was a cousin instead of sister of Rev. Samuel Torrey, a very good one; also that F. C. T. does not prove that the second wife of R. Sylvester was not Naomi Torrey, sister of Capt. Wm. Torrey, father of Rev. Samuel.

"The professional genealogist does not give the maiden name of R. Sylvester's second wife, but only first name, Naomi. Ruth Reynolds having a son Ebenezer and a daughter Naomi almost convinces me that she was a sister of Ebenezer Lowell, who may have learned the trade of 'cordwainer' from his brother-in-law Nathaniel Reynolds, Jr. Nathaniel, Jr., and Ruth Lowell were about the usual age that young people married—he about 22 or 23, she about 20 or 21. For twenty-five years no marriages were recorded in Boston from 1661-2 or longer except two or three. Their first child was born 1687. It may be that they were married only a year or so before, as you have it.

"I remember finding that the home of J. Lowell was in the same ward or part of Boston as that of Captain Nathaniel Reynolds. Nathaniel, Jr., and Ruth may have been playmates in their younger days.

"F. C. T., whoever he is, writes that for Naomi Sylvester, aged 15, and John Lowell, aged 35, marrying was possible but not probable. A rather lame statement for one acquainted with old records, or later ones, so it seems to me. One girl born 1804 married 1817, at the age of 13, lived most of her life within two miles of here. I have come across several that were married at fifteen according to old records.

"At one time I picked out all the Ruths born in Boston for several years before and after the date of birth of Ruth Lowell, but could find no record of much worth, on account of marriages not being recorded for the period before mentioned. But what I did find confirmed my belief in Ruth (Lowell) Reynolds. I searched for some record of a settlement of Nathaniel, Junior's estate, but could find none in Boston.

"On the whole I think our case about Ruth Lowell stands ahead of F. C. T.'s by far."

THE FOURTH GENERATION

John Reynolds (1696-1769)

JOHN REYNOLDS of Marblehead, Mass., great-grandson of Robert and Mary Reynolds, was born in Boston, March 29, 1696; baptized there April 5, 1696; and d. shortly before August 8, 1769, at Marblehead. On this last date administration was "granted to John Reynolds on the Estate of his father John Reynolds of Marblehead, a mansion house with shop and land underneath and adjoining, £70." The inventory of his Estate in the Essex County Probate Registry is dated Nov. 6, 1769. John, Senior, was administrator of the estate of his brother Philip who died in Boston, 1727, in the papers of which (Dec. 29, 1727), he is referred to as "John Reynolds of Marblehead, County of Essex, cordwainer."

John followed the family trade of shoe-making, though several of his sons abandoned the ancient family craft for the sea and for lives of adventure on the trading vessels that toward the close of his life were beginning to make Marblehead, Salem and Newburyport famous for their world-commerce.

John was married to *Miss Anna Blanch*, Oct. 10, 1717, probably in Boston, by the Rev. Joseph Sewall of Boston, Presbyterian. Anna was baptized in Marblehead Oct. 20, 1700, daughter of Richard & Elizabeth (Taymour) Blanch† who lived in Marblehead. Blanch and Taymour are both French names. On May 31, 1717, John and brother Philip had deeded over to their brother Nathaniel, 3rd, their interest in their late father's Boston property at the corner of Milk and Washington Streets and the Franklin house. John's first three children were born in Boston, so that he and Anna removed to Marblehead, the home of her parents, between 1723-1727. There they spent their lives and reared their children. One tradition mentions Beverly, which is near Marblehead. John's brother Nathaniel, 3rd, died 1719; Philip in 1727, but his sisters Mary (Mrs. Edward Marion), Naomi (Mrs. Samuel Ridgway) and possibly Sarah (Mrs. Alexander Harper?) lived in Boston not distant from John in Marblehead. Their uncle John Fosdick was also in Boston on the original Robert Reynolds home-lot.

John thus founded about 1725 the Marblehead strain of our family. The history of the children and descendants of John and Anna is of unusual interest. Their adventurous careers are closely interwoven with

†In the *Essex Antiquarian*, January, 1906, is found: Richard¹ Blanch m. Elizabeth Taymour, Nov. 15, 1693, and had: Anna, bapt. Oct. 20, 1700; Richard, bapt. Dec. 22, 1700. This was credited to Marblehead records. In the records we find that Richard and Elizabeth also had: Mary, b. June 14, 1704; Sarah, b. Oct. 19, 1705; John, bapt. Nov. 30, 1707. A Jean Blanch m. Peter Renew, July 22, 1728; Mary m. Thomas Mowjox, Nov. 19, 1723; Richard m. Elizabeth Cooke, Jany. 2, 1724. They were probably French. We cannot find parentage of Elizabeth Taymour, though there were m. in Marblehead 1692-1702, Elias, Elizabeth, another Elizabeth, Humphrey, Joanna, and Anne Taymour. Another Elizabeth Taymour m. 1711, and a Mary Taymour had Elizabeth and Mary baptized Feby. 27, 1703-04. (Notes of Mrs. Mary Lovering Holman, 1906.)

the colorful history of maritime Marblehead at a time when it was much more than the modern small fishing port. The life-story of their son Captain Nathaniel⁵ who went to Nova Scotia and then to Lubec, Me., is the most tragic and yet the most romantic in this book.

Just after the close of the Revolution great profit for the Salem merchants was discovered in sending Massachusetts goods out over the seven seas and in trading them for the curious wares of other parts of the world. A few of these vessels even indulged slyly in slave-trading, bartering Newburyport rum on the African coast for negro slaves. Others traded and fought with the Indians of Vancouver and Puget Sound for furs to take to China, and came back to Marblehead and Salem with cargoes of silks and tea. It was little wonder that many of the grandchildren of John and Anna were swept up by the adventurous commerce of the new American fleet of clippers and were carried off to strange seas. In this book the history of many of these hardy lads ends abruptly—the explanation is too often found in such notes on the log, as: 'died of fever in the Indies'; 'lost at sea'; 'killed by natives on the African Coast,' etc. Raymond Parker Reynolds, one of John's grandchildren, tradition says, was 'killed by natives in the South Pacific,' or 'went to Africa on a slaver and was killed.' Another of our family is reputed to have 'married an Owyhee (Hawaiian) Island Queen and stayed there.'

Even in John's time, Marblehead was an exciting place. In 1730 a fence to keep out people from Boston where the small-pox raged was built across the highway on the edge of town and sentries were posted. In 1752, 1764, and 1777 smallpox swept through Marblehead like a plague. Several times pirates raided the town, or caroused openly in its grog-shops and taverns with their vessels bobbing in the harbor with the black flag at their forepeaks. In Queen Anne's reign, a pirate band stalking openly through the town was surrounded and captured by bold magistrates. Another time it is said that the women and children and old folks of the town—most of the able-bodied men were gone for the season, fishing on the Grand Banks—were terrified when a pirate vessel sailed brazenly into the harbor, and its crew dropped a dory, rowed a beautiful woman captive to the sandy beach and with cutlasses slashed her to pieces before their eyes. During the Revolution many vessels, armed as privateers to prey on British shipping, put out to sea to take what rich captures they might. John's son Captain Nathaniel was captain of at least two such—the *Hornet* and the *Blackbird*. The prizes were so rich that young men deserted the Revolutionary Navy for the adventure and profit of the daring privateersmen. The history† of Marblehead at that time is a record of hard seasons on the Banks; fishing crews that never returned to their families; hand-to-hand battles at sea; the raids of ruthless privateers; and China clipper-ships, nosing back into

†The descendants of John & Anna will do well to read Samuel Roads' *History of Marblehead* and Samuel Eliot Morison's *Maritime Massachusetts*, which will give them a vivid background for an appreciation of the struggles of their maritime forbears.

the little harbor after many months or years of errant trading. Often they returned without several of the brave young boys of Marblehead who had sailed hopefully out "to make their fortunes." The year 1771 was particularly bad for disasters and losses at sea, such as, we suppose, ended the lives of some of our Reynolds lads whose records end abruptly about this time. At least one of them was captured and confined in the atrocious Old Mill Prison in England.

The descendants of John and Anna have been largely identified with Lubec, Machias and Pembroke, Me.; Greenfield and Lyndeboro, N. H.; Tunbridge, Vt.; Valatie, N. Y.; and Westfield, Medina Co., Ohio. Some of them still reside in Marblehead.

201. RUTH, b. Oct. 16, 1719; d. March 24, 1719-20, Boston City Records.
202. ANNA, b. May 17, 1721; probably died in infancy.
203. JOHN, b. Boston, 1722; d. Nov. 28, 1790; m. Judith Hooper; was soldier in the Revolution.
204. BENJAMIN, b. about 1725; m. Ruth Cogswell (Coggeshall?); Revolutionary soldier.
205. MARY, baptized Oct. 27, 1728, Marblehead; died young.
- *206. NATHANIEL (Captain), bapt. Oct. 25, 1730; d. 1782 or 1786; m. 1st, Lydia Raymond, 1753; 2nd, Mrs. Mary Chapell Blaney, 1782. Revolutionary soldier and commander of privateers. His career is the subject of the next chapter.
207. MARY, baptized Marblehead, June 12, 1737; no more known.
208. SARAH, baptz. June 10, 1739; m. Philip Penn, June 5, 1761.

THE FIFTH GENERATION

Captain Nathaniel Reynolds (1730-1786)

The career of this CAPTAIN NATHANIEL REYNOLDS, great-great-grandson of Robert of Boston, is the most fascinating story we have found in the collected records of ten thousand descendants of Robert.

He was born in Marblehead, or possibly Beverly, Massachusetts, in 1730, and was baptized in Marblehead on October 25, 1730. He was drowned at sea just off Marblehead, it is thought about January or February, 1782, but certainly prior to September 15, 1786. Earlier genealogists at times confused him with his relative Benjamin Reynolds of Bristol, R. I. (*Benj.³; Nathaniel²; Robert.*) who likewise removed to Nova Scotia.

Captain Nathaniel was successively shoe-maker, and army captain, and naval captain in the Revolution, as well as master and commander of several privateers which made daring raids upon British shipping. In 1755 he must have been a cordwainer in Marblehead, because we find:

"Marblehead, Jany. 15, 1755: Whereas the shop of . . . Nathaniel Reynolds, cordwainer, adjoining to the other was broken open and three pairs of shoes stolen, 1 pair finished, the others not; if any person will make discovery of the thief or thieves, he shall have 5 DOLLARS reward." (*Adv. in Boston Eve. Post taken from Essex. Hist. Inst. Coll. 43:92*).

In 1755, during the French and Indian War (Seven Years War in Europe), the British drove the French settlers out of Acadia (vide Longfellow's *Evangeline*), now Nova Scotia about Minas Basin, and attractive offers of land were made to New England colonists to migrate and settle around the Bay of Fundy, particularly about Cumberland Basin, Chignecto Bay and Minas Basin. To this land of *Evangeline*, many Massachusetts residents, among them our Nathaniel, went.

Passengers on the sloop *Sally*, Robert Lovatt, master, May 1760, from Newport, R. I., and way ports to Falmouth, N. S., included Nathaniel Reynolds and family of four. He was assigned two lots of land at Falmouth, N. S., near Grand Pre, Nov. 15, 1760, but in the lists of Falmouth and Newport, N. S., between 1760-62, further mention of him cannot be found. He seems to have removed very soon over to Cumberland Basin, and settled for some fifteen years at or near Amherst, N. S.—then part of a settlement spoken of Chignecto after an Indian tribe. Nathaniel, Jr., and succeeding children were born there between 1765 and 1776. On July 9, 1772, the Captain was a grantee of Amherst lands.

His cousin, once removed, Benjamin⁴ Reynolds (son of Benjamin³) b. 1722 in Bristol, R. I., also went up into the *Evangeline* country about 1760-61, and he first settled in Newport, Hants Co., N. S., on the River

Avon, on the south side of Minas Basin. In the list of original grantees of Newport, N. S., we find: "1761, Benjamin Reynolds†, one share."

Except for mention in the Diary of President Stiles of Yale University of a "Mr. Reynolds," whom we suspect to be this Benjamin, we know nothing more of him. We mention Benjamin here because the history and even the name Benjamin have been confused with that of Nathaniel. As they were kinsmen, it is possible they were associated in Nova Scotia.

When the American Revolution broke out in 1775, Captain Nathaniel (and possibly the above Benjamin) was one of the former Massachusetts Bay men in Tory Nova Scotia to whom life, among overwhelming numbers of the Loyalists, became as unendurable as the life of an arrant Tory in Boston. In 1785 Colonel Jonathan Eddy, one of that number of refugees who fled to Machias, Me., in 1776, wrote a memorial to Congress requesting lands as reward for their military‡ efforts:

"A return of refugees of Nova Scotia who left that Province in the year 1776, with their former and present places of residence . . . 10. Captain Nathaniel Reynolds—former residence, Mass.; present residence, Mass. (Machias or Lubec, Me.)."

Now John Allan with other refugees left Cumberland, N. S., August 3, 1776, in an open boat, sailed down the Bay of Fundy, and arrived Passamaquoddy (Lubec) on August 11th, and Machias 13th. There they met Col. Jonathan Eddy who was at the head of about eighty adventurers with a ship and various small craft, about to set out upon a reckless attack on Fort Cumberland, N. S.

Nathaniel was one of a committee of seven in charge among the refugees with Allan, but it seems Nathaniel was attracted by the adventure of Eddy, and the prospect of an opportunity to snatch his family away from Loyalist Nova Scotia, where he had left them at Amherst, so he turned immediately around and went back with Eddy's raiding party as army Captain in the rash and disastrous attempt upon the Fort. The expedition captured a British vessel at Annapolis, N. S., in early November, 1776, but finding the owner in sympathy with the Revolutionists, released it. Then the expedition proceeded to Shepody Bay, and approached Cumberland overland by way of Sackville. An inaccurate tradition of our family, handed down over one hundred years, fits in about here:

"Once during the Revolution, Captain Nathaniel Reynolds vainly attempted to rescue his family from Tory Nova Scotia by a bold strategy. Singlehanded, he captured a small vessel in the night, boarded from a log canoe, secured the watch, demanded the cabin key of the vessel's captain, and pistol in hand, quietly locked him in. The captain supposed that Nathaniel had several men with him. This was in Cumberland Bay. He then attempted to work the vessel towards Amherst, but with slow

†*Americana*, January 1915, article on R. I. Settlers in N. S., p. 29; also Milner, W. C.: *Records of Chignecto*.

‡Frederick Kidder: *Revol. Operations in Maine and N. S.* "A list of inhabitants in Cumberland who left that place on account of the enemy." Maine then belonged to Mass. Eddy was then in Sharon (1785), and apparently did not know of Nathaniel's death, if he had died that long before 1786.

progress, being really alone, so that the guns of the Fort were turned upon him by daylight, and he was obliged to escape by his canoe in the fog and to paddle his way back to Machias, Maine. The officers of the Fort Cumberland, suspecting he might be secreted near his home, sought to intimidate his wife to divulge his hiding-place, one of them firing his pistol, killing her lapdog under her chair, and thus throwing her into a death-like swoon, as her youngest son well remembered†."

It is possible that this incident is a distorted version of what is described in Eddy's report‡ to the Massachusetts Government from which he held his authority:

"... I afterwards sent another Boat-Load (by night) . . . to take a Sloop which lay on the Flats below the Fort, loaden with Provisions . . . for the Garrison; after a Difficult March, they arrived opposite the Sloop; on board was a Guard of 1 Sergt. & 12 men, who had they fir'd at our People, must have alarmed the Garrison in such Manner as to have brought them on their Backs. However, our men rushed Resolutely towards the Sloop up to their Knees in Mud, which made such a Noise as to alarm the Centry, who hailed them & immediately called the Sergt. of the Guard; The Sergt. on coming up, Ordered his Men to fire, but was immediately told by Mr. Row that if they fired one Gun, Every Man of them should be put to death; which so frightened the poor Devils that they surrendered without firing a Shot, although our People could not board her without the assistance of the conquered who let down ropes to our men to get up by. By this time the day broke and the rest of our party made to their assistance in the schooner . . . in the meantime, came down several parties of soldiers from the Fort not knowing the sloop was taken (who) as fast as they Came, were made prisoners by our men & order'd on board; among the rest, Captain Barron, Engineer of the garrison and Mr. Eggleston who may be truly Called the Pest of Society; and by unseasonable Drunkenness the Evening before, prevented his own Escape and occasioned his being taken in Arms.

"The sloop now beginning to float & the Fog breaking away, we were discovered by the garrison who observing our Sails loose thought at first, it was done only with the Intent to dry them, but soon perceiving that we were under way, fired several cannon shot at us & marched down a party of sixty men to attack us, but we were at such distance, that all their shot was of no consequence. We then sailed to Fort Lawrence, another part of the township, and there landed part of the stores. . . .

"Having left a small guard on board of the sloop to secure the prisoners, I marched the remainder to Cumberland side of the river and encamp'd within about one mile of the fort, & was there joined by a number of the inhabitants so that our whole force was now about 180 men, but having several outposts, & many prisoners to take care of the number that remained in camp, did not exceed 80 men.

"We attempted to storm the Fort the night of the 12th of Nov. (1776) with our scaling ladders . . . but finding the Fort to be stronger than we imagined, we retreated in good order. In this posture we cut off their communications with the country, keeping them closely blocked up within the fort. In the meantime on the 27th Nov. arrived in the Bay a man-of-war from Halifax with a reinforcement for the garrison consisting of near 400 men & landed on the day following November 30th . . . the enemy got partly within our guards and about sunrise furiously rushed upon our men who had but just time to escape and run into the bushes where our men killed and wounded fifteen of the enemy while we lost only one man killed. . . .

JONATHAN EDDY

Maugerville on the River St. Johns,

January 5, 1777."

†Runnels-Reynolds Genealogy, 1876, by Rev. M. T. Runnels. As told by Mrs. Clara J. Reynolds, Pembroke, Me., 1876. See Nos. 3374 and 3481 therein.

‡Frederick Kidder: *Revolut. Operations in Me. and N. S.*; pp. 67-72 and elsewhere.

Fort Cumberland was on the mouth of the River Missisquash below Amherst and about opposite Fort Lawrence. At this day, only a few mounds remain to mark it. It is probable that Captain Nathaniel led the boarding party which took the sloop, and that the tradition first cited is founded upon this incident. His sons Benjamin and John, who were taking care of their mother and the smaller brothers and sisters at Cumberland village, probably were among the 'number of inhabitants' of Cumberland who joined Eddy's forces. The above capture of the sloop and the attack on the fort occurred November 10-12, 1776.

After the severe defeat, Eddy withdrew his forces toward Maine and eventually abandoned the attack. About that time Colonel Jonathan Allan formed a military organization at Machias which Captain Nathaniel joined, being commissioned Captain of foot soldiers, and some Indian aides.

The conduct of the British soldiers of the fort toward the families of Colonel Eddy's forces which were still in Amherst or Cumberland (among them that of Nathaniel) was savage and cruel, as the incident of the pet dog above related. Nova Scotia posted Captain Nathaniel Reynolds as a 'pirate' for his participation in Eddy's attack and for his individual raids and offered a reward for him 'dead or alive' of £100, which, needless to say, no one ever claimed⁶. Mrs. Lydia (Raymond) Reynolds, his wife, died in Cumberland shortly after this time.

Captain Nathaniel Reynolds was at various times during 1777-78 engaged in expeditions against Loyalists at St. Johns and the nearby Mispeschy Reach. At one time, alone, he set fire to a great quantity of baled hay and presses on the marshes of Lepreau, N. B., near St. Johns, which was prepared for military horse outfits of the British operating in New York. He was a hardy sea-man and woodsman and knew every foot of the Maine-New Brunswick frontier like an Indian scout. In general his expeditions, upon which he often had a number of Indian parties among his infantry, were raiding expeditions like those of Morgan in the Civil War, or of Marion in the Revolution.

Some time during the Revolution, it may have been not long after this, Nathaniel did succeed in stealing his children away from Cumberland or Amherst, and in bringing them in a large canoe all the way down to Machias, Me., near where, at Lubec or Eastport, several of his children and many descendants have since resided:

"Nathaniel† and his family secretary embarked in a dug-out and landed at Salisbury Cove. He hid his family under a hay-stack during the fighting, I do not know how many days. I can easily see how it could be done, as on those marshes (near Cumberland) hundreds and hundreds of stacks are built and up from the ground some feet.

"He had been a sea-captain, but left his home in Nova Scotia at the commencement of the Revolution, to fight for the freedom of the Colonies. He could not return

†Williamson: *History of Maine*, II:452: "Their families, who had remained behind through a winter of severe suffering, were brought away in the spring, under a flag of truce." Not too reliable.

‡Mrs. Laura Ransom, Pembroke, Me., 1917.

until after peace was declared, when he found his wife dead, his children scattered, and his property confiscated."†

The preceding tradition as to time does not exactly fit in with other traditions. Nathaniel married a second time and was drowned (1782-1786) possibly before the end of the Revolution.

When Colonel Eddy's defeated organization disbanded, we find the following notices in Colonel John Allan's note-book:‡

"*Machias, Tuesday, Aug. 19, 1777*: A party under Major Stillman, Captain Reynolds and Dyer, joined by Captain Preble with Indians set off for Cross Island to endeavor to make some prisoners."

"*Machias, Friday, Aug. 22, 1777*: This afternoon a prisoner taken in Manley was set at large from the ship *Blonde* with a letter directed to the officers, complaining of cruelty used by our people in falling upon innocent men, requesting an exchange of prisoners and expecting an answer in four hours, as he (British Captain) intended sailing soon. Captain Reynolds returned the men he went in quest of."

"*Thursday, Aug. 28, 1777*: Captain Reynolds came from Passamaquoddy bringing in Captain Littlefield."

On August 13, 1777, three British men-of-war had put into Machias intending to whip Allan's troops and to wipe out Machias settlement, but Allan's soldiers in a very spirited, bold action—much more distinguished than Eddy's—drove back the landing troops to the British vessels. Then the Machias men, among them our Captain Nathaniel, fitted up hastily a sloop-privateer with the gallant name *Machias Liberty*, and sailed audaciously out to fight the British men-of-war. There was a hard-fought battle in which the resolute Maine frontiersmen and Nova Scotian refugees rather got the best of the encounter. After lying menacingly about some days, the British vessels abandoned the attack and returned to Halifax. One of them was the *Blonde*, the same which had brought reinforcements to Fort Cumberland against Eddy, the autumn before.

Allan's valiant little army disbanded in January, 1778, and Captain Nathaniel, constantly active against the Nova Scotians, next turned up in Salem, Mass., as a sea-fighter:

"NATHANIEL REYNOLDS: Petition dated Salem, March 27, 1778, signed by Samuel Page, asking that said Renolds be commissioned as commander of the schooner *Blackbird* (privateer); ordered in Council March 28, 1778, that § a commission be issued."

Elsewhere the *Blackbird* is described before he became her master:

"Mass. schooner, Aug. 6, 1777, guns 8; crew 20, bond \$5,000. Master, Wm. Groves; bonders: Wm. Groves, Salem, Mass.; Walter Prue Bartlett, Salem; Eliphalet Hale, Exeter, N. H. Owners: Bartlett and others of Salem. Witnesses: Nich. Gilman, Nathl. Gilman."||

†Runnels-Reynolds Genealogy, 1876; See No. 3374.

‡Frederick Kidder: *Revol. Operations in Maine and N. S.* pp. 131-32 and index.

§Mass. Soldiers & Sailors in the Revolution. xiii:117.

||Continental Congress: 196. II:29.

Nathaniel later took command of the famous *Hornet*:

"NATHANIEL REYNOLDS: Petition dated Sxlem, June 9, 1778, signed by John Norris, asking that said Reynolds be commissioned to command the schooner *Hornet* (privateer); ordered in Council June 10, 1778."

We learn the name of the next ship under his command through the following†:

"NATHANIEL REYNOLDS (Mass.) of Cumberland (Nova Scotia?). Prize master of the brig *Julius Caesar*, commanded by Captain Nathaniel Bentley; descriptive list of officers and crew, sworn to at Falmouth, Nova Scotia, June 21, 1780; aged 50 years, ten months; stature 5 feet 3 inches; complexion, light; residence, Cumberland; said Reynolds rated one and a half shares."

With this commission of 1780, we have no further official records of his Revolutionary service. The age above given would place his birth in August, 1729, which is quite consistent with the baptismal date given at the beginning of this article, though it is possible that his birth might have been just a year later, or two months before baptism. From the above, it would appear that he was not a very large man.

Nathaniel's privateers were no doubt among the hundreds which harried the coast of Nova Scotia, capturing British raidersmen on the Atlantic. Many of the owners and masters of such raiders made heavy fortunes from the prizes and booty taken. They were especially active against Nova Scotia from 1778-1780, and the British fleet seemed unable to restrict their activity.

Nathaniel's usefulness in the Revolution, with that of Allan and Eddy is described:

"Eastern Maine in the Revolution had to rely largely upon herself. It would have taken but a few reserves to have irrevocably kept the territory of eastern Maine as part of the British Provinces. . . . Among the most prominent of the men who with small means and against great odds and discouragements held the eastern part of the State and preserved Maine intact were . . . Captain Nathaniel Reynolds, also of Machias, and the men under them.‡"

In fact, a little aid at the critical time from the Continental Congress, had it been at all possible, would have made Nova Scotia by conquest a part of the newly born United States, and it was not through the failure of effort of these brave-hearted, self-reliant men that this was not accomplished.

A tradition relates that a township§ of land was granted to him where Marietta, Ohio, now stands, for his services in the Revolution; but it seems he sold this for little or nothing, or was 'cheated out of it.' In any case, Massachusetts,—which then and until 1820 owned the territory of Maine—granted him "three hundred acres of land east of Penobscot

†No. 325 page 93 of the 1916 Reynolds Family Annual—Mass. Solds. & Sails. in the Revolution.

‡Bangor Historical Magazine, VI:297.

§One account says 900 acres; this seems to have been confused with the name Benjamin Reynolds and may relate to the Benjamin mentioned near the beginning of this Chapter.

River"† at Eddington, Me., six miles from Bangor named for Colonel Eddy. It appears that Nathaniel never resided there. In 1791 his name, though he had been many years dead, was still on the tax list of Eddington. The Eddington records do not show his name in any other connection.‡ Some time after 1776-78, he did establish his motherless children at Lubec, in the township of Machias, Maine.

North Lubec is a peninsula extending about northwest from the mainland some eight miles. Here Nathaniel about 1780-81 took up four one-hundred acre lots, side by side and running across the Neck from shore to shore, a distance of about a mile, making his and his children's homes on the easterly side opposite Moose Island (Eastport). These lots were occupied and improved by members of his family who cleared the land, and by farming and fishing provided subsistence for themselves. It is interesting to note that with the exception of small tracts sold to other families, this entire area was in the possession of the direct descendants of Captain Nathaniel until the sale of Charles B. Reynolds' farm about the year 1875. Since then, little by little, it has passed into other hands, all but fifty acres of the homestead of Jotham G. Reynolds. This, with the two-story house built by him, is now owned by Merton Reynolds, son of Jotham, Junior.§

The yellowed old letter of one early descendant describes Nathaniel:

"He was dressed in a snuff-colored suit that fit him so well, and he was so handsome and gentlemanly in his manner."

As described in detail below, he was drowned at sea between the date of his second marriage, January 13, 1782, and September 15, 1786, when widow Mary at Marblehead signed the first document for the Washington County, Me., Court of Probate.

* * *

Brilliant and interesting as was his adventurous career in the Revolution, the story|| of his loves is even more fascinating. The story has come down through tradition and is well supported by facts and dates in Marblehead records.

On the day of his first wedding, the eighth of November, 1753, Nathaniel, upon a large grey horse and accompanied, according to Colonial rural custom, by a number of friends likewise mounted, rode out to

†Bangor Historical Magazine: IX, 68. Eddington was named for Nathaniel's commander, Eddy who soon removed there from Massachusetts.

‡Penobscot County Probate. Eddington Town Records.

§In Allan's regiment at Machias was a Samuel Reynolds (p. 37 of 1923 *R. F. Annual*) 'sergeant in the Artillery Company' under Captain Dyer, in pension records with an Eliphalet Reynolds of Machias mentioned as 'of the Conn. Line (from Lyme, Conn.?) who was not related to Captain Nathaniel Reynolds of the same organization. Samuel's descendants settled in this part of Maine, but are not generally confused with Nathaniel's descendants.

||This true story is a composite of the tradition as related with different details by Mrs. Audella Hyatt, whose principal informant was her mother; also Mrs. Laura Ransom, Robert Reynolds, George Spicer Reynolds, and others. Published vital records of Beverly and Marblehead confirm parts of this narrative.

his bride's home in the country near Beverly. Mary Chapell, his fiancée, then twenty-two, daughter of William & Sarah Chapell of Marblehead, was noted over the country-side as being capable and spirited, though unusually given to playfulness and indulgent humor. At twenty-three, Nathaniel was characterized as athletic, dashing, impetuous and adventurous, though hot-headed. Dressed all in his best in the bright colors of the period, and proudly arrayed in the finest boots of his own inherited craftsmanship, he dismounted and knocked at the door while the wedding party drew up in the yard.

Now, after a moment's hesitation, Mary herself opened the door. She was not gowned in her wedding finery to greet Nathaniel. To his astonishment, he saw her in a house-apron, with flour upon her hands, and a roguish wisp of hair flirting across her forehead. She paused a moment, tossed her head and blew back the straying lock, and evidently—from the sudden twinkle in her eye—enjoyed upsetting her husband-to-be, for she had playfully planned a surprise for her more conventional fiancée. Laying her hand gently upon his arm, she inquired archly,

"Why, Reynolds, *what* in the world are you doing here?"

The hot blood of a bold and obstinately proud spirit flashed in quick suffusion over his face; but, though choking with anger and chagrin, he made no reply. In one fateful instant, he stubbornly resolved his whole career. Madly, though silently, he pivoted upon his boot-heel, leaped to the saddle at a bound, and clattered wildly away. The astonished guests stared after him and gasped. Mary stared after her disappearing lover with sickening apprehension at the serious result of her little jest.

The hot-tempered flight of Nathaniel was halted by a second cavalcade of wedding guests blocking the country lane that led to the farm. Among them was Lydia Raymond, a former sweet-heart of Nathaniel. She, seventeen and a school-mistress, inquired in genuine surprise:

"Oh, Nathaniel, we feared we were late. The wedding isn't over, is it?" Grimly, as he reined his horse up alongside hers, he replied:

"No, not yet! There will be no wedding!"

But after an embarrassing pause, he put his hand upon the pommel of her saddle and said gravely,

"Yes, there's going to be a wedding, but you're to be the bride. I'm going to marry YOU!"

While heart-broken, too-playful Mary wept bitterly at home, and in spite of the scarce-concealed hostility and resentment of his neighbors, Nathaniel was married to Lydia Raymond on November 8, 1753.

As a result of this quick quarrel, Mary became a very sad, unhappy woman, and though she was talented and attractive, she did not accept another suitor until she was thirty-four. On December 12, 1765, when Nathaniel and his wife and children had been five years in Nova Scotia, their new home, Mary was married to Dr. Stephen Blaney of Marblehead. He was a surgeon in the Revolution, and is not to be confused with Captain Stephen Blaney, probably his cousin, who was a notorious Tory

who fled to Nova Scotia during the first year of the Revolution. Now, Mary and her husband had at least six children, two of whom died in infancy, and then Dr. Blaney himself died between 1777 and 1781, leaving Mary a widow.

Captain Nathaniel Reynolds, seven years after his marriage, quit hoe-making and removed to the country of *Evangeline*. He lived there about sixteen years. During his absence in Machias, fighting beside the other sturdy men of Maine, his wife Lydia died, leaving the little family in Amherst, N. S., almost orphans. Shortly thereafter his children were somehow gotten away from Nova Scotia and were settled at North Lubec, on Passamaquoddy Bay, Maine.

Once, in early January, 1782, on a cruise to Boston, perhaps still aboard his privateer, a rough storm obliged him to put into Marblehead Bay. This, the scene of his youth and early married life, he had apparently not visited in many years. When he and his crew went ashore for an evening's entertainment at a church fair, he was startled to meet face to face his first love, Mary Chapell Blaney, whom he had so grievously jilted on the very day they were to have been married. She was then the widow of Dr. Blaney, and this fateful evening was some thirty years after the tragic parting at Beverly. Somehow, when these thirty years had dulled the heartache of that affair for both, she was not long in forgiving Nathaniel that evening. The same week they were married.

Then, in order to prepare a home for his bride and her Blaney children in North Lubec, Nathaniel sailed alone for Maine. Some time later, when this was done (or on some subsequent trip—these next four years are not accounted for) he, with his two youthful sons, Nathaniel and John, started on a voyage to Marblehead.

Just off Marblehead, a wild bleak squall suddenly blew up. The little vessel tossed wildly about, and raced before the gale in a plunging Atlantic sea. Captain Nathaniel went below for a storm-coat. As he came up the companion-way, his arms were entangled in the sleeves of a "pea-jacket" which he was slipping over his head. A veering boom swung around at that moment and—like the instrument of Fate that it was—knocked him overboard into the wild sea. However, he shook himself loose from the jacket and swam with strong, assured strokes. But the speeding sloop under considerable sail could not be controlled in time to aid him.

His frantic young sons saw him in the wake of the vessel, resolutely struggling in the heavy sea. Far behind, he threw up his arm, waved a stout-hearted farewell and bravely struck out for the distant shore which he was never again to set foot upon.

It is said that all through that gruesome night these two northwoods lads mourned their father in the chamber of the departed Surgeon Blaney. Years after, when an old man, Nathaniel, Jr., told his children how an old skeleton once belonging to the surgeon rattled in a recess as the house shivered before the fury of the gale. Mad gusts of the storm shook the

old walls; the wind howled about the house with a calamitous melancholy; the windows battered their casings in impetuous bursts of the tempest and the darkness. All that terrible night the orphaned, weeping young sons heard the wailing of the bride who had waited over thirty years, and then forever lost the man she had so dearly loved.

A vigorous family stock has sprung from the adventurous Captain; several noted inventors of Troy, N. Y.; artists, sculptors, musicians; and numerous college professors and other university trained descendants.

The Captain married first, *Miss Lydia Raymond*, Nov. 8, 1753, Beverly, Mass., the daughter of Boanerges & Jemima (Meacham) Raymond† of Beverly. Lydia was b. Jany. 3, 1736, there; d. Amherst, N. S., between 1776-1781. It is said she had been a school-teacher, but this is doubtful. All Nathaniel's children were of this first wife: the first three were born in Marblehead; others in Nova Scotia (1760-76). Boanerges Raymond (also spelled Rayment) was the son of Jonathan & Sarah (Woodbury) Raymond of Beverly; and grandson of the supposed emigrant from England, John of Salem and Beverly who m. Rachel Scruggs, daughter Thomas Scruggs. John had a brother William at Bass River, Salem. They were among the first Puritan families of Salem.

The Captain married second, *Mrs. Mary Chapell Blaney*‡, Jan. 13, 1782, Marblehead, daughter William & Sarah Chapell, who was b. 1731, Marblehead, bapt. April 12, 1741; died "old age," aged 81, May 16, 1812, Marblehead. In 1753, Nathaniel had jilted her and married Lydia Raymond. She never removed to Maine to live with her Reynolds stepchildren at North Lubec. She and Nathaniel had no children. Apparently none of the minor Reynolds children lived with her. Eunice, Jonathan, and possibly Raymond lived with their brother Benjamin, the eldest of the Reynolds children, in North Lubec, according to the Census of 1790. On Sept. 15, 1786, Mary (Chapell-Blaney) Reynolds executed§ relinquishment of her right to administer the estate of her husband, Captain Reynolds, who died intestate. Benjamin was administrator appointed by the Wash. Co., Me., Court, Nov. 3, 1786. The Estate which was insolvent, was appraised at realty £18; personalty £8, total £26; expenses of Administrator £20. On Dec. 28, 1790, it was sold for £12 at the dwelling of Benjamin in Passamaquoddy.

The nine children of Captain Nathaniel and Lydia (Raymond) Reynolds were:

501. BENJAMIN, b. Nov. 16, 1754, Marblehead; d. Jany. 14, 1835, Pembroke, Me., and interred there. He m. Lydia Watson|| "of Nova Scotia, native of Eng-

†Full descent given in the *Raymond Genealogy*, by Samuel Raymond, N. Y., 1886.

‡Essex Antiquarian; IX, 35, No. 56. Stephen Blaney, son of Jedediah & Bethiah (Cogswell) Blaney was baptized Oct. 3, 1742, and became a mariner. On Dec. 12, 1765, he m. Miss Mary Chapel, and had: Stephen, bapt. 1766; Mary, b. 1768, d. young; Mary, b. 1770; Jonathan, bapt. 1772; William, b. Dec. 11, 1774; Jonathan, bapt. Feby. 17, 1788, when aged, 11; therefore b. 1777.

§Records of Washington County, Me., Probate Court.

||The Watsons were a famous family of Tories in Ft. Lawrence, N. S. Lydia was perhaps daughter of Robert or Brooks Watson.

- land," about 1778. Farmer; mason. Strong, solid character; typical pioneer. He once owned land in Petitcodiac, N. B., sold in 1784. To him descendant Captain Nathaniel's homestead in North Lubec. Benjamin was known as 'Captain.' He reared his younger brothers and sisters. Many of his descendants still live around Lubec and Pembroke, Me. Ten children; John W.; Benjamin; Betsey; Jotham; Nathaniel; Eunice; Hannah; Lydia; Hopley and Mary Campbell.
502. MARY, b. April 17, 1757, Marblehead; we know only that she m. a Campbell of Eastport.
503. LYDIA, b. May 20, 1763, Nova Scotia; d. May, 1874, Valatie or Kinderhook, Columbia Co., N. Y.; m. 1779, Lubec, Captain Elisha Freeman (1757-1818). About 1787 or just earlier they removed from Lubec, Me., to Valatie, N. Y., and are found there in the Census of 1790, near Lydia's brother, Nathaniel Reynolds, Jr. See the *Freeman Genealogy*, 1875, by Frederic Freeman. Thirteen children.
504. SARAH (Sally), we know only that she m. a Pond and lived on Grand Manan Island, not far from Benjamin's home. She was b. perhaps Falmouth, N. S.
505. JOHN, b. Falmouth, N. S., about 1760; d. 1813, supposedly murdered on the Hudson River near Weehawken. Storekeeper and man of considerable property. He m. Miss Susan DeWolfe, prior to 1800. Her name also spelled Dolph in 1790 Census of her parents. John removed about 1790 to Chatham or Valatie, N. Y. Six children: Hiram, John, Mary, Russell, Lydia, Sarah.
- *506. NATHANIEL, b. July 22, 1765, (or Jul. 17th), Amherst, Nova Scotia; d. Valatie, Jany. 10, 1829, by burning; m. Miss Sarah Gillette. A full biography follows in the next chapter.
507. RAYMOND PARKER, called "Parker" Reynolds, was of the youngest children, date and place of birth unknown, but probably Ft. Cumberland, Amherst, N. S. Probably did not marry. "Went to Africa on a slaver and was killed," or "killed by native in South Pacific."
508. JONATHAN, b. March 7, 1774, Ft. Cumberland, Amherst, N. S.; d. Pembroke, Me., Aug. 30, 1866, aged 92. He lived in Pembroke, Me., and m. Miss Persis Wilder, March 15, 1795, daughter Captain Theophilus & Lydia (Cushing) Wilder. Theophilus was in the Revolution. Jonathan was Deacon in the Congregational Church. Fourteen children: Lydia, Bela, Persis, Jonathan, Nathaniel, Benjamin G., Maria S., Mary K., William Kilby, Parker R., Clarissa J., Elisha F., Lemuel Trescott, Alfred. Many of his descendants still live around Lubec, Pembroke, Dennysville and Eastport, Me.
509. EUNICE, b. 1776, Ft. Cumberland, Amherst, N. S.; d. Feby. 3, 1861, 'aged 83'; buried Pollet's River, N. B., Canada. She m. Thomas Colpitts, son of Robert, who came from England. Information supplied by Sherman L. Colpitts of Pollet's River. Ten children: Lydia, Robert, Elizabeth, John N., Sarah, Nathaniel, William, Margaret, Benjamin Reynolds, Jonathan Thomas.



(See page 84.)

THE SIXTH GENERATION

Nathaniel Reynolds (1765-1829)

NATHANIEL REYNOLDS, son of Captain Nathaniel of Lubec, Maine, was born in Amherst (or Ft. Cumberland), Nova Scotia, July† 22, 1765, and died January 10, 1829, Valatie, Columbia County, N. Y. He is buried in the Reynolds family plot at Prospect Hill Cemetery here. He was christened James Nathaniel, though he never used the first name. His Dutch neighbors in the Hudson River Valley used to call him "Cobe Natty," a Dutch abbreviation of Jacob for James.

His father was the famous Captain of Marblehead and Maine of whom we have given a vivid account in the preceding chapter. The first ten or twelve years of this Nathaniel's life were spent in the land of *Evangeline* in Nova Scotia where his father had been attracted in 1760 by British offers of cheap land after the French had been driven out. Eunice, the youngest child of the family, had been born in 1776, when Nathaniel was about eleven. The Revolution was breaking out, and the Captain, who sympathized with his kinsmen and the other revolting Colonists in Massachusetts, soon escaped from the watchful eyes of his Nova Scotia neighbors, and made his way back to Maine to join the forces of Colonel Eddy against the Nova Scotians. Shortly thereafter the mother of this little family died, and the gallant Captain soon spirited his children away from hostile Nova Scotia, and down to North Lubec, Maine, then part of Machias. Thus young Nathaniel's boyhood was full of excitement and incident. From about 1776-1782, the family lived in North Lubec. Then came Captain Nathaniel's second marriage in Marblehead, and his tragic drowning just off that town, and before the eyes of young Nathaniel, then between seventeen and twenty.

The story of this accident he used to tell to his grandchildren many years afterwards. This young Nathaniel (1829) also met a violent death; and likewise his younger brother Raymond Parker Reynolds who 'was killed by natives in the South Pacific or Africa.'

He was the sixth of Captain Nathaniel's nine children. His brother Benjamin and Jonathan remained in Lubec and Machias, Maine, and his sisters, Mary, Sally and Eunice also in that region. He, with his sister Lydia (Mrs. Elisha Freeman), and brother John settled in Columbia County, N. Y., where their descendants have since lived. This division of the children occurred about 1787-88, as all three of the latter were in Columbia County in the Census of 1790. Mrs. Freeman for many years lived next-door, or near, Nathaniel. However, at Eddington, Me., on the Penobscot River, near Bangor, a Nathaniel Reynolds (either this Nathaniel or his deceased father, the Captain who had received a large

†One family Bible gives it July 17, 1765.

grant of land there for Revolutionary service) was on the 1791 tax list for 2 sh. 6d.

A grandchild of this younger Nathaniel about 1875 wrote down the following notes:

"Nathaniel, Junior, became a sea-captain, like his father, and engaged in coasting trips from Maine to such places as Salem, Marblehead, Boston, Newport and New York. On a journey up the Hudson River at one time his boat was frozen in. While thus kept in New York State, he became acquainted with, and soon married, Miss Sarah Gillette, of Nine Partners. He then took up the trade of mill-wright and after a brief residence near Schenectady, removed permanently to Valatie.

"While assisting in installing a new waterwheel to run the cotton mill of Nathan Wild at Valatie†—the old or first mill of Wild—he was down in the penstock pit. A boiling cauldron of tar was nearby, and some carpenters at work on a platform above swept down a shower of chips and shavings which ignited and cut off Nathaniel's way of escape. The others, not aware of Nathaniel's situation, turned on the full head of water from the millrace into the penstock to extinguish the flames. Nathaniel's charred body was swept out the tail-race."

Nathaniel is said to have served in the War of 1812, though we do not have his official record. The only Nathaniel in the War of 1812 on the New York records, was from Dutchess County, and probably was not this Nathaniel.

He m. *Miss Sarah Gillette*, May 17, 1787, of Nine Partners, Dutchess Co., N. Y., probably at that place. She was b. there, July 31, 1770; d. Valatie, August 8, 1838; buried in the family plot in Valatie. Her parents were Moses & Rhoda (Rowley) Gillette of Nine Partners. This Moses was son of Noah Gillette, who was one of the grantees of Nine Partners—among them Jonathan, Ephraim and Nehemiah Reynolds—who owned the large tract of wild land also at Danby, Vermont, given them by the Governor of New Hampshire, who then had jurisdiction over Danby.

When Nathaniel and Sarah were first married, they lived for some time at Duanesbush (or Duanesburg) in the township of Schenectady. Duanesburg was recognized as a town only in 1788. It lay on Corey Brook. In 1765 Duane, who had become an extensive proprietor there, had induced settlers to come. One of the chief attractions for the early settlers were the hemlock trees, the bark of which they used in tanning. The town was still very thinly populated at the time of the Revolution. The town is about fifteen miles southwest of Schenectady and is in the northern Catskill Mountains. At the time (1787-89) when the first child of Nathaniel and Sarah was born, it was very wild:

"My mother remembers the harrowing story of how grandmother (Sarah Gillette Reynolds) got lost in the forest, and wandered all day long in a circle until night found her almost too weak to call, and terrified with fear of the timber wolves, and filled with consternation for her young baby at home.

"At nightfall a neighbor returned home, and his wife said to him: 'All day I have heard at intervals something that sounded like the cry of a woman. What can

†Valatie, a Dutch diminutive, means 'Little Falls.'

it be?' He listened and soon heard it also. Following the cries which answered his call, he soon found my grandmother barely half a mile from her own home.

* * * *

"They removed (shortly before 1790) to Valatie in the township of Kinderhook and lived for a time in the Lear house. Later Nathaniel built a house on part of what was in my youth known as Marsh's Corner; still later he erected another house on the corner. It was later added to and occupied by his youngest son Rensselaer for many years. Rensselaer was my Uncle.

"Grandmother had very fair skin, dark blue eyes with long delicate lashes and black hair. She was deeply religious, but undemonstrative. Her numerous daughters served her well, and in her later years she did little except to knit. Towards the last her eyes failed her. After grandfather's death (1829), she lived with her son Rensselaer and his wife Elsie.

"Grandfather was short, with brilliant black eyes, marked heavy eyebrows and an animated expression that has been so characteristic of many of his descendants, particularly Uncle Raymond's family. He was jovial, fiery and impetuous—much like his father, the gallant Captain Nathaniel—but he, too, met a tragic end by being burned in Wild's old cotton mill in which he was overseer, when he was but sixty-five."

In the Federal Census of 1790, "Nathaniel Reynolds, wife and infant daughter" are given as of Kinderhook, N. Y., which then included Valatie, where he actually resided. This contradicts the tradition that the second and third children were born in Kline Kill. Lydia, the eldest, was born at Curry (Corey?) Bush, near Schenectady in 1788; all others apparently in Valatie. Their descendants have been a distinguished and numerous family in New York State, and have inherited much of the brilliance and excellence of character of this Nathaniel and his brave father, the Captain.

Nathaniel and Sarah had:

601. LYDIA, b. July 20, 1788; d. Valatie, April 19, 1811, unmarried.
602. JOHN N., b. Dec. 25, 1790; d. Sept. 9, 1865; m. Elizabeth Eaton. He was sadly crippled; deeply religious; lived Valatie. Had: Caroline, James, Lydia, Mary, Albert, Albertina, twin, John, Belinda, Alexander, Sarah, Alexander, Martin L.
603. DANIEL, b. Feby. 2, 1793; d. April 15, 1865; m. Catherine Vosburgh.
604. CLARISSA, b. May 2, 1795; d. Aug. 18, 1866; m. William Pulver.
605. BENJAMIN, b. May 13, 1798; d. Jany. 3, 1842; m. Elizabeth Nelson.
606. SALLY, b. Jany. 16, 1800; d. Valatie, 1866; m. Shubael Head, 1821.
607. RAYMOND, b. Feby. 12, 1802; d. March 19, 1857; m. Christina Phillips.
608. JAMES, b. July 5, 1804; d. Valatie, 1866; m. Lucie Fields.
609. NANCY L., b. Aug. 25, 1806; d. Sept. 20, 1806, infancy.
610. LANSING VAN RENSSELAER, b. Aug. 26, 1807; d. Jany. 8, 1872; m. Elsie M. Burns.
- *611. LYDIA ANN, b. May 24, 1811; d. Dec. 5, 1893; m. Smith M. Beebe.
612. RHODA C., b. Aug. 10, 1813; d. Aug. 15, 1813, infancy.

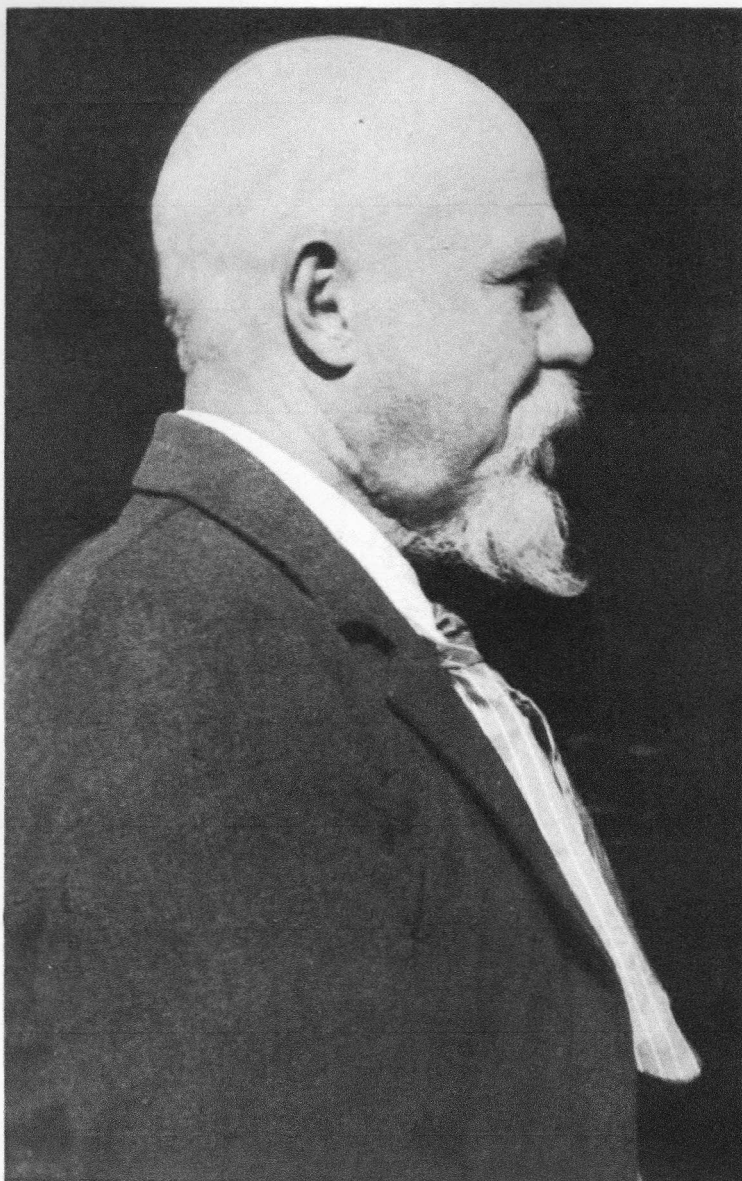
THE SEVENTH GENERATION

Lydia Ann Reynolds Beebe (1811-1893)

LYDIA ANN REYNOLDS was b. Valatie, Columbia Co., N. Y., May 24, 1811; d. December 5, 1893, aged 82-7. She was named for her sister Lydia who died aged twenty-two just a month before this Lydia's birth. She m. *Smith M. Beebe*, May 8, 1831, who was b. April 15, 1808; d. Jany. 7, 1862. at the home of his son Mortimer in Hudson, N. Y. He passed his early life in Chatham, but after marriage spent most of his life in nearby Valatie. He had the fine physique of his grandmother, inheriting also her aquiline nose and blue eyes. His hair was brown and abundant, but his moustache and whiskers were sandy, a tint which came from his mother's side.

Beebe Children:

801. MORTIMER WILSON, b. Oct. 19, 1832; d. March 22, 1889; m. Sarah Burger Kidney, who d. December, 1922, in Denver. They removed to Denver in 1879. She was member of St. John's Church; St. Luke's Hospital Association. Their two children were: *Anna*, who died young; *Adele*, b. Hudson, N. Y. Nov. 30, 1863; m. Francis W. Loveland, and they had 1. Francis Percy, b. June 11, 1885, Denver, who m. Miss Cathleen Elizabeth McAliney, Sept. 24, 1917; divorced; Francis was educated at Yale University. He owns the *Loveland Genealogy*. In the World War he was First Lieut., 115th Trench Mortar Battery; service from Aug. 5, 1917, to Jany. 25, 1919. He is member Denver Country Club; D. K. E.; past commander American Legion Post. Resides in Berthoud, Colo. 2. Harold Montgomery, b. April 7, 1888; d. Denver, Nov. 2, 1894, aged six.
802. EDMOND, b. Jany. 21, 1834; d. 1834, in infancy.
803. AURELIA, b. May 26, 1836; d. May 17, 1886; m. 1858, Charles D. Smythe, Kinderhook, N. Y. He was interested in mining and lived at Baltimore. His name was originally Tavaliski. His father was a Polish officer (a picture of him shows his breast covered with medals) who fled during a Revolution to Germany, taking the name of Schmidt. Later, in America, the son changed the name to Smythe at the request of his wife. One child, *Fannie Starr*, b. Nov. 28, 1860, Hudson, N. Y.; m. Rev. Alfred Kingsley Glover of Boston, Nov. 26, 1882, in N. Y. City; b. Roxbury, Mass., m. Jany. 4, 1861, son of Alfred Richardson & Mary Louise (Bodge) Glover. Fannie attended Gardner's Female College and schools of N. Y. City. They now reside at Cedar Pine Lodge, Grossmont, Calif., and have Edith Starr, b. N. Y. City, July 27, 1887, m. 1st, Charles Albion Tuttle, Auburn, Calif., Oct. 17, 1905; 2nd, Claude K. Webster, Grossmont, Cal., July 23, 1923; two children: Charles Kingsley Tuttle, b. Aug. 4, 1906, San Diego; and Mary Edith Tuttle, b. Sacramento, March 25, 1914.
- *804. AUDELLA, b. Feby. 14, 1840; m. Professor Alpheus Hyatt, Jany. 7, 1867. Their history is given more fully in the next chapter.



PROFESSOR ALPHEUS HYATT



MRS. ALPHEUS HYATT

(*Née* Audella Beebe)

It is to Mrs. Hyatt that this book is due.

THE EIGHTH GENERATION

Audella Beebe Hyatt (b. 1840)

AUDELLA BEEBE was born Valatie, Columbia Co., N. Y., Feby. 14, 1840; m. *Professor Alpheus Hyatt*, LL.D. (Brown Univ.), of Baltimore, at St. Paul's, New York City, Jany. 7, 1867. He was b. Washington, D. C., April 5, 1838, son of Alpheus & Harriet R. (King) Hyatt; and d. Cambridge, Mass., Jany. 15, 1902. He was a noted American naturalist; educated Maryland Military Academy and at Yale, and Lawrence Scientific School, Harvard, 1862. Captain in the Civil War; Curator of Essex Institute, Salem, Mass., 1867; associated with the Biological Laboratory at Wood's Hole, Mass.; Curator of the Peabody Academy, 1869; 1881, Curator Boston Society of Natural History; 1881, Professor of Zoology and Paleontology, Mass. Institute of Technology and Boston University; author of numerous scientific papers. His biography appears in extenso in the *Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences*, xxxviii, Boston, 1903; *Popular Science*, Feby., 1911, pp. 129-146, etc.

The first two children were born in Salem; the last two in Cambridge, where all were reared and educated. Mrs. Hyatt began the historical collections of the Reynolds family, and they have been made the foundation of this book. Throughout the development of the larger Reynolds genealogy over the last twelve years by the present compiler, Mrs. Hyatt has shown constant interest and helpfulness in its preparation. Mrs. Hyatt has resided in France, Germany and England at various times, and has spent most of her interesting life in the atmosphere of Harvard and Princeton Universities. She now resides in Princeton, with her elder daughter. Both daughters have attained distinction in the fine arts, and the younger, the well-known sculptor, is a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. Her grandson Alpheus Hyatt Mayor has just completed residence as Rhodes Scholar at Oxford University.

The children of Professor and Mrs. Hyatt are:

Hyatt Children:

- *901. HARRIET RANDOLPH, b. April 25, 1868; m. Dr. Alfred G. Mayor.
- *902. ALPHEUS, b. May 31, 1871; d. March 27, 1911; m. Clara Carter.
- *903. ANNA VAUGHN, b. March 10, 1876; m. Archer M. Huntington, March 10, 1923.
- 904. ADDISON VERRILL, b. March 11, 1878; d. June 14, 1879.

THE NINTH GENERATION

HARRIET RANDOLPH HYATT, eldest child of Professor Alpheus and Mrs. Hyatt, was b. Salem, Mass., April 25, 1868. With her sister she attended the private school of the Misses Smith, Cambridge, Mass. Student at the Cowels Art School, Boston; studied under Dennis Bunker, Ross Turner, and sculpture under Henry Hudson Kitson. Silver Medal, Atlanta Exposition, 1895. Member Federation of Arts. She is a sculptor and teacher of art in Princeton, N. J., and summers has her studio at Annisquam, Mass.

On August 27, 1900, she married *Dr. Alfred Goldsborough Mayor*, at Annisquam, Mass., who was b. April 16, 1868, Frederick Co., Md., and d. June 24, 1922, the son of Professor Alfred M. and Katherine (Duckett Goldsborough) Mayer. Mrs. Katherine Mayer died when the son was but an infant; the father then married Maria Snowden, a cousin of Lord Fairfax. They were neighbors in Maryland. Alfred M. Mayer, distinguished for his researches in physics, particularly of light and sound, was Professor of Physics at Stevens Institute.

The spelling of the family name was changed from Mayer in 1918, to preserve its original pronunciation, which, despite the *e*, was always pronounced as if spelled with an *o*.

Dr. Alfred G. Mayor graduated at Stevens Institute as a mechanical engineer in 1889. Devoted to natural science, rather than the career of engineer that his father chose for him, he earned money teaching physics both in Clark University and Kansas University, to study Zoology and Biology at Harvard. At Harvard he received the degree of Ph. D. in 1897, and he became a warm friend and assistant of Dr. Alexander Agassiz. In 1900 he was Curator of Natural History, Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. In 1904 Director of Marine Biology, Carnegie Institution, under the auspices of which he established a research laboratory on Loggerhead Key, Dry Tortugas, Florida.

Despite his arduous duties as Director, and his numerous expeditions to the South Seas, he carried out a surprising number of researches. Author of many scientific papers which he himself illustrated. His unusual colored plates, as in his "*Medusa of the World*," combine scientific accuracy with artistic effect.

Honorary lecturer at Princeton University, during the World War he taught navigation to the Princeton Naval Unit. He wrote a handy pocket manual on navigation. He died while still Director of the Florida Laboratory and lecturer at Princeton.

His experiments on *medusae* form the foundation for all modern, and most recent advance, in the study of heart disease.†

From 1911 the family has resided at Princeton, N. J.

Mayor Children

*ALPHEUS, b. June 29, 1901. Princeton, Oxford, etc. Upon a later page his biography is fully sketched.

*KATHARINE GOLDSBOROUGH, b. Sept. 9, 1903; m. *Edmund D. Cook*. Her biography appears upon a later page.

BRANTZ, b. May 27, 1906; named after his great-uncle, Brantz Mayer, the historian, the name coming originally from Captain Lewis Brantz, life-long friend of the great-great-grandfather of the Mayer children, Christopher Mayer, Consul from Württemberg to Baltimore. Brantz is now pursuing scientific studies with the Class of 1929 at Princeton. Member Colonial Club.

BARBARA SNOWDEN, b. Aug. 14, 1910, Acton, Mass. Attended Fines School at Princeton. At present studying languages, painting and music.

ALPHEUS HYATT, JR., the only son of Professor and Mrs. Hyatt, was b. May 31, 1871, at Salem, Mass.; and d. March 27, 1911, in New York City. He m. *Miss Clara Carter*, at New York, April 30, 1895, who was b. Marquette, Mich., Dec. 24, 1867, the daughter of Samuel & Clara (Hunter) Carter.

He was educated at Harvard University, and after marriage made his winter home in New York City and summer home in Porto Bello, Md. He became much interested in restoring Porto Bello, a delightful situation and once fine estate of the Maryland Hebbs, and had commenced the *Bibliography of Maryland*, when he died.

Mrs. Hyatt married 2nd, *Joseph Allan Coad*, Porto Bello, Md., on Nov. 22, 1917. They now reside at Chestnut Hill Farm, Leonardtown, Md. He is the son of Joseph Edwin and Mary (Allan) Coad of Cherryfields, St. Mary's County, Md.

The only child of Alpheus and Clara Carter Hyatt was

*CLARA HUNTER, b. January 6, 1898; m. *Anderson Dana Hodgdon*, 1920.

ANNA VAUGHN HYATT, now Mrs. Archer M. Huntington‡ of New York City, younger daughter of Professor and Mrs. Alpheus Hyatt, was b. Cambridge, Mass., March 10, 1876. She attended the Cambridge School of the Misses Smith and later the Art Students' League, New York City. She was a pupil of Kitson, McNeil and Gutzon Borglum.

†Opinion of Dr. Llewellyn Barker of Baltimore.

‡Portrait and biographical sketch, *Reynolds Family Annual*, 1921 and 1922.

Among her more prominent figures is the Joan of Arc, the first equestrian statue by a woman. Of the four copies, one is placed in the Park at Riverside Drive and 93rd Street, New York City; another in Gloucester, Mass.; another at Blois, France; and the fourth before the Legion of Honor Palace, San Francisco. Her 'Joan at Prayer' is in the French Chapel of St. John the Divine, New York. Her second equestrian statue, that of "El Cid," Ruy Diaz de Bivar, the Spanish hero, is in front of the Hispanic Museum, New York City; it is the center figure of a composition that will be completed in the spring of 1928.

Small bronzes are in the Metropolitan, Carnegie, Cleveland and Edinburgh Museums. Among other work is the lion at Dayton, Ohio, and a commemorative bronze in Lancaster, N. H. Honorable Mention, Paris Salon, 1910; Silver Medal, San Francisco Exposition, 1915; purple rosette from French Government, 1915; Rodin Medal, Philadelphia, 1917; Saltus Gold Medal, 1920 and 1922, N. A. Member, National Sculpture Society, Federation of Arts, Institute of Arts and Letters.

While at Blois in 1922, Miss Hyatt was decorated by the Government of France and made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

Upon§ March 10, 1923, in New York City, she married *Archer Milton Huntington*, son† of the late Collis P. Huntington||, as his second wife. He was b. March 10, 1870. He is well-known as an author and traveller. Yale and Harvard Universities, Hon. A. M.; Columbia, LL. D.; Kenyon College, LL. D. Member: American Geographic Society, American Numismatic Society, Federation of Arts and Letters, American Academy of Arts and Letters, Phi Beta Kappa. Corresponding Member of the Royal Spanish Academy of San Fernando, Ateneo of Madrid. Founder and President of the Hispanic Museum of America. Trustee, Museum of Natural History; N. Y. Hist. Society; Institute Valencia de Don Juan; Casa del Greco; Casa de Cervantes. Knight Commander, Order of Alfonso XII, Carlos III, etc.

Mr. and Mrs. Huntington spend the winter at their New York City residence, and their summers in the Adirondacks.

‡*Who's Who in America.*

§*N. Y. Times*, March 11, 1923.

||*Huntington Genealogy.*

THE TENTH GENERATION

CLARA HUNTER HYATT, the only child of Alpheus & Clara Carter Hyatt, was b. January 6, 1898, New York City; m. June 19, 1920, *Anderson Dana Hodgdon*, who was b. May 8, 1890, Baltimore, Md. He graduated Washington & Lee University, 1911, B. A.; University of Maryland, LL. B. '14. Two years post graduate work John Hopkins University. Attorney and counsellor-at-law, 1916-17; 1919-23.

Ensign, Mary and Naval Militia, Feby. 6, 1914; Lieut. (j. g.) Oct. 4, 1914; Lieut. April 10, 1916; Lieut. Nat. Nav. Vols. April 4, 1917. On April 6, 1917, ordered to active duty League Island Navy Yard, *U. S. S. Missouri*. Dec. 6, 1918, on Staff of Vice-Admiral Albert W. Grant, *U. S. S. New Mexico*, as Fleet Discipline Officer; Sept. 23, 1918, Lieut Commander, U. S. N. R. F.; Jany. 8, 1919, *U. S. S. New Mexico*, Aide on Staff of Vice-Admiral Henry B. Wilson. On June 28, 1919, *U. S. S. Pennsylvania*, Aide on same Staff, July 19, 1919, detached and placed on inactive list, U. S. Naval Reserve Force.

He has been in the American Foreign Service (Consular Branch) since, and was assigned in 1920 to Prague, Czecho-Slovakia; assigned Stuttgart, Germany, 1924; assigned Windsor, Ontario, Canada, 1927. American address; Care of Department of State, Washington, D. C.

Hodgdon Children

ANDERSON DANA, JR., b. Washington, D. C., Nov. 24, 1923.

ALPHEUS HYATT, b. Washington, D. C., April 6, 1926.

ALPHEUS HYATT MAYOR, the elder son of Doctor and Mrs. Alfred Goldsborough Mayor, was b. at Annisquam, Mass., June 29, 1901, and was reared in Princeton, N. J. He prepared at Princeton High School and with private tutors abroad; graduated at Princeton University in 1922, A. B. He took the highest honors in languages and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. Charter member and one of five founders of the *Theatre Intimé*. During 1922-23, Instructor in The History of Art at Vassar College for Women. Rhodes Scholarship, 1923; studied at Christ Church, Oxford, for three years 1923-26, winning prize in French and in English; degree, B. Litt. His vacations have been spent visiting Holland, Belgium, France, Italy, Spain and Southern Germany studying the history of art. During the winter of 1926-27 studied Greek and Archaic Art at the American School of Classical Studies at Athens and

in the Acropolis Museum. To further his knowledge of art, he visited Egypt, Saloniki, Constantinople, Mt. Athos, Crete, Venice, Vienna, Munich and Ulm.

KATHERINE GOLDSBOROUGH MAYOR, the elder daughter of Doctor and Mrs. Alfred Goldsborough Mayor, was b. at Annisquam, Mass., Sept 9, 1903; m. *Edmund Dunham Cook, Jr.*, at Annisquam, on Sept. 9, 1925, who was b. May 5, 1902, Trenton, N. J., son of Edmund D. Cook who lived at Princess Ann, Md., until he was twenty-one and then came to Trenton. He as b. in Trenton. The family name was anciently spelled Cooke.

Edmund Dunham Cook was educated at Lincoln School of Teachers College. He is the youngest member of the Trenton Chamber of Commerce and original owner and realty developer of "Westover" at Morrisville, Penna. Address: 'Westover,' Morrisville, Penna.

Cook Child

EDMUND D., III, b. Princeton, N. J., April 28, 1927.

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