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*The Reynolds Family
of Dayton*

BY

ROBERT DAVIS HUGHES

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1949

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DEDICATION

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To

RICHARD RALPH HALLAM GRANT

Chairman of the Board of

THE REYNOLDS & REYNOLDS COMPANY

this little work is gratefully dedicated



• • • • • *Foreword* • • • • •

The Reynolds Family of Dayton has a noteworthy heritage. It is a peculiarly American heritage, for every ancestor of Grandfather and Grandmother Reynolds was living here in these United States when our nation was born. Several of them served with distinction in our War of Independence.

In the still more distant past, we find definite records that some, at least, of our forefathers came to America in the early sixteen hundreds, within the first score of years following the landing of the Pilgrims. Possibly some others who left no record which we can now discover landed here at an equally early date. Finally, one line of our ancestors lived here for many centuries before the coming of the white man:—the Wyandot ancestors of the great chief Tar-he'.

Our heritage records generations of pioneers: men and women of vision, of courage, of industry, of leadership. It took all of these qualities for Tar-he', Isaac Zane and Myeerah to contribute so largely and successfully to the peaceful settlement of the fertile lands of western Ohio; for Seth and Hannah Read to push through the wilderness from the shores of New England to western New York State and later to found a settlement still farther west which is now Erie, Pennsylvania; or for Elisha and Mary Reynolds to sail with their seven children on a home-made raft from the head waters of the Allegheny down the Ohio to Marietta and thence overland to their new home in Union County.

Grandfather and Grandmother carried on the best traditions of this heritage. Grandfather was not merely a successful business man; Grandmother was not just the conventional society matron. Both were real leaders in the life of our community. Both were leaders in their church and in many local Charities. This leadership was not only recognized during their lifetimes, but is still remembered

by those who knew them. A recent acknowledgment which bears the test of time and the judgment of a great man is contained in Governor Cox's recent autobiography. Writing of life in Dayton in our grandparents' time, he lists the Reynoldses by name among the most prominent Dayton families, of whom he says: "The so-called old families of Dayton were of fine blood and tradition and helped maintain an attractive community. They made up a body keenly interested in education, the churches and general culture."

As one of their descendants, it has been a great pleasure and satisfaction to me to collect and edit the information which follows in this little family history. I hope it will be of some service as a means of preserving certain information which might otherwise be difficult or impossible to re-discover in the course of another generation.

Most of all I hope that we of the present and future generations can properly evaluate this proud heritage into which it has been our good fortune to be born. To belong to an old family whose past is highlighted by the lives and deeds of outstanding men and women should, I think, be considered not as a privilege but rather as a responsibility, — a challenge to measure up as best we can to the standards set us by our forefathers, — a mandate to contribute our full share toward passing on our good name unsullied to future generations.

• • • • • *Acknowledgement* • • • • •

In preparing this genealogy of the Reynolds Family of Dayton, I have been greatly assisted by a number of relatives and friends, to whom I wish to express my sincere thanks for their interest and cooperation.

Especially am I indebted to my good friend William J. Hamilton, Librarian of The Dayton Public Library. Without his continued advice and assistance I never would have secured much of my most valuable data. Not only did Will help me unceasingly as a personal friend, but as managing head of our Public Library he put its entire resources at my disposal and in his official capacity was able to secure valuable cooperation from other libraries. I had not realized that public libraries collected and treasured scrapbooks and clippings about local families. More power and ammunition to them.

At Mr. Hamilton's request, The Wisconsin Historical Library, Madison, Wisconsin, loaned The Dayton Public Library one of the very few copies extant of "SETH READ, HIS ANCESTORS AND DESCENDANTS." The only other copy we were able to locate is in the Library of Congress. I am deeply indebted to The Wisconsin Historical Library for their generosity in loaning this rare volume.

I am also greatly indebted to Mr. Stephen F. Tillman for furnishing me the correct Reynolds lineage from 1530 down to the birth of Elisha Reynolds. Our earlier research contained several errors which he kindly corrected. For twenty years Mr. Tillman has made an exhaustive study of the Reynolds Family genealogy and is today the foremost authority on this subject.

Others who have generously assisted me in collecting data include:

Mrs. Elizabeth Bonham, Marysville, Ohio • Walter Brake, Superintendent, Milford Center Cemetery • Mrs. Richard Hallam Grant • Mrs. Mary Reynolds Huffman, daughter of Lewis G. Reynolds • Mrs. Delmar Reynolds Hughes • Miss Dade Kennedy, Bellefontaine, Ohio, daughter of Gen. Robert

P. and Maria Gardner Kennedy and niece of Grandmother Reynolds •
 Miss Marjorie Knapp, Springfield (Mass.) City Library • Charles E. Moran,
 Irwin, Ohio, grandson of Hilah Reynolds Woodworth • Mrs. Mary Hughes
 Morehouse, Librarian, Bellefontaine Public Library • John E. Parrott,
 Jr., son of Adele Reynolds Parrott • Mrs. Nellie Peters, Irwin, Ohio,
 granddaughter of Hilah Reynolds Woodworth • O. K. Reames, Zanesfield,
 Ohio • Rev. Charles Lee Reynolds, Newark, N. J., grandson of Ira and the
 son of James I. Reynolds • Mrs. Lewis Gardner Reynolds • Miss Sarah M.
 Van Loan, Dayton, Ohio • Miss Elma A. Whitney, Librarian, Worth-
 ington (Ohio) Public Library • Rev. Alonzo Woodworth, Merom, Ind.,
 son of Hilah Reynolds Woodworth • Mr. & Mrs. Del Woodworth,
 Irwin, Ohio, he a grandson of Hilah R. Woodworth • Dr. Reuben G.
 Woodworth, Denver, Colo., son of Hilah Reynolds Woodworth

Finally, my sincere thanks go to Vice-President Frank F. Pfeiffer and his
 associates in The Reynolds & Reynolds Co., who so beautifully arranged and
 published this work. What my amateur effort lacks in literary genius they have
 greatly offset by their artistry and publishing skill.

Chapter 1

THE REYNOLDS FAMILY GENEALOGY

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The Reynolds Family in England claims descent from a son of Grethferth the Dane, King of Northumberland. Legend says that he and two sons were driven from England circa 944 and took shelter in Normandy. If this is true our ancestry in England is of still greater antiquity than Grethferth's time, though the family name Reynolds had not yet been adopted.

The name Reynolds seems to be of Norman origin, anglicized from Renard or Reynard. This would account for the foxes on the family coat of arms. Hereditary family names were just coming into general use about the time our ancestors settled in Normandy, so it is quite natural that they adopted a Norman name.

Something more than a century later one of their descendants, a Fitz Reynolds (Fitz meaning son of) returned to England with William the Conqueror in 1066 and permanently established the family there. His descendants have multiplied and have included many prominent, some famous, Englishmen.

With the discovery of America, several of the Reynolds name saw the promise of the New World and were among the earliest settlers in Plymouth Colony and somewhat later in Virginia. Our branch of the family descends from one of the first of several brothers to settle permanently in America. The direct line of descent, beginning in England circa 1530 with the birth of Christopher Reynolds, runs as follows:

1. CHRISTOPHER REYNOLDS was born circa 1530 in County Kent, England. He married (wife's name unknown) and settled in London, where he engaged



in commerce and trade. Children: George, born circa 1555; Mary, who died young; Thomas, Cornelius, and Richard who was born in 1575.

2. RICHARD REYNOLDS, son of Christopher Reynolds, was born in England in 1575; married Ann Harrison in 1605; died in York County, Va. (date unknown). Children: Edward, Nicholas, William, Gilbert.

3. WILLIAM REYNOLDS, son of Richard and Ann (Harrison) Reynolds, was born in County Kent, England, circa 1606. He married Margaret Exton and after settling for a while in County Sussex, England, they arrived in Plymouth Colony, R. I., August 20, 1636. William was engaged in commerce and they made repeated trips back to England, where some of their children were born and brought back with them to this country. They finally settled and probably died in Providence, R. I. Children: seven daughters, names unknown, and eight sons; James and Robert (twins), Henry, John, William, Francis, Joseph and Thomas. Five of the brothers went together to Chester County, Pa.

4. HENRY REYNOLDS, son of William and Margaret (Exton) Reynolds, was born May 1, 1655. An early genealogy places his birth in Chichester, Sussex, England, but Mr. S. F. Tillman is now of the opinion that he was born in Providence, R. I. On November 10, 1678, he married Prudence Clayton (who died February 4, 1728). They settled in Chester County, Pa., where he died October 7, 1724. They had ten children, including Henry, born August 16, 1693.

5. HENRY REYNOLDS, son of Henry and Prudence (Clayton) Reynolds was born August 16, 1693, in Chester County, Pennsylvania. In 1717 he married Hannah Brown (born October 31, 1707, died December 12, 1731). They settled in Cecil County, Maryland, where Henry died December 17, 1779. Their issue included Samuel, who was born August 26, 1723.

6. SAMUEL REYNOLDS, son of Henry and Hannah (Brown) Reynolds, was born in Cecil County, Md., August 26, 1723 and died there April 27, 1799. He was twice married, the second time on January 25, 1747 to Susannah Sidwell (who died Aug. 13, 1796). Children by second marriage included Richard, born May 31, 1754.

7. RICHARD REYNOLDS, son of Samuel and Susannah (Sidwell) Reynolds, was born in Cecil County, Md., May 31, 1754, and died there September 9, 1823. On April 8, 1779 he married Rachel England (born 1752, died Dec. 4, 1830). Children: Warner, Elisha, born December 22, 1783; Joel, Rachel, Sarah, Richard, Susannah.

8. ELISHA REYNOLDS, son of Richard and Rachel (England) Reynolds, was born in Cecil County, Md., December 22, 1783. He died Feb. 10, 1843 in the former town of Homer, Union County, Ohio, which he founded in 1834. Circa 1800-01 he was married in Geneva, N. Y., to Mary Witter (born July 16, 1781, died May 7, 1828). They came west and settled in Union County, Ohio, circa 1815. Children: Sarah, born 1802; Elizabeth, born Aug. 3, 1803; Mary, born 1805; Ira, born Jan. 2, 1807; Immer, born Nov. 30, 1807; Delilah, born 1809; Susan, born 1814; Hilah, born Jan. 22, 1817; Elisha Lewis, born in 1820. In 1829 Elisha married Sophia Burnham. Child: Martha Jane, born in 1830.

9. IRA REYNOLDS, son of Elisha and Mary (Witter) Reynolds, was born in Geneva, New York, January 2, 1807. He died at the home of his sister, Hilah Reynolds Woodworth, in Union County, Ohio, November 24, 1880. He was married November 14, 1833 to Harriet N. Chapman (born Oct. 31, 1816, died March 12, 1852). Children: Lucius Delmar, born Sept. 30, 1835; Hiland Henry; Eugene; James Irwin, born April 25, 1846; Leander Lewis and two sons who died in infancy, both named Dwight.

10. LUCIUS DELMAR REYNOLDS, son of Ira and Harriet (Chapman) Reynolds, was born in Homer, Union County, Ohio, September 30, 1835. He died in Dayton, Ohio, March 11, 1913. On September 27, 1857 he married Sophia Trask Gardner (born Jan. 16, 1837, died June 16, 1906) daughter of Gen. Isaac S. and Eliza (Read) Gardner, of Bellefontaine, Ohio. He served in the U. S. Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., 1861-66, then moved to Dayton, Ohio, where he established The Reynolds & Reynolds Co. Children: Lewis Gardner, born June 28, 1858; Annie Eliza, born December 7, 1860; Harry Chapman, born January 7, 1867; Edwin Stanton, born October 17, 1869; Sophie Adele, born November 16, 1883.

11. LEWIS GARDNER REYNOLDS, eldest child of Lucius D. and Sophia (Gardner) Reynolds, was born in Bellefontaine, Ohio, June 28, 1858. He was married in Dayton, Ohio, April 15, 1883 to Jeannette Hardy Lytle (born August 3, 1865, died November 17, 1903), daughter of John S. and Mary (Vorrhees) Lytle. Children: Mary Lytle, born June 30, 1888; Lewis Gardner, Jr., born June 20, 1892; Janet, born June 1, 1895. He was married (2nd) on June 3, 1909 to Mrs. Mary (Vaughan) Williams of Richmond, Ind. He died in Richmond, August 20, 1940. She still resides there with her son, Edward Williams.

12. MARY LYTLE REYNOLDS, eldest child of Lewis G. and Jeannette (Lytle) Reynolds, was born in Dayton, June 30, 1888. She was married in Dayton February 23, 1911 to Horace McKee Huffman (born August 12, 1885, died May 23, 1945) eldest son of George P. and Maud (McKee) Huffman of Dayton. Children: Jeannette Lytle, born August 19, 1912; Horace McKee, Jr., born August 8, 1914; Marion Reynolds, born January 5, 1917; Phillips Gardner, born May 26, 1918; Robert Reynolds, born October 9, 1925. She resides in Dayton.

13. JEANNETTE LYTLE HUFFMAN, eldest child of Horace M. and Mary (Reynolds) Huffman, was born in Dayton, August 19, 1912. She was married in Dayton June 29, 1940 to Charles Bailey Clegg (born January 27, 1903) son of Harrie and Lola (Crume) Clegg of Dayton. Children: Martha Lytle, born May 15, 1941; Kathleen Phillips, born May 22, 1943; Charles Bailey III, born February 3, 1948. They reside in Dayton.

13. HORACE MCKEE HUFFMAN, Jr., second child of Horace M. and Mary (Reynolds) Huffman, was born in Dayton, August 8, 1914. He was married in Dayton, October 2, 1937 to Jane Boggs (born November 17, 1914) daughter of Frank K. and Elizabeth (Primm) Boggs. Children: Stephen Phillips, born October 28, 1940; William Anthony, born June 24, 1942; Michael Gordon, born June 4, 1948. They reside in Dayton.

13. MARION REYNOLDS HUFFMAN, third child of Horace M. and Mary (Reynolds) Huffman, was born in Dayton, January 5, 1917. She was married in Dayton September 23, 1939 to Danforth Steere Mitchell (born February 15,

1915) son of Clovis and Mary K. (Browne) Mitchell of Harmony, R. I. Children: Danforth Steere, Jr., born October 13, 1940; Robert Huffman, born August 3, 1942; Mary Reynolds, born April 26, 1948. They reside in Dayton.

13. PHILLIPS GARDNER HUFFMAN, fourth child of Horace M. and Mary (Reynolds) Huffman, was born in Dayton, May 26, 1918. He served in World War II as a 2nd Lieut., then 1st Lieut. in U. S. Army Air Force. He was married at Maxwell Field, Montgomery, Ala., March 21, 1942 to Ann Wyper (born August 24, 1921) daughter of James and Anna (Stuurmann) Wyper of Hartford, Conn. He was killed March 21, 1943 while piloting his bomber between India and China. They had no children.

13. ROBERT REYNOLDS HUFFMAN, fifth and youngest child of Horace M. and Mary (Reynolds) Huffman, was born in Dayton, October 9, 1925. He is unmarried. He served in World War II, is now completing his studies at Dartmouth College and resides in Dayton with his mother.

12. LEWIS GARDNER REYNOLDS, Jr., second child of Lewis G. and Jeannette (Lytle) Reynolds, was born in Dayton, June 20, 1892. He was married in Dayton in 1914 to Rebecca Maud Huffman (born February 18, 1893, died April 12, 1948) youngest child of George P. and Maud (McKee) Huffman and sister of Horace M. Huffman. He died October 13, 1936. They had no children.

12. JANET REYNOLDS, third and youngest child of Lewis G. and Jeannette (Lytle) Reynolds, was born in Dayton, June 1, 1895. She was married in Dayton, May 25, 1916 to John Walter Clements (born December 2, 1889) son of Edward and Kate (Mahan) Clements, of Richmond, Ind. Children: John Walter, Jr., born June 16, 1919; Janet Lytle, born November 11, 1920; Cathryn, born December 19, 1921. They reside in Richmond.

13. JOHN WALTER CLEMENTS, Jr., eldest child of John W. and Janet (Reynolds) Clements, was born in Richmond, Ind., June 16, 1919. He was married July 7, 1945 to Frances McGuire (born August 7, 1925) daughter of Whitney and Juliet McGuire of Richmond. Children: Carole, born December 8, 1946; John Walter III, born December 24, 1948. They reside in Richmond.

13. JANET LYTLE CLEMENTS, second child of John W. and Janet (Reynolds) Clements, was born in Richmond, November 11, 1920. She was married Nov. 15, 1947 to Thomas Lacey, (born August 7, 1919) son of Thomas and Mildred Lacey of Richmond. They have no children; reside in Evanston, Ill.

13. CATHRYN, third and youngest child of John W. and Janet (Reynolds) Clements, was born in Richmond, December 19, 1921. She was married November 1, 1941, to Robert P. Fortune (born September 6, 1919) son of Russel P. and Eleanore Fortune, of Indianapolis, Ind. Children: Peter, born January 9, 1943; Cathryn Reynolds, born May 7, 1945. They reside in Indianapolis.

11. ANNIE ELIZA REYNOLDS, second child of Lucius D. and Sophia (Gardner) Reynolds, was born in Bellefontaine, Ohio, December 7, 1860. She was married in Dayton, Ohio, April 8, 1886 to Robert Lewis Hughes (b. August 17, 1858 in Brooklyn, N. Y. - d. July 5, 1917 in Evanston, Ill.), son of Robert Davis and Louisa Georgianna (Radcliffe) Hughes, then of Dayton, later of Cleveland, Ohio. She died in Cleveland, March 17, 1919. Children: Robert Davis, born May 24, 1891; Delmar Reynolds, born November 15, 1893; Marianna, born December 11, 1896.

12. ROBERT DAVIS HUGHES, eldest child of Robert L. and Annie (Reynolds) Hughes, was born in Dayton, May 24, 1891. In World War I he served as 1st Lieut., later Captain in U. S. Army, Ordnance Dept. He was married in Milford, Ohio, October 19, 1918 to Martha Menzies Leshner Houston (born May 5, 1896 in Newport, Ky.) elder daughter of Charles S. and Patricia Winston (Stiles) Houston. Children: Robert Davis, Jr., born July 17, 1919; James Lawrence, born February 25, 1924. They reside in Dayton, Ohio.

13. ROBERT DAVIS HUGHES, Jr., eldest child of Robert D. and Martha M. (Houston) Hughes, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 17, 1919. He served in the U. S. Navy in World War II with rank of Ensign, Lieut. (j. g.) and Lieut. He

was married in Dayton, May 30, 1942 to Nancy Wolfe (born in Indianapolis, Ind., August 5, 1920), only child of Robert A. and Winifred (Jenne) Wolfe of Dayton, formerly of Brazil, Ind. and Indianapolis. Children: Robert Davis III, born in Boston, Mass., February 16, 1943; James Wolfe, born in Dayton, January 2, 1947. They reside in Dayton.

13. JAMES LAWRENCE HUGHES, second and youngest child of Robert D. and Martha M. (Houston) Hughes, was born in Dayton, February 25, 1924 and died there July 29, 1929.

12. DELMAR REYNOLDS HUGHES, second child of Robert L. and Annie (Reynolds) Hughes, was born in Dayton, November 15, 1893. In World War I, he served in the U. S. Army as Lieut., later Captain, with 6th Field Artillery, First Division. In World War II he was a Colonel in U. S. Army Air Force. He was married November 12, 1921 to Constance Burkam (b. October 1, 1900 in Cincinnati, Ohio), eldest child of Elzey G. and Blanche (Thompson) Burkam of Dayton. Children: Elizabeth Randolph Burkam, born September 13, 1922; Delmar Reynolds, Jr., born November 26, 1925. They reside in Dayton.

13. ELIZABETH RANDOLPH BURKAM HUGHES, eldest child of Delmar R. and Constance (Burkam) Hughes, was born in Dayton, September 13, 1922. She was married in Dayton, January 20, 1946 to Enos McClenden Denham, son of Dr. Robert Hilliard and Blanche (McClenden) Denham of Grand Rapids, Michigan. Child: Constance Hilliard, born February 13, 1947. They reside in Grand Rapids.

13. DELMAR REYNOLDS (Turk) HUGHES, Jr., second and youngest child of Delmar R. and Constance (Burkam) Hughes, was born in Dayton, November 26, 1925. He served in The U. S. Army in World War II as 2nd Lieut. and is now a student at the University of Wisconsin.

12. MARIANNA HUGHES, third and youngest child of Robert L. and Annie (Reynolds) Hughes, was born in Dayton, December 11, 1896, and died there December 9, 1897.

11. HARRY CHAPMAN REYNOLDS, third child of Lucius D. and Sophia (Gardner) Reynolds, was born in Bellefontaine, Ohio, January 7, 1867, and died in Dayton, Ohio, February 7, 1871.

11. EDWIN STANTON REYNOLDS, fourth child of Lucius D. and Sophia (Gardner) Reynolds was born in Dayton, Ohio, October 17, 1869. He was married in Dayton, February 11, 1904, to Florence Stoddard (b. July 15, 1879) the youngest child of John W. and Susan (Keifer) Stoddard, of Dayton. Children: Edwin Stanton, Jr., born January 19, 1905; John W. Stoddard, born December 14, 1906; Sue Keifer, born October 8, 1913; Florence Stoddard, born October 15, 1915; Sophie Adele, born August 11, 1924. He died in Miami, Florida, March 19, 1935. She resides in Pasadena, Calif.

12. EDWIN STANTON REYNOLDS, Jr., eldest child of Edwin S. and Florence (Stoddard) Reynolds, was born in Dayton, January 19, 1905. He was married in New York City, December 19, 1925, to Thirza Grant, (b. September 9, 1908) eldest child of Richard Hallam and Laura (Williams) Grant, of Dayton. He died February 25, 1941. Children: Thirza Grant, born September 23, 1926; Edwin Stanton III, born December 12, 1928.

13. THIRZA GRANT (Peggy) REYNOLDS, eldest child of Edwin S. Jr., and Thirza (Grant) Reynolds, was born in New York City, September 23, 1926. She was married in Dayton, October 10, 1947 to Hiram Franklin DuPre (born March 15, 1922) son of Hiram Mason and Sarah (Owens) DuPre, of Walhalla, S. C. They have one child, Nicholas Grant DuPre, born December 25, 1948. They reside in Dayton.

13. EDWIN STANTON REYNOLDS III, second and youngest child of Edwin S., Jr., and Thirza (Grant) Reynolds, was born in New York City, December 12, 1928. He is unmarried and is now a student at Yale University.

12. JOHN W. STODDARD REYNOLDS, second child of Edwin S. and Florence (Stoddard) Reynolds, was born in Dayton, December 14, 1906. He was married and divorced and had no children. On July 7, 1940 he married Guanda Mae Carter (born October 19, 1920) daughter of Lewis S. and Kathryn Carter of Dayton. Children: Pamela Carter, born September 11, 1941; John W. Stoddard, Jr., born August 6, 1945. They reside in San Marino, Calif.

12. SUE KEIFER REYNOLDS, third child of Edwin S. and Florence (Stoddard) Reynolds, was born in Dayton, October 8, 1913. She was first married to William Winans. By this marriage she has one child, Ross. She later married Booth Waterbury. By this marriage she has one child, Stephen.

12. FLORENCE STODDARD REYNOLDS, fourth child of Edwin S. and Florence (Stoddard) Reynolds, was born in Dayton, October 15, 1915. She was married in New York City to R. Merrill Decker. Children: Florence Stoddard and Consuelo Reynolds (twins) born September 19, 1936; Alicia M., born May 24, 1938. They reside in New York City.

12. SOPHIE ADELE REYNOLDS, fifth and youngest child of Edwin S. and Florence (Stoddard) Reynolds, was born in Dayton, August 11, 1924. She was married in Pasadena, Calif., September 3, 1945 to Alexander McGowin Worman (born October 10, 1921) son of Philip H. and Kathleen (Ramsey) Worman, of Dayton. Children: Kathleen Ramsey, born October 5, 1946; Alexander McGowin, Jr., born September 15, 1948. They reside in Pasadena, Calif.

11. SOPHIA ADELE REYNOLDS, fifth and youngest child of Lucius D. and Sophia (Gardner) Reynolds, was born in Dayton, Ohio, November 16, 1883. She

was married in Dayton, June 21, 1905, to John Ennals Parrott (born January 25, 1874, died June 25, 1929) son of Henry Eugene and Elizabeth (Peirce) Parrott of Dayton. She died in Pasadena, Calif., April 23, 1944. Child: John Ennals, Jr.

12. JOHN ENNALS PARROTT, Jr., only child of John E. and Sophia Adele (Reynolds) Parrott, was born in Dayton, June 24, 1906. He was married in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 23, 1934, to Cynthia Gates, daughter of Alfred Bennett and Lina (Hemenway) Gates. They were divorced in June, 1948. Children: Cynthia Gates, born August 2, 1938; John Ennals III, born February 15, 1943; Peggy Gates, born August 26, 1945.

Sources

As to the family origin and line of descent through the birth of Elisha Reynolds and his migration to Ohio: the exhaustive studies of Stephen F. Tillman, based on census reports, family bibles and journals, previously reported genealogical data, wills, land deeds and information supplied by living persons.

Beginning with the place of birth (but not the date) of Elisha Reynolds, my data is based on: Biography of L. D. Reynolds in A. G. DRURY'S HISTORY OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY (DPL #977.173/D796); an article in the UNION COUNTY JOURNAL of May 12, 1936; Biography of James I. Reynolds in HISTORY OF KANSAS CITY, MO. by Mrs. Carrie Westlake Whitney; inscriptions on tombstones in Milford Center Cemetery; genealogical data belonging to Charles E. Moran and Nellie Peters, grandchildren of Hilah Reynolds Woodworth, who still live on part of the Elisha Reynolds farmland.

ELISHA REYNOLDS

• • • • •
Elisha Reynolds brought our family to Ohio. The son of Richard and Rachel England Reynolds, he was born on his parents' farm near Rising Sun, in Cecil County, Maryland, December 22, 1783. While still a very young man, he migrated to Geneva, New York, in 1799 or 1800. Within the year he met, courted and married Mary Witter, daughter of Elijah and Elizabeth Witter of Geneva. The Witters were a family of wealth and distinction whose name and lineage go back in this country to 1640, when two Witter brothers came here from England with Obadiah Holmes.

Tradition has it that the Witters vigorously opposed the marriage. This could have been due to Elisha's youth and the fact that Mary was more than two years his senior, having been born in Geneva, July 16, 1781. The reason which Elisha and Mary passed on to their children, was that Elisha was penniless and without any resources for supporting a wife and family. Their story goes on to say that they married in the face of continued opposition from Mr. Witter and that Elisha secured some unimproved land which he proceeded to clear; further that to preserve his one and only shirt he took it off and hung it on a sapling while he was burning brush, but his fire got out of control and consumed the sapling and his shirt. Just how long he went shirtless is not recorded, but the family tale ends with financial reverses to the elder Witter and Elisha coming to the rescue and buying a controlling interest in his properties. This account has just been sent me by Dr. Reuben G. Woodworth of Denver, Colorado. Dr. Woodworth, who is in his ninetieth year, is the youngest of Hilah Reynolds Woodworth's sixteen children. His mother passed the story on to him just as she had it from her parents, Elisha and Mary.

The early opposition of the Witters is said to have given Elisha the idea of seeking a fortune in the new western country. This determination was not put into effect, however, for several years. Indeed, seven of Elisha and Mary's nine children were born on the Ontario County farm near Geneva: Sarah, Elizabeth, Mary, Ira, Immer, Susan and Delilah.

Sometime about 1815 the big move was made. Elisha and Mary, with their seven children, joined a party of settlers bound for Ohio. This group included one or more of Elisha's brothers, Warner, Joel and Richard, Jr., and probably Mary's brother, David Witter. They boarded a home-made raft on the upper waters of the Allegheny River, floated down past Pittsburgh out onto the broader expanse of the beautiful Ohio and finally landed some hundreds of miles from their starting point, probably at Marietta. From there they traveled overland to Perry County. Some of the party settled there permanently, but Elisha soon continued on to Union County where he bought seven hundred acres of farm land lying between the present towns of Milford Center and Irwin, just east of State Route Four. His choice of a farm was well made. It was part of the rich section which has come to be known as the Darby plains. He prospered immediately.

Two more children were born after the new home was established in Union County: Hilah and Elisha Lewis.

Not long thereafter, on May 7, 1828, Mary Witter Reynolds, the beloved wife and mother, passed away. The following year Elisha married Sophia Burnham and to them in 1830, was born one daughter, Martha Jane.

After some seventeen years on the Union County farm, Elisha turned his attention to industry and to the building of a town. His two sons, Ira and Immer, had grown to be bright young business men and heartily joined him in the project. Immer had spent a year in New York City, getting an insight into the

manufacture of household furniture. In 1834 the town of Homer, Ohio, was laid out on the Reynolds farm, fronting the old Post Road which was then the main highway from Worthington west to Urbana. A furniture factory was built, cabinet makers and other workmen were brought to Homer, their houses sprang up around the Reynolds homestead, and soon the town was bustling and turning out a high quality of furniture. A carriage and wagon shop, a saw mill, a blacksmith shop and a cheese factory also soon began operation. Homer became the leading industrial town in Union County. In its rapid growth, Homer was a wonder town, due to the vision, intelligence and energy of Elisha Reynolds, assisted by his two sons, Ira and Immer.

Alas, the town of Homer is no more. It is not even a ghost town, for there is no longer a single relic of its former industry. Its site, returned again to farm land, is still owned by Elisha's descendants, though none of the present generation thereabouts bear the Reynolds name. It is said that some of its houses were moved over to nearby Irwin, but I have been unable to find anyone there who can identify them, if, indeed, any are still standing.

Homer's nemesis was the Iron Horse. When the railroads pushed westward from Columbus they passed Homer by. It was originally hoped to run the Pennsylvania Line through Homer, but because of unfavorable topography the right-of-way had to be swung five miles to the northward, through Milford Center. Several years later, the Big Four (now the New York Central) was located far to the south through Springfield. That was the beginning of the end.

Elisha did not live, however, to see the disappearance of his dream town, for he passed away on February 10, 1843, at the age of fifty-nine years, while still at the height of his success. He was a great American, a courageous pioneer, a man who overcame great difficulties in the new land of Ohio to establish his home and his family. His descendants in great number still live not too far away from where he peacefully rests in the little cemetery just east of Milford Center.

Of Elisha's ten children, Sarah, the eldest, who was born in Geneva, N. Y., March 17, 1801, never married. Until her father's death she lived at the family homestead, then moved to Milford Center where she resided alone the rest of her life and died there on February 14, 1872.

Elizabeth, the second child, was born August 3, 1803. She married Edward Potter of Delaware, Ohio, September 11, 1832. She died August 11, 1885. Mr. Potter was a local official of what later became the Big Four and then the New York Central Railroad.

Mary, the third child, was born in 1805. She married James H. Irwin on November 7, 1826. They spent their lives on a farm near Irwin Station, which, as I have already mentioned, was adjacent to the Reynolds homesite. They had four sons and three daughters. Gwynne, the eldest, was wounded in the Civil War. He never married and finally went west, locating in Arkansas. While living alone there, he was robbed and murdered and the thief was never apprehended. Duane, another son, was killed in the service of his country. Two of the girls married and resided in Europe.

Of Ira, the eldest son, my great-grandfather, I shall write in detail in the following section.

Immer, the fifth child and second son, was born November 30, 1807. He married Hope Garwood on April 3, 1832. On August 23, 1842 he passed away at the untimely age of only thirty-four years. His early death was a sad blow to his family and to all who depended upon the prosperity of the town of Homer, for his father at fifty-eight was not in good health and his brother Ira had just a few months earlier moved to West Liberty, Ohio. Immer and Hope had but one child, a daughter named Serepta, who married a relative of her mother's family, French Garwood.

A fourth daughter, Delilah, was born in 1809 or 1810. On December 18, 1829 she married Rodney Smith of Delaware County. Their lives were spent in farming and in rearing ten children. One of these, F. R. Smith, was for some years the head of the Ohio State Grange.

The seventh child was also a daughter, Susan, born February 8, 1814. She was the youngest of the children born in Geneva, N. Y. She married Samuel Taylor on June 27, 1847. Presumably, they lived in the vicinity of Homer or Milford Center, as she is buried in the Milford Center Cemetery. Her death occurred September 19, 1886.

The first of the children born in Union County was Hilah, who arrived on January 22, 1817. She married Asahel Woodworth on April 5, 1832 and lived on the Woodworth farm just north of Irwin until April 4, 1902, when she passed away at the ripe age of eighty-five years. Aunt Hilah deserves special mention in this biography. It was at her home that Ira Reynolds was living at the time of his death in 1880. The close association between the Woodworths and our branch of the family was continued by Grandfather, not only with Aunt Hilah but with several of her children, particularly her daughter Imogene, who had married Anthony Moran and was also living at the Woodworth homestead in those days. I am happy to report, also, that in connection with my research for this biography I have had the pleasure of renewing this relationship with three of Aunt Hilah's grandchildren, all of whom live at Irwin on parts of the original Reynolds farm land. The first of these is Charles Edward Moran, son of Anthony and Imogene (Woodworth) Moran. He is a hale and hearty young fellow of eighty-two, who enjoys a full day's work out in the fields of the old Woodworth farm which he now owns. From him I received much of my data regarding Ira, his wife Harriet and her family, the Chapmans of Worthington and Marysville. He was fourteen when Ira Reynolds died in the Woodworth home, where he and his parents were also living. He still remembers him clearly. He showed me a marble topped library table which Ira gave his mother with the statement that he had made it personally in the old furniture factory at Homer.

The second is Cousin Nelly Peters. She is the daughter of Sarah (Woodworth) Morse. In addition to personal recollections, she loaned me the article from *The UNION COUNTY JOURNAL* of January 20, 1936, containing the history of the town of Homer and the life of Elisha Reynolds and his family.

The third is Del Woodworth who owns the farm immediately north of Charles Moran.

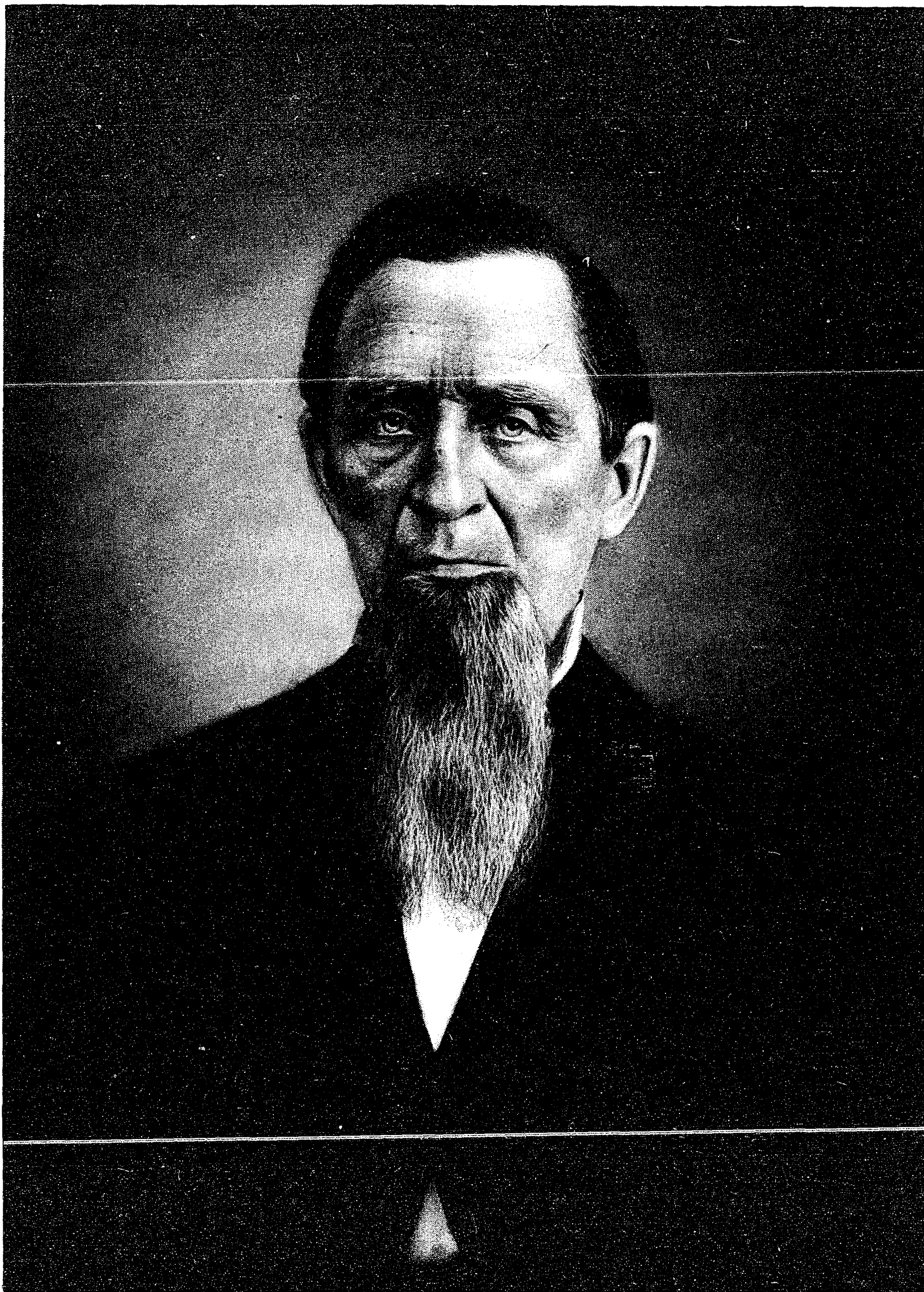
In addition, I have had the pleasure of corresponding with the two surviving members of Aunt Hilah's family of sixteen children. Number Fifteen, as he identifies himself, is the reverend Dr. Alonzo Woodworth, who served with distinction for some forty years as a missionary in the Orient and is now living, in his ninety-second year, at Merom, Indiana. Number Sixteen, the youngest of the family, is Dr. Reuben G. Woodworth, of Denver, Colorado. He is in his ninetieth year. It was from him that I received the story about Elisha's shirt.

The ninth and youngest child of Elisha and Mary Witter Reynolds was Elisha Lewis, who was born on the Union County farm in 1820. In 1845 he married Eliza Burnham of Milford Center. He was active at that time in the manufacturing interests at Homer. Later, as Homer's prosperity receded, he established himself in the dry goods business in Milford Center and also was treasurer of Union County in the early sixties. At that time he resided on the corner where the Milford Center Bank now stands. This house was burned down in 1867 and never rebuilt. Lewis had five children: French, George, Henry, Henrietta and Lorie (Lou). We are particularly interested in French and Lou because of their close life-long association with Grandfather. French, who was born in 1846, married Mae Stokes and went into the Milford Center Bank, where he became its cashier, a position which he held until shortly before his death in 1915. His widow lived thereafter with her only daughter, Edna (who also married a Burnham and lived in Columbus) until she passed away in 1943. Lou never married; for many years she resided with the Wingets and acted as Aunt Martha's housekeeper. I remember French and Lou quite well. Lou we always saw, of course, whenever Grandfather took us to visit Aunt Martha, and on these same visits we seldom missed driving into Milford Center to see French at the Bank.

Finally, we come to Aunt Martha herself, the youngest of Elisha's ten children and the only one born of his second marriage. She was born in 1830, hence was only four years older than Grandfather, though his aunt. She married Luther Winget, who became one of the wealthiest and most prominent farmers in Union County. They lived all their married lives on the old Post Road, on the site of erstwhile Homer. They had no children, which is probably one reason why Lou made her home with them. We grandchildren were occasionally permitted to accompany Grandfather on his visits to Aunt Martha, particularly after he purchased the Stoddard-Dayton roadster, since by then we were old enough to drive him up in it. We looked forward to these expeditions with a great deal of happy excitement and always had the wonderful good time we expected. After we went to College, Grandfather had a chauffeur to drive him. About two weeks before the great Dayton flood of 1913, they set out for Aunt Martha's and were overtaken by a sudden blizzard, from which exposure Grandfather caught pneumonia and died two days later. Uncle Luther had already passed away and Aunt Martha survived him only until December, 1913. Her will left her estate to the heirs of all the brothers and sisters of herself and Uncle Luther. By that time the number had grown to a staggering total. Several years and several lawsuits were required to effect the settlement. It became one of the most publicized cases in the history of the Probate Court of Union County. When I stopped at the Court House in Marysville in the fall of 1947, the incumbent Probate Judge, although he was but a boy when the will was probated, was thoroughly familiar with the case and without hesitation went directly to the files and brought out all the papers for my inspection.

Sources

Monuments and headstones in Milford Center Cemetery
UNION COUNTY JOURNAL, Marysville, Jan. 20, 1936, "A History of the Town of Homer."
Records of the D.A.R. Chapter of Marysville, prepared from entries in Union County Court House. These records are in the Marysville Library and were sent to me through the courtesy of Mrs. Elizabeth Bonham of Marysville.



IRA REYNOLDS

IRA REYNOLDS

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Ira was the third child, and the eldest son, of Elisha and Mary Witter Reynolds. He was born January 2, 1807 in Geneva, N. Y., and was seven or eight years old when his parents migrated to Ohio, by raft down the Allegheny and Ohio Rivers to Marietta, thence overland to Union County.

Presumably he spent his youth and early manhood on the Union County farm of his parents, though his genius seems to have been along mechanical rather than agricultural lines.

On November 14, 1833 he was wed to Harriet N. Chapman, the youngest daughter of Benjamin and Sylvia Upson Chapman of Worthington, Ohio. It was just at the time that Elisha Reynolds established his furniture plant and founded the town of Homer adjacent to his Union County farm. Ira took his bride to Homer and with his brother Immer headed up the industries which for some years flourished there.

On September 30, 1835, their first child was born, Lucius Delmar, my grandfather.

In 1838, Ira decided to strike out for himself and moved his little family to West Liberty, in Logan County. Here he set up a dry goods and mercantile establishment which apparently was quite successful for a time. On August 18, 1841, he purchased three large lots at the south-east corner of Detroit and Columbus Streets, still the leading corner of the town, and constructed a three story building, all or most of which presumably was occupied by his dry goods store. This building came to be known as the "Giraffe" building. It is still standing in good condition and is occupied by three small stores.

About the same time, Ira began construction of a new home, one which was surely the most pretentious residence at that time in West Liberty. It was located on a steep hillside at the edge of town and he very appropriately named

the road leading to it Reynolds Street, a name which it still bears. This unusual dwelling has been a landmark and a topic of general interest to residents of West Liberty ever since its construction. As late as 1905, it was the subject of an article published in the West Liberty "Banner", a copy of which is preserved in the Zane-Reynolds-Parrott scrap book in The Dayton Public Library. This article, and the house it describes, are so interesting that I am copying the entire article verbatim:

"Perhaps to no house in our village does so much interest attach as to the one on the slope of the hill which is its northern boundary, the interest being enhanced from the fact that in February, 1847, a large force of Michigan soldiers en route to engage in the Mexican war encamped in it, coming on foot from Bellefontaine, to which place they had traveled from their northern homes in stage coaches, further means of transportation from there not being available.

"The building is on a commanding site, a most magnificent view of the beautiful Mad River valley to the east and south being had from its upper windows and from the roof. It is a massive three storied structure, designed and built between the years 1840-45 for Mr. Ira Reynolds, then a prosperous business man of West Liberty. Its triple overground cellars with walls and ceilings of dressed stone, one of them having an arched ceiling, must have cost as much as a comfortable modern dwelling. The main entrance is to the east, opening into a vestibule painted in oil landscape by a Mr. Evans, once a well known artist of more than local repute. There are parlors and a great dining room on the ground floor, a feature of which is that though the latter has no means by which it may be heated is yet warm in the severest winter weather and refreshingly cool in midsummer, it being surrounded on three sides by rooms which protect it from the outside heat and cold. Nor has this room any way of being lighted save by a door to the south, whose ample sidelights let in the sunshine.

“The stairway leads from the northwest corner of this room into an upper hall of such proportions that one who took part in the social life of the family of R. E. Runkle, who bought the property from Mr. Reynolds, related that she had taken part in the dancing when there was ample room for four cotillions on its floors. The yard to the west is an embankment on a level with the second story and a door leads from the hall to a wide porch over this.

“Large and pleasant chambers are on the second and third floors. Sixty years ago E. L. Reynolds, of Marysville, brought his young bride, nee Miss Mary Burnham, to his brother Ira’s on their wedding trip, a large party of friends coming with them to attend the “infare”, as wedding receptions were then called, remaining over night without any inconvenience to Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds, the host and hostess.

“A reliable authority states that Mr. Runkle paid for the property just what the stone wall around the terraced grounds cost its original owner. After the death of Mr. Runkle it came into the possession of W. R. Fisher and for a quarter of a century it was the home of himself and family. About a year ago Mr. O. P. Taylor, of Buffalo, bought the property from Mr. and Mrs. Harry Taylor of Detroit, the latter being the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Fisher. For a part of this summer the present owner and his wife have been having an extended picnic in it with friends from adjacent vicinities to share its hospitalities. It will probably ere long become their permanent home, as they are much attached to it and to the village in which they for many years resided.

“Mr. L. D. Reynolds, of Reynolds & Reynolds Co., of Dayton, he being a son of Ira Reynolds, in kindly response to a request for items of interest, writes: ‘I recollect distinctly of being about the building while it was being erected. In those days we did not have lath as we do now. They were cut from thin boards with a gauge and I can in my mind’s eye see the carpenter running along his bench cutting them out.’ And he remembers going to the house after the Michigan soldiers had quitted it and finding a partially roasted goose in the wash-house next to the well, which room is today in as good condition as it was at that time.

“In its arrangements the house stands, with but slight modifications, just as its founder had it constructed. So durable is its masonry that it bids fair to outlive a century mark.

“Joy and sorrow, happiness and trouble, prosperity and adversity, have come in turn to the families who in line have lived in the Reynolds home, the tragedy of birth has been witnessed and welcomed, marriage feasts have been kept there, funeral processions have gone out from its doors. The house has for over three score years had its history. Who can tell what chapters may be added in the years to come.”

The unknown author of 1905 predicted correctly, for the old house has passed the century mark and still shows few signs of deterioration. It is now known as the Solomonson Rest Home, being owned and operated by a family of that name. On November 27, 1948, I drove up to West Liberty to see the house and was most hospitably treated by Mr. and Mrs. Solomonson, who took me all over the house and grounds and were as much interested in its early history as I was to see the place. While perhaps not quite so magnificent as the glowing account of 1905 would lead one to believe, it was fully as spacious and is a fitting monument to the creative genius of Ira Reynolds and to the sturdy construction of the times when it was built.

Four more sons were born to the Ira Reynolds family in West Liberty: Hiland Henry, Eugene, James Irwin (born 1846), and Leander Lewis. There were also two more sons who died in infancy. Both were named Dwight, but the date and place of their birth is not known.

It would appear that Ira suffered a serious business reverse about 1848-49. As already mentioned, he sold the home to R. E. Runkle “for just what the stone wall around the terraced grounds cost.” He also sold the Giraffe Building to the same Mr. Runkle, and I was able to learn the selling price of this property from

the original deed, recorded in the Logan County Court House in Bellefontaine. The transfer was made on January 27, 1849 for the sum of Twenty-two Hundred and Seventy-six Dollars.

At any rate, the family moved in 1849 or 1850 to the town of Republic in Seneca County, Ohio. Here, on March 12, 1852, Harriet died while in her thirty-sixth year. The untimely death of the young wife and mother forced Ira to break up his home, as he was unable, by himself, to take proper care of his five young sons. Grandfather states in his biography that he and two brothers, Henry and Eugene, were sent to school at Geneva Hall near Bellefontaine. James and Leander went to live with their mother's sister at DeGraf, Ohio - a Mrs. Mitchell, whose husband was a grain merchant.

Of Ira himself I have been unable to find any further record until 1867, when he came to Dayton and bought James Gardner's interest in the newly established printing house of Gardner & Reynolds. The firm was thereafter known as Reynolds & Reynolds, a partnership of Ira and L. D. Reynolds.

Ira, like his father Elisha, was gifted with considerable imagination and inventive ability. His first big contribution to the success of Reynolds & Reynolds was his invention, in 1869, of the duplicate sales book cover. When this patent was later sold to The American Sales Book Co., he invented a variation known as the Reynolds Duplicating Order Book which was one of the company's leading products for many years.

For nine years Ira lived with the L. D. Reynolds family in Dayton. Then for a year he resided in New York City, probably for the purpose of expanding the company's business in the eastern markets. His health began failing about this time. He returned to Dayton and for a short time lived at the old Schieble House on East Second Street; but early in 1869 he was forced to resign all active duties and went back to the scene of his boyhood in Union County. He made his home with his sister, Hilah Reynolds Woodworth, whose husband's farm included

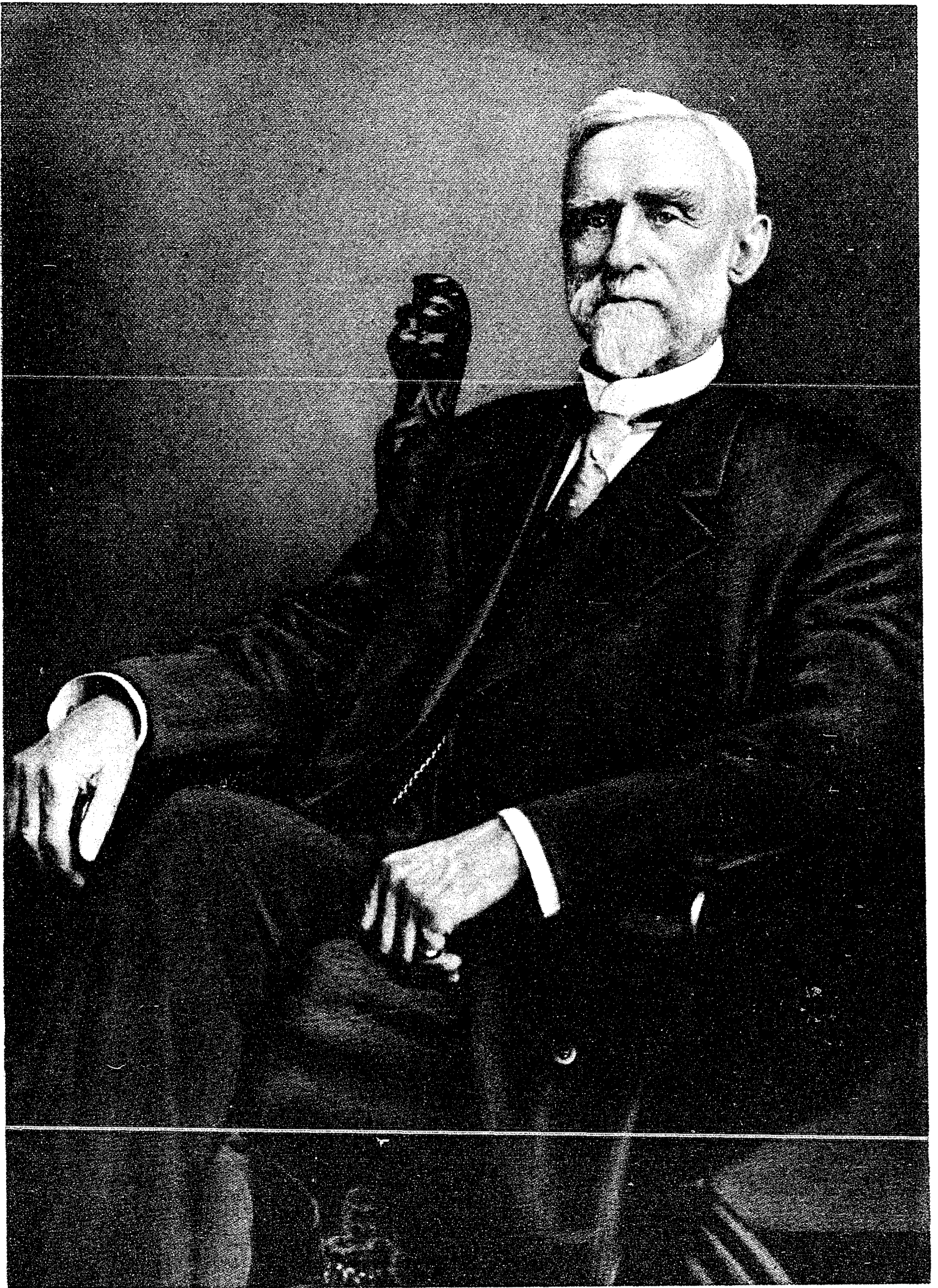
part of the original Reynolds grant, between Irwin and the former town of Homer. Here on November 24, 1880 he died at the age of seventy-three years.

Except for Grandfather and James, I have been able to learn but very little regarding Ira's children. Henry married Jennie Davis of Jeffersonville, Ind., moved west and spent his late years at San Jose, Calif. Eugene did not marry and was killed in the Civil War at the Battle of South Mountain. All I have learned about Leander Lewis is that he died in 1874.

James married Julia Elvira Reeves in 1870 and became a prominent merchant and manufacturer in Kansas City. He died there in 1905. Grandfather made a practice of stopping off to visit his brother's family each summer en route from Dayton to the Colorado ranch; I well remember two such visits as a boy when our family accompanied our grandparents. A son, Rev. Charles Lee Reynolds, who now resides in Newark, N. J., has been of material assistance in this work.

Sources

Personal recollections of Charles E. Moran
Letters and data received from Rev. Charles Lee Reynolds
Zane-Reynolds-Parrott Scrap Book, DPL (being processed in 1948)
Chapman Genealogy



LUCIUS DELMAR
REYNOLDS

LUCIUS DELMAR REYNOLDS AND SOPHIA TRASK GARDNER REYNOLDS

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Grandfather Reynolds was born in Homer, Union County, Ohio, on September 30, 1835. He was the eldest son of Ira and Harriet Chapman Reynolds. He was born in that short period of prosperity which Homer enjoyed immediately after its founding by Elisha Reynolds, assisted by his two sons Ira and Immer.

In 1838, Ira Reynolds decided to seek his fortune independently and moved his family to West Liberty, where for a time he was a successful dry goods merchant. About 1850 he moved again, this time to the town of Republic in Seneca County, Ohio. It was here that Harriet, the young mother, died. Records vary as to the date of her death. The Upson and Chapman Genealogies give it as 1860, but I believe this to be in error. In Grandfather's biography in Drury's HISTORY OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY it is given as 1852. This is confirmed in the biography of his brother James I. Reynolds in Mrs. Carrie W. Whitney's HISTORY OF KANSAS CITY, MO., where the exact date is given: March 12, 1852.

My further reason for adhering to the earlier date, 1852, is that in his biography Grandfather goes on to say that following his mother's death his father placed him and two of his brothers, presumibly "Hile" and Eugene, in school at Geneva, near Bellefontaine. This would not have been possible had his mother lived until 1860, as by that time Grandfather was married, had a two-year-old son (Lewis G. Reynolds) and was in the newspaper business in Bellefontaine.

Adhering then to the dates in his biography, Grandfather went to Bellefontaine in 1854 as a freight clerk for the old Bee Line, now a part of the New York Central System.

On September 27, 1857, he married Sophia Trask Gardner, a daughter of General Isaac S. Gardner, one of Bellefontaine's most prominent and respected citizens, and Eliza Read Gardner, the vivacious and socially prominent heiress to the traditions of the Zanes, the Reads and that great Indian chief, Tar-he', Grandmother was born in Bellefontaine, January 16, 1837. She was named for her mother's elder sister, Sophia Read Trask.

Early in 1859 grandfather became associated with the Bellefontaine Republican, one of the early organs of the new Republican party. Shortly afterwards he became sole owner and manager of that struggling sheet, acting as editor, typesetter, pressman and delivery boy. Publishing a country newspaper did not prove a very profitable venture, however, so when the Republican party came into power with the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860, he secured an appointment in the U. S. Treasury Department in Washington. Here he remained with his young family until 1866, by which time he had advanced to the position of Chief Clerk in the Registrar's Office.

After again residing a short while in Bellefontaine, grandfather brought his family to Dayton in August, 1866. Their first home was at 240 W. Fifth Street.



SOPHIA GARDNER REYNOLDS

With his brother-in-law, James R. Gardner, he started a printing shop in the old engine house which then stood in the rear of Turner's Opera House, on the site of the present Victory Theater. This firm, known as Gardner & Reynolds, was the fore-runner of the Reynolds & Reynolds Co.

The following year James Gardner sold his interest to grandfather's father, Ira Reynolds. The name was then changed to Reynolds & Reynolds and the shop was moved to larger quarters in the Wollaston, or Osceola, Mill where East Fifth Street crossed the old canal.

Meanwhile, four children were growing up in the Reynolds home. Lewis Gardner, the eldest, was born in Bellefontaine, June 28, 1858. Annie Eliza was also born in Bellefontaine, December 7, 1860. The two younger children were born in Dayton: Edwin Stanton on October 17, 1869, and Sophie Adele on November 16, 1883. During this time the family home was moved several times: in 1875 to 367 West First Street; in 1877 to the west side of Wilkinson Street between First and Monument, then known as Water Street; in 1880 to 375 West First Street, and finally, about two years later, to 519 West Second Street where they remained until after grandmother's death in 1906. This was a lot of moving for a while, but probably reflected the growth of Reynolds & Reynolds and grandfather's consequent ability to maintain his family in more pretentious quarters.

Another son, Harry Chapman, was born in 1867 and died in infancy.

From 1867 through 1875 Ira Reynolds, who by then was a widower, made his home with the L. D. Reynolds family.

Ira died in 1880 and for some years grandfather carried on as the sole owner of Reynolds & Reynolds, though in 1877 his eldest son, Lew, had entered his father's employ as a clerk, after finishing school. He continued with the company

until the early nineties, at which time with grandfather's assistance he organized a firm which eventually was called The Reynolds Aertite Carton Co.

On April 8, 1886, Annie (my mother) married Robert Lewis Hughes, who came into Reynolds & Reynolds as its Secretary, and was sent shortly thereafter to Denver, Colorado, to study the advisability of moving the plant to that city, or at least opening a branch there. This was due to the large proportion of the company's business done on the Pacific coast. This plan never materialized, but while in Denver grandfather and father each "proved-up" a home-site on government land near Hilltop, about thirty miles south of Denver. This purchase had a profound influence on the later lives of my grandparents. After it was decided to retain the factory in Dayton, grandfather bought father's acreage, which adjoined his own. He and grandmother established the "Ranch" as their summer home and spent four months there every year, except two, for the rest of their lives, - usually with some of the children and grandchildren.

In 1889 The Reynolds & Reynolds Co. was incorporated, with grandfather as President and Board Chairman, positions which he retained for the remainder of his life. He also was one of the incorporators of The Dayton Savings & Trust Co., and became its First Vice-President. Some years later he helped to organize The Dayton & Northern Traction Co., which ran for a time from Dayton to Greenville and Union City. He also was a Director in The Reynolds Aertite Carton Co., operated by Uncle Lew, and The Dayton Fibre Plaster Co., operated by John E. Parrott, after his marriage to Aunt Adele.

Grandfather was born into the Presbyterian Church, but after his marriage he affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which grandmother and her family all belonged. For many years he was one of the most active members of old Grace Church, which was then located at the south-east corner of Fourth and Ludlow Streets where the Keith Theater building now stands. He is best

remembered as Superintendent of its Sunday School, which position he filled for ten years, from 1892 until 1902. After completing this term of service he remained as a Deacon for some years longer. During the summer months he was equally active in the little church at Hilltop, Colorado. In fact, the itinerate preachers who conducted the services there counted on grandfather for their stipend as well as their Sunday dinner throughout his vacation period on the Ranch.

Grandfather also served for a number of years as a Director of the Associated Charities. This was the predecessor of The Family Welfare Association, which is now called Family Service of Montgomery County, an affiliated agency of our Community Chest.

During all this time, grandmother was equally prominent in social, cultural and religious activities. She served as President of the Women's Auxiliary of Grace Church, as a Trustee of the W. C. A., as Regent of the Jonathan Dayton Chapter of D.A.R., and as President of the Emerson Club, a literary society which held a prominent place in Dayton's cultural life of that period. The last two offices she held up to the time of her death, which occurred June 16, 1906.

Shortly thereafter, grandfather sold the old homestead at 519 West Second Street and moved to Oakwood, where Adele and John Parrott, then recently married, made their home with him.

In his later years, grandfather's daily routine was as inflexible as it was noteworthy. After a leisurely breakfast, he was driven to the office, where his sole activity in behalf of the operation of the business was to open the morning mail. This he divided impartially between father and Uncle Ed, until after father's illness, when Uncle Ed got it all, but only after grandfather had opened it. Then grandfather paced briskly back and forth through the stock room enough times to make a mile, by his calculation. Following this strenuous

exercise he retired to the washroom; then, back at his desk again, he wrote a few personal letters, always in long hand, to relatives and friends. It was now time to be driven to The Dayton Savings & Trust Co., where he and Ad Conover retired to the back room and decided the fate of the nation, or at least some of its local debtors. Then, home for lunch and an hour's nap, following which he drove back to the factory to open the afternoon mail; and no matter what time this happened to be, the mail didn't get opened until he opened it. The day's work was now successfully accomplished, so he was ready for a little spin in the car, or a quiet game of cribbage in the back bedroom, all other games of chance being taboo because of his strict adherence to the Methodist creed.

With the introduction of the automobile, grandfather became an ardent motoring fan. His first car was naturally a Stoddard-Dayton, not only because it was built in Dayton, but particularly because Uncle Ed's wife was John Stoddard's youngest daughter. In 1907 grandfather was driven from Dayton to Denver in his open-topped Stoddard-Dayton roadster by Edgar Edwards, chief tester for The Stoddard-Dayton Motor Car Co., no mean feat in those days of mud roads and pioneer cars for much younger men than grandfather.

His passion for motoring finally led to his demise. Just a couple weeks before the great 1913 flood, he set out with his chauffeur to visit his Aunt Martha Winget, who still lived on one of the old family farms in Union County. A sudden blizzard overtook them, the car was stalled, and before being rescued and pulled to warmth and safety grandfather caught a chill. This developed into pneumonia and he died two days later, on March 11, 1913.

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Woodland Cemetery Records
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THE REYNOLDS & REYNOLDS COMPANY

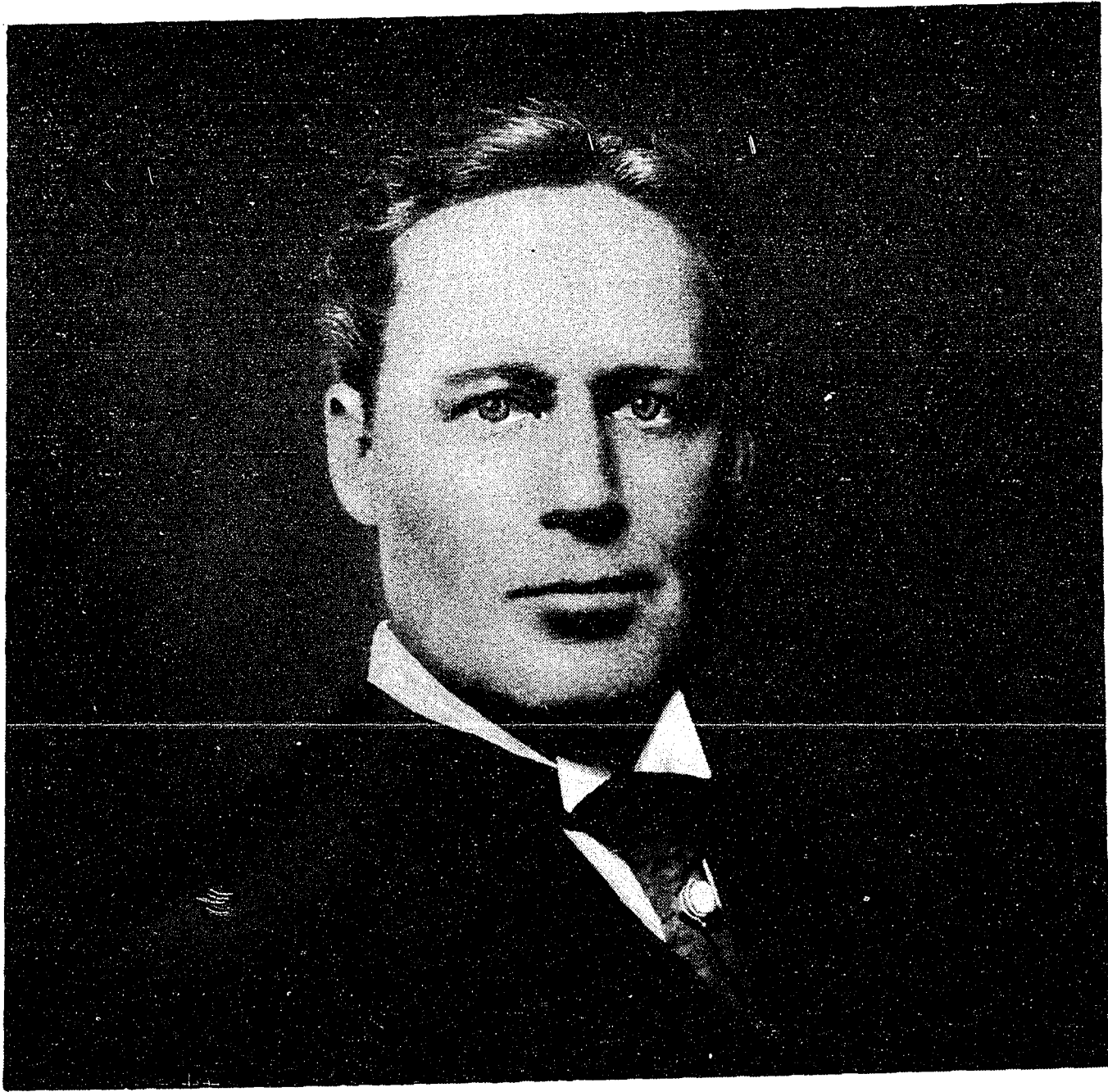
No account of the Reynolds Family of Dayton would be complete without a short history of The Reynolds & Reynolds Company. Not only did the earnings of this company represent the principal income of four generations of our family, but many of those four generations were, at one time or other, engaged in its active management.

The birth of this firm dates back to June 1, 1866, when L. D. Reynolds and his brother-in-law, James R. Gardner, established a modest print shop in a vacated fire house back of the old Turner Opera House at First and Main Streets where the Victory Theater now stands.

This parent firm was known as Gardner & Reynolds, but the following year James Gardner sold his interest to L. D. Reynold's father, Ira Reynolds and the company name became Reynolds & Reynolds. At the same time, the plant was moved to Wollaston's Osceola Mill, where East Fifth Street then crossed the old Miami & Erie Canal. After about three years there, it was moved again for another short stay, into part of an old building on the site of the present Callahan Power Building.

In 1869 Ira Reynolds invented the duplicate sales book cover. This gave the firm its first big impetus, though eventually, as a result of litigation, the rights to this original style of sales book cover were sold to The American Sales Book Co., for a reputed sum of \$500.00. After this sale Reynolds & Reynolds continued to manufacture a modified form known as the Reynolds Duplicating Order Book. This was in addition to the job printing. Still later a line of writing tablets and school supplies was added.

The business continued to grow; in fact its rapid expansion required another move to larger quarters in 1875, this time to the second floor of a building then standing on the north-east corner of Second and Jefferson Streets. Here it remained for eighteen years. With continually increasing business, however, it soon outgrew the second floor quarters and gradually took over the entire building.



LEWIS GARDNER REYNOLDS



ROBERT LEWIS HUGHES

Ira Reynolds died in 1880 and from then until the company was incorporated in 1889 L. D. Reynolds carried on as the sole owner, although with the assistance of his eldest son, Lewis G. Reynolds, and later his son-in-law, Robert L. Hughes. Lew entered his father's employ as a clerk in 1877 and the following year was made superintendent, which position he filled until the incorporation in 1889.

R. L. Hughes joined the firm in 1886. At that time a large part of its product was being shipped to the west and it was planned to open up a branch factory in Denver, Colorado, with R. L. Hughes as manager. He and L. D. Reynolds spent considerable time in and around Denver in 1886-87, but finally decided against the Denver branch plant.

The company was incorporated in 1889 as The Reynolds & Reynolds Company. Its original officers were:

President.....	L. D. Reynolds
Vice President.....	Geo. W. Shaw
Treasurer.....	Geo. G. Shaw
Secretary.....	R. L. Hughes
General Manager.....	L. G. Reynolds

In 1892 L. G. Reynolds severed his connection with the company, to organize a company for manufacturing waxed-paper boxes. This was originally called The Ducksback Co., later The Reynolds Aertite Carton Co. R. L. Hughes then became General Manager of The Reynolds & Reynolds Co., as well as its Secretary.

The following year, 1893, it was again found necessary to expand the company's facilities and a move was made to the J. P. Wolf Power Building on East First Street. This building occupied part of the present site of The Delco Products Division of General Motors Corporation. Scarcely had this move been completed, however, when it was realized that this location, also, would soon

be outgrown, and plans were begun for the erection of the first part of the company's present fine plant on Washington, Dudley and Germantown Streets.

About this time, also, E. S. Reynolds completed his college education and came into the company as its Treasurer, succeeding Geo. G. Shaw, who resigned to become head of The Dayton Paper Novelty Co. His father, Geo. W. Shaw, continued, however, as Vice President, though inactive, until his death in 1907.

The final move into the newly completed factory building was made in 1898, and none too soon, for on February 1, 1900 the entire block which included the Wolf Building was completely destroyed in one of the most spectacular and damaging fires in the history of Dayton. Had The Reynolds & Reynolds Co. still been housed there, its subsequent history, at least for some years, might have been quite different from that of the continued progress which it enjoyed in its new plant.

Throughout the Nineties and past the turn of the Century, the business continued on a generally profitable and growing basis. L. D. Reynolds, as President, continued his overall supervision of its policies. The division between the tablet and printing departments became more definitely recognized, with R. L. Hughes in charge of the former and E. S. Reynolds the latter. This division was also recognized in the set-up of the Sales Department. Tom Whitmore, Col. DeMuth and Jakie Loeb handled the Tablet sales, while the printing fell to Jack Chapman.

During this period the company firmly established the policy of cooperation and loyalty between the management and employees which it still enjoys to the present day. There was little or no labor turnover, particularly in the more responsible jobs. As far back as I can remember in my early childhood up to the time I lost my intimate contact with the company in 1913, these positions were held by the same men. Arthur Stolz was the assistant superintendent, in charge of all operations in the tablet and ruling departments, with Charlie Wise as tablet foreman and Charley Meyers ruling foreman. Frank Lambing

was foreman of the printing department. His "printers' devils" were Bernie O'Brien who later organized The O'Brien Printing Ink Co., and Harry Brelsford who is one of the few old-timers still in the company's employ. Chester Shroyer was in charge of storing and packing the products for shipment and Wm. Knuth was the Shipping Clerk. Wilshire Morton was janitor for many years.

R. L. Hughes severed his connection with the company in 1908 at which time E. S. Reynolds was made Vice President and General Manager. Arthur Stolz was promoted to the office of Secretary.

L. D. Reynolds died in the spring of 1913, and at the Board of Directors meeting on May 11th of that year, E. S. Reynolds was elected President and General Manager. Having had five years experience as Vice President and General Manager, E. S. Reynolds was well qualified to take over the Presidency. Later events proved the wisdom of the Board of Directors, because the Company continued to grow year by year under his direction.

Under the supervision of E. S. Reynolds, it was decided in 1926 to sell the Tablet Division to the Western Tablet Corporation for a good price. The Tablet Division, through the pressure of competition for a period of years prior to its sale, was lending little financial support to the organization.

Another move which was directed by E. S. Reynolds, was the purchase of the assets and facilities of The Midwest Color and Offset Co., which facilities and equipment were transferred to The Reynolds & Reynolds Co. plant. An advertising literature and color offset department was then established, and has proven to be a profitable part of the operation.

No doubt, the greatest thing accomplished by E. S. Reynolds during his tenure of office, was started in 1927, when the Company began the production and sale of Standard Systems and Forms to Chevrolet dealers.

After the establishment and complete success of founding the Systems business and after being sponsored by the General Motors Corporation, E. S. Reynolds died in the spring of 1935. At a Board meeting of May 11th of that year, E. S. Reynolds, Jr. was elected President. John W. Stoddard Reynolds, a brother of Edward S. Reynolds, Jr., was employed by the Company from August 19, 1937 to December 31, 1948.

E. S. Reynolds, Jr. resigned from the Presidency on November 3, 1937. At that time, he was succeeded by L. H. Forster, November 3, 1937 who had had considerable experience with The Reynolds & Reynolds Co. both in



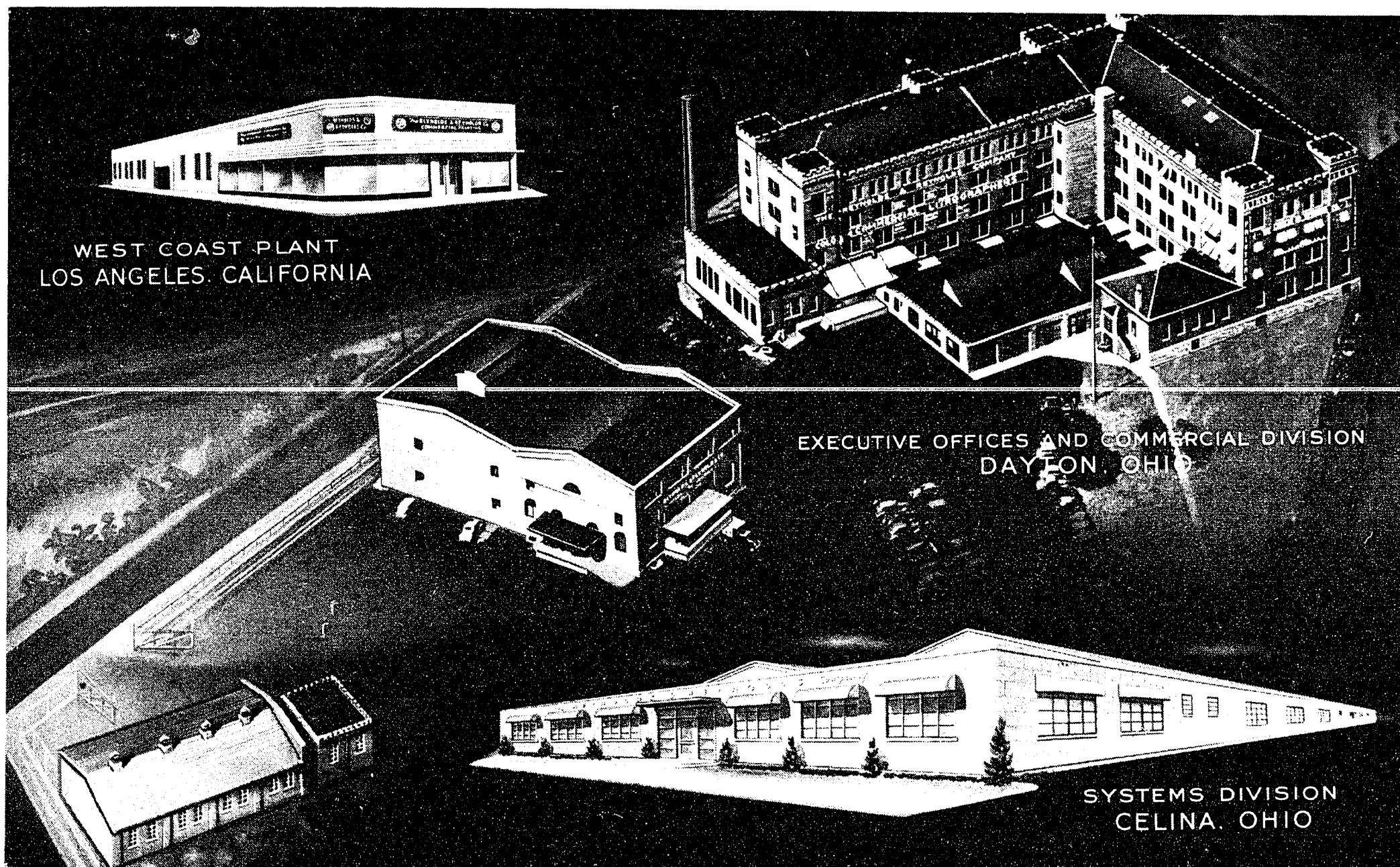
EDWIN STANTON REYNOLDS

the field and in the factory. After the resignation of L. H. Forster, April 20, 1940 he was succeeded by John T. Bell, an old time employee, who was Treasurer of the Company, and who had given to The Reynolds & Reynolds Co., a long faithful service. On January 4, 1941, he was succeeded as President by R. H. Grant, Jr.

The ownership of The Reynolds & Reynolds Co. has passed out of the Reynolds Family, but it is in capable, worthy, and friendly hands in the Grant Family. The Chairman of the Board of Directors, is Richard Hallam Grant, a former Vice President of General Motors Corporation and today a Director of that Corporation, and one of Dayton's most outstanding citizens. Until his recent retirement, he was recognized as the top sales executive of the General Motors Corporation, and one of the nation's leading authorities on sales management.

The Presidency of the Company is capably filled by his son, as stated above, Richard H. Grant, Jr. The Vice President and General Manager is Frank F. Pfeiffer, who grew up in the business during the administration of E. S. Reynolds, and has carried on under the present ownership.

In the ten years since the Grants assumed control of the company they have more than doubled the volume of its business. It is today the world's largest manufacturer of standard accounting forms, and also one of the world's largest commercial printing establishments.



Chapter 2

THE WITTER FAMILY

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William Witter landed in America from England in 1640 and settled in Lynn, Massachusetts. He was accompanied by his family, including the widow and two children of a son William who died on the passage over. He was associated with Obadiah Holmes, John Clark and Crandall, who met at his home to hold religious services. His descendants were numerous and scattered over the New England states. Our branch of his family descends from his second son, Josiah.

Josiah had a son Ebenezer.

Ebenezer's son Joseph settled with his family on the Susquehanna River in northern Pennsylvania. They were thrice driven from their home by Indians and the houses burned, but each time the entire family escaped without injury.

Joseph's son Elijah continued in Pennsylvania until after his marriage and birth of at least two children: Mary in 1781 and David in 1786. His wife was named Elizabeth, but there is no mention of her family name. About 1800 the family moved to Ontario County, New York, near the present city of Geneva. There they became extremely prosperous. Mary married Elisha Reynolds. Their subsequent history is recorded in Chapter I, Section 2.

David Witter followed Elisha and Mary Reynolds to Union County, Ohio, about 1814. Perhaps he accompanied them. He settled in Marysville, Ohio, and erected the American Hotel building in 1829.

Sources

*"History of Union County," 1883, DPL #977,153/H673
Part V, pp., 11 and 216.*

Chapter 3

THE CHAPMAN - UPSON FAMILY

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Positive information regarding our branch of the Chapman family begins with Rev. Benjamin Chapman. Attempts to fix the exact time and place of his birth have proved unavailing, but it was probably about 1724-26, somewhere in New England. It seems likely he may have been of the family of Samuel Chapman (see Chapman Genealogy P. 269). On January 8, 1756, Rev. Benjamin married Abigail Riggs of Derby, Conn., whose mother also was named Abigail. Rev. Benjamin probably served for a time as a Chaplain in the Revolutionary War. He died June 22, 1786. The church record lists his age as 61, but his tombstone has it as 60, which accounts for the uncertainty of his year of birth, mentioned above.

Rev. Benjamin and Abigail Chapman had eight children, of whom the fifth was a son Benjamin. He was born, probably at Derby, on February 26, 1763. He was living at Blandford, Mass. at the time of the Revolution. He served six months or longer in this war, as attested by the fact that his name is listed among those paid by the town of Blandford for services in 1780. He was first married to Polly Cook, on November 23, 1786. She died without children at the age of twenty, on July 2, 1789.

On September 25, 1792, he married Sylvia Upson. She was the daughter of John and Lois Atwater Upson of Southington and was born there on October 12,, 1773. John Upson's ancestry, entitled "The Upson Family in America", was published in New Haven, Conn. in 1940 by the Upson Family Association.

Thomas Upson came to America in the middle of the seventeenth century. Stephen Upson, his son, had a son John, who was the father of John Upson first mentioned above.

Lois Atwater was the daughter of Stephen and Harriet (Hotchkiss) Atwater and was born in Cheshire, September 17, 1747. She and John Upson were married in Cheshire, December 15, 1768. She died in Worthington, Ohio, February 17, 1826, and is buried there in St. John's Episcopal Churchyard.

Benjamin and Sylvia Upson Chapman lived in Blandford until 1802, when, along with the Upson family, they removed to Franklin County, Ohio, and located about three miles north of the present town of Worthington, on the west bank of the Olentangy River. Benjamin became prominently identified with the Presbyterian Church of Worthington and was its first ruling elder. Sylvia died in Worthington, March 7, 1823; Benjamin exactly one year later, on March 7, 1824.

They had nine children, of whom Harriet was the youngest. She was born in Worthington, October 31, 1816. As has already been recorded in Chapter 1, she married Ira Reynolds on March 14, 1833.

Sources

- "Ecclesiastical and Other Sketches of Southington, Connecticut" p., 43-45*
by Rev. H. R. Timlow, Hartford, Conn., 1875.
Extracts mailed by Springfield Public Library to Wm. J. Hamilton, 1948.
- "History of Franklin & Pickaway Counties" DPL #R/977.156/H673.*
- "The Upson Family in America" published by the Upson Family Association,*
New Haven, Conn., 1940.
- "The Atwater History and Genealogy" 1901.*

Chapter 4

THE GARDNER - SKILES FAMILY

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Both the Gardner and Skiles families appear to have been settled in Virginia prior to the War of Independence.

The earliest authentic data I have been able to locate shows that Andrew Gardner was born in Virginia in 1779. About 1800 he married Isabella Skiles, who was three years his junior. This venerable couple both lived until 1863. Both passed away in that year, he at the age of 84 and she at 81. Thus their lives spanned the entire period from the birth of our nation until the tragedy of the Civil War.

Their son Isaac Skiles Gardner was born at the family homestead near Romney, Virginia, on November 11, 1807. In early manhood he went to live in Uniontown, Pennsylvania, with his uncle Isaac Skiles, for whom he was named.

In May of 1830, at the age of twenty-three, he joined a group of Uniontown business men who had obtained a tract of land in Logan County, Ohio. The capital seat of Bellefontaine at the time of their arrival was a town of some 400 inhabitants. Isaac opened a dry goods store soon after his arrival, a business which continued to be his principal occupation for sixty-one years thereafter.

One of his earliest acquaintances after arriving in Bellefontaine was Noah Zane McColloch (son of Nancy Zane and William McColloch). Shortly thereafter, Isaac was introduced to Noah's cousin Eliza Read. In later years, he often

related the story of their first meeting and rapid courtship. They met just as she was alighting from the stage coach which brought her home from school at Erie, Pennsylvania. He happened to be with Noah McColloch when the stage arrived. Being greatly attracted by the very dashing young girl who stepped out, he asked McColloch who she was. Upon learning that she was his cousin Eliza Read, he asked to be introduced, and after she had left them he exclaimed, "Noah, I'm going to marry that girl." His prediction was correct, as they were married within the year, - on July 28, 1831.

Eliza Farrow Read, his bride, was the daughter of Elizabeth Zane and James Manning Read. She was born in Bellefontaine on August 11, 1813.

The Gardner dry goods business was successful from the outset. By 1852 it had so greatly expanded that a three story brick building was constructed exclusively for its occupancy. That building, as well as the old Gardner homestead on the block behind it, is still standing. They are both now surrounded by railroad tracks which came to Bellefontaine in later years and thus have fallen into decay with the decline of the neighborhood.

Isaac Gardner had become one of the most influential and respected citizens of Bellefontaine. About this time he was appointed General of the Ohio State Militia and drilled regiments in Kenton as well as Bellefontaine. Later, beginning in 1872, he served one term as State Senator, but declined re-election because of the press of other duties. He became one of the organizers and Directors of The Mad River Railroad and of the Bellefontaine & Indiana Railroad, which he was instrumental in pushing through to Cleveland. Both these lines later formed part of the old Big Four Railroad, which is now a unit of the New York Central System.

Both General Gardner and his wife were leaders in the cultural, social and religious life of their community, most particularly in the activities of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which both were life-long members. General Gardner served for many years as a member of its official Board. On the occasion

of his eightieth birthday, November 11, 1887, a church and community celebration was held in his honor at the home of his son-in-law, Gen. Robert P. Kennedy. This was attended by church and civil dignitaries and appropriate Resolutions tendered him, copies of which are still contained in the files of The Dayton Public Library.

After sixty-one happy years of married life, Eliza passed away on January 16, 1892. Isaac survived until the end of the following year. He died on December 16, 1893 at the venerable age of eighty-six years.

Nine children were born of this union, seven of whom attained maturity.

The eldest was a daughter, Elizabeth, born May 13, 1832. She died on June 19, 1838, at the age of six.

The second child, Isabelle, was born July 7, 1834. Aunt Belle married Holden Snell April 6, 1853 and for many years made her home in Madison, Wisconsin. Her husband became a leading business man of that city. He died in 1905, aged 79 years. Aunt Belle was still in good health when I attended the University of Wisconsin, 1909-1913, and I spent many happy hours and enjoyed many a good dinner in her home. Her children also lived in Madison at that time: Margaret, born January 10, 1854, married William Parsons and had three daughters, Claire, Carroll and Isabelle; Gardner, born July 27, 1856, married Nannie Warren and had three children, Holden, Florence and Warren; James Willard and Natalie who did not marry, and Jay Holden who married but had no children. Aunt Belle was eighty-six at the time of her death.

Grandmother Reynolds, the third child, born January 16, 1837, was christened Sophia Trask after her aunt, Sophia Read Trask.

Robert Skiles, the fourth child and eldest son, born in 1838, married Alice Spates of Clarksburg, W. Va. He served in the Civil War, rising to the rank of Major. His assistant, during most of his term of service, was William McKinley, later President of The United States. After the war, Major Gardner moved to Clarksburg, where he lived the rest of his life. Children were: Robert

Skiles, Jr., born Feb. 24, 1866, Delmar Spates, born Feb. 18, 1868 and Stanley Matthews, born Mar. 17, 1872.

James Read married Julia Lamb. In 1866 he joined with Grandfather Reynolds in establishing the forerunner of The Reynolds & Reynolds Co., in Dayton, but sold his interest the following year to Ira Reynolds and returned for some years to Bellefontaine. Later he removed his family to Wheeling, W. Va. Children: Amelia, born Dec. 13, 1874; James L., born Jan. 10, 1882; Mary B., born Sept. 28, 1885; and Isaac S., born Jan. 25, 1888.

Maria Lewis, "Aunt Sissy", was born February 10, 1844. On December 29, 1862 she married Gen. Robert P. Kennedy. Uncle Bob had a distinguished career during the Civil War, rising to the position of one of the youngest general officers in the Union Army. During this conflict he became intimately associated with William McKinley, who was to become President of the United States. Gen. Kennedy was prominent as an attorney, author and later the representative of his district in Congress. Aunt Sissy and Uncle Bob had five children: Carrie Crook, born October 23, 1863; William Craig and Isaac Gardner, twins, born April 24, 1868; Dade, born January 6, 1871; Charles Gale, "Tad", born April 4, 1873. All have passed away except Dade, who never married and still lives in Bellefontaine. She is as young, peppy and charming as a school girl, and has been of great assistance in collecting and editing data on the Gardner branch of our family. Aunt Sissy was never blessed with rugged health, and died in 1892, at the age of only forty-nine years. Later Gen. Kennedy married Mrs. Emma (Cowgill) Mendenhall.

Sarah Elizabeth, born March 19, 1846, married Joseph S. Harris, on May 3, 1864. They had one child, Charles Gardner Harris, who married Lena Morton and lived in Dayton in the nineties, but none of their family remain here at present.

Isaac Lycurgus was born August 24, 1848 and died in 1851.

Margaret Read was born April 29, 1851. She married Asher Letson of Kenton, Ohio, on March 21, 1872. Mr. Letson became one of Kenton's most influential

and wealthy citizens. One of his principal activities was a large foundry which produced iron toys, particularly toy trains and fire engines. There were two daughters: Frances, born in November, 1873, who married Richard Westfield and had two sons, Asher and Richard; and Imogene, born in January, 1879, who married a Liggett and moved East.

Sources

Personal recollections of Dade Kennedy.

Tombstones in Bellefontaine Cemetery.

"Seth Read, His Ancestors and Descendants" by Mary Hunter Buford.

Loaned to The Dayton Public Library by The Wisconsin Historical Library.
Zane-Reynolds-Parrott Scrap Book.

Chapter 5

THE READ FAMILY

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The genealogy of the family of Read, which includes the Reeds, Reids, Redes, etc., has been traced most diligently by Jacob Whittemore Reed in his "HISTORY OF THE REED FAMILY IN EUROPE AND AMERICA." The branches of the family from which Grandmother Reynolds is descended are also recorded in "Seth Read, His Ancestors and Descendents", written and published in 1895 by his great granddaughter Mrs. Mary Hunter Buford.

About 500 B. C., a company of merchants from cities of Ionia fitted out an expedition against Ireland, which they conquered and divided into two kingdoms. The capital of one was named Ballyreda in the country of Westmeath; its English translation means Reedstown. The invaders were called Dalredas or Dalraids.

The Dalraids crossed over from Ireland to Caledonia. In order to keep them back, the Romans built "Agricola's Wall" from the Firth of Forth to the Clyde. This was captured in 180 A. D. by Prince Reda and the Romans built what was termed "Adrian's Wall" from New Castle to Carlisle about 210 A. D. The Dalraids retained possession of the territory between the two walls and about 843 A. D. conquered all of Caledonia. The Reads, or Reeds, of England descend from these Dalraids or Reedhas.

One branch of the Tyne is called the Reed, and the valley through which it flows, Redesdale. On the edge of Carterfell, a mountain between England and Scotland, is Reed's Square, an old fort or castle named for Sir Reginal Reed,

who was distinguished in border wars. Following the stream down, there are ruins of several other Reed castles or forts, and some splendid castles still occupied by Reeds. The present Barony of Redesdale comprises the territory between the two Roman walls; Mitford being the current family name of the descendants of Robert of Redesdale. On the banks of the River Reed a bas-relief of this Baron Robert is cut in solid rock. He lived in the 15th century and was associated with Warwick. He fought and conquered the Earl of Pembroke in 1470. He took the name of Mitford from a ford near his castle in order to distinguish himself from another Robert Reed.

The Reeds, or Reads, are numerous, the name having descended from a clan and not from an individual. They became mixed with both the English and the Scotch and were connected with the royal family of England long before the days of William the Conqueror. The first mention of an individual named Rede is Withred, King of Kent in the 7th Century. Then Ethelred (meaning Reed the Good) was King of England in 866; Alfred, or Reed the Shrewd, in 871; Eldred, or Reed the Elder, in 946; and Ethelred the Second, in 978.

The Reeds were among the noble families of Northumberland, Kent, Wessex and Mercia. Surnames were not used until about 1170. Clans had appropriate names which were retained by some individuals, others took such names as had reference to their location, occupation, peculiarity or achievement.

The family of Read in the County of Kent held estates in the north of England and the south of Scotland, and nearly all the Reads who lived in or about London owned estates in Northumberland. One of the most important towns of the Barony of Redesdale is Morpeth, on the Wansback River. From here it is possible to trace a direct line of descent to the Reads who later came to America. The line runs as follows:

1. There is a record of BRIANUS de REDE living in Morpeth in the year 1139. He had three sons: Robert of Rede, William, and Thomas of Redydale.

2. WILLIAM, the second son of Brianus, had one son, Robert.
3. ROBERT, son of William, had one son, Galfrinus.
4. GALFRINUS, son of Robert, had three sons: William, Robert and Thomas of Redydale.
5. THOMAS of REDYDALE, son of Galfrinus, had two sons: Galfrinus and Thomas.
6. THOMAS, son of Thomas of Redydale, owned an estate at Heddington and married Christiana, daughter of Robert James Lapole and sister of Michael de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, the Lord Chancellor of Richard II. In 1388, when Suffolk fled to France, much of his property passed into the hands of his brother-in-law, instead of into the public treasury. Thomas and Christiana had one son, John, who was Mayor of Norwich.
7. JOHN, son of Thomas and Christiana, had one son, Edward.
8. EDWARD, son of John, married Isiod Stanley. They had four sons: John, Bartholomew, who became Mayor of London, Robert who was Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and William who was a Professor of Divinity.
9. WILLIAM READE, S. T. P., son of Edward and Isiod, had one son, Sir William.
10. SIR WILLIAM READE, son of William, married Ann Menis, and they had one son, William.
11. WILLIAM READE, son of Sir William and Ann, married his cousin, Rebecca Menis. Their children were Matthew, John, Richard, Thomas, William and Lucy.
12. MATTHEW READE, Esq., son of William and Rebecca, married Alice Ward. They had a son William and two daughters, one of whom married Sir Henry Oxinden of Dene; the other, Elizabeth, married Morace Dixwell, Esq., of Broome, Kent.
13. WILLIAM READE, son of Matthew and Alice, married Lucy Henage. They had two sons, John and William. Both came to America in 1630.
14. JOHN READ of Rehoboth, son of William and Lucy, was born in 1598. The first that is known of him, after his arrival in America, was in Weymouth,

Mass. in 1637. He went to Dorchester, Mass., in 1638, and from there to Braintree (now Quincy, Mass.). In 1643 or 1644, he went to Rehoboth, Mass. His name is the third on the list of purchasers of property in that township. He was a man of large property for the times and held the office of constable, which was then the chief executive office of a town. Many of his descendants are still living within the bounds of Ancient Rehoboth, which then included Attleborough, Seekonk, Pawtucket, Swansea, Barrington and Cumberland. He died September 7, 1685, aged 87, and his gravestone is still standing in Seekonk old burying ground. His wife's name was Sarah. Their children were: Samuel, William, Abigail, John, Thomas, Ezekiel and Zackariah (twins), Moses, Mary, Elizabeth, Daniel, Israel, and Mehitabel.

15. SAMUEL READ, son of John and Sarah Read of Rehoboth, moved to Mendon, Mass., and was constable there in 1681. He married Hopestill Holebrook in 1668; was made freeman October 15, 1673. Their children were: Mary (who married Seth Chapin May 20, 1689), Samuel, Ebenezer, John, Sarah (who married a Murdock April 12, 1727) and Josiah. His wife died January 12, 1706; his second wife's name was Hannah.

16. SAMUEL READ, son of Samuel and Hopestill of Mendon, married Deborah. Their children were: Mary, born August 11, 1694; Deborah, born January 25, 1696; Hopestill, born April 1, 1698. Deborah having died, Samuel married Abigail White on January 7, 1704. Their children were: John, born Dec., 1704; Abigail, who died in infancy; Samuel, born June 7, 1707; Ebenezer, born August 8, 1709; Daniel, born October 29, 1712; Abigail, born December 23, 1710; Thomas, born November 24, 1715; Sarah, born February 10, 1717; Hannah, born June 11, 1724. Samuel died February 14, 1725, in that part of Mendon afterwards set off as Uxbridge. His estate, appraised at 3,989 pounds, 11 shillings, 8 pence, was said to include one-half the land in Uxbridge and Northbridge.

17. JOHN READ, son of Samuel and Abigail, was called Lieutenant Read, having served in the French and Indian War in 1756. His wife's name was Lucy.

They lived in Uxbridge and had six children: Sarah, born October 24, 1729 (married Josiah Adams, December 27, 1750); Joseph, born March 6, 1732; Peter, born November 13, 1735; John, born June, 1743; Seth, born March 6, 1746; Josiah, born July 23, 1753. Lieutenant John Read died at Uxbridge, January 18, 1771.

18. **SETH READ**, son of Lt. John and Lucy Read, born at Uxbridge, March 6, 1746, married Hannah Harwood. Their children were: James Manning, born January 6, 1770; Charles John, born September 26, 1773; Rufus Seth, born October 16, 1775; Sally Adams, born November 1, 1777; Henry Joseph, born December 20, 1779; George Washington, born March 24, 1782; Mary (Polly), born April 19, 1784. Because of his illustrious career as an officer in the Revolution and later as the founder of Erie, Pennsylvania, a separate chapter on his life and deed follows this genealogy. He died at Walnut Creek Farm, Erie, Pa., March 19, 1797. His wife, Hannah, died at Erie, December 8, 1821.

19. **JAMES MANNING READ**, son of Seth and Hannah Harwood Read, born at Uxbridge, Mass., January 6, 1770, married (1st) Mary Logan about 1800 near Green Bay, Wis. Children: James L. and Sophia P. Mary died about 1805 and soon thereafter he married Elizabeth Zane, daughter of Isaac and Myeerah Zane. Their children were: Seth, born in September, 1808, died March 3, 1814; Eliza Farrow, born August 11, 1813; Isaac, born March 13, 1815, died April 4, 1815; Alexander L., born March 3, 1816, died July 19, 1825; Duncan M., born September 28, 1818; Ebenezer Zane, born March 7, 1821. Elizabeth Zane Read died September 10, 1823. James Manning Read died at Bellefontaine, Ohio, May 5, 1847.

Since this is a record of the Reynolds Family of Dayton, I shall not attempt to record all the descendants of James Manning Read. The complete genealogy of the Read Family up to 1890-95 is contained in Mrs. Mary Hunter Buford's excellent book **SETH READ, HIS ANCESTORS and DESCENDANTS**, published in Boston in 1895. Copies of this book are in The Library of Congress and The Wisconsin Historical Library, Madison, Wisconsin. The latter copy

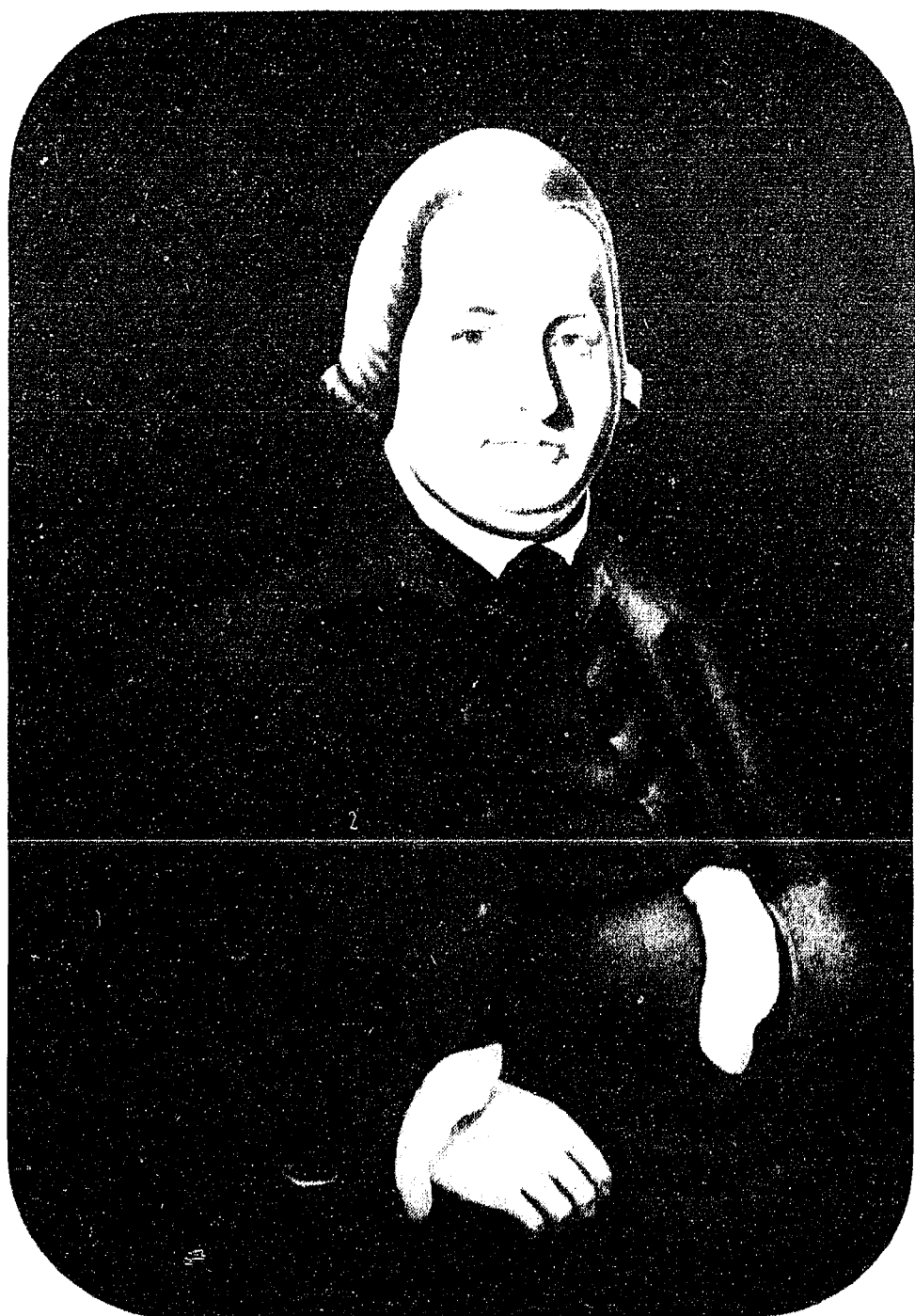
was very generously loaned for a short time to the Dayton Public Library and much of its contents copied verbatim in this chapter. The following references to three of James Manning Read's children include: Eliza Farrow, who was the mother of Sophia Gardner Reynolds, Sophia P., for whom Grandmother was named, and Ebenezer Zane, who, along with his descendants, lived for many years adjacent to the Reynolds ranch in Hilltop, Colorado, and continued their close association with our family down to my generation.

20. SOPHIA P. READ, daughter of James M. and Mary Logan Read, married Squire J. Trask, June 17, 1823. Grandmother Reynolds was named for her.

20. ELIZA FARROW, daughter of James M. and Elizabeth Zane Read, born August 11, 1813, married Gen. Isaac Skiles Gardner July 28, 1831. Children: Elizabeth, born May 13, 1832, died June 19, 1838; Isabelle, born July 7, 1834; Sophia Trask (Grandmother Reynolds) born January 16, 1837; Robert Skiles, born January 18, 1839; James Read, born May 23, 1841; Maria Lewis, born February 10, 1844; Sarah Elizabeth, born March 19, 1846; Isaac Lycurgus, born August 24, 1848, died 1851; Margaret Read, born April 29, 1851.

20. EBENEZER ZANE REED (note change in spelling), son of James M. and Elizabeth Zane Read, born March 7, 1821, married Margaret Lathrop, March 21, 1848. Children: Sophia Gardner, born February 21, 1849; Charles Manning, born January 14, 1852, died February 9, 1853; Carrie E., born August 15, 1854. Ebenezer Zane Reed died on the Quien Ranch near Hilltop, Colo., March 6, 1898.

21. SOPHIA GARDNER REED, daughter of Ebenezer Z. and Margaret Lathrop Reed, born February 21, 1849, married William B. Quien December 11, 1879. Children: Oscar Reed, born Sept. 20, 1880; Charles Branch, born December 5, 1882; Levi Lathrop, born Dec. 12, 1885; Margaret Reed, born Jan. 12, 1888.



SETH READ

LT. COL. SETH READ

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The sources of information concerning the short, but brilliant, career of Seth Read are the Town Records and other public documents of the places where he lived, the published accounts of the purchase and settlement of Indian lands in western New York and Pennsylvania, and the Massachusetts State Records of Military Service, all of which were verified by Mrs. Buford. This biography is an abridgment of Chapter X of her very complete history of the Read family, to which I have made mention earlier.

Born in the town of Uxbridge, Mass., March 6, 1746, to a family which for three generations had been one of the most important in that part of the state, we find him, while yet a young man, established in business with his elder brother, Joseph, both of whom, at the beginning of the troubles which led to the War of the Revolution, were among the wealthy and influential men of the community.

An interesting letter to Mrs. Buford, from one of the oldest inhabitants of Uxbridge then living (1895), tells of the homes the brothers had built "a mile and a half apart with the meeting house and village common about midway between." Both houses were then standing in good state of preservation, but nothing "remained, save a memory, of the extensive and beautiful gardens which surrounded them and which we can well imagine were a source of pride and enjoyment to their young owners."

That the stately old rooms were beautiful within, we know from the many exquisite pieces of Chippendale and Sheraton still in possession of members of the family, removed from the Seth Read house after the family was established in Erie.

Joseph and Seth seem to have taken part in all public meetings and were among the first to volunteer in the Militia then forming throughout the colony of Massachusetts. When the critical hour came with its call to active service, Joseph was in command of the 20th Regiment of Massachusetts Foot, while

HANNAH HARWOOD READ



Seth left home as Lieut. Colonel of the 26th Massachusetts Foot Regiment. He was then but twenty-nine years of age.

The tenor of the citizens of Uxbridge, as the day of Revolution approached, as well as the prominence of Seth Read and his brothers, is reflected in the Town Records. Under date of July 6, 1774, is found:

“Art. 4. Voted to choose a committee of nine of the inhabitants of this town: Samuel Read, Joshua Wood, Moses Taft, Seth Read, (etc.) to correspond with the committees that are now or shall be chosen by any of the Towns of this Province for that purpose or any Matters that may Respect the present Difficultys that now are or may Subsist between Great Britton and North America, and Sd Committee shall stand till they be dismiss by a Leagull Town Meeting of the inhabitants of the Town or by others chosen in theor Rome and Stead, the Magore Part to be a Quorum.”

Also, Vol. 1, Page 240, Town Record Oct. ye 26, 1774:

“Art. 3. Voted to purchase one Field Piece, also voted to choose a committee of three men to provide Sd Peace and mount the same fit for use.

“Art. 4. Voted also to provide five one-half barrels of powder with as much shot as they shall think proper, and also to provide and add to the town stock of lead till the whole amounts to one thousand pounds.

“Mr. John Haskins, Seth Read and Edward Seagrave, Committee for the above purpose.”

Relations between Britain and the Colonies went from bad to worse. In the Spring of 1775, the British Parliament annulled the Charter of Massachusetts and ordered the arrest of John Adams and John Hancock by force of arms. The answer of the Minute Men of Lexington and Concord was “a shot heard 'round the world”, April 19, 1775.

The volunteer regiment of Minute Men known as the 26th Massachusetts Foot was already armed, uniformed and well drilled when news reached it at Lenox of the battles of Lexington and Concord. It was commanded by Col. John Patterson of Lenox, with Seth Read at Lieut. Colonel. Within eighteen

hours after the news reached it, this regiment marched from Lenox to Cambridge and threw up the first redoubt around Boston, then built and garrisoned Fort No. 3 on Prospect Hill, three miles west of Bunker Hill. During the Battle of Bunker Hill, it defended this position and prevented the British from landing in this vicinity and getting in the rear of our army.

On June 11, 1775, it was sworn into the Continental Army as the 15th Infantry. On July 2, Gen. George Washington arrived at Cambridge and took command of the Continental Army. On July 22, the 15th Infantry was assigned to the 3rd Division under Gen. Israel Putnam. On November 9, it repulsed an attack on Lechmere's Point, now West Cambridge, and was commended by General Washington in general orders. It was actively engaged in this locality until Boston was evacuated.

In the Spring of 1776, the 15th Regiment with three others was ordered to proceed to the relief of the army in Canada. They arrived early in May at Montreal, which was then in our hands, but under frightful conditions of famine and smallpox. On June 8, it was said that out of the original 600 men who started from Boston, only six were fit for duty. Retreat was decided upon. After many hardships and much sickness, the remnants of Arnold's Canadian Army, including the 15th Regiment, reached Crown Point. The 15th had lost one-third its men, and most of the remaining 400 were unfit for service, from sickness or wounds. "Our misfortunes in Canada" wrote John Adams from Philadelphia, "are enough to melt a heart of stone. The smallpox is ten times more terrible than British, Canadians and Indians together." Among the seriously ill was Seth Read. On August 19, 1776, he was granted leave by Gen. Schuyler, who was now Commander of the Northern Department of our Army, "to absent himself from his regiment until such time as his health shall be so far restored as to enable him to discharge the duties of his station." (American Archives, 1776. Vol. 1, Page 1070.)

Alas, that day of restored health never returned to Seth Read until after the United States had won its freedom;—and then but partially and for but few years, as he died at the untimely age of fifty-one.

Broken in health and reduced from affluence to comparative poverty by the stagnation of business, the depreciation of our currency, and other disasters incident to the war, he nevertheless continued his loyal, patriotic services in such offices as his health permitted. His name occurs constantly in the Records of his Town, in the Histories of Worcester County, and in the Civil and Military Records at the State House, Boston. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention, 1779-1780. He served as a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, 1784-1786.

About this time, the settlement of the Indian lands in western Massachusetts and New York was claiming attention and Col. Seth felt his health sufficiently recovered to join a party of friends and his eldest son, James Manning Read, in search of a new fortune in land and trade in the west. Going by way of Schenectady and occasional Indian settlements, the party reached Seneca and Cayuga Lakes. Col. Seth finally decided to remain at Kanedesaga, a deserted Indian village at the foot of Lake Seneca, where Geneva now stands. He established trade with the Indians in partnership with a Peter Ryckman. Mrs. Read and the rest of the family joined him and his eldest son at Geneva in the winter of 1790, traveling by sleigh. The hardships which were bravely endured by our pioneer mothers is well illustrated by an account of their trip by a Jared Boughton, who accompanied them from a point west of Schenectady called General Danforth's Tavern at Onangaga Hollow. He writes: "We traveled thirteen miles the day we left General Danforth's. Col. Read's family and mine, fourteen in all, camped that night under a hemlock tree, built a camp of hemlock boughs, had a warm, brisk fire, and had a comfortable night of it. Next night we arrived at the east shore of Lake Cayuga; there were two families there. We stayed all night and crossed the lake on ice next morning. The next night we got to the foot of Lake Seneca, found a man there named Earl; he had a log

cabin but no floor in it. We stayed there all night. Earl had a scow to ferry us over the outlet of the lake. Next morning we went home with Mrs. Read and family, found Col. Read waiting for the arrival of his family. His house stood on the bank of the lake, in Geneva. The place then contained ten or twelve families.

The land situation was terribly confused at that time, as the boundry between Massachusetts and New York was in dispute and the treaties with the Indians still not concluded. Both states claimed the country around Geneva. Col. Read could never be quite sure whether he lived in New York or Massachusetts, could not get title to his land, and hence could not trade in same. In 1793, his eldest daughter Sophia, and husband Joshua Fairbanks, decided to push farther west. They first went down the Seneca River to Queenstown; later settled in Lewiston, N. Y.

Two years later, a large group, headed by Col. Read, left Geneva for the west. They manned a boat somewhere near Buffalo and sailed along the south shore of Lake Erie to Presqu'ile. Col. Read and his family first settled in what became known as "The Triangle", now the business section of Erie. He was the first settler in the section,—the first in all territory now included in the City of Erie. He first built a crude bark house, but soon thereafter a substantial one of stone and logs.

He also at once took up a thousand acres of land in Walnut Creek Valley where Kearsarge, Pa., is now located and commenced building a homestead called "Walnut Creek Farm". He moved there upon its completion in 1796, but only lived to enjoy it until the following March.

Thus, largely as a result of his sacrifice and suffering in helping to earn freedom for our United States, he was called away in the prime of life, with his new home and his new comfort and security scarcely established.

Fortunately, the welfare of his wife and children had been well founded in the "Walnut Creek Farm" and his other early investments in Erie. His

wife, Hannah, soon turned over the management of the farm to the second son, Charles John, and established herself in the town of Erie. As the years passed, she was able to have her old furniture and possessions brought out from Massachusetts and passed the remainder of her life surrounded by the luxuries of which war and privation had removed for so many years. It is said she spent much of her time promoting the comfort and happiness of those less fortunate than herself, and lived for many years respected and beloved by all. She died December 8, 1821.

Sources

"Seth Read, His Ancestors and Descendants"
by Mrs. Mary Hunter Buford, 1895.

Chapter 6

THE ZANE FAMILY

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Robert Zane came to America with William Penn in 1682 and settled in Philadelphia. One of the streets in that city is called Zane Street, after this first of the sturdy line of Quakers of the Zane family. He brought with him his son Nathaniel, then only two years old.

It is recorded that the Zane family originally came from Denmark to France and thence followed William the Conqueror to England.

Robert Zane eventually removed to Berkeley County, Virginia, where his son Nathaniel married and lived, and where his son William was born.

William Zane was blessed with six children: Ebenezer, Silas, Andrew, Jonathan, Isaac, and Elizabeth. This group of children, in their several ways, were most unusual and contributed in an outstanding manner to the opening up and the settlement of this part of the country, including much of West Virginia, Ohio and northern Kentucky.

Col. Ebenezer Zane, the eldest, is perhaps best known to history for his leadership in the settlement of Wheeling, W. Va., following which he organized and commanded the expedition which opened up the road through the wilderness from Wheeling to Maysville, Ky., in 1797 through what are now Zanesville, Lancaster and Chillecothe. This road was appropriately called "Zane's Trace." In this undertaking he was assisted by his brother Jonathan, and nephew William McColloch.

Elizabeth, popularly known as Betty Zane, was the heroine of Fort Henry, the site of Wheeling. When the fort was attacked by the British and Indians

in 1782, under Gen. Hamilton and the renegade Simon Girty, she carried the powder from the outer fort to the inner garrison under the fire of the enemy. Her heroism permitted the garrison to keep up their defense and eventually defeat the attackers.

The life story of Isaac, the youngest brother and our direct ancestor, will be covered more fully in the following chapter. It may be said here, however, that it was a happy coincidence that the two brothers Ebenezer and Isaac measured up to the opportunities which destiny afforded them, and contributed so cooperatively in the settlement of what was then known as the "west", — Ebenezer pushing westward with our American civilization and Isaac working from the Indian headquarters of his father-in-law, the great Tar-he', to the end that Ebenezer found a peaceful countryside instead of the earlier ambushes and massacres.

So well did the brothers cooperate, along with Jonathon and Will McColloch, that I find contradictory evidence as to which should be credited with the founding of the city of Zanesville, Ohio. Actually, so far as I can learn, neither brother ever set up a home there. The best records now available agree that when Ebenezer's expedition reached the crossing of the Muskingum in 1797, the territory thereabouts was already under the settled and peaceful rule of Tar-he', whose headquarters and home was at Tar-he's-town a short distance to the southwest at the crossing of the Hockhocking. Isaac Zane had been established for some ten years at Zanesfield in Logan County. The road builders undoubtedly located a post of some sort at the confluence of the Muskingum and Licking, the site of Zanesville, but continued their progress southwestward. When they reached Tar-he's headquarters, they met Nancy Zane, the eldest daughter of Isaac and Myeerah, then 19 years old, who was there visiting her grandparents, much as a young lady might do in these parts today. Nancy and young William McColloch (who as previously mentioned was a nephew by marriage of Uncle Ebenezer) immediately fell in love, were married in June,

1797, and returned to make their home permanently at what is now Zanesville. Here their son, Noah Zane McColloch, was born April 9, 1798, the first white child born in what is now Muskingum County. Thus it would appear that the credit for settling, as well as naming, Zanesville belongs to no single member of the Zanes, but rather to their family group as a whole.

ISAAC ZANE, THE WHITE EAGLE OF THE WYANDOTS

As stated in the preceding Chapter on the Zane family, Isaac was the youngest of the five sons of Nathaniel Zane. He was born on his father's estate on the south branch of the Potomac, near Mooresville, in Berkeley, now Hardy County, Virginia, in 1753.

Issac and his brothers attended a public school at Mooresville. One evening in 1762, when returning home from school, he⁴ and his brother Jonathan were captured by a band of Indians who proved to be Hurons or Wyandots. Jonathan at the time was eleven and Isaac nine years of age. The two young Virginians were taken to Detroit and then to Sandusky and there were adopted into the Wyandot tribe.

Some two years after their capture, Jonathan was ransomed and returned to Virginia. In 1769 he moved with his brothers Ebenezer and Silas to the present site of Wheeling, W. Va.

The head chief of the Wyandots, Tar-he', having no son, took a great fancy to young Isaac. He refused to ransom him, and for nine years kept him nominally as a prisoner in the camp of the Wyandots, but actually brought him up in his own home as his adopted son. He was recognized as such by all the Indians and treated by them with the greatest friendship and consideration. The treaty of peace following what our histories call the French and Indian War required that all captives held by the French or Indians be delivered up to the English — this surrender being compulsory. Strangely enough, as we view it today, many of the Indians' captives objected to being returned to their former homes in the eastern states. Many had become enamoured with the freedom of the new western country and had established homes where they lived unmolested by their nominal captors. This explains why such pioneers as Simon Kenton, Boggs and others, as well as Isaac Zane, preferred to stay in the so-called Indian

territories rather than be forcibly removed to the eastern country which they had left years before and with which they were no longer acquainted.

Records differ as to Isaac Zane's activities between his nominal release under the above treaty, and the year 1777, when he married Myeerah, the only child of Chief Tar-he', the playmate of his early years with the Indians. One story records that he returned to Virginia in 1772, and settled in Frederick County, where he became a leader in the local politics of that county. This seems to be confirmed by a letter written in 1907 by the State Librarian of Virginia to General Robert P. Kennedy which says: "I beg to say that Isaac Zane served as a member of the House of Burgesses from Frederick County in 1773-74 and in 1775. He was a member of the Convention from Frederick County in March 1775, also the July Convention of the same year and the May Convention of 1776." There is some question, however, as to the possibility that this record may refer to a relative of the same name, since Isaac (our Isaac) would have been only twenty years old and a relative stranger in the county at the time of his election.

Another pretty story, which is undoubtedly pure fiction, relates that Isaac, tiring of his captivity and of his Indian friends, escaped from the Wyandots and was well on his way back to Virginia when he was captured by Senecas under their great Chief Cornplanter near Fort Duquesne, now Pittsburgh, and was sentenced to be burned at the stake; that the Wyandot princess Myeerah, with a body of Wyandots under another celebrated chief, Thundercloud, was trailing Isaac, and dashed in to his rescue just as the Senecas were about to light the fire under their prisoner; and that Myeerah claimed the captive as a Wyandot and carried him off in triumph.

There is no doubt, however, and no great wonder, that there should have been a bond of tender affection between these two young people, who grew up

together virtually as brother and sister in the camps of the Wyandot chieftain on the banks of the Scioto and Mad Rivers. At the time of Isaac's capture, he was nine and Myeerah was but five years of age. As he grew into young manhood, he became recognized by the Indians for his strength, courage and leadership in sports and contests; also his early schooling, short though it was, had given him the groundwork of an education which was denied his red companions so that he became a leader and counselor in matters pertaining to the interests of the Wyandot tribes, and finally a most valuable ambassador between the Indians and the white pioneers in the settlement of many matters between the two races. Myeerah, for her part, according to early records, was a really beautiful Indian princess, who largely resembled her French mother both in features and coloring. Because of her fair coloring, she was known as the White Crane, the Crane, of course, referring to Tar-he'. The direct English meaning of "Myeerah" is "Walk-in-the-Water" and it is an interesting commentary that the first steamboat ever operated on Lake Erie was named "Walk-in-the-Water" in memory of Myeerah.

It is a matter of definite record that Isaac and Myeerah were married in 1777 and lived happily together for nearly forty years. This union, combined with Tar-he's determined efforts to adhere to the treaties with the American colonists, was largely instrumental in making it possible to open up the lands of southern and central Ohio to the civilization of the white man.

Isaac settled at the head of the Mad River valley and there built a great fort or stockade as a rallying point for the alarmed or distressed, particularly for his fellow Quakers, who were always a peace-loving though independent people. He first called his settlement Zanestown, and here he was widely known as the White Eagle of the Wyandots. During the remaining years of the Revolution his influence with both whites and Indians is evidenced by the fact that he was

called into all councils pertaining to the relations of the two races. Here he was living with Myeerah and their children when in 1786 General Logan was sent up from Kentucky to destroy the settlements of the rebellious Shawnees, Delawares and Mingos. The Wyandots being at peace through the leadership of Tar-he' and Isaac, were not disturbed. It was soon after this campaign that General Simon Kenton moved to Zanestown and remained there until his death in 1836.

Upon the gradual occupation of the surrounding country, Isaac was repeatedly honored by his fellow citizens. The United States government granted him two sections of land in what is now Champaign County. Later he purchased 1800 acres in and around Zanestown, some of which he was already occupying, but the title of which had been contested. When Champaign County was founded its northermost township was named after him, and later upon the organization of Logan County, the eastern township was called Zane Township. At this time, to avoid confusion the name Zanestown was changed to Zanesfield, and remains so to this day.

He was present at the Treaty of Greenville in 1795, where he acted as an official interpreter and ably assisted his father-in-law, Tar-he', in getting the various Indian tribes to accept the Treaty. In 1812 he was one of three called to Urbana by Governor Meigs to conduct a council of peace with the Shawnees and Senecas. Again in 1815, he cooperated with Tar-he' in the successful conference with General William Henry Harrison at Franklinton (now Columbus). This meeting, known as the Harrison-Tar-he' Peace Conference, resulted in General Harrison's campaign into Canada with the Wyandots as his active allies. It culminated in his victory at the Thames, which concluded the War of 1812 in the West, with complete success for the United States.

Isaac Zane lived to see the peace of which he had so long dreamed, and to which he had so greatly contributed. He died at his home in Zanesfield in

October of 1816. His wife, Myeerah, "The White Crane", preceded him by just eight months, having passed away in February, 1816.

The war of 1812 was just over. With its successful conclusion there ceased also the last widespread struggles between the white and red men of the Northwest Territory.

Isaac's capture and subsequent life with the Wyandots proved to be a great blessing to the pioneers in the valleys of the Mad and Miami Rivers, and his union with Myeerah has left a line of descendants who are justly proud of the ancestry from which they sprang.

Three sons and four daughters were born to Isaac and Myeerah. The sons, William, Ebenezer and Isaac, Jr., continued their father's efforts in the building up of the new country. The eldest daughter, Nancy, as has already been mentioned, married William McColloch and they became the first permanent residents of Zanesville. Sallie married a Robert Armstrong, who lived in Upper Sandusky and was influential in the councils of the Wyandots. Kitty married Alexander Long.

Elizabeth, the youngest, named for her illustrious aunt who saved the day at Fort Henry, first married Robert Robitaille, a French-Canadian of considerable wealth, who came to Ohio to trade in furs. After his marriage he did not return to Canada, but settled at Zanesfield and opened what is said to be the first general store ever established in that part of Ohio. To this union two sons were born: Robert in 1796 and James in 1798. The father died in 1802, and the mother and sons returned to live with Isaac Zane for several years. Elizabeth then married James Manning Read, eldest son of Seth Read, the founder of Erie, Pa. About 1817, an uncle of the two Robitaille boys came out from Montreal and persuaded them to return with him to Canada. In 1876, Dr. James Robitaille, the younger brother, who had risen to the post of Treasurer-General of Canada, but was retired by that time, visited his half-sister, Mrs. Isaac Gardner, and confirmed much of the history of Tar-he', Myeerah and the early Zanes, in conversation with Gen. Robert P. Kennedy, a

son-in-law of the Gardners. General Kennedy's subsequent publications have furnished much of the data for this biography.

Elizabeth and James Manning Read had six children, as stated previously in the genealogy of the Read family. Eliza, the eldest daughter, was born in Bellefontaine, Ohio, August 11, 1813. She was married there on July 28, 1831, to Gen. Isaac Skiles Gardner. They were my great-grandparents. Their happy married life of sixty-one years is described in detail in the Chapter covering the Gardner and Skiles families.

We are also particularly interested in the youngest child, Ebenezer Zane Read, who went to Colorado about the time my father and Grandfather Reynolds first visited there. He spent his last years with his daughter and son-in-law, Sophie and Will Quien, who had purchased the ranch of Hilltop, Colorado which my father bought from the Government. He died there March 6, 1898. I remember him distinctly, our family having spent the summer of 1897 on Grandfather's ranch. An interesting letter which he wrote Adele Reynolds Parrott just a few months before his death is preserved in the Zane-Reynolds-Parrott Scrap Book at the Dayton Public Library, and mentions many Hilltop ranchers whom I knew as a boy.

Sources

*"Isaac Zane, The White Eagle of the Wyandots", by Gen. Robert P. Kennedy
The Ohio Magazine, Vol. II, 1907, Pages 295-300. DPL #R050.
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REPRODUCTION OF WOODCUT MADE CIRCA 1848
SEE OHIO ARCHEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS
VOL. 14, PAGE 133

TAR-HE' "THE CRANE" CHIEF OF THE WYANDOTS

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At various times in the early conflict between the white and red races, there have appeared great and worthy red men, as well as white, actuated by high purposes, whose lives have had historical importance because of their magnanimous and noble deeds.

Such a man was Tar-he', "The Crane," Grand Sachem of the Wyandot Nation from the middle of the Eighteenth Century until his death in 1818 at the ripe age of seventy-six.

Fortunately, the outstanding events of Tar-he's life are a matter of exact historical record. He was born near Detroit in 1742. He belonged to the Porcupine tribe of the Wyandots. His name, Tar-he', means "The Tree" in the Wyandot

tongue, not "Crane." This latter was merely a sobriquet, or nick-name, given him by the French after he reached maturity, on account of his height, his slender form and his erect posture. This name was taken up by the English and Americans and stuck to him throughout the rest of his life. Indeed, his home in later years, and the place of his death, is known as Cranetown, Ohio, rather than bearing his Indian name.

Tar-he's early years probably were spent in the vicinity of the Wyandot headquarters near the present city of Sandusky, Ohio. Sometime during this youthful period an event occurred which no doubt contributed to his devotion to the cause of peace between his race and the new white settlers, as importantly as his own upright character and long range vision. The wife and young daughter of a Chevalier Durante of Montreal, Canada, were captured by the Wyandots and brought to the place where the youthful Tar-he' then lived.

Unfortunately, we know little of the young daughter, Mlle. Durante, not even her Christian name. We do know, however, that when her mother was freed and returned to Montreal, the daughter was retained by the Indians. She and Tar-he' grew up together, and when they had attained maturity and Tar-he' had become the Wyandot chieftain, they were married.

They had but one child, a daughter whom they named Myeerah, "Walk-in-the-Water." The child was generally known, however, as "The White Crane", for her fair skin, as well as her delicate features, resembled her French-Canadian mother. Some years later, in 1762, a nine-year-old lad was brought captive to Tar-he'. This boy was Isaac Zane. Having no son, Tar-he' took a great fancy to the boy, brought him up as his son and heir, and when they attained maturity, Isaac and Myeerah were married. Living thus in domestic harmony, it is easily understood how natural it was for both Tar-he' and his son-in-law to have had the vision that what they had attained in their family circle was possible of achievement on a country-wide scale. At any rate, they both committed themselves

WYANDOTS.

Anty Wayne

Tar-hei
(or Crane)



William Linn

Tey-yagh-taw



Ha-ra-en-you
(or half King's son)

Te-haaw to rens

Aw-me-yee-ray

layp-tah

David Jones
Chaplain U. S. L.
Louis Desfaut
A. Echambre
S. C. open St.
Harris Coutier
J. Navarre
Wm Wells
Jacques Lafitte
M. Morris
Bt-chms Quinte
Christopher Miller
Cabot Williams
Abraham + Williams
Isaac + Jane

INTERPRETERS.

to strive for peace between the two races, and thus contributed so largely toward the settlement and civilization of all this section of our present great nation.

The decision to live peaceably with the white men did not come to Tar-he' in early life, nor did it come until he had tasted bitter defeat in his effort to prevent their entry into what the Wyandots considered their homelands in western Ohio. Soon after the successful conclusion of the War of Independence, American pioneers began pressing into Ohio. These settlers were augmented by military expeditions. One such, led by General St. Clair, was ambushed and massacred by the Indians near Fort Recovery in 1792. It is probable that Tar-he' was one of the Indian leaders in that massacre. Two years later, the new government sent out General Anthony Wayne with an army which was expertly led and adequately equipped. After several minor actions, General Wayne engaged the combined strength of all the Indian forces at the crucial battle of "Fallen Timbers," (or Miami Rapids), on the Maumee River, southwest of where Toledo now stands. This battle resulted in the complete rout of the Indian forces. So far as is known, Tar-he' was the only important Indian Chief who survived this battle, and he was severely, though not critically, wounded.

This battle of Fallen Timbers led directly to the Treaty of Greenville, which brought peace between the American settlers and the Indians in all the Northwest Territory, except for outbursts under such rebellious leaders as Tecumseh in 1812.

The Ohio Archeological and Historical Publications (Vol. 9, Pages 1-9), as well as the publications of Jeremiah Armstrong, an early resident of Columbus who aided in the publishing of Martin's History of Franklin County (Ohio) in 1858, both credit Tar-he' as being the most influential Chief in bringing

THE OHIO CENTINEL.

With slight shades of difference, we have the same religion, manners, habits, and political principles.—WASHINGTON.

[Vol. 3.]

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1812.

[No. 108.]

TERMS OF THE CENTINEL.

THE OHIO CENTINEL is published on Thursday of every week, on a sheet of a medium size, and delivered to subscribers at the office, at TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per year, to be paid at the end of year—or TWO DOLLARS paid in advance. If sent by private post, THREE DOLLARS per year, paid at the end of the year—or TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS paid in advance. If paid within two months after subscribing, it will be considered as paid in advance.

Produce will be taken in payment at the market price.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Proceedings of a Council begun and held at Urbana, Champaign County, Ohio, on Saturday the 6th of June, 1812, between his Excellency RETURN JONATHAN MEIGS, Esq. Governor and commander in chief in and over the state of Ohio, and the Chiefs of the Wyandott, Shawanoe, and Mingo tribes of Indians, to wit:

TAR-HE, or Crane,
SHA-NA-TO,
SEN-TUSH,
MAN-UN-HAN,
DEW-E-SU, or Big River,

Wyandotta.

CUT-A-WE-HA-SA, or Black Hoof,
CUT-A-WE-PA, or Lewis,
PI-A-GE-HA,
PI-TA-NA-GE,
KIT-E-HISH-Z-MO,
NA-SA-HA-ES-1 HE,
MA-THA-ME, or Civil John, a Mingo.

Shawanoe.

His Excellency addressed the Chiefs as follows:

My Red Brothers, Chiefs of the Wyandotta, Shawanoe, and Mingoes,

I thank the Great Spirit that he has permitted us to come together, where we can talk freely and sincerely.

As father of the people of the state of Ohio, who live as neighbours to you, I speak.

Brothers,—Ever since the treaty of Greenville, we have lived in peace, and fulfilled all the promises then made to you. We wish always to live in peace with you—it is because we love peace, and not because we fear war. The Wyandotts, Shawanoes, and Mingoes are brave nations, and brave men will not break their promises.

Brothers,—Our great father, the President of the United States, whose eye equally regards all his children, desires that you should live as we live—to raise your provision and provide for your families.

Brothers,—Open your ears; listen to what I say; I speak from my heart. Bad men and liars have endeavored to break the chain of friendship. If you hearken to the deceiver called the Prophet, and the mad man, Tecumseh, his brother, your skies will be cloudy, your paths will be dark, and you will tread on thorns. The pretended Prophet has cheated some of different tribes. He does not communicate with the Great Spirit. His counsels are foolish, and have stained the land with blood. But the Great Spirit above delights in seeing all his children live in peace, and smiles upon them when they do. He frowned on the Prophet at Tippecanoe, and his deluded followers were destroyed.

Brothers,—Open your eyes. An army of my own children, of fifteen hundred men, are marching under the command of General Hull, the father of the Michigan Territory. But, brothers, be not alarmed—although his army is strong, he will strike none but enemies.

Brothers,—Listen to me attentively. Your young men sometimes go rashly out of the true path, and do mischief, and go to war, without your permission. You are their chiefs, and they must obey you. You must restrain them, so that your wives and children may sleep in peace, and the innocent not suffer for the acts of the guilty.

His Excellency then, addressing himself particularly to Tar-he, a Wyandott Chief, and taking him by the hand, continued—

My Brother Tar-he,—Twenty-one years ago, I came to you at Sandusky, through the wilderness. You took me to your cabin—I was faint and you refreshed me; I was hungry and you fed me;—I will now feed you, and will show you the friendship which my people showed your

people last winter. After the battle of the Wabash, many hundreds of your men, women and children came among us, even to the banks of the great river to hunt. I sent messengers to my children every where, to treat your men, women, and children with kindness, and not to molest them, because, as I told them, you had a right to come among us by the treaty of Greenville. Not one of all those among us was injured. They tarried all winter, and returned to their towns in safety. And by that treaty you must abide.

Brothers,—I will not deceive you. The Great Spirit, who shakes the earth, wills that I tell you nothing but the truth. If you hold fast to the treaties you have made, the United States will hold them fast on their part. But the tomahawk must not be stained with the blood of my children; if it is, it must be wrested from you, and sunk in the bottom of the great lakes. If you join the enemies of the United States, there will be no peace for you.

Brothers,—I lay my hand on my heart, and assure you, that if you are faithful, you shall be protected. It is promised, and it shall be fulfilled.

Brothers,—You have listened to my voice, I will now listen to yours.

TAR-HE, a Chief of the Wyandott tribe, after some considerable time spent in consultation with the Chiefs of the different tribes, spoke.

BROTHER,

We suppose that the Great Spirit has ordered that we come together on this day. We have met to make known our friendship towards you. We thank the Great Spirit that so many of us have been able to come together at this time, and that we can talk, one with another. The Great Spirit placed us here as brothers, and, as we believe, requires that we live together as brothers ought to do. If we are willing to live in friendship with each other, he will permit us so to remain. I have often heard of our great father, the President of the United States; I have never seen him, but I hope that not only ourselves, but that he also, will be of the same mind.

Brother,—Lesten. We have come to talk with you. We have heard you, and we wish that you would hear us. I hope that not only you, but that our great father, the President of the United States, will listen, as we expect that he will hear what we have to say at this time.

Brother,—I have not much to say about the treaty, of which you have been talking. I believe I remember, and have kept that treaty, and hope the Great Spirit will help me always to keep it. When our father, General Wayne, and ourselves made that treaty, we talked about it together. We then said that the treaty should never be broken; that we would always be at peace, that our women and children might remain at rest. We talked that we were old, and would not long stay here; but that we should teach our young men, always to keep it. This is all I have to say, brother, for myself.

Brother,—We are only from a few nations who are here; but I will now speak for them. That (handing his Excellency a belt of white wampum) is a token of peace. We have received it from the Great Spirit. It is clean and pure, and is unstained with the blood of any white man.

Brother,—The eye of the Great Spirit is not only on our actions, but sees our hearts. He did not place us here to quarrel, but to live in peace with one another. We ought so to talk, and have his name in our hearts. We can only speak to you for ourselves. A number of my people are a great way off. Those who are near me, I speak for.

Brother,—I wish you to understand me. We wish for peace. We will not listen to bad men and liars, and we pray the Great Spirit to shut our ears against them.

Brother,—Here are the Chiefs of the Shawanoe, Wyandott, and Mingo nations. We answer only for ourselves. We are all of one mind. We all wish for peace. Brother, we are not telling you any lie; and I hope that you and our great father, the President of the United States, will think so. The Great Spirit knows our hearts, and knows that we are sincere. We may deceive you, but we cannot deceive him.

Brother,—This is all I have to say. I hope our father, General Hull, will

be here. I wish to speak to him, and to you brother. I hope he may succeed, and that if he should meet with enemies, that he may overcome them.

CUT-A-WE-HA-SA, or BLACK HOOF, then Spoke as follows:

FATHER,

I shake hands with you in friendship. You have heard Tar-he. What he has said, we have to say. We are all as one.

Father,—I have got my instructions which I received from our great father, the President. I make them my study, and walk in the path which he pointed out, without turning to the right or left. It is the wish of me, and of all my nation, to be at peace with you; to be frugal and industrious, that we may provide for our women and children. I hope the Great Spirit will assist the white people, and me and my people, to shut their ears against liars, and all bad men. I intend to keep the directions of our great father, the President, and all those who have authority under him. I look to you, as to one of my great fathers, who will point out the road in which I have to walk. From the situation in which your people have placed you, and from your standing among them, and from your gray hairs, I think you have wisdom to direct me, and I shall listen to what you say. I am glad you came here. I hope you will help us to be at peace, and take under your protection ourselves, our women, and our children, as you do your white children, and do as you think best with them. Your red children are poor, but their hearts are good. I am happy to see our father and brothers, and I am very happy to shake hands with you, (shaking hands with his Excellency) and you may rest assured that they shall never be parted. The writings and instructions which I received from our great father, the President of the United States, I carry with me when I go abroad, and when I sleep I lay them under my pillow. You have heard the Wyandotts, you have heard me, I have heard you, and I (presenting his Excellency with another belt of wampum) give you this from my heart, as a token of peace. I have done, and I thank you.

CUT-A-WE-PA, or LEWIS, Spoke as follows:

I have only a few words to say. Father, I have heard something from you this day, satisfactory to me. It appears that by the dispensation of Providence, we have met in peace at this time. I trust the Great Spirit is now looking down, and will witness the sincerity of my heart, in what I am going to say. It is true what Tar-he has said; and I also, take my direction from the seventeen fires which are burning throughout this union, and from the President of the United States. I am but a stripling in comparison with my aged fathers who have spoke before me, but I can speak the sentiments of my heart. When I went to my fathers, the President of the United States and the Secretary of War, I received my instructions from them, and although the Heavens should fall asunder, and the earth should open beneath my feet, I will not part with them, nor wander from the path which they point out.

Father,—I have heard what you have said, and am glad in my heart. I shall take every means to prevent my young men from disturbing the whites, in any manner. This is all I have to say—I have and will follow the instructions of my fathers, the President of the United States, the Secretary at War, and of you.

His Excellency then addressed the Chiefs, by observing that it was expected Governor Hull would arrive on the ensuing day, and requested that they await his arrival, in order that they might have an opportunity also of counselling together; to which the different chiefs very readily assented. The council broke up.

Copy of a letter addressed to the Editor of the Ohio Centinel, dated—Camp, near Urbana, June 8, 1812.

This morning Governor Meigs came to the camp with the same chiefs with which he had the council on the 6th. After some hours spent in speaking by General Hull, Governor Meigs, and the Chiefs, the Chiefs signed an agreement with General Hull, to grant a road from the Greenville treaty line, in Champaign county, to the Republic of the Miami of the Lake and to erect blockhouses on the

road, after which Governor Meigs and General Hull took their dinner with the Chiefs. In the afternoon, the army marched through Urbana to a contiguous prairie, formed the line, and saluted Governor Meigs, who was followed by the Indian Chiefs.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 26:

The following message from the President of the United States was this day received by both Houses of Congress: To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I communicate to Congress, for their information, copies and extracts from the correspondence of the Secretary of State, and the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris. These documents will place before Congress the actual posture of our affairs with France:

JAMES MADISON.

May 26, 1812.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTERS FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO MR. BARLOW.

Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State, to John Barlow, Esq.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

JULY 26, 1811.

SIR—It is the desire of the President that you should set out, without delay, for Paris, to commence the duties of the office of minister plenipotentiary to the Emperor of France, with which you are invested. A frigate, prepared for your accommodation, will receive you at Annapolis, and convey you to the most convenient port of that country. I enclose you a commission and letter of credence, with such other documents as are necessary to illustrate the subjects on which you will have to act.

With the ordinary duties of the office you are too well acquainted to require any comment on them in this letter. There are, however, some subjects of peculiar importance which will claim your attention immediately after your reception. On these it is proper that you should know distinctly the sentiments of the President.

The United States have claims on France, which it is expected that her government will satisfy to their full extent and without delay. These are founded partly on the late arrangement by which the non importation law of the 1st May, 1810, was carried into effect against Great Britain, and partly on injuries to her commerce, committed on the high seas, and in French ports.

To form a just estimate of the claims of the first class, it is necessary to examine minutely their nature and extent. The present is a proper time to make this examination, and to press a compliance with the arrangement, in every circumstance, on its just principles, on the government of France. The President, conscious that the United States have performed every act that was stipulated on their part with the most perfect good faith, expects a like performance on the part of France. He considers it peculiarly incumbent on him to request such explanations from her government, as will dissipate all doubt of what he may expect from it in future, on this and every other question depending between the two nations.

By the act of May 1st, 1810, it was declared, that in case Great Britain or France should, before the 3d day of March, 1811, so revoke or modify her edicts as that they should cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States, which fact the President should declare by proclamation, and if the other nation should not, within three months thereafter, revoke or modify its edicts in like manner, then the 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 18th sections of the act, entitled "An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, &c." should, from and after the expiration of three months from the date of the proclamation aforesaid, be revived, and have full force and effect, so far as relate to the dominions, colonies and dependencies, and to the articles the growth, produce or manufacture of the dominions, colonies and dependencies of the nation thus refusing or neglecting to revoke or modify its edicts in the manner aforesaid.

This act having been promulgated and made known to the governments of Great Britain and France, the minister of the latter, by note bearing date of the 3th

about the Treaty of Greenville. He had the discernment to see that the battle of "Fallen Timbers" had broken the military power of the Indians in the Northwest Territory and that peace was the only salvation for his tribe or his race.

Through Tar-he's influence, a preliminary truce was agreed upon on January 24, 1795 between General Wayne and the principal chiefs of the Wyandots, Chippewas, Ottawas, Sacs, Pottawattomies, Miamis, Shawnees and Delawares. On August 3, 1795, the formal treaty was signed at Greenville. At this meeting Tar-he' was the most influential leader among the Indians and signed the treaty first of all the Indian chiefs, immediately under the signature of General Wayne. The last signature on this treaty is also of interest to our family in particular; it is that of Isaac Zane, who acted as an interpreter.

Most of the parties to the Treaty of Greenville remained true to its provisions, notwithstanding the baneful influence of Tecumseh and his brother "The Prophet", who for some years industriously worked to foment hostilities between white and red men, culminating in the outbreak which was coincident with our War of 1812 with Great Britain.

The loyalty of the Indians was of primary importance to the United States in planning its campaigns against the British in the Northwest country. On June 6, 1812, a meeting was held between Governor Meigs of Ohio and the principal Chiefs, headed by Tar-he', for the purpose of having them confirm their adherence to the new government. Under Tar-he's leadership, the desired pledges were given. A verbatim account of this meeting was carried in the "Ohio Centinel" of Dayton (note old spelling of Sentinel) on May 12, 1812. It is interesting to note that Tar-he' was the only Chief whom Gov. Meigs addressed by name, and that Tar-he', who made the first reply to the governor's plea,

treated him as an equal by addressing him as "brother," while all the lesser Chiefs whose pledges followed addressed him as "father."

On June 21, 1813, a second conference was held at Columbus, (then called Franklinton). Tar-he' at the head of some fifty chiefs and warriors convened there with General William Henry Harrison, who was in command of the U. S. Armies in the west during the War of 1812. As their spokesman, Tar-he' assured General Harrison that the big majority, at least, of the Indian tribes would remain true to their treaty obligations and, if desired, would join with him in the prosecution of the war against the English under General Proctor, to whom Tecumseh was then allied. This assurance was of greatest importance to General Harrison at this critical period of the war and enabled him to use his own forces with far greater effect. The Indian offer of active assistance was gladly accepted, and although he was then seventy-two years of age, Tar-he' marched on foot at the head of his warriors throughout Harrison's subsequent campaign into Canada. He was an active participant and acknowledged as one of General Harrison's most trusted and competent lieutenants in the Battle of the Thames,—the crucial engagement which in the western country decided the War of 1812 in favor of the United States.

Tar-he' spent his last years quietly in the village bearing his name, Crane Town, near Upper Sandusky in Wyandot County, Ohio. As Chief Sachem of the Wyandot nation he held the Grand Calumet, the symbol of sovereignty which bound all the tribes north of the Ohio River in a confederation for mutual benefit and protection. He was, therefore, up to the time of his death, the leading and most influential representative of his race in the Northwest Territory. Probably no chief in the history of the Indian race ever lived to attain such wide friendship and sincere respect from white and red men alike.

In November, 1818, he died peaceably in Crane Town, at the age of seventy-six. His death was mourned, and his funeral attended, by the Shawnees, Delawares, Senecas, Ottawas, Mohawks, and Miamis, as well as his own Wyandots.

A notable gathering of white settlers, including official representatives of the Federal, State and local governments, attended the services.

Many are the testimonials and eulogies which have been written in Tar-he's memory. A Mr. Walker, who was born at Upper Sandusky in 1801 and later became the first Territorial Governor of Kansas, has left a sketch of Tar-he', whom he knew as a boy. This was published in the "Wyandot Democrat" of August 13, 1866 and says in part: "He steadily and unflinchingly opposed Tecumseh's war policy from 1808 up to the breaking out of the War of 1812. He maintained inviolate the Treaty of Greenville (1795). This brought him into conflict with the ambitious Shawnee Tecumseh, who had no regard for the plighted faith of his predecessors. But Tar-he' remained true to the terms of the Treaty and thus to the American program of pacifying and settling our great Northwest Territory." (Article known from quotation only, no copy of issue located).

We have already mentioned articles appearing in the OHIO ARCHEOLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS and MARTIN'S HISTORY of Franklin County, Ohio.

Great tribute came also from General, later President, William Henry Harrison, who had the widest acquaintance with, and most accurate knowledge of, the Indians of the Northwest Territory. He always gave his highest endorsement as to the honor and worth of this great chief, with whom he was for some years so intimately acquainted. In his report to the Secretary of War on March 22, 1814, he wrote: "The Wyandots of Sandusky have adhered to us throughout the War. Their chief, the Crane, is a venerable, intelligent and upright man." Later, commenting on several important chiefs with whom he had been in personal contact, he designated Chief Tar-he' "as the noblest of them all."

Sources

- "Monuments to Historical Indian Chiefs", by Edward L. Taylor
Ohio Archeological & Historical Publications, Vol. IX, Pages 1-9. DPL #R977.1/0
- "Harrison - Tar-he' Peace Conference", by Edward L. Taylor
Ohio Archeological & Historical Publications, Vol. XIV, Pages 121-138. DPL #977.1/0
- "Tar-he' the Indian Chief", by Charles E. Slocum
Ohio Archeological & Historical Publications, Vol. XIV, Page 313. DPL #977.1/0
- "Tar-he' and the Zanes", by Gen. Robert P. Kennedy
Ohio Archeological & Historical Publications, Vol. XXVI, Page 146, DPL #977.1/0
- "The Treaty of Greenville", by Frazer E. Wilson
Ohio Archeological & Historical Publications, Vol. XII, Page 145, DPL #977.1/0
Ohio Centinel, Dayton Public Library.

CONCLUSION

I have attempted, from my memory and by two years of research, to write a history of the Reynolds family, and also a history of the Witter, Chapman and Upson, Gardner and Skiles, Read and Zane families, who were the ancestors of my grandparents. I have made no attempt to write the history of families who were not directly the ancestors of my grandparents; first, because I might have been duplicating efforts already made, second, it would have taken a number of years of additional research and third, I did not feel it was pertinent to write the histories of these families, because they were not the ancestors of my grandparents. I hope that my effort will be of interest to a considerable number of my relatives and friends.

GENEALOGICAL CHARTS

CHART I
ANCESTORS OF LUCIUS D. AND SOPHIA (GARDNER) REYNOLDS

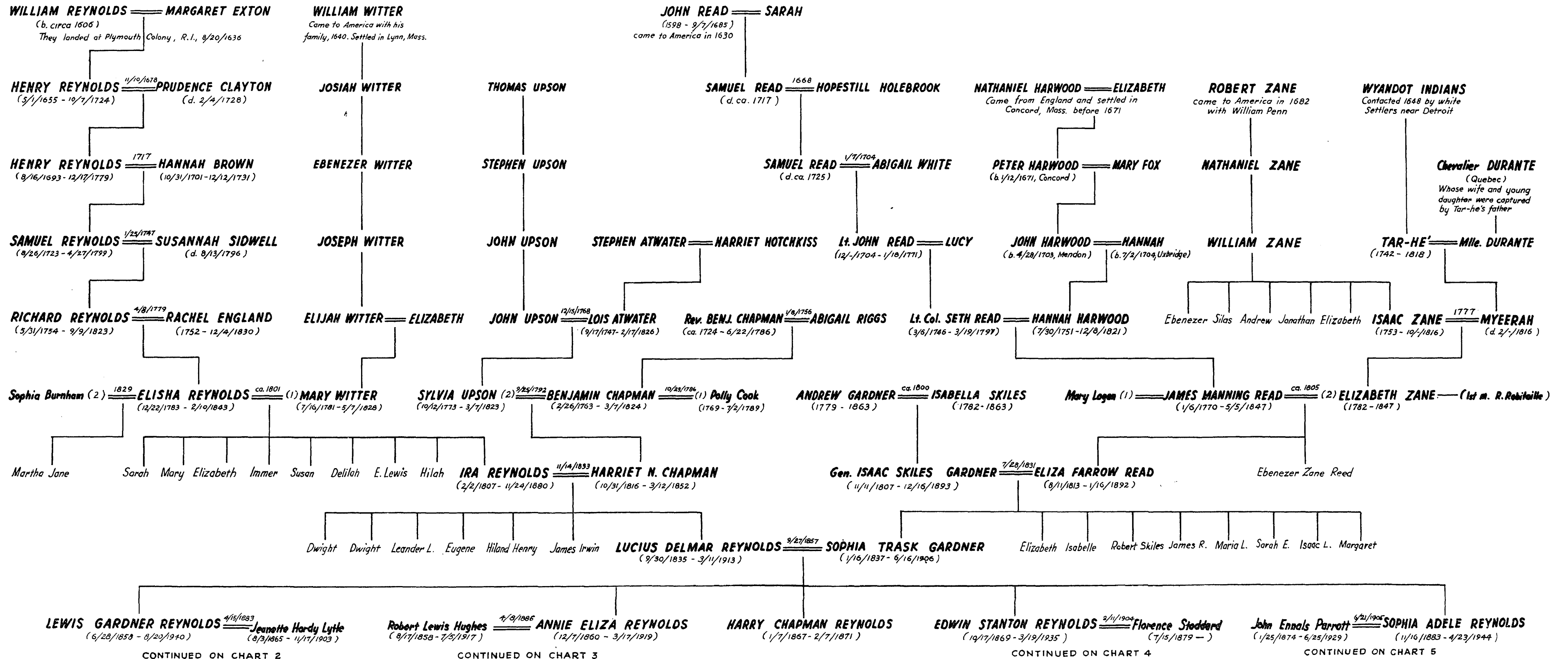


CHART 2

DESCENDANTS OF LEWIS GARDNER REYNOLDS

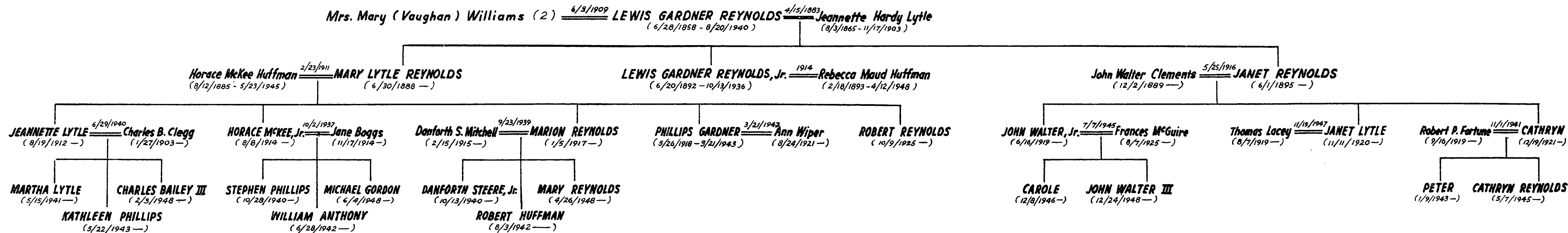


CHART 3

DESCENDANTS OF ANNIE ELIZA REYNOLDS

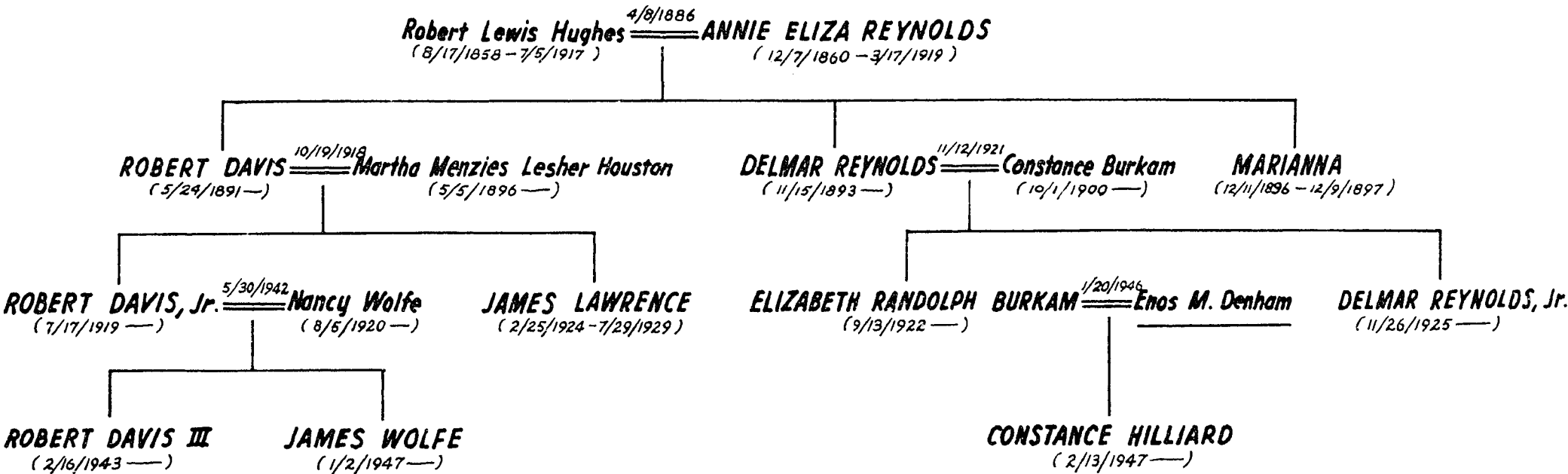


CHART 4
DESCENDANTS OF EDWIN STANTON REYNOLDS

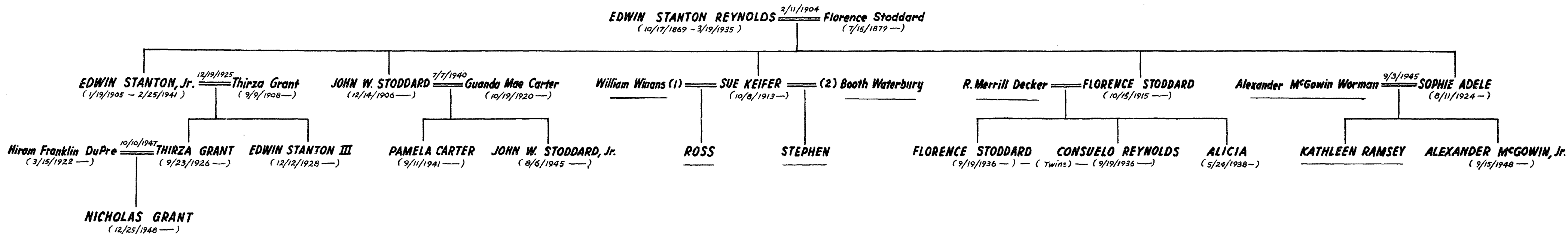


CHART 5
DESCENDANTS OF SOPHIA ADELE REYNOLDS

