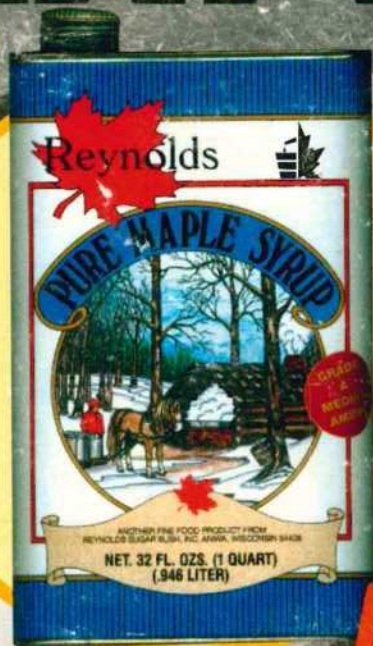


REYNOLDS, MAPLE



and HISTORY

FIT FOR KINGS

Lynn H. Reynolds

REYNOLDS

MAPLE

AND

HISTORY

FIT FOR KINGS

BY: LYNN H. REYNOLDS

Limited Edition First Printing

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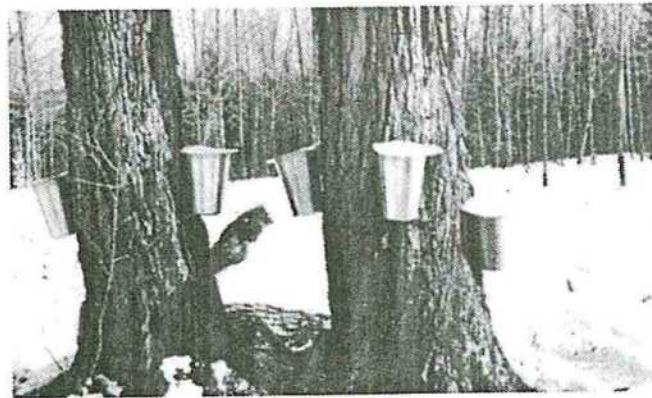
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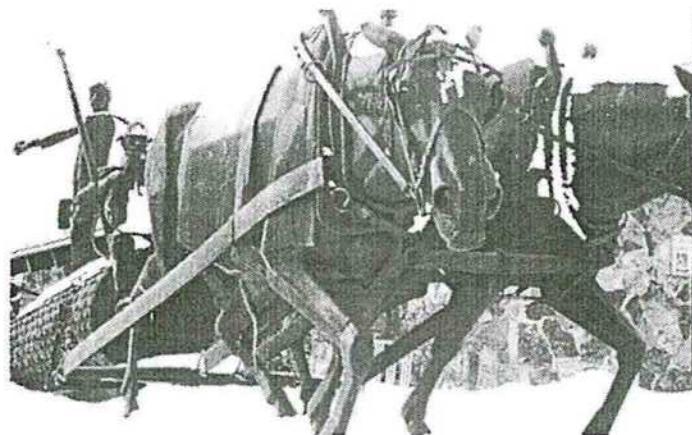
REYNOLDS



MAPLE



HISTORY





*Presented by
The Youth's Companion*

1896

January						
SUN.	MON.	TUE.	WED.	THU.	FRI.	SAT.
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

February						
SUN.	MON.	TUE.	WED.	THU.	FRI.	SAT.
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29

March						
SUN.	MON.	TUE.	WED.	THU.	FRI.	SAT.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

MAKING MAPLE SYRUP IN 1896 (Presented By: "The Youth's Companion"- Reynolds Family Archives)

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IN DEDICATION

I dedicate this book to my parents, Adin(3rd) and Geraldine Reynolds. Adin(3rd) accomplished more for the maple syrup industry of North America than any other man in history. Geraldine, strode side by side with Adin(3rd) through life. They together created a story that must be told. As my parents, I proudly salute their successes and failures that constitute the contents of this book. I thank them for my heritage. I am honored to write their story along with their forefathers.



Figure 1: Adin(3rd) and Geraldine Reynolds in 1983 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

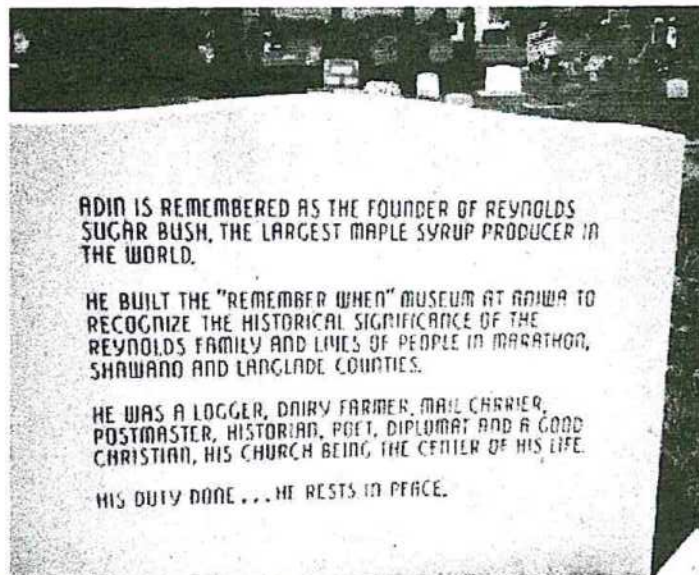


Figure 2: The inscription on the gravestone of Adin(3rd) and Geraldine (Wheeler) Reynolds. They are buried in the Aniwa Cemetery, Aniwa, Wisconsin (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

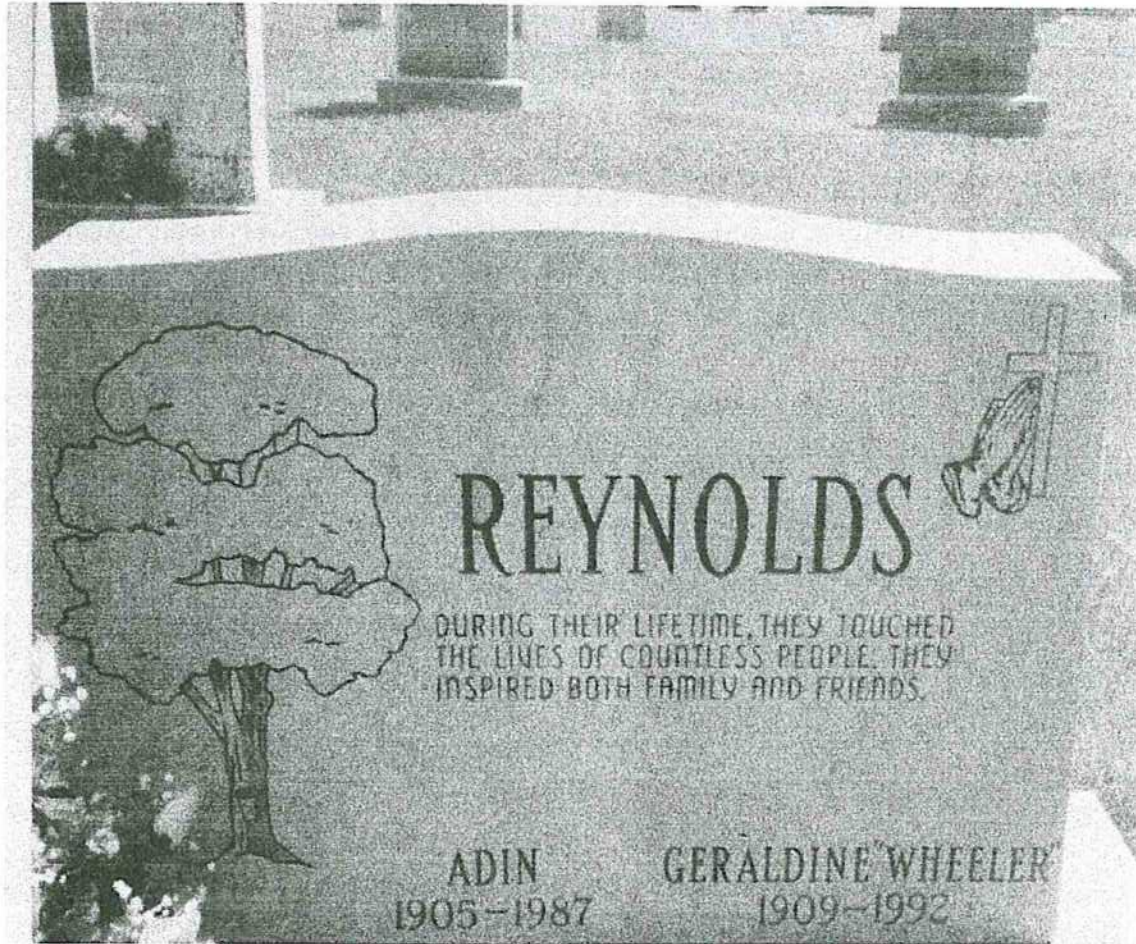


Figure 3: Inscription on Adin(3rd)'s gravestone, Aniwa, Cemetery, Aniwa, Wisconsin (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

***“Pleasing it is, when the sea is stirred by the raging winds,
To stand upon the shore and watch a wave-tossed wretch;
Not that we take delight in seeing another’s pangs,
But that we ourselves are free of the suffering we behold.
It is pleasing, too, when we gaze from afar,
Upon two mighty armies clashing upon a plain.
But there’s no joy like this, to stand upon the heights,
Which only those who seek true wisdom can attain,
And from there to look down upon the mass of men,
Wandering here and there in the labyrinth of Earth,
Seeking all in vain the broad highway of life.”***

By Lucretius, Roman Poet in about 76 B.C.

IN MEMORY

David E. Warner M.D.



Figure 4: Dr. David Warner. Renowned heart surgeon of the Appleton Heart Institute, Appleton, Wisconsin. He did everything by 'saving lives'. 'He gave his life approximately four years after saving mine.' He died in an automobile crash, April 3, 1993. I will always remember and be saddened. (Source: Reynolds Family Archives)

Lynn Reynolds

*You honor, Vacerra, the ancients alone,
And never praise poets unless dead and gone;
A thousand pardons, friend, if rude I seem,
But it's not worth dying to gain your esteem!
With all your heart embrace your lot;
Wish not for death, and fear it not.*

By Martial (Marcus Valerius Martialis), Roman Poet About 114 B. C.

*The bird that was her joy and pride,
And never, never, left her side*

By Gaius Valerius Catullus, Roman Poet About 64 B. C.

*You see that Mount Soracte gleams,
Buried deep in dazzling snow;
While all the ice-choked streams are still,
And all the burdened trees bow low.
Then, piling logs upon the fire,
We make the roaring flames leap high,
And, drinking deep of Sabine Wine,
We watch the hours flit swiftly by.*

By Horace (Quintus Horatius Flaccus), Roman Poet about 75 B. C.

TO WRITE A BOOK

If one were to write a book,
what subject would it be;
It would be about history,
and maybe a family tree.

Of course this would require,
a great amount of research;
One would have to cover,
family, town and church.

Genealogy has never been,
an area of perfect science;
More like a jigsaw puzzle,
complex as if in defiance.

To make the pieces fit,
every detail has to be in place;
Then try to insert them in,
to give the picture grace.

An obligation of the researcher,
to be skeptical at every turn;
You must challenge the information,
sometimes dead ends make you burn.

When every investigation,
has stood the inquisitive eye;
Then you can accept the data,
and make the slice fit the pie.

As the scrutiny of all the parts,
making every detail stand the test;
The information that results,
will create a whole of the best.

And on the other side,
if after challenge it is wrong;
One must be ready to discard,
music that doesn't make a song.

So on and on it goes,
day in, week out, and the years;
Absolutely so interesting,
consuming one to tears.

But maintaining the critical eye,
and to make the reader take a look;
One must exhaust every resource,
that's what it takes to write a book.

I want you to read and read,
my goal is for you to enjoy;
Maybe some of my past,
to your memories may employ.

Take in all that is of our history,
let your mind wander to a tear;
Fill yourselves with nostalgia,
never let doubts of pride interfere.

By Lynn Reynolds March 16, 1991

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First, I wish to thank my wife, Anne for her lifelong support of my endeavors. Without her confidence in me and her assistance in arranging this collection into a comprehensive document, it just would not have happened. This is just another example of our shoulder to shoulder pursuit to construct a wonderful full life. I appreciate her contribution of providing us an income from her teaching, which simply exemplifies the true professional that she really is. I love her and I thank her for our life together and for our wonderful family.

I wish to acknowledge all of the Reynolds family and families of other relatives for their support, and contributions. I wish to especially thank my two sons, Andy and Jack, their wives, Judy and Sandy, our grandchildren, David, Lindsey, Craig, Brooke, and Blake, for their love with unlimited faith in me and this project. My appreciation to Anne's mother, Lois, for answering the phone and acting as secretary for me. I wish to thank Anne's brother John, his wife Mary, and their family, Debby, Jeff, and Steve for taking care of our house and picking up our mail during our so many travels. Also, I wish to recognize our best friends, Paul and Clara Jean Richards, and their family for their support, encouragement and providing a "half way" house between New England and Wisconsin.

My brother, Juan, and his wife Loretta, along with their children, Sherry, Jay and his wife Patti, Cindy, and Mark deserve my heartfelt thanks for operating and maintaining Reynolds Sugar Bush, so as to keep the tradition going. I would also like to acknowledge the memory of their daughter, Lori. I appreciate the love and support, Juan and his family have shown for this project.

Thanks to my sister Kathleen and husband Lee for furnishing much genealogical material and saving all of that family "stuff" for me that would have been thrown away otherwise. And to Don and Marlene Klitzka, thanks for your loyalty and friendship. I want to acknowledge the assistance of Dale and Vern Gunderson in preserving Adin's museum and the antique equipment it contained. And my sincere thanks to Joyce and Jerry Linker for their friendship, and their help in selling and promoting maple at the various events at which Anne and I have displayed Reynolds maple products. Thanks to Gordon, Carol, and Mary Jo Janney for selling our products when we could not be there. My thanks to the Panko brothers (Butch and Dennis) for their unwavering loyalty in wanting to restore the "Remember When Museum". And thanks 'Gomer' Beuhring for hauling all those tractors. Thanks to Jack and Val Green for their support and help. And my thanks to all the "trust me" gang. I want to acknowledge Don and Mavis Kakes, along with daughters Penny (Bruce), and Karen (Wayne), for their support, contributions and loyalty.

A very personal note to acknowledge and thank my medical doctors for their conscientious attention to my health. Dr. Danford was terrific getting me through the recovery from my first heart attack. To Dr. Warner (deceased), who performed the by-pass surgery so masterfully, allowed me to live, and gave up his own life only four years later in a car accident. And, to Dr. Dornlan, thanks for being my doctor and my friend, now and in the future. I salute all those of the medical profession that have helped me be well enough to research and write this book.

My appreciation goes out to dozens of the historical societies, and their volunteers, which have assisted me with collection of documents and information. A special thank you goes to the Wisconsin State Historical Society, of which I am a member. A very special acknowledgment must go out to the Genealogical (Family History) Library of The Church Of The Latter Day Saints in Salt Lake City. Their helpfulness and participation is sincerely appreciated. Thanks to the hundreds of libraries that have furnished me with information. The county courthouses of all the counties involved in New England and Wisconsin, along with all of the personnel employed at these institutions, I thank you. I must acknowledge the Reynolds Family Association for all of the information they have provided in their various publications. The information provided by Ethlyn Sayre, "my Adirondack cousin" (a Reynolds descendant), as she describes herself, has been invaluable. Olive Boylan, a Madison County (Munnsville), New York, local historian has been of great help. Thanks to Donna Burdick, the Smithfield Town Historian. And to all of the scholars

providing history and genealogical data available on the Internet, my sincere thanks. My appreciation goes to Microsoft's Encarta, for allowing me to use their materials to establish the 'time lines' of this book. A special notice must be made to Brian Tompsett, an English scholar, Hull University, who has provided me with an incredible amount of information and insight, into the ancient and medieval history and genealogical data, via the Internet. I wish to credit Fordham University for their "Medieval Source Book On-Line", and the; and the Berkeley Digital Library "SunSITE". Thanks for the antique maps from University of Texas via the Internet. A book, "John and Sarah Reynolds", Edited and Compiled by Marion H. Reynolds, in 1924 was absolutely essential for accumulating the herein contained Reynolds genealogical facts.

I wish to credit Berkeley Digital Library SunSITE, and Britannia for "The Anglo-Saxon Chronicles"; Richard R. Orsinger, for the "Annotated Chronology of Military Events"; "The Chronological Listing of World Wars and Conflicts 3500 B.C.-1998 A.D."; "Chronology of Wars in History"; Berkeley Digital Library SunSITE for the "Ynglinga Saga"; the Angelcynn, for the "Anglo-Saxon, Viking, Norman, and British Living History Regia Anglorum Publications for their "Viking" contributions. I acknowledge the 'Genealogy Library from the Ancestry Home Town'. The help of the 'Informational Super Highway' was invaluable. All of these sources are "Online".

'A Very Special Acknowledgment to Microsoft's Encarta, for allowing me to use a few of their informational materials to establish the 'time line' in this book.'

'A Very Special Acknowledgment to Richard Orsinger for allowing me to use several of his entries of the 'Annotated Chronology of Military Events'.'

A very special recognition is given to The Maple Syrup Digest, and to Editors Lloyd Sipple (deceased), and Roy Hutchinson (current editor). Without all of the documentation on the maple industry, I could not have given such a comprehensive report. And my thanks to Clarence Coons who has assembled an enormous collection of facts and data in the 36th Annual Meeting Agenda of the North American Maple Syrup Council and the International Maple Syrup Institute. I have utilized many of these facts and figures. I also want to recognize The Antigo Daily Journal for the contributions and their faithful relationship to the Wisconsin maple syrup industry for nearly a hundred years. I want to give a very special acknowledgment to the Antigo Daily Journal for allowing me to use the pictures, articles, and descriptions of the Reynolds family members, maple happenings, and other historical events, in this book, from the past 100 years and still counting. I salute all of the hundreds of various publications that provided contributions to these writings. News publications are a large part of this story. I wish to especially mention The New England Farmer, The Country Today, the Wisconsin State Farmer, and the Agri-View, for their continued support of the maple syrup industry. I thank these newspapers for allowing me to use photographs from selected issues. There isn't any way that I can footnote every fact in this book. I would not even try. I am including as a complete list of reference sources at the end of this book which will provide an absolute and comprehensive list of further reading and study. Even though I have not been able to personally view each and every listed source, I wish to give credit for using some of the information obtained from these sources. An example is that many of the sources of Brian Tompsett, were not available at the libraries and Historical Societies at which I was able to study. But since I used many of the facts from Brian's sources, I have listed some of his Bibliography, especially those that were of specific interest to these subjects. My purpose in listing items in this Bibliography, is to give credit to those furnishing information and is not intended for me to take credit for these documents. My function is compilation of the facts and to tell the story as I see it.

I want to acknowledge a few maple people that have contributed to my life's accomplishments in the maple industry. All maple people deserve my recognition, but I don't have room to do that. Thus, my sincere appreciation to Doctor C. O. Willits for his inspiration which contributed to me returning to higher education and studying science. My appreciation goes to

Bob (deceased) and Florence Lamb, who provided love, support, and friendship to both my parents and myself. Lloyd Sipple was always a loyal and supportive friend to me and my parents. I need to express my personal appreciation to Paul Richards (Ohio), Bill Clark (Vermont), Ed Curtis (deceased - Pennsylvania), Ture Johnson (Ohio), Claude Tardif (Quebec), John Hyndman (Ontario), and Luc Lussier (Quebec) for their unrelenting support and assistance, attaining the goals I wanted to accomplish during my time in the maple industry. My appreciation goes to the University Extension Services, throughout the maple belt. I must especially thank Chris Hauge (Extension Forester) and Betty Hauge of Wisconsin for their love, friendship and support. And to Ted Peterson and Fred Trenk (deceased), Wisconsin Extension Foresters, thanks for my maple beginnings. I wish to acknowledge the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture and all of the personnel involved in the past and present, for their assistance to the maple syrup industry, and to me. I wish to thank the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture for our "Alice In Dairyland" program and thank you to all the "Alices". And to all of the Departments of Agriculture, from all Provinces and States in the Maple Region, including the United States Department of Agriculture and Agriculture Canada, my sincere thanks.

Finally I wish to express my gratitude to the maple syrup industry of North America and all of the people involved in the industry. A special place exists in my heart for all of the Associations involved in maple. The North American Maple Syrup Council (including all state and provincial associations), the International Maple Syrup Institute, and the Wisconsin Maple Syrup Producers Association need specific mentioning. I especially want to thank the Association for the Wisconsin Maple Queen program. My sincere thanks to all the Maple Queens that have served our industry. This industry, the associations, and all of the people involved have provided the stage upon which the Reynolds family have been able to play out their heritage.

*And without the contributions, in the form of participation, development and teaching, by the Native North American Indians, there would not be a maple syrup industry. I thank all Indian tribes in the maple syrup producing areas for their contributions, and for sharing it with my ancestors and others. My deep and personal regards to the **Maple Industry**.*

*My thanks to **God** for allowing me the ability and opportunity to write this book. I am humbled to document this unique family epic.*

Time Out:

Twas The Night Before Tapping
—By Karen L. Lakes, 1987 Wisconsin Maple Queen—

*Twas the Night Before Tapping', and all through
the cabin
Not a producer was stirring, not even one;
The work clothes were hung by the cookstove
with care,
In hopes they would be warm to fight the
morning's cold air.*

*The buckets were nestled all snug in their stacks,
While the spickets were waiting on the overhead
racks;
The tanks under their covers; the evaporator
with many pans all three;
Were just waiting for someone to tap the first
Maple tree.*

*When from near the bedsides there came such a
clatter;
The producers rose from slumber to get a hot
breakfast platter;*

*Away from the table with a from-the heart call,
They threw open the barn doors and fired up the
old Farmall.*

*The light of early dawn reflecting off the moon-
blue snow.*

*Illuminated the icy paths and showed the producers
which way to go.
Suddenly, before the tractor, there stood
The beckoning syrup house and a shack piled full
of wood.*

*The producers approached, pair after pair,
While a sense of excitement hung in the air.
Faster and faster they hurried into the morning
crisp and cool:
Each producer searching for his own special tool.*

*The drill with a bit, a spicket or two, a hammer
to tap,
And a bucket to catch the dripping sap;
Loaded with equipment from tip to toe;
They hurried to catch the Spring's first sweet
flow.*

*With snow piled nearly three feet high,
The producers donned snowshoes; there
was not time to be shy;
Then, out of the shack the workers did run;
Just in time to see the morning's Spring sun.*

*And then, in a moment, new sound filled
the woods from within;
The drilling and tapping created quite a din.
The producers scurried from tap to tap;
Barely stopping for a glimmer of the first
shimmering sap.*

*Drip, drip, drip, fell the sap from the tree;
The sweet, clear liquid from its prison was free.
Each drip fell to the bucket with an encouraging
plop,
Joining with the others, drop by drop.*

*A day or two passed; each Maple had a tap;
The producers now waited for the buckets
full of sap.
Soon it was time to collect the sweet water;
Mapling had begun and there was no time
to falter!
The tractor and tank! Each producer a pill!
The buckets were emptied! No Maple
Would fail! With producers running from tree
to tree;
The sap was collected as quick as could be!*

*The Evaporator was standing with empty pans;
Ready to cook down the sap and fill the
five-gallon cans;
The sap was pumped and the firebox filled;
Soon steam began to roll just as
producers willed!
The hydrometer registered sixty-six brix.
The syrup would be ready quicker than quick!
All producers smiled at the delicious sight;
The season's first syrup was sweet and light!*

*But yet, the work was not close to being done;
The Maple Syrup season had only just begun!
The Maple producers all shouted as the sap they
did bring.
'Happy Mapling To All, To All A sweet
Spring!'*

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Figure 5: Photograph of Lynn H. Reynolds in 1997 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Mr. Lynn Herbert Reynolds resides in Hortonville, Wisconsin. Lynn was born in Aniwa, Wisconsin, March 6, 1936. His parents were Clarence Adin (3rd) Reynolds, and Geraldine Hazel Wheeler. He married his wife Anne Margaret Sharkey, October 12, 1954. They have two sons, Andrew and Jon. They have two lovely and loved daughter-in-laws, Judy and Sandra. He has five beautiful grand children, David, Lindsey, Craig, Brooke, and Blake Adin(5th).

He is currently C.E.O. and chairman of the board of Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc. (advisory position). He is President of Reynolds Enterprises - packing and marketing maple products, jams, jellies, fruit syrups, maple candies, etc.. He is president of Reynolds Real Estate, Inc., the trustee (along with Anne) for Reynolds Family Trust, and president of Reynolds Holding Corporation. Lynn is a certified mediator in the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture Farmer Assistance Program. He is also a maple producer, a logger, a wood cutter, a sawmill operator, a tractor driver, a road builder, a maintenance man, a carpenter, a plumber, an electrician, a mechanic, a cement mason, a block and brick layer, a roofer, a truck driver, a warehouseman, a secretary, a computer operator, an author, a poet, a writer, and anything else it takes to keep a maple syrup operation, a farm, and a home running, while writing a book, with a staff of one.

Lynn is currently the Executive Director of the International Maple Syrup Institute (IMSI), and serves on the Board of Directors (BOD) of the IMSI. He is a past member of the BOD of the North American Maple Syrup Council (NAMSC). He is currently the Director of the Research Program for the NAMSC. He currently serves on the BOD of the Wisconsin Maple Syrup Producers Council (WMSPC) and is the Delegate for the WMSPC on the IMSI Board. He has been past President and Vice President of the IMSI, past President and Vice President of the NAMSC,

past President and Vice President of the WMSPA. Lynn also served as the Secretary-Treasurer of the NAMSC for approximately ten years.

Lynn graduated from Antigo, Wisconsin High School in 1954 (along with Anne as a classmate). He served three years in the United States Marine Corps, receiving an honorable discharge in 1957. He attended college under the Korean War G. I. Bill after his two boys were in high school. He received an undergraduate degree from the University of Wisconsin - Stevens Point, majoring in chemistry and biology, with emphasis in mathematics, conservation, and forestry. He received a fellowship and scholarship for graduate studies at the Institute of Paper Chemistry (IPC) in 1970 (the IPC at that time was an affiliate of Lawrence University, Appleton, WI., and is now an affiliate of Georgia Tech University, Atlanta, GA). Lynn received his masters degree in tree (plant) physiology (and paper technology) from the IPC. He has completed his academics (but not his research) towards his Ph.D., in tree (plant) physiology.

His life is maple. His compassion is history. His love is family. He cherishes old iron. He owns a large collection of old machinery, especially old tractors. Lynn's passion is to reopen a family museum such as Adin(3rd) operated prior to his death in 1987.

Lynn enjoys writing. He is accomplished in publication articles, descriptive publishing, and poetry. But "Reynolds, Maple and History - Fit For Kings", is his first attempt at a book. He reads extensively. He is an accomplished speed reader. He has an insatiable thirst for knowledge. He is consumed by the passion to research the subject of this book. He has spent thousands of hours on the computer and the Internet, researching for bits and pieces. For three years, he indulged in the library atmosphere for every facet of information concerning maple, his family history, history, and genealogy. He is attempting to share a very small portion of what he has found in this document.

Lynn wishes you, happy reading.

FORWARD

I started to gather information, possibly to include information about my great grandfather, Adin (2nd) Reynolds and his wife, Electa Porter. To display my ignorance, I doubted if I could find information further back than their lifetimes. I intended to include all the branch lines of family genealogy in one package. One of my first conclusions was that I would have to limit the search to one family name. Obviously, I chose "Reynolds" to research. As I delved into the family "stuff", I realized there were bits and pieces that would apply further back than just to my great grandfather. At the beginning, I knew that the family had made maple syrup for at least back to Adin's (2nd) time and I suspected that it had gone on before that. Little did I realize that the panorama of family activity would include anything like what is contained in these pages. It became a passion with me, and it became an obsession to reveal all the material from the information that was building. I could not stop. It had consumed me. Even today, I am not satisfied. I shall continue to research until I have every detail possible. All in all, considering I just started out to pass on a little information to the grandkids, and that this story unfolded into an intercontinental epic, I feel a great sense of accomplishment. And then, there are the Wheelers, the Sharkeys, the MacGregors, the Greens, and several more family names I wish to research. I am certain their stories will be just as exciting and revealing. But first things first. The Reynolds story.....

The format of this book is chronological. To grasp perspective, I am including separate text for "Reynolds Family", "Maple Items", and "General or History Materials". Also included will be "Authors Notes", which shall be used for interesting side notes, explanatory statements, or miscellaneous information that this author feels will be of interest to the reader. Along with "Authors Notes", I shall include short stories, anecdotes, sayings, poems, and other interesting notes about myself and the Reynolds family, which shall be preceded by the title "Time Outs". These "Time Outs" shall be offered as 'refreshing space fillers' and shall not be presented in chronological order. The type for **Time Outs shall be presented in Matura M7 Script**. The Reynolds materials shall be in "italics". **Maple facts and data shall be displayed as "bold"**. General information and historical shall be written as "regular type". Author Notes will be "underlined". This should not only make for more interesting reading and organization, but will assist the book owner to use this document for future reference information. If any mixing of these are required, they shall be in the order Reynolds - Maple - Historical - Author. The type for each segment shall be maintained as one, but intermingled in the order described, at the discretion and in the opinion of the author. The format of this book is "a little different". My best friends also sometimes describe me as "a little different". I believe you will like this format and enjoy "a little difference" as refreshing.

This is not a book of solid facts. However, the contents are based on fact. This is not pure fiction because all of the stories are based on historical facts. This is not a history book although the entire contents are accounts from history and are related to the historical record. This is not an autobiography, although much is about me and I have used myself as the reference to distinguish times and relationships. This is a form of a novel -- "a chronological historical novel", if you will. It is the story of a family and an industry. Most of the story is going to be accounts from diaries, notes, books, letters, lists, Bible records, translated Bible records, writings, obituaries, news articles, deeds, mortgages, land contracts, marriage records, church records, historian reviews, historian accounts, land records, The Internet, libraries, court house records, historical society libraries, research sources, lore, mythical, biblical, heraldry, memorabilia, and stories repeated. Many of the stories were told directly to me by my father, mother, and other family members. I will not attempt to embellish the lore, but rather tell it as I read or heard it being told, or as someone else has documented, or as it logically could have happened in my opinion. If any portion this book is fiction, it would be the story part, which I have been able to weave from the thousands of threads of information I have been able to accumulate. I have to tell this story from some time perspective. Since I am the author, I shall use Anne and myself in the

present form, as that focal point in time. Everything shall be in respect to before or after this current time element in the book.

Much of this book shall refer to and be about my father, Adin (as most knew him) Reynolds. In fact, his first name was actually Clarence, his middle name was Adin, but he and everyone else always called him Adin. To add to the confusion, his grandfather and great grandfather were also named Adin (although the great grandfather spelled it Aden). To eliminate confusion and to clarify the characters, we will number them. We will call my father Adin(3rd), his grandfather Adin(2nd), his great grandfather Aden(1st). I shall use the same system when referring to the John Reynolds that are involved in this story, or other names that are continuously repeated.

To properly tell this story, I will be including many press articles, such as newspapers, magazines, and photographs. These sources of information are a better record than me trying to say the same things. I will clarify, or provide additional information, or give personal interpretations with subscripts, footnotes, endnotes, or author notes. And at the end, I shall give as complete of a bibliography and credit list source as I can. I take no credit for these articles or news clippings. I only offer them as part of the historical record.

A major problem in writing this book was the resolution of materials between legend, Greek mythology, and Roman mythology; and, general legends, Biblical revelation, and religious mythology. I finally decided to simply present all perspectives, and leave the resolution of any differences up to the reader.

A couple of questions probably will come to the reader's mind. First, "Why are these items in the text about Nostradamus, sports items, or other such trivia?" And second, "Why is there so much about wars, violence, killing, and waste?" My answer is simple, I am fascinated with the life and abilities of Nostradamus, I love sports, and trivia is of extreme interest to me. To place these items into this book serves my interests and provides time-lines as effectively as any other for the reader. And, as for the wars, we all know where we are going, it is refreshing to know where we have been. In our history, especially early history, war was commonplace to the times. The most documented time tables are those defining wars and their dates. The early world was obsessed with revenge, war, hate, plunder, rape, conquering, domination, and dictatorships with servitude. This created a fertile environment for dissatisfaction, revolt and overthrow. Violence and killing were a result of these obsessions. It was part of our past and I want to tell it as accurately as I can.

And finally, unfortunately, genealogy is not a perfect science. It is a science by taking as many facts, figures, bits and pieces, as possible to make the puzzle whole. At each step, I challenged every result as completely as I could with the ability as instilled by my scientific background. But, there comes a time when you must accept as well as challenge. This makes genealogy "a science". Certainly it is not perfect, but is as accurate as humanly possible. Everyone, including myself, must keep an open mind as changes or differences are proposed. I shall do that and will accept criticism. However, I can tell you, at time of this writing, I sincerely believe I am portraying to you, an accurate, truthful, and thoroughly researched representation of the Reynolds family and their story. I am confident I am representing the facts and demonstrating the phenomenal relationship that developed between a family and an industry. After all, this will be my personal legacy as well. As part of this "Reynolds Family", it is also my story.....

Now, these are stories that were told to me. Even though I had to fill in a lot of gaps, it was done with extreme care to accurately relate the episodes or facts. Therefore, I take no responsibility for any inaccuracies beyond my control. If you find names, dates, companies, spelling, or any other discrepancy, etc., I sincerely apologize. But I want you to know, my efforts were honorable and sincere.

Summing it all up, I wish to quote two American media giants. As Paul Harvey and Walter Crokite would say, "And now the rest of the story", "That's the way it is", and "You are there". That says it all.

Figure 6: Lynn Reynolds at home with maple (Source: The Wisconsin Farmer, June 9, 1995 - Reynolds Family Archives).

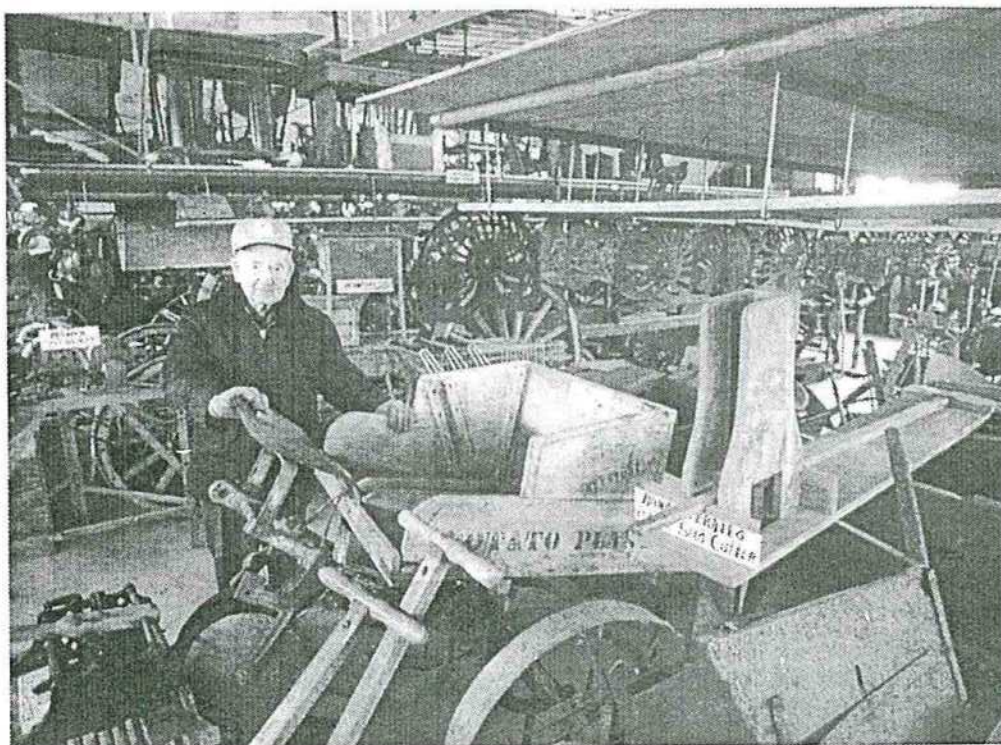


Figure 7: Adin(3rd) Reynolds in his beloved "Remember When Museum" (Source: The Antigo Daily Journal - Reynolds Family Archives).

The Prelude

“THEY DESCENDED FROM KINGS”

“THEY RULED THEIR DOMAINS”

“THEY FOLLOWED THE TREES”

“THEY HARNESSSED THE RIVERS”

“THEY TAPPED THE MAPLE TREES”

“THEY LOVED THEIR FAMILIES”

“THEY MADE THEIR MARK”

“THEY BLAZED THEIR LEGACY”

“AND THEY NEVER LOOKED BACK”

MAKING MAPLE SYRUP

If you are a maple syrup producer, or if you are familiar with making maple syrup, you should probably skip these two pages. These few paragraphs may well bore you. It is not my attempt to make this book a lesson on "How to make maple syrup", nor is it a document to expound on all the different techniques or equipment utilized in making maple syrup. However, to those readers that do not know anything about the industry or are not knowledgeable about the process of producing maple syrup, this section will enlighten you to the very basics of conventional maple syrup making.

There are five species of maple trees that will make pure maple syrup. They are "Sugar (or hard) maple", "Black maple", "Red maple", "Silver maple", and "Box Elder (a specie of maple)". These five species will only grow in midwestern Canada, southeastern Canada, midwestern United States, and northeastern United States. Obviously, these are the only areas of the world that can produce pure maple syrup.

Tapping a maple tree is essentially a term for injuring the tree. Usually this injury is simply a 7/16" hole drilled into the tree about 3 inches deep. It will not hurt the tree. Then there is some instrument, usually what we call a spout (spile), is driven into the hole. These spouts in the past were made of wood, but today because of sanitation, they are generally metal or plastic. The spouts are usually round (tubular) and tapered, so that they stay in the hole. They are 'tapped (driven)' snugly into the hole. The injury into the tree allows the tree to deliver sap out and to drip into some type of container. The containers are generally buckets or plastic bags which are hung on the spout. In the past buckets were made of wood, then tin, later galvanized, and more recently aluminum or stainless steel. Buckets are then covered by some form of cover, which keeps debris and rain or snow out of the containers. Bags are either permanent which have to be washed each year, or disposable which are thrown away at the end of each season. The plastics bags contain their own covers. These buckets or bags must be physically emptied into a gathering pail, carried to a tank on a sleigh or wagon. These wagons with tanks, pulled by oxen, horses, or tractors, are then hauled to a sugarhouse. The sap is emptied and filtered into a central storage tank. A more recent development for collecting maple sap from the tree is a plastic tubing system. The tubing is suspended between each tree, and is connected to the spouts, so that the flow of sap is through the tubing into a collecting container, usually a metal or plastic tank. The tubing is supported by wires or cables so that it does not sag. By connecting several of these tubes together, several trees can be collected by the same series of tubing into one container. By directing these tubes into larger lines, a whole section of trees can be collected into a common container. These containers can be emptied by pump into a hauling tank and the sap is transferred to the sugarhouse sap storage tanks. In some cases the sap is pumped long distances through pipes or tubing to the central sap storage. And even more recently, vacuum has been added to the tubing systems so that maximum flow can be attained, and so that sap does not remain in dips or low points of the tubing.

Sap that flows from the tree is clear (looks like water) in appearance and contains about 2% sugar (tastes slightly sweet). Maple sap at 2% sugar will require 43 gallons of sap to make one gallon of pure maple syrup. The sugar is natural, but chemically it is sucrose. The sap will only flow from the tree if there is a freezing night (about 20 degrees F.) and it gets warm enough during the day (about 40 degrees F.). Sap will not flow if it does not freeze. Sap will not run unless it gets warm enough to thaw out. If it gets too warm (above 50 degrees) sap will slow or stop flowing. If warmer weather continues, buds will form and the sap season will end. The running of sap is the result of a physical phenomenon, freezing and thawing causing expansion and contraction of cells, forcing the sap to flow out of the wound in the tree. The sap

run will usually last about a six week period. During this six week period, if one receives enough sap to make one quart of maple syrup per tree (taphole), that is an average season. Early in the season, with the weather generally colder, sap keeps better and usually makes a lighter grade of maple syrup. As the weather gets warmer, microbes grow more readily in the sap, the syrup is usually darker and stronger. Darker and stronger does not necessarily mean lower quality, as it is a consumer preference as to the type of pure maple syrup they prefer.

Maple syrup that will weigh 11 pounds per gallon, requires that it contain 66% sugar. At 66% sugar, it will not spoil. Below 66% sugar, the syrup will ferment. Above the 66% sugar, it will sugar or crystallize. Sugar content can be measured with a hydrometer (which floats), or by thermometer (which measures temperature). So, to make maple syrup, we have to concentrate the maple sap from 2% to 66%. Generally, this simply means boiling out 42 gallons water, to leave one gallon maple syrup. To boil the water out, wood, fuel oil, or gas is used as fuel. The boiling can be accomplished in a vessel, a kettle, a pan, or an evaporator. Most maple syrup is produced today in an evaporator. Evaporators are a series of large pans with maximum heating surfaces, which provide for maximum heating efficiency. A more recent development is the use of mechanized units called reverse osmosis. Reverse osmosis is simply placing pressure on the sap with a high pressure pump against a membrane. The membranes, made for maple sap, have holes that will allow the water molecules to pass through, but restricts the flow of the sugar molecules. Thus, the water can be separated from the sugar by mechanical energy, rather than heating energy, which is far less expensive. Reverse osmosis can remove about 75% of the water, then the rest of the water is removed by boiling the concentrate. The syrup is then filtered either by gravity or pressure filters. The process is complete. You have pure maple syrup, the finest product in the world. It is pure, it is natural, it is healthy, and it is delicious.

Maple syrup is marketed in many ways. It can be graded. The United States of Department of Agriculture grading laws provide for two grades. One is commercial grade, which is too dark and strong to be used for table use. Commercial maple syrup is used in cooking, blending, flavorings, baking, preparations, and prepared foods. The other grade is United States grade A. Grade A has three categories, Light Amber, Medium Amber, and Dark Amber. One category is not better than any other and is left to the choice of the consumer by flavor preference. A variety of attractive containers are available to promote the product to the consumer. Attractively packaged, one sells the product.

The International Maple Syrup Institute is the international trade association for the maple syrup industry. It provides a logo for the container which guarantees to the consumer, that the syrup in that container is pure and of excellent quality. The North American Maple Syrup Council is an international organization which provides support to the producers, and provides education and research for the production of pure maple syrup. The Council has just 16 members, the State and Provincial Maple Syrup Associations. The Institute also has the 16 Associations, but in addition, international associations, agricultural unions, syrup packers, equipment manufacturers, larger producers, university extension personnel, government officials, and other interested industry members. The industry is cohesive, vibrant, organized, and progressive. There you have it....."How to Make Pure Maple Syrup". Now that was not so bad, was it?

CHAPTER 1

IN THE BEGINNING

Author's Note: I do not want to get into deep discussions concerning religion. However, let us begin by just saying, I do not see any serious dispute between a religious approach or a scientific approach to the "beginning". God has never defined how long one day or seven days were. Maybe a day was a million years in those times. God has never defined what a "big bang" is. Maybe a "big bang" was a loud rumble for a billion years. On the other side, all of the scientific data accumulated can not be ignored as fantasy. Therefore let us accept evolution as both religious and scientific. Let us just say it is God's plan. Thus, we will be able to accept that the "beginning" was probably a long scientific and religious evolution of life planned and guided by God. In the opinion of this author, the conflicts, differences, and wars between the different religions, and peoples of the world, could be reduced or eliminated simply by accepting, "by faith", our differences may only be various interpretations of the definitions. And, maybe we should accept that we are all subject to the same God's plan regardless of definition.

6 Billion Years BC: Geophysical Era. The earth and solar system are formed.

3 Billion Years BC: The earth's surface is molten rock. Volcanic activity caused mountains and valleys. The valleys filled with water. The earth cooled.

600,000,000 Years BC: First Life Age. Pre-Cambrian life began such as algae and multicelled organisms, which created oxygen.

400,000,000 Years BC: Age of sea invertebrates. The spread of mollusks, vertebrate fish, first amphibians, first air breathers, and first land plants.

350,000,000 Years BC: Age of Forests. Early forests spread.

300,000,000 Years BC: The Carboniferous Era. Breakup of sedimentation into continental plates of ancient rockbed.

230,000,000 Years BC: Appearance of sharks, reptiles, insects, forests of coal-forming plants. The Appalachians formed.

180,000,000 Years BC: First dinosaurs, first primitive mammals appear. Conifers and cycads spread.

65,000,000 Years BC: Probably the continent formations are quite similar to what we see today. First birds, along with the peak and extinction of dinosaurs.

20,000,000 Years BC: Age of Mammals. Grass and large mammals appear. Probably early man spreads.

1,000,000 Years BC: Age of Man. Prehistoric man developed. Man stands up.

About 30,000 Years BC: The Prehistoric Mongoloid people crossed the Bering Straits to become the Native American Indians of North America.

About 10,000 Years BC: Age of Domestication. Prehistoric man domesticated plants and animals.

About 3,000 Years BC: Troy (Asia Minor), on the northwestern corner of present day Turkey, was founded by "Tros" (pronounced Troy). The early settlement was surrounded by a wall built out of small stones and clay. It had crude, but significant prehistoric fortress capabilities, with strong ramparts. The city had a palace and several houses. Tros was the first High King of Troy.

Figure 8: Map location of Ancient City of Troy (Source: Microsoft's Encarta).

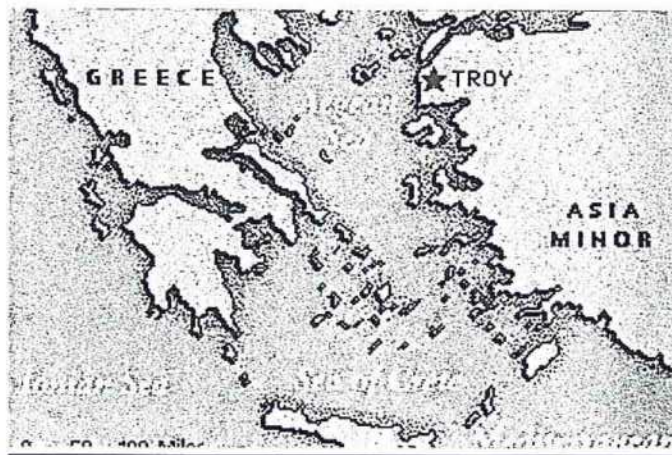


Figure 9: Center of World Population in about 2500 B. C. - The Persian Empire (Source: Microsoft's Encarta).



CHAPTER 2

AFTER THE BEGINNING

(The Biblical and Legendary Approach)

-SEE APPENDIX IV-

Author's Notes: The reader that would like to examine a possible genealogical line of descendency to modern generations should turn to Chapter 2, contained herein as Appendix IV. The legendary approaches are highly speculative. The Biblical approach is offered in an equally cautionary manner.

Figure 10:
"God's Word"
(Source: By
An Unknown
Author).

Time Out:

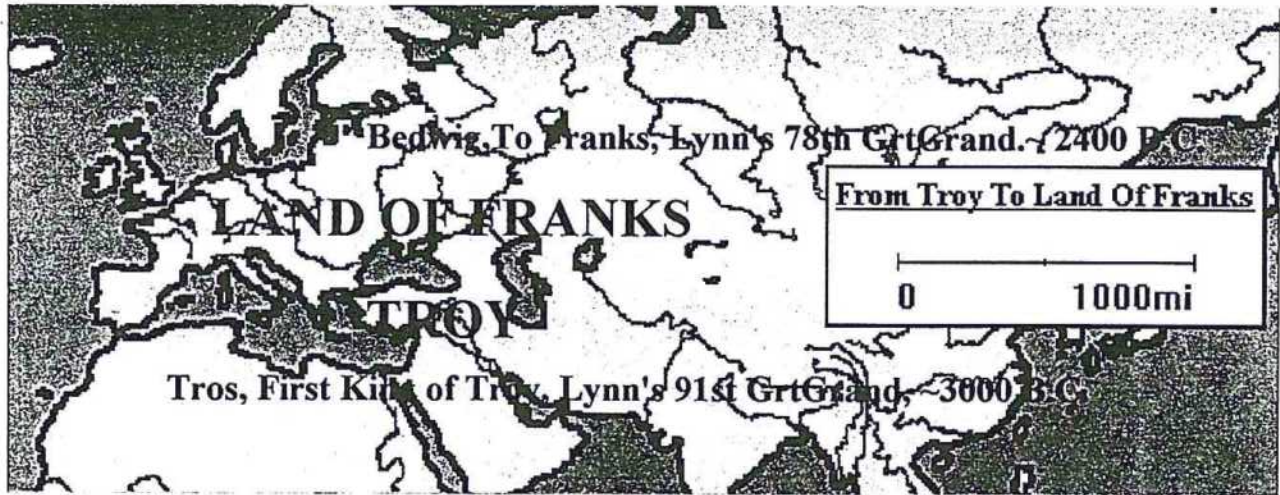
'The Anvil - God's Word'

Last Eve I passed beside a blacksmith's door,
And heard the anvil ring the vesper chime;
Then, looking in, I saw upon the floor
Old hammers, worn with beating years of time.

'How many anvils have you had,' said I
'To wear and batter all these hammers so?'
'Just one,' said he, and then, with twinkling eye,
'The anvil wears the hammers out, you know.'

And so, thought I, the anvil of God's Word,
For ages skeptic blows have beat upon;
Yet, though the noise of falling blows was heard,
The anvil is unharmed - hammers gone.

Signed Unknown



A Reynolds Migration Map

From Troy To Land Of Franks: Reynolds Genealogy (Mythology) Thirteen Generations of Descendants of Tros, King of Troy (About 3,000 B.C.), leading to the Great Grandson of Noah, "Bedwig", who migrated to the land of Franks (About 2,400 B.C.)

CHAPTER 3

YEARS ABOUT 3,000 BC - 2,400 BC **(The Legendary And Mythical Approach)**

Tros (King and Founder of Troy)- Lynn's 91st Great Grandfather?

Ilus (High King of Troy)- 90th?

Laomedon (High King of Troy)- 89th?

Priam (High King of Troy)- 88th?

***Troan (Queen of Troy - Daughter of Priam) - 87th Lynn's Great
Grandmother?***

Munon (King of Troy - Husband of Troan)- 87th?

Thori - 86th ?

Loridi - 85th?

Einridi - 84th ?

Vingethor - 83rd ?

Moda - 82nd ?

Magi - 81st ?

Seskef (Husband of Scyllia) - 80th ?

***Scyllia (Granddaughter Of Noah) - Lynn's 80th
Great Grandmother?***

***Bedwig (Great Grandson Of Noah) - Lynn's 79th
Great Grandfather?***

Author's Note: A word of caution. The source for the genealogical links for the next several hundreds of years is primarily lore, legend, Greek mythology, Roman mythology, and Biblical interpretation. However, lore and legend has been increasingly proven to have basis by archaeological findings. The Greeks and Romans were known to be meticulous record keepers. And, the Bible certainly has an incredible reputation as a worthy reference source. Therefore, caution, but there is certainly rational basis for this herein presented data.

About 3,000 Years BC: The first mythological, genealogical link to the Reynolds family. Tros, founder and first King of Troy, by legend and lore, is possibly Lynn's 91st great grandfather? Incredible as it may seem, this is where our story begins!!!!

About 2,975 Years BC: Troy II, a better built and more secure fortress in scope was completed by Illus, Lynn's 90th mythological great grandfather? High King of Troy, and son of Tros. This rebuild of the prehistoric city improved the ramparts, basically provided for improved defenses. He was killed at a young age.

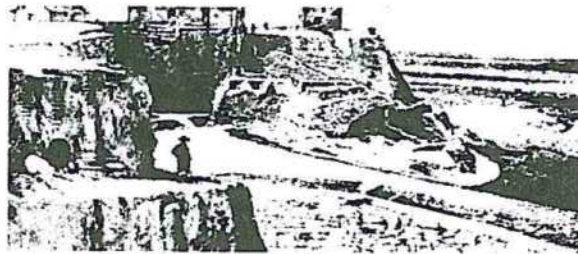
About 2,955 Years BC: Laomedon, Lynn's 89th mythological great grandfather, and son of Illus, ascended to be King of Troy. He was slain by the hero Hercules, when Hercules captured the city of Troy. The following is a bit of Greek Mythology, compliments of Microsoft's Encarta:

"Laomedon, in Greek mythology, King of Troy and father of Priam, later King of Troy. At the command of the god Zeus, Poseidon, god of the sea, and Apollo, God of the sun, built for Laomedon the walls of Troy. When the walls were finished, however, Laomedon refused to pay them the wages agreed on, and Poseidon sent a sea serpent to ravage the country. To appease the monster, the desperate Laomedon agreed to sacrifice his daughter Hesione. As the maiden sat on the shore waiting to be devoured, she was rescued by the hero Hercules. In return for saving Hesione, Laomedon had promised Hercules the immortal horses that Zeus had given to his grandfather (Tros). But when Hercules had slain the monster, Laomedon refused to keep his promise. Hercules then sacked the city and killed the King."

About 2,900 Years BC: Priam, Lynn's 88th great grandfather, upon Laomedon's death, became King of Troy? He ruled Troy during the most turbulent times. He was ruler of Troy during the famous Trojan War. During the period ruled by Tros, Illus, Laomedon, and Priam, Troy was rebuilt at least eight times. All rebuilds were required because of destruction, wastes, or damage from war. Another bit of Greek Mythology from Encarta:

"Priam, in Greek mythology, became King of Troy. He was the father of 50 sons, notably the great warrior Hector, and 50 daughters, including the prophet Cassandra. As a young man Priam fought with the Phrygians against the Amazons, but by the time of the Trojan War he was too old to fight. The conflict had begun when the Greeks set out to recapture Helen of Troy, who had been abducted by Priam's son Paris. During the ten years of fighting, Priam anxiously watched the course of battle from the walls of Troy with his wife, Queen Hecuba. After his son Hector was slain by the Greek hero Achilles, Priam went to the Greek camp to beg for his body. Achilles spared Priam's life and gave him Hector's body for burial, but during the sack of Troy, Priam was killed by Achilles' son Neoptolemus."

Figure 11: The ruins of Troy partially excavated. In the center of the picture appear the walls of a building that Heinrich Schliemann (1870) believed to be the palace of Priam, King of Troy at the time of the Trojan War about 2900 B.C. (Source: Taken from "Groliers Book of Knowledge", May, 1956).



About 2,820 Years BC: Troan, Lynn's 87th great grandmother, became Queen of Troy? She married Munon, Lynn's 88th mythological great grandfather (by marriage), who by marrying Troan, gained the title, King of Troy?

About 2,775 Years BC: Thori, Lynn's 86th mythological great grandfather, and son of Munon and Troan, became King of Troy? Thori married Sibil, Lynn's 86th mythological great grandmother?

About 2,725 Years BC: Loridi, Lynn's 85th mythological great grandfather, son of Thori, became King of Troy?

About 2,690 Years BC: Einridi, Lynn's mythological 84th great grandfather was born (Listed in Royal Genealogy records and "Prose Edda", but no further information is available)?

Author's Note: Many of the persons in this line of descendants, have no information recorded. Rather than repeating (Not Listed in Royal Genealogy records and "Prose Edda" and/or "The Anglo Saxon Chronicles" and/or "The Viking Chronicles"), I will simply use an abbreviation. Therefore when there is no information available, I shall simply use the designation (NIA).

About 2,650 Years BC: Vingethor, Lynn's 83rd mythological great grandfather? (NIA).

About 2,610 Years BC: Vingener, Lynn's 82nd mythological great grandfather? (NIA)

About 2,550 Years BC: Moda, Lynn's 81st mythological great grandfather? (NIA).

About 2,500 Years BC: Magi, Lynn's 80th mythological great grandfather, was slain in an attack on an Aryan tribe of Persia?

About 2,450 Years BC: Seskef, Lynn's 79th mythological great grandfather, married Scyllia, granddaughter of Noah, and Lynn's 79th mythological great grandmother. Noah, by legend built the Ark that saved all species from extinction. Their son Bedwig, also corresponds to the same person in the Biblical genealogy line of descendants and logically merge. The Legendary Reynolds genealogical line moves forward from this point.

Stonehenge



Figure 12: Stonehenge in England (Source: Microsoft's Encarta).

About 2,500 Years BC: The birth of man's investigation of the geophysical world. Stonehenge, the prehistoric ritual monument, was constructed on Salisbury Plain, north of Salisbury, England. The monument, according to American Astronomer Gerald S. Hawkins, was constructed to predict the summer and winter solstices, the vernal and autumnal equinoxes, and eclipses of both the sun and the moon. In conclusion, Stonehenge functioned as a means of predicting the positions of the sun and moon relative to the earth. The remarkable feat of this construction, shows the scientific and technological advancement of man even at this early time period. The Romans desecrated the shrine about the year 55 BC.

Arabs of the Kingdom of Magan (then known as the Sultanate of Oman) controlled the sea-trading routes between the Middle East, the East Indies, China, the coast of Africa to Zanzibar, and the Straits of Hormuz. From these strategic areas, the people of Magan regulated trading routes to Egypt and the Sinai Peninsula, and ultimately to the Mediterranean Sea and Europe.

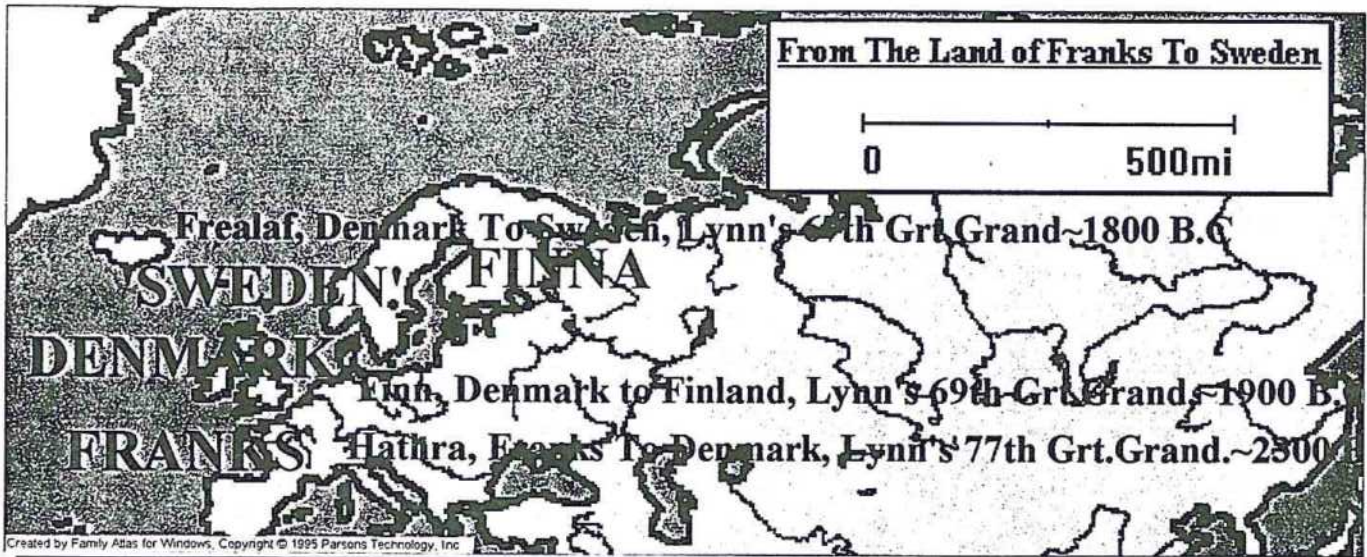
Parts of Western Europe see the first use of metals, wheeled vehicles, managed woodlands, simple irrigation systems, and a wider use of the plow. These technological advancements lead to increased regional trade and the rise of kingdoms. Ship building becomes an industry as waterways create the roads of commerce, especially by the traders of Magan. Shipbuilders of Magan dominate the ship building industry.

About 2,400 Years BC: Bedwig (great grandson of Noah), Lynn's 78th mythological great grandfather started a migration northward which would continue in this family for the next 1,500 years. He married and became a King in the land of Franks.

We are at a common ancestry link at this point with the Mythical and Biblical paths. From this point on, the descendants are common to the herein offered beliefs and legends.

Time Out: Wisconsin is celebrating its' 150th year anniversary in 1998. This is a tribute to the State of Wisconsin:





A Reynolds Migration Map

***From The Land Of Franks To Sweden:
Reynolds Genealogy (Mythology), Twelve
Generations of Descendants of Bedwig, Land
of Franks; migrated, Hathra (About 2,300
B.C.) to Denmark, Finn (About 1,900 B.C.) to
Finland, and Frealaf (About 1,800 B.C.) to
Sweden.***

CHAPTER 4

MIGRATION INTO SCANDINAVIA

Hwala - Lynn's 78th Great Grandfather?

Hathra - 77th ?

Intermon - 76th ?

Heremod - 75th ?

Scedwa (Skjold) - 74th?

Beaw (Bjah) - 73rd ?

Taetwa - 72nd ?

Geata (Jat) - 71st ?

Godwuld (Gudolfr) - 70th ?

Finn - 69th ?

Frithuwulf - 68th?

Frealaf (Friallaf) - 67th ?

Frithuwald 66th ?

Odin (Wodin) - 65th ?

*Frigg (Frigida) - Lynn's 65th Great
Grandmother?*

Children Of Odin And Frigg:

1. *Njord, Lynn's 65th Great Granduncle*
2. *Thor - 65th*
3. *Wecta - 65th*
4. *Casere - 65th*
5. *Seaxneat - 65th*
6. *Waegdaeg - 65th*
7. *Wihltaeg - 65th*
8. *Winta - 65th*
9. *Baeldaeg 65th*

About 2,400 Years BC: The Early Bronze Age begins.

About 2,350 Years BC: *Hwala, Lynn's 78th legendary great grandfather, and a King in Denmark? He was the son of Bedwig. (NIA).*

About 2,300 Years BC: *Hathra, Lynn's 77th legendary great grandfather, and was the son of Hwala? (NIA).*

About 2,300 Years BC: "Assyria, a small state, submitted to Sumer and Akkad. Assyria was often ruled by other peoples. During the centuries that followed, however, the Assyrians became the most skilled warriors the world had ever seen."

About 2,250 Years BC: *Itermon, Lynn's 76th legendary great grandfather, and was the son of Hathra? (NIA).*

About 2,200 Years BC: *King Heremod, Lynn's 75th legendary great grandfather, and son of Itermon? He was probably the most infamous ruler of all times. He was one of the most brutal, cruel and avaricious Danish Kings of all times. The following account from the legend of "Beowulf", probably describes this vicious King more adequately than any words from me could:*

*"Hrothgar is a wise and noble king. He is much older than Beowulf and sees much of his former self in the young warrior. Having lived and learned many lessons from thousands of experiences that Beowulf has yet to face, with great affection for Hygelac's thane. Hrothgar tries to use his wisdom to help Beowulf on the difficult road ahead. To illustrate his point, Hrothgar recounts the story of **Heremod**, a miserably notorious King, who strayed from the codes and procedures of that warrior caste. The evil one's main failure was a lack of respect for his people. As Hrothgar explains, 'He grew great, not for their joy, but for their slaughter.' Not only did **Heremod** fail to share a portion of the wealth and power that God has given him with his loyal retainers. He performed the most heinous of crimes, the killing of his own clansman. In the end, this King, having failed to live a just life, had few friends and died unhappy. Then his people, without longing for their departed King, advanced someone else to the office."—"Sceldwa (Skjold), his son, ascended to **Heremod's** throne and was a just and kind leader."*

About 2,150 Years BC: *Sceldwa (Skjold), Lynn's 74th legendary great grandfather, ascended to King of "Heremod's Clan"? His creed was fairness. He spent his lifetime attempting to make amends for his father's ruthlessness. He was deeply loved by all of his subjects and was rightfully grieved upon his death by his people. His legacy was to avoid death for his subjects, and to provide comfort for them at the best of his ability. He purposely avoided war with other clans, not because he had any fear of war, but he felt his people had suffered enough under his own father. Therefore, during his lifetime reign, the killing had stopped. He hated war and killing. Much is written about this Danish King. He truly was a great man.*

2,112 Years BC: "Sumerian ruler Ur-Nammu builds ziggurat of Ur."

About 2,100 Years BC: *Beaw (Bjah), Lynn's 73rd legendary great grandfather, followed in his father's footsteps. He ascended to be King and was also of a kind nature. His luck at avoiding war was not as good as his father's, and his life was filled with one war upon his clan after another. He lived a long life, but was finally killed in one of these tribe against tribe conflicts.*

About 2,050 Years BC: *Taetwa, Lynn's 72nd legendary great grandfather, followed his father's footsteps, and was King of his followers. (NIA).*

2,006 Years BC: "Elamites capture Ur."

About 2,000 Years BC: "Abraham lived in Ur on the Tigris River. Three world religions -- Judaism, Islam, and Christianity -- trace their origins back to this Hebrew patriarch."

About 2,000 Years BC: *Geata (Jat), Lynn's 71st legendary great grandfather becomes King of Sealand (probably located at or near the present day site of Copenhagen). His expertise became ship building. He led his people to become involved in commerce by building ships. He was probably the first in the Reynolds line that started using **wood** for building or creating a product for commerce from the forests.*

About 1,950 Years BC: *Godwulf (Gudolfr), Lynn's 70th legendary great grandfather, continued in his father's footsteps, ascending to King of Sealand. The family influence was being felt in all of Scandinavia (known as Scandia, which was part of the "Uplands"), especially in the ship building business.*

About 1,900 Years BC: *Finn, Lynn's 69th legendary great grandfather, was the King of Finna (probably a settlement in Finland as we now know it)? As the trade of ships and wood products spread, so did the Reynolds line. It is believed that Finn is a name placed on him as he ascended to King of Finna, rather than his birth given name. Regardless, he ruled his clan with authority and dignity. They prospered, as the Reynolds clan spread over Scandia.*

About 1,900 Years BC: Middle Bronze Age exists.

About 1,850 Years BC: *Frithuwulf, Lynn's 68th legendary great grandfather, succeeded his father as King of Finna? (NIA).*

About 1,800 Years BC: *Frealaf (Friallaf), Lynn's 67th legendary great grandfather, was a King in Sweden? (NIA).*

1,755 Years BC: "Law Code of Hammurabi carved into 'stele'."

About 1,750 BC: *Frithuwald, Lynn's 66th legendary great grandfather, was a King in Norway. He was a well known ruler. His clan prospered. His control*

of timber lands was renown. But his real fame was that he fathered the more than famous **Odin**.

1,700 Years BC: "Horses are introduced into warfare."

About 1,700 BC: *Odin, Lynn's 65th legendary great grandfather, was the King of all Norseland (The Uplands)? He is without a doubt, the most famous of all the great grandfathers in this line. It is very difficult to separate the accomplishments of this great man, and the unbelievable legends (myths) about him. He was a man of wisdom and high learning. His intellect was superior to any of those times. He was a writer, a poet, and scholar. He was an accomplished teacher. But, as in all cases of greatness, he will probably be remembered more for his aura of myth and his fathering the also more famous **Thor**. Thursday was named after Thor. The following account provides some insight into the mythology surrounding Odin (account taken from Encarta):*

"Odin, in Norse Mythology, King of the Gods, with his two black ravens, Huginn ("Thought") and Muninn ("Memory"), flew forth daily to gather tidings of events all over the world. As god of war, Odin held court in Valhalla, where all the brave warriors went after death in battle. His greatest treasures were his eight-footed steed, Sleipner, his spear, Gungnir, and his ring, Draupner. Odin was also the god of wisdom, poetry, and magic, and he sacrificed an eye for the privilege of drinking from Mimir, the fountain of wisdom. Odin's three wives were earth goddesses, and his eldest son was Thor, the God of Thunder."

"Odin's Law. Odin established the same law in his land that had been in force in Asaland. Thus he established by law that all dead men should be burned, and their belongings laid with them upon the pile, and the ashes he cast into the sea or buried in the earth. Thus, said he every one will come to Valhalla with the riches he had with him upon the pile; and he would also enjoy whatever he himself had buried in the earth. For men of consequence a mound had been distinguished for manhood a standing stone; which custom remained long after Odin's time. On a winter day there should be blood-sacrifice for a good year, and in the middle of winter for a good crop; and the third sacrifice should be on a summer day, for victory in battle. Over all, the Swithiod people paid Odin a scatt or tax – so much on each head; but he had to defend the country from enemy or disturbance, and pay the expense of a sacrifice feast for a good year."

"Odin died in his bed in Swithiod; and when he was near his death he made himself be marked with the point of a spear, and said he was going to Godheim, and would give a welcome there to all his friends, and all brave warriors should be dedicated to him; and the Swedes believed that he was gone to the ancient Asgaard, and would live there eternally. Then began the belief in Odin, and the calling upon him. The Swedes believed that he often showed to them before any great battle. To some he gave victory; others he invited to himself; and they reckoned both of these to be fortunate. Odin was burnt, and at his pile there was great splendor. It was their faith that the higher the smoke arose in the air, the higher he would be raised whose pile it was; and the richer he would be, the more property that was consumed with him."

Frigg (Frigida), Lynn's 65th great grandmother, wife of Odin, was the mother of all 9 children, that Odin fathered.

The children of Odin and Frigg were probably the nucleus of most all of the Royalty and Nobility found in Europe. It is believed all of the English Kings, Queens, and Nobility descended from this couple. For example, line of descendants to the throne of England, was through the "House of Wessex (The

Anglo-Saxon Line)". The first in that line was "Egbert I, King of Kent (664 AD), believed to be Lynn's 10th cousin, 57 times removed. Egbert descended from Odin and Frigg, through their son Wecta, Lynn's 65th great granduncle. Alfred The Great, King Of The Saxons (871-899 AD), Lynn's 22nd cousin - 45 times removed, descended from Odin and Frigg, via their son Baeldaeg, Lynn's 65th great granduncle. Similar descendencies can be shown for a multitude of noble positions in Europe, especially for the Scandinavian countries, and Kings of the United Kingdom of today.

Author's Note: Aside from the legends and mythology, the sacrifices and the violence, Odin was truly a man of super intelligence and academic achievement. I am proud to be considered a possible descendant of such a famous and accomplished individual. There would be no limit the amount of things I could write about this man. There are books written just about him. I will just conclude my discussion of Odin by saying, "I am humbled to be a possible direct relative of his, and I have to believe that he created the writing, poetry, and academic passions into the Reynolds line." I might also note the spelling similarity between "Odin" and "Adin".



Figure 14: Depiction of Odin
(Source: Microsoft's Encarta).

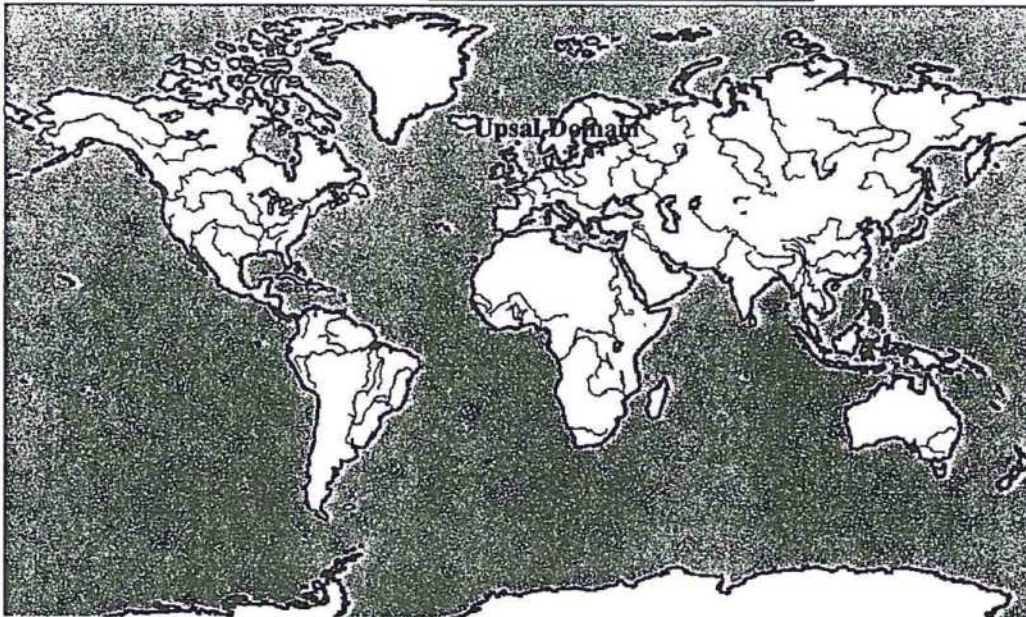
About 1630 Years BC: Thor, Lynn's 65th legendary great granduncle, and son of the legend, Odin was born. Thor is probably even more famous than his father. Again, much of his fame is mythical, but he too was a most accomplished individual. His military feats were well documented. And, so much is written about his intellect. Thor also was a story teller, a poet, and a documentarian. Thursday is named after Thor. But his real appeal is the lore that surrounds his memory (from Encarta):

"Thor was usually portrayed as a large, powerful man with a red beard and eyes of lightning. Despite his ferocious appearance, he was very popular as the protector of both gods and humans against the forces of evil. He even surpassed his father Odin in popularity because, in contrary to Odin, he did not require human sacrifices. One of his temples was in Uppsala where he stood with Odin at his right side. This temple was replaced by a Christian church in 1080."

The Norse believed that during a thunderstorm, Thor was riding through the heavens on his chariot pulled by the goats Tanngrisni ('gap-tooth') and Tanngnost ('tooth grinder'). Lightning flashed whenever he threw his hammer, Mjollnir. Thor wears the belt, Megingjard which doubles his already considerable strength. His hall is Bilskirnir, which is located in the region, Thrudheim ('place of might'). His greatest enemy is Jormungand, the Midgard Serpent. At the day of Ragnarok, Thor will kill this serpent, but will die from its poison. His sons will inherit his hammer after his death.

Donar is his Teutonic equivalent, while the Romans see in him their God Jupiter. **Thursday** is named after **Thor**."

Figure 15: Depiction of Thor
(Source: Microsoft's Encarta).



A Reynolds Migration Map

According to mythology and legend, Njord, settled the 'Upsal Domain' in Sweden in about 1450 B.C.. The mythological genealogical line of the Reynolds family remained at this location for the next approximate 1500 years or until about 50 Years AD, when Olaf resettled in another location of Sweden.

CHAPTER 5

THEY SPREAD OVER SCANDINAVIA

Njord - Lynn's 64th Great Grandfather?
Skadi - Lynn's 64th Great Grandmother?

Frey - 63rd ?
Gerd - Lynn's 63rd Great Grandmother?

Fjolne - 62nd ?

Swegde - 61st ?
Vana - Lynn's 61st Great Grandmother?

Vanlande - 60th ?
Driva - Lynn's 60th Great Grandmother?

Visbur - 59th ?
Gerela - Lynn's 59th Great Grandmother ?

Domald - 58th ?

Domar - 57th ?

Dygve - 56th - "**KING**" ?
Drott - Lynn's 56th Great Grandmother - "**QUEEN**" ?

Dag "The Wise" - 55th ?

Agne "The Warrior" - 54th ?
Alveria - Lynn's 54th Great Grandmother?

Alric - 53rd ?
Dageid - Lynn's 53rd Great Grandmother?

Yngne Alricsson - 52nd ?

Jorund "The Woodworker" - 51st ?

Author's Note: It is obvious by this time that the Reynolds line has spread throughout the area known as Scandi (Scandinavia). But the concentration was in Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. Kingdoms had become more than clans, with "empires" (Countries) forming. Thus the rulers (Kings) are now faced with more complex responsibilities. "Scat" was a land-tax, paid to the King in money, malt, meal, or flesh-meat, from all lands, and was adjudged by the Gods to each King upon his accession, and being proposed and accepted as King. Before writing was in general use, the symbolic way of performing all important legal acts appears to have entered into the "jurisprudence" of all savage nations; and according to Gibbon, Chapter 44, "The Jurisprudence of the first Romans exhibited the scenes of a pantomime; the words were adopted to the gestures, and the slightest error or neglect in the forms of the proceeding was sufficient to annul the substance of the fairest claims".

1,570 Years BC: Middle Bronze Age ends and late Bronze Age begins.

About 1550 Years BC: *Njord, Lynn's 64th great grandfather, son of Odin, and brother to Thor, ruled with the same care, intelligence, and authority as did his father. He was well traveled ruling over a large territory of Norseland. His kingdom was probably some form of division by Odin to accommodate all nine of his sons. It is known that Njord was an accomplished sailor. He loved the sea and traveled from area to area within his kingdom (probably current day Sweden). As were all of Odin's sons, the legends surrounding, Njord were extensive. The following mythology provides some insight into Njord's powers:*

"Njord was the God of winds, sea, and fire. He brings good fortune at the sea and in the hunt. He was married to giantess Skadi. His children were Frey, their son, and Freya, their daughter. Njord and his son, Frey were assigned the task of being priests of the sacrifices, and they became Diar of the Asaland people. Njord's daughter Freya was priestess of the sacrifices, and first taught the Asaland people the art of magic, as it was in use fashion among the Vanaland people."

"Njord of Noatun was then the sole sovereign of the Swedes; and he continued the sacrifices, and was called the drot or sovereign by the Swedes, and he received scatt and gifts from them. In his days were peace and plenty, and such good years, in all respects, that the Swedes believed Njord ruled over the growth of seasons and the prosperity of the people. In his time all the diar or Gods died, and blood-sacrifices were made for them. Njord died on a bed of sickness, and before he died made himself be marked for Odin with the spear-point. The Swedes burned him, and all wept over his grave-mound."

Skadi, Lynn's 64th great grandmother, was wife of Njord and mother of Frey and Freya. It is believed that after Njord died, and after Frigg (Odin's first wife) died, and Jord (Odin's second wife) died, that she married her father-in-law, Odin. This would indicate that Njord died before Odin.

1,500 Years BC: "The Iranian plateau was settled. This would become Persia."

About 1,475 Years BC: *Frey, Lynn's 63rd great grandfather, son of Njord, and grandson of Odin, assumed control of his father's kingdom and ruled as a competent King. He married Gerd, Lynn's 63rd great grandmother. They had a daughter, Gymis and a son named Fjolne.*

"Frey took the kingdom after Njord, and was called drot by the Swedes, and they paid taxes to him. He was, like his father, fortunate in friends and in good seasons. Frey built a great temple at Upsal, made it his chief seat, and gave it all his taxes, his land, and goods. Then began the Upsal domains, which have remained ever since. Then began in his days the Frode-peace; and then there were good seasons, in all the land, which the Swedes ascribed to Frey, so that he was more worshipped than the other Gods, as the people became much richer in his days by reason of the peace and good seasons. His wife was called Gerd, daughter called Gymis, and their son was called Fjolne. Frey was called by another name, Yngve; and this name Yngve was considered long after in his race as a name of honor, so that his descendants have since been called Ynglinger. Frey fell into a sickness; and as his illness took the upper hand, his men took the plan of letting few approach him. In the meantime they raised a great mound, in which they placed a door with three holes in it. Now when Frey died they bore him secretly into the mound, but told the Swedes he was alive; and they kept watch over him for three years. They brought all the taxes into the mound, and through the one hole they put in the gold, through the other the silver, and through the third the copper money that was paid. Peace and good seasons continue."

1,400 Years BC: "The Hebrews were in Egypt, serving as slaves."

About 1,400 Years BC: *Fjolne, Lynn's 62nd great grandfather, inherited the Kingdom of Upsal, and ruled over the Swedes. He managed to reign over a peaceful domain.*

*"Fjolne, Yngve Frey's son, ruled thereafter over the Swedes and the Upsal domains. He was powerful, and lucky in seasons and in holding the peace. Fredfrode ruled then in Leidre, and between them there was great friendship and visiting. Once when Fjolne went to Frode in Sealand, a great feast was prepared for him, and invitations to it were sent all over the country. Frode had a large house, in which there was a great vessel many ells high, and put together of **great pieces of timber**; and this vessel stood in a lower room. Above it was a loft, in the floor of which was an opening through which liquor was poured into this vessel. The vessel was full of mead, which was excessively strong. In the evening Fjolne, with his attendants, was taken into the adjoining loft to sleep. In the night he went out to the gallery to seek a certain place, and he was very sleepy and exceeding drunk. As he came back to his room he went along the gallery to the door of another left, went into it, and his foot slipping, he fell into the vessel of mead and was drowned. So says Thjodolf of Kvine:*

*"In Frode's hall the fearful word,
The death-foreboding sound was heard:
The cry of fey denouncing doom,
was heard at night in Frode's home.
And when brave Frode came, he found
Swithiod's dark chief, Fjolne, drowned.
In Frode's mansion drowned was he,
Drowned in a waveless, windless sea."*

About 1,325 Years BC: *Swegde, Lynn's 61st great grandfather, a wanderer who sought inner peace by finding and saving his soul through Godheim and Odin. Swegde, ruled his Kingdom with dignity. Swegde married Vana, Lynn's 61st great grandmother, and they had a son named Vanlande.*

"Swegde took the kingdom after his father, and he made a solemn vow to seek Godheim and Odin. He went with twelve men through the world, and came to Turkland, and the Great Swithiod, where he found many of his connections. He was five years on this journey; and when he returned home to Sweden he remained there for some time. He had got a wife in Vanheim, who was called Vana, and their son was Vanlande. Swegde went out afterwards to seek again for Godheim, and come to a....."

mansion on the east side of Swithiod called Stein, where there was a stone as big as a large house. In the evening after sunset, as Swegde was going from the drinking-table to his sleeping-room, he cast his eye upon the stone, and saw that a dwarf was sitting under it. Swegde and his man were very drunk, and they ran towards the stone. The dwarf stood in the door, and called to Swegde, and told him to come in, and he should see Odin. Swegde ran into the stone, which instantly closed behind him, and Swegde never came back. Thiodolf of Kvine tells of this:—

*“By Diurnir’s elfin race,
Who haunt the cliffs and shun day’s face,
The Valiant Swegde was deceived,
The elf’s false words the King believed.
The dauntless hero rushing on,
Passed through the yawning mount of stone:
It yawned – it shut – the hero fell,
In Saekmime’s hall, where giants dwell”*

About 1,250 Years BC: Vanlande, Lynn’s 60th great grandfather, received the Upsal domain from his father, and ruled as King. He married Driva, daughter of “Snae the Old” of Finland, Lynn’s 60th great grandmother, and they had a son named Visbur. The following mythology describes Vanlande’s troubled life:

“Vanlande, Swegde’s son, succeeded his father, and ruled over the Upsal domain. He was a great warrior, and went far around in different lands. Once he took up his winter abode in Finland with Snae the Old, and got his daughter Driva in marriage; but in spring he set out leaving Driva behind, and although he had promised to return within three years he did not come back for ten. Then Driva sent a message to the Witch Huld; and sent Visbur, her son by Vanlande, to Sweden. Driva bribed the witchwife Huld, either that she should bewitch Vanlande to return to Finland, or kill him. When this witch-work was going on Vanlande was at Upsal, and a great desire came over him to go to Finland; but his friends and counselors advised him against it, and said the witchcraft of the Finn people showed itself in this desire of his to go there. He then became very drowsy, and laid himself down to sleep; but when he had slept but a little while he cried out, saying that Mara was treading upon him. His men hastened to him to help him; but when they took hold of his head she trod on his legs, and when they laid hold of his legs she pressed upon his head; and it was his death. The Swedes took his body and burnt it at a river called Skytaa, where a standing stone was raised over him. Thus says Thjodolf: —”

*“And Vanlande, in a fatal hour,
Was dragg’d by Grimhild’s daughter’s power,
The witch-wife’s, to the dwelling-place
Where men meet Odin face to face.
Trampled to death, to Skytaa’s shore
The corpse his faithful followers bore;
And there they burnt, with heavy hearts,
The good chief killed by witchcraft’s arts.”*

About 1,200 Years BC: “The Dark Ages supposedly descended on every civilization in this region. Areas from Greece through central Turkey to Nubia are supposed to have undergone massive depopulation, while skills such as literacy, metallurgy, ivory working and the art of painting, and pottery are thought to have lapsed or disappeared entirely for anything up to 300 years.”

About 1,190 Years BC: “Moses led the Hebrews out of Egypt into the Sinai Desert, by the parting of the waters of the Red Sea.”

About 1,175 Years BC: Visbur, Lynn's 59th great grandfather, married twice. His second wife, Gerela was Lynn's 59th great grandmother, with whom Visbur had a son Domald. He was killed by his sons of his first wife according to the following mythology:

"Visbur succeeded his father Vanlande. He married Erela, daughter of Aude the Rich, and gave her as her bride-gift three large farms, and a gold ornament. They had two sons, Gisle and Ond; but Visbur left her and took another wife, whereupon she went home to her father with her two sons. Visbur had a son with Gerela, who was called Domald, and his stepmother used witchcraft to give him ill-luck. Now, when Visbur's sons were the one twelve and the other thirteen years of age, they went to their father's place, and desired to have their mother's dower; but he would not deliver it to them. Then they said that the gold ornament should be the death of the best man in all his race, and they returned home. Then they began again with enchantments and witchcraft, to try to see if they could destroy their father. The sorceress Huld said that by witchcraft she could bring it about by this means, that a murderer of his own kin should never be wanting in the Yngling race; and they agreed to have it so. Thereafter they collected men, came unexpectedly in the night on Visbur, and burned him in his house. So sings Thjodolf: --

"Have the fire-dogs' fierce tongues yelling
Lapt Visbur's blood on his own hearth?
Have the flames consumed the dwelling
Of the here's soul on earth?
Madly ye acted, who set free
The forest foe, red fire, night thief,
Fell brother of the raging sea,
against your father and your chief."

Domald, son of Vanlande and Gerela, avenged the murder of his father, by slaying both Gisle and Ond after they became of age. He also banned Visbur's first wife Erela, from all of Sweden. She died before she could be put on the ship to sail to a foreign land.

About 1,150 Years BC: Moses climbed Mount Ararat to receive the "Ten Commandments" from God.

Figure 16 :Moses declaring God's Ten Commandments as man's law
(Source: Microsoft's Encarta).



1,148 Years BC: "Elamites, under Shutruk-Nahtunte attack Babylon, acquire the 'stele' containing the Law Code of Hammurabi, and return it to their capital, Susa."

1,125 Years BC: "Under Joshua, the Hebrews conquered Palestine."

About 1,100 Years BC: *Domald, Lynn's 58th great grandfather, ruled in a time of great turmoil, famine, and natural disasters. Crops were not good and the general state of the kingdom was in distress. He was blamed for these failures and was put to death as covered in the following mythology:*

"Domald took the heritage after his father Visbur, and ruled over the land. As in his time there was great famine and distress, the Swedes made great offerings of sacrifice at Upsal. The first autumn they sacrificed oxen, but the succeeding season was not improved thereby. The following autumn they sacrificed men, but the succeeding year was rather worse. The third autumn, when the offer of sacrifices should begin, a great multitude of Swedes came to Upsal; and now the chiefs held consultations with each other, and all agreed that the times of scarcity were on account of their King Domald, and they resolved to offer him for good seasons, and to assault and kill him, and sprinkle the stalls of the Gods with his blood. And they did so. Thjodolf tells of this: -"

*"It has happened oft ere now,
That foeman's weapon has laid low.
The crowned hear, where battle plain,
Was miry red with the blood-rain.
But Domald dies by bloody arms,
Raised not by foes in war's alarms -
Raised by his Swedish liegemen's hand,
To bring good seasons to the land."*

1,100 Years BC: "Babylonians defeat the Elamites."

About 1,025 Years BC: *Domar, Lynn's 57th great grandfather, was a good ruler. He ruled in times that were good. Not much information is available, but here is what was found:*

"Domald's son, called Domar, next ruled over the land. He reigned long, and in his days were good seasons and peace. Nothing is told of him but that he died in his bed in Upsal, and was transported to the Fyrisvold, where his body was burned on the river bank, and where his standing stone still remains. So says Thjodolf: -"

*"I have asked wise men to tell
Where Domar rests, and they knew well.
Domar, on Fyrie's wide-spread ground,
Was burned, and laid on Yngve's mound."*

961 Years BC: "The kingdom of Israel reached the height of its existence and included the most territory under the reign of King David (1000-961 BC). Its borders stretched far beyond present-day Israeli borders and included parts of what is now Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, and Egypt."

Figure 17: Kingdom Of Israel In 961 BC (Source: Microsoft's Encarta).



About 950 years BC: The Bronze Age ends.

About 950 Years BC: *Dygve, Lynn's 56th great grandfather, was also King of the Swedes, as outlined below:*

"Dygve was the name of his son (Domar), who succeeded him in ruling the land; and about him nothing is said but that he died in his bed. Thjodolf tells of it thus: --"

*"Dygve the Brave, the mighty King,
It is no hidden secret thing,
Has gone to meet a royal mate,
Riding upon the horse of fate.
Of Yngve's race would have a spouse;
Therefore the fell-one snatched away
For Loke's daughter in her house
Brave Dygve from the light of day."*

Drott, Lynn's 56th great grandmother, married Dygve, King of the Upsal Domain, was the daughter of the King of Denmark. The following account describes her role in the land of Scandinavia and her part in the creation of nobility and royalty in the Reynolds line of descendency:

"Dygve's mother was Drott, a daughter of King Damp, the son of Rig, who was first called "KING" in the Danish tongue. His descendants always afterwards considered the title of "KING" the title of highest dignity. Dygve was the first of his family to be called King, for his predecessors had been called "Drottnar" and their wives "Drottningar", and their court "Drott". Each of their race was called Yngve, or Yngune, and the whole race together Ynglinger. The Queen Drott was a sister of King Dan Mikillati, from whom Demark took its name."

Author's Note: The marriage of Dygve and Drott was probably the most significant occurrence in history of the Reynolds family line of descendency. By virtue of this marriage, "true nobility" was introduced into the blood-line. The real impact of nobility is the record keeping that went with the title. In other words, I could never have traced this family so completely had not this marriage taken place, and the bloodline as a result, carrying the "Royalty" title was reasonably well documented, at least in bits and pieces. Prior to this marriage, the titles "King" and "Queen" were recognized leaders of clans, cities, or territories. The titles to this point were more the result of myths, legends, or witchcraft. This is not to detract from any of the enormous accomplishments of the Reynolds ancestry before this point. I would use "Odin", "Thor", "Tros", "Noah", "Adam" and "Eve" as examples.

930 Years BC: "Jewish King Solomon dies, and Jews split into Israel and Judah."

925 Years BC: "Egyptian Pharaoh Shishak conquers city of Megiddo."

About 900 Years BC: "The Dark Ages end. All of the old skills and arts seemed to have been revived."

About 850 Years BC: *Dag "The Wise", Lynn's 55th great grandfather, was considered to be one of the most wise Kings to have ever lived. He was well known, and the legends were numerous as described in this mythical account of his death:*

"King Dygve's son, called Dag, succeeded to him, and was so wise a man that he understood the language of birds. He had a sparrow which told him much of the news, and flew to different countries. Once the sparrow flew to Reidgotaland, to a farm called Varva, where he flew into the peasant's corn-field and took his grain. The peasant came up, took a stone, and killed the sparrow. King Dag was ill-pleased that the sparrow did not come home; and as he, in a sacrifice of expiation, inquired after the sparrow, he got the answer that it was killed at Varva. Thereupon he ordered a great army, and went to Gotland; and when he came to Varva he landed with his men and plundered, and the people fled away before him. King Dag returned in the evening to his ships, after having killed many people and taken many prisoners. As they were going, a labouring Thrall came running to the river-side, and threw a hay-fork into their troop. It struck the King on the head, so that he fell instantly from his horse and died. In those times the chief who ravaged a country was called Gram, and the men-at-arms under him Gramer. Thjodolf sings of it thus: —"

"What news is this that the King's men,
flying eastward through the glen,
Report? That Dag the Brave, whose name
Is sounded far and wide by Fame —
That Dag, who knew so well to wield
The battle-axe in bloody field,
Where brave men meet, no more will head
The brave — that might Dag is dead!"
"Varva was wasted with sword,
And vengeance taken for the bird —
The little bird that used to bring
News to the ear of the great King.
Varva was ravaged, and the strife
Was ended, when the monarch's life
Was ended too — the great Dag fell
By the hay-fork of a base Thrall!"

About 775 Years BC: Ange “The Warrior”, Lynn’s 54th great grandfather, was married twice. The first wife Alveria, Lynn’s 54th great grandmother, was the mother of Alric and Eric. His second wife, Skjalv, was taken as a result of a raid, and actually killed Ange. She then returned to Finland, along with her brother and a daughter of Ange. It is certain, their daughter would not have ascended to the Swedish throne. Here is a mythical account of the situation:

“Agne was the name of Dag’s son, who was King after him – a powerful and celebrated man, expert, and exercised in all feats. It happened one summer that King Agne went with his army to Finland, and landed and marauded. The Finland people gathered a large army, and proceeded to the strife under a chief called Froste. There was a great battle, in which King Agne gained the victory, and Froste fell there with a great many of his people. King Agne proceeded with armed hand through Finland, subdued it, and made enormous booty. He took Froste’s daughter Skjalv, and her brother Loge, and carried them along with him. When he sailed from the east he came to land at Stoksund, and put up his tent on the flat side of the river, where then there was a wood. King Agne had at the time the gold ornament which had belonged to Visbur. He now married Skjalv, and she begged him to make burial feast in honour of her father. He invited a great many guests, and made a great feast. He had become very celebrated by his expedition, and there was a great drinking match. Now when King Agne had got drunk, Skjalv bad him take care of his gold ornament which he had about his neck; therefore he took hold of the ornament, and bound it fast about his neck before he went to sleep. The land-tent stood at the wood side, and a high tree over the tent protected it against the heat of the sun. Now when King Agne was asleep, Skjalv took a noose, and fastened it under the ornament. Thereupon her men threw down the tent-poles, cast upon it, so that the King was hanged close under the branches and died; and Skjalv with her men ran down to their ships, and rowed away. King Agne was buried upon the spot, which was afterwards called Agnefet; and it lies on the east side of the Tauren, and west of Stoksund. Thjodolf speaks of it thus: –“

“How do ye like the high-souled maid,
Who, with the grim Fate-goddess’ aid,
Avenged her sire? – made Swithiod’s King
Through air in golden halter swing?
How do ye like her, Agne’s men?
Think ye that any chief again
Will court the fate your chief befell,
To ride on wooden horse to hell?”

753 Years BC: “Rome was founded. Romulus was the first King of Rome.”

729 Years BC: “Tiglath-Pileser III captures Babylon; becomes Babylonian King.”

717 Years BC: “Assyrian King Sargon II (son of Tiglath-Pileser III) captures city of Carchemish.”

709 Years BC: “Sargon II captures Babylon.”

701 Years BC: “Hezekiah, King of Judah, withstands attack on Jerusalem by Assyrians under Sennacherib.”

About 700 Years BC: Alric, Lynn’s 53rd great grandfather, along with his brother, Eric, assumed control as rulers of the kingdom. Alric was married to Dageid, Lynn’s 53rd great grandmother. There was constant competition and a

high degree of jealousy between them. This competitive spirit actually caused their demise and death as indicated by the lore discussed here:

"The sons of Agne were called Alric and Eric, and were Kings together after him. They were powerful men, great warriors, and expert at all feats of arms. It was their custom to ride and break in horses both to walk and to gallop, which nobody understood so well as they; and they vied with each other who could ride best, and keep the best horses. It happened one day that both the brothers rode out together alone, and at a distance from their followers, with their best horses, and rode on to a field; but never came back. The people at last went out to look after them, and they were both found dead with their heads crushed. As they had no weapons, except it might be their horses' bridles, people believed that they had killed each other with these. So says Thjodolf:--"

*"Alric fell, by Eric slain,
Eric's life-blood dyed the plain,
Brother fell by brother's hand;
And they tell it in the land,
That they worked the wicked deed
With the sharp bits that guide the steed.
Shall it be said of Frey's brave sons,
The kingly race, the noble ones,
That they have fought in deadly battle
With the head-gear of their cattle?"*

689 Years BC: "Assyrians under Sennacherib sack Babylon."

667 Years BC: "Assyrians under Assurbanipal defeat Elamites, sack Memphis and Thebes, bring end to Nubian Dynasty of Egypt."

649 Years BC: "Assyrians under Assurbanipal capture and burn Babylon."

About 625 Years BC: *Yngve Alricsson, Lynn's 52nd great grandfather, along with his brother Alf ascended to the throne in Sweden. Bitterness arose between the two King brothers over the love of Queen Bera, Lynn's great grandmother, first wife of Alf and then Yngve. Jealousy between the two brothers caused battle that killed both brothers as the legend is told this way:*

"Alric's sons, Yngve and Alf, then succeeded to the kingly power in Sweden. Yngve was a great warrior, always victorious; handsome, expert in all exercises, strong and very sharp in battle, generous and full of mirth; so that he was both renowned and beloved. Alf was a silent, harsh, unfriendly man, and sat at home in the land, and never went out on war expeditions. His mother was called Dageid, a daughter of King Dag the Great, from whom the Dagling family is descended. King Alf had a wife named Bera, who was the most agreeable of women, very brisk and gay. One autumn Yngve, Alric's son, had arrived at Upsal from a Viking cruise by which he was become very celebrated. He often sat long in the evening at the drinking-table; but Alf went willingly to bed very early. Queen Bera sat often till late in the evening and she and Yngve conversed together for their amusement; but Alf soon told her that she should not sit up so late in the evening, but should go first to bed, so as not to waken him. She replied, that happy would be the woman who had Yngve instead of Alf for her husband; and as she often repeated the same, he became very angry. One evening Alf went into the hall, where Yngve and Bera sat on the high seat speaking to each other. Yngve had a short sword upon his knees, and the guests were so drunk that they did not observe the King coming in. King Alf went straight to the high seat, drew a sword from under his cloak, and pierced his brother Yngve through and through. Yngve leaped up, drew his short sword, and gave Alf his death-wound; so that both fell dead on the floor. Alf and Yngve were buried under mounds of Fyrisvold. Thus tells Thjodolf of it: --"

*"I tell you of a horrid thing,
A deed of dreadful note I sing –
How by false Bera, wicked queen,
The murderous brother-hands were seen
Each raised against a brother's life;
How wretched Alf with bloody knife
Alf on the bloody threshold laid.
Can men resist Fates's iron laws?
They slew each other without cause."*

615 Years BC: "Medes, under Cyaxares (Uvakhshatra) capture the Assyrian border city of Arraphkha."

614 Years BC: "Cyaxares besieges Nineveh, but fails to capture it. The Medes capture the Assyrian city of Assur."

612 Years BC: "After Medes and Babylonians enter alliance through marriage of Cyaxares' granddaughter to Nebuchadnezzar II, son of Babylonian ruler Nabopolassar, Nineveh falls to Medes and Babylonians. Some segments of the Assyrian army move capital to Harran."

610 Years BC: "Harran falls to the Babylonians. Assyrians set up headquarters at Carchemish."

605 Years BC: "Babylonians under Nebuchadnezzar II defeat the Assyrians and their leader Ashur-uballit II, at Carchemish. Pharaoh Necho of Egypt arrives too late to help, having been delayed by Jewish forces under King Josiah who was slain at Megiddo and being further delayed at Riblah. Upon arrival at Carchemish, Necho's army is defeated, chased to Hamath, and the Egyptian soldiers killed."

597 Years BC: "Babylonians under Nebuchadnezzar II capture Jerusalem, and impress King Jehoiachin Zedekiah appointed as Jerusalem's ruler."

587 Years BC: "Nebuchadnezzar II besieges Jerusalem for 18 months, takes the city, and relocates Jews to Babylon."

586 Years BC: "Nebuchadnezzar II captures Tyre."

585 Years BC: "Peace established between Media and Lydia (in Greece), with the Halys (Kizil) River as the boundary between the two kingdoms. This establishes a balance of power between the Medes, Lydians and Babylonians, with the Egyptians farther to the south."

551 Years BC: "Zoroaster (Zarathustra) dies."

550 Years BC: "Cyrus the Great (Cyrus II) defeats his Median overlords, and begins expansion through Middle East, establishing the Persian Empire. The Persian Empire is credited to be the first world empire."

About 550 Years BC: *Jorund, Lynn's 51st great grandfather, received the Kingdom of Upsal upon his father's death. He was known as an invader, and died in battle as this story reveals:*

"Jorund and Eric, the sons of Yngve Alricsson, lay all this time in the warships, and were great warriors. One summer they marauded in Denmark, where they met a King Gudlog from Halogaland, and had a battle with him, which ended in their clearing Gudlog's ship and taking him prisoner. They carried him to the land at Stromones, and hanged him there, and afterwards his men raised a mound over him. So says Eyvind Skaldaspiller: --"

*"By the fierce East-Kings' cruel pride,
Gudlog must on the wild horse ride --
The wildest horse you e'er did see:
'Tis Sigur's steed -- the gallows tree.
At Stromones the tree did grow,
Where Gudlog's corpse waves on the bough.
A high stone stands on Stromo's heath,
To tell the gallant hero's death."*

"The brothers Jorund and Eric became more celebrated by this deed and appeared to me much greater men than before. When they heard that King Hake in Sweden had sent from his champions, they steered towards Sweden, and gathered together a strong force. As soon as the Swedes heard that the Yngling brothers were come to them, they flocked to them in multitudes. The brothers proceeded up the Maelare Lake, and advanced towards Upsal against King Hake, who came out against them on the Fyrisvold with far fewer people. There was a great battle, in which King Hake went forward so bravely that he killed all who were nearest to him, and at last killed King Eric, and cut down the banner of the two brothers. King Jorund with all his men fled to their ships. King Hake had been so grievously wounded that he saw his days could not be long; so he ordered a warship which he had to be loaded with his dead men and their weapons, and to be taken out to the sea; the tiller to be shipped, and the sails hoisted. Then he set fire to some tar-wood, and ordered a pile to be made over it in the ship. Hake was almost if not quite dead, when he was laid upon this pile of his. The wind was blowing off the land -- the ship flew, burning in clear flame, out between the islets, and into the ocean. Great was the fame of this deed in after times."

"Jorund, King Yngve's son, remained King at Upsal. He ruled the country; but was often in summer out on war expeditions. One summer he went with his forces to Denmark; and having plundered all around in Jutland, he went into Lymfjord in autumn, and marauded there also. While he was thus lying in Oddesund with people, King Gylog of Halogaland, a son of King Gudlog, of whom mention is made before, came up with a great force, and gave battle to Jorund. When the country people saw this they swarmed battle to Jorund. The country people saw swarmed from all parts towards the battle, in great ships and small; and Jorund was overpowered by the multitude, and his ships cleared of their men. He sprang overboard, but was made prisoner and carried to the land. Gylog ordered a gallows to be erected, led Jorund to it, and had him hanged there. So ended his life. Thjodolf talks of this event thus: --"

*"Jorund has traveled far and wide,
But the same horse he must bestride
On which he made brave Gudlog ride.
He too must for a necklace wear
Hagbert's fell noose in middle air.
The army leader thus must ride
On Horva's horse, at Lymfjord's side."*

CHAPTER 6

THEY RULED THEIR KINGDOMS

On - Lynn's 50th Great Grandfather - King Of Sweden?

Egil - 49th - King Of Sweden?

Ottar - 48th - King Of Sweden?

Adil - 47th - King Of Sweden?

Yrsa - Lynn's 47th Great Grandmother - Queen Of Sweden?

Eystein - 46th - King Of Sweden?

Yngvar - 45th - King Of Sweden?

Onund - 44th - King Of Sweden?

Ingiald - 43rd - King of Sweden?

Aasa - Lynn's 43rd Great Grandmother - Queen Of Sweden?

Olaf - 42nd - King of Sweden?

Solveig - Lynn's 42nd Great Grandmother, Queen Of Sweden?

Halfdan Hritbein - 41st - King Of Raumarike?

Aasa - Lynn's 41st Great Grandmother?

Eystein - 40th - King Of Sweden?

Hild - Lynn's 40th Great Grandmother?

Halfdan - 39th - King of Raumarike and Westfold?

Liv - Lynn's 39th Great Grandmother?

Gudrod - 38th - King Of Alfheim and Westfold?

Olaf 37th - King Of Westfold?

Rognvald - 36th - King of Westfold?

Chocilaicus - 35th - King of Denmark?

Skalgi - Lynn's 35th Great Grandmother?

Ragnalbard - 34th - King of Denmark?

Berthelia - Lynn's 34th Great Grandmother?

549 Years BC: "Cyrus II defeats Astyages, the last King of the Medes. Cyrus II, then turning against the Lydians captures Cilicia, cutting off supply routes to the Lydians in Greece, under Croesus."

546 Years BC: "Cyrus II beseiges Croesus at his capitol Sardis, and captures him. One-by-one the Greek city-states along the coast of Asia Minor succumb to Persian armies. Lydia becomes province of Persia."

540 Years BC: "Cyrus II attacks Babylonian empire."

539 Years BC: "Cyrus II captures Babylon "without a battle" from Nabonidus, and permits the Jews to return to Jerusalem."

529 Years BC: "Cyrus II dies fighting near the Oxus and Jaxartes rivers."

525 Years BC: "Cambyses, son of Cyrus, conquers Egypt."

522 Years BC: "Cambyses is killed, and His spearbearer Darius becomes Persian ruler."

518 Years BC: "Darius I found the city of Persepolis."

490 Years BC: "10,000 Athenians under Miltiades defeat Darius' Persian forces at Marathon, Greece."

About 490 Years BC: *On, Lynn's 50th great grandfather, served as a cruel self-serving King of Sweden. He was known as a King that utilized sacrifices to any degree, including his own sons, as the following mythology reveals:*

"On or Ane was the name of Jorund's son, who became King of the Swedes after his father. He was a wise man, who made great sacrifices to the Gods; but being no warrior, he lived quietly at home. In the time when the kings we have been speaking of were in Upsal, Denmark had been ruled over by Dan Mikellati, who lived to very great age; then by his son, Frode Mikellati, or the Peace-loving, who was succeeded by his sons Halfdan and Fridleif, who were great warriors. Halfdan was older than his brother, and above him in all things. He went with his army against King On to Sweden, and was always victorious. At last King On fled to Wester Gotland when he had been King in Upsal about twenty-five years, and was in Gotland twenty-five years, while Halfdan remained King Of Upsal. King Halfdan died in his bed at Upsal when he was sixty years of age. He made a great sacrifice, and in it offered up his son to Odin. On got an answer from Odin, that he should live sixty years longer; and he was afterwards King in Upsal for twenty-five years. Now came Ole the Bold, a son of King Fridleif, with his army to Sweden, against King On, and they had several battles with each other, but Ole was always the victor. Then On fled a second time to Gotland; and for twenty-five years Ole reigned in Upsal, until he was killed by Starkad the Old. After Ole's fall, On returned to Upsal, and ruled the kingdom for twenty-five years. Then he made a great sacrifice again for long life, in which he sacrificed his second son, and received the answer from Odin, that he should live as long as he gave him one of his sons every tenth year, and also that he should name one of the districts of his country after the number of sons he should offer to Odin. When he had sacrificed the seventh of his sons he continued to live, but so that he could not walk, but was carried on a chair. Then he sacrificed his eighth son, and lived thereafter ten years, lying in his bed. Now he sacrificed his ninth son, and lived ten years more; but so that he drank out of a horn like a weaned infant. He had now only one son remaining, whom he also wanted to sacrifice, and to give Odin Upsal and the

domains thereunto belonging, under the name of ten lands, but the Swedes would not allow it; so there was no sacrifice, and King On died, and was buried in a mound at Upsal. Since that time it is called On's sickness when a man dies, without pain, of extreme old age. Thjodolf tells of this : –“

*“In Upsal's town the cruel King
Slaughtered his sons at Odin's shrine —
Slaughtered his sons with cruel knife,
To get from Odin length of life.
He lived until he had to turn
His toothless mouth to the deer's horn;
And he who shed his children's blood
Sucked through the ox's horn his food.
At length fell Death has traced him down,
Slowly, but sure, in Upsal's town.”*

486 Years BC: “Darius II dies, and is succeeded by his son, Xerxes I.”

483 Years BC: “Death of Siddhartha Gautama (The Buddha).”

480 Years BC: “Gelon, tyrant of Syracuse, defeats Carthaginian general Hamilcar, at Himera.”

“Leonidas I and the Spartan army defeated by Xerxes I and the Persian army at Thermopylae.”

479 Years BC: “Athens under Themistocles destroys the Persian navy at Salamis and Platea. Persian army leaves Greece.”

471 Years BC: “Themistocles is banished from Athens and goes to live with the Persian King Artaxerxes.”

465 Years BC: “Persian ruler Xerxes I murdered; succeeded by Artaxerxes.”

About 430 Years BC: *Egil, Lynn's 49th great grandfather, after the death of On, became the King of Sweden. He lost the crown several times, but with the help of King of Denmark, he was able to regain the Kingdom of Sweden, as the following mythology tells us:*

“Egil was the name of On the Old's son, who succeeded as King in Sweden after his father's death. He was no warrior, but sat quietly at home. Tunne was the name of a slave who had been the counselor and treasurer of On the Old; and when On died Tunne took much treasure and buried it in the earth. Now when Egil became King he put Tunne among the other slaves, which he took very ill and ran away with others of the slaves. They dug up the treasures which Tunne had concealed, and he gave them to his men, and was made their chief. Afterwards many malefactors flocked to him; and they lay out in the woods. But sometimes fell upon the domains, pillaging and killing the people. When King Egil heard this he went out with his forces to pursue them; but one night when he had taken up his night quarters, Tunne came there with his men, fell on the King's men unexpectedly, and killed many of them. As soon as King Egil perceived the tumult, he prepared for defense, and set up his banner; but many people deserted him, because Tunne and his men attacked them so boldly, and King Egil saw that nothing was left but to flee. Tunne pursued the fugitives into the forest, and then returned to the inhabited land, ravaging and plundering without resistance. All the goods that fell into Tunne's

hands he gave to his people, and thus became popular and strong in men. King Egil assembled an army again, and hastened to give battle to Tunne. But Tunne was again victorious, and King Egil fled with the loss of many people. Egil and Tunne had eight battles with each other, and Tunne always gained the victory. Then King Egil fled out of the country, and went to Sealand in Denmark, to Frode the Bold, and promised him a scatt from the Swedes to obtain help. Frode gave him an army, and also his champions, with which force King Egil repaired to Sweden. When Tunne hear this he came out to meet him; and there was a great battle, in which Tunne fell, and King Egil recovered his kingdom, and the Danes returned home. King Egil sent King Frode great and good presents every year, but he paid no scatt to the Danes; but notwithstanding, the friendship between Egil and Frode continued without interruption. After Tunne's fall, Egil ruled the kingdom for three years. It happened in Sweden that an old bull, which was destined for sacrifice, was fed so high that he became dangerous to people; and when they were going to lay hold of him he escaped into the woods, became furious, and was long in the forest committing great damage to the country. King Egil was a great hunter, and often rode into the forest to chase wild animals. Once he rode out with his men to hunt in the forest. The King had traced an animal a long while, and followed it in the forest, separated from all his men. He observed at last that it was the bull, and rode up to it to kill it. The bull turned around suddenly, and the King struck him with his spear; but it tore itself out of the wound. The bull now struck his horn in the side of the horse, so that he instantly fell flat on the earth with the King. The King sprang up, and was drawing his sword, when the bull struck his horns right into the King's breast. The King's men then came up and killed the bull. The King lived but a short time, and was buried in a mound at Upsal. Thjodolf sings of it thus: –

"The fair-haired son of Odin's race,
 Who fled before fierce Tunne's face,
 Has perished by the demon-beast
 Who roams the forests of the East.
 The hero's breast met the full brunt
 Of the wild bull's shaggy front;
 The hero's heart's asunder torn
 By the fell Jotun's spear-line horn."

415 Years BC: "Start of Siege of Syracuse."

410 Years BC: "Naval battle of Cyzicus."

404 Years BC: "Spartan alliance defeats Athens, ending the Peloponnesian Wars."

401 Years BC: "Persian King Artaxerxes II defeats and kills his brother Cyrus at Cunaxa, near the Median wall northwest of Babylon. 10,000 Greek mercenaries in the employ of Cyrus head home, under the direction of Xenophon."

400 Years BC: "End of the Bronze Age, beginning of the Iron Age in Britain."

371 Years BC: "Greek city of Sparta defeated at Levetra."

About 370 Years BC: *Ottar, Lynn's 48th great grandfather, succeeded to the King of Sweden and domains of his father. The following is an account of the war and waste that was improvised on neighboring countries within Scandinavia:*

"Ottar was the name of King Egil's son who succeeded to the domains and Kingdom after him. He did not continue friendly with King Frode, and therefore King Frode sent messengers to King Ottar to demand the scatt which Egil had promised him. . Ottar

replied, that the Swedes had never paid scatt to the Danes, neither would he; and the messengers had to depart with this answer. Frode was a great warrior, and he came one summer with his army to Sweden, and landed and ravaged the country. He killed many people, took some prisoners, burned all around in the inhabited parts, made a great booty, and made great devastation. The next summer King Frode made an expedition to the eastward; and when King Ottar heard that Frode was not at home in his own country, he went on board his own ships, sailed over to Denmark, and ravaged there without opposition. As he heard that a great many people were collected at Sealand, proceeds westward to the Sound, and sails north about to Jutland, lands at Lymfjord; plunders the Vend district; burns, and lays waste, and makes desolate the country he goes over with his army. Vatt and Faste were the names of the earls whom Frode had appointed to defend the country in Denmark while he was abroad. When the earls heard that the Swedish King was laying Denmark waste, they collected an army, hastened on board their ships, and sailed by the south side to Lymfjord. They came unexpectedly upon Ottar, and the battle began immediately. The Swedes gave them a good reception, and many people fell on both sides; but as soon as men fell in the Danish army other men hastened from the country to fill their places, and also all the vessels in the neighborhood joined them. The battle ended with the fall of Ottar and the greater part of his people. The Danes took his body, carried it to the land, laid it upon a mound of earth, and let the wild beasts and ravens tear it to pieces. Thereafter they made a figure of a crow out of wood, sent it to Sweden, and sent word with it that their King, Ottar, was no better than it; and from this he was called Ottar Vendelcrow. Thjodolf tells so of it: -"

*"By Danish arms the hero bold,
Ottar the Brave, lies stiff and cold.
To Vendel's plain the corpse was borne;
By eagles' claws the corpse is torn,
Spattered by ravens' bloody feet,
The wild bird's prey, the wild wolf's meat.
The Swedes have vowed revenge to take
On Frode's earls, for Ottar's sake;
Like dogs to kill them in their land,
In their own homes, by Swedish hand."*

356 Years BC: "Alexander the Great', King of Macedonia, conqueror of the Persian Empire, and one of the greatest military geniuses of all times is born, yet only lived to be 34 years old."

336 Years BC: "Philip II of Macedon assassinated. His son, Alexander III, ascends the throne. Darius III Codomanus ascends to Persian throne."

334 Years BC: "Alexander the Great defeats Persians at Granicus River, near the Hellespont (Dardanelles)."

333 Years BC: "Alexander the Great invades northern Syria and defeats Darius III at Issus, but does not give chase."

332 Years BC: "Alexander captures Phoenecian city of Tyre after a siege, then Gaza, then enters Egypt unopposed."

331 Years BC: "Alexander the Great wins at Gaugamela, in northern Iraq. Alexander then takes Susa and Persepolis, which he loots."

330 Years BC: "Alexander the Great chases Darius III to Ecbatana (former capital of the Medes) then Bactria, then Sogdia, where Alexander meets and marries Princess Roxanne. Darius is killed by a cousin Bessus, who assumes the Persian throne. Alexander captures and executes Bessus, ending the Achaemenid dynasty."

326 Years BC: "Alexander the Great defeats Indian army under Porus at Hydaspes (Jhelum River)."

324 Years BC: "Alexander the Great invades the Punjab, but at the Beas River his soldiers refuse to go further, so Alexander turns back."

323 Years BC: "Alexander the Great dies at Babylon, of a fever."

"The rise of Macedonia and the conquests of Alexander the Great heralded the 'Hellenistic Period', when royal patrons favored the Panhellenic sanctuaries, founded new cities in Syria and Egypt, and embellished such cities as Ephesus and Pergamon in Anotolia. Old building types became more complex: altars, gate buildings, council houses, stoas with two or three levels, and theaters with large attached stage buildings.

Many new building types were introduced, including the nymphaeum (a sculptured facade with fountains), monumental tomb, columned hall, choragic monument (a circular tower celebrating the winners of a choral dance competition), clock tower, and lighthouse. Many of these structures were decorated with dramatic marble sculpture. Hellenistic architects made imaginative variations on the standard temple forms, introducing APSES, high polia (stepped or square platforms), and subtle combinations of Doric and Ionic features. Several temples had exterior Corinthian columns, such as the colossal temple of Zeus in Olympus in Athens, begun in 174 BC."

About 320 Years BC: *Adil, Lynn's 47th great grandfather, was married to Yrsa, Lynn's 47th great grandmother, who he kidnapped and held her hostage, and then married her. She became the Queen of Sweden, a most respected and loved Queen. A legendary account of her abduction is told:*

"Adil was the name of King Ottar's son and successor. He was a long time king, became very rich, and went also for several summers on Viking expeditions. On one of these he came to Saxland with his troops. There a King was reigning called Geirthjof, and his wife was called Alof the Great; but nothing is told of their children. The King was not at home, and Adil and his men ran up to king's house and plundered it, while others drove a herd of cattle down to the strand. The herd was attended by slave-people, churls, and girls, and they all of them together. Among them was a remarkably beautiful girl called Yrsa. Adil returned home with this plunder. Yrsa was not one of the slave girls, and it was soon observed that she was intelligent, spoke well, and in all respects was well behaved. All people thought well of her, and particularly the king; and at last it came to this that the king celebrated his wedding with her, and Yrsa became Queen of Sweden, and was considered an excellent woman."

"King Halfdan's son Helge ruled at that time over Leidre. He came to Sweden with so great an army, that King Adil saw no other way than to fly at once. King Helge landed with his army, plundered and made a great booty. He took Queen Yrsa prisoner, carried her with him to Leidre, took her to wife, and had a son by her called Rolf Krake. When Rolf was three years old, Queen Alof came to Denmark, and told Queen Yrsa that her husband, King Helge, was her own father, and she, Alof, was her mother. Thereupon Yrsa went back to Sweden to King Adil, and was queen there as long as she lived. King

Helge fell in a war expedition; and Rof Krake, who was then eight years old, was taken to be King in Leidre. King Adil had many disputes with a king called Ole of the Uplands; and these kings had a battle on the ice of the Venner lake, in which King Ole fell, and King Adil won the battle. There is a long account of this battle in the "Skjoldunga Saga", and also about Rolf Krake's coming to Adils, and sowing gold upon the Fyrisvold. King Adil was a great lover of good horses, and had the best horses of these times. One of his horses was called Slongve, and another Raven. This horse he had taken from Ole on his death, and bred from him a horse, also called Raven, which the king sent in a present to King Godgest in Halogaland. When Godgest mounted the horse he was not able to manage him, and fell off and was killed. This accident happened at Omd in Halogaland. King Adil was at a Disa sacrifice; and as he rode around the Disa hall his horse' Raven stumbled and fell, and the king was thrown forward upon his head, and his skull was split, and his brains dashed out against a stone. Adil died at Upsal, and was buried there in a mound. The Swedes called him a great King. Thjodolf speaks thus of him: --

*"Witch-demons, I have heard men say,
Have taken Adil's life away.
The son of Kings of Frey's great race,
First in the fray, the fight, the chase,
Fell from his steed - his clotted brains
Lie mixed with mire on Upsal's plains.
Such death (grim Fate has willed it so)
Has struck down Ole's deadly foe."*

Authors Note: Notice the similar spelling of "Adil" compared to "Adin".

312 Years BC: "Seleucid King Seleucus I Nicator conquers Babylon."

282 Years BC: "Messina falls to Mamertine mercenaries."

264 Years BC: "Start of the First Punic War (Carthage vs. Rome)."

260 Years BC: "Roman ships defeat Carthaginian ships at Mylae."

256 Years BC: "Roman ships defeat Carthaginian ships at Cape Ecnomus."

About 250 BC: *Eystein, Lynn's 46th great grandfather, ruled as King of Sweden. The following is a legendary account of his time:*

*"Eystein, King Adil's son, ruled next over Sweden, and in his lifetime Rolf Krake of Leidre fell. In those days many kings, both Danes and Northmen, ravaged the Swedish dominions; for there were many sea-kings who ruled over many people, but had no lands, and he might well be called a sea-king who never slept beneath sooty **roof timbers.**"*

"There was a sea-king called Solve, son of Hogne of Njardo, who at that time plundered in the Baltic, but had his dominion in Jutland. He came with his forces to Sweden, just as King Eystein was at a feast in a district called Lofond. Solve came unexpectedly in the night on Eystein, surrounded the house in which the king was, and burned him and all his court. Then Solve went to Sigtun, and desired that the Swedes should receive him, and give him the title of king; but they collected an army, and tried to defend the country against him, on which there was a great battle, that lasted, according to report, eleven days. There King Solve was victorious, and was afterwards king of the Swedish

dominions for a long time, until at last the Swedes betrayed him, and he was killed. Thjodolf tells of it thus: –“

*For a long time none could tell
How Eystein died – but now I know
That at Lofond the hero fell;
The branch of Odin was laid low,
Was burnt by Solve’s Jutland men.
The raging tree-devourer fire
Rushed on the monarch in its ire;
First fell the castle timbers, then
The roof-beams – Eystein’s funeral pyre.”*

241 Years BC: “Roman ships defeat Carthaginian ships off the Aegadian Isles.”

219 Years BC: “Hannibal captures Saguntum in Spain.”

218 Years BC: “Declaration of Second Punic War (Carthage vs. Rome).”

217 Years BC: “Hannibal crosses Alps from Gaul into Italy. Prince Cheng, founder of the Ch’in Dynasty (from which the name “China” is taken), unifies China and takes the title of Shih Hwang-ti (First emperor). Shih Hwang-ti builds much of the Great Wall of China, and a network of roads and canals that converge on his capitol, near modern Sian, Shensi province.”

216 Years BC: “Hannibal defeats the Roman army at Cannae.”

214 Years BC: “Roman General Marcus Claudius Marcellus besieges Syracuse, which is allied with Carthage. The siege fails and the blockade begins.”

212 Years BC: Marcellus attacks Syracuse and gains the city. A Roman soldier runs Archimedes through with a sword.

210 Years BC: “China’s first emperor, Shih Hwang-ti dies.”

About 175 Years BC: *Yngvar, Lynn’s 45th great grandfather, King of Sweden, has a story going like this:*

“Yngvar, who was King Eystein’s son, then became King of Sweden. He was a great warrior, and often lay out with his warships; for the Swedish dominions were much ravaged then by Danes and East-country men. King Yngvar made peace with the Danes; but betook himself to ravaging the East country in return. One summer he went with his forces to Estland, and plundered at a place called Stein. The men of Estland came down from the interior with a great army, and there was a battle; but the army of the country was so brave that the Swedes could not withstand them, and King Yngvar fell, and his people fled. He was buried close to the seashore under a mound in Estland; and after this defeat the Swedes returned home. Thjodolf sings of it thus: –“

*“Certain it is the Estland foe
The fair haired Swedish King laid low.
On Estland’s strand, o’er Swedish graves,
The East Sea sings her song of waves;
King Yngvar’s dirge is ocean’s roar
Resounding on the rock-ribbed shore.”*

174 Years BC: "Construction of colossal temple of Zeus Olympius was begun in Athens, Greece."

170 Years BC: "The world's first paved streets were built in Rome. During the centuries that followed, roads of stone would link together much of the Roman Empire. By the peak of the empire, Romans had built about 50,000 miles of roads."

169 Years BC: "Selucid King Antiochus IV Epipanes captures Jerusalem."

167 Years BC: "Beginning of Maccabean War of Liberation."

148 Years BC: "Macedonia became a Roman Province."

146 Years BC: "Roman general Scipio Africanus Minor captures and razes Carthage, enslaves inhabitants. The city ceases to exist."

About 100 Years BC: *Onund "The Land Clearer", Lynn's 44th great grandfather, was a builder. He cut the trees, he cleared the land, built roads and improved Sweden as this legendary account describes:*

"Onund was the name of Yngvar's son who succeeded him. In his days there was peace in Sweden, and he became rich in valuable goods. King Onund went with his army to Estland to avenge his father, and landed and ravaged the country round far and wide, and returned with a great booty in autumn to Sweden. In his time there were fruitful seasons in Sweden, so that he was one of the most popular of kings. Sweden is a great forest land, and there are such great uninhabited forests in it that it is a journey of many days to cross them. Onund bestowed great diligence and expense on opening the woods and cultivating the cleared land. He made roads through the deserted forests; and thus cleared land is found all through the forest country, and great districts are settled. In this way extensive tracts of land were brought into cultivation, for there were country people enough to cultivate the land. Onund had roads made through all Sweden, both through forests and morasses, and also over mountains; and he was therefore called Onund Roadmaker. He had a house built for himself in every district of Sweden, and went over the whole country in guest-quarters."

"King Onund one autumn, traveling between his mansion-houses, came over a road called Himmenheath, where there are some narrow mountain valleys, with high mountains on both sides. There was heavy rain at the time, and before there had been snow on the mountains. A landslip of clay and stones came down upon King Onund and his people, and there he met his death, and many with him. So says Thjodolf, namely: -"

*"We all have heard how Jonkur's sons,
Whom weapons could not touch, with stones
Were stoned to death in open day,
King Onund died in the same way.
Or else perhaps the wood-grown land,
Which long had felt his conquering hand,
Uprose at length in deadly strife,
And pressed out Onund's hated life."*

86 Years BC: "The Helenistic Period ends."

63 Years BC: "Romans under Pompey (Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus) capture Jerusalem."

55 Years BC: "Gaius Julius Caesar invades Britain with eighty transports and two legions, landing at Albion, between Deal and Walmer. High tides destroy many of the Roman's ships, so Caesar returns to Gaul."

54 Years BC: "Caesar again invades Britain, with five legions and some cavalry, in 500 ships. A storm destroys many ships, but Caesar invades inland, is opposed by Britons under Cassivellaunus, who avoids pitched battle but continually harasses the Romans. Eventually local tribes make peace with Caesar, surrender hostages, and promise tribute. Caesar declares a victory, leaves Britain, and takes his hostages back to Rome. Britain remains free from another invasion for almost 100 years."

53 Years BC: "Parthians defeat Romans at Carrhae (Harran), northern Syria."

52 Years BC: "Romans under Julius Caesar defeat Gauls under Vercengetorix, at Alesia, France."

January 1, 49 BC: "Caesar and his army cross the Rubicon River and march on Rome. The Senate flees."

48 Years BC: "Pompey attacks Caesar's smaller army at Pharsalus, Greece. Pompey is defeated, and flees to Egypt where he is killed."

47 Years BC: "Caesar takes his army to Egypt, then Syria and Pontus, where he defeats Pharnaces II."

April 15, 44 BC: "Julius Caesar assassinated. Marcus Antonius provokes Roman crowd to turn on Caesar's assassins, who flee from Rome."

43 Years BC: "Roman Senate officially recognizes the founding of Lugdunum (present day Lyon, France)."

October 42 BC: "Army of Roman Emperor Octavian defeats army of Marcus Junius Brutus and Baius Cassius Longinus (two of Julius Caesar's assassins)."

September 40 BC: "Antonius and Octavius sign the Treaty of Brundisium, dividing up the Roman Empire."

37 Years BC: "Antonius settles in Alexandria with Cleopatra, and neglects his governmental responsibilities."

32 Years BC: "Roman Senate strips Antonius of his powers, leading to civil war."

31 Years BC: "Antonius' fleet vanquished at Actium, by Roman fleet under Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa. When Octavian (Julius Caesar's adopted son, later Caesar Augustus) arrives at Alexandria, Antonius commits suicide, and Cleopatra joins him shortly thereafter."

About 30 Years BC: *Ingjald, Lynn's 43rd great grandfather, became King of Sweden. His story is told thus:*

Then Ingjald, King Onund's son, came to the Kingdom. The Upsal Kings were the highest in Sweden among the many district-kings who had been since the time that Odin was chief. The kings who resided at Upsal had been the supreme chiefs over the whole

Swedish dominions until the death of Agne, when, as before related, the kingdom came to be divided between brothers. After that time the dominions and kingly powers were spread among the branches of the family as these increased; but some kings cleared **great tracts of forest lands**, and settled them, and thereby increased their domains. Now when Ingjald took the dominions and the kingdom of his father, there were, as before said, many district-kings. King Ingjald ordered a great feast to be prepared in Upsal, and intended at that feast to enter on his heritage after King Onund his father. He had a large hall made ready for the occasion – one not less, nor less sumptuous, than that of Upsal; and this hall was called the Seven Kings Hall, and in it were seven high seats for Kings. Then King Ingjald sent men all through Sweden, and invited to his feast kings, earls, and other men of consequence. To this heirship-feast came King Algaut, his father-in-law; Yngvar King of Fjadryndaland, with his two sons, Alf and Agnar; King Sporsnjall of Nerike; King Sighvat of Aattundaland: but Granmar King of Sodermanland did not come. Six Kings were placed in the seats in the new hall; but one of the high seats which Ingjald had prepared was empty. All the persons who had come got places in the new hall; but to his own court, and the rest of his people, he had appointed places at Upsal. It was the custom at that time that he who gave an heirship-feast after kings or earls, and entered upon the heritage, should sit upon the footstool in front of the high seat, until the full bowl, which was called the Brage-beaker, make solemn vows to be afterwards fulfilled, and thereupon empty the beaker. Then he should ascend the high seat which his father had occupied; and thus he came to the full heritage after his father. Now it was done so on this occasion. When the full Brage-beaker came in, King Ingjald stood up, grasped a large bull's horn, and made a solemn vow to enlarge his dominions by one half, towards all the four corners of the world, or die; and thereupon pointed with the horn to the four quarters. Now when the guests had become drunk towards evening King Ingjald told Svipday's sons, Gautvid and Hylvid, to arm themselves and their men, as had before been settled; and accordingly they went out, and came up to the new hall, and set fire to it. The hall was soon in a blaze, and the six kings, with all their people, were burned in it. Those who tried to come out were killed. Then King Ingjald laid all the dominions these kings had possessed under himself, and took scatt from them.

“King Ingjald was at a feast in Raening, when he heard that King Ivar's army was in the neighborhood. Ingjald thought he had not strength to go into battle against Ivar, and he saw well that if he betook himself to flight his enemies would swarm around him from all corners. He and Aasa took resolution which has become celebrated. They drank until all their people were dead drunk, and then put fire to the hall; and it was consumed, with all who were in it, including themselves, King Ingjald, and Aasa. Thus says Thjodolf: –“

“With fiery feet devouring flame
Has hunted down a royal game
At Raening, where King Ingjald gave
To all his men one glowing grave.
On his own hearth the fire he raised,
A deed his foemen even praised;
By his own hand he perished so,
And life for freedom did forego.”

Author's Note: This ended the reign of Kings in Upsal Domain for the ancestry of the Reynolds family. King Ingjald, Lynn's 43rd great grandfather and Aasa, Lynn's 43rd great grandmother were the last known royal rulers of the Upsal Domain after approximately 1,000 years of leadership in this geographical area. Family Royalty will continue, but in different locations. The accounts that have been provided herein are stories and legends translated and provided by Berkley Digital Online Medieval & Classical Library. The era

described is called the "Ynglinga Saga". Our story continues with help from this source, but will not be called the "Ynglinga race" from this point forward.

27 Years BC: "Augustus becomes Imperial Ruler of the Roman Empire."

0 Years: Jesus Christ is born. Christianity begins. Time begins.

1 Year AD: "Octavianus reigned fifty-six winters; and in the forty-second year of his reign Christ was born. Then three astrologers from the east came to worship Christ; and the children in Bethlehem were slain by Herod in persecution of Christ."

Author's Note: This is where we will begin to include bits and pieces about the **Maple Syrup Industry. Certainly the next 1,000 years in historical maple development will be estimates at best.** However, I have concluded a detailed study of the early Native North Americans, concerning their lore, legends, myths, food gathering techniques, culture, and technological advancement. The Indians of North America were probably the most proficient food gatherers of any people of the world. Their cultivation techniques were not all that different or inferior to that which was practiced in Europe at that time. Therefore, I conclude that certainly, the Indians, in the spring time of the year, broke a branch, snapped a twig, scraped a root, observed lightning damage, wind damage, or any other natural disaster to the **maple tree**, and discovered that **maple sap flowed from the wound in the tree and was sweet.** I really believe that they knew this at a much earlier time, probably hundreds of years prior to this time. But we must start somewhere, until such time as we can document the events. My stance is further supported by a study conducted by J. R. Roney, Bureau of Land Management, and co-author of a study on Native North Americans, published in 1998. This study is in connection with Robert J. Hard, University of Texas, and in concurrence with Bruce B. Huckell, University of New Mexico. The study established that sophisticated villages existed in America as early as 3,000 B.C.. They further concluded by carbon dating, that domesticated agriculture (corn and squash) were extensively grown by 1,500 B. C. rather than the 500 A.D. originally believed. In fact, they believe that domesticated subsistence may have been self supported as early as 1,000 B.C.. These findings substantiate the Native North Americans as very self sufficient and capable of developing a maple syrup industry that essentially flowed into their lives.

From 1 AD forward, we are assisted by the "Anglo Saxon Chronicles" (courtesy of Britannia Internet Magazine), "The Anglo-Saxon Living History Online" (courtesy of "Angelcynn") followed by the "Viking Chronicles" (courtesy of several online sources which will be listed in the Bibliography), along with the continuing "Annotated Chronology of Military Events" (as provided by Richard R. Orsinger Online), and continued "Sagas" (provided by Berkeley Digital Library SunSITE Online).

About 1 Year AD: The native North American Indians discover that maple sap flows from the maple tree and that the liquid is sweet.

3 Years AD: "This year Herod died, stabbed by his own hand; and Archelaus his son succeeded him. The child Christ was also this year brought back again from Egypt."

11 Years AD: "Herod, the son of Antipater undertook the government in Judea."

12 Years AD: "Philip and Herod divided Judea into four kingdoms."

16 Years AD: "Tiberius succeeded to the empire."

26 Years AD: "Pilate began to reign over the Jews."

30 Years AD: Christ baptized; and Peter and Andrew were converted, together with James, John, and Philip, and all the twelve apostles.

33 Years AD: "Jesus Christ was crucified."

34 Years AD: "St. Paul converted, and St. Stephen stoned."

37 Years AD: "Pilate slew himself with his own hand."

39 Years AD: "Caius undertook the Roman Empire."

About 40 Years AD: Olaf "The Treefeller", Lynn's 42nd great grandfather, led his people from the Upsal Domain into the Klar River Valley, called Vermeland. And even though King Ivar was occupying their original domain, Olaf retained the title, King of Sweden ("In Exile"). This is the legend of Olaf "The Treefeller":

"When Olaf, King Ingjald's son, heard of his father's end, he went with the men who chose to follow him to Nereike; for all the Swedish community rose with one accord to drive out Ingjald's family and all his friends. Now, when the Swedes got intelligence of him he could not remain there, but went on westwards, through the forest, to a river which comes from the north and falls in the Venner Lake, and is called Klar River. There they sat themselves down, turned to and cleared the woods, burnt, and then settled there. Soon there were great districts; which altogether were called Vermeland; and a good living was to be made there. Now when it was told of Olaf, in Sweden, that he was clearing the forests, they laughed at his proceedings, and called him the 'Treefeller'. Olaf got a wife called Solva, or Solveigh, a daughter of Halfdan Guldstrand, westward in Soleyar. Halfdan was a son of Solve Solvarson, who was a son of Solve the Old, who first settled on these islands. Olaf Treefeller wife's mother was called Gauthild, and her mother was Alov, daughter of Olaf the Sharp-sighted, King in Nereike. Olaf and Solva had two sons: Ingjald and Halfdan. Halfdan was brought up in Soleyar, in the house of his mother's brother Solve, and was called Halfdan Hvitbein."

"There were a great many people who fled the country from Sweden, on account of King Ivar; and when they heard that King Olaf had got good lands in Vermeland, so great a number came there to him that the land could not support them. Then there came dear times and famine, which they ascribed to their king; as the Swedes used always to reckon good or bad crops for or against their kings. The Swedes took it amiss that Olaf was sparing in his sacrifices, Swedes therefore gathered together troops, made an expedition against King Olaf, surrounded his house and burnt him in it, giving him to Odin as a sacrifice for good crops. This happened at the Venner Lake. Thus tells Thjodolf of it: --"

*"The temple wolf, by the lake shores,
The corpse of Olaf now devours.
The clearer of the forest died
At Odin's shrine by the lake side.
The glowing flames stripped to the skin
The royal robes from the Swedes' king.
Thus Olaf, famed in days of yore,
Vanished from earth at Venner's shore."*

41 Years AD: "Emperor Caligula is murdered. Cladius becomes Roman Emperor."

43 Years AD: "Roman army of 20,000 invades Britain. Once their position is secure, Emperor Claudius crosses from Gaul with reinforcements, including elephants, and stages and wins another battle. Claudius returns to Rome a conqueror, is awarded the title Britannicus. The Romans establish a troubled domination of Britain."

44 Years AD: "James, brother of John, was slain by Herod."

45 Years AD: "Herod died, one year after he slew James."

46 Years AD: "Claudius, the second of the Roman Emperor who invaded Britain, took the greater part of the island into his power, and added the Orkneys to rite dominion of the Romans. This was in the fourth year of his reign. And, the great famine in Syria happens. Claudius Nero succeeded to the Empire, almost lost the Island of Britain."

47 Years AD: "Mark the evangelist, in Egypt started to write the gospel. Claudius, King of the Romans, conquered the island, and subjected all the Picts and Welsh to the rule of the Romans."

61 Years AD: "Excessive Roman depredations drive Britons to revolt under female leader Boudicca, who captures Camulodunum (Colchester) and slaughters all Romans and their collaborators, then fights and vanquishes the infantry of the 9th Legion. When Boudicca marches on Londinium (London), the Roman commander Suetonius abandons the city, whereupon Boudicca takes the city and kills all its inhabitants. Boudicca then marches upon and destroys Verulamium (St. Albans). In the three cities, some 70,000 inhabitants lose their lives. Suetonius, with 10,000 soldiers meets the Britons in battle, and the Romans triumph, killing the British soldiers, their women and children. Boudicca drinks poison and dies."

66 Years AD: "Great Revolt of Jews against the Romans begins."

70 Years AD: "Romans under Titus besiege and capture Jerusalem, ending the Great Revolt. Tens of thousands of Jews were killed while the revolt was being subdued." "Located in southern Israel, the historic mountain known as Masada served as a Jewish fortress. After the Romans captured and razed Jerusalem during a Jewish uprising, about 1,000 zealots withdrew to Masada. The zealots defended the fortress for two years during a siege by the Roman legion. When the Romans eventually captured the fortress in 73 AD, all but seven of the zealots committed suicide."

Time Out: 'I Shall Not Pass This Way Again'

'Through this toilsome world, alast

Once and only once I pass;

If a kindness I may show,

If a good deed I may do

To a suffering fellow man,

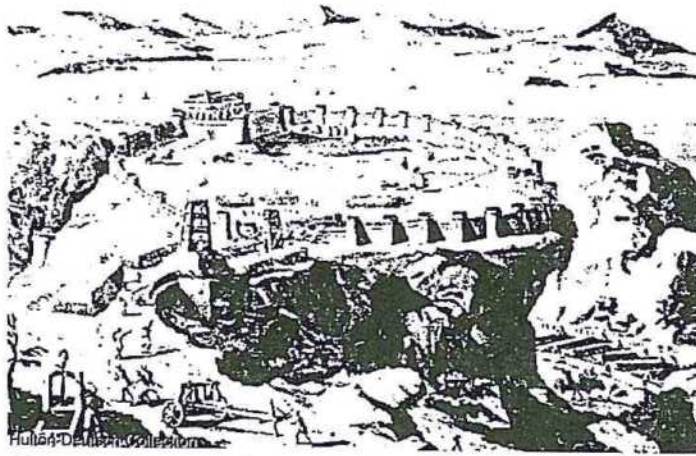
Let me do it while I can

No delay, for it is plain

I shall not pass this way again. '

Signed Unknown

Figure 18: Masada, Jewish Fortress In About 70 AD
(Source: Microsoft's Encarta).



“Vespasian became Roman Emperor.”

81 Years AD: “Titus became Roman Emperor.”

83 Years AD: “Domitian, brother of Titus became Roman Emperor.”

84 Years AD: “Romans win Battle of Mons Graupius, ending British resistance to Roman occupation.

John, the evangelist, in the island of Patmos, wrote the book called The Apocalypse’.”

90 Years AD: “Simon, the apostle, was crucified.”

About 99 Years AD: “Roman historian Tacitus wrote “De Origine et Situ Germanorum”, describing the German culture of the times.”

About 100 Years AD: The North American Indians start using maple sap as a flavoring in cooking. Since the sap would not keep, it was used as a very seasonal treat.

About 110 Years AD: Halfdan Hritbein, Lynn’s 41st great grandfather, King of Raumarike and Westfold, married Aasa, Lynn’s 41st great grandmother, daughter of Eystein “The Severe”, who was King of the Uplands, and Hedemark. The following account describes the life of Halfdan Hritbein:

“Those of the Swedes who had more understanding found that the dear times proceeded from there being a greater number of people on the land than it could support, and that the king could not be blamed for this. They took the resolution, therefore, to cross the Eida forest with all their men, and came quite unexpectedly into Soleyar, where they put to death King Solve, and took Halfdan Hvitbein prisoner, and made him their chief, and gave him the title of king. Thereupon he subdued Doleyar, and proceeding with his army into Raumarike, plundered there, and laid that district also in subjection by force of arms.”

“Halfdan Hvitbein became a great king. He was married to Aasa, a daughter of Eystein ‘The Severe’, who was King of the Upland people, and ruled over Hedemark. Halfdan and Aasa had two sons, Eystein and Gudrod. Halfdan subdued a great part of Hedemark, Toten, Hadeland, and much of Westfold. He lived to be an old man, and died in his bed at Toten, from whence his body was transported to Westfold, and was buried under a mound at a place called Skaereid, at Skiringsale. So says Thjodolf: –“

*"Halfdan, esteemed by friends and foes,
Receives at last life's deep repose:
The aged man at last, though late,
Yielded in Toten to stern fate.
At Skiringsale hangs o'er his grave
A rock, that seems to mourn the brave Halfdan,
to chiefs and people dear,
Received from all a silent tear."*

"Ingjald, Halfdan Hvitbeins's brother, was King of Vermeland, but after his death King Halfdan took possession of Vermeland, raised scatt from it, and placed earls over it as long as he lived."

116 Years AD: "Hadrian the Caesar became Roman Emperor."

"Romans capture Parthian capitol of Ctesiphon."

122 Years AD: "Romans begin construction of Hadrian's Wall, in Britain. The wall stretches over 73 miles from coast to coast in Northumberland, England, and is designed to separate barbarians to the north from Roman-controlled Britain."

Time Out:

'One day as I sat musing, sad and lonely and without a friend, a voice came to me from out of the gloom, 'Cheer up, things could be worse.' So I cheered up and sure enough, things got worse.'

Author Unknown

"I cannot be bought, but make me an offer."

Author Unknown

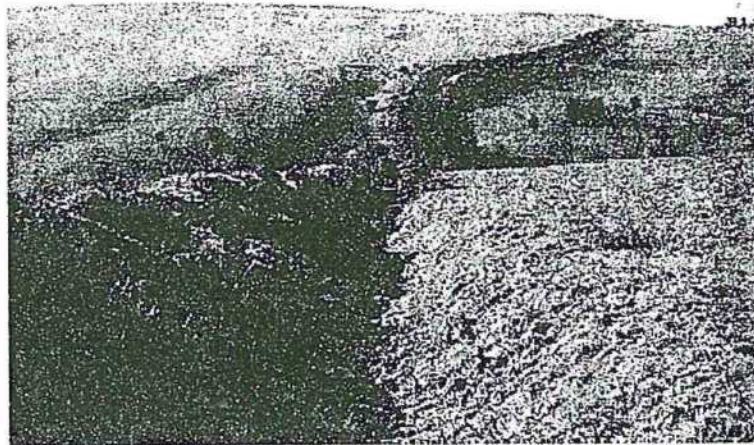


Figure 19:
Hadrian's Wall
About 125 AD
(Source: Microsoft's
Encarta).

135 Years AD: "Roman Emperor Hadrian destroys Jerusalem, and rebuilds as new city, called "Aelia Capitolina", and prohibits Jews from living there."

145 Years AD: "Marcus Antoninus and Aurelius, his brother, became Roman Emperors."

167 Years AD: "Eleutherius became Pope. Lucius, King of the Britons, begged for baptism for himself. It was refused, but he continued to keep the faith."

About 180 AD: *Eystein, Lynn's 40th great grandfather, King in Raumarike and Westfold, was married to Hild, Lynn's 40th great grandmother, who was daughter of Eric Agnasson, also a King in Westfold. Here is a legendary account of Eystein's life and death:*

"Eystein, Halfdan Hvitbein's son, became king after in Raumarike and Westfold. He was married to Hild, a daughter of Eric Agnarsson, who was king in Westfold. Agnar, Eric's father, was a son of Sigtryg, king of the Vend district. King Eric had no son, and died while King Halfdan Hvitbein was still in life. The father and son, Halfdan and Eystein, then took possession of the whole of Westfold, which Eystein ruled over as long as he lived. At that time there lived at Varna a King called Skjold, who was a great warlock. King Eystein went with some ships for war to Varna, plundered there, and carried away all he could find of clothes or other valuables, and of peasants' stock, and killed cattle on the strand for provision, and then went off. King Skjold came to the strand with his army, just as Eystein was at such a distance over the fjord that King Skjold could only see his sails. Then he took his cloak, waved it, and blew into it. King Eystein was sitting at the helm as they sailed in past Jarls, and another ship was sailing at the side of his, when there came a stroke of a wave, by which the boom of the other ship struck the king and threw him overboard, which proved his death. His men fished up his body, and it was carried into Borre, where a mound was thrown up over it, out towards the sea at Raden, near Vodle. So says Thjodolf: -"

*"King Eystein sat upon the poop
Of his good ship: with sudden swoop
The swinging boom dashed him to hell,
And fathoms deep the hero fell
Beneath the brine. The fury whirl
Of Loke, Tempest's brother's girl,
Grim Hel, clutched his soul away;
And now where Vodle's ocean bay
Receives the ice-cold stream, the grave
Of Eystein stands - the good, the brave!"*

189 Years AD: "Severus became Roman Emperor; went with his army into Britain, and subdued in battle a great part of the island. He completed Hadrian's Wall. He died at York."

"Lucius, King of the Britons, was baptized as Christian."

About 200 Years AD: "The windmill powered gristmill is invented in Persia."

220 Years AD: "Invasions into China by the barbarian Hsiung-he (Huns) begins."

225 Years AD: "Ardashir I, first Sasanian Emperor, defeats Artabanus V, last Parthian ruler."

About 250 Years AD: Halfdan "The Mild", Lynn's 39th great grandfather, King of Westfold, was married to Liv, Lynn's 39th great grandmother. Not much is known about him, but there is a short account of his life:

"Halfdan was the name of King Eysteins's son who succeeded him. He was called Halfdan the Mild, but the Bad Entertainer; that is to say, he was reported to be generous, and to give his men as much gold as other kings gave of silver, but he starved them in their diet. He was a great warrior, who had been long on cruises, and had collected great property. He was married to Liv, a daughter of King Dag of Westmare. Holtar, in Westfold, was his chief house; and he died there on the bed of sickness, and was buried at Borre under a mound. So says Thjodolf: --"

*"By Hel's summons, a great king
was called away to Odin's Thing:
King Halfdan, he who dwelt of late
At Holtar, must obey grim Fate.
At Borre, in the royal mound,
They laid the hero in the ground."*

260 Years AD: "Persian King Shapoor I defeats Romans and captures Roman Emperor Valerian."

269 Years AD: "Roman Emperor Claudius II defeats the Goths at Naissus (Nis, Yugoslavia)."

306 Years AD: "Constantine proclaimed Emperor at York, England."

312 Years AD: "Constantine I defeats Maxentius at the Mulvian Bridge over the River Tiber, becoming unchallenged ruler of the Western Roman Empire. Here according to Eusebius of Caesarea, Constantine saw a flaming cross in the sky, inscribed "In hoc signo vinces" (In this sign you shall conquer)."

313 Years AD: "Constantine I issues the "Edict Of Milan", legalizing Christianity. He becomes first Roman ruler to be converted to Christianity. He was known as 'Constantine The Great'."

About 320 Years AD: Gudrod "The Hunter", Lynn's 38th great grandfather, King of Westfold, married Alfild, Lynn's 38th great grandmother, and daughter of King Alfarin of Alfheim. Gudrod was also known as "The Magnificent" as this story tells:

"Gudrod, Halfdan's son, succeeded. He was called Gudrod the Magnificent, and also Gudrod the Hunter. He was married to Alfild, daughter of King Alfarin of Alfheim, and got with her half the district of Vingulmark. Their son Olaf was afterwards called Geirstad-Alf. Alfheim, at that time, was the name of the land between the Glommen and Gotha rivers. Now when Alfild died, King Gudrod sent his men west to Agder to the king who ruled there, and who was called Harold Redbeard. They were to make proposals to his daughter Aasa upon the kings' account; but Harald declined the match, and the ambassadors returned to the king, and told him the result of their errand. Soon after King Gudrod hove down his ships into the water, and proceeded with a great force in them to Agder. He immediately landed, and came altogether unexpectedly at night to King Harald's house. When Harald was aware that an army was at hand, he went out with the men he had about him, and there was a great battle, although he wanted men so much. King Harald and his son Gyrd fell, and King Gudrod took a great booty. He carried away with him Aasa, King Harald's daughter, and had a wedding with her. They

had a son by their marriage called Halfdan; and the autumn that Halfdan was a year old Gudrod went upon a round of feasts. He lay with his ship in Stiflesund, where they had been drinking hard, so that the King was very tipsy. In the evening, about dark, the King left the ship; and when he had got to the end of gangway from the ship to the shore, a man ran against him, thrust a spear through him, and killed him. The man was instantly put to death, and in the morning when it was light the man was discovered to be Aasa's page-boy; nor did she conceal that it was done by her orders. Thus tells Thjodolf of it: --

"Gudrod is gone to his long rest,
 Despite of all his haughty pride --
 A traitor's spear has pierced his side:
 For Aasa cherished in her breast
 Revenge; and as, by wine opprest,
 The hero staggered from his ship,
 The cruel queen her thrall let slip
 To do the deed of which I sing:
 And now the far-descended king,
 At Stiflesund, in the old bed
 Of the old Gudrod race, lies dead."

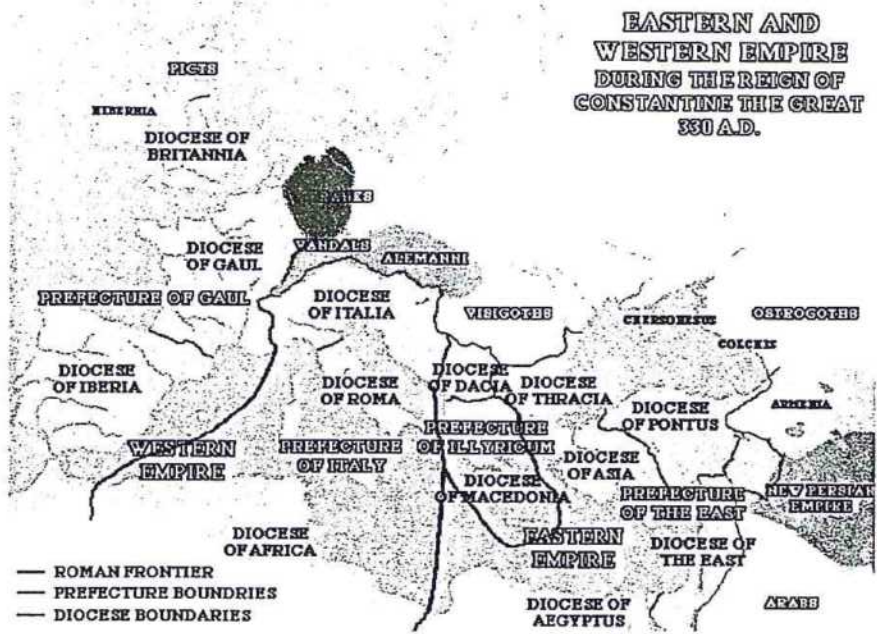


Figure 20: Roman Empire 330 A.D. (Source: Unknown - Internet).

330 Years AD: "Constantine I moves capital of Roman Empire to Byzantium, which he rebuilds as Constantinople."

340 Years AD: "Romans cease building new roads in Britain."

350 Years AD: "Romans cease building new roads in Gaul. The British general Magnentius revolts, and becomes acknowledged Emperor throughout most of the

western Roman Empire. Emperor Constantius invites Germanic tribes to cross the Rhine River to attack Gaul and the Roman Rhineland.”

353 Years AD: “Emperor Constantius defeats Magnentius, but the result of inviting Germanic intervention is that armed bands of Germanic tribesmen maraud through the Western Empire. Since Britain supported Magnentius, Constantius decimates the British ruling class.”

367 Years AD: “A barbarian alliance brings Britain to her knees. Roman troops, ally with the barbarians.”

372 Years AD: “Huns sweep across Asia, invade the lower Volga valley.”

375 Years AD: “The Huns cross the Volga River, attack the Germanic Visigoths living in Ukraine.

378 Years AD: Huns defeat Roman army under Emperor Valens at Adrianople, in the far northwestern part of Turkey.”

379 Years AD: “Gratian succeeded to the Roman Emperor.”

381 Years AD: “Maximus the Caesar became Roman Emperor.”

383 Years AD: “Diocese in Britain declares Magnus Maximus as Roman Emperor.”

388 Years AD: “Roman Emperor Theodosius defeats Magnus Maximus, using large contingents of Germanic soldiers, whose loyalty did not lie with Rome.”

About 390 Years AD: *Olaf, Lynn’s 37th great grandfather, was king of the Westfold Kingdom. What is known is told below:*

“Olaf came to the kingdom after his father. He was a great warrior, and an able man; and was besides remarkably handsome, very strong and large of growth. He had Westfold; for King Alfgeir took all Vingulmark to himself, and placed his son Gandalf over it. Both father and son made war on Raumarike, and subdues the greater part of that land and district. Hogne was the name of a son of the Upland King, Eystein the Great, who subdued for himself the whole of Hedemark, Toten, and Hadeland. Then Vermedland fell off from Gudrod’s sons, and turned itself, with its payment of scatt, to the Swedish King. Olaf was about twenty years old when Gudrod died; and as his brother Halfdan now had the kingdom with him, they divided it between them; so that Olaf got the eastern and Halfdan the southern part. King Olaf had his main resident at Geirstad. There he died of a disease in his foot, and was laid under a mound at Geirstad. So sings Thjodolf: --“

*“Long while this branch of Odin’s stem
Was the stout prop of Norway’s realm;
Long while King Olaf with just pride
Ruled over Westfold far and wide.
At length by cruel gout oppressed,
The good King Olaf sank to rest:
His body now lies under ground,
Buried at Geirstad, in the mound.”*

392 Years AD: “Germanic leader of Rome’s Rhineland forces revolts, the rebellion is suppressed by Theodosius.”

395 Years AD: “Theodosius dies, the last emperor of the entire Roman Empire.”

“Macedonia area was made part of Byzantine Empire when the Roman Empire was divided.”

400 Years AD: The Indians of North America are heating (boiling) maple sap to make it sweeter, probably still a seasonal treat.

400 Years AD: “Visigoths attack western half of Roman Empire.”

402 Years AD: “Romans, under Flavius Stilicho (a Vandal), repel Visigoth invasion of Italy.”

403 Years AD: “Stilicho strips the western Roman frontier of forces, in attempt to contain Visigoth invasion of Italy, saving Italy but causing the Rhine frontier to collapse.”

405 Years AD: “Stilicho repels barbarian invasion of Italy under Radagaisus in a battle near Fiesole.”

410 Years AD: “Alaric I and Visigoths sack Rome. The Visigoths leave with massive amounts of plunder, taking the Emperor’s sister as hostage. Britain asks aid from Honorius, which he cannot give. Roman control of Britain collapses.”

418 Years AD: “The Romans collected all the hoards of gold that were in Britain and removed the treasures.”

423 Years AD: “Theodosius, the younger, succeeded to the Roman Emperor.”

425 Years AD: “Defense of Britain delegated to an Overking, Vortigern.”

429 Years AD: “The Vandals control most of Roman Africa.”

430 Years AD: “Patricius was sent from Pope Celestinus to preach baptism to the Scots.”

434 Years AD: “Attila the Hun enters treaty with Roman Emperor Theodosius II.”

435 Years AD: “Roman reign ends in Britain. They ruled Britain for 470 years.”

Author’s Note: The most significant happening in Britain’s history is the settlement (invasion) of the Anglo-Saxons in the years 440 AD to 500 AD. This influenced the entire ethnic, political, and cultural makeup of England forever. The invasion of Anglo-Saxons set the stage for the invasion of Vikings which carried the Reynolds family into the scene. Therefore, I am going to include some text from the Anglo-Saxon Chronicles from SunSITE and from Angelcynn to provide an understanding of 5th century Britain.

445 Years AD: “Archeological evidence of massive settlement of Anglo-Saxons in Britain.”

446 Years AD: "Roman-British inhabitants of Britain, attacked by Anglo-Saxons. British are pushed across the English Channel into the land of the Armoricans in northern Gaul, forcing them out of homeland, and leading to the establishment of what is today called the Brittany province of France."

449 Years AD: The "Anglo-Saxon Chronicles" tell it this way: "This year Marcian and Valentinian assumed the empire, and reigned seven winters. In their days Hengest and Horsa; invited by Wurtgern, King of the Britons to his assistance, landed in Britain in a place that is called Ipwinesfleet; first of all to support the Britons, but they afterwards fought against them. The King directed them to fight against the Picts; and they did so; and obtained the Victory wheresoever they came. They then sent to the Angles, and desired them to send more assistance. They described the worthlessness of the Britons, and the richness of the land. They then sent them greater support. Then came the men from three powers of Germany; the Old Saxons, the Angles, and the Jutes. From the Jutes are descended the men of Kent, the Wightwarians (that is, the tribe that now dwelleth in the Isle of Wight), and that kindred in Wessex that men yet call the kindred of the Jutes. From the Old Saxons came the people of Essex and Sussex and Wessex. From Anglia, which has ever since remained waste between the Jutes and the Saxons, came the East Angles, the Middle Angles, the Mercians, and all of those north of the Humber. Their leaders were two brothers, Hengest and Horsea, who were the sons of Wihtgils; Wihtgils was the son of Witta; Witta of Wecta, Wecta of Woden (Odin). From this Odin arose all our royal kindred, and that of the Southumbrians also.....And in their days Vortigern invited the Angles thither, and they came to Britain in three ceols, at the place called Wippidsfleet."

"Angelcynn", clarifies it this way: This account of the migrations from Germany, following the collapse of the Roman Empire, is taken from the Anglo-Saxon Chronicles, and is how the later Anglo-Saxons saw the first arrival of their people. Since then, until quite recently, it has remained the accepted view of what happened. However, recent researches have shown it to be wrong in almost every detail. It is even uncertain whether Hengest and Horsa existed, or whether they were actually the same person. Although Hengest may have been the first Germanic chieftain of Kent, he was probably no more than a warlord. The first Germanic king was probably his son Oisc, giving the Kentish royal house the name of 'Oiscingas'. Whilst it may be true that a British king (who may or may not have been called Vortigern) employed Germanic mercenaries to aid him in his battles against the Picts (or perhaps just another British king), it would certainly not be the first instance of Germanic settlers in this country. It is known that Germanic troops had been stationed in this country by the Romans since at least the third century - it is also known that some of these troops settled in this county - and Germanic pirates were raiding Britain from at least this date too, so the 'excellence of the land' would have already been well known on the continent. Archaeology has shown that by the late fourth century Germanic mercenaries were to be found settled all along the east coast of Britain, and along the banks of the Thames at least as far as Oxfordshire. The British 'tyrants' also feared a Roman invasion from Gaul to remove them, so some of the Saxons stationed in southern England may have been a guard against Roman military intervention - a far cry from the old view of the Britons missing the presence of the legions!. It is also known that the peoples who made up the 'Anglo-Saxons' were far more varied than just the three groups mentioned. For ease of reference I will use the name 'Anglo-Saxon' to refer to those Germanic people who settled in Britain, even though this is not what they would have thought of themselves as at this stage. Certainly there were Jutes (probably not exclusively from Jutland as many people think, but also from Frankish Rhineland),

Saxons (from northern Germany) and Angles (from southern Denmark), and these may have formed the bulk of the migrating peoples, but there were also Frisians from the Low Countries - the Frisian language shared in all the more important sound changes which distinguish English from German on one hand and the Scandinavian languages on the other), Geats (from Gotland and south-east Sweden), Franks (from northern France and central Germany), Wends (from the southern Baltic lands), Swedes, Norwegians, and many others. Even the totally violent nature of their arrival is now thought to be rather exaggerated. Whilst it is certainly true that the newcomers did fight against the Britons (or as the invaders called them the wealas - an Old English word meaning save or foreigner!!) in many areas much of the settlement was peaceful with farmers and craftsmen integrating themselves into existing communities. The numbers of the invaders was certainly large, and they certainly did affect the nature of British society, even to the extent of replacing the primary language, but they did not wipe out the native population. One current school of thought is that the graves found in Anglo-Saxon cemeteries with no grave goods may in fact belong to Britons living alongside 'Anglo-Saxons', and the lack of grave goods represents the different burial customs of the Britons. If this is so, then the number of Germanic peoples may not have been as great as many people imagine, perhaps only replacing the middle and upper echelons of society. It is also thought that some of 'Anglo-Saxons' burials may actually be native Britons who adopted the ways of the 'Anglo-Saxons', just as they had done several centuries earlier with the Romans. It is most likely that in fact a mixture of all these situations happened - in some places the native Britons were almost entirely replaced by the newcomers, in some places the two peoples lived side by side, and in other places the population remained almost exclusively British, although these British people gradually adopted the ways and language of the invaders.

Whatever the nature of the influx of Germanic peoples, we know that it did not happen overnight and that it was not entirely peaceful. Fifty years after the traditional arrival of Hengest and Horsa there was still fighting going on for control of the land. Some of this was between the Britons and the invaders - this was the time of Ambrosius Aurelianus (probably the King Arthur of legend), a Romano-British chieftain - and some of the fighting was between different Germanic tribes each struggling for supremacy. Around the year 500 A.D. the Britons (probably under the leadership of Ambrosius Aurelianus) won a great victory at Mons Badonicus (Mount Badon) which halted the tide of Germanic invaders to such an extent that several continental sources show the Germanic expansion switched to northern Frankia (including Germanic peoples leaving England). It also seems to be at this time that many Britons left Britain for northern Gaul and turned the peninsula of Armorica into Brittany. For about half a century there was relative peace with British rule over the western half of the country and Germanic rule in the east, and it seems probable that the Britons may even have won back some parts of central England from the invaders (a fact the Anglo-Saxon Chronicles seem to gloss over!). By the middle of the fifth century the Germans started a second wave of colonization that ended with most of lowland Britain under the control of many Germanic 'kings' (most of the later kingdoms were founded at this time) and the British culture relegated to the western fringes of the county in *Dumnonia* (Devon and Cornwall) and Wales (the name of which is derived from the word wealas mentioned above); in the north there was the British Kingdom of *Strathclyde* and the independent British kingdom of Elmet which stretched westwards for many miles from the marshes at the head of the Humber, and separated the Angles of northern midlands from those of the plain of York. This division led to the fact that the occasional king who managed to gain supremacy over the other tribes (Old English *Bretwalda*) became known as 'King of all England South of the Humber'. The first of these was *Aelle*, king of Sussex from 477 AD, the second was *Ceawlin*, king of Wessex from 560 AD. It is also why the Germanic peoples living north of the

Humber are recorded as the *Nordanhymbroton gens*, or Northumbrians, whilst the Germanic peoples living between the Humber and the Channel are referred to as *Sutangli*, or southern English (the earliest case of the North/South divide?). The Northumbrian Angles were divided into two main tribes - the *Dere* (Deirans) and *Bernice* (Bernicians). The southern English comprised the *Lindisfaran* (Kingdom of Lindsey - which may have been founded as a combined British/Germanic kingdom several decades before the traditional Germanic invasion), the *Mierce* (Mercians), the *Eastengle* (East Angles), the *Eastseaxe* (Essex), the *West Seaxe* (Wessex), the *Suthseaxe* (Sussex), the *Middelseaxan* (Middlesex), the *Cantware* (Men of Kent), *Wihthland* (people of the Isle of Wight), *Hwicce* (Gloucestershire, Worcestershire and western Warwickshire), and a loose confederation of small tribes known as the Middle Angles in central England.

The Germanic peoples who, in the days of the Roman Empire, had occupied territory stretching from Scandinavia to the Danube, from Gaul to beyond the Vistula, shared a common heritage. Although similar in many ways to the Celtic peoples, their culture was distinctly different. For example they spoke various dialects of a Germanic language (not the Gallic language of the Celts) and they worshipped the Northern, not the Roman or Celtic, gods. The war-oriented, Teutonic lifestyle had become traditional amongst the tribes. They shared, according to *Tacitus*, a veneration for the prophetic powers of women and a predilection for feasting and drinking. These traditional features of Teutonic culture were transmitted to their descendants by the Germans who settled in Britain. They were celebrated by Anglo-Saxons to such an extent that we can find the ancient themes in literary works composed as late as the tenth century A.D., long after the disappearance of a tribal society.

Various German peoples demonstrably retained features in common although they were settled over a wide geographical area and long period of time, and nourished their 'barbarian' culture despite the proximity of the Roman Empire. This lack of change is useful to us when studying the early Germanic Immigrants, since their illiteracy for a century and a half after settlement inevitably leaves a gap in the British historical record, a gap that can be filled, at least partially, by written accounts from outside observers (*Tacitus' Germania* gives us many details of life amongst the Germanic tribes, as do other classical texts)". Clarification By: Ben Levic, February, 1996.

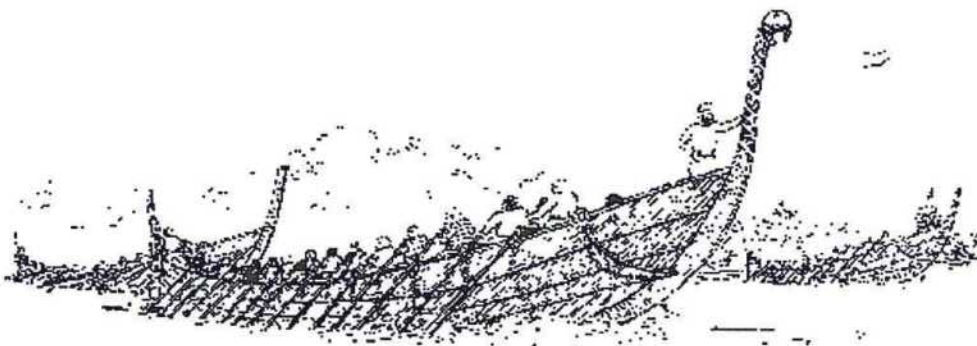


Figure 21: Ships Of This Type Used By Anglo-Saxon Invaders (Source: Angelcynn).

Another account from Angelcynn: "*The Finnesburh Fragment*".

"This fragment is part of a long Anglo-Saxon poem, now lost. It recounts events that took place in the early fifth century, when the Danish (Jutish) prince *Hnaef* is on a visit to his sister *Hildeburh*, who is married to *Finn*, ruler of the Frisians. He is accompanied by sixty warriors, one of them *Hengest*. They are all attacked at night by *Finn's* men, and *Hnaef* and *Hildeburh's* sons are killed.....

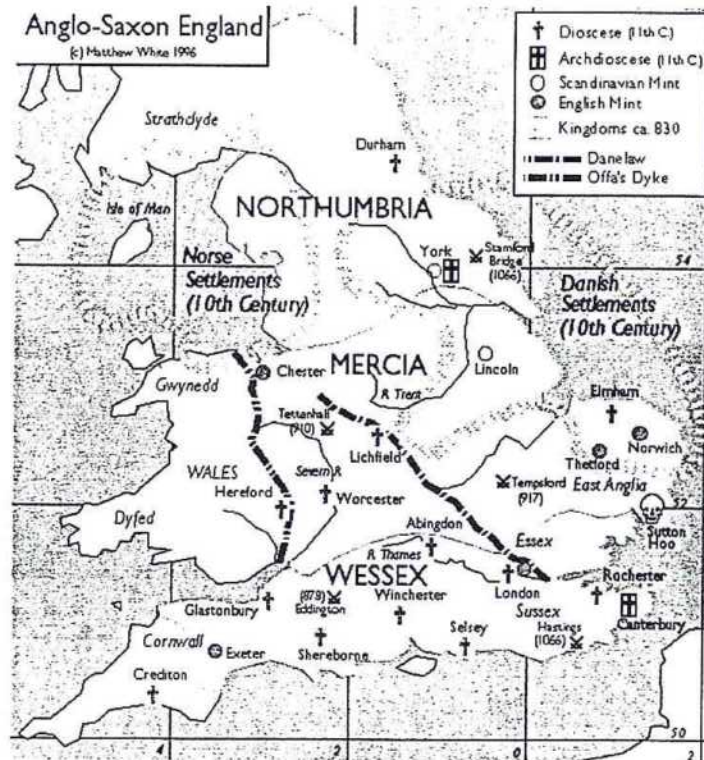
By great good fortune more of this story is preserved with a digression in *Beowulf*, and from this we learn how *Hengest* took over the leadership of the Danes (Jutes) after *Hnaef's* death, and served *Finn* (his leader's slayer) throughout the bitter winter, and in the spring took revenge.

The hero *Hengest* is almost certainly the same *Hengest* who became the first Germanic king of Kent, so this poem is likely to have had a particular interest for an Anglo-Saxon audience. Now we can only guess at the remainder of this poem."
(Translated by Kevin Crossley-Holland):

....'the gables are not burning.'
Then the king, a novice in battle, said:
'This is not dawn from the east, no dragon
flies here, the gables of the hall are not burning,
but men are making an attack. Birds of battle screech,
the grey wolf howls, spears rattle,
shield answers shaft. The wandering moon gleams
under the clouds; evil deeds will now
be done, bring grief to this people.
But rouse yourself now, my warriors!
Grasp your shields, steel yourself,
fight at the front and be brave!'
Then many a thegn, laden in gold, buckled his sword-belt.
Then the stout warriors, *Sigeferth* and *Eaha*,
went to one door and unsheathed their swords;
Ordlaf and *Guthlaf* went to guard the other,
and *Hengest* himself followed in their footsteps.
When he saw this Guthere said to *Garulf*
that he would be unwise to go to the hall doors
in the first rush, risking his precious life,
for fearless *Sigeferth* was set upon his death.
But that daring man drowned the other voices
and demanded openly who held the door.
I am *Sigeferth*, prince of the *Secgan*
and a well-known warrior; I've braved many trials,
tough combats. Even now it is decreed
for you what you can expect of me here.'
Then the din of battle broke out in the hall;
the hollow shield called for men's hands,
helmets burst; the hall floor boomed.
Then *Garulf*, son of *Guthlaf*, gave his life
in the fight, first of all the warriors
living in that land, and many heroes fell around him,
the corpses of brave men. The raven wheeled,
dusky, dark brown. The gleaming swords so shone
it seemed as if all *Finnesburh* were in flames.
I have never heard of sixty warriors
who bore themselves more bravely in the fight
and never did retainers better repay
glowing mead than those repaid *Hnaef*.
They fought for five days and not one of the followers
fell, but they held the doors firmly.
Then *Guthere* withdrew, a wounded man;
he said that his armour was almost useless,
his corselet broken, his helmet burst open.

The guardian of those people asked him at once how well the warriors had survived their wounds or which of the young men”.....(From Angelcynn By: Ben Levick).

Figure 22: Map Of Anglo-Saxon England (Source: Internet - www.Georgetown.edu).



Author’s Note: Lynn’s 69th legendary great grandfather’s name was Finn. Since my 69th legendary great grandfather lived hundreds of years before the Finn represented in the poem it is doubtful if it is the same legendary character, but again timelines in mythology have a tendency to blend from time period to time period. The Finn in this account could have been the same as the one in Reynolds’ line.

450 Years AD: “Rome refuses to pay further tribute to the Huns, so the Huns invade Italy and Gaul.”

About 450 years AD: Dark Ages and Feudalism in Europe begins (450-1000 AD).

“The period after the fall of Rome in western Europe was known as the *Dark Ages*. Rome had brought the region efficient channels of communication, stable government, a uniform currency, schools, libraries, and a common language. The nomadic invaders, who often could neither read nor write, pillaged the libraries. Disputes among petty chiefs made trade difficult, and barter replaced a money economy. Towns and cities fell into decline, and the roads between them were rutted and overgrown. Even the fields were neglected. The arts of the ancient Greeks and Romans were all but forgotten.

In the absence of strong states, *feudalism* prevailed in medieval Europe. Feudalism emerged as a response to common problems, such as danger from foreign invaders and greed, neighbors, the lack of money or trade, and the need to cultivate the land. Feudal states were small, ruled by a lord who joined with a group of knights and small farmers for mutual advantage. The lord and knights offered protection, and the farmers produced food and clothing. Each unit was self-sufficient, trading little

with the outside world. Many of the common folk lived their entire lives without venturing more than a few miles beyond their homes. Most were serfs, who were bound to their land. They were not slaves, but they owed the land of the manor a certain amount of work each year and a proportion of their own crops. The feudal knights were preeminently fighting men. Each was equipped with armor, helmet, sword, and shield; the horses also wore armor.

The 'darkness' of the early *middle ages*, however, is only part of the story of that era. Throughout Europe remnants of Roman architecture survived – here a stone aqueduct, there an amphitheater. Amid such remnants of ancient splendor, some of Rome's conquerors felt uneasy, measuring themselves against the civilization that had preceded them. In various ways the new peoples were influenced by the very society they had destroyed. The languages of western Europe were shaped by Latin and, to a lesser degree, Greek. In some regions Roman law was still used, often alongside tribal laws. Christian missionaries converted the immigrants to their faith, and Christian monasteries preserved remnants of Greek and Roman literature. In time the more ambitious medieval lords would assemble followers, wage war, and carve out larger kingdoms. Often these kingdoms fell apart with the death of their founder. But in the long run, this ebb and flow would move in the direction of consolidation. With the bigger states would come a renewal of trade and the rebirth of culture." (Courtesy of Microsoft's "Encarta")

453 Years AD: "Attila, the Hun, dies."

455 Years AD: "Hengest and Horsa fought with Wurtgern the King at Aylesford. Horsa was killed. Hengest becomes ruler of the kingdom."

457 Years AD: "Hengest and his son Esc fought with the Britons at Crayford. Four thousand men died. The Britons fled from Kent to London."

458 Years AD: "British leader Aurelianus Ambrosius forces partial Saxon retreat."

About 460 Years AD: *Rognvald "The Mountain High Man", Lynn's 36th great grandfather. "Rognvald" is the first of the names which represent an accepted spelling form of the name "Reynolds". He was the King of Westfold. His integrity was about all of his subjects and better than the other kings that preceded him, thus his nickname, "The Mountain High Man". He had a son named Chocilaicus, who some claim was the first King of Denmark. The story found about Rognvald is as follows:*

"Rognvald was the name of Olaf's son who was King of Westfold after his father. He was called 'Mountain-High', and Thjodolf of Hvina composed for the 'Ynglinga-tal', in which he says: --"

"Under the heaven's blue dome, a name
I never knew more true to fame
Than Rognvald bore; whose skillful hand
Could tame the scorners of the land, --
Rognvald, who knew so well to guide
The wild sea-horses through the tide:
The 'Mountain-high' was the proud name
By which the king was known to fame."

465 Years AD: "Hengest and Esc fought against the Welsh at Wippedfleet, where 12 Welsh leaders were killed."

473 Years AD: "Hengest and Esc fought against the Welsh and took immense booty."

477 Years AD: "Ella came to Briton with his three sons, Cymen, Wlenking, and Cissa, in three ships; landing at Cymenshore. They fought against the Welsh, driving them into the forest called Andred'sley."

480 Years AD: "Burgundy area of France invaded by the Burgundii, a tribe from Savoy."

488 Years AD: "Esc succeeded to the King of Kent, after his father Hengest, a title he held for the next 24 years."

495 Years AD: "According to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicles, two princes, Cerdic and Cynric his son, came to Britain with five ships, arriving at the place which is called Cerdicesora, and the same day they fought against the Welsh. Legend suggests exploits by British King Arthur, who fought Anglo-Saxons in Britain. Arthur is known at the time by the name Artorius. Arthur appears to have defeated the Anglo-Saxons at the Battle of Badon, or Mount Badon. This battle halted Anglo-Saxon advance in Britain for about 100 years. (Account By: Richard R.Orsinger)."

The Anglo-Saxon Chronicles Account: "This year came two leaders into Britain, Cerdic and Cynric his son, with five ships, at a place that is called Cerdic's-ore. And they fought with the Welsh the same day. Then he died, and his son Cynric succeeded to the government, and held it six and twenty winters. Then he died; and Ceawlin, his son, succeeded, who reigned seventeen years. Then he died; and Ceol succeeded to the government, and reigned five years. When he died, Ceolwulf, his brother, succeeded, and reigned seventeen years. Their kin goeth to Cerdic. Then succeeded Cynebils, Ceolwulf's brother's son, to the kingdom; and reigned one and thirty winters. And, he first of West-Saxon kings, received baptism. Then succeeded Cenwall, who was the son of Cynegils, and reigned one and thirty winters. Then held Sexbura, his Queen, the government one year after him. Then he succeeded Escwine to the kingdom, whose kin goeth to Cerdic, and held it two years. Then succeeded Centwine, the son of Cynegils, to the kingdom of the West-Saxons, and reigned nine years. Then succeeded Ceadwall to the government, whose kin goeth to Cerdic, and held it three years. Then succeeded Ina to the kingdom of the West-Saxons, whose kin goeth to Cerdic, and reigned thirty-seven winters. Then succeeded Ethelheard, whose kin goeth to Cerdic, and reigned sixteen years. Then succeeded Cuthred, whose kin goeth to Cerdic, and reigned sixteen winters. Then succeeded Sigebriht, whose kin goeth to Cerdic, and reigned one year. Then succeeded Cynwulf, whose kin goeth to Cerdic, and reigned one and thirty winters. Then succeeded Brihtric, whose kin goeth to Cerdic, and reigned sixteen years. Then succeeded Egbert to the kingdom, and held it seven and thirty winters, and seven months. Then succeeded Ethelwulf, his son, and reigned eighteen years and a half. Ethelwulf was the son of Egbert, Egbert of Ealmund, Ealmund of Eafa, Eafa of Eoppa, Eoppa of Ingild, Ingild of Cenred (Ina of Cenred, Cuthburga of Cenred, and Cwenburga of Cenred), Cenred of Ceolwald, Ceolwald of Cuthwulf, Cuthwulf of Cuthwine, Cuthwine of Celm, Celm of Cynric, Cynric of Creoda, Creoda of Cerdic. Then succeeded Ethelbald, the son of Ethelwulf, to the kingdom, and held it five years. Then succeeded Ethelbert, his brother, and reigned five years. Then succeeded Ethelred, his brother, to the kingdom, and held it five years. Then succeeded Alfred, their brother, to the government. And then had elapsed of his age three and twenty winters, and three hundred and ninety-six winters from the time when his kindred first gained the land of Wessex from the Welsh. And he held the kingdom a year and a half less than thirty winters. Then succeeded Edward, the son of Alfred, and reigned twenty-four winters. When he died, then

succeeded Athelstan, his son, and reigned fourteen years and seven weeks and three days. Then succeeded Edmund, his brother, and reigned six years and a half, wanting two nights. Then succeeded Edred, his brother, and reigned nine years and six weeks. Then succeeded Edwy, the son of Edmund, and reigned three years and thirty-six weeks, wanting two days. When he died, then succeeded Edgar, his brother, and reigned sixteen years and eight weeks and two nights. When he died, then succeeded Edward, the son of Edgar, and reigned — “

Author's Note: Most of the characters mentioned in these accounts from the Anglo-Saxon Chronicles are relatives of the same blood line, all of them descending from Odin, via his son Wecta, Lynn's 65th great uncle.

About 500 Years AD: The Indians of North American have developed techniques to concentrate maple sap. Certainly, by this date the Native Americans have learned that concentrated maple sap increases the sweetness, and thicker syrup does not ferment and spoil as rapidly. Probably boiling was accomplished by placing red hot rocks from the fire into a log vessel containing maple sap at some degree of concentration. Maple syrup is discovered.

501 Years AD: “Porta, and his two sons, Beda and Mela, came to Britain at Portsmouth.”

511 Years AD: “Clovis I, King of the Franks, died. He began his reign with only a small domain under his control. At his death, the Franks controlled much of modern France. A key event in the life of Clovis occurred in 496 when he was losing a battle against a rival Germanic tribe. On the verge of defeat, he called on the Christian God for assistance, even though he was then a pagan. The Franks won the battle, and Clovis and his army were baptized. The conversion had political as well as religious repercussions because it marked the beginning of a close relationship between the Frankish monarchy and papal Rome.”

519 Years AD: “Cerdic and Cynric assumed the Government of the West-Saxons. Children of West-Saxon Kings have reigned from this date.”

530 Years AD: “Cerdic and Cynric conquered the Isle of Wight.”

About 530 Years AD: *Chocilaicus, Lynn's 35th great grandfather, acceded to the King of Westfold, after his father, Rognvald died. Chocilaicus was an incredible warrior, going on many raids on neighboring territories. He was still a young man when he plundered Sealand in Denmark. His attack on Sealand (probably present day Copenhagen) was such a stunning success, Chocilaicus kept the invasion going until he had conquered all of that day Denmark (Called Jutland). Denmark had known kings for several hundreds of years and it was probably the fact that Chocilaicus invaded and conquered and became king, that he was considered by many to be the first King of Denmark, but was not the first Danish King in this family line. He certainly was the first King of Denmark of Swedish descent, in the Reynolds family line, and the first since the days of the infamous Heremod, Lynn's 75th great grandfather. Chocilaicus was a great King. He established much in the way of laws on how his people would be treated.*

Since Chocilaicus was now in Denmark, he turned over the kingdom of Westfold to his younger brother, Inael. Inael also was a good king and passed the kingdom of Westfold on to his son, Roag. Chocilaicus married Skalgi, Lynn's 35th great grandmother. They had a son, Ragnalbard, who ascended to be King of Denmark, upon his father's death. The most significant note concerning the life of Chocilaicus was his ability to have the lands cleared so that farming could proceed at a very rapid rate. His people benefited

greatly from this, and they prospered as farmers and timber people as a result of the cutting. Chocilaicus had a good life and died from old age. Many future Kings of Denmark descended from Chocilaicus. In fact some of the most notorious Vikings of the future would be descendants of Chocilaicus. The "Beowulf" poem mentions "Chocilaicus as one who was a valiant warrior and plundered in a great many lands".

530 Years Ad: "Cerdic and Cynric took the Isle of Wight."

532 Years AD: "Cerdic, the first King of the West Saxons, accedes to the throne of Wessex."

533 Years AD: "The Vandal culture ends due to defeat of the Vandals by Byzantine's Belisarius."

534 Years AD: "Cerdic, the first King of the West-Saxons died. Cynric, his son succeeded to the government, and reigned 26 years."

534 Years AD: "The Franks conquered Burgundy."

536 Years AD: "Byzantine's Belisarius recaptures Naples and Rome from the Ostrogoths."

538 Years AD: "There was an eclipse of the sun."

543 Years Ad: "Ostrogoths capture Naples."

546 Years AD: "Ostrogoths capture Rome."

547 Years AD: "Byzantines recapture Rome from the Ostrogoths."

Ida began his reign as King of the Northumbrians. Ina was a distant cousin of Lynn, as he descended from Odin, via Baeldaeg, Lynn's 65th grand uncle.

550 Years AD: "Rome again falls to the Ostrogoths."

552 Years AD: "Roman Emperor Justinian I defeats the Ostrogoths, kills their leaders. The Ostrogoths culture ceased to exist."

Ethelbert, son of Ermenric, was born, and was the first of all Kings of Britain to be baptized. *Ethelbert, descended from Odin, via Wecta, Lynn's 65th grand uncle.*

560 Years AD: Ceawlin acceded to King of the West-Saxons, and Ella, on the death of Ida, acceded to King of Northumberland. *Both descended from Odin, via Baeldaeg, Lynn's 65th grand uncle.*

568 Years AD: "Ceawlin and Cutha, brother of Ceawlin, battle and drive Ethelbert into Kent."

571 Years AD: "Cuthulf conquered and took cities Gloucester, Cirencester, and Bath from the Britons."

583 Years AD: "Mauricius succeeded to Roman Emperor."

584 Years AD: "Ceawlin and Cutha battle the Britons. Cutha is killed."

588 Years AD: "King of Northumberland, Ella died."

591 Years AD: "Ceawlin is driven from his kingdom, replaced by Ceolric."

592 Years AD: "Gregory succeeded to Pope in Rome."

593 Years AD: "Ceawlin died."

Ethelfrith, son of Ethelric, son of Ida, became King of Northumberland (*all distant cousins of Lynn*).

596 Years AD: "Pope Gregory sent Augustine, along with many monks, to preach the word of God to the English people."

597 Years AD: "Ceolwulf became King of the West-Saxons." *Ceolwulf was a distant cousin of Lynn. He descended from Odin, via Baeldaeg, Lynn's 65th grand uncle.*

About 600 Years AD: "Ragnalbard, Lynn's 34th great grandfather acceded to the throne of Denmark (Jutland), as a result of the death of his father Chocilaicus. Ragnalbard married Berthelia, Lynn's 34th great grandmother, daughter of Ener, a king of a kingdom in Northern Franks. Ragnalbard and Berthelia supposedly had 12 sons by legend. Ragnalbard was said to have had the power to talk directly to Odin. The legend goes that Odin told Ragnalbard to build 11 ships for his sons except his eldest, Ongendus who shall remain in Denmark, to rule that country after Ragnalbard's death. The other eleven sons were to each sail in a ship to become king of the 'Eleven Kingdoms Of The World'. We know they had two sons, Ongendus, who did accede to the king of Denmark, and Radbard, Lynn's 33rd great grandfather, became king of a kingdom (Ladoga), in Russia. Ragnalbard was the father of Ongendus, who was father of Sigifrid I, who was father of Harald I, all kings of Denmark. The kings of Denmark were descendants of Ragnalbard for several generations to come. Ragnalbard was a good king, but was known for his plundering visits to his neighboring kingdoms. He was not much of a sailor, thus conquering excursions were mostly by land. He gained considerable wealth as a result of his father's clearing so much of land, thus farming was a prosperous venture in that day in Denmark. Ragnalbard, will probably be remembered in the Reynolds line as the last king for several generations that did not depend on sailing for his existence. The real irony of this is because his descendants were to become some of the most ruthless, notorious, and brutal **VIKINGS**, known to mankind. And they would depend on the sea as a way of life.

As the legend tells, Ragnalbard was told by Odin that he should watch over his eleven sons as they sailed out over the world. Odin knew that Ragnalbard dreaded the sea. So Odin told Ragnalbard that when he was of old age and would die, that his people should carry his body down to the boat ramp, lay it on the ramp, and cover it with wood to burn. He was told that his people should withdraw and that Odin would light the fire himself. Then when Ragnalbard's ashes blew out over the waters, Odin would sail by his side to watch over his sons. On the day this happened, all was done according to instructions. Then a bolt of lightning struck, the fire burned, the wind came up and Ragnalbard's ashes blew out over the sea to be accompanied by Odin.

Time Out:

Young Trees

*A young tree standing
Slim and still
Is a tall green flower
On a quiet hill*

*A young tree bending
Along a lane
Is a green flame blowing
In wind and rain.*

*A young tree growing
In any weather
By a silver barn
Is an emerald feather*

*My heart grows breathless
When I pass by
A young tree reaching
Toward a golden sky.*

*Or stretching upward,
Brave and proud,
To toss its branches
Against a cloud.*

By Frances Frost



Time Out: "Tapping Trees" *By Joe Grape*

CHAPTER 7

THE DAWN OF THE VIKING DAY **(THEY SPREAD OUT)**

Radbard - Lynn's 33rd Great Grandfather - King of Ladoga, Russia

Radbardsson - 32nd - King of Ladoga, Russia

Randver Radbardsson - 31st - King of Ladoga, Russia/Iceland
Sylcessia - Lynn's 31st Great Grandmother - Queen Of Iceland

Sigurd Ring - 30th - King of Iceland

Author's Note: The day of the Vikings started about 700 AD. Certainly the times were full of attack, and they plundered, raped, practiced theft, conquered, and ruled, but up to this time these attacks were rather local in the "Scandinavian Kingdoms". The battles were over territory, women, and ego. But for the next few hundred years, the Viking profession became a business. The attacks were to find new lands, provide riches upon which to make their lives better, and to infiltrate those lands for the purpose of conquering, and ruling. The Reynolds family was heavily involved in this business. But before we can condemn the practices of these Scandinavian people, we must understand what they were like. The definitions, background, and understanding, is best described by "Regia Anglorum Publications" Online. The following are some of their descriptions:

"Who Were the Vikings?": Whilst the term 'Vikings' is used throughout these pages, it is a generic term used to mean anyone of Scandinavian descent. The word Viking has several meanings. The most usual being a 'pirate', and as such it could be equally well applied to any seagoing raider, even a Saxon, Frankish or Frisian one! The other common translation is 'a man of the bays or inlets' and in this sense it is generally applied to the Scandinavians.

The term Viking covers the Norse (Norwegians), Danes, Svear (Swedes), Rus (Russian Vikings), Anglo-Danes, Anglo-Norse, Hiberno-Norse, Icelanders, and Greenlanders.

As there are such a wide variety of Vikings, many of the following articles only deal with them in very general terms. To confuse matters further, most Vikings would adopt many of the local customs, fashions and social structures of the areas they settled in so, for example, an Anglo-Dane would not look the same as, or act identically to a native Dane.

Vikings! The word conjures up images of wild, barbaric, seafaring men, intent on setting their mark on their less warlike neighbours with fire and sword. From the land of ice and giants, they swept across Europe like a forest fire raping, pillaging and destroying all in their path. Sound familiar? It should do, it's the image that the writers of the time recorded.

It is inescapable that in a bloodthirsty age they were more bloodthirsty than most, but the mask of enduring ferocity slips a little when you consider that the people that did the writing were those that stood between the Vikings and their silver - the clerical staff of churches and abbeys.

Let us look briefly at the roots and achievements of the Viking Age:

Ships: When the ancestors of the Vikings reached the end of their long migration from - probably - the Indus valley, they ran into a real problem. The sea. They were a nomadic people from an area with few areas of open water and certainly with no seaboard. Yet, within a few generations, they seem to have invented more or less from scratch a design of hull that became common throughout Europe for several centuries. It is possible to follow a line of development through previous boat designs found on the European west coast, but around the beginning of the seventh century after Christ, some northern genius invented the long narrow hull that became known as the Longship.

Construction: Long, lean and above all flexible, the hulls were usually of oak planks that had been split from felled trucks. With axe and daze, the planks were trimmed to shape then riveted together with iron nails. At the junction of the planks, a thin rope of twisted hair soaked in **pitch (boiled pine tree sap)** was trapped. This acted as a flexible waterproofing membrane. The hulls were built first, the distortion of the planks leading to the upwards curvature of the bow and stern. It was soon found

that this type of hull was very seaworthy and this aspect of the design was exaggerated to create the soaring curve that became such a characteristic of the shape of Northern vessels. When the hull was finished, the ribs were tied in with the thin fibrous roots of the Larch tree. At sea, the hulls were watertight and because of their flexible nature, would often twist and bend where a more solid structure might break.

Uses: At first, they were only used as rowing boats, but within a hundred years, ships were being built that were obviously intended as sailing ships. With their square sail and single mast, they could largely only sail downwind, but there is good evidence from ship replicas that they could sail across the wind to some extent.

Oars were mostly used for times when the wind did not suit the purposes of the ship master and for maneuvering in port. However, it was quite possible with a big crew to maintain a steady pace and to cross the North Sea under oars alone was not particularly unusual for raiding ships.

It is important to understand that there were many different types of ships. There were small rowing boats that might be handled by a couple of men each pulling two oars each. There were trading vessels which had a fixed mast and only four oar ports in their fifty foot length. There were the great *Drakkars*, the warships that were over a hundred feet long and had crews of more than a hundred men. There were *Karvs*, a sort of multi-purpose ship that could trade and/or raid and it is one of these ships that was found at the end of the last century at Gokstad in Norway. The find gave birth to many replicas, based upon this well-preserved hull. In the closing years of the nineteenth century, the first of these was sailed across the Atlantic to the World's Fair in Chicago. I understand that the hull is still to be seen by the shore of Lake Michigan and is itself one of the oldest ships on the North American continent!

During this century, several other ship finds have been made, adding to our knowledge of this fascinating type of vessel. The importance of the ship to the Scandinavians of a thousand years ago cannot be overstated. Truly, without them, there would have been no Viking age and Europe would be a very different place today.

Abroad. Trading: The mobility of their shallow draft vessels allowed the Vikings to travel far up the rivers which flow into the seas surrounding the European continent. The Swedes seem to have specialized in trading down the river systems from the Baltic into central Europe and so to Constantinople. They called the place 'Miklagard' literally 'The Great City'. From this trade route, luxury goods like silk and spices were brought north and sold in specialist trading communities like Birka and Hedeby.

Norwegian and Danish Vikings tended to look more to the west. They traded and raided around the western seaboard of Europe and its islands. It was these people who explored and settled Iceland, Greenland and finally, North America. There is now no doubt that there was a Viking settlement in Labrador. However, this represented the limit of reach of their settlements and it is unlikely that they stayed there long, possibly only a few years. It is my opinion that when Leif Erikson went to North America, he did so knowing that it was there. It was likely that the expedition **went there for wood** more than from the pure spirit of exploration. There are records of other visits to America, some of whom never returned. Sailing the North Atlantic in an open boat - however seaworthy - is a dangerous business and it is more than likely that those who never returned were simply lost at sea. It is fun to speculate, though, on the report that Cortez brought back. He said he was initially welcomed by the inhabitants of South America as a representative of those pale-skinned seafarers who had visited that part of the world centuries before.....

Raiding: It must have seemed like a continuing nightmare to the largely peaceful settlements around the coasts of Europe and its islands. Suddenly, in the closing years of the eighth century, the Viking raids began. They often came in on the morning sea mists, their shallow-draft vessels creeping quietly through the reeds of the river mouths or sliding silently up on sandy beaches. Quickly, the raiding party

would assemble and work its way inland. Their early targets were the churches and monasteries, looking for silver, gold and slaves. Soon, these were depleted and the riders attention turned to the more mundane victims of farm and village. As the years slipped by, so the sea raiders came more and more often. Sometimes, they would stay over-winter and gradually the raids turned into settlements. At one time, most of England was under the Viking heel and they called this part of the country the Danelaw.

The turning point came when Alfred the Great beat Guthrum in a straight fight, and forced him and his important men to become Christians. After that, every year saw first Alfred and then his kin pushing the Danish invaders further and further north. They did this steadily, setting up *Burhs* or fortified towns. (One example of this as place name evidence is Middlesborough.) Eventually, in the reign of Aethelstan, the whole of Britain came under his kingship.

Around the turn of the millennium there followed a period of state-organized invasion. Hundreds of ships would turn up regularly each year with thousands of men. They were intent upon making Britain politically part of Scandinavia and they could only be bought off with ever increasing sums of Danegeld, as it became known. 20,000 pounds of weight of silver was a not unusual sum and it proved a crippling load on the economy of the English state.

Eventually, in 1016, the English Witan turned to Cnut, King of Denmark and asked him to become King of England. He proved to be a good king and spent much of his early reign settling the affairs of ravaged parts of the kingdom and re-settling them. For instance, there is some evidence that he spent a whole year in the Isle of Wight, setting things to rights there.

Substantially, the reign of Cnut (or Canute) represented the end of Viking military incursions into England, although there were sporadic raids around the coast for some time. The last great fete of Scandinavian arms in this country was in 1066, when King Harold Godwinsson, last Saxon king of the English, brought King Harald Hardrada of Norway to open battle at Stamford Bridge near York. In a decisive victory, King Harold broke the power of the Scandinavian kings to wage overseas war on a large scale. It was the final major Viking raid.

At Home. The Law: For a people who were so careless of the rights of the folk they fought against, the Vikings were surprisingly organized and careful of their rights at home. There was a strict system of law, enforced by the people that lived under it. Regular meetings, - called *Things* or *Althings* - were held at which the Law was read aloud. (This custom survives to this day in the Manx Tynwald). At these meetings, cases were judged and punishments imposed by a council of important men who were changed from time to time. Every free man or woman had the right to speak at an *Althing*, and women were generally held to be the equal of men under the law. Women retained their rights to manage their own money and property after marriage and could obtain a divorce with the same ease - or difficulty - as a man. Women only became second-class citizens after the imposition of Norman Law!

Eating and Drinking: The Vikings ate a wide range of foodstuffs, but there are no real surprises. Beef, mutton, pört and venison were common meats, and communities close to the coast could expect to widen their diets with fish and shellfish. A heavy bread made from barley flour was common, but there is evidence that at least some people had wheaten bread available to them. It was often the custom to eat gruel - a porridge augmented by scraps of meat as a morning meal. Boiled meat was much more common than roasted, something which was normally only eaten during ceremonies. Boiled sausages (they called them 'cauldron snakes') were a special delicacy. Other sought after foodstuffs were sun-dried cod, ling and pork that had been preserved in whey, then boiled to rags in its juice. *Yuk!*

It is reasonable to assume that rich folk ate better than poor, but their range of foodstuffs would not have been very different.

Housing: Their houses were constructed of wood and/or stone. They were long lived structures and - barring accidents - might last at least 150 years with normal maintenance. The traditional Longhouse would have been a dark, smoky place in which to live and work, but there is emerging evidence that the Vikings often used two story buildings with balconies on the upper floor, much as might be seen in rural Scandinavia to this day. The roofs were thatched, turved or covered in slates or shingles, depending on available local resources.

To Sum Up: The Vikings were a proud, honorable, law-abiding people who valued warfare and personal reputation (they called it 'word fame') above almost anything else. In the latter years of the Viking Age, they became involved in their own myth, starting such organizations as the *Jhomsvikings*.

They brought the seafaring ship to Europe and, by their constant depredations, spread its use far and wide. In only 250 years, they set their mark on the law and language of many countries and made many European communities see themselves in the light of a nation state for the first time. In terms of human history, if you blinked, you would have missed them! But the image the Vikings promoted of the brave, hardy individualist, unafraid of the world in all its forms, remains with us all as an example of how a man should conduct himself in adversity -- "

"Wealth dies, kinsmen die. Cattle die and the wheat, too. But this thing never dies: word-fame! Never dies for he that achieves it well"

"Viking Social Organization: Viking social structure conformed to the Indo-European pattern by dividing people into classes; the rulers, the free and the unfree. This situation prevailed through the Vendel and Viking periods and was only significantly altered in the 11th century with the advent of unified kingdoms in the Scandinavian homelands.

Lowest in the social order the *thralls* (male-*thrall*; female-*ambatt*) or slaves. Whilst the main recruiting grounds for slaves were war, piracy and trade, their numbers also included those born into slavery and various criminals. A man who failed to discharge his debts could become the slave of his creditor until he redeemed his debt. *Thralls* had few rights and could hold no land, so instead of being fined for lawbreaking they were beaten, maimed or killed. However, a *thrall* did have some advantages over the freeman as the following laws show:

'Now a freeman and a slave who commit theft together, it is the freeman who is a thief and the slave shall not lose by it, for the man who steals with another man's slave steals by himself.'

'A slave has greater rights than a freeman in one matter. A slave has the right to kill on account of his wife even though she is a bondmaid, but a freeman has not the right to kill on account of a bondmaid, even though she is his woman.'

Despite these advantages, the slave was still only considered chattel, as shown by other laws:

'If a man's slave is killed, then no levelling oath need be sworn for any more than for any other cattle belonging to a man, should that be killed.'

'If a master kills his own slave, he is not liable before the law unless he kills him during legally ordained festivals or in Lent, then the penalty is banishment.'

'Although thralls legally commanded no wergild it was normal in England to pay the owner the price of eight cows if you killed his *thrall*; in Iceland the equivalent

was eight ounces of silver; in Scandinavia the killer must make 'restitution according to the value set on him (the slave) naked.'

Although unable to hold land a *thrall* could have possessions, money, and time to do work for himself. Slaves were permitted to do business at public markets and to make private transactions if the value involved was less than one *ortug* (1/3 ounce of silver, 20 pence). In favorable circumstances he might hope to purchase, earn or be rewarded with his freedom. Marriage was permitted but the children would also be slaves. Ill treatment of *thralls* was regarded as an undesirable quality and most masters appear to have treated their slaves quite well. A slave was not allowed to bear arms except in the case of fighting off invaders; and the slave who killed such an enemy was to be rewarded with his freedom.

As the Viking Age wore on, and the influence of Christianity grew stronger, slavery became less common, especially with slaves of the same nationality or religion. Once released the freedman (*leysingi*) was still not entirely free; he was still dependent on his former owner and family for a number of generations and could not institute legal proceeding against him. He needed a patron to protect his new found freedom land, and often looked to his former master to champion him. He could however gain full freedom by buying it with a larger payment than would otherwise be required. Alfred's treaty with Guthrum at Wedmore (886 AD) set the *wergeld* of a Danish freedman equal to that of a Saxon *gebur* at two hundred shillings.

Above the freedman were the *bondi* and *karls*, the truly free land holding farmers. This class was a very broad one ranging from impoverished peasants to men of wealth and local authority. Whilst they could be sailors, hunters, traders or raiders they were still fundamentally farmers, even if absence and large holdings meant they required the labor of other men, both free and *thrall*. Their *wergeld* at Wedmore was set as the same as English nobility, eight half-marks of pure gold.

Although in theory a *bondi* had a farm of his own, in practice most young men had to live with their parents, or farm the lands of a large landholder. Such men still retained their status.

These were the men who tilled land and raised stock, bore witness and produced verdicts, said aye or no on matters of public concern at the Thing (including matters as important as the election of a king or a change of religion), attended religious and lay ceremonies, made and bore weapons, manned ships, served in levies, were conscious of their dues and worth, and so impressed these upon others that as a free peasantry they stood in a class of their own in Europe.'

One stage above the *bondi* were those landowners with hereditary rights to their land. In Orkney, Shetland and the Western Isles these were known as *odalsbondi*, in Norway as *hauldr*, and in England as *holdas*. Odal rights were fiercely maintained as they distinguished a family claim, and could not be usurped by jarls or even the crown (in Scotland odal rights survived into the eighteenth century!). The *wergeld* for a *Holdas* was established in English courts as half that for an *eolderman*.

The upper levels of Viking society were comprised of the various forms of aristocracy and the kings. The lowest rank of rulers were the *landsmenn* (roughly equivalent to the later medieval 'baron'), known as *styraesmen* in Denmark. Originally the individual ship commanders, the later qualification for this rank was the ability to field and maintain forty armed men in the levy. The position was not hereditary and

was gained through an oath of loyalty to the King, on whose behalf they held their authority. In Norway their '*manbote*' (*wergeld*) was fixed at six full marks of silver.

More frequently encountered is the title of *jarl*, a semi or fully independent lordship. As with the *bondi* some held lands by odal right of inheritance, others ruthlessly fought their way to power. In the early period there is little clear difference between powerful jarls, and the many kings who flourished in Denmark and Norway. Later, in the eleventh century, under kings such as Harald Hardrada, the power-broking *jarls* were crushed. The Viking captain with his fleet and *hiro* was a thing of the past. The new chieftains were landed men who wished for stability and peace, members of a *bondi* aristocracy who supported centralized kingship. In the century after Harald Fairhair, no Norwegian king died peacefully in his bed or was succeeded by his son. Magnus became King in 1035 at the invitation of the people and came to peace with his uncle Hardrada. Hardrada's death in 1066 was not the fault of his subjects, and his sons, grandson and great-grandsons all succeeded him in due order. The power and organizational abilities of the Christian Church also aided the king, to their mutual benefit.

This influence increased throughout the eleventh century. As power centralized the royal estates were left in charge of stewards, *bryti*, who formed a layer of local authority balancing that of the local *landsmenn*.

The Danelaw: Although under Scandinavian influence the Danelaw was an integral part of the English kingdom. Like the rest of England it was divided into shires, some massive like Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, others far smaller. The larger shires were divided in '*trithings*' (a Scandinavian word for thirds) which gives us our modern 'ridings' in Yorkshire. The Midland shires and the shires of the south-east Danelaw conformed to the usual English patterns, as did the East-Anglian divisions of Norfolk and Suffolk.

Much of the Danelaw, like the rest of England, was further subdivided into hundreds, and the basic fiscal and disciplinary business of the community passed through the hundred courts. However, where Scandinavian influence was strongest, such as Yorkshire and the Five Boroughs, the equivalent sub-division was the *wapentake*. Despite the differences in nomenclature of the sub-divisions, the legal system was much the same. Even in Scandinavia the legal system was not vastly different to that in England. The only major differences were in religion and, as the Danes were converted, even this difference grew less. This does not mean that the laws were identical, however, as one of Edgar's codes permitted the Danes to exercise their rights 'according to the good laws they can best decide on.'

The *wapentakes* were further subdivided into the Danish *carucates*, the land that could be ploughed by one plough team in a year, and *bovates*, the amount of land apportioned to a farmer contributing one ox to the eight-ox plough team. In Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire and Norfolk, traces of a further Scandinavian sub-division are to be found - the *manslot* (allotment to one free settler). Hundreds were still divided into hides.

It is not clear exactly how warriors were recruited for the *Here* (Army). It is likely that they may have been drawn on the 'one man from several basic land units' as was done in Saxon areas."

About 600 Years AD: The Native North American Indians improve on the tapping techniques, by injuring limbs of maple trees to direct the flow of dripping sap into

containers without interference from roots or other natural soil slope from the tree trunk.

611 Years AD: "Cynegils, son of Ceol, succeeded to the government of Wessex."

616 Years AD: "Ethelbert, King of Kent, died."

634 Years AD: "Oswald, successor to King Edwin, King of Northumberland, destroys British forces, in the last battle between the Britons and Saxons."

642 Years AD: "Oswald is killed by Penda, King of Southumberland. Oswy, Oswald's brother succeeded to the government of Northumberland."

643 Years AD: "Kenwal, son of Cynegils, succeeded to the Kingdom of the West Saxons."

About 650 Years AD: Radbard, Lynn's 33rd great grandfather was born, son of Ragnalbard and Berthelia.

670 Years AD: "Oswy, King of Northumberland, died."

673 Years AD: "Egbert, King of Kent, died."

About 675 Years AD: 'Radbard, Lynn's 33rd great grandfather, set sail to the East from Denmark. He sailed into the Gulf of Finland and up the river Neva to the huge Lake Ladoga, and on to the mouth of the river Volkhov. Some miles up the Volkhov River, he started a settlement called Aldeigjuborg, today known as Staraja (Old) Ladoga. He declared himself King of Ladoga and King of Russia. He ruled his domain with valor and integrity, serving his people well. He set forth the example as had been that of his father in Denmark; to plunder, trade, settle, rule, and expand his kingdom. He and his son, ruled over this domain for about the next 100 years.'

694 Years AD: "Wihtred, son of Egbert, succeeded to the King of Kent."

About 700 Years AD: Radbardsson, Lynn's 32nd great grandfather, was born in Ladoga, Russia.

About 700 Years AD: The Native North American Indians had created vessels for collection of maple sap. These containers were called *Mokuks*, and were made out of birch bark.

702 Years AD: "Kenred assumed the government of Southumbria."

705 Years AD: "Ealdferth died, his son Osred acceded to the King of Northumbria."

716 Years AD: "Osred was slain. Cenred acceded to the government of Northumbria."

718 Years AD: "Osric replaced Cenred as King of Northumbria."

729 Years AD: "Osric died, Ceolwulf acceded to King of Northumbria."

About 730 Years AD: 'Radbard died, Radbardsson, Lynn's 32nd great grandfather, acceded to the King of Russia. As his father had done, Radbardsson, led his people in expanding the Kingdom of Lodoga. His ability as a land clearer was extremely valuable, as the need for trees for building ships, homes, and other necessities was increasing. The population of Russia was growing, thus the need for agriculture was becoming more important. As the trees disappeared, the need for raids and growing of food became a fact of life for survival. Radbardsson showed great leadership in balancing plunder with self sufficiency in food production. It was almost a time that you grew as much as you could, and conducted raids for that which you could not produce. Radbardsson lived to an old age of about 80 years old, and was a respected king, but handed his Kingdom down to his son, Randver Radbardsson, because the mounting pressures required a younger man.'

738 Years AD: "Eadbery succeeded to King of Northumberland."

About 750 Years AD: Randver Radbardsson, Lynn's 31st great grandfather, was born in Ladoga, Russia.

765 Years AD: "Alred succeeded to the Kingdom of Northumberland."

774 Years AD: "Alred is banished from Northumberland, Ethelred is chosen as King."

778 Years AD: "Charlemagne, Lynn's 33rd great grandfather, invades Spain."

About 780 AD: Radbardsson, Lynn's 32nd great grandfather died in Staraja, Ladoga, Russia.

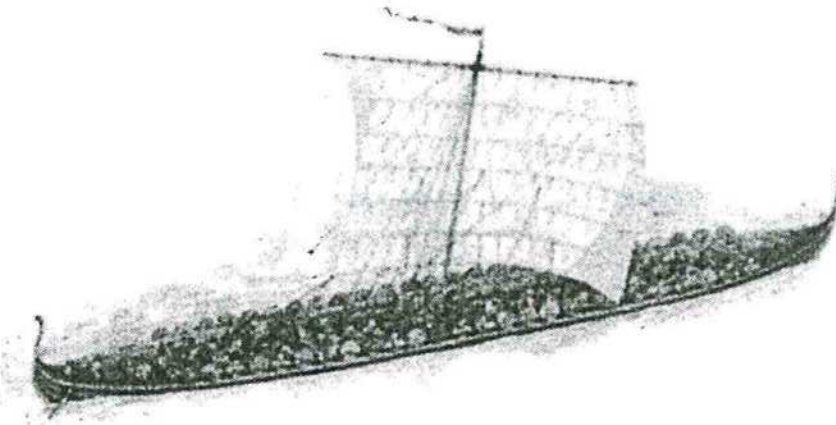


Image: Barry Ross, after Se ne Villem Hielsen

Figure 23: Depiction of a Viking ship (Source - Internet, created by Barry Ross).

About 780 Years AD: Randver Radbardsson, Lynn's 31st great grandfather acceded to the King of Russia. Radbardsson, his father, passed the responsibility to a younger man due to increasing pressures that took its toll. The crops had not been good. The plundering of other domains was not producing enough to maintain their lives. And, as settlements around Ladoga increased, more and more raids were made upon his own people. Randver Radbardsson tried to increase his Viking raids. While he was on one of these adventures, two brothers, who had settled and ruled Novgorad, raided and plundered his empire. Many of the people of Ladoga were killed in defense of their lands, and were eventually defeated. When Randver Radbardsson returned, he was

repelled by the conquerors, and was forced to withdraw from Russia. After a short refuge in Denmark with his cousins that ruled there, he set sail to Iceland. There he settled a village on the southern shores and established a domain. Many of his people escaped from Russia and joined him in Iceland. By increasing his raids onto the East Coast of Britain, he was able to re-establish his dominance over his people and eventually, they again returned him to his title of King, this time of Iceland. He was an early settler on Iceland, where the access to lucrative Viking plundering against England was available.

Randver Radbardsson married Sylcessia, Lynn's 31st great grandmother. They had two sons. One son, Sigurd Ring, Lynn's 30th great grandfather succeeded as King of Iceland from his father. The other son, was Ivar, Earl of the Uplands. Ivar's descendants moved into Normandy, France, and became the first Dukes of Normandy. The very first Duke of Normandy was Ragnvold I, "The Wise". Other Dukes included Rolf "The Granger" Ragnvaldsson, Rollo Ragnvaldsson, William I Longsword, Richard I, Richard II, Robert II, and eventually, William I "The Conquerer", who invaded and became King of England in 1066. The paths of William "The Conquerer" and his distant cousins, Rainalds (Reynolds) would cross again during and after the 'invasion'.

789 Years AD: "Anglo-Saxon sheriff killed by Vikings who land in Wessex. Viking attacks are increasing in all areas of Britain."

About 790 Years AD: Sigurd Ring, Lynn's 30th great grandfather is born in Iceland.

793 Years AD: "Vikings attack monastic settlement of Lindisfarne. They stole gold, jewels, sacred emblems, and captured many monks to force into slavery."

794 Years AD: "Vikings sack the monastery of Jarrow."

795 Years AD: "Vikings sack Iona."

About 800 Years AD: Native North Americans improve on vessels for collection of maple sap. A technique for holding the Mokuk off the ground, it was bound to an injured limb, by a flexible willow to resist the wind from blowing the dripping sap away from the container, during the drop's long fall to the ground. This willow was flexible enough to allow the container to be emptied. See sketch below:

Time Out: Always Finish

***If a task is once begun
Never leave it till it's done
Be the labor great or small
Do it well or not at all.***

Unknown Author

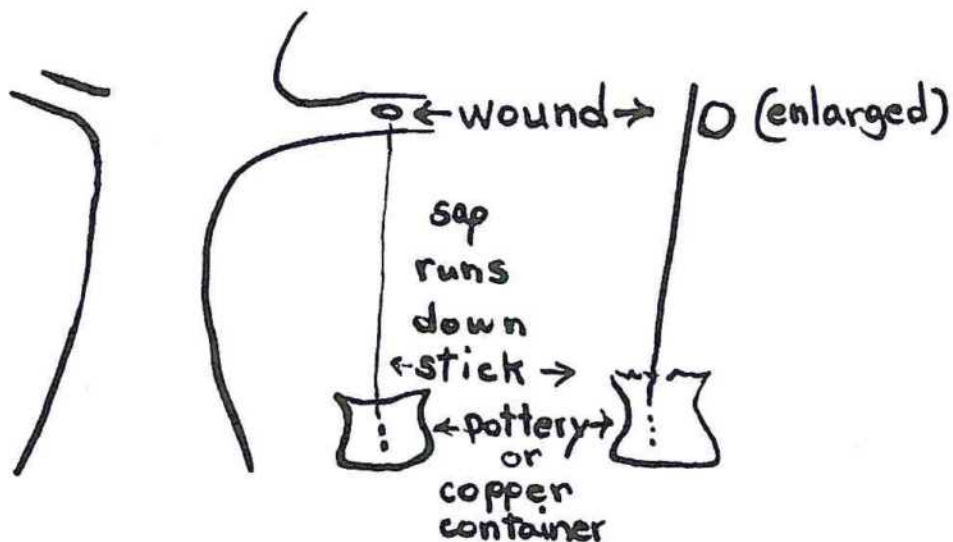


Figure 24: Depiction of willow stick securing mokuk (or other container) to maple tree branch (Reynolds Sketch).

December 25, 800: Charlemagne was crowned Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire. He was Lynn's 33rd great grandfather, by virtue of Rainald I of Gueldres's, Lynn's 16th great grandfather, marriage to Plantagenet, Eleanor of Woodstock, Lynn's 16th great grandmother, in May of 1332. Eleanor, was the daughter of King Edward II, King of England, Lynn's 17th great grandfather and Isabella of France, Lynn's 17th great grandmother. Charlemagne was crowned Holy Roman Emperor by Pope Leo III. An account by Microsoft's Encarta is as follows:

"Charlemagne, King of the Franks, was crowned emperor of the Romans by Pope Leo III on Christmas Day in 800. Although the Holy Roman Empire did not grow under Charlemagne's rule, many later kings used his life as a model. As a Germanic warrior, Roman emperor and Christian, Charlemagne blended the three cultures into a mixture which later became the basis for European civilization."

811 Years AD: Randver Radbardsson died. His son Sigurd Ring, became King of Iceland.

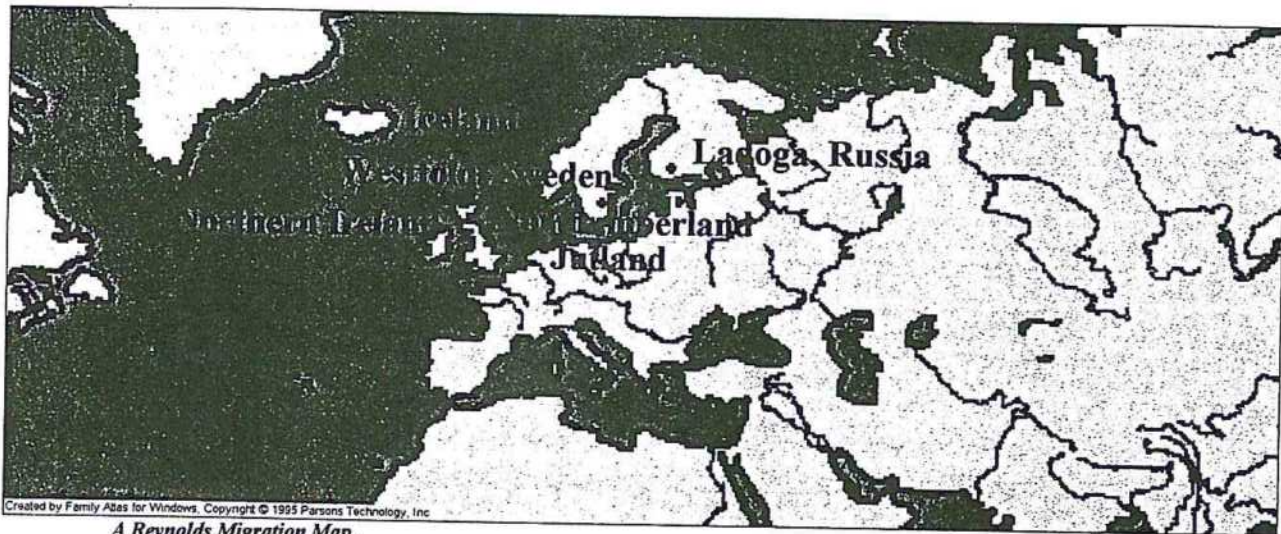
814 Years AD: Ragnar Lodbrock "The Great", Lynn's 29th great grandfather was born in Iceland.

Time Out: Sugaring Off

The wood smoke fills the hillside,
and fragrant breezes blow.
The sweetness from the sugarcouse,
hid deep in glistening snow.
And silvery hanging branches,
all crackling in the breeze.
Look down on wooden buckets,

Strapped full to running trees.
I've come to know the pleasures,
That worldly people scoff.
I long now for my homestead,
When its' time to sugar off.

By Patricia Dowling Bachard



According to mythology and legend, the mythological genealogical line of the Reynolds family migrated from the Upsal Domain to the Domain of Westfold; then on to Jutland (Denmark); to Ladoga, Russia; to Iceland; then to Dublin, Ireland; and then into Northumberland (a portion of today's northern England). In about 850, although continually intertwined with mythology and legend, the names of Ragnar Lodbrock, Ivar "The Boneless" Ragnarsson, Sitric (Sigtryggr) Halfdansson, Guthfrith (Godfrid), King Godfrid Reynolds (King of Northumberland in 940-944), and King Reynolds' descendants, become part of the documented historical record.

CHAPTER 8

THE REYNOLDS VIKING

(Famous Or Infamous King?)

***Ragnar Lodbrock "The Great" - Lynn's 29th Great Grandfather -
(Born 814 - Died 856) King Of The Uplands***

***Aslaug Sigursdottir - Lynn's 29th Great Grandmother - Queen Of The
Uplands***

Children of Ragnar and Aslaug:

1. ***Ivarr "The Boneless" Ragnarsson - King of Dublin***
2. ***Halfdan "White Shirt" Ragnarsson***
3. ***Sigurd "Snake In The Eye" Ragnarsson***
4. ***Bjorn "Ironside" Ragnarsson***
5. ***Ragnhildir Ragnardottir***
6. ***Ubbe Ragnarsson***
7. ***Ingiald "Evilheart" Ragnarsson***

Author's Note: Ragnar Lodbrok, "The Great", was significant because he was probably the most well known Viking in the Reynolds family line. And even though he used Iceland as his home base, he was well traveled over the entire Viking trading routes, including Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. He was well liked, respected, and followed by an enormous fleet of ships on his raids. By virtue of the widespread bases that he held all over Scandinavia, and Iceland, later in England, he became known as "King Of All The Uplands". He planned and led some of the most bold and major invasions of any Viking ever known. He was a warrior, and one feared by the masses.

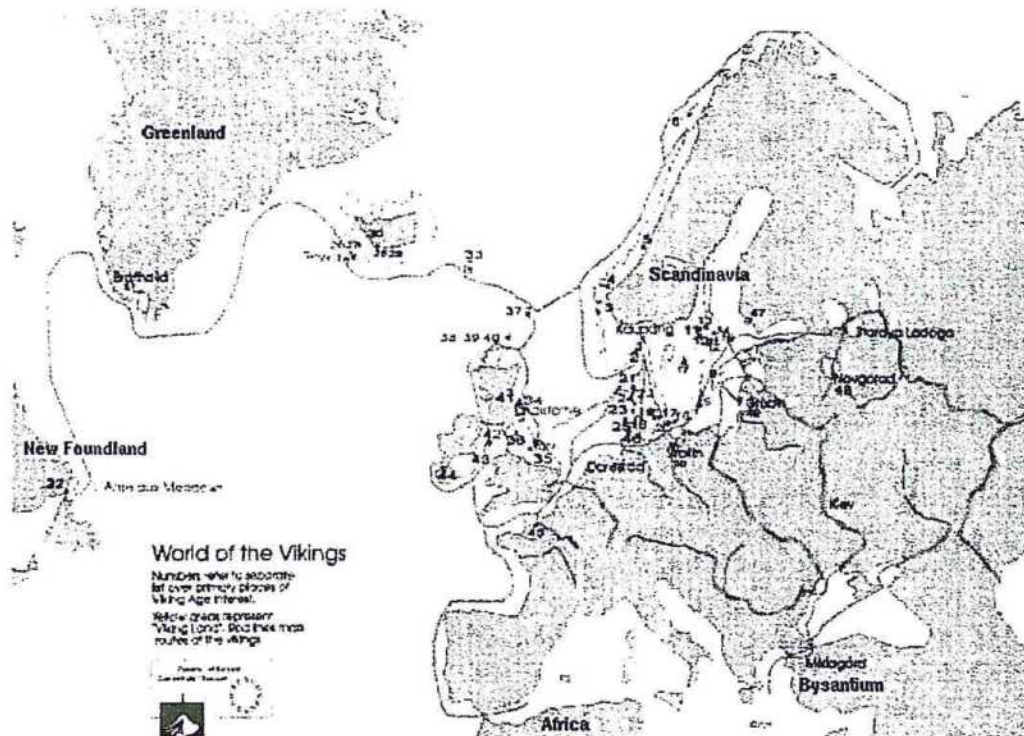


Figure 25: Viking Trading Routes About 800-1005 AD (Source: Internet - "Vikings Home Page").

834 Years AD: Ragnar Lodbrock, "The Great", Lynn's 29th great grandfather married Aslaug Sigurdsdottir, Lynn's 29th great grandmother, in Iceland. They had a family of seven children. The real significance of their family was that Ivarr, their son, and Lynn's 28th great grandfather, became the King of Dublin. The great granddaughter of Sigurd Ragnarsson, their son, married Gluma, Jarl of Uplanders, from whom William I "The Conqueror", King of England in 1066 (Lynn's 23rd great grandfather) descended. Ragnor and Aslaug's son, Ingjald Ragnarsson, became a king in Norway. Ingjald's son was Olaf "The Red" Ingjaldsson, whose son was Eric "The Red", who had a son **Leif Ericsson** (Lynn's 3rd cousin, 27 times removed). Of course Leif Ericsson, of historical and legend fame, founded a colony in Newfoundland in approximately 1000 AD. The chronicles from Leif's pilgrimage years on the North American coast has significance for establishing certain facts about Native North American **maple syrup production**. This will be covered later.

835 Years AD: Ivarr "The Boneless" Ragnarsson, Lynn's 28th great grandfather, was born in Iceland.

835 Years AD: Vikings attack the Isle of Sheppey in Eastern England, led by Sigurd Ring, Lynn's 30th great grandfather. He was killed in the attack. Ragnar Lodbrock, succeeds to the King of Iceland.

835 Years AD: Ragnar Lodbrock, led a revenge attack of the Isle of Sheppey, killing thousands, taking many valuables, and captured hundreds of slaves. Ragnar took the valuables and shared them with all of those families who had warriors killed while attacking with his father. This became the trademark of Ragnar Lodbrock, and thus the rewarding title of "The Great".

840 Years AD: Ragnar Lodbrock led an invasion into Ireland. He conquered, established rule, and invited settlement of Ireland.

841 Years AD: The Vikings establish Dublin. They declare Ragnar Lodbrock, King of Dublin.

844 Years AD: Ragnar Lodbrock, invades Seville, Spain. He was repelled, but captured considerable valuables and slaves before withdrawing.

845 Years AD: Viking King, Ragnar Lodbrock, takes a fleet up the Seine River and lays siege on Paris, France. The siege was most effective, receiving ransom in jewels, gold, and slaves, for condition of withdrawing.

848 Years AD: Ragnar Lodbrock leads a series of raids directly into Kent and Northumberland.

850 Years AD: The Vikings, under the rule of Ragnar Lodbrock, establish several kingdoms. The Vikings began the transition from sea raiding to colonization and permanent settlements.

854 Years AD: Sitric (Sigtryggr) Halfdansson, Lynn's 27th great grandfather is born.

856 Years AD: Ragnar Lodbrock died. He was succeeded by Ivar "The Boneless" Ragnarsson, Lynn's 28th great grandfather, as the King of Dublin. Olaf "The Red" Ingialdsson succeeds to the King of Iceland.

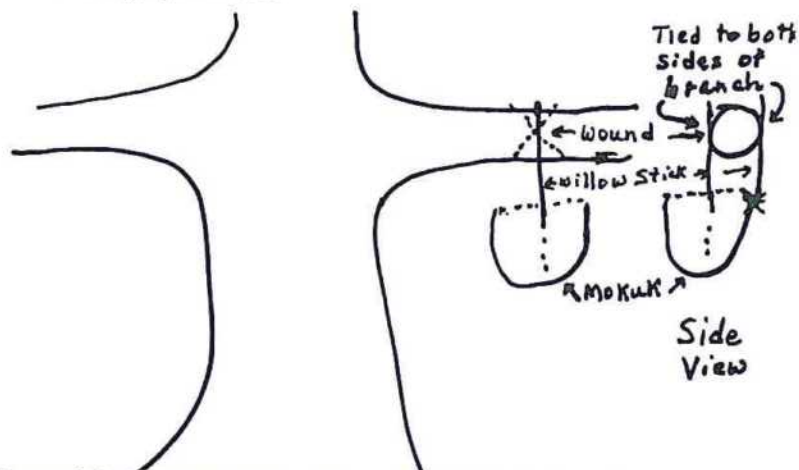


Figure 25.A: A sketch of a modified version of the willow stick method of maple sap delivery into a container (mokuk). This modification used two willow sticks, one on each side of the injured branch, raising the container off the ground. This method of sap collection is estimated to have been used between 800-1200 AD by the North American Indians.

Time Out:

Oh, the sweetest sound
In the woods around
Is the tinkle tinkle tap
Of the maple sap.

On a happy March morning
Drip, drip, drip,
Drip, drip, drip
Hear the fresh sap fall.

'Bring me kettles
Bring me pails!'
Hear the farmer's call.
Bubble, bubble, boil, boil
Hear the kettles sing,
Soon we'll have a dainty dish
To set before the King.

'Maple Sap'

Maple Syrup
Bubbly, bubbly, simmering hot,
The sap is boiling in the pot.
The thickening syrup we will make
Into a maple sugar cake.

Author Unknown

Time Out: 'Sugar Bush'

On afternoons when school is out
The grandest place to be
Is in a maple sugar bush
When sap is running free.

When frost and thaw of early spring
Are battling for a while
The thin sweet sap comes trickling down
The furrow of the spile.

There's fun around the sugar house
For youngsters country-wise,
Who play about the boiling pans
Where steam clouds thickly rise.

The syrup bubbling in the pans
Is sampled by the boys.
(To taste that maple sweetness now
Is one of the springtime's joys.)

Yes, afternoons when school is out
The grandest place to be
Is in a maple sugar bush
When sap is running free.

By Joan J. Welsh

CHAPTER 9

THE REYNOLDS VIKINGS

(THEY BECAME GOOD RULERS AGAIN)

***Ivarr "The Boneless" Ragnarsson - Lynn's 28th Great Grandfather -
(Born 835 - Died 873) King Of Dublin***

Children Of Ivarr:

- 1. Sitric (Sigtrggr) Halfdansson***
- 2. Sichfrith Halfdansson***

***Sitric (Sigtryggr) Halfdansson - 27th - King Of Dublin
(Born 854 - Died 890)***

Children Of Sitric:

- 1. Guthfrith (Godfrid)***
- 2. Ragnall***
- 3. Sitric "Coach" (Sigtrggr Gale)***

***Guthfrith (Godfrid) - 26th - King Of York
(Born 888 - Died 934)***

Children Of Guthfrith:

- 1. Godfrid Reynolds***
- 2. Olaf Godfridsson***
- 3. Blacair Godfridsson***

856 Years AD: Ivarr "The Boneless", Lynn's 28th great grandfather, established "The Clan Ivarr" in Dublin, Ireland. This Kingdom became one of the most powerful and lasting areas for Viking settlement in Europe. The following is an excerpt from Anglo-Saxon Encyclopedia (Regia Anglorum Publications):

"Anyone reading upon northern Britain in the ninth and tenth century will usually find all the histories dominated by the Kings of Wessex. Various Scots and Vikings are wheeled in, stomped on, and wheeled off. Usually, we only hear of what they did to the southern English, and rarely of what they did to each other.

Looking at the histories from the opposite point of view produces the story of a powerful Norse-Irish dynasty from Dublin. A clan that was just as ambitious as the ruling family of Wessex, and just as determined to gain itself a kingdom in the north of England - **The Clan Ivarr**.

The history of northern Britain is beset with problems, especially where dates and names are concerned. The various annals and chronicles which remain from that period are often open to several interpretations. In writing this brief history of Clan Ivarr, I have frequently had to make up my own mind about which way to go, But I hope I have made the right decisions.

Ivarr 'The Boneless': According to tradition, Ivarr the Boneless was the founder of the Clan. The son of Ragnar Lothbrok (Lodbrock), brother of Halfdan 'of the Wide Embrace' and Ubbe, Ivarr had already been active in Ireland before he arrived in England in 865. After spending the winter in East Anglia, Ivarr and his brothers marched north towards York. That was, at the time, the capital of Anglian Kingdom of Northumbria (Northumberland), the people of which were engaged in a bitter civil war between King Osbert and his rival Aelle. The Scandinavians actually found the city undefended, and entered it on November 1, 866.

With no one to oppose them, the Scandinavians began to build up the defenses of York, to make it theirs. On 21 March, 867 AD, the warring Northumbrians put aside their differences and attacked the city. The attack failed, and both Osbert and Aelle were killed. Northumbria, once one of the greatest Kingdoms of England, was now a **Viking** possession.

The victorious Scandinavians did not stop there, however. In 865, the East Anglians had meekly given in to them, handing over food, horses, and winter quarters. In 870, the Scandinavians returned, to kill King Eadmund and take the kingdom for themselves.

Northumbria? East Anglia? Where next?: For Ivarr, the answer was Ireland. In 871, he and Olaf the White were in the fortified harbour town of Dublin. These two men seem to have formed quite a team: Olaf, who arrived in Dublin in 853, had already spent quite a few years in southern Pictland, taking hostages and demanding tribute, while his son, Thorstein the Red, was busy doing the same thing in northern Pictland. Using Dublin as a base, they launched a remarkable attack against Dumbarton Rock, the traditional and ancient capital of Strathclyde. After a four-month siege, one of the few the Vikings ever carried out, Dumbarton fell, giving them access to the heartland of Scotland. Olaf and Ivarr captured a large number of English, Celts, and Picts-so many, in fact, that they were supposed to have needed 200 ships to get them all back to Dublin! - all of whom were due for the slave markets in the Islamic countries of the Mediterranean.

When Ivarr died in 873, he was called 'King of the Northmen of all Ireland and Britain'. Olaf is not heard of after that date and may have also died or retired. We do not know who took over the kingship of Dublin - perhaps Ivarr's unknown son?....."

Author's Note: This group of Reynolds lineage is the last in "Viking" rulers. There will be one more king in this family line, but he really never deserved the title "Viking", as

he was a kind and compassionate man, even though his violent ancestors certainly earned and deserved the title "Viking".

865 Years AD: Ivarr "The Boneless", with a huge army, invades East Anglia, with the intent of establishing a permanent domain.

867 Years AD: Ivarr "The Boneless" besieges and captures York. The Northumbrians were destroyed. This forever ended Northern England's dominance in British affairs. Viking's, Kingdom of York, is founded.

869 Years AD: Ivarr "The Boneless" captured East Anglian King Edmund, and had him **ritually sacrificed.**

872 Years AD: Ivarr "The Boneless" died of natural causes.

873 Years AD: Halfdan "White Shirt" Ragnarsson, second son of Ragnar Lodbrock, invades Mercia, occupying London.

874 Years AD: Halfdan "White Shirt" Ragnarsson, occupies all of Mercia, and the Saxon King flees to Rome for protection.

876 Years AD: Halfdan "White Shirt" Ragnarsson, settles the Eastern half of Mercia, Northumbria, and York with populations of Viking descent.

878 Years AD: "Vikings defeat AElfred and the West Saxon army. AElfred, develops guerrilla warfare while rebuilding his army. He regroupes and defeats the Vikings, reclaiming London and vanquishes them, but instead of killing their King Guthrum, AElfred baptizes him and signs a peace treaty, laying the foundation for a united England."

885 Years AD: Sitric (Sigtrggr) Halfdansson, leads a siege on Paris, France (a repeat of his grandfather Ragnar's invasion in 845). The siege lasted more than a year, but ends with withdrawal, as Ragnar's earlier attempt also did. This withdrawal agreement was also accompanied by considerable ransom.

888 Years AD: Guthfrith (Godfrid), Lynn's 26th great grandfather is born.

899 Years AD: Sitric (Sigtrggr) Halfdansson dies.

About 900 Years AD: The Native North American Indians have refined the art of collecting maple sap from limbs of maple trees. A *Mokuk* is fastened to a willow to hold the container and another willow is fastened into the wound and runs down into the birch vessel. The sap runs down the willow into the bucket without any wind loss at all. The two willows are flexible enough to allow for the vessels to be emptied (See Figure 26 A).

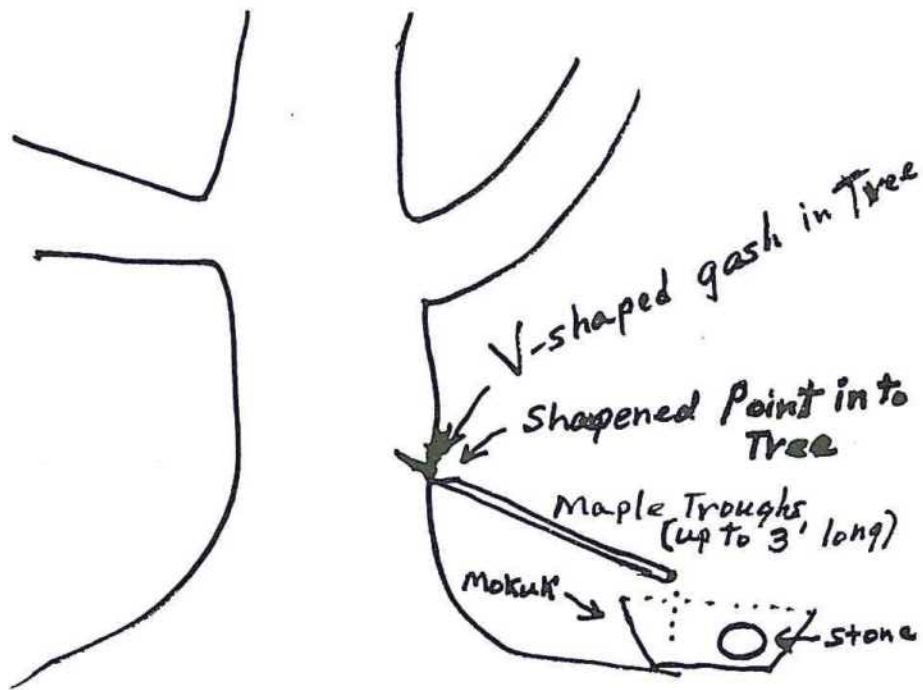


Figure 26: Sketch of troughs to deliver sap into a mokuk (or other containers). These troughs were quite long to reach outside the roots and to a level location. The troughs were the beginning of sap spouts. This development is in the same time line as improved axes and the tomahawk. Stones were placed in the mokuks to prevent tipping. (A Reynolds Sketch)

900 Years AD: Led by Ragnald, Sitric's second son, Lynn's 27th great granduncle, led a series of raids involving hundreds of ships against various ports in the Mediterranean Sea.

911 Years AD: Viking King Rolf "The Granger" Ragnvaldsson, Lynn's 29th great grandfather, is granted concession in lieu of invasion, a huge domain known as **Normandy** by King Charles "The Simple", of Franks (France), Lynn's 24th cousin, 40 times removed. Rolf hereby became the 1st Duke Of Normandy.

912 Years AD: "The Normans (Normandy) convert to Christianity."

914 Years AD: Godfrid Reynolds, Lynn's 25th great grandfather is born.

914 Years AD: Ragnald fought a major naval battle off the Isle of Man. He so weakened the Saxon Navy, that he was able to lead an assault directly on East Anglia.

917 Years AD: Vikings are defeated by the Saxons, who take back control of East Anglia, led by Edward "The Elder", King of England (became King in 899 and Father of Harmony, Princess of England and Queen of York, Lynn's 25th great grandmother).

918 Years AD: Ragnald and his uncle Guthfrith, Lynn's 26th great grandfather, invaded from the north. The Scots put up an enormous resistance. The battle lasted for several months back and forth. York asked for help from Athelflaed, 1st Lady of Mercia, and Lynn's 23rd cousin, 41 times removed. She died in the fight. Ragnald marched into York unopposed.

919 Years AD: Ragnald retakes all of York.

920 Years AD: Harmony (Hominy) "Princess Of England", Lynn's 25th great grandmother is born.

920 Years AD: *Ragnald, in an attempt to create a stable kingdom, minted coins, and began diplomatic talks with the kings of North Wales, Scotland, North and South Cumbria, and Strathclyde, as well as Mercia and England.*

921 Years AD: *Ragnald dies. He is succeeded to the throne by his brother Sitric "Coach" (Sigtryggr Gale), Lynn's 27 great granduncle.*

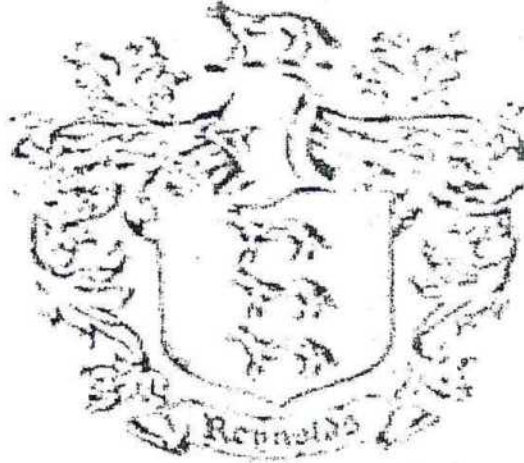
July 17, 924 AD: "King Edward "The Elder", King of England (899-924), dies."

July 30, 925 AD: *Sitric "Coach", Lynn's 27 great granduncle, marries Edith (St.), daughter of Edward "The Elder", King of England, Lynn's 26th great grandfather. They were married in Tamworth, Staffordshire, England. Their marriage produced among others, a son Harold Ranald, King of Limerick, which tied the Reynolds line into the Irish and Scottish descent and the Isle of Man. And their son, Olaf Cuaran Sitricsson, married Gormflaeth Ingen Murchada MacFin, First Daughter of Scotland, giving many noble Scottish descendants the Reynolds name.*

Author's Note: We can now see that from Ragnar Lodbrock, the Reynolds name went into Normandy (Rognavold). Through Ivarr "The Boneless", the Reynolds name was carried into Ireland (Runnels). Through Sitric (Sigtryggr) Halfdansson, the Reynolds name was introduced into the Scottish descent (Ranald). The marriage of Sitric "Coach" (Sigtryggr Gale) marrying Edith (Saint), and by the upcoming marriage of her sister to King Godfrid Reynolds, the Reynolds name was intertwined into English royalty and nobility, to the ultimate. Therefore, if there are any controversial statements to made in this book, I will start by making one here: "I believe that all the Reynolds ancestry (genealogical line) came through Ragnar Lodbrock, and his sons Ivarr, Sitric, and Guthfrith." Certainly there are many spellings of the name Reynolds. In fact for the next approximately 500 years, my family line went by the name Rainald and Raynaud, then reverting back to Reynolds. I consider this significant, because other Reynolds (regardless of spelling), may want to investigate if their family trees can fit into this structure. I am just providing the basic outline. Others must decide for themselves if this pattern fits their family. Since there are so many spellings of Reynolds, Appendix I: "Reynolds" Spellings, should help in determining if other family trees fit into this structure.

Another significant advent of the marriages into the Scottish dependency of this period, is that Sitric "Coach", provided sons who married into Scottish nobility and royalty, which tied into an established set of Symbolism and Heraldry. The Scottish Reynolds provided the Ranald, Runnel, Rainald, Raynaud, and Reynaud (and a multitude of other spellings), the Heraldry of the "Three Foxes" (meaning roughly in Scottish, "Foxes Running Slyly Beside Swiftly Moving Waters"). This Heraldry has been so important to me, as I have been able to trace the family from this point forward, by name, nobility, deed, title, and "The Three Foxes". King Godfrid Reynolds drew on this "symbolism" in his reign from his Scottish cousins (Ranald). He used it in York, Northumberland, during his kingship (940-944), and carried it with him into Normandy, and through his descendants, back into England in 1066, when they invaded England with William "The Conqueror", King of England. The symbolism carried forth from about 900 right on through the generations into America in 1629. And it still exists today. I proudly display the Reynolds "Coat Of Arms"

**Figure 27: The Three
Foxes - Reynolds
Heraldry (Internet;
the book, "John and
Sarah Reynolds"; and
Other Reynolds
Sources).**



927 Years AD: "Aethelstan succeeds Edward "The Elder" as King of England. All Anglo-Saxon government comes under Wessex control."

937 Years AD: "Wessex King Aethelstan defeats Olaf Godfridsson, King of Dublin, Lynn's 26th great granduncle, and son of Guthfrith (Godfrid), at Braunanburgh. This establishes what has since been known as the Kingdom of England."

938 Years AD: *Olaf Godfridsson, re-invades and secures all of Northumberland and York.*

939 Years AD: "Edmund I "The Elder" acceded to the King of England."

June 18, 939 AD: *King Edmund I "The Elder", King of England, Lynn's 25th great grandfather, gives Godfrid Reynolds, Lynn's 25th great grandfather, permission to marry his sister, Harmony (Hominy) "Princess of England", Lynn's 25th great grandmother, on the condition that he convert to Christianity and be baptized. The conversion, marriage, and ordained Nobility all took place in the Episcopal Church Of York, Northumberland. The events took place under a peace agreement between Godfrid Reynolds and his new royal brother in law.*

Author's Note: This baptism makes the first documented conversion to Christianity in the Reynolds family line. It also is the first recognized appointment to "Nobility" as ordained by the Bishop of the United Presbyterian Church of York.

Time Out:

Oh, the maple grove's an exciting place
When the sap is running free
And the sturdy sleigh stops here and there
For sweets from every tree.

The Sugarhouse is a bristling hive
In the roaring firelight glow
As the big square pans keep bubbling
Over the heat below.

And as the sap boils slowly down
An aroma fills the air
Ah the fragrance of maple syrup
Is quite beyond compare.

There are visions of dripping pancakes
And squares of maple cream
While maple wax spread out on snow
Is many a farm child's dream.

The wind may bluster and days grow dreary
But winter is fun for me...
In the maple grove where the fire burns bright
And the sap is running free.

By Eleanor Elkins

Time Out: "Me"

As long as I live
I shall always be
My Self—and no other,
just me.
Like a tree—
Willow, elder,
Aspen, thorn,
Or cypress forlorn.
Like a flower,
For its hour
Primrose, or pink,
Or a violet—
Sunned by the sun,
And with dewdrops wet.

Always just me.

By Walter de la Mare

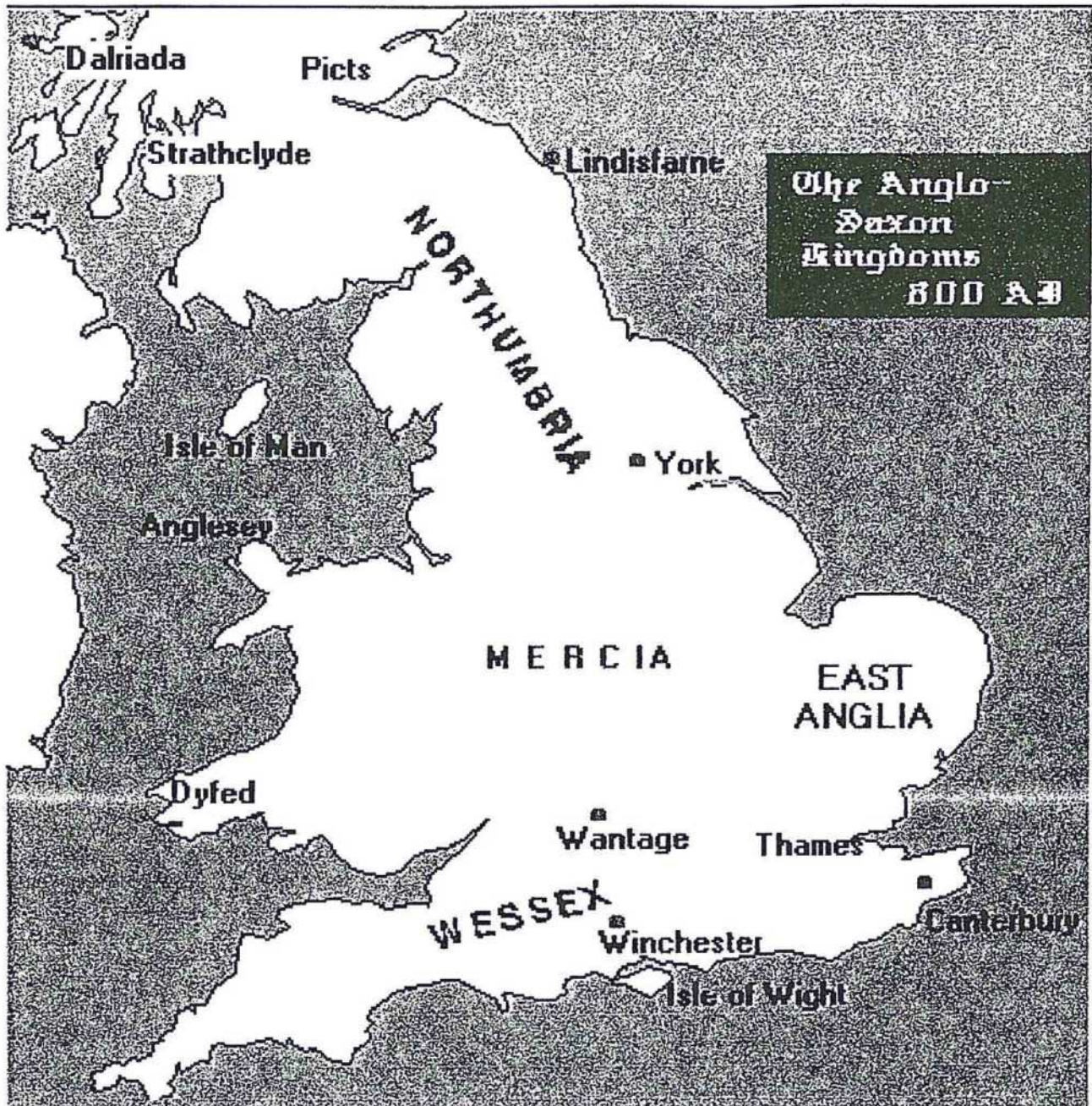


Figure 27 A: Map of Anglo Saxon England in about 800-900 AD (Source: Internet - "Anglo-Saxon England").

CHAPTER 10

THE LAST REYNOLDS KING

*Godfrid Reynolds - Lynn's 25th Great Grandfather - King Of Eastern
(Born 914 - Died 1001) Northumberland And York*

*Harmony "Princess Of England" - Lynn's 25th Great Grandmother - Queen Of
(Born 920 - Died 1002) Eastern Northumberland And York*

Children Of Godfrid And Harmony:

- 1. Godfrid Fitzreynold*
- 2. Guthfrith Fitzreynaud*

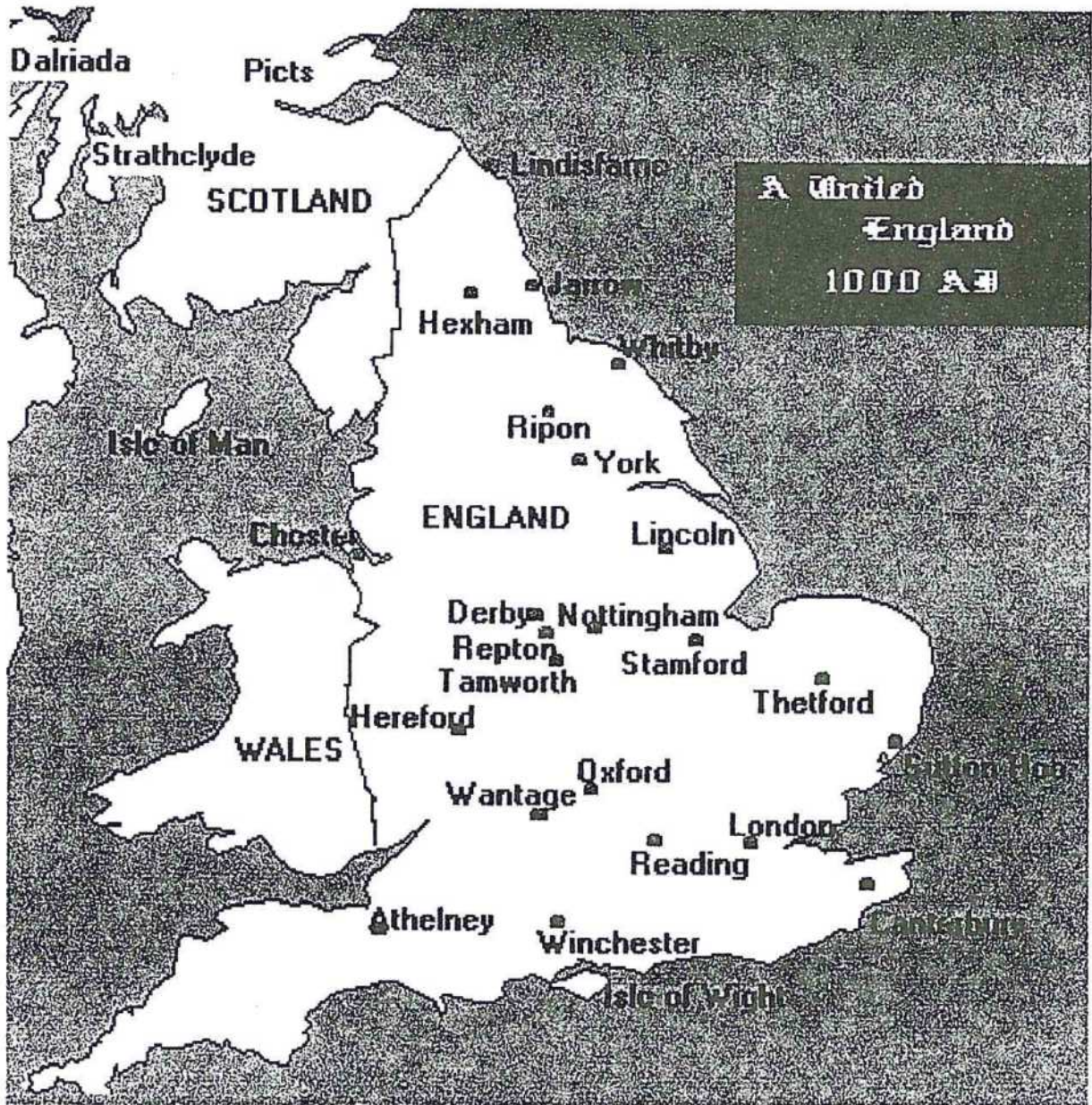


Figure 28: Map of 940-1000 AD England (Source: Internet - "Anglo-Saxon, England")

940 Years AD: Godfrid Reynolds and Harmony "Princess Of England", become King and Queen of Eastern Northumberland and York.

The next four years would bring closure to almost 4,000 years of ruling and dictatorships by the Reynolds family. King Reynolds (the very first with this spelling in any of the thousands of historical documents that I was able to research), was no warrior. He and Harmony hated war. They decided in an arena of conflict, brutality, and hate, they would rule a kingdom filled with love, dignity and compassion. Their subjects were

overwhelmingly Scandinavian, but there were enough Anglo-Saxons, to make the project of assimilation possible. King and Queen Reynolds, realized that if their project was to work they would have to introduce revolutionary ideas, blending the techniques of both nationalities. To make a homogeneous society, there would have to be a firm government, but one that provided security and equality for the inhabitants. They vowed they would make it work.

They approached the social structure by considering what was best for the people. All the people of their kingdom recognized that King and Queen were part of the English Royal Family, so this aspect was a given fact. The King established a King's 'Viceroy', called an 'eolderman' by the Anglo-Saxons. These persons were selected from a few outstanding families and were to be responsible for administration and justice. King Reynolds eliminated the ruling class of 'eorls', saying that the land belonged to all of the people. He did not raise an army, because he had so much faith in his brother Olaf who was King of Western Northumberland, and in King Edmund "The Elder", King of England, his brother-in-law, to maintain a stable military environment surrounding his Kingdom. This was not a bad assumption, and considering he lasted as king under these circumstances for over four years (longer than most), and since he was not a military or war oriented individual, it worked. His kingdom was a rural economy consisting of farmers, carpenters, woodworkers, mill operators, iron workers, craftsmen, shopkeepers, and tradesmen. There were slaves, that King Reynolds did not address, even though he and Harmony never held slaves themselves, and were adamantly opposed to the practice. There was a tax which supported the government. And, even though the King and Queen lived a life of nobility, they did not display it publicly. They were very visible helping establish homes, businesses and helping the less fortunate. He allowed the citizens to earn money, and to keep a major portion of their incomes. Each family was declared to have a 'hide' of land which translates to approximately 40 acres which was considered to be the proper amount of land to support one family in that day. This was a far cry from the norm practices during this era.

The first steps were to "socialize" the natural resources. The primary concern was the lack of **timber** available, for building houses and decent living conditions. The **timber lands** had been slaughtered and decimated for generations. A drastic need was recognized for some form of conservation. The king took all timber lands in Eastern Northumberland and York under his control, but in return offered his subjects that everyone in his kingdom would be provided enough wood to build a house, and a supply to burn for fuel. He helped establish water power mills and put them under government control so that the lumber produced and the grain ground from these mills were made available to the people and were not squandered in graft or waste. He took a page out of the Anglo-Saxon book for building houses, declaring that every family would have at least a "good" house. Pictured below is a sketch of a small water powered mill and the typical house that was built in the kingdom. The mills were meager and operated with minimal stream flow. The houses were strong, basic, small, and inexpensive. But they were a great improvement over anything the people had been living in up to this time. The houses were about 10' X 12' in size.

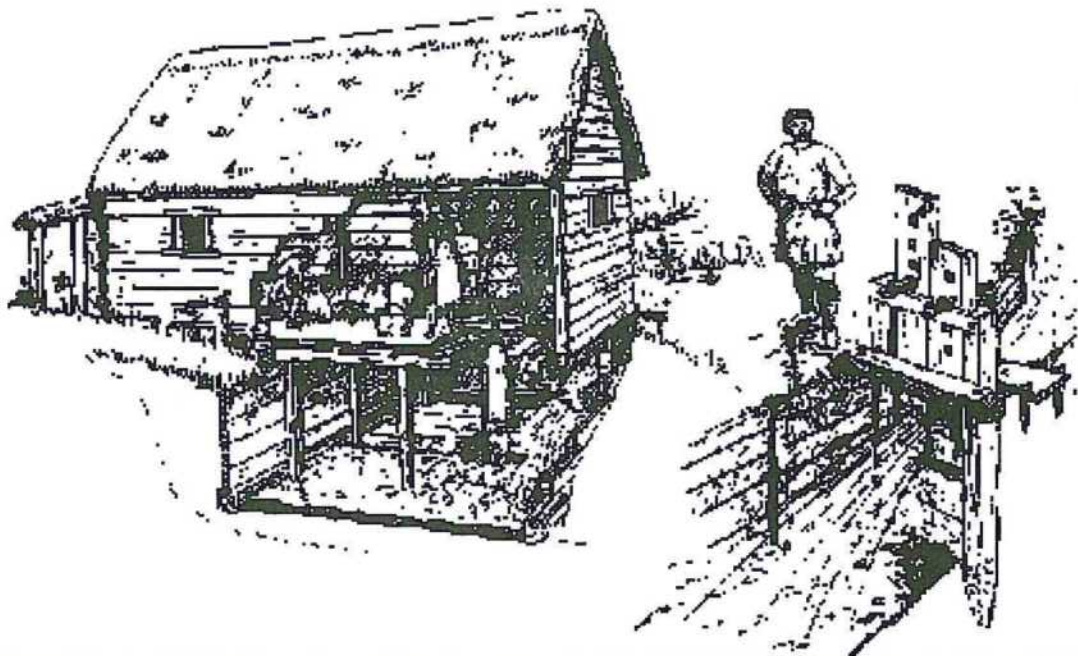


Figure 29: An illustration of a small water powered mill at 940 AD (Source: Internet - "Acmylen")

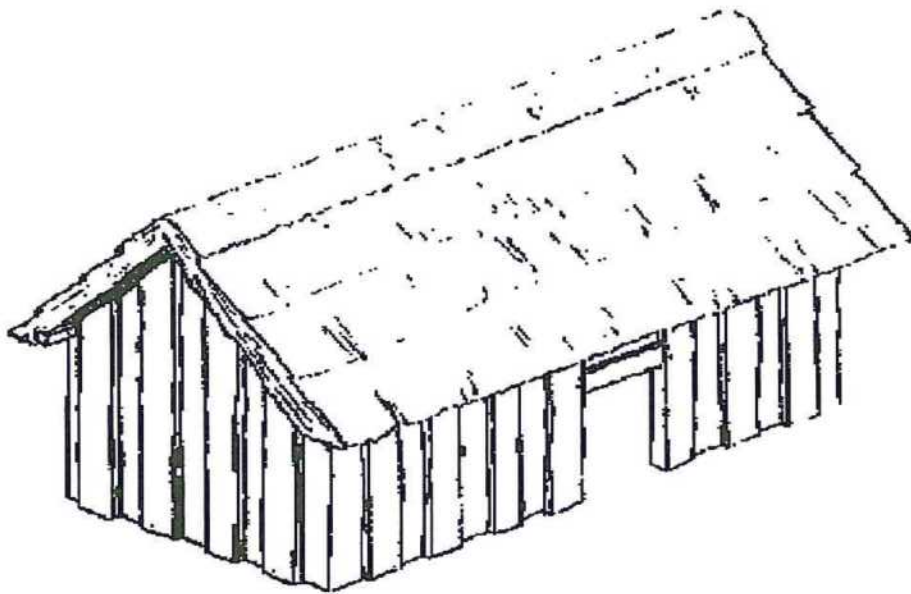


Figure 30: An illustration of the basic house of 940 AD York (Source: Internet - "Anglo-Saxon Houses")

*King Reynolds took control of selecting **timber**, with utilizing natural shapes of trees for selected uses. He managed the forest lands himself as he viewed them as the most recognizable asset.*

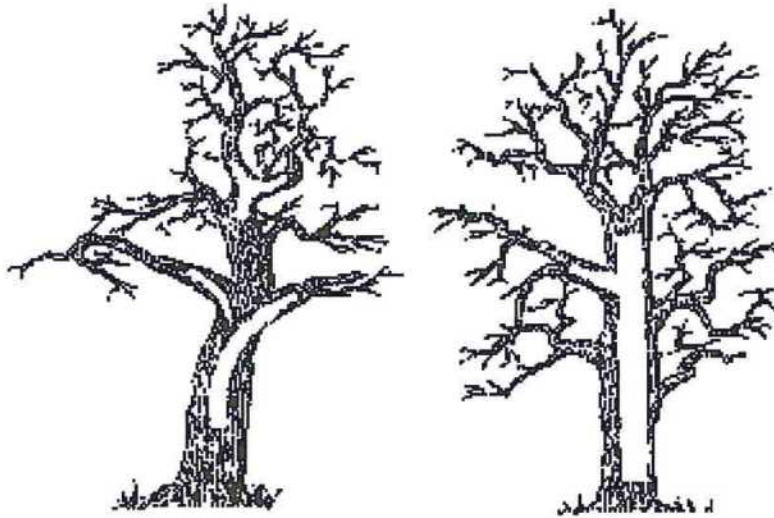


Figure 31: Timbers were selected From The natural Shape of the tree (Source: Internet - "Anglo-Saxon and Viking houses").

Farming was encouraged for every family. To insure that each family would have the basic necessities, Godfrid declared that every citizen would be assisted to have two oxen, one cow, six sheep, ten chickens and at least seven sown acres. If enough pasture land was not available on his property, government lands would be made available for pasture.

Another natural resource taken into the social realm was iron ore. During the days of Roman Empire occupation, they taught the art of iron making. King Reynolds used these talents for the benefit of the masses rather than the individual. And since there was no need to create weapons, since he had no army, all created products of iron could be put to use for tools, farm implements, necessary household items such as pots and pans and wheeled carts for transportation of product.

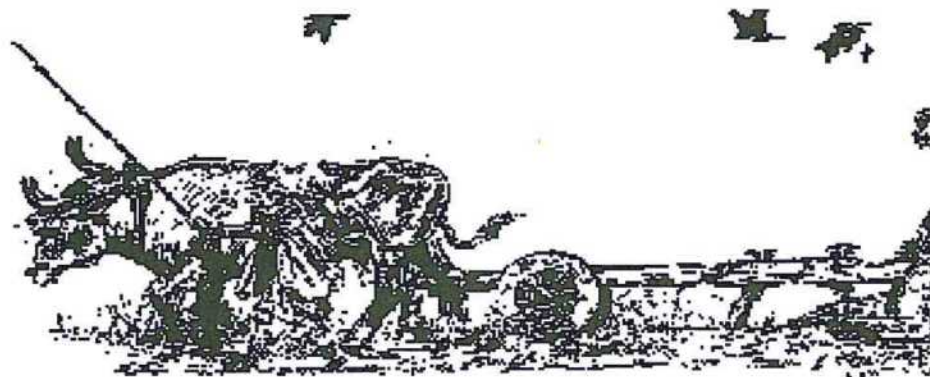


Figure 32: Farm implement of the age (Source: Internet - Anglo-Saxon farming, "Regia Anglorum Publications").

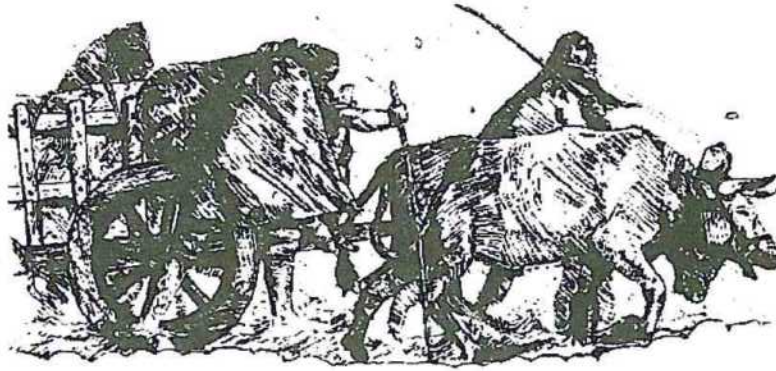


Figure 33: Illustration of wheeled carts of Anglo-Saxon England in 940 AD. (Source: Internet -The Fauna of Anglo-Saxon England, "Regia Anglorum Publications").

Since **Wood** was in short supply, and since fuel was needed for heating homes, and was needed to smelt iron, King Reynolds used another talent taught by the Romans, i.e., the production of Charcoal.

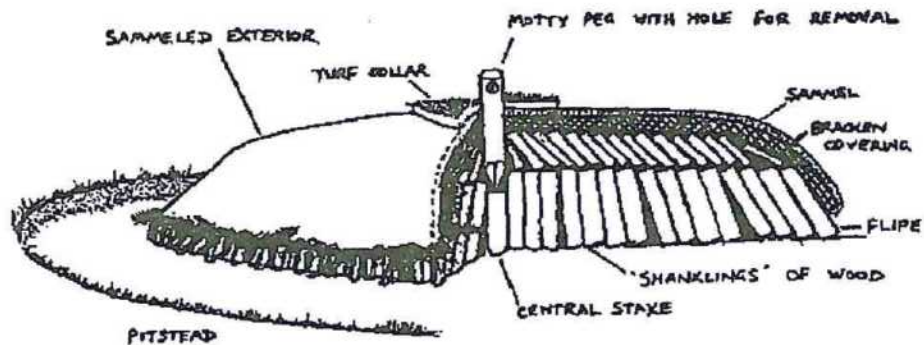


Figure 34: Charcoal production. (Source: Internet - The Fauna of Anglo-Saxon England, "Regia Anglorum Publications").

Harmony worked with the women in the art of collecting wild nuts, fruits, berries, wild herbs, and mushrooms. Talented farmers taught the growing of wheat, oats, barley, and rye. Domestic animal husbandry was taught and encouraged. Hunting wild game was considered a necessity.

King Godfrid had a considerable interest in woodworking. He seemed to take over the **forests and wood products** management personally. He developed and made available to the people, tools for woodworking. These were talents coming from his Viking ancestors in woodworking and ship building. He seemed to have a knack in this area.

Figure 35: A sketch of a pole lathe for woodworking
Source: Internet - Anglo-Saxon and Viking Crafts, "Regia Anglorum Publications").

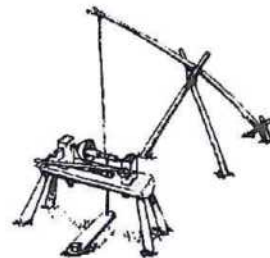
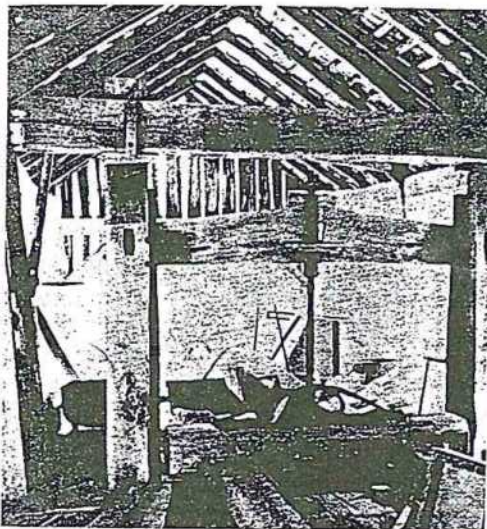


Figure 36: A Sketch of the old time 'Pit Saw', which was commonly used. The water powered saws, were a crude variation of the pit saw (Source Reynolds Family Archives).



Crafts and necessary tools, such as knives, needles, combs, and punches, were created out of bone and antlers. Every feasible by-product of butchering or rendering was encouraged to be saved and utilized. Conservation of every product and way of life was taught as requiring frugality. Bronze making, metal fabrication, and blacksmithing became other trades.

All of these practices did not come easy. At first there was much doubt about these very revolutionary ideas. But as the programs took place, life became very good for all the people. The King and Queen got the credit. King Reynolds and Queen Harmony became two of the most loved and respected rulers in Viking era history. They became so well known that even the most skeptical began to believe.

The first two years of King Reynolds's reign were so very successful, it was hard to believe that his success would cause unrest in the Royal family. But in the end, the wish to rid all of England of rulers of Viking descent and the very basic jealousy, contributed to his downfall.

943 Years AD: King Edmund "The Elder" ordered Olaf Godfridsson, King of Western Northumberland, to leave all of England. Under overwhelming odds, and to not cause any further conflict among family (King Reynolds's Brother-in-Law), he withdrew to Dublin, and became King of Dublin.

*944 Years AD: Aelfgifu (St.), King Edmund's "The Elder" wife, and Queen of England, convinced her husband, that due to King Reynolds' popularity, the people could elevate him to the King of England. In fact she felt that King Reynolds could be chosen over her own sons to accede to the throne of England. King Edmund heeded her warnings and gave King Reynolds the ultimatum, leave the Kingdom of Eastern Northumberland and York, or he would be forced to invade. King Edmund also had the opinion that since Godfrid and Harmony had no children that he could convince Harmony to have the wedding annulled and that she would remain in England with the Royal family. He miscalculated his sister. Harmony remained fiercely loyal to her husband and offered to take any consequences that he should suffer. And since, King Reynolds had no Army and no defenses, he was at the mercy of King Edmund "The Elder". King Edmund in a show of compassion, allowed safe passage for King Reynolds and Harmony, to Normandy, France. They were allowed to keep their valuables and possessions on condition that they never return to the shores of England. So ended the era of Reynolds Kings and Kingdoms in this direct family line, in October of 944. King Reynolds was given full title by Richard I "The Fearless", the Duke of Normandy, and was allowed to **Rule In Exile**, but they never returned to England or York while they were alive. The Duke of Normandy also granted the King and Queen a generous kingdom in which to live out their lives. This made sense because King Reynolds was not a violent or*

vindictive man, thus was not about to attack or attempt an invasion of England. And to repeat, he was not a warrior. Both Godfrid and Harmony died in Normandy, France near Pays de Caux. After their death, their bodies were returned to England, and were buried in the Courtyard of the Episcopal Church of York. Full royalty and nobility was maintained for them during their lives and for their descendants, in title and deed, by the Normans. Ironically, King Edmund "The Elder" and his wife Queen Aefgifu (St.) are most noted in history, "as the King and Queen who expelled the kind and gentle Viking King from York in 944, and whose wife was of their own royal blood".

945 Years AD: "Queen Aelfifu (St.) died."

May 26, 946 AD: "King Edmund "The Elder", King of England (939-946) died in Pucklechurch, Dorset, England. His body is interred in Glastonbury Abbey, Somerset, England."

948 Years AD: "Erik Bloodaxe invades and conquers York for the Vikings. Violence, brutality, dictatorship, and plunder returned to York."

951 Years AD: Guthfrith Fitzreynolds, Lynn's 24th great grandfather, is born, son of King Godfrid and Queen Harmony Reynolds. He was born in Normandy.

954 Years AD: "Northumbrians rebel against Erik Bloodaxe and kill him."



A Reynolds Migration Map

King Godfrid Reynolds was banned to Normandy in 944, near Pays de Caux. Within a few years the family migrated to Daventria which was eventually expanded to the Domain of Gueldres, as a result of William "The Conqueror" becoming King of England. In about 1450, the Reynolds family returned to England, near London at Brantonsire.

CHAPTER 11

THE BEGINNING OF A NEW ERA

Guthfrith Fitzreynolds le Normand - Lynn's 24th Great Grandfather
Glace Corbette (Corbeau) Of Pays de Caux - Lynn's 24th Great Grandmother

Godfrid Rainald, Duke I du Daventria (Deventer) - 23rd
Regia de Balliol - Lynn's 23rd Great Grandmother

William Rainald, Duke II du Daventria (Deventer) - 22nd
Resilence de Burgundy - Lynn's 22nd Great Grandmother

Adrian Rainald, Duke III du Daventria (Deventer) - 21st

Rainald du Deventria, Duke IV Of Deventer and Gueldres - 20th

Rainald du Deventria, Duke V Of Deventer and Gueldres - 19th

Adren Rainald, 6th Duke of Gueldres - 18th

Adan Fitzrainald - 17th - 7th Duke Of Gueldres
Glaci de Brabant - Lynn's 17th Great Grandmother

Rainald I Of Gueldres - 16th - 8th Duke Of Gueldres
Margaret de Flanders - Lynn's 16th Great Grandmother

Rainald II Of Gueldres - 15th - 9th Duke of Gueldres
Eleanor Of Woodstock Plantagenet - Lynn's 15th Great
Grandmother

Rainald III Of Gueldres - 14th - 10th Duke Of Gueldres
Marie de Brabant - Lynn's 14th Great Grandmother

Rainald IV Of Gueldres - 13th - 11th Duke Of Gueldres
Corley Acton (Of Acton Reynold)- Lynn's 13th Great
Grandmother

Robert Reynolds - 12th - Earl of Brantonsire
Dame Margaret Constable - Lynn's 12th Great
Grandmother

Author's Note: Godfrid and Harmony Reynolds (King and Queen in exile), were provided an extensive kingdom on the northern Normandy Coast on land that today is the Netherlands. They raised two sons Guthfrith Fitzreynold le Normand, Lynn's 24th great grandfather, and Godfrid Fitzreynaud. The "Fitz" meaning "son or descendant of". In the kingdom (Country) of Normandy, they were now a permanent part of the Norman environment land social structure. Most of the hierarchy of the Norman Clan were relatives of the Reynolds. I want to provide just a basic overview of the Normans as provided by Regia Anglorum Publications:

"History of the Normans: By about 900 AD the Vikings had ravaged northern France to such an extent that there was little plunder to be found along the rivers which had formed their major avenue of attack. Ironically it was a Danish Army (under a leader called Hrolf), which arrived in 911 to pillage the lower Seine Valley that created the Vikings' only lasting impact on Western Europe.

Hrolf (*Godfrid's 4th great grandfather and Lynn's 29th*) attempted to besiege Chartes without success, but his army was such a threat to the Seine valley, that Charles, King of Franks, negotiated a treaty at St. Clair-sur-Epte. Under this treaty all the land bounded by the rivers Brestle, Epte, Avre and Dives was granted to the Danes; effectively the land they already controlled. By 924 the Franks were forced to grant the Danes the districts of Bayeux, Exmes and Sees, and 933 the Cotenin and Avranchin.

Hrolf was baptized in 912 and became know as Rollo. Within two generations he and his followers had adopted the Franks' language, religion, laws, customs, political organization and methods of warfare. They had become Franks in all but name, for they were now known as Normans, men of Normandy - the land of the Nordmanni or Northmen.

The Normans' love of the sea and their dynamism led to commercial prosperity. By the middle of the 11th century, Normandy was one of the most powerful states in Christendom. Desire for conquest, in conjunction with limited available land led many Normans to pursue military goals abroad: to Spain to fight the Moors; to Byzantium to fight the Turks; to Sicily in 1061 to fight the Saracens; and of course, to England in 1066.

In Normandy William 'The Conqueror' succeeded to the dukedom at the age of seven or eight. For the next twelve years of his minority the dukedom was in a constant state of anarchy. The rebellion of the barons came to a head in 1047, when the whole of lower Normandy rose against him. With the help of his feudal overlord Henry I of France, William aged twenty, crushed the revolt on the field of Val es Dunes, near Caen. The castles of the rebellious barons were razed and the nobles never challenged the duke's power again.

Norman relations with Anglo-Saxon England were uncomplicated. As the Normans became Christian and adopted the French language, so their dukes found a common interest in the rulers of southern Britain in closing the English Channel to Viking fleets. This alliance broke up when the Normans supported Edward and the House Wessex against Cnut of Denmark in their struggle for the English throne. When Edward ("The Confessor") returned from exile in Normandy to take the English crown in 1042 he was understandably pro-Norman. It was probably because of these pro-Norman sympathies that William's claim to the throne had any credibility.

The Norman dukes' fear of Scandinavian intervention contributed to William's alliance with Flanders in 1066. Other victims of Viking raids had been the Channel Islands or Iles Normandes. These islands were not part of the duchy of Normandy in 1066; instead they were a personal dependency of Duke William, as were the Counties of Brittany and Maine. All these areas contributed men and ships to the 'great expedition' of 1066.

Many Norman warriors, administrators and churchmen had served in England under Edward the Confessor. Some were responsible for reorganizing English defenses along the Welsh borders around 1055, although their attempts to introduce Norman-French cavalry tactics to the English ultimately failed.”

The Reynolds family became true and loyal Normans.

959 Years AD: “Edgar “The Peaceful”, Lynn’s 25th great granduncle becomes the first King of a United England.”

972 Years AD: *Guthfrith Fitzreynold le Normand marries Glace Corbette (Corbeau) Of Pays de Caux, Lynn’s 24th great grandmother.*

975 Years AD: *Guthfrith Fitzreynold le Normand (or as he was called, “le Normand”, i.e. “The Norman”), with the help of his father constructs a ship building facility, creating ships under the “Three Foxes” flag. The business is an enormous success as the Normans (men of the sea), needed ships for almost every endeavor. He became very well known, and acquired great wealth. Guthfrith and Glace had two children, Godfrid Rainald, Duke of Deventria (Deventer, Lynn’s 23rd great grandfather, and Hugh le Corbet (Corbeau) Of Pays de Caux. The Corbet’s line from this marriage became a significant name in land grants from William “The Conqueror” when the invasion of England took place some 80 years in the future.*

About 977 Years AD: “Leif Eriksson, Son of Eric “The Red”, is born in Ireland.”

980 Years AD: “Eric “The Red” is expelled from Ireland for unusual brutality. He is denied refuge in Iceland.”

981 Years AD: “Eric “The Red” discovers Greenland.”

985 Years AD: “Eric “The Red and the Vikings settle Greenland.”

About 990 Years AD: *Godfrid Rainald, Duke I du Deventria, Lynn’s 23rd great grandfather was born near Pays de Caux, on the Normandy coast.*

994 Years AD: “King Olav Tyggvason I conquers Norway and declares it a Christian Kingdom.”

About 1000 Years AD: The Indians of North America have developed pottery, copper, and bronze making. This advent means new and better containers for sap collection, and provide vessels for boiling of the maple sap. Pottery is developed in Quebec and New England. Copper and the bronze was created by the Chippewa and Ojibwa of the Keweenaw Peninsula, upper Michigan.

1000 Years AD: *Leif Eriksson, Lynn’s 3rd cousin, 27 times removed, discovers and explores the coast of North America (Vinland).*

1002 Years AD: “Brian Boruma wins militarily, and becomes High King Of Ireland.”

Author’s Note: Leif Eriksson established the domain of Vinland by the settlement of L’Anse aux Meadows in Newfoundland. From archeological finds, we know that there were about sixty people in the village. There were very few women, probably only five or six. Vinland encompassed the entire mouth area of the St. Lawrence River. They probably stayed for about four years, with the year 1004 the average year from carbon

dating. There are indications that extensive trading took place with the native populations, both Eskimo and American Indian. The "Viking Chronicles" stated that at first they took to slaying the Indians, but due to overwhelming odds and the need for each other, peaceful coexistence was established. One of the statements from these chronicles concerns this book. We will examine it here.

1004 Years AD: The legendary statement (Not a quote): "The savage inhabitants are so vicious that God makes them cook and drink sweet wine that drips from branches of trees, to sweeten their dispositions."

Many deductions can be made from this statement. First we know the Vikings were there in the spring, having seen sap drip from trees. They must have observed that the sap was boiled. And, they must have tasted it, knowing that it was sweet. We can assume that sap was still being collected from branches or limbs. The term "wine" could mean simply partially cooked syrup, or possibly the sap had fermented slightly, prior to boiling, which would give it a "winey" smell. And, it is reasonable to assume that the Vikings bartered with the Indians for more of this product, because the observed effects from the product left a positive impression on the Vikings. There is not any evidence that the Vikings made the product, since they really did not have a clear understanding of what the product actually was. This is clearly the first exposure of pure maple syrup to the European white man.

November 15, 1004: "On St. Brice's Day, King Aethelraed, massacred the Danes over all of Britain".

1013 Years AD: "Knut den store/The Great defeats King Aethelraed who seeks protection in Normandy."

April 23, 1014: "Brian Boruma captures Dublin and drives out all of the Vikings."

1016 Years AD: "Knut defeats Edmund II Ironside and becomes King of England."

1027 Years AD: "William the Conqueror is born."

1028 Years AD: "Knut conquers Norway."

Authors Note: For the approximately next 500 years the Reynolds family would call the area of "Daventria" or "Gueldres" their home. It is necessary that you understand the history of this area which would eventually become the Netherlands. Trends toward compassionate ruling, shipbuilding, wood working, timber management, water dams construction, harnessing the rivers, industrialism, and the development of 'Cooper' (barrel making) talents were some of the positive topics developed by the Reynolds family while occupying the area in Southern Netherlands (France).

The following account of history is provided by Microsoft's Encarta:

"History: Historical accounts of the Netherlands date from the 1st century BC, when Roman forces led by Julius Caesar conquered most of the present area of the country. At the time the region was inhabited by Frisians, a Germanic tribe that lived in the north, and by other Germanic and minor Celtic tribes.

The Roman Era: Before the conquest, the Romans had annexed lands to the southeast extending beyond the Rhine River. They penetrated the Netherlands region mainly to

control the several mouths of the Rhine, which were then farther to the north than they are now. Under Roman rule, general peace and prosperity prevailed for more than 250 years. Roman traders entered the area freely, selling products from Italy and Gaul. The Romans built temples, established a number of large farms, and introduced their civilization to the region.

About AD 300 the hold by the Romans began to weaken, and nonindigenous German tribes pushed into the area from the east. The Frisians, in the north, held their ground, but Saxons occupied the eastern part of the region, and the Franks moved into the west and south.

During the 3rd century AD the Germanic tribes started to overrun the Roman outposts. As Roman control weakened, the Franks occupied the southern region of the Low Countries (the Netherlands). In the 5th century it became part of Burgundy. The French emperor, Charlemagne, ruled this region until his death in 814, when French rule was effectively ended by the Viking invasion and a series of devastating floods. The area was divided among Charlemagne's heirs, which led to the creation of local principalities such as Limburg, Holland, Zeeland, 'Daventria', 'Gueldres', and Friesland.

The Middle Ages: The Franks were the most powerful of the invaders. Their lands extended southward into what is now northern France and eastward across the Rhine. Eventually, the Frankish kings subjugated the Frisians and the Saxons and converted them to Christianity. By 800 the entire territory of the Netherlands was part of the realm of Charlemagne. After Charlemagne died, his empire disintegrated, and in 843 the Treaty of Verdun divided the empire into three parts. The Netherlands became part of Latharingia (Lorraine) and still later, in 925, part of the Holy Roman Empire. At that time a Dutch nation did not exist, and the immediate loyalties of the inhabitants were to local lords. Gradually over the next centuries the whole region came to be called the Low Countries, or Netherlands, including present-day Belgium.

During the 9th and 10th centuries Scandinavian raiders, called Vikings, frequently invaded the coastal areas, sailing far up the rivers in search of loot. The need for a stronger system of defenses against such marauders gradually led to an increase in the power of the local rulers and their vassals, the nobles, who were largely a warrior class. Concurrently, the towns began to grow in importance, as artisans and merchants settled in them and improved their defenses. The gradual development of powerful towns was a notable feature of Dutch history during the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries, and the area became an important trading center. Under the leadership of wealthy merchants the towns began to challenge the power of the nobles who ruled the countryside. The merchants often supported the regional ruler in his campaigns against unruly vassals, at the same time exacting from him privileges designed to promote commerce and to strengthen the town and the position of the merchant class.

In the early Middle Ages such political entities as the counties of Flanders and Holland, the bishopric of Utrecht, and the duchies of Brabant and Gelderland were established. In the far north, however, the Frisians did not submit to a regional ruler but continued to obey their local headmen. The association of the Netherlands with the Holy Roman Empire remained largely nominal throughout the Middle Ages. Some trade was conducted with German coastal cities to the east, such as Bremen and Hamburg, but the major cultural influence came from France.

During the middle ages the growth of trade and greater mobility of the people led to major changes in the Netherlands. A new middle class came into being, and cities

started to grow around the dams built in the Netherlands during the 12th and 13th centuries. Towards the middle of the 14th century, Holland and Friesland started building ships for trade and travel ('slowly replacing the shipbuilding center near Deventer established by the Reynolds family'). This laid the foundation for the future naval strength of the Netherlands.

The Renaissance: Through marriage, war, and political maneuvering, most of the region comprising the present-day Netherlands--Holland, Utrecht, Noord-Brabant, and Gelderland—came into the hands of the dukes of Burgundy during the 15th and early 16th centuries. By 1519 this area was under the benevolent control of Holy Roman emperor Charles V, of the Spanish branch of the house of Hapsburg, who was also king of Spain. In 1555, however, Charles resigned both Spain and the Netherlands to his son Philip II, who was Spanish by birth and education and had little liking for his northern European territories. His oppressive rule led to the epochal war of independence waged from 1568 to 1648 by the Dutch against Spain, then the most powerful nation in Europe.”

About 1030 Years AD: Godfrid Rainald moved the Reynolds family ship building business to a location near Deventer, in present day state of Gelderland, in the Netherlands.

Author's Notes: The move of the Rainald (Reynolds) ship building business (The Three Foxes Ship Company) was more of an 'regional' decision than a business decision. The coastal forest reserves were essentially decimated from ruthless cutting over the eons of time. To build ships required timber resources. The only regional supply of timber remaining was located in the northern foothills of the Pyrenees Mountains. The location most accessible, but with convenient access to both the Rhine River, the ocean, and Normandy, was a site near the intersection of the Rhine and the Ijssel rivers, near present day Deventer. The reality of the situation was that Normandy essentially controlled this area. It was mostly inhabited by Vikings (Danes), and various integrated populations of Germanic, Norman, French, and Danish peoples. All of these peoples, especially the Normans and the Vikings which were blood relatives to the Reynolds, needed ships. The domain named "Daventria" essentially 'carved' out of the domains of Burgundy, Normandy, Lorraine, Balliol, and Flanders. There was not any resistance to this created domain, since the end result was that the 'Rainald Family' was given complete ownership and control for the purpose of building ships. The location was ideally located to the foothills of the Pyrenees which would provide the lumber for the specific purpose of ship building. The other unique aspect of this arrangement was that the Rainalds did not have to provide for any defenses, as the protection of this domain was for the welfare and benefit of all surrounding countries. Therefore, this period of the Reynolds family development was profoundly peaceful, even though their ships were designed and built for the expressed purpose of plunder for the Vikings, warfare, and military protection for Normandy and other countries. The pretext used for justification for this land control transfer was that the Normans recognized King Reynolds of York as Nobility. And further, the Reynolds were direct descendants of Charlemagne, and by some 'quirk of justification', they were awarded this land as an heir of Charlemagne.

Consequently, the Reynolds Family took control of 'Daventria', in an international arrangement to build ships. This was the ideal situation for this family. First, they could develop a leadership (rulers) which was designed and tested by their 'grandfather—King Reynolds of York'. They ruled with compassion and concern for their subjects. They were under no threats and thus could devote all their resources towards development and improvement rather than military expenditures for defense.

The family was very concerned with their timber resources as they had experienced the slaughter and the result of cutting when located on the coastal areas of Normandy. They vowed this would not be repeated in the areas they controlled. A mandatory timber conservation program was installed to protect the growing and cutting of trees on their domain. They developed ship building techniques second to none in all of Europe. They built dams, harnessed the rivers, and utilized water power to its maximum capacity. Sawmills were built to saw the timber they needed for ship building. They became industrialists, they were considered nobility, and they inter-married with the highest ruling families of France, Burgundy, Lorraine, Balliol, Normandy, and England. But they remained "Normans". They were respected by the Vikings, encouraged by the eastern countries, supported by the Normans and French. Their roots were English. They spoke French. Their culture was French. They were truly a family of significance in the development of western Europe. It is doubtful that they would have ever left this area had it not been that the International agreement eventually disintegrated. Spain was oppressive, the Dukes of Burgundy infringed upon the agreed territory, the Netherlands was moving towards independence, and the political structure of Europe was changing. All of these factors led to the disassembly of the 'Daventria--Gueldres' domain structure. However, it lasted almost 500 years (until about 1450 AD), certainly a tribute to a family which was somewhat at the mercy of surrounding powerful countries.

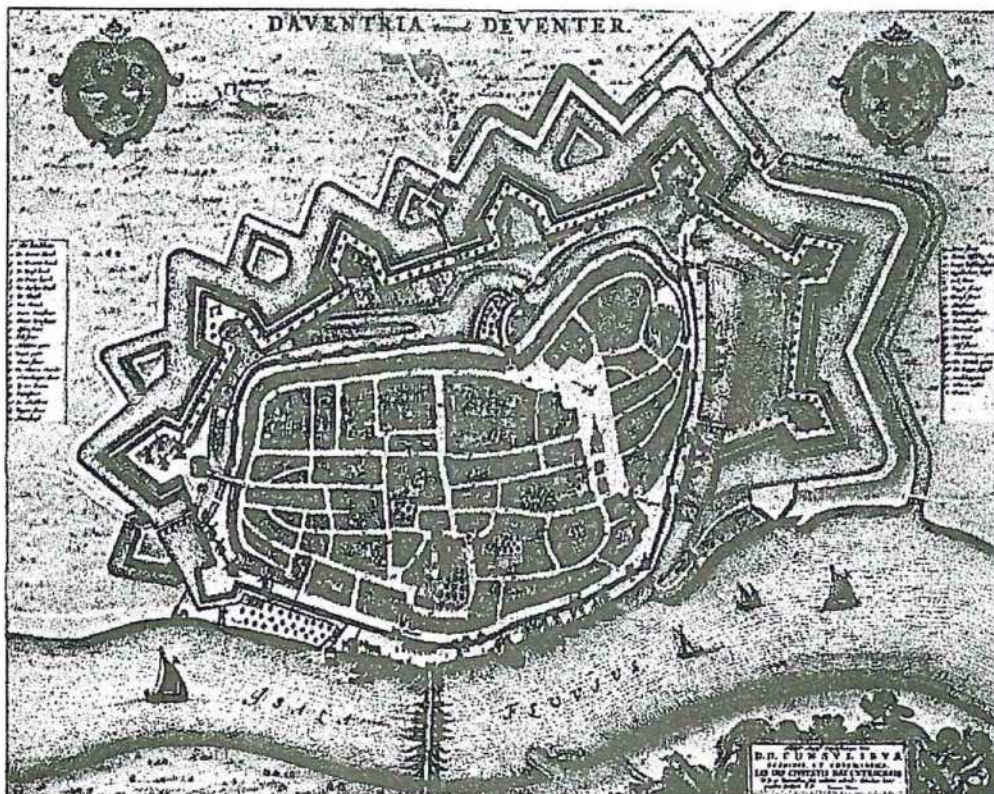


Figure 38: A Map of 1620 'Deventer' (Source: Internet - "deventer.gif at odur.let.rug.nl" 'Daventria' - University of Texas).

About 1030 Years AD: William Rainald, Duke II of Deventer, Lynn's 22nd Great Grandfather, was born in Daventria (Normandy).

1035 Years AD: "Knut, King of England died. His son Harold became King of England."

1039 Years AD: "Harold, King of England died. His brother, Hardecanute became King of England."

1041 Years AD: "Hardecanute died. Edward became King of England."

1047 Years AD: "William of Normandy, age 20, with the assistance of French King Henry, defeats nobles attempting to usurp William's claim to Normandy, in the cavalry battle of Val-es-Dunes." This was the last time any serious challenge was made to William as Duke of Normandy, or to his right to lead this dominant country."

About 1058 Years AD: *Adrain Rainald, Duke III du Daventria (Deventer), Lynn's 21st great grandfather was born.*

Author's Notes: These were turbulent times. William was increasingly aggressive towards his 'right' to the title of King of England. Almost every moment was utilized towards how to achieve his dream as King of England. One of the preparations was for ships necessary for any invasion that would take place. William the Conqueror, was very close to his 1st cousin, William Rainald, Duke of Daventria. In fact both were named William by design. William the Conqueror, poured enormous resources into the Three Foxes Ship Company, with which William of Daventria could build ships. Much of these resources were disguised as being provided by The Rainalds', The Reynauds', and the Corbets'(Corbeau), and the Montgomerys', were all family members and relatives. Altogether, I estimate that at least 200 of the approximately 600 ships used for the invasion were built by the Reynolds family. For construction of this many ships, certainly a significant lead time must have been necessary. I believe that construction of these (estimated 200 ships) must have been under construction for at least three to five years prior to the invasion. Roger de Montgomery II, better known as Earl Roger, was known to have contributed 60 ships, The Corbet (FitzCorbet) family contributed 38 ships, The Reynaud (FitzReynaud) family contributed 32 ships, and Rainald Family of Daventria contributed 28 ships. [Five of the ships donated by the Rainalds (FitzRainald), were appropriately named, "The Odin", "The Ragnar", "The Ivaar", "The Godfrid", and the "Adrain"]. All 28 ships flew under the flag of the "Three Foxes". The Reynolds broke with tradition by naming their ships with masculine names instead of normal feminine titles. According to some lists compiled, there were at least 16 Reynaud, FitzRainold, FitzRaynald, FitzRenold, Rainald, and FitzRainald family members directly involved in the invasion, most of them commanding ships of the Three Foxes. At least 7 of these family members lost their lives in the invasion, including William Rainald, Duke II of Daventria, Lynn's 22nd great grandfather. For these involvements in ship building, sailing their ships, sacrificing their lives, and their undivided loyalty to Normandy, and to William the Conqueror, the Rainald family was richly rewarded monetarily, and with land grants of great magnitude. Additional land grants were awarded the family in "Domesday of 1086" (account will be covered later).

The following account of the invasion is described by Microsoft's Encarta: "William I (of England) , called the Conqueror (1027-87), first Norman king of England (1066-1087), who has been called one of the first modern kings and is generally regarded as one of the outstanding figures in Western European history.

Born in Falaise, France, William was the illegitimate son of Robert I, duke of Normandy, and Arietta, a tanner's daughter, and is therefore sometimes called William the Bastard. Upon the death of his father, the Norman nobles, honoring their promise to Robert, accepted William as his successor. Rebellion against the young duke broke

out almost immediately, however, and his position did not become secure until 1047 when, with the aid of Henry I, King of France, he won a decisive victory over a rebel force near Caen.

During a visit in 1051 to his childless cousin, Edward the Confessor, King of England, William is said to have obtained Edward's agreement that he should succeed to the English throne. In 1053, defying a papal ban, William married Matilda of Flanders, daughter of Baldwin V, Count of Flanders and a descendant of King Alfred the Great. Thereby strengthening his claim to the crown of England, Henry I, fearing the strong bond between Normandy and Flanders resulting from the marriage, attempted in 1054 and again in 1058 to crush the powerful duke, but on both occasions William defeated the French king's forces.

Conquest of England: About 1064, the powerful English noble, Harold Earl of Wessex, was shipwrecked on the Norman coast and taken prisoner by William. He secured his release by swearing to support William's claim to the English throne. When King Edward died, however, the Witenagemot (royal council) elected Harold king. Determined to make good his claim, William secured the sanction of Pope Alexander II for a Norman invasion of England. The duke and his army landed at Pevensey on September 28, 1066. On October 14th, the Normans defeated the English forces at the celebrated Battle of Hastings, in which Harold was slain. William then proceeded to London, crushing the resistance he encountered on the way. On Christmas Day he was crowned King of England in Westminster Abbey.

The English did not accept foreign rule without a struggle. William met the opposition, which was particularly violent in the north and west, with strong measures; he was responsible for the devastation of great areas of the country, particularly in Yorkshire, where Danish forces had arrived to aid the Saxon rebels. By 1070 the Norman conquest of England was complete.

William invaded Scotland in 1072 and forced the Scottish king Malcolm III MacDuncan to pay him homage. During the succeeding years the conqueror crushed insurrections among his Norman followers, including the incited 1075 by Ralph de Guader, 1st Earl of Norfolk, and Roger Fitzwilliam, Earl of Hereford, and a series of uprisings in Normandy led by his eldest son Robert, who later became Robert II, Duke of Normandy.

His Achievements: One feature of William's reign as king was his reorganization of the English feudal and administrative systems. He dissolved the great earldoms, which had enjoyed virtual independence under his Anglo-Saxon predecessors, and distributed the lands confiscated from the English to his trusted Norman followers. He introduced the Continental system of feudalism; by the Oath of Salisbury of 1086 all landlords swore allegiance to William, thus establishing the precedent that a vassal's loyalty to the king overrode his fealty to his immediate lord. The feudal lords were compelled to acknowledge the jurisdiction of the local courts, which William retained along with many other Anglo-Saxon institutions. The ecclesiastical and secular courts were separated, and the power of the papacy in English affairs was greatly curtailed. Another outstanding accomplishment was the economic survey undertaken and incorporated in the 'Domesday Book' in 1086.

In 1087, during a campaign against King Philip I of France, William burned the town of Mantes (now Mantes-la-Jolie). William's horse fell in the vicinity of Mantes, fatally injuring him. He died in Rouen on September 7 and was buried at Caen in Saint Stephen's, one of the abbeys he and Matilda had founded at the time of their marriage

as penance for their defiance of the Pope. William was succeeded by his third-born son, William II.”

Figure 39: Depiction of William The Conqueror (Source: Microsoft's Encarta, "The Hulton-Deutsch Collection").



September 28, 1066: William The Conqueror (William I, King of England), invaded and conquered England. This victory ended Anglo-Saxon rule of England, and gave rise to the first Norman King of England.

Author's Notes: By virtue of the invasion and submission of English forces, William I, Lynn's 23rd great grandfather, became King of England. Because the Rainalds of Daventria, remained loyal, and were of great assistance to William, the family was deeply rewarded with lands in present day Netherlands (Normandy), and also extensive land holdings in England. The Reynolds had returned to England, even though they would also maintain their lands in Daventria for several hundred years in the future. Because of the additional lands deeded to the Reynolds in Daventria, the name of the domain was changed to Gueldres (approximately the same as present day Gelderland of the Netherlands). The Rainalds would from this day, rule the domain known as Daventria/Gueldres, which would eventually become simply, Gueldres. Adren Rainald, born in about 1138, would become the sixth named Duke of Gueldres. Gueldres rulers (the Rainalds) continued to be a situation of peaceful coexistence between the surrounding domains (Countries) and the Reynolds family because they provided a service that was critical to survival of all of their neighbors – ship building. The family ruled their domain. They built roads, built dams, cut the timber, sawed the lumber, and provided a good standard of living for their subjects. The Rainalds (The Three Foxes Ship Building Company), was still primarily involved in ship building. Although, about this time the family developed deep and long lasting abilities in barrel construction – they became coopers. This was a logical evolution in industrial growth since almost everything that went aboard ships was placed in wooden barrels. Certainly all liquids, water, beer, whiskey, wine, and other 'drinkables' were shipped and stored in barrels. In addition, almost all dry foods, breads, crackers, flour, sugar, and other basics were also shipped in barrels. Then consider that pickles and other condiments and spices were shipped and stored in barrels. Even dry manufactured goods, like leather and harnesses, along with wooden wares were shipped and stored in barrels to protect them from salt from the sea. So the two industries – ships and barrels – went together like hand and glove. It became a tradition for the Reynolds family to be involved in being coopers, even long after their ship building days were over (several generations in the future). They were internationally famous for ship building and barrel making. They would carry this art into America some 600 years in the future.



Figure 40: Map of Gueldres (Source: Internet - "gueldre.gif at odur.let.rug.nl" - University of Texas).

September 1066 AD: In the invasion of England, probably in the battle of Hastings, William Rainald, Duke II of Daventria, Lynn's 22nd great grandfather, died in battle. He was returned and interred at the Abby of Deventer.

About 1080 Years AD: Rainald du Daventria, Duke IV of Daventria/Gueldres, Lynn's 20th great grandfather was born.

1086 Years AD: The Great Domesday Book was published by King William. This book was primarily a definition of various taxable land holdings by loyalists to the King.

Author's Note: The 'Domesday Book' or survey as it is known in the U.S., was ordered by King William. He was constantly being challenged by conflicting claims to title of lands by his Norman friends and loyalists. The King sent teams of 'commissioners' into most of the counties of England to ascertain and record taxable holdings. The order was made in 1085 and the instructions were that it would be completed within one year. This was accomplished. The Domesday Book recorded all valuable and taxable assets, including ploughland, fishing rights, stock, mills, forests, salt pans, even ducks, geese and goats, anything of taxable value. Importantly, it also recorded the tenants-in-chief, under-tenants, sometimes man-at-arms, freemen and slaves who held these assets. It could be regarded as the first official census. It became known as the Domesday Book because, whether implicitly stated or implied that the holders of the assets, or their beneficiaries, successors or assigns, would be entitled to them until the last Domesday Book was finally read.'

Lancashire was almost wholly the domain of Count Roger of Poitou, third son of the great Earl Roger de Montgomery II (better know as Earl Roger). Earl Roger received almost all of Shropshire holdings. Robert d'Ouilli (Doyly) held 61 manors in Oxford. And so it went as spelled out in the Domesday Book. However there were others richly awarded for the loyalty and assistance in the invasion. The Corbet family was awarded 38 lordships (close relatives to the Rainalds of Gueldres). Rainald the Sheriff of Shropshire married Amiera, Earl Roger's niece and was also a relative of the Reynolds in Gueldres.

The Rainalds of Gueldres were also awarded with lands and holdings in England. As was previously stated, their holdings in Gueldres were gratuitously expanded. In England, they were given a castle and land in 'Acton Reynold'. The castle was called 'Acton Reynold Hall'. Another castle called 'Rossie' was partitioned to the Rainalds. Lands in Pangdean were secured to the Rainalds. The domain of Brantonshire was part of their holdings and lands in Kent and Sussex were given to them. Altogether, the Rainalds were relatives, were contributors to the cause, and were warmly rewarded with enormous land, and holdings because of their participation in the Norman invasion. The Domesday Book was extremely generous in specifying assets to the Reynolds family.

1096 Years AD: The First Crusade begins with the siege of Antioch.

About 1100 Years AD: The North American Native Indians had developed better techniques for injuring the maple tree. Better hatchets, tomahawks, and tools allowed larger gashes to be introduced. Even though this was more damaging to the trees, it made it easier to devise methods to transfer the maple sap from the gash to the container. Several instruments were used, like sticks, roots, vines, willows, and eventually, carved troughs, allowed the flow from the injury to the container which could be placed on level ground some distance from the tree. This was probably about the time when the injury was to the trunk area of the tree rather than limbs or branches as in the past.

Time Out:

'Little House is sugar,
Of with snow is piled,
In its tiny window,
Is a maple sugar child.'

By Langston Hughes



Figure 41: Many legends exist about maple syrup and the Native Americans. This is one that appeared in 1959 (source: "Boy's Life for March, 1959" - Reynolds Family Archives).

About 1117 Years AD: Rainald du Daventria, Duke V of Daventria -Gueldres, Lynn's 19th great grandfather, was born.

1137 Years AD: "Eleanor of Guienne (Eleanor of Aquitaine) marries French King Louis VII, joining Aquitaine and France."

About 1138 Years AD: Adren Rainald, 6th Duke of Gueldres, Lynn's 18th great grandfather, is born.

1146 Years AD: The Second Crusade begins.

1147 Years AD: "Moscow, Russia is founded."

1152 Years AD: "Eleanor of Guienne divorces Louis VII of France. She marries Henry II Plantagenet, who becomes King of England in 1154. This begins a long struggle between France and England over Aquitaine."

About 1178 Years AD: Adan Rainald, 7th Duke of Gueldres, Lynn's 17th great grandfather, is born.

Author's Note: Notice is made that Adrian, Adren, and Adan, all are spellings or similar usage for the name "Adin".

1189 Years AD: The Third Crusade begins.

About 1200 Years AD: Adan Rainald married Glaci de Brabant, a noble family in Brabant, Lynn's 17th great grandmother.

About 1200 Years AD: Further development of the troughs for transfer of maple sap from the tree to container. By Indian lore, the first troughs were used for this purpose in this general time frame, however, they are not documented until about 1500 AD.

1203 Years AD: "Philip Augustus expels English from Normandy and conquers the province."

About 1216 Years AD: Rainald I of Gueldres, 8th Duke of Gueldres, Lynn's 16th great grandfather is born to Adan and Glaci Rainald, of Gueldres.

1216 Years AD: The Fourth Crusade begins.

1227 Years AD: "Genghis Khan dies."

About 1240 Years AD: Rainald I of Gueldres, married Margaret de Flanders, Lynn's 16th great grandmother.

1263 Years AD: "Remaining Norsemen (Viking Ancestors) ejected from Scotland."

1274 Years AD: Rainald II of Gueldres, 9th Duke of Gueldres, Lynn's 15th great grandfather is born in Deventer, Gueldres.

About 1300 Years AD: Certainly by this date, some degree of overheating (scorching), has occurred, the result of course being carmelizing (sugaring). Whether the sugar was burned or by some quirk of fate turned out to be usable sugar, the net result was the discovery of maple sugar. This was so significant because it allowed the natives to store the sugar for long periods of time. It gave a year around supply of maple sugar and syrup, and a bartering tool.

June 18, 1318: Eleanor of Woodstock Plantagenet, Daughter of Edward II of Caernarvon, King of England (by marriage, Lynn's 16th great grandfather) Lynn's 15th great grandmother is born at Woodstock Palace, Oxford, England.

1324 Years AD: Rainald III of Gueldres, 10th Duke of Gueldres, Lynn's 14th great grandfather, was born in Deventer, Gueldres, son of Rainald II and Eleanor of Gueldres.

May 1336 Years AD: Rainald II of Gueldres, married Eleanor of Woodstock Plantagenet, daughter of Edward II of Caernarvon, King of England, Lynn's 15th Great Grandmother, at Nijmegen, Gueldres. By virtue of this marriage, Edward II, King of England, became Lynn's 16th great grandfather.

Author's Note: *The marriage of Rainald II of Gueldres to Eleanor of Woodstock, daughter of the King of England, had considerable significance on the research for the contents of this book. As already noted, any association with nobility, made information more readily available as records were meticulously kept concerning royalty. By the various marriages that transpired between the Reynolds family and English nobility, caused bits and pieces to be saved, when placed together, made telling the story of this family possible. This is especially true concerning this marriage. It allowed the story of the 'Gueldres Era' to be preserved and told.*

Both Rainald II (died 1343) and Eleanor (died April 22, 1355) are interred at the Deventer Abbey, Gueldres.

Deventer was known as an educational center from approximately 900 years AD. This was advantageous to the Reynolds family as most all of them received higher education by virtue of their status and standing in their domain. This was especially true of Rainald II of Gueldres, as he was known as an accomplished writer and poet. His documentation of some of the early history of the 'Gueldres Era' is now just coming to light. Hopefully, as more is uncovered or revealed I will be able to add to this very interesting and historic period.

1337 Years AD: "The Hundred Years' War begins between France and England."

1348 Years AD: "Start of the black death plague in Europe."

Author's Note: The impact of the 'black plague' had such an impact on the populations of Europe during the next 50 years that I believe an explanation of this event deserves discussion. Microsoft's Encarta provides a complete description of the disease and its devastation:

"The Black Death, a form of bubonic *plague*, first appeared in China during the 14th century. The disease would kill tens of millions of people during the decades that followed. The plague had been known in China as early as 224 BC. It is caused by the bacterium *Yersina pestis* and is transmitted to human beings by infected fleas and rats. In most cases the victim suffers from fever, chills, fatigue, and painfully swollen lymph nodes. The 14th-century plague acquired its name from another symptom: hemorrhages that turned black. In its most deadly form, the disease affected the lungs, and it was easily transmitted by droplets from coughing or sneezing.

The Black Death began as an epidemic in the Gobi desert in the 1320s and spread to China. By 1400 it had reduced the population of China by 30 percent, from 125 million to 90 million. The Black Death followed trade routes west to India, the Middle East, and Europe. In Cairo, Egypt, a city of 500,000, roughly 7,000 people died each day at the height of the epidemic. By 1349 the plague had killed one-third of the population of the Muslim world. In 1347 the Kipchaks, nomads from the Euro-Asian steppe, deliberately infected an European community with the disease. While laying siege to a Genoese trading post in Crimea, they lobbed plague-infected corpses into the town by catapult - possibly the source of the plague in Europe. From the Crimea the Genoese inadvertently brought the disease to Sicily in a ship carrying infected rats. It swept through Sicily in 1347; North Africa, Italy, France, and Spain in 1348; Hungary, Austria, Switzerland, England, Germany, and the Low Countries in 1349; and reached Scandinavia in 1350. Norsemen carried the disease to faraway Iceland, and probably carried it on to their most remote outpost, Greenland, where the plague may have hastened the end of the Viking settlements. Some 25 million Europeans were killed by the initial onslaught of the Black Death; whole villages were wiped out. The disease returned to Europe again in 1361-63, 1369-71, 1374-75, 1390, and 1400. In its course, the Black Death carried away a greater proportion of the world's people than any other disease or war in history.

European society was transformed by the disease, which took roughly one-third of the population between 1347 and 1351. New forms of religious behavior developed. One of the more macabre response was the emergence of *flagellants*, men and women who attributed the disease to God's wrath. In an effort to appease their vengeful Lord, they wandered from town to town bearing crucifixes and ritualistically whipping themselves. Others blamed Jews for the plague and conducted organized massacres of Jews, slaughtering 2,000 in Strassbourg and 600 in Brussels. Many clergymen perished in an effort to comfort the afflicted, and some Dominican friaries were left nearly empty. As a result, the church lacked educated clerics in the wake of the

disease. A succession of momentous events can be traced to the plague: labor shortages, demands for higher wages, efforts to control the economy, and, in response, strikes and peasant rebellions.

Bubonic plague endures to this day and spread rapidly in South America during the early 1990's. If the disease is detected early, the patient can usually be restored to health. In Europe and Asia in the 14th century, however, no medical shield could protect against the Black Death."

Author's Note: It is not known if the Plague claimed Reynolds family members, however considering that one third of the total population of Europe died, it is probable that it also took its share of this family. However, from the standpoint of labor shortages and labor pressures on the family, it will become clear that the family felt the impact from the Black Plague. It probably converted this family from feudalistic (Domesday Grants) holdings to more conventional business holdings. This probably was a factor in reducing the noble titles on the family and provided the transition in which the Reynolds became builders rather than rulers.

About 1350 Years AD: Rainald III of Gueldres, married Marie of Brabant, daughter of John III (The Triumphant), Duke of Brabant.

Author's Note: The marriage of Rainald III of Gueldres, and Marie of Brabant was another marriage of nobility. This was becoming important because the "Coexistent Treaty" of surrounding Provinces was slowly 'crumbling'. This marriage stalled the inevitable infringements that would occur from the neighbors of Gueldres. The power of the 'Dukes of Burgundy' was growing, and they were especially ambitious in acquiring lands of their neighbors. Since Normandy was no longer a factor in protecting or using its influence, Gueldres (The Reynolds Family), was at the mercy of other provinces. This marriage had significance and it helped to delay such a take over on a massive scale.

1356 Years AD: "English Edward, the Black Prince, captures John II of France and his son, Philip the Bold of Burgundy, at Poitiers."

About 1382 Years AD: Rainald IV, 11th Duke of Gueldres, Lynn's 13th great grandfather, was born in Deventer to Rainald III and Marie of Gueldres.

Author's Note: As evidence created by the conflict between France and England, and the close family relationship of the Dukes of Burgundy to the King of France, greed ultimately led to further pressure on the surrounding provinces. Burgundy was especially interested in the ship building industry of Gueldres. They were showing interest because of France's conflict with England. Because of the marriage of Reynolds II to the daughter of the King of England, France was convinced that their loyalties were shifting to England. I believe that pressure was steadily applied to the Reynolds of Gueldres not to sell ships to England, and may have influenced the final decision to take over Gueldres by Burgundy. However, before Burgundy could act, the Holy Roman Empire, a friendly factor to Gueldres, assisted for the transfer of wealth and the Reynolds family members to England where they had considerable holdings due to allocation of assets by William in 1086. The Reynolds left the Province of Gueldres, sacrificed their holdings, but left peacefully after approximately 450 years of compassionate rule which benefited all their subjects and their neighbors. However, the Dukes of Burgundy eventually took over the province by force. Burgundians were later removed as Gueldres (Gelderland) assumed alliance with the "Low Countries" (Holland) and moved towards independence with the Netherlands.

Thus ended the 'Gueldres Era' for the Reynolds family. After the move to England, the spelling of 'Rainald' reverted again to 'Reynolds'. It is believed that the Reynolds moved to Brantonsire, England, in about 1400 AD. They kept their 'royal' capacities, as a ruling class. This move also ended their several hundred years involvement in 'ship building', but did not end their participation in wood working industry. The family continued to be "Coopers". They established a barrel making industry in England. They also became involved in "shoe last" production and eventually were significant in the manufacture of shoes. They were 'tradesmen' - 'manufacturers', but had 'noble' connections which assured them of business success.

About 1400 Years AD: There is evidence that the Sokoki Native American Indian tribe had developed some form of "Sugar House" by about this period. The Sokoki (an Eastern band of Algonkian family known as "Abenakis") tribe was located in extreme western Massachusetts and extended north to Lake Champlain and into Vermont and New Hampshire. There is confirmation of this by a personal visit that John(1st) Reynolds made to the tribe to be introduced to maple sugar making, in the fall of 1629. At that time, the story goes that the Sokoki tribe had already been using indoor cooking facilities ("Sugar Houses") for over 200 years, thus about 1400 might be close to this maple development.

About 1405 Years AD: Rainald IV, 11th Duke of Gueldres, married Corley Acton, Lynn's 13th great grandmother, in Acton Reynold, England.

1412 Years AD: "Jeannette d'Arc (Joan of Arc) was born in Domremy, France."

About 1431 Years AD: Robert(1st) Reynolds, Earl of Brantonsire, Lynn's 12th great grandfather, was born to Rainald IV of Gueldres and Corley (Acton) of Acton Reynold, England.

1435 Years AD: Christopher Columbus was born near Genoa, Spain.

About 1450 Years AD: Robert(1st) Reynolds, Earl of Brantonsire, married Dame Margaret Constable, Lynn's 12th great grandmother.

October 19, 1453: "English surrender last outpost in Aquitaine to French, ending the Hundred Years' War."

About 1465 Years AD: Robert(2nd) Reynolds, Earl of Bergholt, Suffolk England, Lynn's 11th great grandfather, was born to Robert Reynolds, and Dame Margaret Constable of Brantonsire.

1485 Years AD: Henry Tudor defeats King Richard III, King of England and assumed the throne. The Tudor claiming the crown ended the Plantagenet line of Kings. English nobles so weakened by lack of labor from the Black Plague and declining business climate, that the Tudor reign essentially ended feudalism in England.

October 12, 1492 Years AD: "Columbus discovers North America."

Author's Note: Columbus is generally credited with discovery of America, but as already noted, Leif Erikson had visited the North American coast some 500 years earlier. Let me just say, Leif Erikson discovered the northern coast of American and Columbus, the southern coast of America.

Author's Note: "In 1493, one year after Columbus discovered America, Spain declared the lands now known as North America, as sovereign to that nation. Even though these lands were thought to be the eastern edge of Asia, the lands were named 'America', after a Florentine merchant, Amerigo Vesputius. This was considered a sham by Columbus, who considered this naming as an attempt to discredit him and to destroy his honor. The claim by the Spanish was highly objected to by Portugal, because at the time Amerigo Vesputius was under the service of the Portugese King. The ultimate resolution awarded Brazil to Portugal."



Figure 42: Depiction of Jean Nicolet's impressive landing at Green Bay, Wisconsin in 1634. (Source: From a painting in the Wisconsin State Capitol - Reynolds Family Archives)

CHAPTER 12

THE ENGLISH YEARS

Robert(2nd) Reynolds, Earl of Bergholt, Lynn's 11th Great Grandfather
Mary of Cardington, Lynn's 11th Great Grandmother

1. Robert(3rd)

Robert(3rd) Reynolds, Lynn's 10th Great Grandfather
Marie of Cause Castle, Lynn's 10th Great Grandmother

1. Christopher
2. Nathaniel

Christopher Reynolds, Lynn's 9th Great Grandfather
Allyson of Arundel, Lynn's 9th Great Grandmother

1. George
2. Christopher
3. Mary
4. John Thomas
5. Cornelius
6. Robert
7. William
8. Richard
9. Thomas

George Reynolds, Lynn's 8th Great Grandfather
Thomasyn Church, Lynn's 8th Great Grandmother

1. John(1st)
2. William
3. Anna
4. Robert
5. Thomas
6. Christopher

Author's Note: In about 1400 when the Reynolds family moved back to England, things were not so good. The major conflict was between France and England ("The Hundred Years' War). France was still under English rule, but war existed during the next 200 years over portions of French territory. The move to England by the Reynolds was politically motivated and business oriented. Because of the marriage of Rainald II, Duke of Gueldres, to Eleanor, daughter of the King of England, the political favor became obvious from England. And in contrast, because of this favorable light from England, France (Normandy was now essentially part of France) had suspect that the family's loyalty had shifted from France to England. And, conversely, England knowing that the Reynolds had prior loyalties to France, they had suspect for total loyalty to England. Thus, the Reynolds family was somewhat "a family without a country". It was considered to be safer for all involved for the family to move to England, because of land holdings received from William the Conqueror were somewhat more secure than those in the battle fields of France. But, the Reynolds family also had considerable holdings in France through relationships to the Reynauds and the Corbets. Due to these political considerations, the Reynolds family changed the spelling (Rainald back to Reynolds), which was more typically an English spelling. The situation eased as time went along, but the Reynolds were somewhat diminished in power because of this loyalty doubt. In all honesty, I cannot judge which loyalty was stronger at this point in history for the Reynolds (English or French). However, there was a great sense of satisfaction by the family to return to England carrying a title of nobility, in light of the way King Godfrid Reynolds of York had been banished from England by the King of England in 944. This was a victory of sort for the Reynolds to be able to return to England in a noble and ruling class. And, in those Gueldres years, they had established themselves as superior industrialists through their ship building and barrel making facilities. They were well known, and highly respected in the business community internationally. England was pleased to have their talents and contributions towards the industrialization of England. This was in spite of the failure of the Reynolds family to return to ship building. However, as mentioned before, they remained in the barrel making business and became of significance in the shoe industry. It was a lateral move, in that there seemed to be a continuity in their business affairs, which were not diminished by their move to England. Politically, I doubt if the Reynolds family ever regained total loyalty to either France or England. Their ancestors had strong roots in both countries and certainly they remain there today. There seems to be a much stronger ancestral bond to royalty of England, thus the security existed due to family ties to the Royal Family of England. But in all reality, the Reynolds were looking for their own country. So, for the next approximately 200 years, I believe they were searching for a place to settle and England was a transition location. Ultimately, the family chose to come to America and this is where they established their roots without ever **looking back**.

During their years in England, approximately 1400 to 1629 years AD, the country was recovering from the ravages of the Black Death (Black Plague), which had reduced the population by approximately one third. This had caused a drastic labor shortage. It was a time of social and economic change. Bartering exchange was being replaced with cash payments, and serfdom was on its way out. The country was weakened by years of war which dragged on and was inflamed by bitterness of the generations. The weakness of the royal government allowed a breakdown in law and order. Feudal barons (some called Earls) remaining, became very powerful in defending feudalism as an answer to the economic pressures on the rest of the population, which were living on their estates. Wool export, which had been the countries leading export, declined drastically. The need was there for a powerful leader which could balance the

presence of industrialists which were controlled by the feudal barons, and needs of the population to earn a living. That leader was to be Henry VII in 1485.

Encarta describes it this way: "Henry VII possessed only his ability and the ancient name and audacity of his Welsh ancestors. His grandfather had married the widow of Henry V, and his father had married Margaret Beaufort, who was descended illegitimately from Edward III. Henry's only claim to the throne was his victory at Bosworth and his subsequent success. The Pragmatic Tudors gave England the government it wanted; with the exception of Mary I, they seldom tried to lead where their subjects were not ready to follow.

Henry got rid of his Yorkist rivals, including some impostors. He married Elizabeth, Edward IV's daughter, and soon had a nursery full of babies, the only Tudor so blessed. He gained recognition abroad, from Spain in 1489 by the Treaty of Medina del Campo, and then from France, the Netherlands, and Scotland. He restored strong, efficient government, such as England had once enjoyed but lacked for many years. He promoted English trade, which he could tax, avoided foreign wars, and saved money. He became rich and powerful, commanding England's respect if not its love."

This strong leadership affected the mentality of the English industrialists in a positive way. They loosened their grip on their tenants (subjects in a way). They developed factories that paid wages. Cities and villages were established. Strong government also improved exports such as barrels and shoes which affected the Reynolds family. Shires, domains, and estates slowly were carved into civilized 'socialism'. The business climate improved and the Reynolds prospered. They evolved into true businessmen and the titles such 'Earl' or 'Baron', were dropped after a couple of generations. They became ordinary citizens with a noble past.

June 24, 1497: "John Cabot explores coast of North America for England."

August 1, 1498: "Columbus discovers South America."

About 1500 Years: The Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin developed a very large trough for transporting maple sap from the tree to the container placed on the ground. Prototypes of these "troughs" have been carved by Native Americans and are on display in Wisconsin Historical Society museums. It is estimated that these very large carved "troughs" were driven into the bottom of a large gash made to the trunk of the tree. These were the original transfer vessels used by John(1st) Reynolds to tap trees near Waltham (Waterton), Massachusetts in the spring of 1630. The "troughs" must have been used by that date by the Sokoki tribe too, because it was at their sugar bushes, where John(1st) was educated on how to tap trees and make maple syrup.

December 14, 1503: Nostradamus, medical physician, scholar, astrologer, and source of the most phenomenal prophecies and predictions in the history of mankind, was born in St. Remy, France. He died in 1566.

Author's Notes: Nostradamus accurately predicted his own death (date and cause), the existence of Napoleon, Hitler (by name), and Saddam Hussien. He predicted World Wars I, II, and the Gulf War. He envisioned flying in machines. He predicted space travel and the conquest of modern medicine and technology. He predicted the Cuban missile crisis and the violent death of President Kennedy. He told of computers and the viruses they would contain. He predicted the fall of Russia and the German 'wall' surrounding it, resulting in the end of the 'cold war'. His predictions are so extensive and accurate, it is frightening. He is credited with controlling the Black Plague in

France, by introducing immediate burning of infected bodies upon death. He was considered a devil by the Catholic Church, but remained a faithful member until his death. Several of his prophecies are still recorded and may affect our lives in the very near future. I would like to cite a few of his predictions for the future: "It is prophesied that in the seventh month (July) of 1999, or perhaps in early August, just after the end of that seventh month, the 'King of Terror' will descend upon the Earth.....Who - or what - is the King of Terror? Almost certainly an individual who will unleash nuclear war upon the planet.....and after the descent of the King of Terror the world will be ravaged by conflict of a previously unknown ferocity.....At the time of Olympic Games of 2008 a world leader who will be the head of a sinister necromantic cult and may well by the 'King of Terror' will carry out an action of major importance connected with 'setting the East aflame' environmental disasters 1996 through 1999.....and starting in 1997, weather so severe and abnormal, it will affect every human being on earth. Did he know about 'El Nino'? What is next? 'Stay tuned'.....and on and on and on....."and a reference prediction of trees yielding sweet wines and honey being more expensive than beeswax".

A fascinating man of the past, and one that lives with us today in prophecy. I am infatuated with his predictions and the accuracy of them.

1505 Years AD: Robert(3rd) Reynolds, Lynn's 10th great grandfather, was born to Robert(2nd)and Mary Reynolds at East Bergholt, Suffolk, England.

1506 Years AD: "Columbus dies."

February 22, 1512: "Americus Vespucci, after whom America was named, died in Seville, Spain."

April 2, 1513: "Ponce de Leon reaches Florida and discovers St. Augustine."

1513 Years AD: "Vasco de Balboa crosses the Isthmus of Panama and reaches the Pacific Ocean."

1520 Years AD: "Hernando Cortes conquers Montezuma and the Aztecs in Mexico."

About 1525 Years AD: Robert(3rd) Reynolds, married Marie of Cause Castle (A distant descendent of the Corbeau family), Lynn's 10th great grandmother.

Author's Notes: In this approximate period, the Reynolds family moved to Kent County, England. They built a shoe factory and other wood products, including wooden barrels, produced by water power, on the Medway River. This factory was of substantial consequence. The reason that Kent County was chosen was for its remaining forest reserves. Up to this time, timber was cut on the various estates that belonged to the Reynolds families. But as reserves dwindled, they moved to where the resource was readily available. The following description of later day Kent County is transcribed from Bartholemew's Gazetteer of the British Isles 1887.

"Kent, an important maritime county in SE. of England, bounded N by the Thames and the North Sea, E. and SE. by the Strait of Dover, S. by the English Channel, SW. by Sussex, and W. by Surrey; greatest length, W. to E., 65 miles, greatest breadth, N. to S., 35 miles; 995,392 acres, population 977,706 (in 1887). The surface of the county is hilly, being traversed E. and W. by the North Downs, a chalk range from 3 to 6 miles in breadth. On the N., along the shores of the Thames and Medway, there is a belt of marsh land, which extends over a mile inland. The greater portion of the seaboard is

washed by tidal water. Besides the Thames and Medway, the chief rivers are the Stour and the Darent. The soil is varied and highly cultivated, more especially in the valley of the Medway. All classes of cereals and root produce are abundant, as is also fruit of choice quality, and more hops are grown in Kent than in all the rest of England. **The woods are extensive.** The chief manufacture of the county is paper, most of the mills being on the banks of the Medway, Cray, and Darent. The Government works and dockyards at Woolwich, Chatham, Sheerness & Co., employ an immense number of the inhabitants. Fishing is extensively prosecuted along the coast and in the estuaries of the rivers Thames and Medway, of which the oyster beds are especially famous. Historically Kent has greater associations than any other county in England.....”

1530 Years AD: *Christopher Reynolds, Lynn's 9th great grandfather was born in Kent County, England, to Robert(3rd) and Marie Reynolds.*

1535 Years AD: “Jacques Cartier lands at Quebec.”

1538 Years AD: “Jacques Cartier reports that the Native Americans were producing a wine from a sap that flows from maple trees. He described the flavor as ‘delicious’.” Again it is not clear why he called it a ‘wine’. It could be the same as Leif Erickson’s description describing partly boiled sap or possibly a slightly fermented sap, or simply pure maple syrup. This report is unclear.

Authors Note: I would be abrogating my responsibility to avoid recognizing a group of scholars represented by Carol I. Mason, Anthropology Professor at University of Wisconsin, Fox Valley, who claim that the French settlers taught the Native Americans how to make maple syrup and maple sugar. I simply refer to such a theory as ‘technically incorrect’. First of all, it does not even make sense. For beginners, there are reports that tapping wounds (gashes) are visible for over four hundred and fifty years in some maple trees of New England. This would precede any white man’s travels to North America. To repeat an earlier general statement in this book, it would be impossible for me to believe that wind, lightning, or other natural phenomenon did not reveal to the natives that this liquid was sweet, and that the production of maple sap and syrup evolved from there, over several hundred years prior to the European white man ever stepping on North American soil! And in fact, I am confident that the natives taught my own family to produce maple syrup in the fall of 1629. By legend, in 1629, the native Americans had been producing maple syrup for several ‘thousand moons’ (hundreds of years) prior to that time. That time period would transcend any white man being in North America. Recent archeological finds, establish that Native North Americans domesticated corn and squash seeds at an estimated 1500 B. C. in comparison to 500 A. D. as earlier suspected. These finds further substantiate the potential for Native Americans making maple syrup well before even the birth of Christ.

May 30, 1539: “Fernando de Soto lands in Florida.”

1540 Years AD: “Garcia Lopez de Cardenas discovers the Grand Canyon.”

1541 Years AD: “The de Soto expedition reaches the Mississippi River.”

1542 Years AD: “de Soto died of fever on the Mississippi River near Arkansas.”

1554 Years AD: *Christopher Reynolds married Allyson of Arundel, Lynn's 9th great grandmother, in Kent County, England.*

1555 Years AD: *George Reynolds, Lynn's 8th great grandfather, was born to Christopher and Allyson Reynolds, in Kent County, England.*

1558 Years AD: "Elizabeth I becomes Queen of England."

February 18, 1562: Huguenots (French Colonists) set sail for the new world."

April 23, 1564: "William Shakespeare was born."

September 8, 1565: "Spanish settlers found permanent colony in St. Augustine, Florida."

January 20, 1584: *George Reynolds married Thomasyn Church, Lynn's 8th great grandmother, in Thomasville Church, England.*

March 25, 1584: "England gives charter to Sir Walter Raleigh."

1586 Years AD: *Robert Reynolds, the eldest child, was born to George and Thomasyn Reynolds in Kent County, England.*

May 1587: "English make settlement at Roanoke Island."

Summer 1598: "Troilus de Mesgonez, Marquis de la Roche establishes a small colony on Sable Island off of Nova Scotia".

March 26, 1602: "Bartholomew Gosnold lands at New Bedford, Massachusetts."

1604 Years AD: "Sieur de Monts begins French colony in St. Croix, between New Brunswick and Maine."

Summer 1605: "Port Royal (Acadia), Nova Scotia is established."

April 10, 1606: "First Charter of Virginia granted by King James I to the London Company."

April, 29, 1606: "The London Company founds the first English settlement at Jamestown, Virginia, with about 100 men."

July 3, 1608: "Samuel de Champlain founds French settlement at Quebec."

May 23, 1609: "Henry Hudson discovers the Hudson Valley."

June 13, 1609: "Champlain was the first white man to visit Ticonderoga."

Figure 43: Depiction of Samuel de Champlain in 1609. Champlain was called the "Father of Canada" (Source: Parker Historical Print No. 9 - By Tom Parker 1959).



January 3, 1612: John(1st) Reynolds, their youngest child, Lynn's 7th great grandfather, was born to George and Thomasyn Reynolds in Kent County, England.

October 11, 1614: "Captain John Smith discovers the New England coast."

June 1, 1616: "The population of Canada is 3,215. This was from a census conducted by the French."

December 15, 1617: "Pilgrims transmit formal request for independence."

November 13, 1618: "Great Charter of rights and liberties creates the Virginia commonwealth."

July 30, 1619: "House of Burgesses formed in Virginia."

August 13, 1619: “First Africans sold to planters in Virginia. Slavery is introduced to America.”

Author’s Notes: The institution of slavery is not a subject upon which I wish to dwell. However, it is part of our family history. I am ashamed to admit that members of the Reynolds family practiced enslavement of other human beings, but they did. Even though the practice by the Reynolds family preceded their moving to America, nonetheless I cannot ignore our shared responsibility for such a practice. I wish to review briefly the history of elements of this sinful and awful practice. Microsoft’s Encarta describes slavery in the following manner:

“During the 1400’s Portuguese explorers pushed down the coast of West Africa, seeking a sea route to Asia. In the process they discovered that Africa itself had ‘commodities’ they wanted—particularly gold and human beings.

So began the enslavement of Africans by Europeans. The institution of *slavery* is repugnant to modern thought and inconsistent with the ideals of many of the nations that practiced it, including England and the United States. For this reason, slavery is a puzzling phenomenon among people who later came to emphasize human rights.

The background of slavery lies in a combination of precedent, ethnocentrism, and greed. During the 1500’s and 1600’s, slavery was a common institution. Slavery was practiced in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. John Smith, one of the founders of Virginia, was at one time a slave in Turkey. Africans commonly enslaved other Africans during the years when English, Portuguese, and Spanish ships began to arrive on their coast. Contrary to the stereotype of European seamen raiding for slaves along the African shores, cargoes were usually acquired from African merchants in their trading posts. The slaves were acquired from a variety of indigenous sources in Africa, including wars, criminal proceedings, and in some cases, the sale by impoverished natives of family members to African traders.

The institution of slavery throughout the world was often accompanied by the argument that the enslaved person was a member of an inferior race or tribe. Chinese considered Mongolians inferior, the Iroquois despised the Hurons. Englishmen denigrated Irishmen, and the Ashanti of the Gold Coast looked down on other African peoples. The sense of racial superiority eased whatever pangs an individual might feel about owning a slave—after all, he or she had been born to be a ‘hewer of wood and drawer of water’.

Greed, another universal quality, also played a role in slavery, whether in Europe, Africa, Asia, or America. It was more satisfying and more lucrative to own the labor of another person than to rent it. Slavery was a profitable institution.

The Spanish used both Indian and African slaves in America, beginning in the 1500’s. In 1619 a Spanish ship carried a cargo of Africans to colonial Jamestown. They were the first Africans to arrive in the region that became the United States. Curiously, these involuntary immigrants were not at first enslaved. The more common form of servile labor in English colonies was indentured servitude, by which a person served a master for seven years and was then freed. The first Africans in Virginia were treated as indentured servants and were freed after a term of service. Many became farmers, and some even acquired their own African servants.

Within several decades, however, greed and precedent came into play. There were worldwide precedents for slavery, and a planter who wanted a steady labor force could see the advantages of slave labor. New laws adopted in Virginia by about 1650 established that blacks arriving in new cargoes would be servants for life, as would their children and their children’s children.

During the 18th century a few voices in the western world were raised against the slavery. England abolished the institution in 1773. During the *American Revolution* many Americans came to oppose slavery because it was inconsistent with their democratic ideals. It was abolished in all of the northern states, and in the south, laws were passed providing for the voluntary freeing of the slaves, a practice known as manumission.

During the 19th century slavery was abolished throughout the Americas, including Brazil, which finally ended it in 1888. The practice continued in Africa and the Near East into the 20th century. Institutions resembling slavery still exist in the Dominican Republic, Pakistan, India, and elsewhere in the modern world. Usually they involve 'debt bondage', a practice which allows one person to hold another in a condition of permanent servitude. As in the past, precedent, prejudice, and greed provide the motive and justification for commodifying human beings".

August 20, 1619: "Sir Walter Raleigh is hanged by King James I for high treason."

September 16, 1619: "William Bradford leads group of Puritan Separatists to Cape Cod."

November 11, 1620: "The Mayflower Compact completed."

December 21, 1620: "Pilgrims settle at Plymouth Rock, Massachusetts."

December 31, 1620: "Estimated colonial population is 2,499."

"Estimated population of Canada is 3,830."

March 22, 1622: "Indians kill 347 settlers near the Jamestown colony."

June 16, 1623: "The Dutch build Fort Nassau in New Jersey."

November 1623: "Governor Bradford organizes the first Thanksgiving feast."

1624 Years AD: "A letter from an unknown citizen in Jamestown mentions that one of the men in the employ of the London Company, was taught to make maple syrup by the local Indians." Certainly, by this time the Huguenots (French), the English, and other French trappers and settlers had been taught by the Indians to make maple syrup. But I cannot find any record that indicates that the production was but extremely limited, and was not any more than for private and individual use. And, at this point of time, maple syrup making was very isolated by the white settlers, and remained an Indian produced product.

1624 Years AD: "Dutch settle New Amsterdam (New York City)"

"King James I revokes Virginia Company's charter and makes Virginia a royal colony."

"Virginia Blue Law of 1624 requires church attendance on Sunday."

March 27, 1625: "Charles I becomes King of England."

About June 1625: "Jean Nicolet, through his expedition party, reported maple syrup production in Southern Ontario by the Huron Indian Tribes." Nicolet lived several years with the Hurons while exploring the Great Lakes. The caricature below is believed to have been from Nicolet's expedition party.

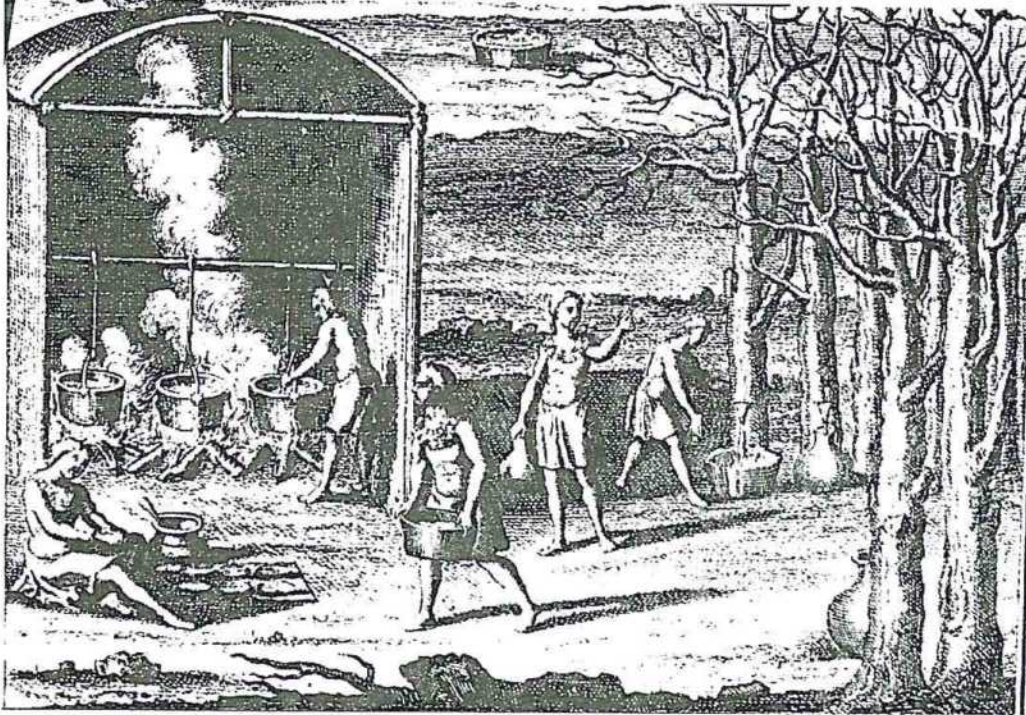


Figure 44: "Canadian Hurons making maple syrup, historic period (Could have been in 1625). J. F. Lafitau, Moeurs des Sauvages Ameriquains (Paris 1724) ll: 125. (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

September 1625: John(1st) Reynolds received his apprenticeship from his father George, for qualified skills as a 'Cooper' and general woodworking crafts, at the age of thirteen.

Author's Notes: From the age of thirteen to seventeen when John(1st) left for America, his duties in his father's company were delivering barrels to Ipswich docks for use on the ships. Of course John(1st) loved the docks because he was able to hear stories of people sailing around the world and especially to 'America'. The enthusiasm in the young man was aroused by the violence, the danger elements, the forests, the Indians, the ruggedness, the wilderness, and the excitement for the future. It was not whether young John was going to America, it was only when. **During these barrel deliveries to the docks, was when John(1st) heard about sap running from trees and the wonderful product that the Indians made from the sap. It fit John's interests. It was from the forest, it was new, it was exciting, and it was maple syrup in 'America'.** It was from these stories that John(1st) was able to convince his father that this was a good plan to go to America. Convincing two of his older brothers was much easier. The real problem was to convince Robert (the oldest brother), because without his guidance, John(1st)'s father would never consent to the adventure. Robert was agreeable because he was a businessman with a vision. Robert's acceptance to overseeing the move to 'America', was strictly a business decision. He would accept, he would lead, and he would never look back. Robert made plans to sell his shoe factory in London, and started planning a 'Reynolds family move' to the new world. Robert was meticulous in his

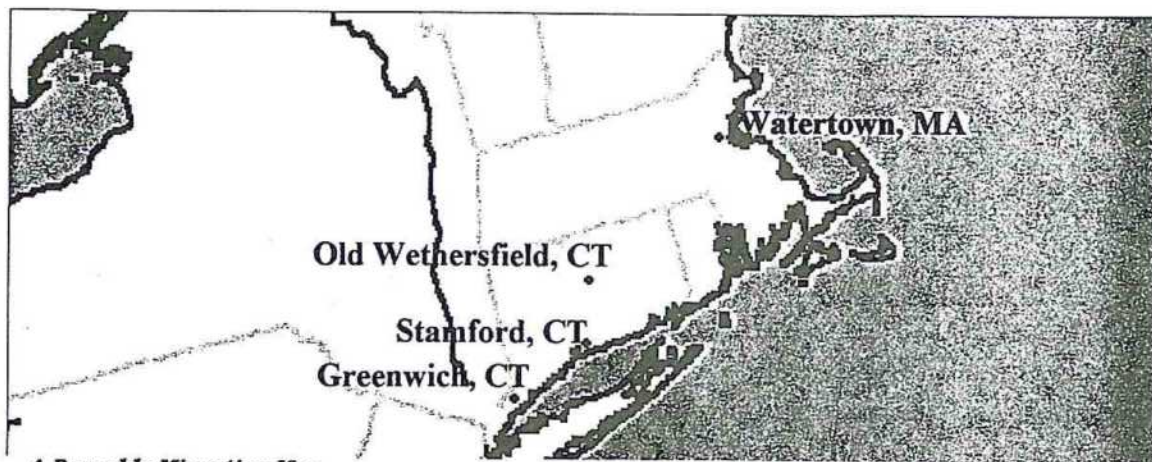
preparations, because unlike his three single brothers that would accompany him, he had a wife and at that time four children (five by the time of the move in 1629).

1626 Years AD: "Indians sell Manhattan Island for 60 guilders (roughly \$24.00)."

March 4, 1629: "Charles I grants first charter of Massachusetts."

May 16, 1629: John(1st) Reynolds married Sara Chesterfield, Lynn's 7th Great Grandmother, in Kent County, England. John(1st) was 17 years old and Sara was 15. She would follow John(1st) to America, but not until April of 1634.

June 6, 1629: John(1st) Reynolds, along with his brothers, Robert, William, and Christopher, sailed from Ipswich (Port of London), England for Boston, Massachusetts, and the shores of **America**.



John(1st) Reynolds moved from England to Watertown, Massachusetts in 1629; then to Wethersfield, Connecticut; moving on to Stamford, Connecticut; and finally in 1650, settled in Greenwich, Connecticut.

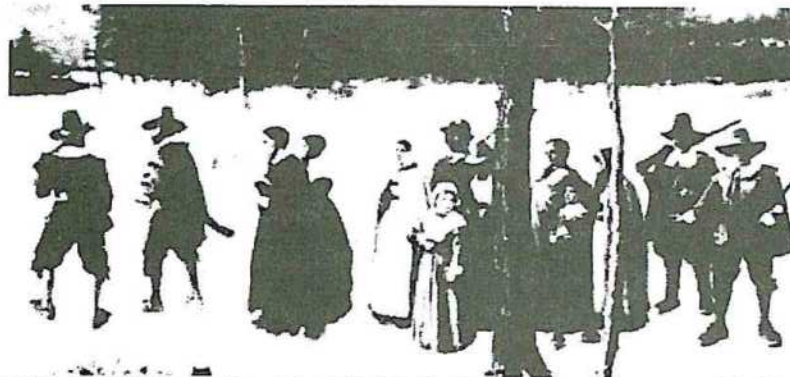


Figure 44A: Depiction of the colonist's life in the 1620's. Dangers existed from the weather, the Indians, and wild animals. Guns were carried everywhere, even to church. (Source: "Builders of Our Country" - Reynolds Family Archives).

Time Out:

'Come, boys, get the auger and spouts,'
Hear their happy-go-lucky shouts;
Into the woods, away they go
Over the ice and melting snow.

Washed are the buckets, free from grime;
'Hurry, boys, it is tappin' time.
The sun is high; tonight 'twill freeze,
Hang those buckets on the trees.'

At sappin' time it is such fun
Up and down hillsides on the run
From tree to tree like squirrels they leap
Carrying pails, some on the jeep.

Hear that tinkling drip, drip, drip,
Ah, for a cool, refreshing sip,
Crystal clear it runs from a tap,
That spring-time tonic, maple sap.

'The pails are full', we hear them say
At the end of the busy day;
With gathering tank on the rack
The tractor brings a full one back.

From tank to tank the clear sap flows
To evaporators it goes;
It bubbles, boils, makes clouds of steam,
Fills the cabin from floor to beam.

A roaring fire, temperature high,
Stacks of wood in the shed near by,
Gathered many months before
To have it handy at the door.

Seems strange that maple trees should know
Just when it's time for sap to flow.
And when a storm is passing by
They feel the east wind in the sky.

They know when it will rain or snow,
And when cold northeast winds blow;
No sap flows then, for maple trees
Need balmy weather – warmer breeze.

The vendor's cry is not our lot,
The amber fluid's been canned hot
In clear glass jars where all can see
How tempting maple syrup can be.

On ice cream, waffles, pancakes, too,
No other syrup quite will do
For breakfast, dinner, and at night
To pep a waning appetite.

'Come, boys,' with busy weeks ahead,
Long, pleasant hours, few spent in bed,
With sunny days, night's freezing elime,
We know it's maple sappin' time.

By Esther S. Zander, Two
Rivers, Wisconsin - 1976

CHAPTER 13

1ST GENERATION AMERICANS

(The Maple Syrup Industry Is Born)

John(1st) Reynolds, Lynn's 7th Great Grandfather

Sara Chesterfield, Lynn's 7th Great Grandmother

1. John(2nd) Reynolds - Judith Palmer

- (1) *Joshua Reynolds*
- (2) *John(3rd) Reynolds*
- (3) *James (Captain) Reynolds*
- (4) *Judith (Reynolds) Betts*
- (5) *Mary Reynolds*
- (6) *Jonathon Reynolds*
- (7) *David Reynolds (Lieutenant)*

2. Elizabeth Reynolds - Peter Ferris

- (1) *Ann (Ferris) Jagger*
- (2) *Joseph Ferris*
- (3) *Elizabeth Ferris*
- (4) *Peter Ferris*
- (5) *Mary Ferris*
- (6) *Elizabeth Ferris II*

3. Jonathon Reynolds - Rebecca Husted

- (1) *Elizabeth (Reynolds) Knapp*
- (2) *Rebecca (Reynolds) Hobby*
- (3) *Jonathon Reynolds*
- (4) *John Reynolds*
- (5) *Sarah (Reynolds) Mead*
- (6) *Joseph Reynolds*
- (7) *Ebenezer Reynolds*

June 27, 1629: "John Winthrop leads Massachusetts Bay Colony into Salem Harbor."

Author's Notes: Data and statistics are very limited for the very early settlers in the new world. But it is believed that about one half of the emigrants, of all the very early sailing's, died aboard the ships due to spoiled food, contaminated water, and general lack of medical attention. Most of those that died were women and children. And then, it is believed that only about one half of those that lived through the trip survived the 1st winter on the new land. Again most of deaths were women and children. Most of the deaths were poor, they lacked provisions, their shelters were essentially dugouts in the ground, and disease was rampant.

Robert Reynolds was of the upper class in London. He was a businessman. He was affluent. And he made it his business to know what the hardships would be both on the ship and when they landed in a 'wilderness'. He had a family and he prepared well for their welfare and safety. And, he accepted responsibility for his three companion brothers that sailed with him and his family. Robert booked passage on the 'Aaron', a ship that was in those days 'first class'. He chose the finest available and a Captain that would provide the best, and be a safe vessel for his family. He made sure that adequate supplies were aboard the ship and protected by being smoked and with salt brine against the summer heat. He had adequate medical provisions, along with a physician who was also going to America. The water was protected, and provisions were made for boiling, if necessary to limit contamination. The family transported animals for milk and eating with them, not relying on lack of reasonable food provisions when they reached their destination.

In addition, the Reynolds family being a talented woodworking family. They knew how to build things. They were especially adept at creating things of wood. They were familiar with operations from cutting the trees, logging in general, saw milling, crafting wood, and building everything from cabins (houses) to furniture and of course barrels. And being able to afford the luxury, they were able to transport, an enormous amount of woodworking tools with them. This established not only their ability to provide shelter and safety, but provided a running start in the business ventures that Robert had in mind.

July 29, 1629: The Reynolds family, John(1st), Lynn's 7th Great Grandfather landed near present day Boston, **America**. He was accompanied by brothers Robert, William, and Christopher. In addition, there was Robert's wife Mary, and their five children, Nathaniel, Ruth, Tabitha, Sarah, and Mary. The **Reynolds** had landed in **AMERICA**.

Author's Notes: Most settlers when reaching the shores of the new world were weary, full of fear, consumed with concern for the unknown, and most showing severe reservations about the decision they had made. This was just the opposite for the Reynolds family. They had a reasonably comfortable crossing, they accepted the challenge of the wilderness, they showed no reservations and had no desire to return to England. To most newcomers, the vast forests were the curtain that covered all the dangers and the unknowns. The vast forests to the Reynolds were beautiful. They provided the natural resource that was so vastly devastated in the regions they had just left. They looked at the trees as an opportunity for the future. They heeded the dangers, but welcomed the excitement. They were not afraid. This was their land. This was their future. This was their opportunity. This was their country. They were no longer a family without a country. They were **Americans**. And they were **proud Americans**.

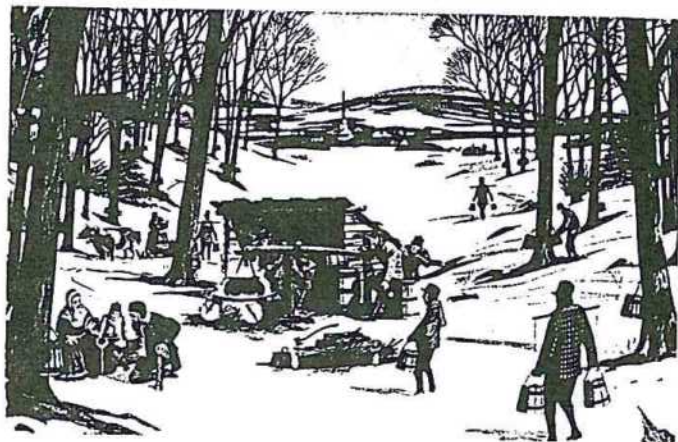
About August 1, 1629: The Reynolds family reached their homestead of 4 acres which Robert had made purchase (Subscribed) arrangements before leaving England, in Watertown, Massachusetts (near Waltham). **The property had approximately 200 sugar maple trees.** These homesteads were scattered, even beyond the limits of what was known as Watertown, and without particular order and were known as "homestalls". Later, settlers were allowed to purchase additional lands for grazing, business, or timber use. Both Robert and John(1st) both purchased additional lands in the area.

Author's Notes: Even though Robert was not officially declared a 'freeman' until September 3, 1634, he nonetheless a land holder in 1629. The word 'subscribed' was used for the description of the arrangement which was made in England in 1628. And, Robert occupied the property in 1629, even though Watertown was not officially founded until 1630, by Governor Winthrop. I can only conclude that the 'subscribed land' was a purchase based on the prospect that Watertown would be founded in the very near future.

September 1629: The Reynolds family completed their first home (an adequate and substantial log cabin) in America, on the Watertown, Massachusetts property.

October 1629: John(1st) Reynolds, hired local Indian guides and translators, to escort him to the approximate location of the Berkshire Mountains in western Massachusetts, to visit the Sokoki Indian Tribe, for the express purpose of learning how to make maple syrup. John(1st) had been made aware of maple syrup making back in England. To learn this art, was primary on John's priority list. He had Robert's support in this investigation as a business potential. Records are very vague, but it is estimated that John(1st) spent about two weeks with the Indian Tribe, learning anything he could about how to tap trees, what was needed in the way of equipment, and how to make syrup. One interesting note was the story that the Sokoki were using buildings ('sugar houses') to make syrup already in 1629. John(1st), with his unique wood working ability, and his apprenticeship as a 'cooper', was able to grasp considerable insight of improvements that could be made in the techniques, which were being utilized by the Sokoki's. John(1st) was a great student. By the time of his return to Watertown, John(1st) was obsessed by what he had learned and during the winter months of 1629 and 1630, John(1st) spent almost every waking moment, with the skilled assistance of his brothers, assembling, preparing, acquiring, and making equipment for the tapping of maple trees during the upcoming maple syrup season in the Spring of 1630. Since one of John(1st)'s many hand scribbled wills (most of them partially destroyed), included '97 sweet water trothes, 189 sweet water spigots, and 267 coopered bukits', it is assumed that John(1st) carved some troughs, some type of spouts, and made his wooden buckets. It is assumed that John(1st) probably started out with some form of trough that was driven into a gash in the tree (like those use by the Sokoki Indians), and then later developed some type of spout that could be driven into a hole that was drilled. With his woodworking ability and his ingenuity, it was very likely he was "the father of the wooden maple sap spout".

Figures 44B and 44C:
 Type of Hand Auger use
 by early pioneers and
 probably by John(1st) in
 1630. And the type of
 'lean too' sugar house
 utilized in that
 day.(Source: Unknown -
 Reynolds Family
 Archives).



February and March, 1630: John(1st) Reynolds, produced pure maple syrup near Watertown, Massachusetts, for the purpose of selling the product. It is estimated that he produced about 25 gallons of syrup. He was assisted by his brothers and Robert's family.

Author's Notes: In a thorough review of all available records, I cannot find any other Indian Tribe, or European white man that produced pure maple syrup 'commercially', prior to this time. I fully recognize that the Native North American Indians made syrup hundreds of years before John(1st) Reynolds. I also recognize that those Indian Tribes certainly bartered maple syrup and maple sugar for various necessary items, but I could not find any indication that these products were produced with the purpose of a business or actually being sold for money, or financial gain. To John(1st) this was a business. He would continue that business for the rest of his life. Thus, I have to conclude that John(1st) Reynolds was the.....

'FATHER OF THE COMMERCIAL MAPLE SYRUP INDUSTRY', an industry which was born in 1630, Watertown, Massachusetts.

April 30, 1630: Price of Maple Syrup:
 Approximately ½ Cent per pound or about 5
 ½ cents per gallon. Barter price: 2 rabbit
 skins per gallon of syrup.

June 1, 1630: "Estimated colonial population is 5,700."

"Estimated population of Canada is 3,925."

About June 1630: In the year that John(1st) Reynolds established a commercial maple syrup operation in Watertown, Massachusetts, it is now considered highly probable that Jean Nicollet, set foot in Wisconsin ("Oui—Wisconsin"), from Lake Superior, on or near the Apostle Islands. This is a recent discovery of documents and is not totally accepted at this date of writing.

July 1630: "Governor John Winthrop, settled Boston."

About July 1, 1630: *William and Christopher Reynolds John(1st)'s brothers moved to Providence, Rhode Island.*

August 27, 1630: Reverend George Phillips conducted religious services at a gathering in Watertown, Massachusetts. The gathering people were 'puritans or Non-Conformists', not Pilgrims, or Separatists, or Brownists."

Author's Notes: The Reynolds family were certainly Christians, but were not the fanatic loyalists that the puritans desired. Consequently, the Reynolds attended church, but were not considered as involved as they were expected to be. This may have led Robert to move to Boston where the religion restrictions were not as severe. The Reynolds interests were business oriented, so whatever they were required to do they did, but were not of the fanatic sect. This may have been the factor that caused John(1st) to move to a lessor demanding puritan sect in Wethersfield, Connecticut in 1636.

September 17, 1630: "John Winthrop founds Boston."

October 19, 1630: "John Winthrop leads Puritan settlement at Massachusetts Bay."

October 25, 1630: *Robert Reynolds built a new house and a shoe manufacturing shop in Boston. He moved his family to Boston. John(1st) assumed the house in Watertown.*

Robert, with his connections in Boston, and as a major businessman because of his shoe making facility, had the perfect market for John(1st)'s pure maple syrup. Plans were underway for an expansion during the 1631 maple syrup season.

The fall of 1630 and winter of 1631 was spent by John(1st) preparing for the upcoming maple syrup season of 1631. This coming year, John(1st) would be much better prepared for making syrup as he was now knowledgeable of what to expect. He even constructed a roof (lean-to) structure under which he would boil sap. The vessel for boiling was to be an iron kettle that Robert had arranged for from his connections in Boston (probably imported from England). John(1st) made syrup at the Watertown location every year until his move to Wethersfield, Connecticut. In fact, as far as it can be determined, John(1st) made syrup every year of his life, as did his descendants. It became a way of life for the Reynolds family.

Figure 45: The three kettle system that was adopted by most syrup makers in the early days of the industry. Probably the system utilized by John(1st) Reynolds in the 1600's (Source: Unknown - Reynolds Family Archives)



1633 Years AD: "Land around Hartford, Connecticut is purchased from the native Indians."

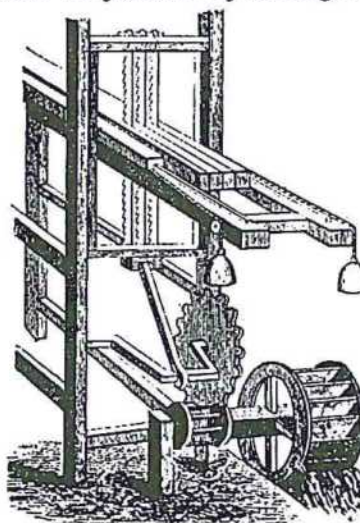
April 30, 1634: Sara Reynolds, John(1st) wife sailed from Ipswich, England aboard the ship "Elizabeth". She was accompanied by the families 'Goodall' and 'Day'.

Summer 1634: "Trois-Rivieres is founded in Quebec."

July 16, 1634: John Oldham led a small group of Watertown men to Wethersfield, Connecticut, which they called "Pyquag". They built a few log huts. Some of the men stuck out the winter of 1634-35

About August 1, 1634: John(1st) entered into some type of partnership with Isaac Mixer, to establish a saw mill on Stoney Creek near the junction of Stoney Creek at the Charles River, near Waltham, MA.

Figure 46: The type of water powered sawmills of that day. Certainly the type used by John(1st) and ancestors until about 1800 when the direct water powered saws came in. They were called "Gang Saws", and extensively used. The first 'patent' on this saw was made by Joseph Jenks, Lynn, Massachusetts in 1642 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



August 10, 1634: Robert Reynolds joined the Church of Boston. This meant that Robert and his family were essentially 'excommunicated' from the more strict Puritan sect of Watertown. But this did not last either as Robert still considered the Church of Boston too strict. There he was one of the petitioners to create the Puritan church in Wethersfield,

Connecticut. However, after a short stay in Wethersfield, Robert would return to Boston, rejoin the Church of Boston, and remain in Boston for the rest of his life.

Author's Notes: Robert's leaving one church and joining the Church of Boston, and then leaving that church for the wilderness of Connecticut, had significance as it was impetus which caused John(1st) to follow suit; and was a factor, along with the excitement of the wilderness, and the business opportunity, which initiated John(1st) to move to Wethersfield.

September 3, 1634: Robert Reynolds was legally declared a 'freeman' of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, by the General Court of Boston.

About September 1634: Jean Nicolet, lands at Green Bay, Wisconsin and officially declares the territory a French possession.

Author's Notes: The early 1600's brought the French influence to America. In a book by Moses Strong published in 1885, a clear and concise record of the French discovery of Wisconsin is documented:

"It is well authenticated that before 1640, Nicollet penetrated Wisconsin as far as the Wisconsin river. In the Jesuit relation for 1640 is found this passage written from Quebec to France, by Pere Le Jeuni:

'M. Nicollet, who has penetrated farthest into these most distant regions, has assured me that if he had pushed on three days longer, on a great river which issues from the second lake of the Hurons (Lake Michigan), he would have the sea. Now I strongly suspect this sea is on the north of Mexico, and that thereby we could have an entrance in Japan and China.'

Parkman in his 'Jesuits in North America' writes as follows:

'As early as 1639, Nicollet ascended the Green Bay of Michigan, and crossed the waters of the Mississippi.'

It is not probable that Nicollet saw the river that is now know as the 'Mississippi', while it is certain that his visit to the Wisconsin River was in 1634, but no reasonable doubt exists of his visiting the Wisconsin tribes in council during that year, where, it is recorded, there were assembled:

'Four thousand warriors, who feasted on six score of beavers. He (Nicollet) appeared before them in a robe of state, adorned with figures of flowers and birds. Approaching with a pistol in each hand, he fired both at once. The astonished natives hence styled him Thunder Beaver.'

I wish to describe, to the best of my ability, what he must have experienced as he came down Green Bay, to the mouth of the Fox River. For several days on their voyage down Green Bay they were curiously observed by the Winnebago Indians concealed along the shoreline. By the time Nicolet reached the mouth of the Fox river (current location of Green Bay, Wisconsin), word had spread that a stranger was entering their world. As the canoes glided down the calm waters of Green Bay, he must have experienced a thrill viewing the sloping tree lined shoreline, abruptly converting to high rising cliffs. The entire shoreline was a wooded paradise. Maple was the predominant tree, but with ample supply of white pine. Green was the predominant

color. Lush was the state of the growth. Serene was the hush over the landscape. Not even danger lurked as the Winnebagos' were a friendly and curious tribe. In fact, by the time he had landed, over four thousand excited tribe members greeted him. But to show his strength, and to deter any troubles, Nicollet, fired two pistols simultaneously, sent shock waves through the throng. The Indians immediately named him "Thunder Beaver". The name stuck. He was known by this name as word spread up the Fox River which he was to soon embark. History describes Nicollet's stay as "extensive", it probably lasted several days or weeks. Even though Nicolet was impressed by these particular tribes, all in all he was disappointed because he thought he had discovered China and the Orient. He advised his superiors in Montreal that the vastness of North America was far more extensive than anyone imagined.

During this stay, Nicolet and his traveling companions were introduced to the crafts, the talents, the ways, the customs, and the lifestyle of the Wisconsin native Americans. Nicolet had previously spent considerable time living and visiting the Hurons along the St. Lawrence River. Thus he knew that the North American Indian was actively involved in the production and bartering of pure maple syrup and maple sugar. But, some archives indicate he was quite surprised by how the maple syrup production in Wisconsin had progressed to a higher level of technology than the Hurons. He and others were soon to discover that this artful practice was widespread among the other tribes of Wisconsin, including the Chippewa, the Stockbridge, the Fox, the Winnebago, and others. Though the calming effect of the Winnebago war, the Fox slaughter and the Blackhawk war, eased some of the tensions between the "invading" whites, and the generally friendly Indians, it took several generations before cooperative efforts were made to share general beneficial crafts. Thus, maple syrup remained an Indian product in Wisconsin until probably in the very late 1700's when the white man finally realized they could learn a great deal from the Native Americans. Maple syrup and sugar making was one of those crafts. There isn't any doubt where in the late 1700's and the early 1800's that nearly every settler, whether English, French, Scandinavian, German, or other, made maple syrup for a sweetener. There isn't any doubt in my mind that this "art" was learned from the Indians as the process had been practiced for hundreds of years prior to any white man setting foot in the vast territory known as Wisconsin. Maple trees in Wisconsin were so plentiful, that nearly everyone had the resource available to them. It was little wonder that the Reynolds family immediately continued their commercial pursuit of production of maple syrup when they reached this ample and lush resource known as Wisconsin.

April 13, 1635: Elizabeth Reynolds, was born to John(1st) and Sara Reynolds, in Watertown, Massachusetts.

May 1, 1635: The price of Maple Syrup: approximately 0.7 cent per pound or about 8 cents per gallon. Barter Price: about 1 pint (pound) of gun powder per gallon of syrup.

May 6, 1635: John(1st) Reynolds was legally declared a 'freeman' of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, by the General Court of Boston.

May 14, 1635: Robert purchased an additional 27 acres in the 'Waltham Meadows' and agreed to cut the trees to allow for grazing. Robert probably agreed because he needed the lumber for shoe lasts, not grazing.

May 29, 1635: The group of 'freemen', including Robert Reynolds, with his family, and with approximately 60 other men, women, and children, along with horses, cattle, swine, and other animals necessary for survival, migrated to Wethersfield, Connecticut to form the new church. The weather conditions and danger from Indians was so fierce that most of the original settlers moved back to Watertown, before the end of 1635.

December 2, 1635: Robert Reynolds, along with his family, moved back to Boston, to more comforts it provided, and his business interests could be more conveniently tended to. It is interesting to note that Robert had moved and returned to Boston before the General Court of Massachusetts have even ruled that they had the right to undertake the project. Ironically, Robert rejoined the Church of Boston, at which he and Mary were members the rest of their lives. But, it was the urging of Robert that led John(1st) to pursue his interests by moving to Wethersfield in 1636.

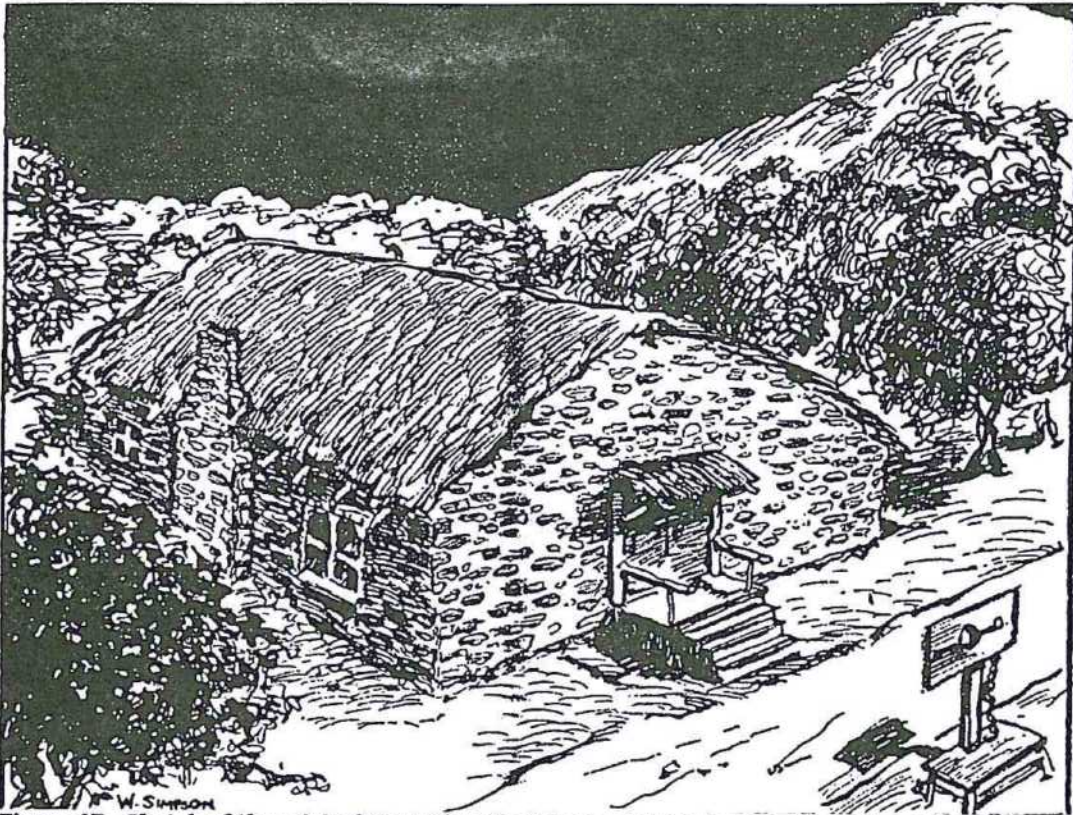


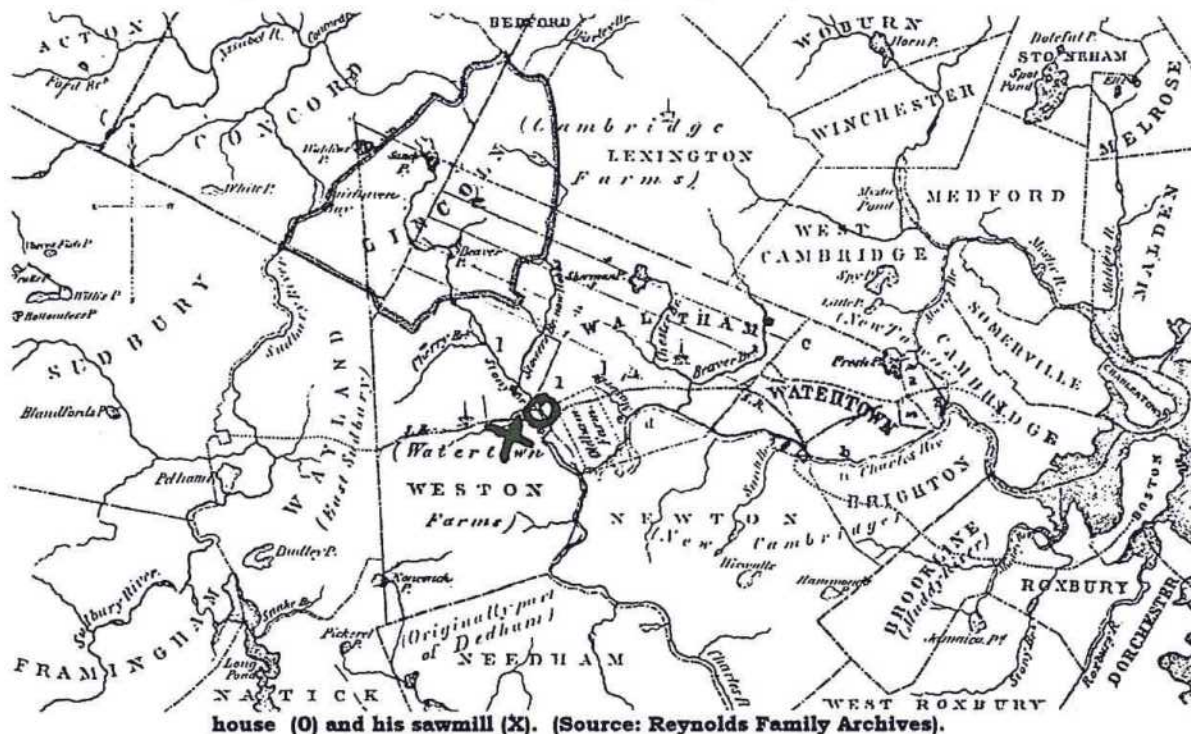
Figure 47: Sketch of the original First Church of Boston 1632 (Source: "Robert and Mary Reynolds of Boston" - Reynolds Family Archives). "Notice the 'pillorystands' in the foreground."

January 1636: "The Indian population of Connecticut is estimated at approximately 7,000."

January 1636: "Harvard College is founded in Cambridge, Massachusetts."

February 16, 1636: John(1st) purchased 24 acres in 'Waltham Meadows', agreeing to cut the trees for grazing. John(1st) had no use for grazing, but the timber could be used in the sawmill in which John(1st) was involved. The lumber (timber) probably went to his brother in Boston and for building materials as the settlers were in need of these supplies.

March 1636: John(1st) made maple syrup for the last time in Watertown, Massachusetts. However, Ruth Reynolds, Robert's daughter married John W. Whitney, Jr., and they lived as a next door neighbor of John(1st). After John(1st) left Watertown for Wethersfield, he kept ownership of his Massachusetts lands. It is believed that Ruth and her family made maple syrup on the original Watertown property owned by her Uncle John(1st). She also would have had access to the maple trees on lands owned by her father, Robert.



April 26, 1636: The General Court of Massachusetts at its first session, declared the following ruling:

"ratified and confirmed a dismissal of certain members of the Watertown Church which had been granted on the 29th of March, 1635. The persons dismissed were Andrew Ward, John Sherman, John Strickland, Robert Coe, **Robert Reynolds**, and Jonas Weede, with intent to form a-newe in a church covenant in the River of Connecticut."

About May, 1636: A sometimes disputed, but nevertheless, a documented statement of Roger Williams to Governor Winthrop, in a letter of diplomatic counsel: "Sir, if anything be sent to the Princes, I find that Canonicus would gladly accept of a box of eight or ten pounds of sugar, and indeed he told me he would thank Mr. Governor for a box full....."

About June 1, 1636: John(1st) moved with his family to Wethersfield, Connecticut where he would continue to make maple syrup, as well as establish a

sawmill, at which he sawed lumber that was transported to Boston, for use as shoe lasts in Robert's shoe factory.

Author's Notes: It is believed that John(1st) decision to move to Wethersfield was influenced by Robert's reports that there were a plentiful supply of maple trees in Wethersfield area. In addition, resources of lumber for use in Robert's factory was dwindling in the Watertown area. Watertown was being steadily settled, lands with timber were being cut extensively for grazing lands. Consequently John(1st)'s move was probably a business decision, and not one of conciliation, or a morality alliance with the church. John(1st) was interested in maple trees and oak trees to cut to supply his brother's business. He also sawed lumber for other settlers in the Wethersfield community. Wethersfield provided a setting in the wilderness and access to expansive forests for John(1st). "He followed the trees."

July 31, 1636: John(1st) purchases 4 ½ acres in village of Wethersfield and builds a house.

Time Out:

Sappy times and bygone days are never lost.....

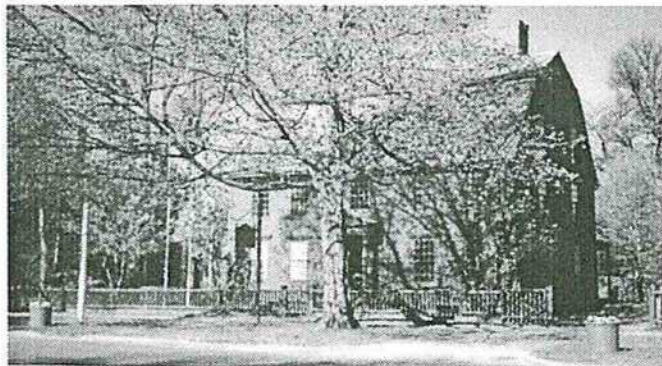
*In truth, they grow more wonderful
within the heart that keeps them*

By Kay Andrew

Figure 49: Type of water powered sawmill built by John(1st) Reynolds in 1636. A medium sized water wheel was standard at that time. Large volumes of water were not necessary to operate the vertical gang saws. (Source: "Rural America" - Reynolds Family Archives).



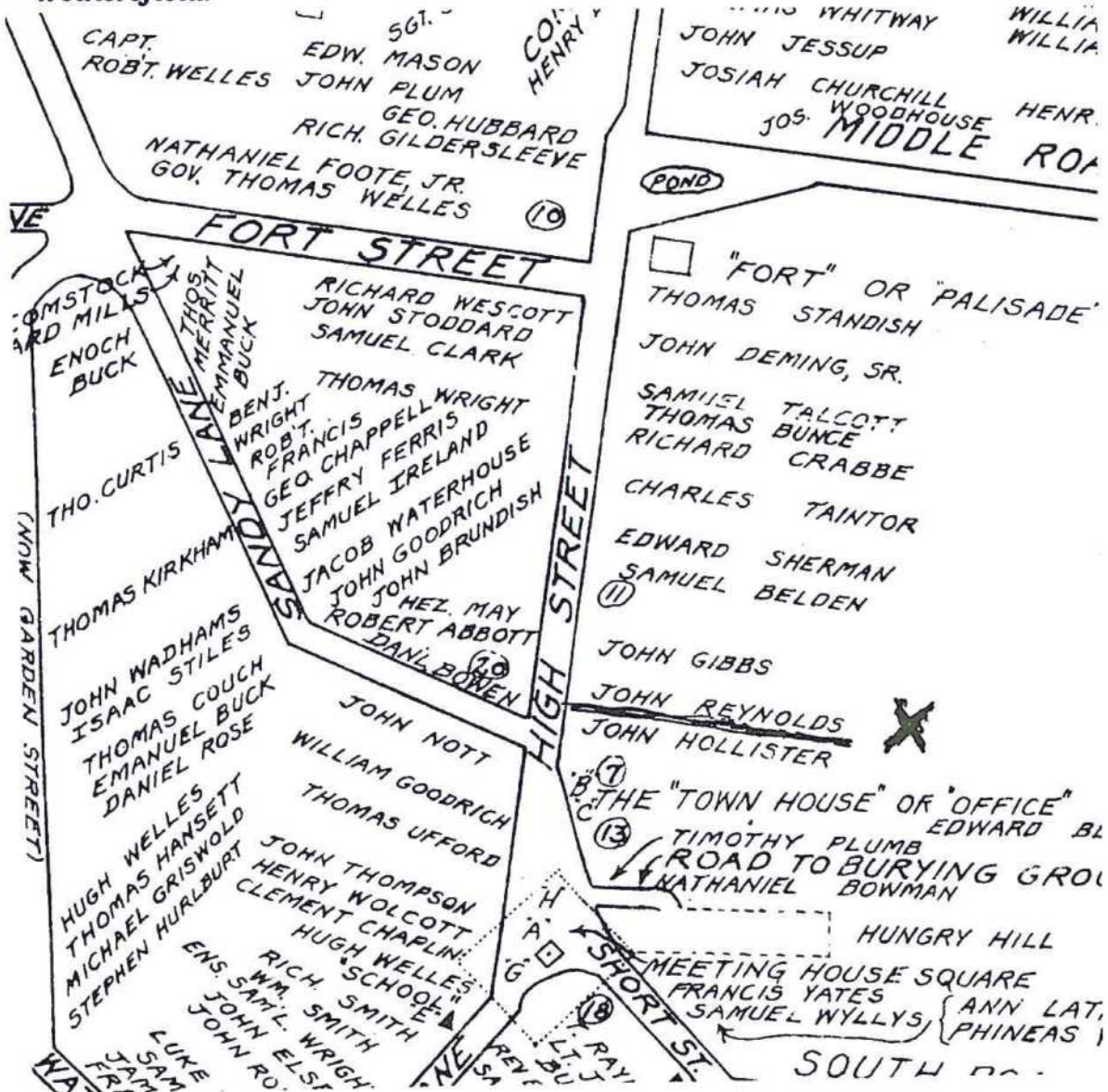
Figure 50: John(1st) Reynolds' house (location) in Old Wethersfield, CT today. I am told that the very back lean-to shed may be part of John's original building (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



September 30, 1636: Jonathon Reynolds, was born to John(1st) and Sara Reynolds, in Wethersfield, Connecticut.

December 13, 1636: John(1st) purchases approximately 27 acres outside of Wethersfield.

February-March 1637: John(1st) tapped trees and made maple syrup for the first time in Wethersfield, Connecticut. It is expected that during the years 1637 through the spring of 1641, he probably tapped around 250 trees, on his 4 1/2 acres right in the village of Wethersfield, however he could have made syrup on his other property of about 27 acres he owned just out of the village of Wethersfield.



May 26, 1637: "Pequot war between colonists and Indians begins."

July 13, 1637: "Pequot war ends."

March 1638: "Windsor, Hartford, and Wethersfield hold a general court in Hartford."

January 14, 1639: "General court of Windsor, Hartford and Wethersfield at Hartford adopts the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut."

John(1st) and Sara Reynolds in Wethersfield, August 16, 1639: John(2nd) Reynolds, Lynn's 6th Great Grandfather, was born to Connecticut.

September 4, 1639: "Massachusetts General court passes the Blue Law of 1639 prohibiting the drinking of toasts. Repealed in 1645."

**May 1, 1640: Price of maple syrup:
Approximately 0.8 cent per pound or about
9 cents per gallon. Barter price: About ½
yard of broadcloth per gallon of syrup.**

June 1, 1640: "Estimated colonial population is
27,947."

"Estimated population of Canada is 4,150."

July 16, 1640: "On the sixteenth day of July, 1640, or twenty-five years after the discovery of Greenwich by Adrien Block, Captain Daniel Patrick, a distinguished English pioneer, accompanied by Robert Feaks, landed upon **Greenwich** Point, by the Indians called Monakewego, and finally concluded a bargain with Owenoke, one of the sons of Ponus, for that part of Petuquapaen lying between the Asamuck and the Patommuck rivers. The brooks Patommuck and Asamuck gave their names severally to those portions of land lying next west of them; so that the land thus purchased nature of the bargain will be most easily undertook from the deed itself, which we have below transcribed from the early records in the Town Clerk's office. It will be observed that the deed prescribes no northern limit to the tract, and we have no means of ascertaining that there was any."

November 3, 1640: "Connecticut Blue Law requires church attendance and prohibits unnecessary travel on Sunday."

About June 1, 1641: John(1st) moves his family to Stamford, Connecticut. John(1st) sold his properties in Wethersfield to Lieutenant John Hollister.

Author's Notes: The Puritan sect of Wethersfield was just too strict for John(1st)'s business interests. So much time and energy was required to be directed towards the church, that John(1st) just could not devote enough resources towards goals of success. The "action" was in the south of Connecticut. Ships were landing, settlers were arriving in droves, and John(1st) could see the potential. Naturally, times were booming, especially along the southern coast of Connecticut. John(1st) could understand that with this expansion, there was a market for maple syrup and wood products (especially for homes).

About August 1641: John(1st) bought 3 ½ acres, and built a house located on the east side of High Street (between John Gibb on the North and Andrew Ward on the South), Stamford, Connecticut.

Author's Notes: John(1st) was one of 29 first settlers of Stamford (Called Rippowam at that time). The settlers were "Robert Bates, Francis Bell, Samuel Clark, Robert Coe, Richard Crab, Jeremiah Jagger, John Jessup, Richard Law, Matthew Mitchell, Thomas Morehouse, Samuel Sherman, Vincent Simkins, Henry Smith, Andrew Ward, Thomas Weeks, Richard Denton, Jeffrey Ferris, Daniel Finch, Robert Fisher, Richard Gildersleve, John Northen, Thurston Raynor, **John Reynolds**, John Seaman, John Whitmore, Edmund Wood, Jeremiah Wood, Jonas Wood, and Jonas Wood." The settlers were all from Wethersfield. John(1st) and Richard Crab, were the two settlers that moved on to Greenwich in 1650. Robert Hustad would follow to Greenwich the following year. The Reynolds kept close contact with their friends in Stamford.

Author's Notes: John(1st) remained at what he knew best. He made syrup, he established a sawmill, and prospered. He also became involved in civic affairs. He is remembered as a man involved in community development. The Stamford years were successful for he and his family. In fact, even though he moved on, both he and his wife Sara are buried in Stamford.

May 18, 1642: "Montreal is founded by Paul de Chomedey, sieur de Maisonneuve."

About September, 1642: John(1st) Reynolds donated 17 timbers for the building of a dam across the Rippowam River, in exchange for establishing a saw mill. The dam was constructed by Mathew Mitchell and John Ogden for the right to construct the village grist mill. The grist mill was constructed by Samuel Swayne, but Samuel never settled in Stamford.

Author's Notes: By 1642, 'Rippowam' was changed to 'Stampfort' and shortly thereafter became 'Stamford'. The village was reasonably established with homes, roads, a dam, trade businesses, a sawmill, a grist mill, a functioning government, and pasture lands that were enclosed and shared as 'social property'. The village was referred to as a 'plantation'.

October, 1642: The Dutch, having established New York city, convinced the early settlers of Stamford and what was to become Greenwich, that in return for protection, the Dutch would control Greenwich territory. The Dutch claim went as far east as the Connecticut River, where they maintained a fort at Hartford.

March, 1643: "England passes law banning religion except for the church of England."

May 19, 1643: "Articles of Confederation of the New England colonies introduced."

March, 1644: The Dutch decided they must once and for all, end the Indian problem in the Greenwich and Stamford areas.

Author's Notes: An account of this end to the Indian problems is described by Jeanne Majdalany in the "Early Settlers of Stamford, Connecticut": "Early in 1644 Captain Underhill saw his chance for conclusively subduing the Indians in the Greenwich area. The Dutch offered him good terms to work for them and he accepted. An expedition of three yachts and one hundred and thirty men set out from New Amsterdam under his leadership, and passing along Long Island Sound, they landed at Greenwich Point in

an evening snowstorm. The next day they marched all day in a northwesterly direction to an Indian village. A fierce battle ensued with the Indian warriors. A Dutch officer wrote in his journal as follows: 'In a brief space of time, one hundred and eighty were counted dead outside the houses. Presently none durst come forth, keeping themselves within the house, discharging arrows through the holes....' Van der Hil (or John Underhill) resolved to end the struggle by setting fire to the huts. 'What was most wonderful is that among this vast collection of men, women and children, not one was heard to cry or to scream.' Five hundred or more Indians perished. The English and the Dutch proved themselves as savage as any uncivilized group in history, but this massacre in their view was justified as it did definitively end the Indian power in that area."

May 1, 1645: Price of Maple Syrup:
Approximately 0.9 cent per pound, about 10 cents per gallon. Barter price: About 1 yard of 'Gingerline' per gallon of syrup.

January 17, 1647: *Judith Palmer, Lynn's 6th Great Grandmother was born to William Palmer and Judith (Feake) Palmer.*

October, 1648: "Massachusetts School Act passed, requiring every town with fifty households to maintain a grammar school."

January 30, 1649: "King Charles I is executed. Monarchy is abolished and the commonwealth is proclaimed in England."

May 1, 1650: Price of Maple Syrup:
Approximately 0.9 cent per pound, or about 10 cents per gallon. Barter Price: About 5 pecks Indian corn or 1 beaver skin per gallon of syrup.

June 1, 1650: "Estimated colonial population is 34,950."

"Estimated population of Canada is 4,285."

About September, 1650: John(1st) moved on to Greenwich. His sons, Jonathon and John(2nd) remained in Stamford and made maple syrup in the 1651 syrup season, but followed their father on to Greenwich shortly thereafter. John(1st) was one of very first permanent settlers in Greenwich. He would remain in

Greenwich the rest of his life. It is believed that they tapped approximately 200 trees while in the Stamford area.

May 18, 1652: "Providence and Warwick outlaw slavery."

June 10, 1652: "John Hull becomes first mint master, defies English colonial law by establishing mint (currency)."

About July, 1652: John(1st)'s home on 1 ½ acres in Stamford was sold to Richard Ferris.

October 2, 1652: "Charter for Rhode Island granted."

July 15, 1654: Elizabeth Reynolds, daughter of John(1st) and Sara, married Peter Ferris, in Greenwich, Connecticut.

**May 1, 1655: Price of Maple Syrup:
Approximately 0.9 cent per pound, or about
10 cents per gallon. Barter Price: About two
pints (pounds) of gun powder per gallon of
syrup.**

About June, 1656: Jonathon Reynolds, son of John(1st) and Sara, married Rebecca Husted, Greenwich, Connecticut.

October, 1656: "Harvard College accepts Galileo's conception of sun-centered universe."

August 21, 1657: Sara Reynolds, Lynn's 7th Great Grandmother, died in Greenwich, Connecticut. She was returned to Stamford after her death and is buried in the courtyard of the First Congregational Church of Stamford.

April 27, 1659: Robert Reynolds, brother of John(1st) died at his home in Boston, Massachusetts. He is buried in the courtyard of the 1st Church of Boston.

**May 1, 1660: Price of Maple Syrup:
Approximately 1 cent per pound, or about 11
cents per gallon. Barter Price: About 1 pint
(pound) of gun 'shot' per gallon of syrup.**

June 1, 1660: "Estimated colonial population is 86,500."

"Estimated population of Canada is 8,225."

December 1, 1660: "Connecticut Blue Law of 1660 requires married men to live with their wives."

"King Charles II ascends the throne, restoring monarchy in England."

April 23, 1662: "Connecticut is organized by royal charter granted by the King's "Halfway Covenant" introduced in Massachusetts Bay. Charles II to Governor John Winthrop."

January 8, 1663: *Mary, wife of Robert Reynolds, died in Boston, Massachusetts. She is buried next to her husband Robert, in the courtyard of the 1st Church of Boston.*

July, 1663: "Roger Williams receives charter for Rhode Island which recognizes "liberty in religious concerns."

September, 1663: "Prohibition of imports into the colonies except English goods."

May 1664: "The English capture New York from the Dutch."

"Connecticut surrenders claims to Long Island."

"Rhode Island establishes freedom of religion."

August 31, 1664: *John(1st) Reynolds, **The Father Of the Maple Syrup Industry of North America**, died in Greenwich, Connecticut. He was returned to Stamford for burial beside his wife Sara, at the 1st Congregational Church of Stamford.*

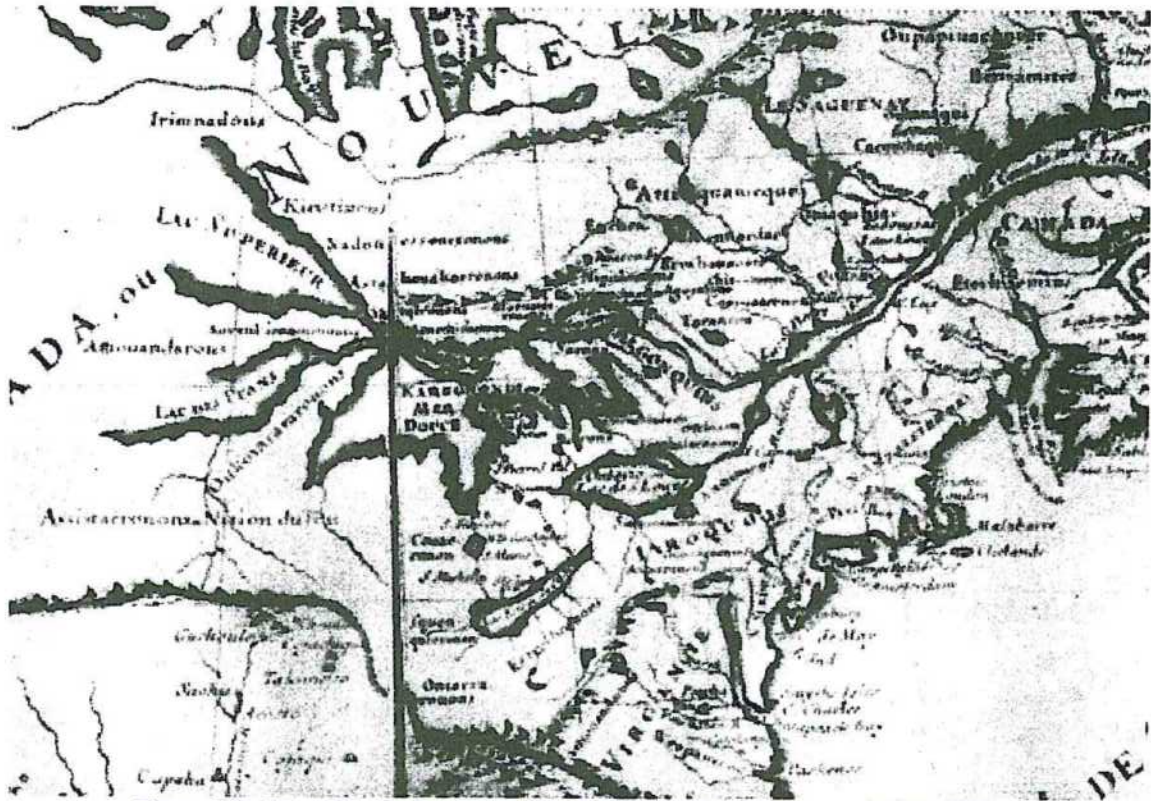


Figure 52: Map of North America, showing the Great Lakes as created in 1650. (Source: Geographical information was supplied by Jesuits. From the Wisconsin State Historical Society - Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure 52A: Map of 1688 showing Lake Michigan, Green Bay (Baye De Puants), and most of Wisconsin. (Source: Historic Northeast Wisconsin, "A Voyageur Guidebook" - Reynolds Family Archives).

Chapter 14

THEY HELPED TO BUILD AMERICA

John(2nd) Reynolds, Lynn's 6th Great Grandfather

Judith Palmer, Lynn's 6th Great Grandmother

1. Joshua Reynolds - Abigail Pennoyer

- 1) Daniel Reynolds
- 2) John Reynolds
- 3) Caleb Reynolds
- 4) Mary Reynolds

2. John(3rd) "The Cooper" Reynolds - Lydia Ferris

- 1) Lydia (Reynolds) Mills
- 2) Peter Reynolds
- 3) Judith Mills
- 4) David Reynolds
- 5) Reuben Reynolds
- 6) Lydia(2nd) Reynolds
- 7) Ruth Reynolds

3. Captain James Reynolds - Sarah Holmes

- 1) Sarah Reynolds
- 2) James Reynolds
- 3) Nathaniel Reynolds
- 4) Mary Reynolds

4. Judith Reynolds - Samuel Betts

- 1) Mary (Betts) Olmsted
- 2) Samuel Betts
- 3) Stephen Betts
- 4) Nathan Betts
- 5) Hepzibah (Betts) Nobles
- 6) Judith Betts

5. Mary Reynolds - Peter Palmer

6. Jonathon Reynolds - Mary Mead

- 1) Hezekiah Reynolds

7. Lieutenant David Reynolds - Penelope Wright

- 1) Penelope (Reynolds) Pennoyer
- 2) David Reynolds Jr.

Author's Notes: John(2nd) and his brother Jonathon continued the family tradition of making maple syrup and operating their small saw mill, in Greenwich. It is believed that they tapped about 250 trees while in Greenwich, and moved their small sawmill to Horseneck (Greenwich). Since John(2nd) became so involved in civil and government affairs, it is believed that his brother Jonathon probably did more to keep these small sideline businesses going than did John(2nd). But by keeping the activities going in maple and lumber, they managed to pass on to their ancestors the 'know how', and the interest. The maple syrup production was probably similar to that which was depicted by the famous Currier & Ives print below. It was like a 'gentleman's get together'.

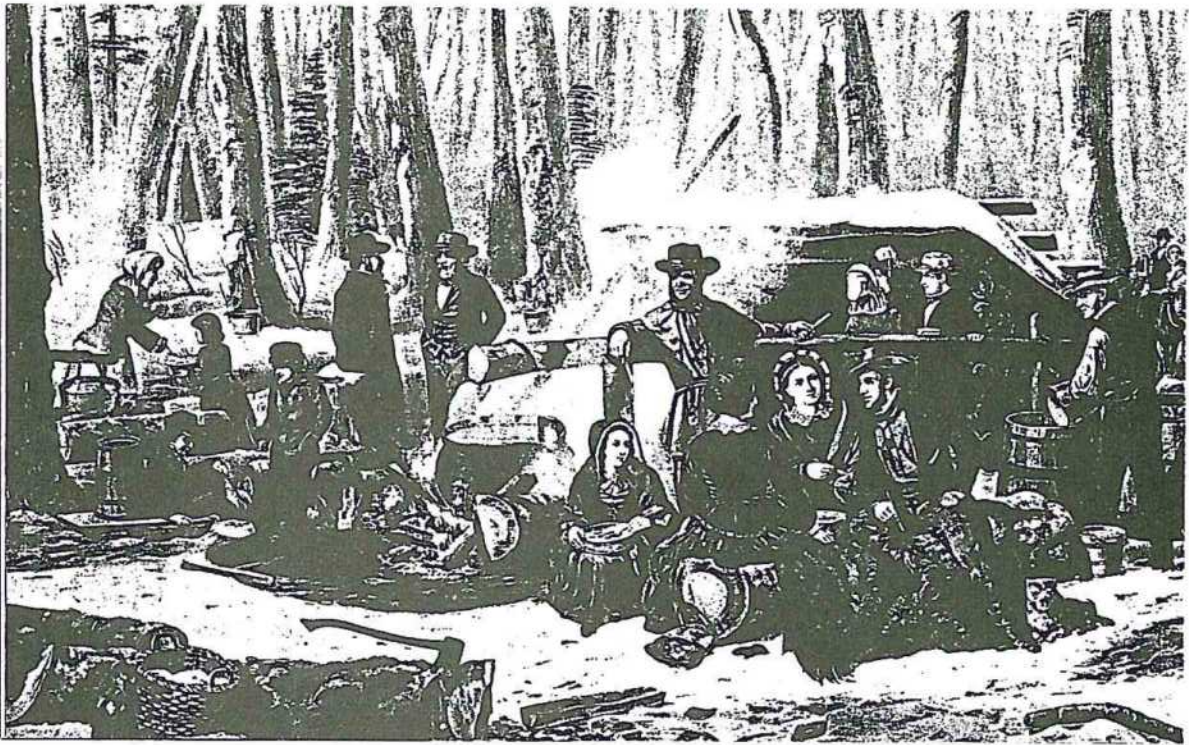


Figure 53: "An American Forest Scene" by Currier & Ives depicts the 'gentlemen' atmosphere of maple syrup making (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

May 1, 1665: Price of Maple Syrup:
Approximately 1 cent per pound, or about 11
cents per gallon. Barter Price: About 10
pounds of pork per gallon of syrup.

About June, 1668: John(2nd) Reynolds, son of John(1st) and Sara, married Judith Palmer, Lynn's 6th great grandmother, in Greenwich, Connecticut.

Author's Notes: John(1st) and Sarah and their sons John(2nd) and Jonathon, along with their daughter Elizabeth and her husband, Peter Ferris, all settled in the "Horseneck" area of Greenwich, Connecticut. Horseneck derived its name from a peninsula of high ground now known as Field Point, west of Greenwich Harbor, which was at that time a horse pasture. Sound Beach, was "Greenwich Old Towne". Horseneck was the next settlement, and that represented roughly what is now the modern city of Greenwich, Connecticut. By 1668, the number of proprietors in Horseneck had increased to fifty and among them were John(2nd), his nephew John(3rd), and Jonathon. These three Reynolds were of the thirty eligible voters. Of all the 50 proprietors, John(2nd) was by far the wealthiest man. John(2nd) was one of government. He was elected the first magistrate of Greenwich, Connecticut. He also was the first representative to the Connecticut legislature from Greenwich.

June 21, 1669: "Charles II charters the British Hudson Bay Company."

April 20, 1670: "Claude Jean Allouez, Jesuit missionary, celebrated the first mass at Oshkosh, Wisconsin."

**May 1, 1670: Price of Maple Syrup:
Approximately 1 cent per pound or about 11 cents per gallon of syrup. Barter Price:
About 6 knives per gallon of syrup.**

May 2, 1670: "The Hudson Bay Company was chartered to colonize the far northern region and to establish trade, including the 'Wisconsin Territory'."

June 1, 1670: "Estimated colonial population is 114,500."

"Estimated population of Canada is 12,960."

May 13, 1673: "Father Jacques Marquette expedition leaves."

Author's Notes: The following excerpt is taken from the "History of Wisconsin", by Moses Strong, published in 1885:

"In 1673, Marquette, with the Sieur Joliet, explored the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, and descended the Mississippi below the entrance of the Arkansas, and then returning, ascended the Illinois and making a portage to the Chicago River, descended it to Lake Michigan and returned by that Lake to Green Bay. They left Sault St. Mary, May 13. They arrived safely at Green Bay and thence went up three leagues from the "portage" and were probably near the head of Buffalo lake. One June 10, they left this Indian town and embarked upon the Wisconsin, then called Mascousin. In seven

days, they reached the Mississippi by the route of the great highway of nature, which the Fox and Wisconsin rivers furnished, and which Nicollet had partially explored thirty-nine years before. The voyagers, having descended the Mississippi River to the Indian village of Akansea, near the latitude of 33 degrees, on the 17th of July, commenced their return voyage. In passing up the Illinois, Marquette was entreated by the tribe of that name to come and reside among them. One of their chiefs with their young men, conducted the voyagers to the Chicago River and Lake Michigan, and before the end of September they were safe in Green Bay.....

Many explorers such as La Salle, Tonti, Hennepin, Du Gay, Greysolon Du Lhut, and Iberville, along with hundreds of other famous names, searched and explored the upper Mississippi River and its tributaries. Many excursions led them into the Fox and Wisconsin River systems, clearly establishing the 'portage' between the two river systems. Many of these great explorers lost their lives in these....."

June 10, 1673: "Father Marquette expedition reaches the Wisconsin River."

June 17, 1673: "Marquette expedition reaches the Mississippi."

October 1674: "New Netherland transferred back to the English, called New York."

"King Charles grants New York to the Duke of York."

June 24, 1675: "King Phillip's War begins."

1675: "In 1675, Father Marquette breathed his last and was buried on the banks of the small stream named the Marquette River. His remains were later moved to the Chapel of St. Ignace, of Michilmancina, and buried beneath the floor of the Chapel."

August 12, 1676: "King Phillip's War ends."

July, 1679: "Royal Commission separates New Hampshire from Massachusetts."

**May 1, 1680: Price of Maple Syrup:
Approximately 1 cent per pound or about 11
cents per gallon. Barter price: About 10
pounds of bacon per gallon of syrup.**

June 1, 1680: "Estimated colonial population is 155,600."

“Estimated population of Canada is 29,400.”

February 6, 1682: “French explorer La Salle reaches mouth of Mississippi River.”

April 25, 1682: “Virginia repeals slavery law of 1670.”

August 2, 1684: “Iroquois sign peace treaty at Albany, New York.”

September 26, 1685: *Joshua Reynolds, Lynn’s 5th great grandfather was born to John(2nd) and Judith (Palmer) Reynolds.*

October 13, 1686: *Abigail Pennoyer, Lynn’s 5th great grandmother was born to Thomas and Mary Pennoyer.*

February 24, 1687: *“At Town Meeting ye town taking into serious consideration ye want of civill officer amongst them in Sundry respect, it being put to vote in ye towne ye towne accordingly per vote make choise on John Renolds (John(2nd) Reynolds) Senior to be presented to ye townes ord to ye Generall Court of confirmation in ye office. Place and dignite of a Justice of the Peace or Magistrate.....When he became a Justice of the Peace in 1687, he acquired the then dignified and priviledged title of ‘Mr.’, and was so generally referred to in deeds, town meetings, and the like. The title of ‘Mr.’ was reserved exclusively for the position of Justice of the Peace. And ‘Esquire’ was a title which was exclusively used for those of highest government involvement (Legislature). John(2nd) Reynolds achieved both of these titles.”*

October 31, 1687: “Sir Isaac Newton publishes *Principia Mathematica*, on the laws of motion and the theory of gravity.”

May 8, 1689: “Nicolas Perrot took possession of a vast area including Green Bay, the Fox River, Wisconsin River, and Lake Winnebago for the King of France. Perrot was stationed at Fort St. Antoine in what is modern day Pepin County, in the extreme western Wisconsin.”

August 25, 1689: “Iroquois attack the isle of Montreal at La Chine.”

December 16, 1689: “English Bill of rights is enacted.”

January 1, 1690: *John(2nd) Reynolds was elected by vote to serve as King’s Commissioner, and to be the village of Greenwich’s representative to*

the Connecticut Legislature. John(2nd) held this most high honor until his death in 1701.

January 8, 1690: “Nicolas Perrot, a French fur trader who had an excellent working relationship with the Winnebago, Sauk, Fox and Menominee Indian tribes of Wisconsin, became the first European to discover the lead mines of southwest Wisconsin. It would be nearly 140 years before the Wisconsin lead was mined as an economic resource and shipped back to the eastern United States.”

February 3, 1690: “General Court of Massachusetts prints first public bills of credit (to be used in place of money) in any of the colonies.”

“New Hampshire unites with Massachusetts.”

**May 1, 1690: Price of Maple Syrup:
Approximately 1 cent per pound. Barter
price: About 10 gallons of milk per gallon of
syrup.**

June 1, 1690: “Estimated colonial population is 213,500.”

“Estimated population of Canada is 33,800.”

June 1, 1691: “Massachusetts receives new royal charter. Settlement at Plymouth and Maine is placed under its governorship.”

March, 1692: “Salem witchcraft trials begin.”

January, 1693: “Six women renounce their confessions in the Salem witch trials.”

April, 1693: “William and Mary College founded in Williamsburg, Virginia.”

January, 1695: “First Jewish synagogue founded in America in New York.”

1700: “Yale University is founded.”

**May 1, 1700: Maple Syrup Price:
Approximately 1 cent per pound. Barter
Price: About 5 pounds of beef per gallon of
syrup.**

**June 1, 1700: “Estimated colonial population is
320,400.”**

“Estimated population of Canada is 37,200.”

**November 8, 1701: *Mr. John(2nd) Reynolds
(Esquire) died in Greenwich (Horseneck),
Connecticut. His funeral was given and attended
as one of the highest honor. He will be
remembered as a ‘gentleman’s’ maple syrup
producer.***

Time Out: Maple Sugar Time

*Tantalizing aroma from the woodland lot,
Where maple syrup bubbles in an iron pot.
In spring of the year it was always so.
When sap in the trees began to flow
Father would know when the time had come
To tap the trees so the sap would run.*

*Pith was cleaned from a cob of corn
And behold, a fragrant tube was born.
It was placed in a hole bored in the tree,
Soon sweet sap was running free,
Nails were hung beneath each spout
To catch the sap that trickled out.*

*Such great fun in that maple plot
We worked and sang but laughed a lot
Each pail of sap was emptied with care,
Strained and poured in the kettle there.
Slowly but surely the sap bubbled down
And turned to a syrup, fragrant brown.*

*Just a little more cooking, it would be ready
To pour in big pans that Mother held steady.
Now every spring when the sap runs free,
I wish again that I could be
On the old farm home, in the maple plot,
Sniffing the fragrance from the big iron pot.*

By Zelma Romat

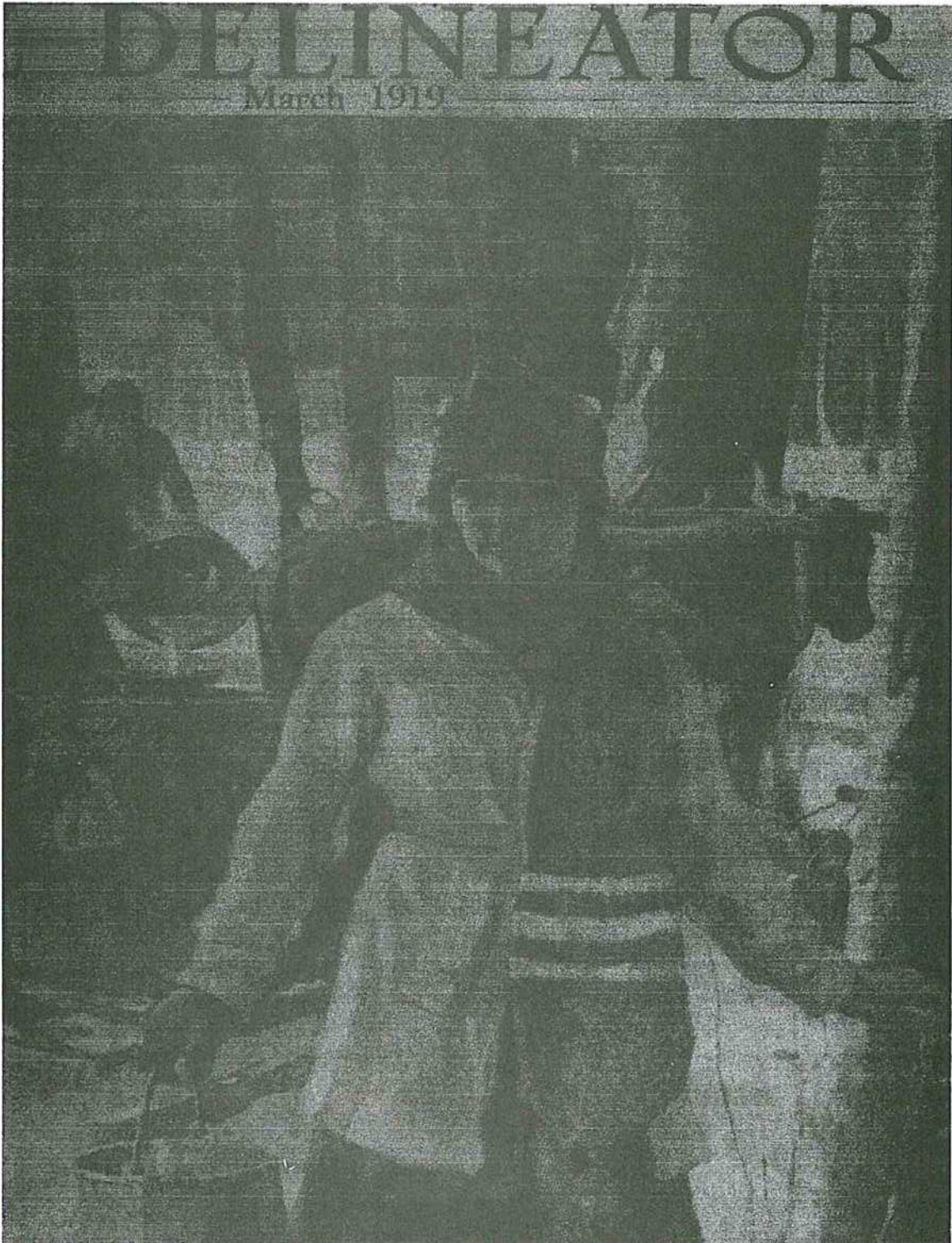


Figure 54: Reprinted from the "Delineator Magazine, March 1919 (Source: "The Delineator Magazine", The Butterick Publishing Company, New York - Reynolds Family Archives).

Historic Note: The price of this magazine subscription in 1919 was \$2.00 per year U.S. and \$2.50 per year Canada.

CHAPTER 15

THEY CONTINUED TO FOLLOW THE TREES

Joshua Reynolds, Lynn's 5th Great Grandfather

Abigail Pennoyer, Lynn's 5th Great Grandmother

1. Daniel Reynolds - Ann Mead

- (1) Isaac Reynolds - Prudence Zarr
- (2) Samuel Reynolds
- (3) Captain Shubel Reynolds - Hannah
- (4) Hannah Reynolds
- (5) Ann (Reynolds) Sutliff
- (6) Daniel Reynolds - Sarah Husted
- (7) Margaret (Reynolds) Stillwell - Amos Stillwell

2. John(4th) Reynolds - Joanna Winans

- (1) Elizabeth Reynolds
- (2) Joshua (Reynolds) - Darling
- (3) Sarah (Reynolds) Knapp - Peter Knapp
- (4) Gerardus Reynolds
- (5) John Reynolds
- (6) Joanna Reynolds
- (7) Jacob Reynolds - Martha Winans
- (8) Alpheus Reynolds

3. Caleb Reynolds - Mercy Knapp

- (1) Caleb Reynolds - Hannah Brown
- (2) Anne Reynolds
- (3) Mercy (Reynolds) Carpenter
- (4) Joseph Reynolds - Sarah Brush
- (5) Eunice Reynolds
- (6) David Reynolds
- (7) Mary Reynolds

4. Mary Reynolds

Author's Notes: Starting with Joshua Reynolds, the maple syrup and lumbering tradition in America for the Reynolds family really begins. Joshua, with the political connections of his father, John(2nd), started accumulating land through grants from the Crown. It is not totally clear, whether all lands acquired were grants or if in fact, Joshua purchased some or all of them. He was of considerable wealth, but he assumed control of considerable acreage in a short period of time. Joshua recognized that New York City was booming. An enormous influx of population signified the need for building materials. The citizens of New York needed buildings, houses, business structures, schools, etc.. Joshua in the true Reynolds tradition grasped the opportunity. He built a large sawmill to the north and west of Greenwich on the Byram River. He received over 1,000 acres on which he started a logging operation. In addition, he got serious about making maple syrup. His maple operation was increased to an estimated 1,000 taps per year. Marketing was easy, with his connections to the elite of Greenwich and his business contacts in New York, the syrup was essentially sold before it was produced. Many other businessmen followed Joshua into the lumber business. No less than eleven very large sawmills were built during Joshua's lifetime in the general close proximity to Greenwich. These water powered sawmills were not 'large sawmills' by today's standards, but they still were reasonably efficient and adequately served the market for rough sawed lumber. They were pouring hundreds of thousands of board feet of lumber daily, into New York in an attempt to satisfy the insatiable thirst the city had for building materials. The other cities in the general area of Greenwich were also growing and expanding at record rates. The eventual consequence was that they slaughtered the timber resources of southwestern Connecticut and southeastern New York, in about 50 years. Within Joshua's lifetime, he saw an entire mega-resource essentially disappear. He and his family prospered. The trees were gone. But, 'in their folly', they knew there were millions more just a few miles away. "So they followed the trees".

Some will say that this story should begin here. It really was the beginning of a legacy towards eliminating the trees of America. In the interim, many tapped the trees for maple syrup as utilization of a resource, while they slaughtered the rest. The Reynolds did exactly that. Certainly the Reynolds family did not do this alone, nor were they any more guilty than hundreds of thousands of other Americans. But they must share the responsibility, because they participated as much or more than any other family in American history. If I can find any excuse for such undisciplined behavior, I must fall back on the history of civilization. My justification is to look at their pasts. The first fourteen chapters in this book have done exactly that. In my opinion, my lengthy lead-in to this point in history, relates to some form of justification. Almost all colonists had livestock and all needed grazing lands. The trees were in the way. Thus, greed, and the need for open grazing land encouraged eliminating trees. No one objected. It was good for all. No one expected they would use 'all of those trees'. It does not excuse this mass execution of trees, but it does provide some understanding of the mentality, necessary towards moving to these greedy acts. "My family really did tap the trees, they really did cut the trees and they really did follow the trees."

January 17, 1706: "Benjamin Franklin born in Boston."

March 7, 1707: "Great Britain is formed by union of England and Scotland."

May 1, 1710: Price of Maple Syrup:
Approximately 1 ¼ cents per pound or about 15 cents per gallon. Barter price: About 250 board feet of lumber per gallon of syrup.

June 1, 1710: "Estimated colonial population is 411,300."

"Estimated population of Canada is 59,800."

March 31, 1713: "By the Treaty of Utrecht, Great Britain acquires the Hudson Bay region, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia."

January 1, 1717: Joshua Reynolds is elected as the Greenwich representative in the Colonial Legislature, and is bestowed with the title 'Esquire'.

April 27, 1717: *Caleb Reynolds, is born to Joshua and Abigail Reynolds.*

May 1, 1718: "French settlers founded New Orleans."

May 1, 1720: Price of Maple Syrup:
Approximately 1 ¼ cents per pound or about 15 cents per gallon. Barter price: About 125 board feet of pine lumber (the value of pine had about double the value of hardwoods because it would float and it was cheaper to transport logs to sawmills) per gallon of syrup.

June 1, 1720: Estimated colonial population is 474,388.

“Estimated population of Canada is 72,500.”

September 27, 1722: “Samuel Adams born in Boston, Massachusetts.”

Author’s Notes: I found a note that was represented as being from an ‘unnamed family Bible’, that was typewritten and supposedly transcribed in 1824 that read:

“The Reynoldses Of Greenwich: It seems impossible that all of those thousands of sweet water barrels and Spigots could have been made for syrup. It was a good thing the Reynolds clan were all talented ‘coopers’....especially John, and ...for the staves from Joshua’s mill.”

‘John’ as referred to, is John(3rd), ‘The Cooper’ (as he was known), was Joshua’s brother. The entire family inherited cooper and woodworking talents from previous generations which were invaluable in making wood maple sap buckets and wooden sap spouts.

It was thousands of bits and pieces like the above transcription that allowed me to place all of this in perspective, and from which I am able to tell the story.

October 1, 1722: “Copper and fur added to the list of products which could be sent only to England.”

July 13, 1724: Daniel Reynolds, Lynn’s 4th Great Grandfather, was born to Joshua and Abigail Reynolds, in Greenwich, Connecticut.

About April 1729: Ann Mead, Lynn’s 4th Great Grandmother was born in Greenwich, Connecticut.

May 1, 1730: Price of Maple Syrup:
Approximately 1 ¼ cents per pound, or about 15 cents per gallon. Barter price: About one ‘coopered’ wooden barrel per gallon of syrup.

June 1, 1730: “Estimated colonial population. 654,950.”

“Estimated population of Canada is 114,200.”

February 22, 1732: "George Washington born in Bridges Creek, Virginia."

November 13, 1734: "Daniel Boone born in Pennsylvania."

October 30, 1735: "John Adams born in Braintree, Massachusetts."

January 12, 1737: "John Hancock born in Quincy, Massachusetts."

January 29, 1737: "Thomas Paine born in Thetford, England."

About April, 1738: *Caleb Reynolds married Mercy Knapp in Greenwich, Connecticut.*

**May 1, 1740: Price of Maple Syrup:
Approximately 1 ½ cents per pound or about
17 cents per gallon. Barter price: About 4
pounds of butter per gallon of syrup.**

June 1, 1740: "Estimated colonial population is 889,000."

"Estimated population of Canada is 263,400."

January 14, 1741: "Benedict Arnold born in Norwich, Connecticut."

February 2, 1741: "New Hampshire separates from Massachusetts, receives own royal government."

September 1741: "Russia discovers Alaska."

April 13, 1743: "Thomas Jefferson is born in Shadwell, Virginia."

March 1744: "France declares war on England."

August 1744: "The Alamo was built as a mission building."

December 12, 1745: "King George's War begins."

June, 1746: "Princeton (New Jersey) University is founded."

About July, 1747: Daniel Reynolds, married Ann Mead, Lynn's 4th Great Grandmother, in Greenwich, Connecticut.

October 18, 1748: "Treat of Aix-la-Chapelle ends King George's War."

**May 1, 1750: Price of Maple Syrup:
Approximately 1.8 cents per pound or about
20 cents per gallon. Barter price: About 5
gallons of syrup per pair of men's leather
boots.**

June 1, 1750: "Estimated colonial population is 1,207,000."

"Estimated population of Canada is 296,400."

March 16, 1751: "James Madison born in Port Conway, Virginia."

June, 1752: "Benjamin Franklin discovers electricity with the kite/key/electricity experiment."

June, 1753: "The 'Liberty Bell' was hung in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania."

May 28, 1754: "French and Indian War (Seven Years' War) begins."

June 19, 1754: "King's College (later named Columbia University) is founded."

June 6, 1755: "Nathan Hale born in Coventry, Connecticut."

June 16, 1755: "Sir William Johnson was charged with construction of Fort William Henry on the southern end of Lake George, New York."

July 3, 1755: "Academy and College of Philadelphia (later named the University of Pennsylvania) is founded."

October 15, 1755: "Work on Fort Ticonderoga began by a young French engineer, De Lotbiniere, overlooking the southern entrance to Lake Champlain."

February 6, 1756: "Aaron Burr born in Newark, New Jersey."

May 16, 1756: "England and France declare war on each other."

July 31, 1756: "Construction of the first sawmill in the upper Hudson River valley was initiated, by the French,, on the lowest falls of the Riviere la Chute which flowed out of the lower portion of Lake George. Water powered sawmills were not popular with the French, so the sawmill development in the Lake Champlain valley was extremely slow."

January 11, 1757: "Alexander Hamilton born in Charles Town, on Island of Nevis in West Indies."

August 3, 1757: "Wisconsin Indians took part in the siege and massacre of Fort William Henry on Lake George during the French and Indian War."

About February 1, 1758: Daniel Reynolds volunteered to serve in the Fairfield County Connecticut Militia. He served for approximately 15 months.

April 28, 1758: "James Monroe born in Monroe's Creek, Virginia."

About June 3, 1759: Daniel Reynolds was released from his obligation of volunteering to serve in the French Indian War. He served honorably.

**May 1, 1760: Price of Maple Syrup:
Approximately 1.8 cents per pound or about
20 cents per gallon. Barter price: About 3
gallons of syrup per pair of women's high top
shoes.**

June 1, 1760: "Estimated colonial population is 1,610,000."

"Estimated population of Canada is 312,200."

About 1760: Lynn's 4th great grandfather De Gollier was taught to read by George Washington.

Time Out: Mrs. Polly Cain Green, Lynn's 2nd Great Grandmother on Adin(3rd)'s mother's side of the family related the following stories and they were documented in her obituary. Grandma Green was 95 years old when she died in 1903:

'Grandma Green, as she was known in Hebron, Wisconsin, could boast of the honor of having seen General La Fayette, she being a small girl at the time of his last visit to the United States. She also had the pride of knowing that George Washington taught her grandfather De Gollier to read. He was a boy of ten or twelve years of age when he applied for the situation as Washington's page or waiter, and was accepted. One day Washington asked him if he could read and he replied no. 'You must learn to read', Washington said. Washington bought him a book and he took his daily lessons of the great man.'

Another story told by Grandma Green of times during the French Indian War:

'She often told to her children the story how her great grandfather Palmetier and family were taken by the Mohawk Indians. Mr. Palmetier with a neighbor had been in the woods to cut a bee tree. They had just brought the honey to the house when they saw a band of Indians coming towards them.

Her great grandmother had just taken several loaves of bread from the oven. The Indians ate all the bread and honey they wanted, then destroyed what was left.

Mrs. Palmetier had her feather beds out airing. They took their knives, cut the ticks open and threw the feathers into the air, then laughed at their destructive pleasures. They entered the house, and what they did not or could not take with them they destroyed.

One Indian saw a little dress hanging on a nail. He took it down, held it up, looked at it gave a grunt, said pappoose, and then put it inside his leather suit.

After destroying every eatable thing in the house except a box of chestnuts, they did not see, they marched the whole family with the neighbor into the woods.

Her grandmother, a small girl at the time, had a large boil on one of her hips that lamed her so she could not walk fast enough to keep up with the company. An old Indian seized her, slung her across his hip and held her there with his arm pressing against the boil. Her mother walking behind, saw her shutting her teeth to keep from crying out. She cautiously shook her head at her to encourage her to keep still, while the bloody pus trickled down and dropped from her foot.

After making them walk a long way into the woods, they seated them in a row on a log. The young braves would walk up to them, hold up their tomahawks over their heads, while every minute they expected to have them cut open, but the old Indians shook their heads and made them step back. They kept them until almost sundown, then told Mrs. Palmetier that she and her children could go home, but must not be seen out of doors for two weeks, then in that time they would send her husband home.

As she turned to go she said: 'Take good care of father', and never expecting to see him again, she walked homeward with her children.

They lived on the box of chestnuts a few days, and cautiously stepped out to drag in a rail or anything they could get for a fire.

At last making up her mind that starvation was about as cruel as the Indians, she ventured out, dug potatoes, picked corn to eat and got better wood to burn. At last the time for her husband's return came. She did not expect him, but one day he came to the door and fell into

the house. He was taken many miles into the woods, kept in half starved condition, and then sent home. His neighbor was burned at the stake. After a few days he got stronger, and went to the place where the man was burned, picked up what bones he could find and buried them.'

February 10, 1763: "The Peace of Paris ends the French and Indian (Seven Years' War)."

June 21, 1763: "After the French and Indian War, the British abandoned Fort Edward Augustus in Green Bay, Wisconsin, never to return."

November 10, 1763: "Pontiac, Chief of the Ottawa tribe, tries to drive English settlers out of the Ohio Valley."

November 23, 1763: "Great Britain claims all lands west of the colonies *Crown Lands* and reserves them for Indians."

August 13, 1765: Joshua Reynolds '**Esquire**', Lynn's 5th Great Grandfather, died in Greenwich, Connecticut. He will be remembered as one of the first real lumber 'barons' of America. **And, Joshua probably was the largest producer of pure maple syrup in North America, up to the time of his death. This distinction would soon be surpassed by his sons Daniel and Caleb, who would significantly expand the production of maple syrup within the Reynolds family.**

Time Out:

*"Take your needle...and work at your pattern;
it will come out a rose by and by."*

Life is like that:

*one stitch at a time taken patiently,
and the pattern will come out all right
like the embroidery."*

Collier's

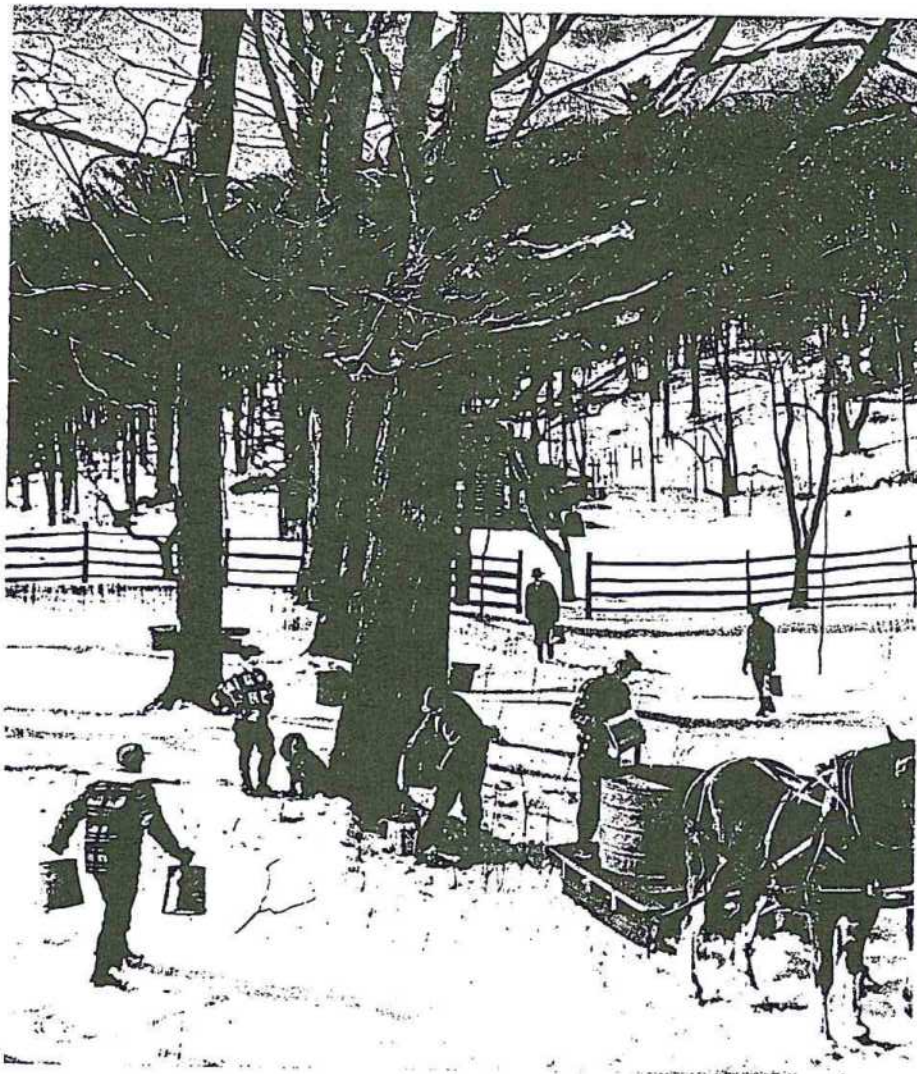


Figure: 55 A: Reprinted from the cover of "Collier's" magazine, March 15, 1950 (Source: "Collier's" Publishers - Reynolds Family Archives).

CHAPTER 16

THEY SPREAD OUT AND MOVE NORTH

(Maple Syrup Reigns)

Daniel Reynolds, Lynn's 4th Great Grandfather

Ann Mead, Lynn's 4th Great Grandmother

1. *Isaac Reynolds - Prudence Zarr*
 - (1) *Aden Reynolds - Polly Reynolds*
 - (2) *Benjamin Reynolds*
 - (3) *Penelope (Reynolds) Woodward - Elisha Woodward*
 - (4) *Stephen Reynolds*
 - (5) *Mathew Reynolds*
 - (6) *Joseph Reynolds*
2. *Samuel Reynolds*
3. *Captain Shubel Reynolds - Hannah*
4. *Hannah Reynolds*
5. *Ann Reynolds - Sutliff*
6. *Daniel Reynolds - Sarah Husted*
7. *Margaret (Reynolds) Stillwell - Amos Stillwell*

Author's Notes: Daniel Reynolds and his lifelong business partner, his brother Caleb Reynolds, set out to make maple syrup production a real business. Daniel was outgoing. He was a doer. He seemed able to accomplish anything he set out to do. Caleb, on the other hand, was the typical businessman. He was conservative, he was meticulous in planning, and he was one who looked after all the details. They were a great pair to venture into the wilderness of New York and establish a lumber company and a maple syrup company of significance. They were the ultimate pioneers in this type of venture.

A note in a file reads as follows (transcribed and typewritten about 1905), allegedly from 'unnamed family Bible records': "Daniel and Caleb Reynolds are building a sawmill and a maple syrup camp in the vicinity of Peekskill, New York.....a large and dangerous situation.....1,200 acres.....over 3,000 coopered buckets..... sealed wooden barrels for syrup.....hauling syrup and lumber all the way to Greenwich....they are guaranteed failure..... but Joshua and John are behind them.... building wagons.....an enormous venture... ..God be with them....." Note: Joshua was Daniel's and Caleb's(1st) father, John was John(3rd), 'The Cooper', their uncle.

Their plan was to build a 3,200 tree maple syrup production operation. In connection with the maple production, they were building a sawmill on Hunters Brook, near Courtland Manor (now Peekskill), Westchester County, New York. Daniel was to operate the land holdings (maple and lumber operation). Caleb would be in charge of marketing and transporting the lumber and syrup into Greenwich. Daniel moved physically to Peekskill and Caleb remained in Greenwich. Caleb had an important civic position in that he held the position of 'Greenwich Minister of Highways Surveyor'. It is not clear if they purchased the 1,200 acres, or whether it was a land grant. There is a deed on record for Daniel's home in Peekskill, but a deed does not show up for the land on Hunters Brook. The lands for the lumber and maple operation may have been part of another Crown grant, and was purchased by the Reynolds brothers from that grant.

A unique marketing system was to be utilized for the maple syrup. They would package the syrup in about 18 gallon sealed wooden barrels, which would be returnable for refilling the following year. This would make it feasible to transport the syrup back to Greenwich for delivery to their customers. With all the business contacts that Joshua had and the community contacts that Caleb(1st) had, marketing in this manner was a huge success. Syrup was selling for about 20 cents per gallon. The price they charged was about \$3.50 per 18 gallon barrel delivered into Greenwich.

Sometime after the maple syrup 'camp' was operating (believed to have been 1766), Daniel made a trip to a site just west of West Rutland, Vermont, where he viewed plans (blue prints if you will) of what I believe to be the first maple syrup 'evaporator' of record. The date is established by the fact the story claims that Joshua(2nd) was 23 years old on the date of Daniel's visit, and since he was born in 1743, the year would be set at 1766. The 'evaporator' plans were owned and had been developed by a man named Sterling Strathmore (Steadmier?), who was tapping about 350 maple trees. The notes concerning this man have his first name clearly as 'Sterling', but the last name is not totally clear; however, it is believed to be similar to 'Strathmore'. The story

goes that Mr. Strathmore was an 'engineer' that had moved to Merriam Falls, Vermont from Boston. Mr. Strathmore was a neighbor to Joshua(2nd), nephew of Daniel and son of John(4th) Reynolds. Daniel's nephews Joshua(2nd), Caleb(2nd), and Benjamin Reynolds were petitioners in the 1766 dispute between New Hampshire and New York. Joshua(2nd) along with Caleb(2nd) and Benjamin migrated from Greenwich to Pine Plains (Upper Dutchess County, New York), and finally to "Otter Creek", which eventually became Rutland, Vermont. These three Reynolds made maple syrup near Rutland and Joshua(3rd) Reynolds (son of Joshua(2nd), eventually moved to Wells, Vermont where he made maple syrup. Joshua(2nd) died in 1818, at Rutland, aged 75, and is buried in Old North Cemetery, Rutland, Vermont. His farm was near West Rutland north of Merriam Mills. He was a neighbor to Mr. Strathmore and was aware of his plans to build a 'maple syrup evaporator'. Daniel became aware of his work on plans for a 'maple syrup evaporator' through these Vermont Reynolds' nephews.

Note: The above information is taken from the 'Documented History of New York', 'Families of Central Vermont' by W. R. Cutter, and 'History of Wells, Vermont (unknown author)'. And, information as was contained on a typewritten sheet, described as a transcription from 'unnamed family Bible' records'. Also, the genealogy was taken from 'John and Sara Reynolds', compiled by Marion H. Reynolds, 1924. Family sketches from Stamford CT, Greenwich CT, Peekskill NY, Amenia NY, Albany NY, Smithfield NY, Rutland VT, Wells VT, and Merriam Mills, VT, and 'A History Of The Town Of Greenwich, Connecticut, by Daniel M. Mead, and other miscellaneous bits and pieces.

Mr. 'Strathmore's plans for a maple syrup evaporator' consisted of three pans (two about 3 feet by 3 feet and about a foot deep, and one about 2 feet by 2 feet and about a foot deep). These pans were described as to be constructed of 'cast iron', 'like kettles', but with a flat bottom. The pans were to be set on brick arches dug into a hillside, with gravity flow from one to another with a 'wooden trough' between with a 'paddle gate' to control the sap flow during evaporation. The smaller pan was obviously a 'finishing pan'. The concept was not new, as the Indians also used three kettles with one being smaller and used as a 'finishing kettle' for over a hundred years. The Reynolds of Greenwich had been using that system (three kettles) for over fifty years. However, the transfer of sap/syrup had to be dipped from one kettle to another. The new system called for a gravity flow between the various pans. Thus, this pan system was new and far more efficient. There were discussions between Daniel Reynolds and Mr. Strathmore about manufacturing this three pan system. This location in Vermont was essentially wilderness at this time. And Mr. Strathmore did not have any facilities in that area that would attempt to construct these pans. So, as the story goes, Daniel Reynolds and Sterling Strathmore made a business deal. For the right to use Mr. 'Strathmore's plans', Daniel agreed to furnish him a free set of pans according to his specifications. In the meantime, Daniel would have his evaporator built, and Mr. Strathmore would travel to Peekskill and view their operation the following spring. If all worked out, after any modifications, Daniel would then have Mr. Strathmore's built for the following maple syrup season. There were obviously further discussions for manufacturing and selling of this evaporator, but I could not find any documentation about anything coming from these discussions. However, Daniel took the idea back to Peekskill, New York, and built a system to handle sap from about 3,200 taps. This is the largest pure maple syrup operation in North America to this date. I cannot find records of anything that even came close to the sophistication of this maple syrup operation. And the following

year, Daniel did deliver a set of sap pans to Mr. Strathmore, in Merriam Mills, near Rutland, Vermont, in January, 1768.

'Daniel's evaporator' and ultimately 'Mr. Strathmore's evaporator' was fabricated in Greenwich. Daniel's consisted of six pans, 5 pans were about 4 feet by 4 feet and about 1 foot deep, and one of about 3 feet by 3 feet and about 1 foot deep. It was fabricated by a blacksmith, named Isaac Howe, whose father, Isaac, Sr. was a personal friend of Joshua(1st) Reynolds. The Howes' had been dated with the Reynolds, clear back to Stamford and there were several intermarriages between the Howes' and the Reynolds'. Their blacksmith shop, carriage factory, and bolt factory was located on the Byram River, just north of Greenwich. The Howe factory may have been the forerunner of the 'Screw and Bolt Factory of Russel, Birdsall and Ward, on the Byram River, a half-mile below Glenville' or the 'Tinnors' Tools Factory of Josia Wilcox, on the Byram River, two miles north of Glenville'. Both of these factories were involved in building maple syrup pans in the middle 1800's. It is unclear exactly how the first pans were constructed since rolled sheet metal probably was not available at this time. To pour such pans with 'cast iron' would have taken enormous molds. But somehow sides were attached to a flat bottom vessel to constitute a 'pan'. These pans were transported to Peekskill where they were placed on brick arches dug into a side hill. The design and operation were the same for Mr. Strathmore's pans, except his evaporator only consisted of three pans and were somewhat smaller, and with some modifications. It was described as an 'engineering miracle' at the time. Daniel's Maple Syrup Evaporator, I believe, was the first ever to be built in the world. I cannot prove, but suspect that this design probably was continued as a forerunner to later evaporator companies.

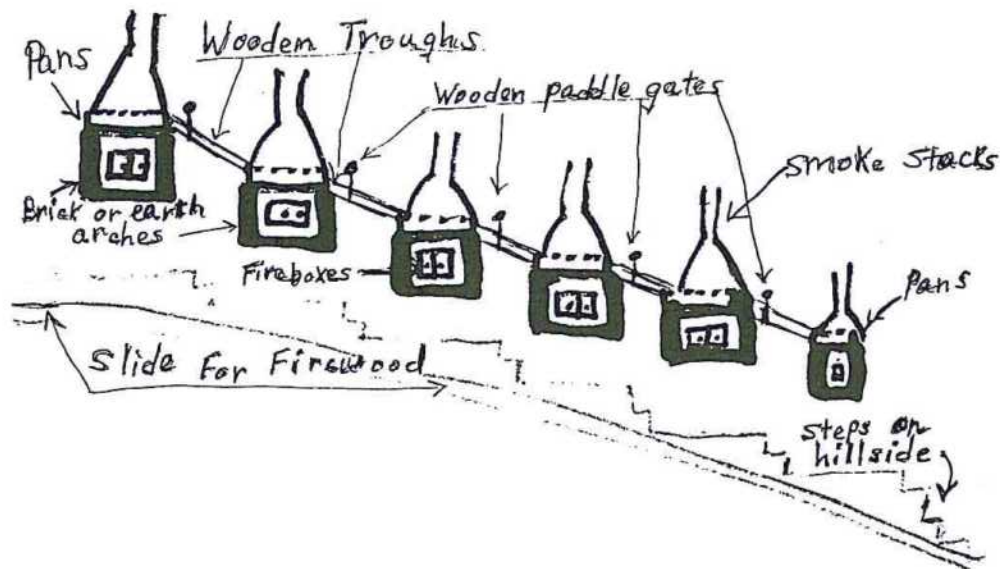


Figure 55: A Sketch Of Daniel Reynolds' First Maple Syrup Evaporator in 1767, used at Peekskill, New York, and later in Essex County, New York by Isaac Reynolds. The system was designed by Sterling Strathmore, Merriam Falls, Vermont (Source: A Reynolds Sketch).

The other major obstacle for the maple and lumber operation in Peekskill, was the terrain which had to be transversed for marketing the products. The distance was only about 75 miles, but they were 75 of most difficult miles. Even though there were some roads by this time, they were crude and inaccessible due to mountains, low lands, swamps, rivers, rocks, and mud - mud - mud!!!. The Reynolds approached this problem in a problematic manner.

John(4th), Daniel's brother married Joanna Winans, from a Dutch family who moved to Greenwich from the Province of Brabant (Netherlands). Her father William Winans', who had been a wagon maker in Brabant, had a design of a wagon which had been used in the lowland country of Holland. It was known to be especially effective in muddy and swampy terrain. The four wheels were approximately 24 inches wide and about 24 inches in diameter at the center. They were beveled from the center outwards to approximately 12 inches at the hubs. These wheels allowed travel through wet and muddy terrain. They were a wooden product which fit right into the talents of the Reynolds family, especially John(3rd), 'The Cooper'. They needed to be towed slowly, thus oxen proved to be the best way in which to pull the wagons. During the muddy season, sometimes 6 teams and even 8 teams of oxens were necessary to drag these wagons through the mud. But at least, they did not cut in to sink to the axles, which was the case with conventional narrow wheeled wagons.

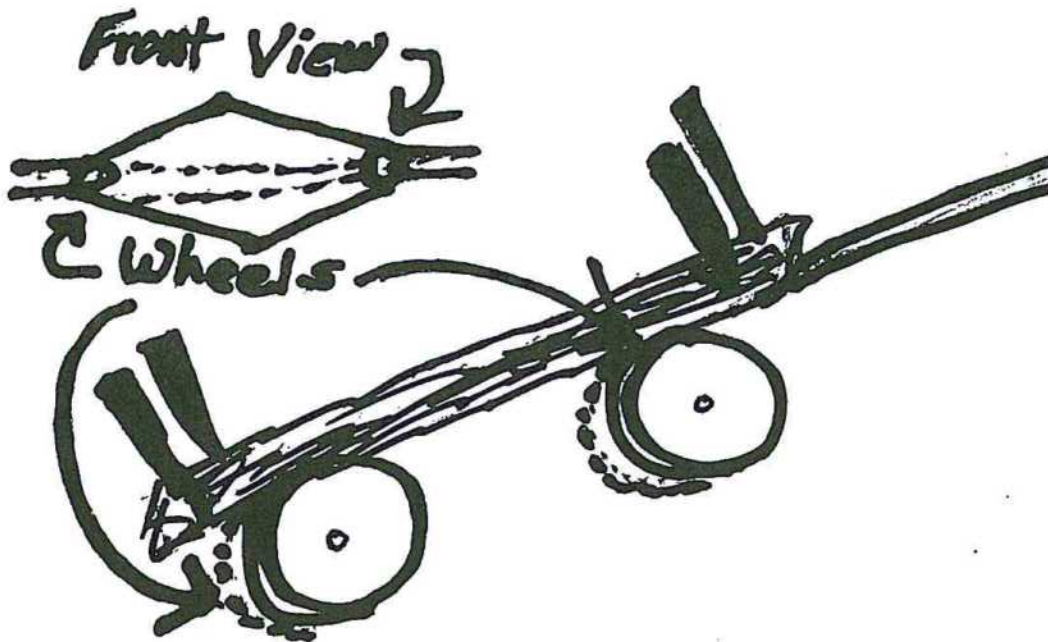


Figure 56: Sketch of 'Reynolds' Syrup and Lumber Wagon (Source: A Reynolds Sketch).

Daniel Reynolds, Lynn's 4th great grandfather was a veteran of the French and Indian War and the Revolutionary War. He was a volunteer in the Fairfield County, Connecticut Militia during the French Indian War, 1758 and was a member of Captain George Peck's Company, Greenwich, Old Town, Connecticut Militia, 1776-1777. Joshua(2nd) served in Colonel Mead's Vermont militia regiment during the Revolutionary War "scouting Tories at sundry times.....". His father John, Daniel's brother, served in the French Indian War under Jonathon(3rd) Reynolds of Greenwich, Connecticut. I have been able to find records

of 42 Reynolds that served in the French and Indian War, and 67 Reynolds that served in the Revolutionary War. Some may be duplicates because they are listed in more than one military unit, but I doubt that duplication is of any significant numbers. I have to believe that most of these Reynolds are direct relatives of mine, and that most of the others are at least relatives and descendants of George Reynolds, and of John(1st) and Sara Reynolds.

October 7, 1765: "Stamp Act Congress created."

October 19, 1765: "The Stamp Act Congress in New York City issues the Declaration of Rights and Grievances (14 resolutions) asserting that 'no taxes ever have been or can be constitutionally imposed on (the colonies) except by their respective legislatures'."

December 8, 1765: "Eli Whitney born in Westborough, Massachusetts."

March 18, 1766: "First Methodist or Wesleyan church in America is established in New York City."

March 20, 1766: "Rutgers University is founded."

March 15, 1767: "Andrew Jackson is born in Cureton's Pond, North Carolina."

July 11, 1767: "John Quincy Adams born in Braintree, Massachusetts."

August 17, 1767: *Isaac Reynolds, Lynn's 3rd great grandfather is born to Daniel and Ann Reynolds, in Peekskill, New York.*

January 28, 1768: "The French were still calling the area 'LaBaye', but the British name of 'Green Bay' was being favored."

January 1, 1769: "Boston ceases to import goods from Great Britain."

May 1, 1769: "Daniel Boone leaves North Carolina for Kentucky."

November 1, 1769: "Dartmouth College is founded."

**May 1, 1770: Price of Maple Syrup:
Approximately 1.8 cents per pound or about
20 cents per gallon of syrup. Barter price:
About 11 pounds of tobacco per gallon of
syrup.**

June 1, 1770: “Estimated colonial population is 2,205,000.”

“Estimated population of Canada is 362,300.”

December 16, 1773: “The Boston Tea Party. Colonists throw tea from British ships into Boston harbor.”

December 18, 1773: “Daniel Boone moves his family to Kentucky.”

September 5, 1774: “Continental Congress convenes in Carpenters’ Hall in Philadelphia.”

September 6, 1774: “Continental Congress agrees that each colony gets one vote and adopts the Fairfax Resolves.”

March 23, 1775: “Patrick Henry gives ‘Liberty or Death’ speech at Richmond, Virginia.”

April 19, 1775: The Revolutionary War begins with the battles of Lexington and Concord.

May 10, 1775: “American forces capture Fort Ticonderoga and Crown Point on Lake Champlain.”

May 20, 1775: “Congress agrees on Articles of the Union and Confederation.”

June 1, 1775: “Continental Congress appoints George Washington Commander-In-Chief.”

July 3, 1775: “General Washington formally takes command of the American forces.”

June 17, 1775: “British win Battle of Bunker Hill.”

July 8, 1775: “Charles de Langlade, Wisconsin’s first white settler led his men against the British at Fort Duquesne, killing 1,500 British troops. Langlade, who settled in Green Bay in 1745, was chosen by French Governor Vaudreuil to mobilize the Indians against the British.”

July 26, 1775: "Congress establishes the postal system."

January 1, 1776: "Colonial flag of thirteen red and white stripes flown in Boston."

January 15, 1776: *Daniel Reynolds, Lynn's 4th great grandfather subscribed to military service in Captain George Peck's Company, Greenwich, Old Town, Connecticut Militia. He served about 18 months. At the time of joining the Greenwich Militia, he was 52 years old. He was remembered as saying when questioned about his age, "Is a man ever too old to protect his family's freedom?". He was accepted and was a good soldier in the Revolutionary War. He served honorably.*

March 17, 1776: "The British leave Boston."

April 6, 1776: "Continental Congress outlaws importation of slaves into the thirteen colonies."

June 1, 1776: "Thomas Jefferson drafts the Declaration of Independence."

July 4, 1776: "The Declaration of Independence is signed by John Hancock, President of the Continental Congress."

August 2, 1776: "The other signers of the Declaration of Independence affix their signatures to the document."

September 9, 1776: "Congress decides to replace 'United Colonies' with 'United States'."

September 22, 1776: "British execute Nathan Hale."

December 26, 1776: "Washington crosses the Delaware to surprise the Hessians at Trenton."

January 15, 1777: "Vermont declares state independence from New York."

About July 15, 1777: *Daniel Reynolds was released from his Greenwich military subscription.*

October 9, 1777: "Americans defeat General Burgoyne at Saratoga."

December 1, 1777: “Washington’s troops make winter quarters at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania.”

May 13, 1778: “Charles Gautier arrived in Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin to recruit Indians to fight with England in the Revolutionary War.”

**May 1, 1780: Price of Maple Syrup:
Approximately 2 cents per pound or about 22
cents per gallon of syrup. Barter Price:
About 2 gallons per pair of men’s fabric
britches.**

May 26, 1780: “Indians from Wisconsin and 750 fur traders began their trip down the Mississippi River to attack St. Louis.”

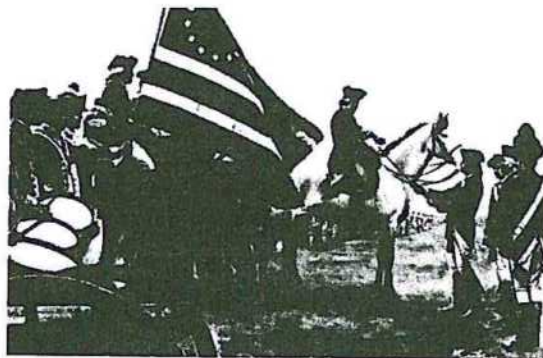
June 1, 1780: “Colonial population is
2,781,000.”

“Estimated population of Canada is 408,750.”

March 1, 1781: “The Articles of Confederation are ratified.”

October 19, 1781: “Corwallis surrenders at Yorktown.”

Figure 57: Depiction of General Washington solemnly watching Lord Charles Cornwallis’s British troops stacking their muskets in surrender (Source: Painting by Mort Kunstler, 1977, post card published by “Lawson Mardon Post Card Company- Reynolds Family Archives).



December 5, 1782: “Martin Van Buren born in Kinderhook, New York.”

September 3, 1783: “Great Britain, United States sign treaty in France, ending Revolutionary War.”

“Wisconsin became the northwest corner of the United States by result of the ‘Treaty of France’.

December 24, 1783: “General Washington resigns as Commander-In-Chief of American Army.”

Figure 58: Photograph of John James Audubon in about 1810. He was a French-American ornithologist noted for his bird drawings and paintings. He was considered one of the great naturalists of the 19th century (Source: Unknown photographer - taken from the Internet).

Historic Note: He was the father of the Audubon Societies.



September 22, 1785: “Julien Dubuque was granted permission by the Sauk and Fox Indians to work the lead mines in southwest Wisconsin.”

August 17, 1786: “David Crockett born in Limestone, Tennessee.”

July 13, 1787: “Congress passes statute forbidding slavery in territory west of the Ohio River.”

December 7, 1787: “Delaware is the 1st state to ratify the Constitution.”

December 12, 1787: “Pennsylvania ratifies the Constitution, is the 2nd state to join the union.”

December 18, 1787: “New Jersey ratifies the Constitution, becomes 3rd state to join the union.”

January 2, 1788: “Georgia ratifies the Constitution, becomes 4th state to join union.”

January 9, 1788: “Connecticut ratifies Constitution, become 5th state.”

February 6, 1788: “Massachusetts becomes 6th state.”

April 28, 1788: “Maryland becomes 7th state.”

May 23, 1788: “South Carolina becomes 8th state.”

June 21, 1788: “New Hampshire becomes 9th state.”

June 25, 1788: "Virginia ratifies the Constitution and becomes the 10th state to do so."

July 26, 1788: "New York becomes the 11th state to ratify the Constitution."

January 3, 1789: *"Isaac Reynolds marries Prudence Zarr, Lynn's 3rd Great Grandmother, at the 1st Congregational Church of Greenwich, Connecticut."*

March 4, 1789: "The first Congress under the new Constitution convenes in New York City"

April 6, 1789: "George Washington is declared President and John Adams Vice President."

April 30, 1789: "George Washington is inaugurated as the first President of the United States, he delivers his first inaugural address at Federal Hall in New York City. He was married to Martha Dandridge."

June 13, 1789: *Aden(1st) Reynolds, Lynn's 2nd Great Grandfather is born to Isaac and Prudence Reynolds in Armenia (Smithfield), Dutchess County, New York.*

July 27, 1789: "Congress creates State Department."

August 7, 1789: "Congress creates War Department."

September 2, 1789: "Congress creates Treasury Department and appoints Alexander Hamilton Treasurer."

September 26, 1789: "Congress confirms John Jay as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court."

November 21, 1789: "North Carolina becomes 12th state."

April 17, 1790: "Benjamin Franklin dies in Philadelphia at age 84."

**May 1, 1790: Price of Maple Syrup:
Approximately 2.2 cents per pound or about
25 cents per gallon of syrup. Barter Price:
About 50 gallons of syrup for 1 average sized
farm wagon.**

May 29, 1790: "Rhode Island becomes 13th state."

June 1, 1790: "United States population is 3,929,214. The first census of the United States is conducted."

"Estimated population of Canada is 562,000."

December 1, 1790: "Congress meets for the first time in Philadelphia."

About 1790: Daniel Reynolds' Sugarbush and land holdings were condemned for the flooding of the Croton Reservoir (Croton on the Hudson). His lands and sawmill were in this flood plain. The necessity for water resources to New York City took precedent over all other priorities. Isaac, Daniel's son, started looking for alternative areas to produce maple syrup and to establish a sawmill. To be repetitive, 'He followed the trees' to Essex County, New York, where he re-established the family maple syrup operation and a most admired engineering feat of building a sawmill on the Boquet River.

March 4, 1791: "Vermont becomes the 14th state."

March 4, 1791: Thomas Jefferson, visiting Vermont to celebrate Vermont's statehood, ordered 60 sugar maple saplings to be shipped to Monticello, with which he was to start his own sugarbush.

Author's Notes: It was shortly after the planting of these 60 maple trees that Thomas Jefferson stated in a letter to George Washington: "The economy of the United States may well be predicated upon the production and sales of pure maple syrup and sugar."

Mr. Jefferson obviously missed this prediction, but it shows how important this industry was considered, even in 1791.

George Washington also planted sugar maples, but he too, never was able to establish a viable maple syrup operation in Virginia.

June 1, 1792: "Kentucky becomes 15th state."

About 1792: During the construction of Isaac Reynolds' sawmill on the Boquet River, Isaac met and became a friend of Peter Smith, a shrewd land baron, and a former partner of John Jacob Astor. Isaac purchased

approximately 600 acres of land in Madison County, New York, from Peter Smith for a meager fee. The condition was that Isaac would eventually come to Madison County, New York to assist Peter in developing the water and timber lands. This would include establishing a sawmill and other considerations. **The location was also the probable site for the Reynolds Maple syrup Operation in Smithfield, Madison County, New York.**

Author's Notes: Harriet L. Wheeler in her "The Town of Smithfield", describes Peter Smith and his purchase of Madison County lands: "The word 'Smithfield' in all its connotations provides a story of romance, color, hazards, adventures, and pioneer life on an immense wilderness estate, that contains all the elements of thrilling fiction. Peterboro was selected as the home site for the shrewd trader and ex-partner of John Jacob Astor. Peter Smith developed a masterly genius for speculation in buying, leasing, and selling the lands, forests, ponds, and streams acquired by him in Madison, Oneida and Chenango Counties. He bought 50,000 acres from the state for \$350,000. He handled a total of between 500,000 and 1,000,000 acres of land in this section during his life. Smith sent Jasper Aylesworth from Rhode Island to the present site of Peterboro to begin clearing the land of forests in 1795, and on this spot of clearing, he built the old Smith Mansion in 1803. The Mansion with its priceless contents burned March 2, 1936. At the time of the fire a grandson of the founder, Gerrit Smith Miller, ninety-one years old, was the occupant and owner of the estate."

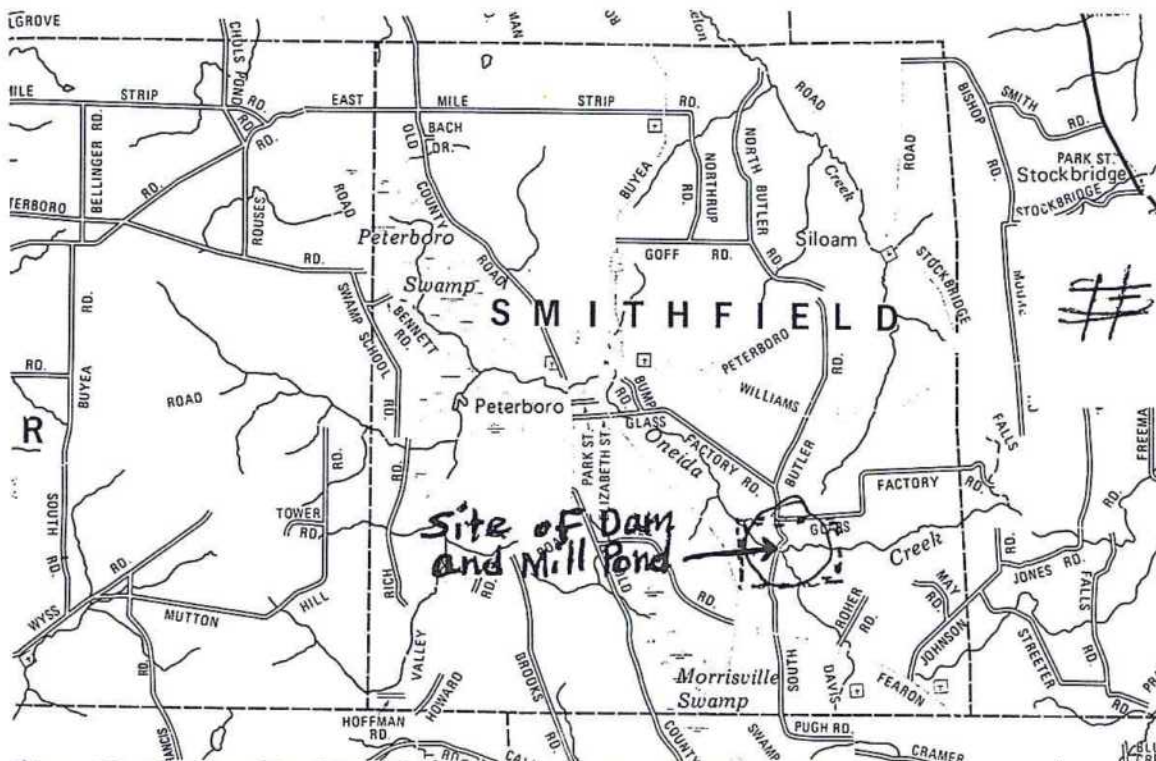


Figure 59: The Township of Smithfield, Madison County, New York and the approximate location of the Reynolds properties purchased in 1792 from Peter Smith, by Isaac Reynolds. This is the location where Isaac and Aden Reynolds built a dam and a mill pond for their sawmill, and made maple syrup at this location in about 1810-1845. (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

It is understandable the bond between Peter Smith and Isaac Reynolds. The challenge was there for Isaac, and the need for Isaac's expertise was required by Peter. This bond would result in the Reynolds family move to Madison County, New York in about 1813.

1793: "Napoleon Bonaparte distinguishes himself at the siege of Toulon, and continued his military victories for the next eleven years."

August 9, 1793: Solomon Juneau, founder of Milwaukee, Wisconsin in 1819 by opening a fur trading post, was born in Canada.

October 8, 1793: "John Hancock dies in Quincy, Massachusetts."

October 9, 1793: "The Alamo is converted into a fort."

October 11, 1793: "Eli Whitney invents the cotton gin."

About May 1793: George Washington planted 350 sugar maple saplings at his estate in Mount Vernon, Virginia with the intent of establishing a maple syrup operation. It was never successful.

April 22, 1794: "Pennsylvania eliminates capital punishment."

August 3, 1795: General Wayne signs the Treaty at Greenville with the Wyandottes, Delawares, Shawnees, Ottawas, Chippewas, Pottawatomies, Miamis, Eel River Indians, Weas, Piakshaws, Kickapoos, and Kaskaskias ceasing all hostilities, returning all prisoners and setting the boundary between Indian Lands and the U.S.."

May 19, 1796: "Congress enacts game protection law."

June 1, 1796: "Tennessee becomes 16th state."

March 4, 1797: "John Adams becomes 2nd President of the United States. He was married to Abigail Smith."

June 1, 1798: Thomas Jefferson planted an additional 200 sugar maple saplings with the intent of maple syrup production. They never reached the potential for a viable maple syrup operation, but the trees did survive, and the last one died July 18, 1992.

June 6, 1799: "Patrick Henry dies."

December 14, 1799: "George Washington dies at age 67 in Mount Vernon."

May 1, 1800: Price of Maple Syrup:
Approximately 3.2 cents per pound or about 35 cents per gallon. Barter Price: About 2 wooden shovels per gallon of syrup.

Author's Notes: By 1800, nearly every rural (farmer) of North America, with maple trees available to them, made some maple syrup. Most all citizens of the United States and Canada were rural, and most considered themselves farmers to some degree. Thus almost all residents of the Northeastern and Midwest United States; and Southeastern and Midwestern Canada produced some pure maple syrup. Most of the syrup was produced for their own use and maybe a small portion for barter. It was only a very few that produced syrup commercially because most did not have a viable market.

The Reynolds family was an exception. They had the family and market connection to the Greenwich area. Their production was based upon the marketing of the syrup. Even the returnable barrel concept developed by Daniel Reynolds in about 1750, made marketing sense for their operation. In other words, selling syrup first was a priority, before producing the product. That concept is still alive in the Reynolds operations of today.

May 1, 1800: Estimated Maple Syrup Production:

**United States: 500,000 gallons.
(The Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin claims production of over 10,000 gallons of maple syrup, converting most of it into 90,000 pounds of maple sugar)**

**Canada: 300,000 gallons.
(The Huron Indian Tribe of Ontario claims production of over 15,000 gallons of maple syrup)**

May 7, 1800: "Congress created the Territory of Indiana, which included Wisconsin."

May 9, 1800: "Abolitionist John Brown born in Torrington, Connecticut."

June 1, 1800: “Washington D.C. becomes U.S. Capitol.”

June 1, 1800: United States population is 5,308,483.

“Estimated population of Canada is 1,216,000.”

November 4, 1800: “Thomas Jefferson is elected 3rd President of the United States. He was married to Martha W. Skelton.”

About March 1, 1801: President Thomas Jefferson, using pure maple syrup in the White House, and still continuing to believe in the industry as an economy boost to the United States, urged United State citizens to plant sugar maple trees and to produce maple sugar as an investment in the future.

July 26, 1801: “Charles de Langlade, ‘Father of Wisconsin’, died. He served under the French, the English, and the American governments. He led Indian reinforcements to the aid of the British during the Revolutionary War.”

August 11, 1802: “Spain closes the Mississippi and cedes Louisiana to France.”

February 19, 1803: “Ohio becomes 17th state.”

April 30, 1803: “Treaty with France ceding Louisiana to the United States (Louisiana Purchase).”

May 3, 1803: “Great Britain declares war on France.”

July 16, 1803: Daniel Reynolds, Lynn’s 4th Great Grandfather died in Peeksville, New York. He was returned to Greenwich, Connecticut for burial at the 1st Congregational Church of Greenwich.

Daniel will probably be remembered as an innovative maple syrup producer, a lumber baron, and as being instrumental in the development of the first ‘maple syrup evaporator’. He probably was the world’s

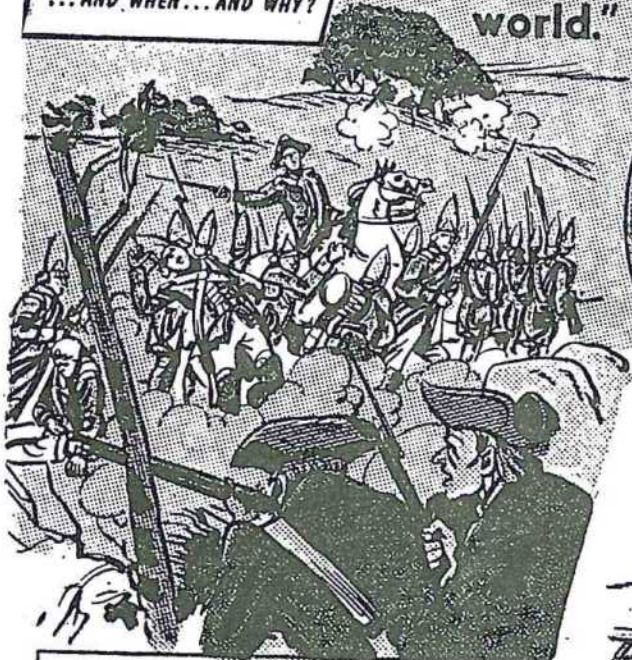
largest producer of pure maple syrup during his lifetime and was the first on record of marketing maple syrup in returnable barrels. He was a veteran of two wars, the French and Indian, and the Revolutionary. He was honorable. He was fair. And he was a 'doer'.



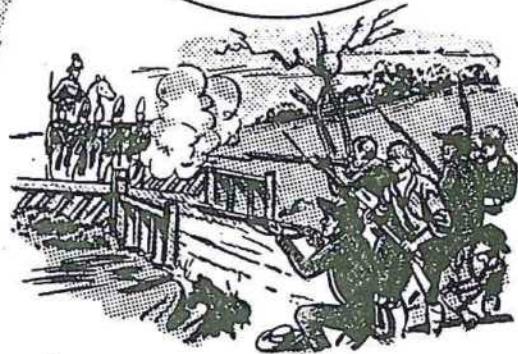
Figure 58A: A depiction of the a colonial hearth area in the 1700's (Source: Rural America, "A Pictorial Folk Memory" - Reynolds Family Archives).

WHO SAID THAT?
... AND WHEN... AND WHY?

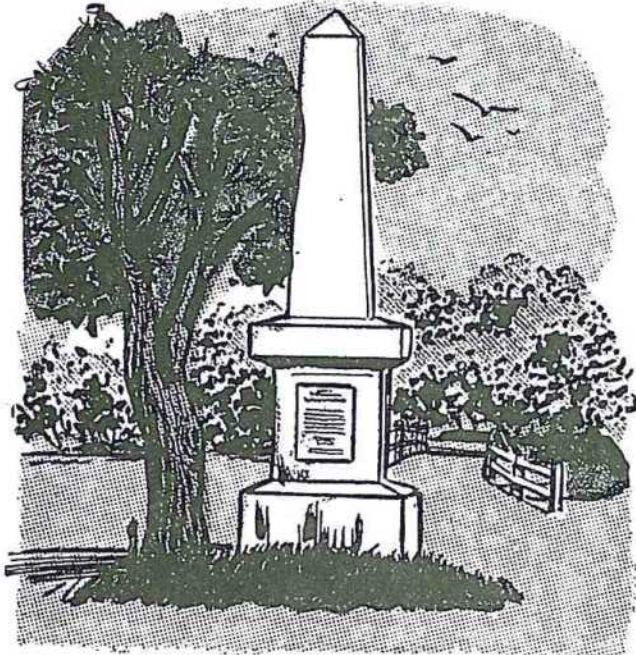
"Here once the embattled farmers stood, And fired the shot heard 'round the world."



"EMBATTLED FARMERS" RESISTING TRAINED BRITISH TROOPS, LAUNCHED THE GREATEST REVOLUTION IN HISTORY - THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.



IT WAS ON APRIL 19, 1775 THAT 200 BRAVE MINUTE MEN STOOD AT THE BRIDGE AT CONCORD AND FORCED BACK 800 TRAINED BRITISH TROOPS.



THE HEROIC STAND OF THE MASSACHUSETTS IRREGULARS HAS BEEN IMMORTALIZED IN THE CONCORD HYMN WHICH WAS SUNG AT THE DEDICATION OF THE BATTLE MONUMENT ON APRIL 19, 1836.

By the rude bridge that arched the flood,
Their flag to April's breeze unfurled,
Here once the embattled farmers stood,
And fired the shot heard 'round the world.

Figure 60: Statements by Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803-1882). Depiction is taken from "Who Said That"? Mr. Emerson is credited with the statement, "Here once the embattled farmers stood, And fired the shot heard 'round the world'" (Source: "Who Said That?", published by J. C. Penney Company, 1954 - Reynolds Family Archives).

CHAPTER 17

(THE REYNOLDS MOVE UP NORTH and SPREAD TO THE WEST)

Isaac Reynolds, Lynn's 3rd Great Grandfather

Prudence Zarr, Lynn's 3rd Great Grandmother

1. *Aden(1st) Reynolds - Polly Reynolds*
2. *Benjamin Reynolds*
3. *Penelope (Reynolds) Woodward - Elisha Woodward*
4. *Mathew Reynolds*
5. *Stephen Reynolds*
6. *Joseph Reynolds*

Aden(1st) Reynolds, Lynn's 2nd Great Grandfather

Polly Reynolds, Lynn's 2nd Great Grandmother

1. *Adin(2nd) Reynolds - Electa M. Porter*
 - (1) *Leon P. Reynolds*
 - (2) *Clarence Reynolds*
 - (3) *Edmond Reynolds*
 - (4) *Frank Reynolds*
 - (5) *Kitt (Reynolds) Sipes*
 - (6) *Clyde Reynolds*
2. *William F. Reynolds - Susan Dodge*
3. *Holcy Reynolds*
4. *Asa R. Reynolds*

Author's Notes: Isaac Reynolds, Lynn's 3rd Great Grandfather was a maple syrup producer, a logger and lumber baron, but probably his largest achievement were his successes as a 'Waterway Engineer'. He was born in Peekskill, New York, and, was educated as an 'Engineer' in New York, New York. There was some form of Dutch Academy 'engineering school' which may have been affiliated with a New York City College. It is not clear exactly what the name of this school was, nor can I pin it down to exact dates that Isaac attended this school of higher learning. However, since he was born in 1767, married in 1789, it must have been around 1785-89. This school was primarily a 'civil engineering' school with heavy emphasis on dam building, river control, and water power. If I can speculate to the subject material, it must have been a form of a 'technical college'. At the time of Isaac's life there were no 'engineers' per se, but the subjects taught were for 'engineering skills'. There was a heavy emphasis on mathematics. He was noted as a brilliant man. He was considered a genius in building log structures in and around waterways and rivers. His achievements became well known and he was in high demand for water powered projects. His talents and experiences probably became most known for his sawmill and 'sluice water power' he built on the Boquet River in Essex County, New York. From the publicity he received for this achievement, he was in demand and participated in the building of the 'Erie Canal' and the 'Chenango Canal'. He was contacted for the building of a canal between the Milwaukee River and Rock River in Wisconsin, but did not become involved in this project as it never materialized. However, he made a trip to Wisconsin to discuss the project, which never became a reality. He was of renown in building sawmills. He was well known for water control projects, and he was a leader in the young and developing maple syrup industry. During his lifetime, he was undoubtedly the largest producer of pure maple syrup in North America.

Soon after his marriage, which was conducted in Greenwich, Connecticut. Isaac moved with his wife Prudence, to property purchased from the 'Nine Partners Grant', Armenia (Smithfield), Dutchess County, New York. He had considerable relatives in this vicinity of New York, but he stayed only approximately one year and moved to Wells, Vermont. Again he remained only about one year, moving this time to Brookfield, Essex County, New York. Wells, Vermont and Brookfield, New York, were separated by Lake Champlain. Isaac had cousins in Wells, Vermont, and also in Rutland, Vermont. All of these Vermont relatives were involved in making maple syrup. However, Isaac had met an engineer, named George Whalen, while studying in New York, who would become involved in the iron mines at Port Henry, located on Lake Champlain. George convinced Isaac that he could make a fortune by providing 'timbers' to the iron mining industry at Port Henry. The mines were desperate for specifically sawed timbers. Isaac purchased a huge tract of land in Essex County near Brookfield (west of Essex, New York), where he operated his logging operation and made maple syrup. He also purchased 200 acres of land on the Boquet River, near Wadhams, New York, upon which he constructed a large sawmill operated on water power from the river. He sawed primarily white pine, which were plentiful in the Essex County area, into 'timbers' which were specifically sawed for the iron mines in Port Henry. He transported the 'timbers' from Wadhams to Westport where they were tiered into a 'floating raft' (the reason for white pine was that it would float). Then with pole guiding along the shoreline, floated these timbers to Port Henry where they were sold. It is noted that history in the Reynolds family would repeat itself about 80 years in the future, when they again floated white pine timbers to market, this time from Aniwa, Wisconsin, down the Wisconsin River, and then down the

Mississippi to New Orleans. We will get to that later, but the experience on the Boquet was significant in establishing the knowledge for this future venture. The experiences were those of Isaac Reynolds, "The Engineer".

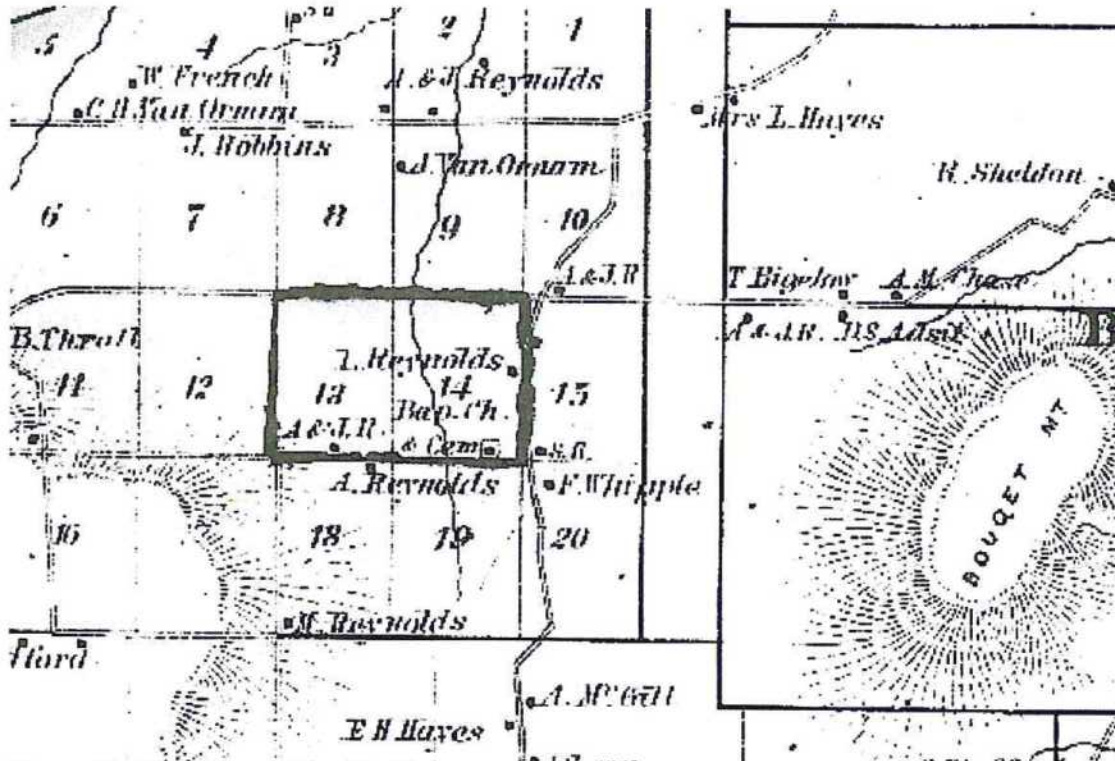


Figure 61: Map of Isaac's land holdings in Brookfield, Essex County, New York (Source: 1800 Essex County Tax Map - Reynolds Family Archives).



Figures 62 and 62A: Photos of Boquet River, Essex County, New York. Present day photos of location of Isaac Reynolds' Sawmill, approximately 1792-1809 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure 63: Current photograph of Lake Champlain. The view is the lake from the landing at Westport, where Isaac Reynolds decked his timbers and built rafts from them, to be floated to Fort Henry, to be used in the iron mines in about 1792-1808 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure 64: From Tax Plot map of property where the sawmill owned by Isaac Reynolds was located in approximately 1792, near Wadhams (Westport Township), Essex County, New York. Plot contained 200 acres, originally carved from the 'Rogers Plot' (Source: Essex County Tax Maps - Reynolds Family Archives).

There are dozens of Reynolds families still living today in the Essex County area of New York. Some of these families still make maple syrup in the Brookfield area. Most, if not all of the Reynolds are relatives of John(1st). The most well known of the Reynolds was probably James Fowler Reynolds who married Phebe (Purdy) Adsit, widow of Samuel Adsit. Both James and Phebe were born in Greenwich, Connecticut. They were married November 9, 1792 at Willsboro (Essex County), New York. Both are buried at the Brookfield Cemetery, Town of Essex, Essex County, New York. Their restored cabin was dedicated as a memorial at Willsboro, July 4, 1997. The cabin was built in 1778. Ethlyn Sayre, who resides in Essex County today, is a direct descendant of James Fowler Reynolds. She has been extremely instrumental in providing me information concerning the Reynolds family of Essex County, New York. James was a cousin of Isaac Reynolds. The descendants of James and Isaac dominate the Reynolds families of Essex County, New York today.

Figure 65: The Adsit Cabin restored at Willsboro, New York. The home of James Fowler Reynolds and Phebe (Purdy) Reynolds from their marriage to their deaths. They are buried in the Brookfield (Essex County) cemetery (Source: Reproduction by Willsboro Beautification Committee - Reynolds Family Archives).

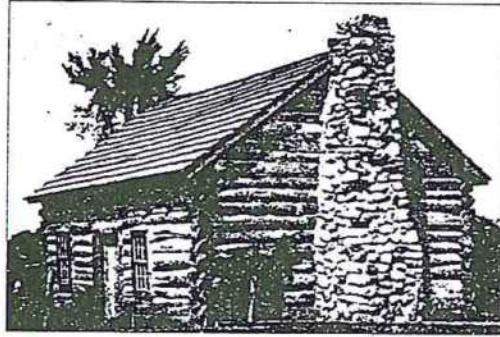


Figure 65A: Current photograph of Anne and Lynn Reynolds in front of the 'Reynolds-Adsit' cabin near Willsboro, New York (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

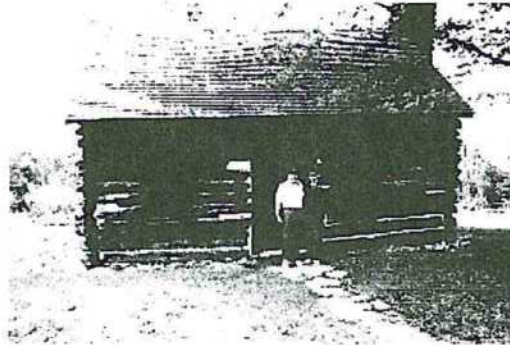
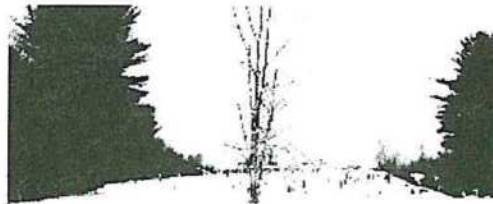


Figure 66: Current photo of a 'Reynolds' (owed and operated by members of the French family - a Reynolds descendant) sugarhouse near Brookfield, Essex County, New York (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure 67: Current photograph of the 'Brookfield Cemetery' (Essex County), Brookfield, New York. This cemetery is the site for burial of many Reynolds family members which are direct descendants of John(1st) Reynolds (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



It is estimated that Isaac Reynolds tapped about 3,500 trees while he resided in Essex County, New York. He utilized the buckets, 'spigots', and pans from his father's (Daniel) maple operation in Peeksville, New York. His market was still the Greenwich, Connecticut area as he had a huge relative population in that area. His engineering abilities allowed him to improve the wide wheeled wagons that his father had developed. He used these wagons to transport logs from the Brookfield area to the sawmill on the Boquet, and the resulting 'timbers' from the sawmill to Westport where they were floated to market. Isaac also utilized the same wagons to transport his maple syrup to Greenwich. He continued the practice of returnable barrels that his father had initiated. Several Reynolds family members in the Greenwich area were still involved in woodworking and were 'Coopers' by trade. Thus, coopered barrels and wagons were built in Greenwich.

Isaac was assisted in his endeavors by sons Aden(1st), Benjamin, and son-in-law Elisha Woodward. When Isaac sold the 200 acres with the sawmill on the Boquet, he sold it for \$3,500.00 on a land contract to John Stilwell. This was a considerable sum for 200 acres in 1809. The beneficiaries of the monies from the land contract, including interest were assigned to Aden(1st), Benjamin, and Elisha Woodward. Isaac obviously was independently wealthy and not in need of these funds. These documents are on file at the Elizabethtown (Essex County), New York Court House, but the documents are too old and too fragile to be copied. The transaction was dated April 1, 1809. They would have been part of this book if this could have been copied. The description went like this:

"Beginning at the River Boquet from chains North of the Southwest corner of James Inelds Patent and running thence along the said Patent and a tract of land granted to Platt Rogers South twenty-two chains then west forty-four chains seventy-two links then North forty-four chains and seventy-two links then West forth four chains and seventy-two links and then South twenty-two chains and seventy-two links to the place of beginning containing two hundred acres of land to the same more or less. Signed: Isaac Reynolds and John Stilwell. The payments to Aden(1st) and Benjamin Reynolds, and Elisha Woodward, were to be \$500.00 in 1809, 1810, and 1811, and \$416.67 in 1812 through 1817 with interest at 6% per annum."

An interesting note: During the prolonged conflicts between the French and English in the Lake Champlain area, the Boquet (Bouquet) River was considered a prime river for water power. The French were not as accomplished in water power as the English, but the potential was still envisioned. Isaac Reynolds was the first to exploit this potential. During the French occupation of the area, they named the river, the Boquet (Bouquet) (pronounced 'Boo Kay']. After the English regained full control over the Essex Country area, it was declared that the pronunciation of the Boquet, would be 'Bow Ket', which is the way it is pronounced today.

May 14, 1804: "Lewis and Clark expedition leaves St. Louis for Louisiana Territory."

July 4, 1804: "Aaron Burr kills Alexander Hamilton in a duel."

December 2, 1804: "Napoleon crowns himself Emperor of the French."

December 7, 1805: “Lewis and Clark expedition reaches the Pacific Ocean.”

December 20, 1805: “United States takes possession of Louisiana territory.”

1806: “Napoleon dissolves the Holy Roman Empire.”

September 23, 1806: “Lewis and Clark return to St. Louis.”

January 19, 1807: “Robert E. Lee born in Stratford, Virginia.”

February 2, 1807: “Congress passes a resolution allowing the construction of lead smelters, even if they had to be built on Indian lands.”

Author’s Notes: Lead mines in the New England area and the Eastern states had been depleted. Lead was desperately needed for a variety of uses, but number one was lead for ammunition. Lead was discovered in southwestern Wisconsin in about 1800, but without smelter construction, it could not be exploited. The resolution by Congress allowing this construction of smelters opened up an enormous resource and was instrumental towards the settlements in Wisconsin. Lead was crucial to the United States and was a valuable tool in communication for the Reynolds family as we shall see a few years hence.

February 27, 1807: “Henry Wadsworth Longfellow born in Portland, Maine.”

January 1, 1808: “Congress passes abolition of slave-trade.”

June 3, 1808: “Jefferson Davis born in Christian County, Kentucky.”

August 24, 1808: *Mrs. Polly (Cain) Green, Lynn’s 2nd great grandmother, was born in New York.*

October 13, 1808: *Aden(1st) Reynolds married Polly Reynolds, Lynn’s 2nd great grandmother, at the Smithfield Church, Armenia, Dutchess County, New York.*

Figure 68: Photograph of the Presbyterian (Smithfield) Church, Smithfield (Dutchess County), New York, as it appears today. Many of the Reynolds, Lynn’s ancestors, passed through Smithfield (Armenia), New York. Many of the Reynolds are buried in the Smithfield Cemetery, directly across the street from this church (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

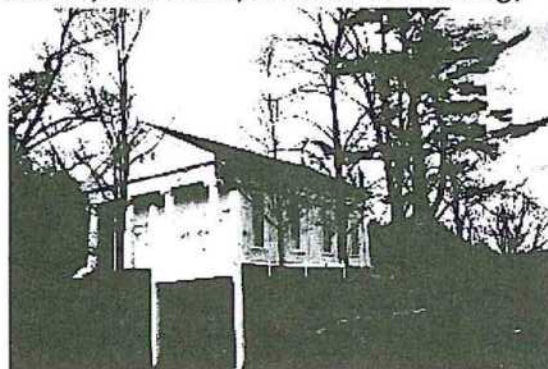


Figure 69: Current photograph of a sign on Highway 22, just north of Amenia, New York. It is believed that this William Reynolds was a direct descendant of the William Reynolds, John(1st)'s brother that moved to Providence, Rhode Island in 1630 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

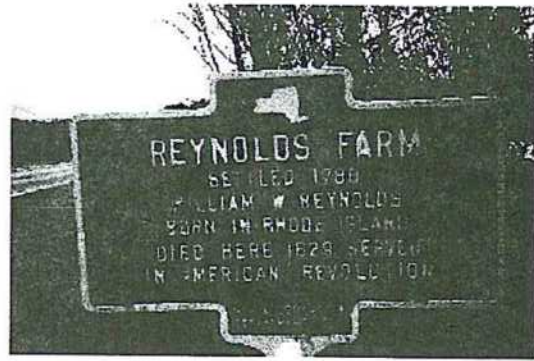
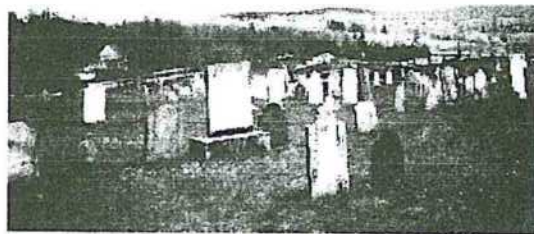


Figure 70: Current photograph of the cemetery in Smithfield (Dutchess County), New York. There are numerous Reynolds buried in this cemetery, most of them relatives or descendants of John(1st) Reynolds (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Author's Notes: Polly Reynolds was actually a distant cousin of Aden(1st) Reynolds. Aden(1st) was a descendant of John(1st) of Watertown, Massachusetts, and Polly was a descendant of Robert of Boston, (John(1st)'s brother. This would have made them 6th cousins. Aden(1st) died and is buried at Peterboro, Madison County, New York, and Polly died and is buried at the Munro School Cemetery, Hebron, Wisconsin.

December 29, 1808: "Andrew Johnson born in Raleigh, North Carolina."

December 31, 1808: "Middlesex Canal in Massachusetts completed."

January 19, 1809: "Poet Edgar Allen Poe born in Boston, Massachusetts."

February 12, 1809: "Abraham Lincoln is born in Hardin County, Kentucky."

March 4, 1809: "James Madison becomes the 4th President of the United States. He married Dolly P. Todd."

"Thomas Jefferson retires to Monticello."

April 1, 1809: Isaac Reynolds sold his sawmill and 200 acres on the Boquet River, Essex County, New York to John Stilwell for \$3,500.00. Aden(1st) Reynolds assumed the maple syrup operation in Brookfield, Essex County, New York. Isaac moved to Smithfield, Madison County, New York. He felt the 'trees were gone'. It was time to move on.

December 20, 1809: *William Reynolds was born to Aden(1st) and Polly Reynolds at Brookfield, Essex County, New York. William was to become the first direct descendant of John(1st) to permanently settle in Wisconsin.*

August 29, 1809: "Oliver Wendell Holmes born in Cambridge, Massachusetts."

**May 1, 1810: Price of Maple Syrup:
Approximately 4.6 cents per pound or about
50 cents per gallon of syrup. Barter Price:
About 10 dozen eggs per gallon of syrup.**

Estimated Production of Maple Syrup:

United States: 600,000 Gallons

Canada: 400,000 Gallons

June 1, 1810: "United States population is 7,239,881."

"Estimated population of Canada is 1,817,200."

April 18, 1812: "Louisiana becomes 18th state."

June 18, 1812: "Congress declares war against Britain (War of 1812)."

August 16, 1812: "General William Hull surrenders Detroit to the British."

November 28, 1812: "The Americans attempt to invade Canada, but failed."

January 12, 1813: "The British attempt to blockade the Atlantic Coast."

May 27, 1813: “American troops capture Fort George.”

September 13, 1813: “William Barstow, Wisconsin’s 3rd governor was born in Plainfield, Connecticut.”

September 28, 1813: “United States recaptures Detroit, Michigan.”

December 19, 1813: “British capture Fort Niagara.”

June 2, 1814: “A contingent of 200 American soldiers arrived in Prairie du Chien from St. Louis. They took over the trading post and rebuilt Fort Shelby, the first building in what is now Wisconsin to fly an American flag.”

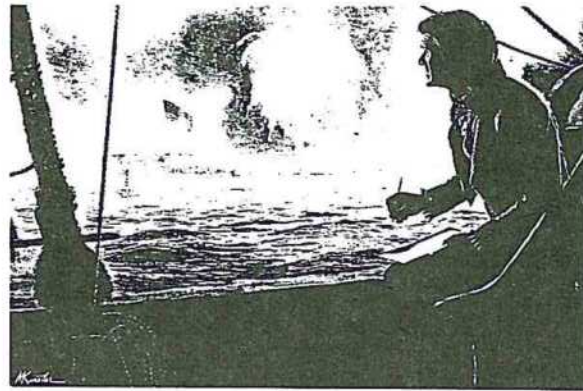
August 24, 1814: “British troops capture and burn Washington, D.C..”

“British Burn The White House.”

September 13, 1814: “British bombard Fort McHenry.”

September 14, 1814: “Francis Scott Key witnesses the bombardment of Fort McHenry and writes the ‘Star Spangled Banner’ about the battle.”

Figure 71: Depiction of Francis Scott Key witnessing the British bombardment of Fort Henry in Baltimore Harbor (Source: Painting by Mort Kunstler in 1977 - Taken from a post card published by “Lawson Mardon Post Cards - Reynolds Family Archives).



December 24, 1814: “Treaty with Great Britain concluded at Ghent.”

January 8, 1815: “The Battle of New Orleans.”

February 17, 1815: “United States signs the Treaty of Ghent with Great Britain. The War of 1812 ends.”

January 24, 1816: “Coles Bashford, Wisconsin’s fifth governor, was born in New York state.”

December 11, 1816: “Indiana becomes 19th state.”

About January 1, 1817: Isaac Reynolds met with Nathan Roberts, considered to be the developer of Canastota. Mr. Roberts was familiar with Isaac Reynolds' reputation for his waterway 'engineering' feats. Mr. Roberts was a mathematician. He was the principal of an academy in Whitesboro, New York. Since there were no official 'Engineers' in America at that time, he was chosen for his academic ability to head the Erie Canal project. His choice of Isaac Reynolds provided him with the finest 'engineering knowledge' available at that time. The meeting took place in Peterboro and was arranged by a mutual friend, Peter Smith.

Author's Notes: Peter Smith could see the potential for transporting pioneer settlers into the Madison County area where he had hundreds of thousands of acres for sale. He in a way, called 'his debt' by asking Isaac Reynolds, who was living near Peterboro, to meet with Nathan Roberts and to assist him in building of the Erie Canal. This was for the favor of selling Isaac hundreds of acres of land for very little money. Peter Smith knew that Isaac could provide tremendous skill and knowledge to Nathan Roberts in this so important project to the Madison County, New York area. Nathan would prosper by selling lands he owned in Canastota, Peter would gain transportation and a water highway for prospective buyers and products to market; and Isaac would prosper for his knowledge, and would be allowed to supply timbers to the project from his lands and sawmill. It was a project that was good for all three. A bond was formed. And they went to work.

March 4, 1817: "James Monroe becomes the 5th President of the United States. He was married to Elizabeth Kortright."

July 4, 1817: Digging and construction of the Erie Canal began. It was known as "Clinton's Ditch", because New York Governor, DeWitt Clinton was the strongest supporter of the project.

Author's Notes: The federal government would not give any money for the construction of the Erie Canal. Thus New York had to pay for the whole project. Small sections of the canal were initiated in various locations. The first section, was between Rome and Utica. This portion of the canal was completed within two years and was commissioned with a huge celebration. Each section that was completed, a celebration resulted.

It was on the section between Rome and Utica that Isaac Reynolds first became involved as an engineer. Isaac worked on this project until its completion in 1825. The canal was finished two years before it was expected to open. The canal was 365 miles long from the Hudson River at Albany to Lake Erie. The cost was approximately \$5 million dollars. The canal was 40 feet wide at the top, 28 feet wide at the bottom and only 4 feet deep. Eighty-three locks were constructed to lift or lower the boats at the various sections of the canal. After only one year 13,000 boats and 40,000 settlers had traveled on the canal.

Isaac was primarily involved in construction of bridges and aqueducts, with the use of heavy timbers which was his expertise. He soon started a sawmill in Madison County near the canal and was also furnishing timbers to the project.

The Erie Canal was as much 'America' as any project ever undertaken. The next few passages are from the "A Short History of Canastota For Young People" by Dorris Lawson, Historian of Town of Lenox, Madison County, New York.

".....Three years after the Perkins' purchase, Nathan Roberts bought land from James Street on the north, Stroud Street on the west, Peterboro Street on the east and 600 acres south of the turnpike. He also bought the land north of the canal route and east of Peterboro Street.

In 1816, when the Erie Canal was started in Rome, Roberts was asked to help. At the time, he was principal of an academy in Whitesboro. Since there were no engineers in America at the time, good mathematicians were chosen for the job. Robert was one of these and so was chosen. His job was to lay the route of the canal, and he chose to run it through the area which became the Village of Canastota. He also chose this place in which to locate a canal basin. This was an area beside the main route of the canal, the purpose of this basin was to provide a place for canal boats to turn around, load and unload and a place where the boat captains could obtain fresh horses. These basins were placed at intervals all along the canal, and whenever there was a basin, a village came into being.....

.....The Erie Canal was started in Rome, N.Y. on July 4th 1817. Rome was approximately halfway between New York City and Buffalo, and the digging was to go both ways. On both sides of Rome, there was a level stretch with no locks needed, so progress would be faster; however, it was not fast, and it certainly was not easy. Just imagine digging for over 350 miles through a wilderness of dense forests of huge virgin timber. Even more difficult were the marshes, neither water nor land, more mud, in which the diggers stood up to their armpits in sludge. Then there were the rivers to cross necessitating the building of aqueducts to carry the canal. A problem which tested the minds of all working on the canal was the stone formations met with along the route. The worst was at Lockport which we will talk about later.

The workers started with picks, shovels, saws and wheelbarrows. Obviously trees had to be removed, roots and all, not just cut down with saws. American ingenuity came to the rescue. A huge stump puller was invented. It was a large drum around which ropes were wound, then attached to the tree. Four mules and 4 men could remove thirty trees with their roots, in a day. Another invention was a new type wheelbarrow with a slanting side out of which the rubble would slide easily.

Nathan Roberts and his men were assigned to work from Rome to Buffalo. When they began the construction of the basin in our area, the village of Canastota began. Workers needed housing while they worked, so houses were built. Food must be provided for them, so grocery stores were set up. Horses must be housed and fed, so huge horse barns were built. Farmers bringing their produce in from surrounding areas needed warehouses for storage until the boat arrived. Boat captains and their families needed refreshments when they tied up in the basin, so restaurants and bars were set up. Canal Street quickly became lined with boarding houses, saddle shops, blacksmith shops, bakeries, etc. Most of the people who ran these shops lived over their shops. Each had a balcony on which owners and their families would watch the canal scene below. It was a great show.....

.....Trouble began when Roberts and his crew reached the Montezuma Swamp through which the canal must be dug. The men were mired in ooze. Around their heads swarmed the deadly mosquitoes carrying malaria from which many died. The dead were buried in nearby fields with simple ceremony and no stone. One year so many died that others refused to work. Work had to be stopped until October when the ground was partially frozen and the mosquitoes had gone. Had it not been for the tough Irish workers who never lost their sense of humor, the Erie Canal might never have been built.

The next great project requiring a great deal of engineering skill was the construction of the great aqueduct at Rochester across the raging Genesee River. At this time, Rochester was a small settlement with one flour mill and a few houses.

Next came the greatest problem of all – how to surmount the stone escarpment at the present location of Lockport. There was not even a settlement at this place – only deep woods and a large number of poisonous rattlesnakes. Ahead stood a solid stone wall, 60 feet high and extending for seven miles. The canal must, in some way, go through the stone. All the engineers working on the canal were asked to submit plans. Nathan Roberts' was the one chosen. His plan was to build five locks up and five down to overcome the eight miles after the stone was blasted out. What a project! It took three years with a crew of 3,000 men to complete. The process of blasting presented a problem. First, a hole must be drilled, but the stone was so hard that the available drills buckled. All types of drills known at the time were tried with no good results. Finally a worker in Lockport made one which would do the job. After a hole was drilled in the stone, dynamite, then called black powder, was placed in the hole and a piece of brown paper inserted. The paper was lit, and men ran as fast as they could. Some did not run fast enough and were killed or maimed.....

.....On October 26, 1825, there was an even grander celebration when the whole canal was opened all the way from Buffalo to New York City. A flotilla of boats headed by the 'Seneca Chief, carrying the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, the canal Commission and other dignitaries left Buffalo. On deck, there were two barrels of Lake Erie water to be mingled with salt water from the Atlantic Ocean, for this was to be 'the wedding of the waters'....."

Aboard that ship (the 'Seneca Chief'), as invited guests, were Nathan Roberts, Isaac Reynolds (along with his wife Prudence), and Peter Smith. A bond and friendship between these three men would endure for their entire lives.

Figure 72: Photograph of Henry David Thoreau. He was best known as an author, accomplishing the writing of "Walden", while living on the banks of Walden Pond 1845-47. Even though considered by many as a 'recluse', he was a conservationist, a most accomplished writer, and practiced as a noted 'civil disobedient' (Source: Unknown photographer - taken from the Internet).



Note: John(1st) Reynolds originally settled near Walden Pond.

December 10, 1817: "Mississippi becomes 20th state."

April 22, 1818: "Cadwallader C. Washburn, Wisconsin's 11th governor was born in Livermore, Maine. He was a lawyer and moved to Mineral Point, Wisconsin in 1842. He was a veteran of the Civil War."

About July 16, 1818: "Gerrit Smith, Peter's son purchased 18,000 acres of land in Oneida County, New York. The following year Peter turned over the responsibility for the management of all his property to Gerrit and Gerrit's uncle, Daniel Cady. Gerrit moved into the 'mansion house' at Peterboro, thus at age twenty-one assuming responsibility, not only for

the extensive lands in central New York but also, as 'patron', for the village of Peterboro. By 1823 the value of his purchase in Oneida County had increased and he took his first step in philanthropy, never ceasing from then until his death to provide funds generously for public causes, particularly those he considered 'moral'. Peter remained in the Peterboro area as a fatherly guide, and used his influence to assist in the development of the Madison County area until the day he died."

July 30, 1818: Harrison Ludington, Wisconsin's 13th governor was born in Ludingville, New York. He was known as a 'world leader in lumber manufacturing'.

December 3, 1818: "Illinois becomes 21st state."

"The restoration of the White House is completed after British burning in 1814."

"The United States and Great Britain agree to joint occupation of the Oregon Territory."

January 5, 1819: "Leonard Farwell, Wisconsin's second governor, was born in Watertown, New York."

May 31, 1819: "Walt Whitman born in West Hills, Long Island, New York."

October 23, 1819: "Portion of the Erie Canal opens."

October 30, 1819: "James T. Lewis, Wisconsin's 9th governor was born in New York State."

October 31, 1819: "Alexander Randall, Wisconsin's 6th governor was born in New York State."

December 14, 1819: "Alabama becomes 22nd state."

March 6, 1820: "Missouri Compromise is enacted, which outlaws slavery north of the 36th parallel."

March 15, 1820: "Maine becomes 23rd state."

March 26, 1820: "The census recorded 651 civilians and 804 soldiers and dependents living west of Lake Michigan in the Wisconsin territory."

May 1, 1820: Price of Maple Syrup:
Approximately 4.6 cents per pound or about 50 cents per gallon of syrup. Barter Price: About 1 days labor per gallon of syrup, which would include 3 meals in addition.

Estimated Production of Maple Syrup:

United States: 950,000 Gallons

Canada: 350,000 Gallons

June 1, 1820: United States population is 9,638,453.

“Estimated population of Canada is 2,047,500.”

July 10, 1820: William Robert Taylor, Wisconsin's 12th governor was born in Connecticut.

About May 1 1821: Aden(1st) joined Isaac, his father in Madison County to operate the logging and sawmill operation which Isaac had started.

Author's Notes: Originally, Aden(1st) intended to keep his land and home in Essex County, but after moving and working in Madison County, he decided to move his family there too. The exact location of the first (temporary) sawmill operated by Aden(1st) was probably located in northern Madison near the canal for logistical reasons. Some of the logs probably were those that were cut in the path of the canal itself. Once timbers were afloat on the canal they could be transported to any location for sawing and then the timbers to where they were needed for construction of bridges, locks, and aqueducts on the project. But the home location of the Reynolds (Isaac and Aden(1st)), was now Smithfield, near Peterboro. Isaac was occupied with providing 'engineering services' to Nathan Roberts, supervising construction of the various structures under his responsibility, while Aden(1st) was responsible for the operation of the logging and sawmill operation, as well as the maple syrup business.

Isaac convinced Aden(1st) that with the opening of the Erie Canal, maple syrup could be transported to their existing market in Greenwich and New York City. Therefore, it was decided that they move their maple syrup production to Madison County. Maple trees were very available in the Smithfield area. Since

Erie Canal. He also participated, with his son Aden(1st), in running the family saw mill and the maple syrup operation.

Almost immediately after the Chenango Canal was authorized, Peter Smith met with Isaac Reynolds, to ask Isaac's assistance to lobby for funding of the canal. Peter could see the extension of the Erie Canal through Madison County southward, as an important link in bringing in settlers to buy his and his son's lands, and more importantly it would provide a highway for goods, materials, products, and lumber from the Madison County area to eastern New York and ultimately New York City. Isaac could see the potential for transporting maple syrup to Greenwich and lumber sawed by Aden(1st)'s sawmill to New York City. The distance from Smithfield to the Chenango Canal would be a considerable shorter distance than as it was now to the Erie Canal. Also as timber resources were depleted to the north of Smithfield, forest reserves were still abundant further south towards the proposed Chenango Canal. A committee was set up in 1826, including Dr. Henry Mitchell and Smith M. Purdy of Norwich, Ira Wilcox of Oxford, Peter Smith of Peterboro, Isaac Reynolds of Smithfield, Mr. Hoard of Hamilton, and other influential members of the Chenango Valley community. As described in the "Chenango Canal", by Barry K. Beyer:

"In November of 1828 they decided to organize public opinion in support of the project. Thus was formed the General Committee of the Chenango Canal, comprising representatives from all the communities in Chenango County through which the canal would pass.

Yet it was not until January of 1833, when the people living in the counties of Broome, Oneida and Madison were organized in support of the project that enough pressure could be brought to bear on the legislature to get the desired bill passed.

After numerous conventions were held in Sherburne, Norwich and Binghamton, hundreds of promotional pamphlets had been published, and much bargaining had been done, the opposition gave up and a bill authorizing construction of the Chenango Canal was passed February 23, 1833.....

.....Although it took eight years of hard promotional work to overcome the opposition and to secure approval of the canal, success was finally realized and construction of the Chenango Canal assured.....

.....Even though the Chenango Canal was authorized early in 1833 construction was not commenced for more than a year. Most of the delay was due to a controversy over the location of northern terminus of the project which had not been specifically noted in the law....."

In about 1825, Aden(1st) Reynolds along with his son William, attended an educational seminar sponsored by Hamilton College, which was held in Morrisville, New York. The main presenter was Mr. Hoard, a Methodist minister and a very large successful dairy farmer; who spoke of the merits of dairy farming, and the potential that was available in what was known as Wisconsin. Mr. Hoard's son, William moved to Wisconsin in 1857 and published the famed 'Hoard's Dairyman' and later became the 16th governor of Wisconsin. Mr. Hoard spoke of an area near Fort Atkinson which was an Army Fort, but was also becoming a progressive farming village on the Rock River in Wisconsin. From that day forward, William envisioned a life of dairy farming in Wisconsin. He was consumed. But he bided his time, along with planning a trip to Wisconsin.

April 24, 1826: "Burdette Johnson, soap manufacturer, was born in New York City. His company in Milwaukee, Wisconsin in 1864 became the 'Palmolive Company'."

July 4, 1826: "Thomas Jefferson and John Adams die."

September 12, 1826: Adin(2nd) Reynolds, Lynn's 1st Great Grandfather was born to Aden(1st) and Polly Reynolds, in Smithfield, Madison County, New York.

March 4, 1829: "Andrew Jackson becomes the 7th President of the United States. He was married to Rachel Donelson."

April 6, 1830: The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormons) is organized in New York.

Authors Notes: This author utilized the "Family History Library", of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints in Salt Lake City, to accumulate much of the genealogical data contained in this book. In my opinion it is the finest, most complete library for genealogical research in the world. I thank this church for allowing me to use their library.

**May 1, 1830: Price of Maple Syrup:
Approximately 5 cents per pound or about 55 cents per gallon of syrup. Barter Price:
About 20 miles of passage on the Erie Canal per gallon of syrup.**

Estimated Production of Maple Syrup:

United States: 725,000 Gallons.

Canada: 450,000 Gallons.

June 1, 1830: Population of the United States is 12,866,020.

"Estimated population of Canada is 2,152,600."

Author's Notes: In about 1830 cutting timber on a large scale for lumber began in Wisconsin. Wisconsin was known as the world's largest supplier of lumber during the 19th century. The resource was estimated at 30 million acres of timber. There was probably the largest stand of 'white pine' in the world. White pine was especially valued because of its ease in working properties, its strength, and most importantly it

'floated' which was invaluable in transporting the logs and lumber to sawmill and market. All of these factors were influential for gaining the involvement of the Reynolds family some time later in the 19th century.

June 17, 1830: "Jeremiah McLain Rusk, Wisconsin's 15th governor, was born in Ohio. He was a Civil War veteran."

August 11, 1830: "Edward Salomon, Wisconsin's 8th governor, was born in Prussia."

May 15, 1831: "Joseph Schlitz was born in Mainz, Germany. He established the Joseph Schlitz Brewing Company in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1874."

About June, 1831: "Father Samuel Mazzuchelli, opened the first Catholic Church in Wisconsin, in Green Bay. It was named the St. John Evangelist Church."

July 4, 1831: "James Monroe dies at age 73 in New York City."

April 6, 1832: "Black Hawk War begins in Wisconsin."

June 16, 1832: "Henry Dodge, Wisconsin's 1st governor, led his men in the Black Hawk War battle, on the Horseshoe Bend of the Pecatonica River in Lafayette County, Wisconsin."

July 13, 1832: "Henry R. Schoolcraft and party discover the source of the Mississippi River in Minnesota."

July 14, 1832: "The Wisconsin Military Road connecting Forts Crawford, Winnebago, and Howard, was started. The 234 mile road cost \$12,000."

August 2, 1832: "The massacre at Bad Axe essentially ended the Black Hawk War. The U. S. Army attacked by armed ship on the Mississippi River. About 150 Indians were killed, and nearly as many drowned while trying to escape."

August 27, 1832: "Black Hawk surrenders."

September 21, 1832: "The Black Hawk Indian War ends."

June 6, 1833: *Prudence Reynolds, Isaac's wife and Lynn's 3rd great grandmother, died in Smithfield, New York. She is buried in the Peterboro, New York village cemetery.*

December 11, 1833: “The ‘Green Bay Intelligencer’, Wisconsin’s 1st newspaper was founded.

December 26, 1833: “Great Britain abolished slavery.”

June 11, 1834: “A report that the fur trade in Wisconsin declined and the cause was determined to be the removal of the Indians who were the trappers and hunters.”

“John Jacob Astor, leading fur businessman, sold his interest in the American Fur Company.”

About June, 1834: Isaac Reynolds and his grandson, William F. Reynolds made a trip to Milwaukee, Wisconsin to discuss Isaac’s possible involvement in building a canal from the Milwaukee River in eastern Wisconsin to the Rock River in central Wisconsin. Isaac was interested in a new challenge. William was interested in farming. Both were interested in the ‘spirit of pioneering’.

Author’s Notes: Wisconsin is the land of water. The trees and vegetation are so green. Streams cascade with breath taking freshness. Lakes are so clear you can see the bottom. Spring fed pools boil like diamond bubbles. Lakes are so vast you cannot see the other side. Autumns exhibit splendor of scarlet maple leaves. Hillside are covered with magnificent panoramic colors. The sky is filled with vast billows of white clouds. Winters are silent. Deep pillows of white snow are piled by mother nature’s winds. Ice covered lakes sparkle with designs of crystal laced cracks, and so clear that emeralds appear as one looks through the lattice. There are icy banks on rivers rushing between holes in snow banks piled over the ice. The sky overhead shows an ominous velvet blackness demonstrating the power of such beauty. Spring’s melting snows fill the rushing rivers with such force the earth shakes like the vibrations from thunder. Foam spills over the cascading waters as the rivers rush to Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, or the Mississippi River. Cool crisp nights, warm sunny days, freezing and thawing, sap dripping, the smell of syrup boiling, and the beginning of the annual growth is welcomed. Spring is the best of all. Blue sky, green grass, fresh water, vast forests, abundant wildlife – “Oui – Wisconsin” (the early French and Indian spelling and pronunciation of Wisconsin), “And when you have said Wisconsin, you have said it all”. These attributes, this attitude, and the prospect for adventure by being a pioneer is why Isaac and William Reynolds came to Wisconsin. It was the reason thousands came. Wisconsin was for the taking. The Reynolds took their share. They gave back as much as they took. The vision is still alive and well today. The fulfillment that Wisconsin provides, is almost beyond explanation. It was pure. It was clean. It was lush. The State of Wisconsin was tucked up in a corner, nestled between the Great Lakes (Michigan and Superior), and was bordered on the west by the Mississippi River.

These waters create an environment unlike any other in the world. It was colder, it was warmer, it was greener than any other they had ever seen. They felt that entering Wisconsin, was like crossing into an isolated paradise which was unmatched. Wisconsin’s rich and exciting history is a complement to its’ beauty.

Water was the life blood of Wisconsin. Everything whether it be travel, freight, or exploration, was by water. Wisconsin had a bountiful supply of water. It was essentially surrounded by the navigable lakes and rivers. On the north, Lake Superior

was the lake, on the East, Lake Michigan provided water, on the west, lay the Mississippi River and the St. Croix River, and on the south was a connection to the Illinois River. In addition, a waterway connection between Green Bay via the Fox River and a "portage" connection to the Wisconsin River gave access to the Mississippi River and the Gulf of Mexico. The Fox River was most unique. It is one of the few rivers in the world that flows totally north from its' source to its' mouth. The early explorers were given the route from the Fox to the Wisconsin River, by the Native Americans. In the very early 1800's, a canal ditch of just over a mile was dug to establish this "water highway". This was probably the most significant happening in Wisconsin history. Wisconsin joined the world as it was then known. Remnants of this canal are still visible today on the outskirts of the city of Portage, and is marked by a "Point of Interest" sign. Keep in mind, this allowed travel by water from the Atlantic Ocean via the St. Lawrence River through the Great Lakes, up the Fox River, across the "portage", onto the Wisconsin River. This bond of water travel was so important to the history of the Reynolds in Wisconsin. The significance of these waterways shall become apparent as the story continues.

In 1834, a proposed project which probably caused the most controversy of any in Wisconsin's history was to create a canal via the Milwaukee River to the Rock River which would give access to the Illinois River in Dixon, Illinois. Downward traffic by flat boat (barges) was already in significant practice even prior to the Blackhawk War. "On the 24th of June, 1830, John Dixon, the founder of the town of Dixon, Illinois, wrote to the editor of the Miner's Journal at Galena - 'The first flat boat built on the Pickatolica passed here this day, bound to St. Louis, with one thousand pigs of lead (70,000 lbs.) for Col. William S. Hamilton'—". The Rock River demonstrated its upward navigability by introduction of steamboats a few years later - The Galena Gazette of May 17, 1838 says: "The steamboat Gypsy Gray Master, lately ascended the Rock River as far as the mouth of the Pekatoneca—". Thus in 1836, public attention was directed towards linking Lake Michigan with the Rock River. It is not the intent of this writing to even try to explain the miscalculations, the ineptitude, the grants, the graft, the scandals, the folly experienced, but for lack of a better word, it was a thirteen year "fiasco". This "boondoggle" cost territory residents hundreds of thousands of dollars, caused enormous legislation to be enacted, thousands of acres of land were subscribed to be purchased, caused much bitterness, and at the approval of Statehood for Wisconsin, on May 29, 1848, no resolution to any of these obstacles was ever reached. The project died, and no boat ever sailed the Lake Michigan, Rock River connection. The Milwaukee - Rock River Canal project was dead.

Time Out: Acadian Spring

*' Instead of canes, whose pores secrete
White Sugar, brought from afar
Nature, for the Acadian, with kind
forethought, has put some in the maple tree.
When springtime comes, this tree gives forth
A sweetish liquor from its bark,
And this, in each vicinity,
The Settlers all collect with care.
This seemed a pleasant brew to me.
In copious draughts I drank it down;
And lemons only did we need
To make it into Lemonade"*

By M. Dierreville 1708

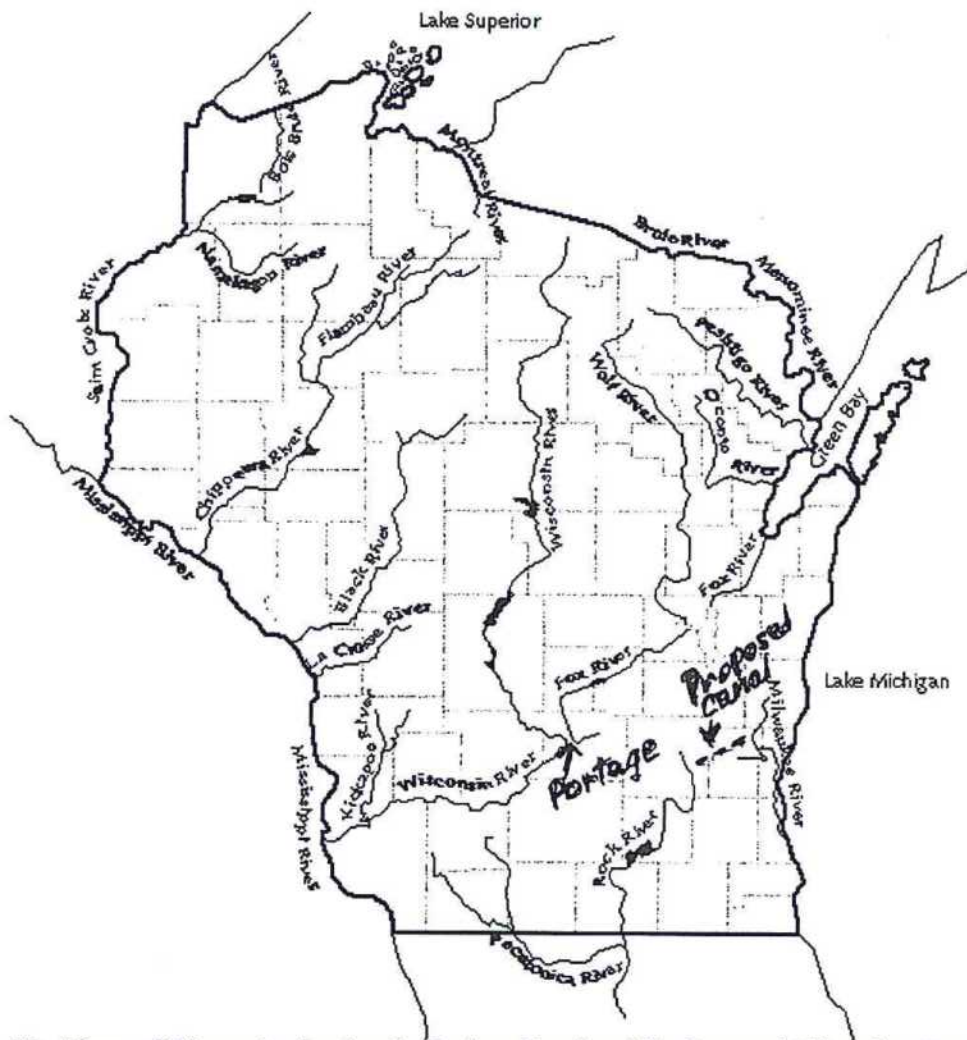


Figure 73: Rivers of Wisconsin showing the Portage Canal and the Proposed Milwaukee River - Rock River Canal (connecting to the Mississippi River). Taken from the Wisconsin Education Communications Board Web Site - Internet).

Isaac Reynolds left Wisconsin with the intent to return to work on the Rock River Canal. But he soon became involved in the Chenango Canal project and never returned to Wisconsin.

William F. Reynolds, however, returned to Smithfield, New York and made preparations to return to Wisconsin during the summer of 1835, which he did. **He became the first of the direct line of Lynn's ancestors to come to live and stay in Wisconsin, and the first Reynolds to make maple syrup in Wisconsin.**

About October, 1834: Isaac Reynolds began work on the Chenango Canal as a private contractor. He was involved in the providing of timbers, planks and lumber sawed by Aden(1st)'s sawmill, and construction of bridges, aqueducts, and canal walls in the section of Utica to Bouckville, New York.

Author's Notes: From the "Chenango Canal", by Barry K. Beyer: "Actual construction of the canal was done by private companies under contracts let by the state and according to the specifications and supervision of state appointed engineers. John B. Jervis was appointed chief engineer in April of 1833 and it was under his direction that the best built canal ever constructed in New York State was readied for operation.

Work on the section between Greene and Sherburne began in July of 1834 with construction on the remaining two sections commencing soon afterwards. At one time there were eleven contractors engaged in building the canal between Utica and Sherburne.....

.....The Chenango Canal was a masterpiece of engineering construction, especially when the period in which it was built is considered. Contemporary engineers, after viewing the structure, even commented that of all the New York canals it was the best constructed.

It's 97 mile length was interspersed with 116 locks with 76 of them lying between Utica and Bouckville, a distance of 23 miles. This was necessary to lift the boats 706 feet that separated Utica from the summit level of the canal; from there the remaining locks lowered the boats some 300 feet until Binghamton was reached.....

The walls and floor of each lock were covered with 2 ½ " thick planks placed over 8" square pine timbers in order to retain the water. The gates, too, were made of wood with huge timbers placed on top and overhanging the paths to act as levers and to prevent sagging....."

Figure 74: Type of sluice and water power wheel operating from that sluice, which was very popular in these times and had been for hundreds of years, back to Europe. The real advantage was the small quantity of water required, and the small size stream that could power sawmills. It is believed that Isaac and Aden(1st) utilized this type of water power (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Time Out: 'A Maple Quote'

'Grandma stood by the brass kettle and with the big wooden spoon she poured hot syrup on each plate of snow. It cooled into soft candy, and as fast as it cooled they ate it. They could eat all they wanted, for maple sugar never hurt anybody. When they had eaten the soft maple candy until they could eat no more, then they helped themselves from the long table loaded with pumpkin pies and dried berry pies and cookies and cakes. There was salt-rising bread, too, and cold boiled pork and pickles. Oh, how sour the pickles were.'

By Laura Ingalls Wilder, 'Little House In The Big Woods'

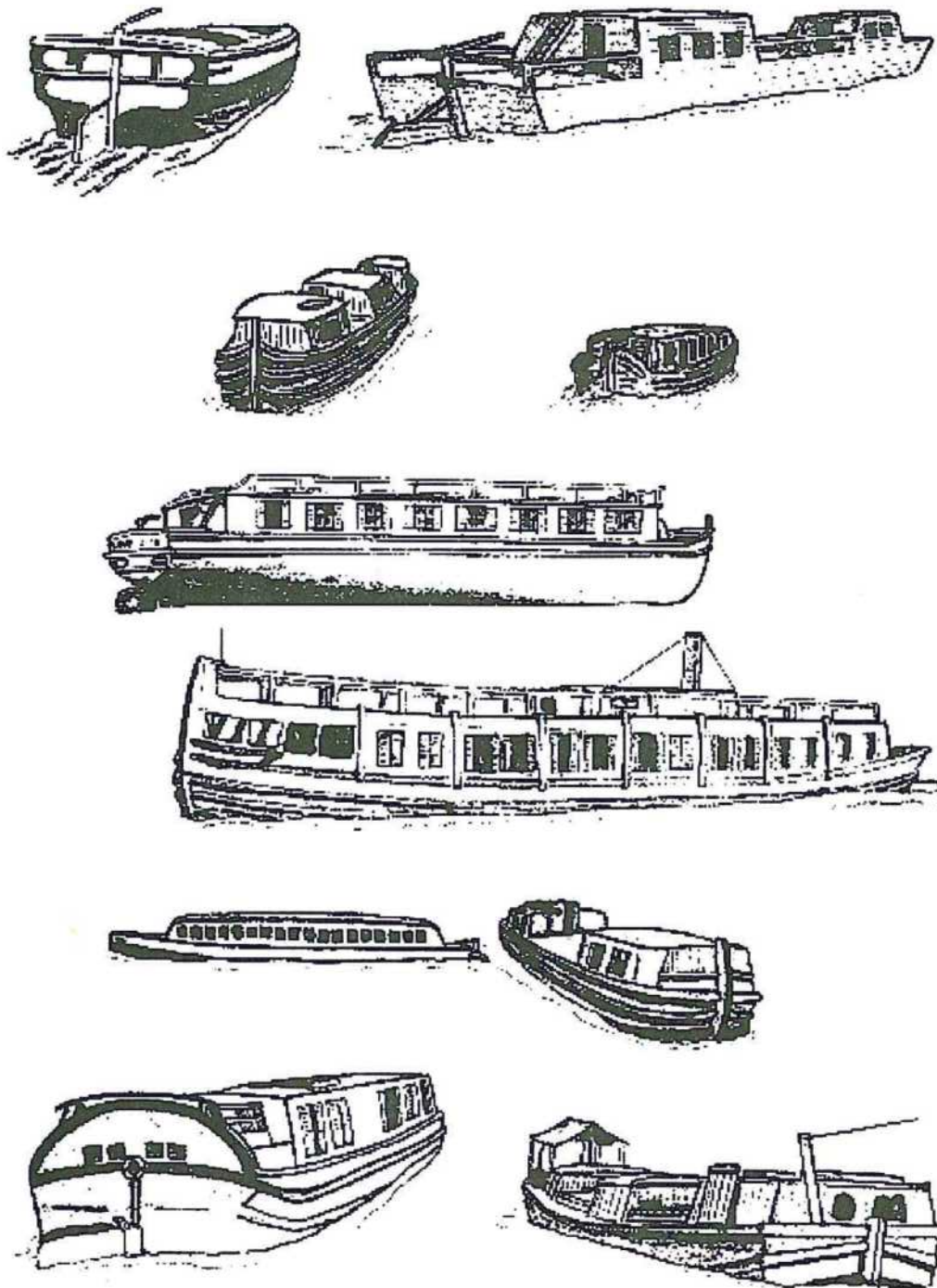


Figure 75: Sketches of types of boats used on the Erie and Chenango Canals. Most were 'animal powered', but the center sketch is a 'steam powered' boat used later in history (Source: "The Chenango Canal", by Barry K. Beyer - Reynolds Family Archives).

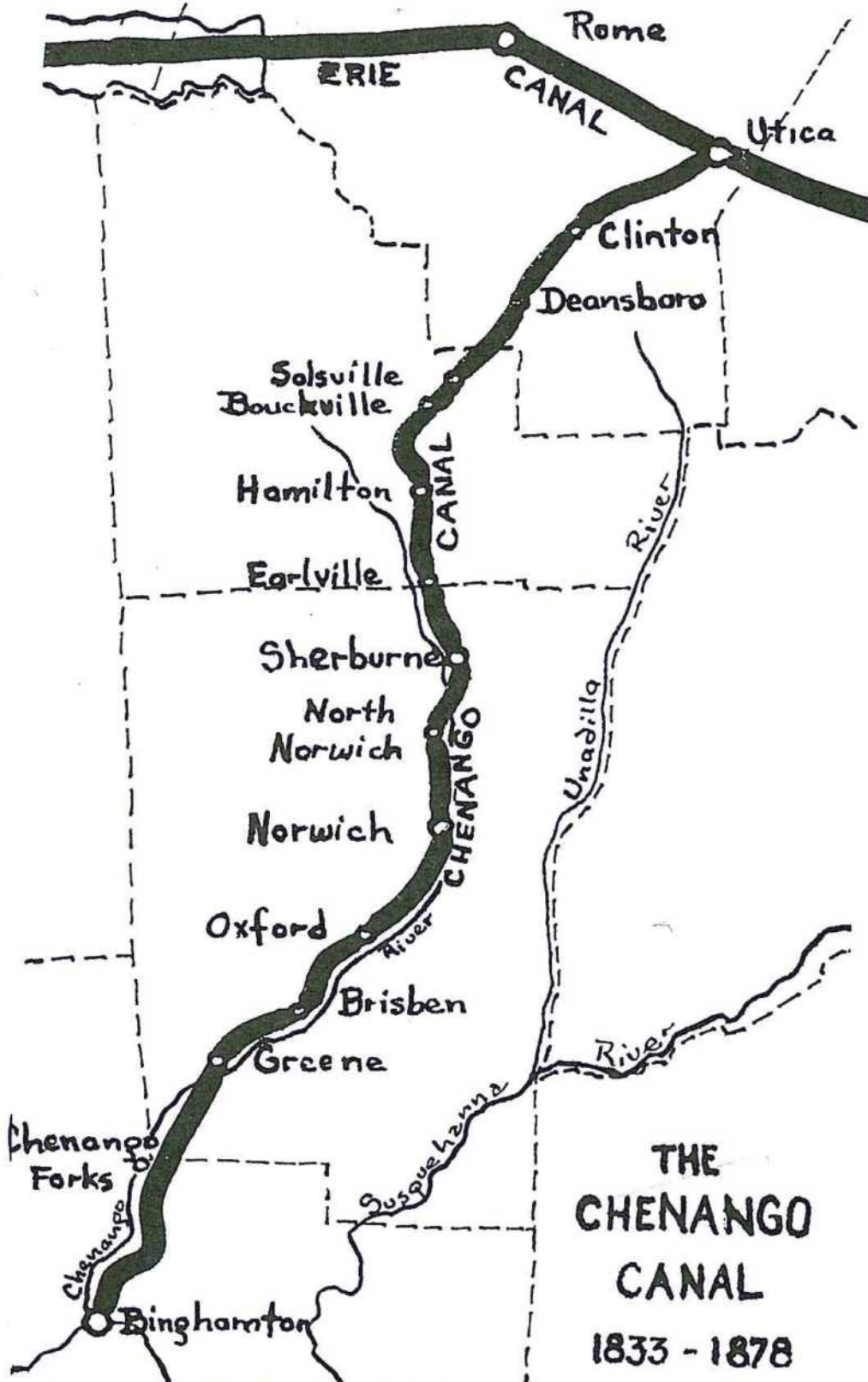


Figure 76: The Chenango Canal Route (Source: "The Chenango Canal", By Barry K. Beyer - Reynolds Family Archives).

October 18, 1834: "Pabst, Milwaukee's oldest brewery company opened for business."

April 17, 1835: Electa M. Porter, Lynn's 1st Great Grandmother is born in Hebron, Wisconsin.

About June 1, 1835: William F. Reynolds, son of Aden(1st), and brother of Adin(2nd), Lynn's 1st Great Grandfather, moved permanently to Milwaukee, **Wisconsin**.

Author's Notes: Jefferson County, Wisconsin provided water for an attraction. Farming was considered to be a good possibility. The land was covered with unlimited forests for lumbering. Maple was one of the abundant species. The Bark River was considered one of the best in Wisconsin to support a sawmill. Milling operation was a potential enterprise. The land was fertile. The virgin woods had its' appeal. The forests provided an abundance of wildlife and wild game. The land was relatively flat, although the Kettle Moraine (glacial remnants) provided rugged terrain in close proximity. Water springs were plentiful. Somehow the springs were of utmost importance to the Reynolds family. Crystal waters flowed.

The excitement of adventure was there. The Blackhawk War had just ended in August of 1832. The potential for the building of a canal from the Milwaukee River to the Rock River was a 'lure'. The thought was to share in the settling of a wilderness. Pioneers would be taming a wild paradise. Anticipation was the order of the times.

In 1836, Wisconsin as it was known, contained four Counties, Brown, Crawford, Iowa, and Milwaukee. It was Milwaukee County from which Jefferson County was carved. The area known as Wisconsin was part of the Wisconsin Territory, consisting of areas known as Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin. All of these areas eventually became independent states, with Wisconsin being reduced considerably in size in the final result. This territory existed from 1836 to 1848.

Originally Hebron (a Jefferson County Township and small village) was called Bark River Mills. Waterpower was the attraction to this area. A small group of explorers left Milwaukee in 1835 to determine if these sites would be productive for sawmills and milling. This group included David Sargent, Henry Miller, Thomas Holmes, Elisha Edgerton, Daniel Wells, Jr., Solomon Juneau, and William Reynolds. Cities in Wisconsin were later named for Edgerton, and Juneau, and Sargent's descendants were later married into the Reynolds family. William Reynolds, a man of 25 years old had moved to Milwaukee during the summer of 1835 and was anxious for an opportunity to move to the Jefferson County area. His expertise in logging, lumbering, waterpower, and sawmills made him invaluable to the exploratory expedition of the Bark River. It also provided William with his first experience with "the Bark River Country" of Wisconsin. William was recognized in 1837 as "the first permanent settler of Hebron, Wisconsin". He also served as the "first school teacher in Hebron", conducting classes in his home until the first school was built. The trip from Milwaukee in 1835 consumed seventeen days. It was obvious the wilderness that was encountered on an approximately 40 mile trip. It was the later part of November, 1835 when they arrived at what is now Hebron. They built a claim shack which would establish their claim to this territory. Their claim was made in behalf of the Rock River Land and Claim Company. Sargent stayed alone over the winter to justify their claim. Sargent suffered a very cold and uncomfortable winter in which to establish the claim. The claim became legal in 1836. The rest of the expedition party returned to Milwaukee for the winter, with William Reynolds returning as soon as the winter of 1835-36 was over. A new area of settlement in Wisconsin was born. The

following account of this settlement's beginning is contained in the book, "Koshkonong Country (A History Of Jefferson County), Wisconsin":

"That spring (1836), a work party arrived from Milwaukee to build a dam on the river and erect a sawmill. This mill, the first building on the Rock River or any of its tributaries north of Dixon, Illinois, was started September 9, 1836, with the first lumber sawed in February, 1837. Alvin Foster, brother of Dwight, the first settler in Fort Atkinson was foreman of the crew that constructed the mill while Rufus C. Dodge was the 'smithy.'

Dodge, who arrived in Milwaukee August 1, 1836 from Oneida County, New York, wrote the following story:

'After a few days' stay, Alvin Foster, David Sargent and I started for the Bark River. It was but an Indian trail; not a shanty on the route or at the last named place. Lodgings under some large oak trees were the best we could find. I made but a short stay before returning to Milwaukee after my effects, with the intention of working for a company which was about to build a sawmill at the Bark River.

On the trip from Milwaukee to the Bark River with any ox team, we cut our road through in four days, a distance of 45 miles. The most of the way, however, needed but little cutting, consisting of openings and prairie. After reaching the Bark River we left our team on the east side, crossed over to camp ourselves again under an old oak, and, while as comfortable as could be, the wolves laid claim to our baggage on the other side of the river, distance of some 6 or 8 rods from camp and, for want of something better, nearly devoured my blacksmith's bellows.'

The mill, first operated by Enoch Darling, changed hands several times and was finally bought in 1845 by Joseph Powers, who added a factory for manufacturing bedsteads. In this shop, which at times employed nearly 100 men, he produced low-priced furniture which was hauled by teams to the growing towns that had sprung up in southern Wisconsin and northern Illinois.

A flourmill erected by Powers in 1852 burned down in 1855. It was rebuilt the same year by C. R. Barnes, who had had an option to buy the property. However, the \$10,000 involved in rebuilding so financially crippled Barnes that the property reverted back to Powers.

The bedstead factory was enlarged until the building was over 100 feet long and two stories high, but the structure burned in 1866. The loss affected the whole town, since Powers did not rebuild. Instead, he moved the business to Fort Atkinson where it became the Northwestern Furniture Company.

Although a small turning shop remained at Hebron, as a branch of the furniture factory, 30 to 50 families left Hebron. This may well be one of the reasons that the community remained a small rural settlement."

William F. Reynolds, who arrived permanently, and for the second time, in the spring 1836, became the first permanent settler in the Hebron, Wisconsin settlement and conducted school classes in his home until the Munro School was constructed in 1843.

Adin(2nd) Reynolds would arrive in Hebron, Wisconsin, with his widowed mother Polly, and sister Holcy in the fall of 1845. The move from Smithfield, New York to Hebron, Wisconsin would be complete.

July 8, 1835: "Liberty Bell cracks while tolling the death of Chief Justice John Marshall."

Figure 77: Photograph of the Bark River, Hebron, Wisconsin as it looks today, without the dam. The dam is out for repairs. It probably appears here, quite similar as it did in 1835 when William F. Reynolds first saw it (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



September 17, 1835: “Joe Oliver became the first black to vote in Wisconsin. Oliver, a cook for Solomon Juneau, was one of 39 people who voted in the first election in the town of Milwaukee.”

November 25, 1835: “The Texas Rangers organized.”

December 23, 1835: “Samuel Colt patents revolving pistol.”

March 2, 1836: “Texas Declaration of Independence from Mexico.”

March 6, 1836: “Santa Anna captures The Alamo.”

June 15, 1836: “Arkansas becomes the 25th state.”

June 28, 1836: “James Madison dies at age 85.”

October 10, 1836: “William D. Hoard, Wisconsin’s 16th governor was born in Stockbridge, New York. He founded the ‘Hoard’s Dairyman’ publication in Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin.” *His father’s enthusiastic presentation in Morrisville, New York in 1825, encouraged William F. Reynolds to move to Hebron, Wisconsin, just 8 miles from Fort Atkinson, in Jefferson County. William’s interest was indeed dairy farming.*

Figure 78: Current photograph of the Hoard’s Dairy Museum, Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin. It was founded by William D. Hoard, whose father provided the inspiration for William F. Reynolds to move to Hebron, Wisconsin in 1834 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Author's Notes: During my recent visit to New York in May, 1998, I actually found and photographed the location of the Reynolds Sawmill near Peterboro (Smithfield). Evidence is still visible of the mill pond location, the dam, and actual laid walls where the spillway was located.

Figure 78A: Photograph of the Oneida Creek at the location of the mill pond built by Isaac and Aden(1st) Reynolds in about 1820 to operate their sawmill near Peterboro (Smithfield), New York (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

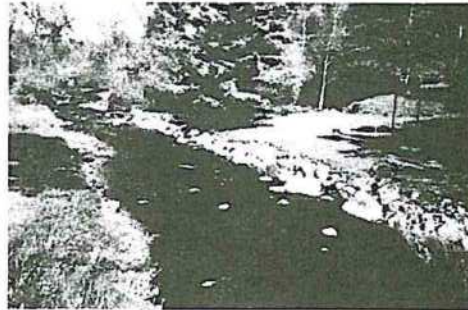


Figure 78B: Stones forming the 'spillway', from the dam are visible in center of the photograph. These stones were laid up by Isaac and Aden(1st) Reynolds in about 1820, on the Oneida Creek near Peterboro, New York (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

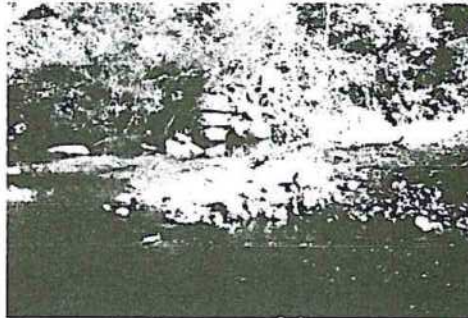


Figure 78C: The actual dam, built by the Reynolds, in about 1820 (Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure 78D: Cemetery in Peterboro, New York. Believed to be burial sites for Isaac, Prudence, and Aden(1st) Reynolds; and burial sites for Peter and Gerrit Smith. Notice all of the huge maple trees (Reynolds Family Archives).

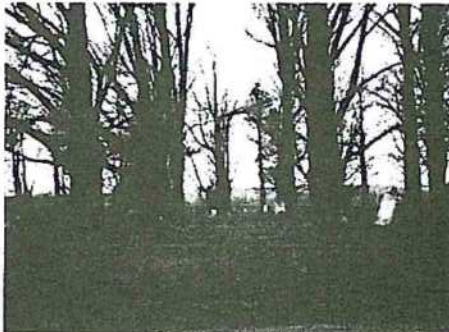


Figure 78E: Early Madison County Tax Map showing the approximate 600 acres partitioned to Isaac Reynolds by Peter Smith in about 1793. Location is near Peterboro, New York; and was the site of the sawmill, dam, and the maple syrup operation, in about 1820-1845 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



October 22, 1836: “Sam Houston becomes first president of the Republic of Texas.”

About May 1, 1837: William F. Reynolds, Adin(2nd)’s brother, married Susan Dodge, in Hebron, Wisconsin.

May 6, 1837: “The Chenango Canal officially opened.”

About May 15, 1837: Isaac Reynolds at the urging of his good friend and ‘pioneer compatriot’, Peter Smith, he signed on as a private contractor and ‘engineer’ to help build the Genesee Valley Canal. This canal was a link from Rochester on the Erie Canal to Olean, New York. Isaac’s interests included furnishing lumber, timbers, and logs to the project. The lumber was sawed by Aden(1st)’s sawmill.

Author’s Notes: This was the last project that Peter Smith would have influence on Isaac Reynolds’ life. Peter was in very poor health when these conferences on the Genesee Valley Canal took place. Both, having tasted considerable success, were just extending that last push for the building of America’s ‘pioneer spirit’.

About June 18, 1837: “Peter Smith died in Peterboro, New York. When he died he held some 555,000 acres of land in 43 counties of New York.”

Author’s Notes: The death of Peter Smith ended a long friendship that existed between Peter and Isaac Reynolds. They had entered many challenges together with progress and settlement being the mutual goal. Where this friendship ended, the cementing of the friendship of Peter’s son Gerrit, and Isaac’s son Aden(1st) really began. They were approximately the same age, Aden(1st) born in 1790 and Gerrit in 1797. Everything that their fathers worked for, in reality were not important to Aden(1st) and Gerrit. By this I mean, Isaac and Peter lived on the edge, in respect to business ventures and progress challenges; while Aden(1st) and Gerrit were interested in social issues, both were philanthropists and worked toward social reform. Both of the younger generation took care of business, but worked towards the benefit of their fellow man.

Gerrit Smith entered Hamilton College in 1814 and graduated as valedictorian in 1818. In January of the following year he married Wealtha Ann Backus, daughter of

Hamilton's College President. Wealtha Ann died seven months after the wedding, and in 1822, Gerrit married Ann Carroll Fitzhugh of Rochester, New York. He was something of a hypochondriac and imagined himself ill for most of his life. However, in the course of his life he had printed approximately two hundred circular letters, speeches, and pamphlets, dealing with the various questions, political, social, and theological, in which he happened to be interested. The record indicates, that Gerrit Smith's most significant contributions to his era were his efforts in causes of social and moral reform. He used his powers of oratory and his ability to write on controversial issues on behalf of anti-slavery, anti-tobacco, and anti-masonic movements, temperance, women's rights, religion, education, and international peace. His gifts to these causes were divided roughly into three categories: speaking, writing both for publication and privately, and providing funds. He was elected president of the New York State Anti-Slavery Society in 1836, and began publication of approximately fifty essays on slavery. By the decade of the 1830's, he was helping slaves to escape and sheltering them at Peterboro before sending them, usually to Canada. In many cases, he bought slaves and set them free.

In 1853 Gerrit Smith was elected to Congress, representing the 22nd New York District of Oswego and Madison Counties. He was supported by anti-slavery Whigs, Democrats, Free Democrats, and other abolitionists. While an incumbent, he strongly advocated temperance, abolition, and peace. He resigned his seat in August 1854, giving as a reason "the pressure of my too extensive private business". However, it was believed he was sadly disillusioned by the slow and prejudiced political system in Washington.

John Brown had been a leader for free soil in Kansas, but by 1857 the Kansas troubles had lessened, and Brown turned his thoughts to an attack on Virginia and the colonization of free soilers there. He traveled about from place to place seeking funds, and arrived in Peterboro in February 1858, where he discussed his plans with Gerrit Smith and others. Documents indicate that Smith understood perfectly what John Brown had in mind and that it would involve violence. The attack on Harper's Ferry began on October 16, 1859. Brown was captured; charged with conspiracy, murder and treason; found guilty; sentenced; and hanged in early December.

During this period, the 'New York Herald' printed documents disclosing Smith's connection with John Brown and his plot, and accused Smith of being an accessory. Smith's fear and anxiety over the possible effects of his involvement resulted in a nervous breakdown. Five days after John Brown was sentenced, Gerrit Smith was taken to the New York State Lunatic Asylum in Utica, where he remained for about two months before he was returned to Peterboro.

For two years after his breakdown, Gerrit withdrew from public life and lived in retirement; he then resumed his activities in defense of the slaves. He ran for President of the United States on an abolitionist ticket in 1860, but, while voting for himself, he supported Lincoln and gave the administration his full approval on the Civil War once it had begun.

In his late years, Gerrit continued to contribute funds liberally to any cause he thought worthwhile. He spent freely for his own village of Peterboro, providing for flagstone walks, swamp drainage, and the building of roads. He reopened the Peterboro Academy, providing a site for it in the village as well as a salary budget and free tuition for needy students. He gave generously to many institutions of higher learning. He died on December 28, 1874 and was buried in the Peterboro village cemetery.

Aden(1st) Reynolds was educated with high school equivalent, at a private academy in Albany, New York. His education was primarily oriented toward 'engineering', business, and technical achievement similar to the interests of his father Isaac. He was extraordinarily successful in operating the family sawmills, **operating the**

family maple syrup operations, and providing for his family in a relatively affluent manner. However, his interests were far removed from these business interests.

Aden(1st), first and foremost was a writer. He loved to write articles about things in which he believed. His social status was no way in the category of his friend Gerrit Smith, but in a more discreet manner he expressed many of the same views as his friend. Aden(1st) was a quiet man. He loved the forests, the water, the wildlife, and nature. He was an environmentalist. It saddened him that the forests were being slaughtered, even he personally was involved directly in this slaughter. He loved wildlife, but was also a passionate hunter. "He never killed anything that was not used (trees) or (wild game)".

He hated slavery. He hated the dominance of any man over another. He deplored unfair labor practices he observed on the canal projects that involved him. He felt women were oppressed and deprived. He was an advocate for women's rights, abolition, and peace. His views complimented those of Gerrit Smith. It was little wonder that they were friends. It is expected that Aden(1st) knew of the pending military action by John Brown at Harpers Ferry, but there is no record of such involvement and no charges were ever filed against him. As close as Aden(1st) was to Gerrit Smith, it is probable that he too was advised of the attack which was to take place. But I do not believe he participated in the planning or that he was directly involved.

Aden(1st) loved to write poetry. His makeup was of non-violence, and peaceful coexistence. The kindness of poetry seem to soothe his concerns towards the violence between those conflicts he could observe. He felt the Indians were unfairly stripped of their lands. He watched the blacks oppressed into captive slavery. His views were for freedom. He wanted equality, and advocated solace. He wanted peace.

Although Aden(1st) never achieved the notoriety of his father Isaac, and even though he never attained the financial capacity of his friend Gerrit Smith, he was probably the most peaceful man in my entire family ancestry. Aden(1st) did pass on to his children, his pacifist attitudes. And, I believe he was instrumental in passing on the peaceful views to his descendants even today. His impact was in a personal quiet manner.

Unfortunately, the Aden(1st)-Gerrit friendship would not be long lived. Aden(1st) Reynolds died July 2, 1844 at the young age of 54. He is peacefully buried under the large maple trees, next to his Mother Prudence, his father Isaac, and near his friend Gerrit, in the Peterboro village cemetery, truly a peaceful place. It is a fitting place for both Aden(1st) Reynolds and Gerrit Smith to be resting in peace towards eternity. True peace is his.

January 26, 1837: "Michigan becomes 26th state."

March 4, 1837: "Martin Van Buren becomes the 8th President of the United States. He was married to Hannah Hoes."

January 5, 1838: "The Milwaukee and Rock River Canal Company, was chartered for the purpose of constructing a canal linking the Milwaukee River with the Rock River, and ultimately connecting with the Mississippi River."

January 12, 1838: "A legislative act abolishing imprisonment for debt was signed into law by Henry Dodge, Territorial Governor of Wisconsin."

January 17, 1838: "The Wisconsin Territorial Militia, the forerunner of the Wisconsin National Guard was formed."

January 19, 1838: “President Van Buren authorized the Wisconsin Territorial Legislature to establish the land grant University of Wisconsin.”

April 21, 1838: “John Muir, “The father of conservation”, is born in Dunbar, Scotland.”

Figure 79: Photograph of John Muir with President Theodore Roosevelt at Glacier Point, Yosemite in 1903. Muir was a resident of Wisconsin from 1849 until 1866. He was a conservationist, a teacher, a ‘wanderer’. His theme of life was “learning from the laws of Nature”, but his philosophy was “The greatest good for the greatest number for the longest period of time”. He was the primary driving force in the creation of Yosemite, Sequoia, Mount Ranier, Petrified Forest, and Grand Canyon National Parks (Source: Photographer unknown - Taken from the Sierra Club photographs on their Website (“John Muir Exhibit), the Internet).



June 13, 1838: “Congress reduced the size of the Wisconsin Territory to approximately the present boundaries.”

October 3, 1838: “Chief Black died.”

December 5, 1839: “George Armstrong Custer was born in New Rumley, Ohio.”

January 13, 1840: “A Wisconsin law was passed providing that each town should elect three school commissioners to organize school districts and to examine and certify teachers.”

About May 1, 1840: Isaac Reynolds, while working on the final preparations for the opening of the Genesee Valley Canal, took ill had to return to his home in Smithfield, New York.

Figure 80: A depiction of the terrain, typical of Madison County, New York, and illustrates the use of oxen for collection of maple sap in the 1840’s. This probably is not an actual ‘Reynolds photograph’, since the sugarhouse appears too modern for this period, and the Reynolds were known Coopers, and were quite certain to use wooden buckets during this time period (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



May 1, 1840: The Price of Maple Syrup:
Approximately 3.75 cents per pound or about 40 cents per gallon of syrup (The drop in price between 1830 and 1840 is attributed that labor costs dropped during this period).
Barter Price: About 1 man's labor for a day per gallon of pure maple syrup (labor rate was about \$12.00 per month or 40 cents per day).
Estimated Production of Maple Syrup:

United States: 2,500,000 U. S. gallons (includes maple sugar production converted to maple syrup).

Canada: About 820,000 U. S. gallons (includes maple sugar production converted to maple syrup).

Authors Notes: Figures in this text shall be displayed in gallons of syrup and maple sugar will be converted to gallons of syrup, unless 'a sale' is specifically for maple sugar. Gallons of syrup shall be displayed in U. S. Gallons, with Imperial Gallons converted to U. S. Gallons.

May 16, 1840: "The census recorded Wisconsin's population as 30,945 residents in the territory."

June 1, 1840: Population of the United States is 17,069,453.

“Estimated population of Canada is 2,265,090.”

June 5, 1840: Isaac Reynolds, Lynn's 3rd Great Grandfather, died in Smithfield, and is buried in the Peterboro (Smithfield), New York village cemetery.

Author's Notes: Isaac will be remembered for his 'engineering' feats, especially for his harnessing of the Boquet River, in Essex County. He floated timbers down Lake Champlain and the Hudson. He was instrumental in the construction of the Erie, The Genesee Valley, and the Chenango Canals. He was probably the largest producer of pure maple syrup in the United States during his lifetime. He was a logger, a land baron, and a sawmill man. He was a creator of engineering masterpieces. He was a pioneer. He loved the challenges. Isaac Reynolds was always looking towards the horizon for the next opportunity. He could not wait for the next project to begin. He set out in life to 'settle the wilderness, tame rivers and move mountains' - "He did all three". He was a giant of a man.

September 28, 1840: “George Peck, Wisconsin's 17th governor was born in New York state. He was a pioneer in journalism in Wisconsin and was a veteran of the Civil War.”

March 4, 1841: “William Henry Harrison becomes the 9th President of the United States. He was married to Anna T. Symmes.”

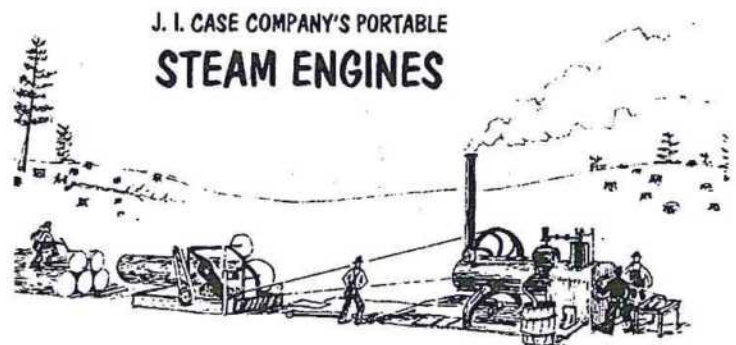
April 4, 1841: “United States President William Henry Harrison dies.”

April 4, 1841: “Vice President John Tyler becomes 10th President of the United States. He was married to Letitia Christian and Julia Gardner.”

May 3, 1841: “William H. Upham, Wisconsin's 18th governor was born in Westminister, Massachusetts. He was wounded at the battle of Bull Run during the Civil War.”

March 28, 1842: “Edward Schofield, Wisconsin's 19th governor, was born in Clearfield, Pennsylvania.”

Figure 81: Depiction of a J. I. Case Steam Engine and sawmill in about 1842. The sawmill was the same kind that Aden(1st) and Isaac Reynolds were using during the early 1800's in New York. These sawmills worked by a saw blade operating up and down by eccentric gears similar to a hand saw (Source: Encyclopedia of Steam Traction Engines by Norbeck 1976 - Taken from the "Wisconsin State Farmer" ("WI Lore and Legends") - date unknown - Reynolds Family Archives).



Summer, 1843: The Munro School, the first school of Hebron, Wisconsin, was built. The school replaced the teaching that William F. Reynolds had conducted in his home from 1835 until the school was finished in 1843. There is a cemetery established at the rear of the school, which is the burial location of Polly and Holcy Reynolds, the wife and daughter of Aden(1st) Reynolds.

Figure 82: Photograph of the Munro School, Hebron, Wisconsin, today. It serves as a residence today. The burial cemetery of Polly and Holcy Reynolds is at the rear of the old school (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



July 6, 1843: "Construction of Villa Louis was started at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, by wealthy fur trader Hercules Dousman."

August 12, 1843: "The first paper mill in Wisconsin, 'Ludington and Garland', began operating in Milwaukee on the north side of the Menominee River."

May 1, 1844: "Morse's telegraph line between Washington and Baltimore completed, and declared successful."

July 16, 1844: Aden(1st) Reynolds, Lynn's 2nd Great Grandfather died in Smithfield, and is buried in the Peterboro (Smithfield), New York village cemetery. He lies in peace with his mother Prudence, his father Isaac, and his good friend Gerrit Smith, on the serene hilltop, under the giant maple trees that are still there today.

Author's Notes: Aden(1st) Reynolds will be remembered as a quiet man. He was honest. He was a writer and a poet. He was a large maple syrup producer. It is estimated that he tapped approximately 3800 trees during his lifetime, in Essex County, and finally in Madison Country, New York. He was a logger. He was a sawmill man. He was an environmentalist. He practiced what he preached. He hated slavery. He loved freedom. He was a pacifist. He loved peace. He lies in peace. He will be remembered quietly and with respect.

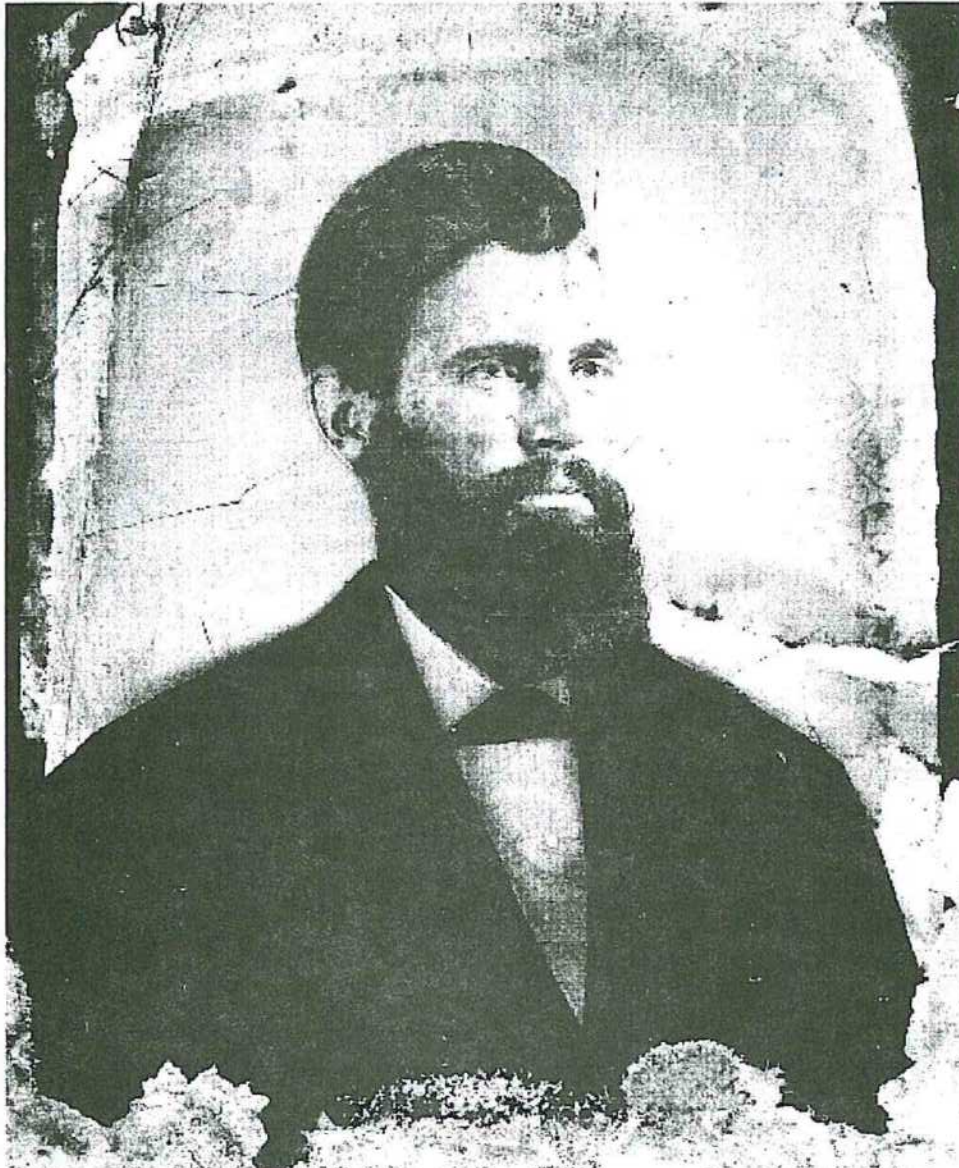


Figure 83: Aden(1st) Reynolds. Taken from a caricature etched on a metal plate and is hand painted. This is a true family treasure, probably dating from around 1840 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

CHAPTER 18

(THEY MOVED TO WISCONSIN)

Adin(2nd) Reynolds - Lynn's 1st Great Grandfather

Electa Porter - Lynn's 1st Great Grandmother

1. Leon P. Reynolds - Edna Mae Blakely

- (1) Clarence Adin(3rd) Reynolds - Geraldine Wheeler
 - 1) Lynn Herbert Reynolds - Anne Margaret Sharkey
 - 2) Juan Lee Reynolds - Loretta Silver
 - 3) Kathleen Geraldine Reynolds - Leroy Sipes
 - 4) Donald Arthur Klitzka - Marlene M. Moesch
- (2) Merle Reynolds - Edith Leipold
 - 1) Lawrence 'Chum' Reynolds - Marion Sery
 - 2) Alice Reynolds
 - 3) Vernita Reynolds - (Floyd Rabe) - Joseph Kosakowski

2. Clarence Reynolds - Philena

- (1) William G. Reynolds - Ann
 - 1) Farrell Reynolds
 - 2) Blanche Reynolds

3. Edmond Reynolds - Jennie Barnes

- (1) Lulu Electa Reynolds - John H. Freeman
 - 1) John "Jack" Freeman - Sylvia
- (2) Donovan Reynolds - Dorothy
 - 1) Edmond Reynolds - Alice

4. Frank Reynolds - Jennie

- (1) Nellie Reynolds - Frank Lambert
 - 1) Lorna Lambert
 - 2) Don Lambert
 - 3) Georgia Lambert
- (2) Harry Reynolds - Jennie Porter
 - 1) Frank Reynolds - Fern
 - 2) Leta Reynolds
 - 3) Helen Reynolds
 - 4) Arthur Reynolds
 - 5) Harvey Reynolds
 - 6) Evelyn Reynolds
- (3) Bertie Reynolds
- (4) Vinnie Reynolds - Harry Bell
 - 1) Alan Bell
 - 2) Lynn Bell
- (5) Lynn Reynolds

5. Kitt Reynolds - Charles Sipes

6. Clyde Reynolds - Nettie Lewis

- (1) Laverne Reynolds - Floyd Peterson
 - 1) Jo Ann Peterson
 - 2) Phyllis Peterson
 - 3) Karen Peterson
- (2) Kenneth Reynolds - Ella Timm
 - 1) Donovan "Bud" Reynolds
 - 2) William "Bill" Reynolds
 - 3) Betty Reynolds - Gordon Bemis
 - 4) Jerry Reynolds - Joyce Wincentzen

Author's Notes: Adin(2nd) Reynolds was just 13 years old when his grandfather Isaac died and 17 when his father Aden(1st) died. His brothers; William who was in Wisconsin, and Asa had moved on to Illinois and then to Oregon. He was thrust into the role as head of the family. His mother Polly and his sister, Holcy were both widowed. He had the world on his shoulders. He had a farm, a sawmill, a **large maple syrup operation,** had not completed his education as yet, and was forced to accept responsibilities well beyond his age level.

After his brother William had moved permanently to Wisconsin in 1834, Adin(2nd) talked of little else with anticipation of joining William, although farming was not his first choice. Adin(2nd) loved making and selling maple syrup. Since the completion of the Chenango and Erie Canals, all of the maple syrup production had been shipped as freight through the canals, down the Hudson River, and overland to Greenwich. This was a beautiful arrangement for marketing syrup, but in all honesty, the profitability due to the costs involved in transportation, was highly leveraged. It had become more of an obligation to family and friends in Greenwich, than a business arrangement and making a business profit. In the past, his father Aden(1st) and his grandfather Isaac had been involved in such diverse business and money making ventures, that profitability was set aside as a minor consideration. But now that they were gone, Adin(2nd), even at such a young age, had to consider how he was going to support himself, his mother and sister. Gone was the income from 'engineering' by his grandfather. Gone was the lucrative market for lumber which had been sawed for the canals and other projects by his father. Even though lumber was still in high demand in New York City, again it had to be transported from Smithfield through the canal system for market in New York City. The profitability for such lumber shipments was meager to say the least. Farming, in its simple way of life, provided 'meat and potatoes', but was not the money maker needed by Adin(2nd) to support a family. It had always been the philosophy of the Reynolds family to have the market and then produce the product, namely maple syrup and lumber. Now things had changed, a word 'profit' had to be considered in these decisions. Adin(2nd) needed to be congratulated for his business wisdom at such a young age. The maple syrup and the lumber market lacked 'profit', but a far more serious and probably the most important factor facing Adin(2nd), was that the timber stands in the Smithfield area were essentially gone. With the construction of the eleven canals in the Madison County area, the building of thousands of homes, and the export of logs and lumber to the east which was starving for lumber, had decimated the forest reserves that had been so lucrative just 20 years in the past. Adin(2nd) was a logger and a 'lumberman' by example from his family. He wanted to continue in these pursuits, but he could see that the forest resources just were no longer there. The number one consideration was the lack of trees. So you guessed it; "he followed the trees". In addition, Adin(2nd) had to accelerate his education at an academy in Utica, New York, where he was about to complete his studies in business. His mother insisted he finish and he did. So, here he was, at 17 years old, head of the family, profits non-existent, father's and grandfather's incomes gone, and huge operations way above the capability for one man so young; he had to make very serious decisions. His longing to be near his older brother William helped him make the decisions easier. In concurrence with his mother's opinion, he decided to dispose of all the lands and other assets, and move to Wisconsin. He knew this was not going to be an immediate accomplishment, but he set out in a methodical manner to sell all the New York properties, the sawmill, the maple syrup operation, and all other assets that had been accumulated by his

grandfather and father. He took the courtesy to notify the friends and families in Greenwich of his decision to discontinue the delivery of maple syrup and lumber to the east. The asset sales were completed by the middle of 1845. The family was relatively affluent from the proceeds of these sales. Thus, with the purchase of a new 'Canastota Wagon', a good team of horses, and all the personal property they could carry, and at the age of 19, Adin(2nd), mother, and sister moved to Hebron, Wisconsin to join his brother William.

Figure 84: A wall mural at the Olympic Center, Lake Placid, New York, depicting maple syrup production about 1850 (Source: Photograph - Reynolds Family Archives).



December 9, 1844: "The Milwaukee Sentinel became the first daily newspaper in Milwaukee."

January 30, 1845: "The spelling of 'Wisconsin' was officially accepted by the legislature. It rejected the spelling of 'Wiskonsan' and 'Quisconsin'."

March 3, 1845: "Florida becomes 27th State."

March 4, 1845: "James Knox Polk becomes the 11th President of the United States. He was married to Sarah Childres."

June 8, 1845: "Andrew Jackson dies at age 78 near Nashville, Tennessee."

October 10, 1845: "U. S. Naval Academy opens in Annapolis, Maryland."

About October 15, 1845: Adin(2nd) Reynolds, along with his widowed mother and widowed sister, moved permanently to Hebron, Wisconsin.

December 29, 1845: "Texas becomes 28th state."

January 31, 1846: "Milwaukee was incorporated as a city."

"Carroll College was organized in Waukesha, Wisconsin."

February 2, 1846: "A plank road was authorized between Milwaukee and Lisbon and was extended to Watertown, Wisconsin. The road was completed in 1847."

February 3, 1846: "Madison, Wisconsin was incorporated as a village."

About March 1, 1846: Adin(2nd) Reynolds started tapping trees in Wisconsin. He took over the existing maple syrup operation that had been operated and established by his brother William. William had been tapping trees in Wisconsin since 1836. It is believed that when Adin(2nd) took over the operation, William had been tapping approximately 1,000 trees. The exact location of this sugarbush has not been determined. But Adin(2nd) originally lived near Hebron next to the farm owned by his brother William. Adin(2nd), after his marriage moved to Hartford, Wisconsin (about 20 miles away), but continued to operate the Reynolds sugarbush. After a few years, Adin (2nd) moved back to Hebron, onto a farm owned by him (clearly defined on a plat map). He built a new house there and farmed successfully, continuing to make syrup all of his life. It is doubtful that the sugarbush was on that particular property, but was probably a short distance away in or toward the Kettle Moraine area, east of Palmyra, Wisconsin, where maple trees were more plentiful. Some trees were located on the Hebron property, because there was also an underground sap cistern on the Hebron property.

May 13, 1846: "The United States declares war on Mexico."

December 28, 1846: "Iowa becomes the 29th state."

About January 13, 1847: Lawrence University, Appleton, Wisconsin was founded. It's founder and 1st president was Reverend William Harkness Sampson. In 1859, Lawrence University's 2nd president, Russell M. Manson, issued his list of 'Things Prohibited': "1) Unpermitted association of Gentlemen and Ladies; 2) Games of chance, or the use of intoxicating drinks; 3) Profane or obscene language, smoking or chewing tobacco on college premises; 4) Visiting on the Sabbath or in study rooms; and 5) Frequenting bar rooms or groceries."

Lynn Reynolds received his Master's Degree from Lawrence University (The Institute of Paper Chemistry) in 1970.

March 3, 1847: "Alexander Graham Bell born in Edinburgh, Scotland."

March 26, 1847: "General Scott captures Vera Cruz."

July 22, 1847: "First Mormon (Church of the Latter Day Saints) emigrants arrive in Utah."

August 21, 1847: "General Scott grants armistice to the Mexicans."

“Frederick Douglass founds abolitionist newspaper North Star in Rochester, New York.”

“Rotary printing press invented”

August 23, 1847: “Milwaukee bricklayers stopped work to demand a wage increase from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day”

January 15, 1848: “The first telegram reached Milwaukee via the new Erie and Michigan Telegraph Company, which linked Milwaukee with Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago.”

January 24, 1848: “Gold is discovered in California.”

February 2, 1848: “Treaty with Mexico concluded at Guadalupe Hidalgo. Peace is restored.”

February 23, 1848: “John Quincy Adams dies.”

May 29, 1848: “Wisconsin becomes 30th state.”

October 18, 1848: “The Menominee Indians ceded the last remaining lands of any Wisconsin tribe to the United States Government.”

March 3, 1849: “Minnesota becomes a territory.”

March 5, 1849: “Zachary Taylor becomes the 12th President of the United States. He was married to Margaret M. Smith.”

Summer, 1849: “Alonzo Horton acquired 1,500 acres, at 70 cents per acre, in Outagamie County, Wisconsin, of which he founded **Hortonville**, Wisconsin. He made a small fortune selling lots.

Figure 85: Alonzo Horton, in about the 1840's. He founded Hortonville, Wisconsin and San Diego, California, as well as other well documented lifelong accomplishments (Source: “New San Diego, and its founder, Alonzo E. Horton”, by Elizabeth C. MacPhail, 1979 - Reynolds Family Archives).



June 15, 1849: “James K. Polk dies in Nashville, Tennessee.”

August 25, 1849: "Wisconsin produced 4 million bushels of wheat in 1849, converting a frontier state to an agricultural giant."

October 7, 1849: "Edgar Allen Poe dies in Baltimore."

May 1, 1850: Price of Maple Syrup:
Approximately 4 cents per pound or about 45 cents per gallon of syrup. Barter Price:
About 1 ½ bushels of wheat (price of wheat had dropped to about 30 cents per bushel)

Maple Syrup Production (includes production of maple sugar):

United States: 4,281,680 U. S. Gallons of Syrup

1850 Production of Individual States
(In U. S. Gallons - U. S. Census)

New York	1,294,686	Kentucky	54,676
Vermont	793,670	Illinois	31,113
Ohio	748,701	Missouri	22,364
Indiana	365,149	Tennessee	19,820
Michigan	304,974	Maine	11,693
Pennsylvania	290,816	Iowa	9,801
New Hampshire	281,877	Connecticut	6,350
Virginia	153,458	Maryland	5,968
Massachusetts	99,441	North Carolina	3,492
Wisconsin	76,372	Minnesota	369

****Total U. S. Production: 1850 (From U. S. Census): *4,281,680 U. S. Gallons.**
***(Totals include small amounts not reported under individual states)**
**** (Statistics modified from data by Clarence Coons, in Ontario's "Maple Thrives in '95".)**
Total data taken from "USDA Farmers Bulletin 516". "The Production of Maple Syrup and Sugar".
Washington 1912.
And other sources.

Canada: About 1,027,225 U. S. Gallons of Syrup.

June 1, 1850: The population of the United States was 23,191,876.

“Estimated population of Canada is 2,482,600.”

July 7, 1850: “Wisconsin population was 305,391.”

July 9, 1850: “President Zachary Taylor dies in office.”

July 10, 1850: “Millard Fillmore becomes 13th President of the United States. He was married to Abigail Powers.”

September 9, 1850: “California becomes the 31st state.”

October 2, 1850: *Polly Reynolds, Adin(2nd)’s mother and Lynn’s 2nd Great Grandmother died in Hebron, Wisconsin and is buried in a small cemetery behind the Munro School.*

Authors Notes: *The following is from transcribed notes (1922), from an unnamed family Bible, believed to have been written by Polly Reynolds, Lynn’s 2nd great grandmother, in a letter to her daughter Holcy or her son Asa: She wrote, “I sure miss him. Dad (believed to be Adin(1st)) is buried on the hilltop, under his beloved maple trees. He is buried next to his Pa (Isaac) and his Ma (Prudence). He is at peace next to his good Smithfield friends (Peter and Garret Smith) in Peterboro. He will always be with me.”*

January 29, 1851: “Ripon College was founded as ‘Brockway College’. The name was changed to Ripon in 1864”. *Anne Reynolds, Lynn’s wife attended Ripon College in 1954.*

October 2, 1851: “The first Wisconsin State Fair ended after being held for two days in Janesville at Rock County Fairgrounds.” *Adin(2nd) Reynolds and his wife to be, Electa Porter attended Wisconsin’s first State Fair.*

October 16, 1850: “The Walworth County fair opened. It is Wisconsin’s oldest existing county fair.”

October 29, 1851: *Adin(2nd) Reynolds marries Electa Porter in Hebron, Wisconsin.*

March 4, 1853: “Franklin Pierce becomes the 14th President of the United States. He was married to Jane M. Appleton.”

June 16, 1853: "The Gipfel Union Brewery, the oldest surviving brewery building in Wisconsin, was built on West Juneau Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin."

July 12, 1853: "Capital punishment in Wisconsin is banned. The first state to adopt this humanitarian action."

January 7, 1854: "Robert La Follette, Wisconsin's 20th governor, was born at Primrose, the first Wisconsin-born governor."

February 9, 1854: "The Northwestern Iron Company established the first iron smelter in Dodge County, Wisconsin."

February 10, 1854: "James O. Davidson, Wisconsin's 21st governor, was born in Sogn, Norway."

March 31, 1854: "Milton Academy was chartered by the 7th Day Adventists. It became Milton College in 1867."

June 1, 1855: "The price of wheat in Wisconsin rose to about \$1.70 per bushel"

About July, 1855: Adin(2nd) built a cement cistern on his property in Hebron, Wisconsin (and probably on another property where the main Reynolds maple grove was located), to store maple sap. He designed a pipe system whereby dumping stations were utilized to dump the gathered maple sap and then by gravity, the sap would drain to the cement cistern near the sugarhouse. The underground cisterns provided sap storage and created a cool environment for the sap. Sap was able to be stored longer without reducing the quality of syrup. And, underground storage did not freeze as hard, making it more accessible to pumping (or dipping) in very cold weather. His experiences with dumping stations and underground sap storage would be repeated by his son, Leon and his grandson, Adin(3rd), at Aniwa, Wisconsin. These techniques are still utilized today at the Aniwa maple operation.

Author's Notes: The use of pipes to transport maple sap rather than hauling was significant in a couple of aspects. First, this was the beginning of a long and steady improvement of these sap transportation techniques, culminating with the ultimate design of sap pumping stations (prior to the tubing systems which were later perfected by Bob Lamb) by Adin(3rd) Reynolds in the 1940's, 50's and 60's. The second significant aspect, was the correspondence that began in the late 1800's between Adin(2nd) Reynolds and Abbot Augustus Low, of Brooklyn, New York. At the time of communication between the two, Adin(2nd) had been using 'pipe transportation' of maple sap for about 40 years. Mr. Low

asked Adin(2nd) to share his experiences, in planning his huge maple operation which was to be started in Horseshoe, New York. Adin(2nd) readily volunteered to share his knowledge. Mr. Low perfected the techniques that Adin(2nd) had initiated. There is very little record of how much communication took place between these two men, but it is probable that there were a considerable number of contacts. Mr. Low had contacts and probably family in Greenwich, Connecticut, and of course Adin(2nd) had remaining relatives in Greenwich also. It is believed that this was the link that put the two in touch. "Sweet Maple" by James M. Lawrence & Rux Martin contains very thorough descriptions of Mr. Low's endeavors into the maple syrup industry. I will cover a few of his accomplishments at a later place in this text. But, it is interesting that these two men at least corresponded and probably knew each other personally.

March 4, 1857: "James Buchanan becomes 15th President of the United States. He was married to Harriet Lane."

May 11, 1858: "Minnesota becomes the 32nd state."

February 14, 1859: "Oregon becomes the 33rd state."

October 16, 1859: John Brown, an uncompromising opponent to slavery, raided the federal arsenal at Harpers Ferry, Virginia (present day West Virginia), in an attempt to promote general slave uprising. Gerrit Smith, Aden(1st)'s very good friend, of Peterboro (Smithfield), New York, was implicated, but never charged with assisting in the planning of this raid. John Brown was convicted and executed. Gerrit Smith was exonerated or at least excused. Adin(1st) Reynolds was never implicated.

**May 1, 1860: The Price of Maple Syrup:
Approximately 4 cents per pound. Barter
Price: About 2 gallons of syrup per bushel of
wheat.**

**Production of Maple Syrup (includes
production of maple sugar):
United States: 6,612,615 U. S. Gallons of
Syrup.**

Time Out: In about 1979, Anne started teaching first grade at Twin Willows school in Appleton, Wisconsin. A student named Michael, that had graduated from kindergarten to the first grade, attended the first day at Twin Willows. He immediately confronted Anne, with hands defiantly on hips, he asked, "Where is your 'quiet chair'?" Anne answered, "Why, we do not have a 'quiet chair'." Michael replied, "Well, you've got to have a 'quiet chair', I spent most of my time in the 'quiet chair' in kindergarten. I will need one here too." Subscript: Michael did O.K.. He is now working and very successful. Anne still chuckles when telling the story.

**1860 Production of Individual States
(In U. S. Gallons - U. S. Census)**

New York	131,843(1 st) <u>1,352,052(2nd)</u> 1,483,895(3 rd)	Maine	32,679 <u>38,343</u> 71,022
Vermont	16,253 <u>1,237,223</u> 1,253,476	Minnesota	23,038 <u>46,334</u> 69,372
Ohio	370,512 <u>418,189</u> 788,701	Iowa	11,405 <u>39,430</u> 50,835
Michigan	78,998 <u>506,478</u> 585,476	Illinois	20,048 <u>16,775</u> 36,823
Indiana	292,908 <u>192,720</u> 485,628	Missouri	18,289 <u>17,754</u> 36,043
Pennsylvania	114,310 <u>345,917</u> 460,227	North Carolina	17,759 <u>3,856</u> 21,615
Wisconsin	83,118 <u>198,056</u> 281,174	Tennessee	-0- <u>14,453</u> 14,453
New Hampshire	43,833 <u>225,088</u> 268,921	Maryland	2,404 <u>7,910</u> 10,314
Virginia	99,605 <u>117,263</u> 216,868	New Jersey	8,022 <u>432</u> 8,520
Kentucky	140,076 <u>47,618</u> 187,694	Connecticut	2,277 <u>5,532</u> 7,809
Massachusetts	15,307 <u>138,260</u> 153,567	Kansas	- 0- <u>468</u> 468

****Production of Individual States (In U. S. Gallons):**
1,597,589*
5,015,026*
6,612,615*

(1st) Line - Production of maple syrup for each individual state and U.S. in U. S. Gallons
(2nd) Line - Production of Maple sugar for each individual state and U.S. in U. S. Gallons
(3rd) Line - Total Production of syrup and sugar for each individual state and U.S. in U.S. Gallons

*Totals include small amounts not reported under individual states

**Statistics modified from data by Clarence Coons in Ontario's "Maple thrives in '95"

Total data taken from "USDA Farmers Bulletin 516". "The Production of Maple Syrup and Sugar". Washington 1912.

And other sources.

Canada: About 1,136,825 U. S. Gallons of Syrup.

June 1, 1860: Population of the United States is 31,443,321.

Time Out: *'In 1860, 90% of the U. S. population was farmers, in 1998, 2% are farmers.'*

“Estimated population of Canada is 2,865,020.”

August 25, 1860: “Wisconsin produced 27 million bushels of wheat in 1860. But the price had again fallen to under \$1.00 per bushel.”

September 19, 1860: “Population of Wisconsin was 729,240.”

January 29, 1861: “Kansas becomes the 34th state”

1861 - 1865: “From a population of approximately 9,000, Wisconsin Indians sent nearly 600 soldiers to Wisconsin regiments during the Civil War.”

March 4, 1861: “Abraham Lincoln becomes 16th President of the United States. He was married to Mary Todd.”

“When Lincoln was inaugurated, seven states had already seceded from the Union. Those states were South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas. They formed the Confederate States of America, and elected Jefferson Davis, as their first President.”

“In his Inaugural Address, Lincoln, declared that the action by these states was ‘illegal’.”

March 25, 1861: “Emanuel L. Philipp, Wisconsin’s 23rd governor was born near Honey Creek, Wisconsin.”

April 12, 1861: “During a restocking of supplies by Union troops at Fort Sumter, South Carolina, the South’s artillery opened fire. This essentially was the beginning of Civil War. Virginia, Arkansas, North Carolina, and Tennessee, joined the Confederacy.”

Author’s Notes: It is not my intent to write an extensive narration on the Civil War. It would take a book by itself and thousands of such books have already been written. However, we must cover some highlights as this event in history touched every American and every American family. And even though there was not any direct line, Reynolds ancestors of Lynn, that were involved in the War, there were many of their brothers, cousins, uncles, and other relatives, who fought and died in this horrible period of American History. So here are a few facts about this awful tragedy.

The population of the North was approximately 22 million people, while the South was approximately 9 million, which included 4 million enslaved blacks. Both the North and South almost immediately had to create a ‘draft’ to raise the number of troops necessary to fight a war. The North enlisted about 2 million troops (including 186,000 blacks), while the South enlisted 900,000 white males. The North had superiority in money, credit, arms, factories, food production, mineral resources, and transportation. The South was constantly hampered by chronic shortages of food, clothing, medicine, and ammunition, and, by the unpredictability of their ‘slave’ black labor force. However, the South had the stronger military tradition, better military leaders, and an ‘unbreakable spirit’.

When the war ended, 620,000 men (in a nation of 35 million) had been killed. At least another 700,000 was wounded. The North lost 364,000 and the South 258,000 (1 of every four soldiers). And more troops and civilians died of disease than on the battlefield. ‘A true horror story.’

When the shooting stopped, the smoke cleared, the blood soaked into the American soil, the crying ended, and the hate was boiling over, ‘4 million blacks’ were declared ‘free’. However, as we all know, attitudes that had sustained slavery in the South for 300 years did not end, in fact persisted well into the 20th century, and, sadly lingering prejudices exist even today.

July 21, 1861: The first battle of the Civil War was the Battle of Bull Run. The event was a showcase of ignorance that northern Americans had towards war. They actually viewed the battle as spectators. In their worst horrors, the South won convincingly.

October 1, 1861: “Wisconsin’s famed ‘Iron Brigade’ under Brigadier General Rufus King suffered the most battlefield casualties of the Civil War.”

April 19, 1862: "Wisconsin Governor Louis Powell Harvey slipped and drowned between two river boats while visiting Wisconsin regiments in Tennessee."

June 25 - July 1, 1862: The Seven Days' Battle, was an attack on Richmond, Virginia. Neither side won. General McClellan ordered an ill-advised retreat.

August 30, 1862: The second Battle of Bull Run. The South won again.

September 17, 1862: The Battle of Antietam. It was a most bloody battle. The North lost 12,000 men and the South lost 12,700 killed or wounded. General Lee retreated, but McClellan mistakenly did not cut off Lee's retreat.

General McClellan was relieved of command by President Lincoln.

September 22, 1862: President Lincoln delivered the 'Proclamation of Emancipation'.

Author's Notes: It is the opinion of this author that the President delivered this proclamation for dual purposes. First, he clearly wanted to declare that the war was being fought to end slavery, but I believe he was more interested in proclaiming that the 'Union' would be preserved, by whatever means or for whatever excuse that was necessary to reach this goal. This proclamation did not end slavery in the United States, but it did set a vision for this to happen, and it did provide an opportunity for the President to clearly define his ambition to preserve the United States of America.

December 13, 1862: Fredericksville, Virginia was a disaster for the North. Approximately 10,000 Northern soldiers were killed or wounded. The North retreated to Washington, D.C..

May 2-4, 1863: The South won the Battle of Chancellorsville, Virginia. General Hooker retreated, but Lee lost 12,000 men out of 60,000, and his most brilliant General, Stonewall Jackson was killed.

About June 1, 1863: In response to a call from the Union Army, approximately 11 tons of pure maple sugar was loaded near present day Juneau (Dodge County), Wisconsin, and was hauled by wagon, for use by the Union troops. The price paid by the Federal Government was 3 ½ cents per pound in requisition forms, which would be paid at the end of the war. The suppliers of this sugar were paid sometime during 1865. Adin(2nd) Reynolds, of Hebron (Jefferson County), Wisconsin sold approximately 1,000 pounds of maple sugar during this purchase.

Author's Notes: The facts of this event are sketchy, but it is relayed exactly as my father, Adin(3rd), told me about his grandfather's (Adin(2nd) involvement. The Military Road, ran from Green Bay, Wisconsin, to Prairie du Chien, on the Mississippi River. The purchase was made somewhere on the Military Road, near Juneau, Wisconsin. By the account, told by my father, the sale of maple sugar was hauled by military wagons to Prairie du Chien, loaded on boats, shipped down the Mississippi, up the Ohio River to the Union troops somewhere in western Pennsylvania. It could well have been destined towards Gettysburg.

The need for sugar was desperate as the South had choked off the total supply of Southern cane sugar. The call went out from the U. S. Government for pure maple sugar to supplement the need for sweeteners, for use by the Northern troops. Wisconsin responded in a significant way, with a supply of about 22,000 pounds. At least three Indian tribes participated by selling maple sugar during this Government purchase. Members of the Menominees, the Chippewas, and the Ojibwas sold sugar for sure. There may have been more tribes involved in supplying this huge shipment.

The Government specifications called for the product to be 'maple sugar', in one pound blocks, and to be wrapped in 'waxed food cloth' ('cheese cloth that was waxed') individually.

As far as I can find, this was the first significant shipment of maple sugar to be made for war purposes, although I am certain that other maple syrup producing areas also, probably shipped maple sugar during this same Government call for assistance.

During delivery of the maple sugar to the Army warehouse near Juneau, Wisconsin, Adin(1st) asked and received a list of the contributors of these maple sugar shipments. His purpose was to start an Association of Maple Producers in Wisconsin. Even though he pursued such an organization, nothing ever came of it at that time. He was active in attempting to establish such an organization during his entire life, but was unsuccessful in his pursuits.

June 20, 1863: "West Virginia becomes the 35th state."

July 1, 1863: The Battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania matched 75,000 Southern soldiers against 85,000 from the North. There was not a clear winner, however Lee retreated, and it is considered in historical retrospect, to be the turning point in the war.

November 19, 1863: President Lincoln delivered probably his most famous speech, "The Gettysburg Address".

Author's Notes: In my opinion, 'The Gettysburg Address' is the finest oratory achievement ever delivered. Somehow to me, it defines what this country is all about, and really clarifies why my family's American Spirit exists. This book just would not be complete without these few, but most treasured words:

"Four score and seven years ago, our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation: conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war...testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated...can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war.

We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that this nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate...we cannot consecrate...we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here.

It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us...that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion...that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain...that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom...and that government of the people...by the people...for the people...shall not perish from this earth."

December 25, 1863: By this Christmas Day, the war had definitely turned in the Union's favor.

January 11, 1864: General Ulysses Grant was appointed Commander in Chief of the Union forces, by President Lincoln.

March 7, 1864: George C. Cary (a maple leader) was born at Fort Fairfield, Maine.

March 22, 1864: "Marquette University was chartered by the Wisconsin State Legislature"

May 5-6, 1864: The North won the second Battle of Chancellorsville, and they kept advancing.

July 1, 1864: Grant ordered General Sherman to commence on his famous, 'Sherman's March'.

October 31, 1864: "Nevada becomes the 36th state."

November 15, 1864: Sherman burned Atlanta and began his march to the sea. The devastation was catastrophic. The Northern troops destroyed, plundered, ravaged, and marched. They lived off the land, and destroyed the rest. And, in the net result, 'destroyed the will of the South'.

March 4, 1865: Abraham Lincoln, in his second inauguration, ended with the following words, which I consider to have said it all, in ending this horrible American experience:

“With malice towards none; with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation’s wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan....to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.”

‘Amen.’

April 9, 1865: Lee surrendered to Grant at the Appomattox, Virginia Courthouse. The Southern armies collapsed. The War was over.



Figure 86: Caricature taken from last known photograph of Lincoln alive. This photo is purported to have been taken by Alexander Gardner, taken on Monday April 10, 1865. (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

April 14, 1865: President Abraham Lincoln is assassinated by John Wilkes Booth. He was shot at 10:15 p.m. while attending the theater.

April 15, 1865: Andrew Johnson becomes the 17th President of the United States. He was married to Eliza McCardle.

May 10, 1865: “A detachment of the First Wisconsin Cavalry, led by Lieutenant Colonel Harnden, captured the fleeing Jefferson Davis in Irvinville, Georgia. Davis was disguised as an old woman.”

August 11, 1865: “Gifford Pinchot, considered to be ‘the father of forestry’, was born in Simsbury, Connecticut.”

Figure 87: Photograph of Gifford Pinchot. He was known, as a forester, a conservationist, and a politician. He was named as Chief Forester for the U. S. Forest Service by President Theodore Roosevelt (1898-1910). He was Governor of Pennsylvania (1923-27). He pioneered forestry and conservation. His most famous words were written, “Conservation is the application of common sense to the common problems for the common good”. (Source: Photographer unknown - Taken from Gifford Pinchot Website, U. S. Forest Service - Internet).



October 9, 1865: *Leon P. Reynolds, Lynn’s Grandfather was born in Hartford, Wisconsin, to Adin(2nd) and Electa Reynolds.*

December 3, 1865: “The 13th Amendment was ratified, abolishing slavery throughout the U. S.”

February 7, 1867: Laura Ingalls Wilder was born, in a log cabin 7 miles north of Pepin, Wisconsin. She wrote the famous ‘Little House’ books, which remain popular today. The book of interest here, was her ‘Little House in the Big Woods’ which was published in 1932. This book described her family making maple syrup and maple sugar while she was a little girl growing up in Pepin, Wisconsin.

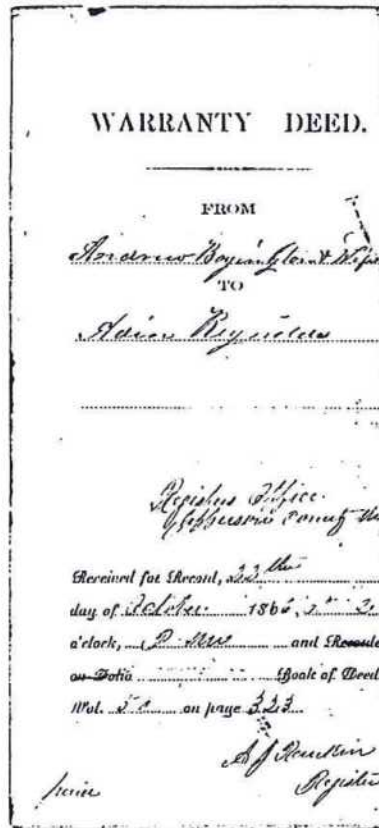
Figure 88: Photograph of Laura (Ingalls) and Almanzo Wilder, shortly after they were married in about 1887. Laura Ingalls Wilder was the famous author of the “Little House” books (Source: Reprinted from the Country Today, July 16, 1997).



March 1, 1867: “Nebraska becomes the 37th state.”

May 11, 1867: “Alonzo Horton purchased 960 acres for \$265.00 or 27 ½ cents per acre, upon which he founded San Diego, California.”

Figure 89A: The Warranty Deed.



May 1, 1870: Price of Maple Syrup:
Approximately 5 cents per pound or about 55 cents per gallon of syrup. Barter Price: About 6 gallons of honey per 1 gallon of maple syrup (honey was priced at about 1 cent per pound).

Production of Maple Syrup (includes production of maple sugar):

United States: 4,476,513 U. S. Gallons of syrup

**1870 Production of Individual States
(In U. S. Gallons - U. S. Census)**

Vermont	12,023(1 st) <u>1,111,788(2nd)</u> 1,123,811(3 rd)	Virginia	11,400 <u>30,637</u> 42,037
New York	46,048 <u>836,505</u> 882,553	Minnesota	12,722 <u>26,308</u> 30,030
Ohio	352,612 <u>433,641</u> 786,253	Missouri	16,317 <u>14,623</u> 30,940
Indiana	227,880 <u>166,542</u> 394,422	Iowa	9,315 <u>18,311</u> 27,626
New Hampshire	16,884 <u>341,493</u> 358,377	Illinois	10,378 <u>17,109</u> 27,487
Michigan	23,637 <u>222,732</u> 246,369	Tennessee	-0- <u>16,871</u> 16,871
Pennsylvania	39,385 <u>193,240</u> 232,625	Maryland	374 <u>8,808</u> 9,182
Wisconsin	31,218 <u>63,399</u> 94,617	North Carolina	418 <u>2,697</u> 3,115
Kentucky	49,073 <u>33,677</u> 82,750	Connecticut	168 <u>1,783</u> 1,951
West Virginia	20,209 <u>61,326</u> 81,535	Kansas	-0- <u>117</u> 117
Maine	28,470 <u>20,101</u> 48,571	New Jersey	5 <u>13</u> 18
Massachusetts	2,326 <u>42,475</u> 44,801		

****Production of Individual States (In U. S. Gallons):**

921,057*

3,555,456*

4,476,513*

(1st) Line - U. S. Production of maple syrup for each individual state and U. S. in U. S. Gallons

(2nd) Line - U. S. Production of maple sugar for each individual state and U. S. in U. S. Gallons

*Totals include small amounts not reported under individual states

**Statistics modified from data by Clarence Coons in Ontario's "Maple thrives in '95"

Total data taken from "USDA Farmers Bulletin 516". "The Production of Maple Syrup and Sugar". Washington 1912.

And other sources.

Canada: About 1,590,110 U. S. Gallons of syrup

June 1, 1870: Population of the United States is 39,818,449.

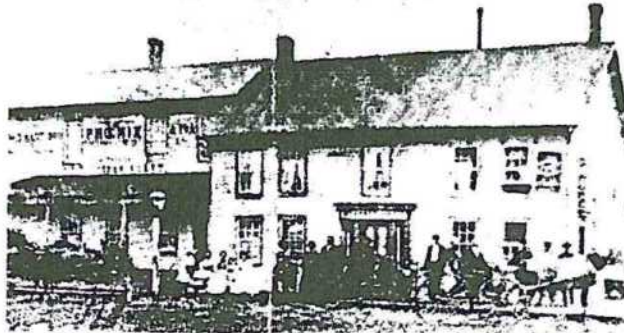
“Estimated population of Canada is 3,402,600.”

September 19, 1870: “Population of Wisconsin is 1,054,670.”

February 12, 1871: “Washington D.C. becomes an official United States territory (a state’s status).”

March 11, 1871: City of Shawano, Wisconsin was designated as a village. Shawano would become the county seat of Shawano County.

Figure 90: Main street, Shawano, Wisconsin, 1871 (Source: Unknown-Reynolds Family Archives).



June 1, 1871: Population of Canada is 3,689,257.

October 8, 1871: “The Peshtigo, Wisconsin fire catastrophe began. Nearly 1,200 people lost their lives.”

October 13, 1871: “Wheat farming in Wisconsin began to decline due to bad weather, soil depletion, and chinch bug. By 1900 most farming had moved to other crops. The advent of reapers by Cyrus McCormick and a ‘knotting machine’ for tying knots around wheat bundles had come too late to save the Wisconsin wheat farmer. The wheat farming boom had ended in Wisconsin.”

March 1, 1872: The U. S. Government established Yellowstone National Park.

March 26, 1872: Kimberly-Clark Corporation was founded in Neenah, Wisconsin, and Globe Mill was built to make newsprint from recycled linen and cotton rags. The building of this mill opened the market for pulp in the northern regions of Wisconsin. *Leon Reynolds would ship hundreds of carloads of pulp to various pulp and paper mills in Wisconsin over the next approximately 50 years, including some to Kimberly-Clark.*

October 23, 1872: "The Wisconsin State Grange was founded in Portage."

March 25, 1873: *Margaret Mary (Donnelan) Sharkey, Anne's grandmother was born.*

July 1, 1875: "45 sawmills in the Chippewa Valley, were producing 300 million board feet of lumber annually."

Author's Notes: It is necessary to give an overview of the enormity of the lumbering industry in Wisconsin by 1875. Serious logging and lumber production began about 1830 in Wisconsin, but the magnitude of volume started to reach its peak from the 1870's. The Chippewa Valley was one of the major logging and lumber production areas of Wisconsin, but only one of several. However, the following account from "The Lumberjack Frontier, by Walker D. Wyman in 1976, gives a perspective of the industry as it existed, and tells it as it was:

"Stretching across the northern parts of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota stood one of the most magnificent forests in North America. In it lived the Chippewa, and Ojibwa. Indian nations were scattered throughout the great woods in villages always connected by water. Over the years the French, English, and American fur traders had come to this forest seeking beaver, fisher, wolf, and other skins in exchange for guns, knives, and pots needed by a Stone Age people. In the 1840's, miners edged into this vast land seeking copper and, later iron ore. The great forest was a mixture of pine and hardwoods such as maple, hemlock, and basswood, and it covered so much of the land that a deer found it hard to browse in many places. Some of the pines had been growing for three hundred years and were so large that three or four of them contained enough lumber to build a house. Early settlers in lower Michigan and Wisconsin found this forest at an early date, and built small mills on the rivers and began to saw logs for the growing communities rising on the prairies of Illinois, Iowa, and southern Wisconsin. But it was not until after the Civil War, when the Indians had ceded all their lands except the reserved areas, that the lumberjack invaded the pineries in numbers and they provided the lumber for the settlements on the great plains as well as in the Midwest.

It is no wonder that the Wisconsin pineries invited so many enterprising pioneers with modest amounts of capital at an early date. The need for lumber was great and the rewards attractive. For example, when the Territory of Wisconsin built its first capitol in the southeastern part of the present state in 1836, the lumber was rafted down the Ohio from the Appalachian forest, up the Mississippi to Galena, Illinois, then by ox team to Belmont. It cost a hundred dollars per thousand feet to get lumber from the East to the prairie areas of northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin even if it was hauled overland from the Wabash River. No wonder a missionary

dismantled his two-story house in Meadville, Pennsylvania, and shipped it down the Ohio and up the Mississippi to his new assignment at Prairie du Chien. No wonder that increasing numbers sought fame and fortune in the pineries.

The pioneer lumberman might easily have believed that Providence had created the Wisconsin pineries for his exploitation. They lay near the great and increasing market area of the prairies, and were drained by six river systems, all connecting them with the market. The Menomonic and the Wolf River connected the northeastern forest with Green Bay and Lake Michigan. The Wisconsin River drained central Wisconsin from its northern border and flowed into the Mississippi at Prairie du Chien. The Black, the Chippewa, and the St. Croix flowed out of northwestern Wisconsin and into the Mississippi. In the day before railroads, this river system, when dammed up at places and flush with melting snow in the spring, provided a wonderful way to move logs out of the pineries to the waiting market.

The Chippewa River, with its numerous tributaries, drained northwestern Wisconsin, which the glaciers had properly prepared for the growing of pine trees. On the light, sandy soil of the Chippewa Valley grew one-sixth of all the white pine west of the Appalachians. White pine was prized above all other wood for building material. Carpenters liked to work with it, for it was light enough to be carried easily, yielded to the saw, and took a nail or a screw with minimum effort. The loggers liked white pine because it floated easily down the rivers to market. The hardwoods, unlike the white pine, would not lie flat and could not be harvested until railroads built spurs into the woods to haul them to the mills.

The Chippewa Valley boomed after the Civil War. It had produced forty million feet of lumber in 1858, but by 1884 the annual harvest was more than four hundred million feet. Though many of the logs were rafted on down the Chippewa to the Mississippi, the Northwestern Lumber Company of Eau Claire, which was served by both railroad and river, sent 5,200 carloads of lumber from its mills to twenty-three states and territories to the West in 1891-1892. The census of 1880 listed 3,810 people in Wisconsin who worked in the woods, and many of them worked in the Chippewa Valley. Of these 1,805 were Native Americans, 915 British Americans, 473 Scandinavians, 275 Germans, 147 Irish, 89 British, and 106 from other countries. Of the leading lumbermen on the Chippewa in 1898, according to Robert Fries in his *Empire in Pine*, four were natives of New York, three of Maine, two from Massachusetts, and one each from Canada, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

The most common logging contract was let by the lumberman, or his company, to some individual or group to cut and deliver at the mill a certain number of board feet at a specified price per thousand feet. Prior to letting the contract, the company had sent cruisers into the woods to spy out the land and estimate the number of board feet each forty acres would produce. The contractor might be granted credit for supplies to last the logging crew all winter, though he might not receive payment when he delivered the logs in the spring at the mill, and the lumberjacks, paid with 'due bills', might suffer a loss of 10 per cent if they had to have their pay right away. Since so many of the men who spent their winter working for wages in the camps needed their money to support a family, buy a house or a farm, or pay for horses, cows, or farm implements, this was a great hardship. However, many a settler of northern Wisconsin got his start by working in the woods in the winter and developing a farm in the cutover in the summer.

There is no precise date marking the end of the lumberjack frontier. When the great white pine cut was nearing an end about 1910, many lumbermen turned to the West Coast and to the South for further operations. But the north woods still provided isolated stands of pine, and thousands of acres of hardwoods that were tapped by small-gauge railroads. The last known stand of white pine was cut in 1933. The last drive on the Chippewa River was made in 1917, and the last sawmill on the Bad River Indian Reservation, near Ashland, Wisconsin, on Lake Superior, closed in 1929. There

are hundreds of residents of northern Wisconsin still living who worked in the woods, but few who worked in the great days of the river drives.....”

June 4, 1876: “7th U.S. Cavalry under General George A. Custer are killed to a man (212 dead) by Sioux Indians at the Battle of the Little Bighorn, Montana.”

July 4, 1876: America is 100 years old.

July 12, 1876: William R. McGregor, Anne’s grandfather was born in Hortonville, Wisconsin.

August 1, 1876: “Colorado becomes the 38th state.”

August 31, 1876: *William F. Reynolds, Adin(2nd)’s brother, and the first permanent settler in the Town of Hebron, Wisconsin, died and is buried in the Evergreen Cemetery, Hebron, Wisconsin.*

Author’s Notes: Our story of William F. Reynolds ends in this text with his passing. But before leaving the William portion of this story, I would like add a few personal observations about him and his ancestors. William was a kind man. He was a successful farmer in Wisconsin. And he was truly a pioneer in introducing the Reynolds family into Wisconsin. After the passing of his father, William became the patriarch of the Reynolds family in Wisconsin. He guided his brother Adin(2nd), and was instrumental in re-establishing Adin(2nd) in the maple syrup industry. William was heavily involved in farming. He really did not have time to pursue the production of maple syrup. Thus, when Adin(2nd) came to Wisconsin in 1845, William turned over his existing maple syrup operation in Hebron to Adin(2nd). It is estimated that William was tapping approximately 1,000 trees during the period 1836-1845. Adin(2nd) would soon increase this to approximately 1,500 taps.

William’s descendants, even though distant cousins, stayed close with Lynn’s family. The descendants went from William, to Adelbert, to Ray, to Glenn, and to Glenn, Jr., Richard, and Susan Reynolds. Glenn Reynolds, and Adin(3rd), Lynn’s father, even though 4th cousins, were closer than any two brothers I ever knew. We still keep in touch today, and the Reynolds families of this ancestral line remain close to Lynn, and his immediate family members.

Figure 91: Adin (3rd) and Glenn Reynolds (About 1960). Some of Glenn’s original farm buildings at Hebron, Wisconsin are in the background. Glenn is the great grandson of William F. Reynolds. Adin(3rd) and Glenn Reynolds were closer than any two brothers, but were in fact, distant cousins. (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

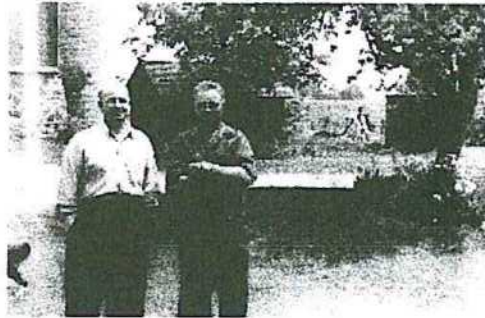
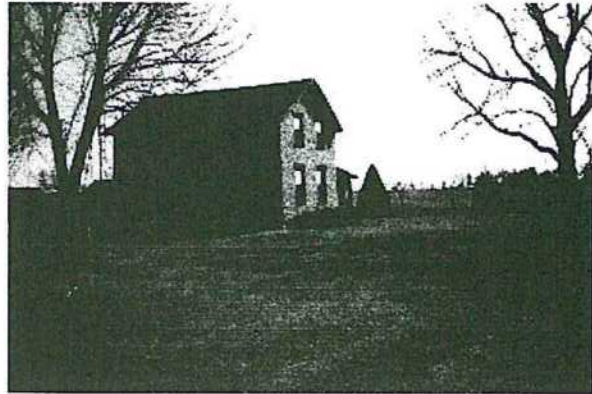


Figure 92: Glenn Reynolds' home farm as it looks today. This is also the same farm which William F. Reynolds, Adin(2nd)'s brother, established in 1835, at Hebron, Wisconsin (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

It is also the house where Glenn and Emma Reynolds raised their family; Glenn, Jr.; Richard; and Susan.



March 5, 1877: Rutherford B. Hayes becomes the 19th President of the United States. He was married to Lucy W. Webb.

November 20, 1877: Thomas Edison shouted "Mary had a little lamb" into a machine he had built in Menlo, New Jersey, then played the sound back. The first cylinder record was invented.

October 11, 1878: Herbert (Bert) Wheeler (Geraldine's father), Lynn's grandfather, was born to Leander and Phoebe (Blakeslee) Wheeler, in Ironton (near Reedsburg), Wisconsin.

Summer 1878: Francis A. Deleglise built his cabin and moved his family to Antigo, Wisconsin. He was the first settler. He founded the city of Antigo, just one year later in 1879.

December 11, 1879: Susan (Dodge) Reynolds, died and is buried beside her husband, William F. Reynolds, in the Evergreen Cemetery, Hebron, Wisconsin.

May 1, 1880: Price of Maple Syrup: Approximately 5 cents per pound, or about 55 cents per gallon of syrup. Barter Price: About 6 dressed chickens (chickens were selling for about 10 cents each).

Production of Maple Syrup (includes production of maple sugar):

United States: 6,368,048 U. S. Gallons

1880 Production of Individual States
(In U. S. Gallons - U. S. Census)

New York	266,390(1 st) <u>1,336,702(2nd)</u> 1,603,092(3 rd)	Illinois	40,077 <u>10,024</u> 50,101
Vermont	128,091 <u>1,407,635</u> 1,535,726	Kentucky	27,530 <u>8,317</u> 35,847
Ohio	495,839 <u>361,973</u> 857,812	Iowa	17,766 <u>6,339</u> 24,105
Michigan	131,990 <u>427,894</u> 559,884	Maryland	2,043 <u>22,010</u> 24,053
Pennsylvania	140,667 <u>358,251</u> 498,918	Missouri	16,244 <u>7,371</u> 23,615
New Hampshire	79,712 <u>265,564</u> 345,276	Minnesota	11,407 <u>9,622</u> 21,029
Indiana	242,084 <u>29,390</u> 271,474	Virginia	7,518 <u>10,712</u> 18,230
Wisconsin	58,012 <u>61,105</u> 119,117	Connecticut	2,173 <u>5,512</u> 7,685
Massachusetts	13,017 <u>109,849</u> 122,866	Tennessee	-0- <u>3,912</u> 3,912
Maine	82,006 <u>19,167</u> 101,173	North Carolina	582 <u>513</u> 1,095
West Virginia	28,696 <u>38,858</u> 67,554	New Jersey	334 <u>312</u> 646

****Production of the United States (In U. S. Gallons)**

	1,796,048*
	<u>4,572,008*</u>
	6,368,048*

(1st) Line - Production of maple syrup in individual states and U.S. in U. S. Gallons

(2nd) Line - Production of maple sugar in individual states and U.S. in U. S. Gallons

(3rd) Line - Total production of syrup and sugar in individual states and U. S. in U. S. Gallons

*Totals include small amounts not reported under individual states

**Statistics modified from data by Clarence Coons in Ontario's "Maple thrives in '95"

Total data taken from "USDA Farmers Bulletin 516". "The Production of Maple syrup and Sugar". Washington 1912.

And other sources.

Canada: About 1,727,273 U. S. Gallons.

June 1, 1880: Population of the United States is 50,155,783.

About July, 1880: The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad finished its tracks into Aniwa, Wisconsin.

Elmhurst, Wisconsin is founded in anticipation of the railroad.

Population of Wisconsin is 1,315,497.

March 4, 1881: James A. Garfield becomes the 20th President of the United States. He was married to Lucretia Rudolph.

About May 15, 1881: The Old Depot Camp of the Holt Balcom Logging Company was built. It is considered the oldest logging camp in the United States still on its original site. It is near Lakewood, Wisconsin.

June 1, 1881: Population of Canada is 4,324,810.

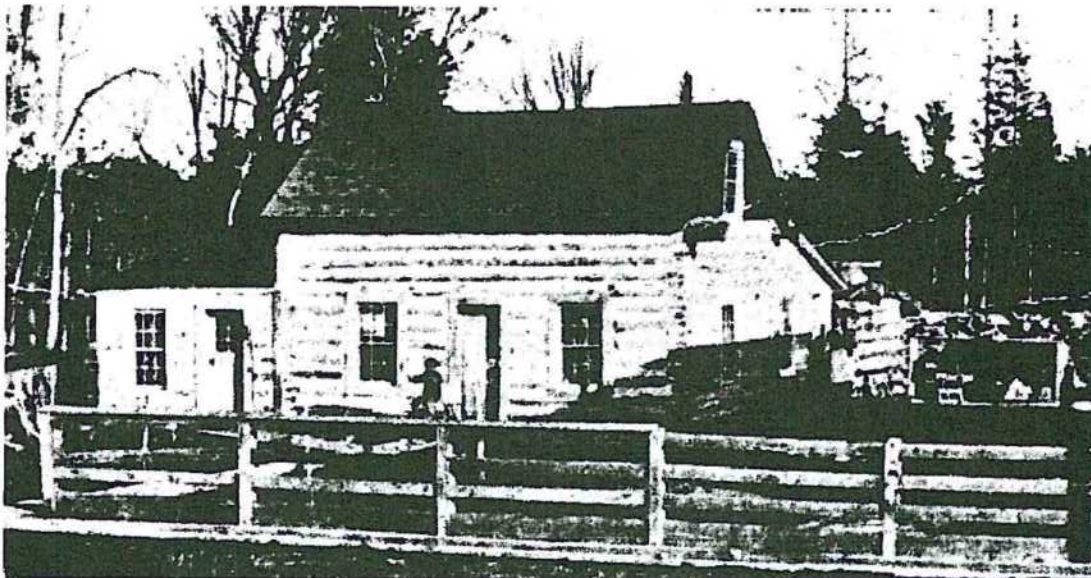


Figure 93: Reproduced from the Antigo Daily Journal, June 27, 1979. Francis Delegtse and wife Mary built the 1st residence of Antigo, Wisconsin. It was constructed in 1878. They were the founders of Antigo. Extensive efforts are currently underway to restore and preserve this cabin in Antigo (Source: The Antigo Daily Journal - Reynolds Family Archives).

Author's Notes: The text of these writings will next address the coming of the railroads. We have already thoroughly discussed river travel and will delve into harnessing the rivers even further. But, what I wish to make the readers aware of, is the use and importance of **horses** to the Reynolds, and the early settlers of the United States.

We have seen where the Reynolds had utilized oxen to drag their heavy wagons with logs, lumber, and maple syrup through the mud of New York and Connecticut. This continued well into the 1840's in Madison County, New York. Their days leaving New York and arriving in Wisconsin ended their use of oxen. They switched to horses. Starting with William and Adin(2nd), The Reynolds became horsemen and teamsters. They and most settlers depended on horses for everything, including logging, skidding, building roads, building railroads, transportation, horsepowered machines, pulling sleighs, pulling farm implements, removing stumps, recreation, and travel. It was probably the most important element to the development of the wilderness areas such as Aniwa, Wisconsin. Logging was the game. The forest was the playing field. The goal was to get rid of the trees so that the lands could be farmed. The referees were the loggers. The players that made the scores, were the horses. The Reynolds became not just teamsters, but proficient keepers of horses. They not only knew how to use and care for the horses, but they were able to teach the use of horses. As the Reynolds became more administrative, they had to allocate tasks, such as 'teamsters'. Thus teamsters became valuable in the logging operations and **the maple sap collection. Teamsters earned more money, they were more respected, and they held the key as to how productive the logging and sap gathering crews would be. They worked longer hours as they needed to get up earlier to have the teams of horses ready. They needed to take care of the horses after the other members of the crews were already finished for the day. And, they had to care for the 'wear and tear' on their horses sometimes working all night to care for sores or wounds that their horses had to endure. They loved the animals and it showed. If they were not compassionate to their horse's needs, they were not teamsters. If they did not take care of the health of their animals, they did not have the animals. The animals were very subject to sickness and death. The better care they received, the longer and more productive they were. In a harsh world of logging and maple syrup use in the woods, the horse was absolutely essential. The Reynolds took these responsibilities seriously and absolutely demanded that any teamsters working for them respected their animal obligations. Thus, horses were a major part of the Reynolds' lives from the 1840's until 1970's. Even though trains, trucks, and tractors became a way of life, the horse still had their function in the woods. Horses were used in the Reynolds maple sap operation even into the 1970's. Any other mode of collecting sap, even though often tried, was considered inferior to the horse teams.**

Horses were so much a part of the Reynolds heritage that in the 1940's, 50's, and until the early 60's Adin(3rd) raised 'Shelby' ponies. They were never necessarily profitable to raise, but he liked them. At one point, the pony population reached over 50. Lynn received the first pony as a gift for his 6th birthday in 1942. Lynn and Don, Lynn's brother, enjoyed riding and racing the ponies, but never showed an interest in raising and breeding the animals. Juan, Lynn's older brother did not develop an interest in the ponies. The pony population grew from that first one to its population peak in the 1950's. It turned out that Kathleen, Lynn's sister became the 'horse person' of the family in that she loved the animals, cared for, raced, and showed the ponies at every opportunity.

Words would never describe the impact horses had on the pioneer accomplishments of the Reynolds family. I will leave the subject by simply saying, horses left their permanent pioneering mark on America.



Figure 94: Horses were used to collect maple sap. Horses were used to skid logs. Horses were used on the farm. Horses were used for transportation. Horses provided a way of life for the Reynolds family (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

Author's Notes: During the winter months in the next approximate 25 years (1880-1906), the Reynolds Family members would live in "a lumber camp". The lumber camps were plentiful. Many of these camps were established in the Aniwa and Elmhurst areas. Some of these camps existed on Reynolds owned lands. To properly describe one of these camps, I wish to include the following chapter ("Men Who Changed the Forests"), taken from "It Happened Here (Stories of Wisconsin), by Margaret G. Henderson, Ethel D. Speerschneider and Helen L. Ferslev:

"Only seventy-five years ago (1900) great stretches of beautiful pine trees still covered a large part of northern Wisconsin. Now they are almost gone. Millions of trees have been cut down to be sawed into lumber.

A LUMBER CAMP: Lumbering was a big, noisy job. Lumbermen did things in a big, noisy way. Huge trees were cut with the biggest saws that could be handled. Big axes chopped off the branches. Loud voices shouted 'Timber!' as the trees crashed to the ground. Cooks made large meals on big cook stoves. They served strong coffee in big tin cups, and good food on pie-tin plates. The lumberjacks worked long hours and slept hard. There was very little time for fun, and no place to go until the spring break-up. After that they did other work until fall came again.

Early in the fall, workers would go into the forest to build a lumber camp. They felled some trees and built crude log cabins in which to sleep, cook, and eat their meals. They built roads, which usually led to the nearest river. During the winter, they covered these roads with water to make an icy surface over which the oxen would pull the logs. The roads were busy places as thousands of logs traveled over them during the winter.

By the time the snow was on the ground, work was in full swing. Early in the morning the men tumbled out of their bunks into warm woolen clothing. After a hearty breakfast they tramped out to work. Among the workers were cutters, swampers, scalers, and sawyers. As soon as a tree was down, the swampers cut off the branches and the top of the trunk. They would save no part of the tree that was smaller than twelve inches in diameter. The next worker was the scaler, who decided where to cut the tree into shorter logs. The sawyers did the actual cutting.

Now the logs were piled high on sleighs, to be brought to the edge of a river. A huge load of them could be drawn by one team of oxen. Sometimes the load weighed as much as a hundred tons! At the river the logs would stand until spring, when they would be rolled into the water and floated down to a sawmill. As winter went on, and the men worked hard day after day, the piles of logs by the river grew bigger and bigger.

Each night the lumberjacks returned to the camp, where they ate a big supper and then tumbled into the bunks for the night. The cooks were kept busy preparing great quantities of food for the husky, hungry men.

Spring was a busy time in the lumber camp. Everything was made ready to move. Even the cooks must go on the 'spring drive', when the logs were transported downstream. Only the strongest men were used on the drive. Every lumberjack hoped to be one of them.

As soon as the ice melted in the stream, the drive began. To keep the logs of different companies from getting mixed, each log had to be marked. This was much like the branding of cattle, for each company had its own mark, which was stamped on the end of all its logs.

First the lumberjacks rolled the great piles of heavy logs into the river. Picked up by the current, the logs started drifting down the stream. Some of the men were constantly on the watch for a 'log jam'. These jams occurred when a group of logs got caught in some way and held back the logs behind them. When it looked as though a jam was about to form, the men used long poles with iron hooks, or peaveys, on the end to straighten out the trouble. To loosen one of the logs and break up the jam, it was usually necessary to walk out on the floating logs. If a man made a misstep while he was doing this, he might have a terrible fall. It might even mean his death. So it was exciting, dangerous work.

Once in a while the logs would jam so tightly, in spite of the care that had been taken, it seemed an almost hopeless task to get them loose again. One famous jam on the Chippewa River reached fourteen miles up the stream. Sometimes dynamite had to be used to get the logs moving again.

Sometimes the logs had to be shipped over a lake or a bay. Here there was no current to push the logs in the right direction. So when a body of water like Lake Winnebago or Green Bay was reached, a different plan was used. A string of logs were chained together to form a half circle. Then the two end logs of the string were brought around and fastened so that the floating logs were completely encircled. This made a kind of huge raft. Small boats chugged along, towing these rafts.

Finally the logs arrived at the sawmill towns. There they were separated by the markings on the logs and sent into the proper boom to stay until they were sawed into lumber. The boom was usually a shallow space in the river where the logs were kept from floating away. This was done by connecting a group of logs with chains around the opening of the storage space. The up-stream end of the boom could be opened to float more logs into it.

From 1870 to 1900 there were many of these scenes along the rivers of northern Wisconsin. Many millions of pine trees were cut from the great forests. In only about thirty years the best timber in the state had been cut. This is a much shorter time than it takes to grow great trees three or four feet thick. Often the loggers had been careless, leaving long treetops untouched because they were less than

twelve inches in diameter. When the snow was deep, they cut far above the snow line, leaving huge stumps with much wasted timber. Suddenly it became clear that Wisconsin's great lumbering days were over."

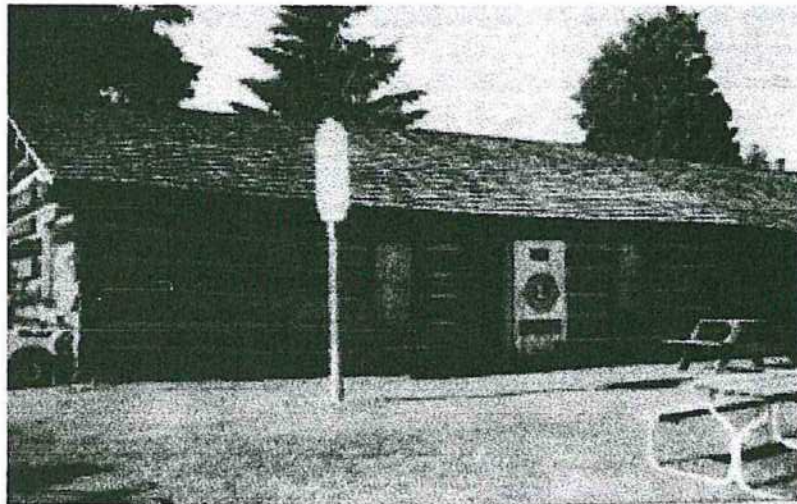
When the pine was gone, it opened up the forests for hardwood growth. Fortunately for the Reynolds family, the cutting of maple trees were generally ignored because they did not float. The Reynolds could see a future of tapping the maple trees and made a policy of treating this one species as sacred. But this does not excuse my ancestors, or the hundreds of thousand other 'timber barons' from decimating the entire vast pine forests of Wisconsin.

Time Out:

*'The World is a looking glass, and gives back
to every man the refection of his own face.
Frown at it, and it in turn will look sourly upon you;
laugh at it and with it, and it is a jolly, kind companion.'*

By William Makepeace Thackeray.

Figure 95: "Depot Camp of the Hold and Balcom Logging Company, built in 1881 (Source: Taken from the "Prime Times", "The Antigo Daily Journal, dated August 4, 1997).



About July, 1881: The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad had passed by where Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc. is today, and was finished from Aniwa into Elmhurst, Wisconsin.

September 20, 1881: Chester Alan Arthur becomes the 21st President of the United States. He was married to Ellen L. Herndon.

November 9, 1881: The first train arrives in Antigo, Wisconsin, with a shipment of rails. Charles Abrams claimed the honor of delivering this first 'train' load into Antigo. Mr. Abrams retired from the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, April 9, 1923, with 54 years service.

February 8, 1882: "Edison designs the first hydroelectric plant in Appleton, Wisconsin."

April 13, 1882: A surveyed plot for the proposed Village of Aniwa was recorded by H.G.H. Reed and C. L. Perkins. Aniwa is located in the Northwest corner of Shawano County at the junction of the Ashland Division of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, and the Mattoon Railway. The Indian meaning of 'Aniwa' was, "The Tall Tree Place".

April 20, 1882: The Aniwa Depot (Chicago & Northwestern Railroad) was built in the village of Aniwa. The depot was moved to the property of Reynolds Sugar Bush in the summer of 1962 where it stood, completely restored, and served as a 'landmark of history'. It served as a warehouse until it burned in 1970.

"The telegraph office opened in the Aniwa Depot. The first agent was Charles Adams, serving in 1882. Other agents to follow were, Earl T., Frank Merrill, H. W. Crosby, O. A. Reinke, John Hings and A. F. Gartner, who was the agent when the telegraph office closed in 1944."

April 23, 1882: John S. Wunderlich brought his sawmill and shingle mill from Stephenville (near Hortonville), and established it in the new community of Elmhurst. George Wunderlich hastened to remove the timber in the immediate vicinity of Elmhurst, as he wished to establish a farming community. ***The trees were in the way.*** The Wunderlichs were undoubtedly the largest farmers of the area after the trees were removed. George Wunderlich later became the Sheriff of Langlade County. Leon Reynolds, purchased logs, cut logs, and sold logs to the Wunderlichs over the next approximately 35 years.

September 26, 1882: Frost Veneer Seating Company, of New York City, established a mill at Elmhurst, Wisconsin. In 1885, Frost Veneer moved their operation to Elcho, Wisconsin. And, in 1890, they relocated again to Antigo, Wisconsin. Leon Reynolds sold logs to Frost Veneer at all three locations over the next approximately 35 years.

May 3, 1883: The 'Town of Aniwa' was registered as a township name in the County of Shawano, State of Wisconsin.

May 15, 1883: Adin(2nd) Reynolds purchased 40 acres of land in the Township of Aniwa, Wisconsin. This parcel was located at the site of the current Reynolds maple syrup operation and was located on the new railroad. The parcel, along with several more purchases in the next three years, accumulated to several hundred acres of land in the Aniwa area, which contained considerable maple and white pine trees. Purchases of lands were by Adin(2nd) and his sons, Clarence, Edmond, Leon, Clyde, and Frank Reynolds. Eventually, the lands would be consolidated under the ownership of Leon Reynolds, Lynn's grandfather. All of the lands accumulated were along or near the new Chicago & Northwestern railroad.

Author's Notes: The establishment of the railroad through Aniwa and Elmhurst, and on into Antigo, linked the vast timber resources of the area to the markets of Milwaukee, Green Bay, Appleton, Chicago, and further East. It further allowed transportation of hardwood timber that did not float as did the white pine. But the white pine, because it did float, remained a waterway product for several more years.

The Leon Reynolds property, along with his relatives, was about 2 miles north of Aniwa, and about 3 miles south of Elmhurst, along the Chicago & Northwestern railroad. Elmhurst (originally called Bear Lake) became the center of logging and lumber production, and Aniwa was more of a shopping center. In Elmhurst, there

lumber production, and Aniwa was more of a shopping center. In Elmhurst, there were at least four sawmills, a barrelhead mill, a cheesebox mill, a stave mill, and a woodenware company. There were several logging camps located in or near Elmhurst, including a logging camp operated by the Reynolds family, and a camp run by Modern Woodmen of America. The Reynolds camp was primarily a log and lumber 'landing', where timber was loaded, stacked, logs decked, provided for wagon and sleigh storage, and livery for their horses. Housing was furnished for the teamsters near the livery, to give proper care to the horses, which was near the blacksmith for shoeing and other repairs. And of course, this Reynolds 'logging camp' was located on the railroad. At its peak, Elmhurst population grew to about 450 inhabitants, with a number of businesses. This community boomed until August 28, 1911, when the entire village burned. Even though it was a railroad community for years afterward, it never really regained its potential after the fire of 1911. Leon and Adin(3rd) Reynolds continued to use their loading facilities at Elmhurst until about the late 1920's. During this period, Leon and Adin(3rd) logged, sawed, loaded, and purchased logs for Charles Fish Company of Elcho, Wisconsin, until the Fish Company collapsed financially. They also purchased logs for the White Star Lumber Company with mills in Mattoon, Wisconsin and offices in Chicago.

September 16, 1883: Lynn B. Reynolds, was born to Mr. And Mrs. Frank Reynolds, at Hebron, Wisconsin.

Author's Notes: We have talked about maple syrup, logs, railroads, rivers, and settlement, but one fact of life we have thus far ignored was the use of "ICE" for cooling foods. In the winter time, naturally, refrigeration was easy, simply put it outside. But in the summer time, keeping of foods was necessary for economic and health reasons. Each winter, it was necessary to cut blocks of ice from the lakes, haul these blocks to an 'ice house', then in layers separated by sawdust, the ice would stay frozen through the summer and fall months. Ice became a big business in the Elmhurst and Aniwa area. Thomas Monahan, along with being a large store owner, lumber yard, and operating a large logging operation, also was a major supplier of ice for the Aniwa area. His main supply of ice was from "Aniwa Lake". This was a major winter operation and employed many men. The ice was sawed with 'ice saws' by hand (a very hard job), then hooked by a peavey, and pulled upon the solid ice. Then the blocks were loaded on sleighs, and hauled to the various 'ice houses' to be stored. Almost every settler, eventually built an 'ice house' to store their ice. Some of course cut their own ice, but most depended on companies that were equipped to cut, haul and store the ice.

THE CHAMPION EVAPORATOR.

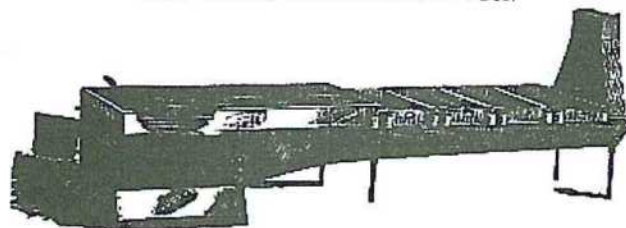


Figure 96: Advertisement for the Champion Evaporator in 1888. Manufactured by the G. H. Grimm Manufacturing Company (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

The adoption of our system by the best sugar makers throughout the maple belt is sufficient to convince any one of its superior merits. You would not regret its cost if ever you tested one in your sugar bush. Please send the number of gallons of sap you wish to boil per hour; also the number of trees you tap. We will then make you an estimate as to the size required and price of same. Write for our new catalogue.

THE G. H. GRIMM MFG. CO.,

RUTLAND, VT. HUBBARD, OHIO. MONTREAL, CAN., 67 King St.



Figure 97: The Reynolds 'Logging Camp' and 'Landing' at Elmhurst, Wisconsin, about 1890 (Source Reynolds Family Archives).

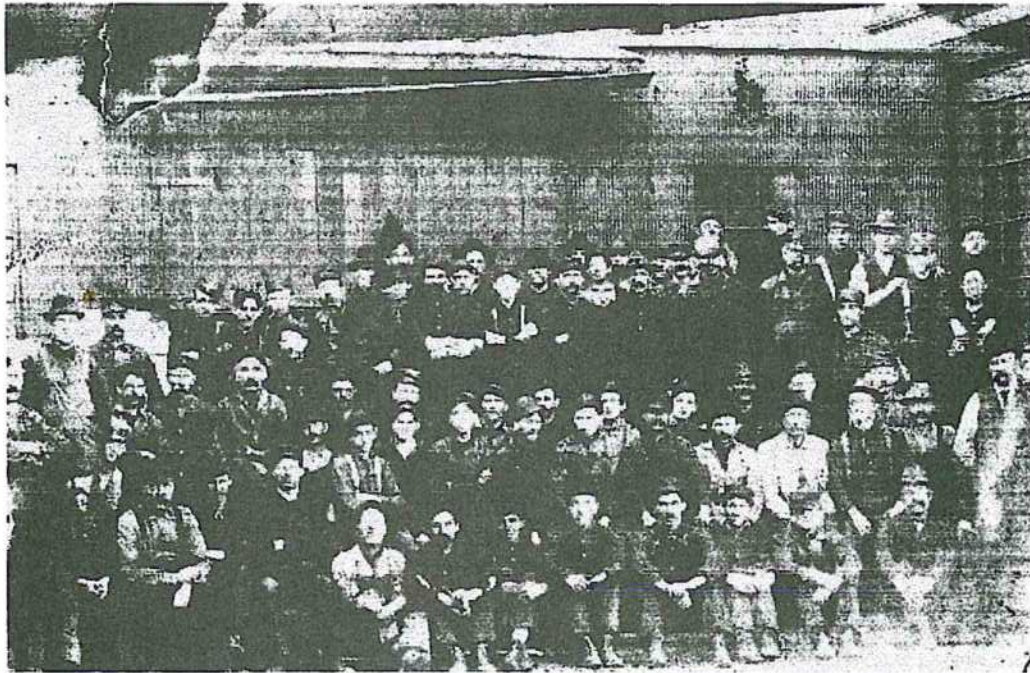
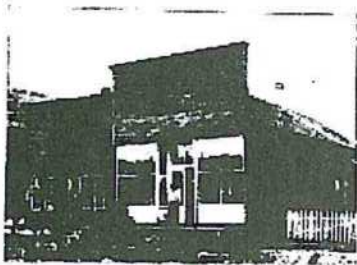


Figure 98: Modern Woodmen of America Logging Camp, Elmhurst, Wisconsin, about 1890 (Source Reynolds Family Archives).

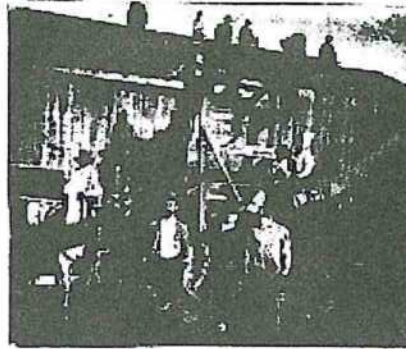
THOMAS MONAHAN

Manufacturer of

Hardwood Lumber



Store and Mill: Aniwa, Wis.



ALSO DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

ANIWA, WIS.

Figure 99: An advertisement in the Aniwa Register for The Thomas Monahan company in 1904. The Monahan Company was a major source of 'Ice' (Source: Reynolds Family Archives - Taken from the Aniwa Register)

March 4, 1885: Grover Cleveland becomes 22nd President of the United States. He was married to Francis Folsom.

April 22, 1885: Arbor Day was made a legal holiday in Nebraska. The date was selected as the date of observance because it was the birthday of Sterling Morton, U. S. Secretary of Agriculture under President Grover Cleveland. Mr. Morton made it his mission to promote the planting of orchards and forests on the nation's vast treeless prairies.

June 16, 1885: George Eastman marketed his first box camera. It sold for \$25.00, a huge sum for those days.

July 13, 1885: Karl Benz produced the first gasoline-powered automobile. The vehicle was a three-wheeled German invention. His company merged with another in 1926 to become Mercedes-Benz.

Summer 1885: Leon Reynolds moves to Aniwa and builds a log home on the site which is currently the location upon which Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc. operates the Reynolds family maple syrup operation. The site of his home was approximately the site of the a later home which Leon built in 1905, where Jay Reynolds, Leon's great grandson, with his wife Patti and daughter Dana live today.

About April, 1886: George C. Cary, settled in St. Johnsbury, Vermont.

Author's Notes: George Cary was a grocery salesman and took payment for groceries in maple sugar. Mr. Cary sold the maple sugar to a tobacco buyer, convincing him that maple sugar would be a superior flavor to regular cane

sugar. This began a multi-million dollar business, mainly selling maple sugar to tobacco companies. The company grew to the Cary Maple Sugar Company in 1904, of which, Mr. Cary became president in 1908. He built an empire on maple sugar and was considered the leading processor and marketer of maple sugar and maple syrup in the world. He gained the fame for St. Johnsbury, Vermont, as the Maple Sugar Capital of the World. In 1910, Towle Maple Company (originally was called "Towles Old Log Cabin" and was pure maple syrup made in Minnesota) of Minneapolis purchased syrup from Cary, for the Log Cabin Brand (by this time had become a syrup blend with cane sugar). Interestingly enough, the progressive use of cane sugar with Towle went from pure maple syrup, to 75% pure, to 50% pure and was at 25% pure maple syrup when the Company was sold to General Foods. The Log Cabin Syrup Brand was eventually purchased by General Foods Corporation, which we will hear considerably more about later in the 1950's and 1960's. The Reynolds connection came through their association with General Foods, however, Adin(2nd) Reynolds obviously met Mr. Cary at some point, but I cannot find record of when or how. I was able to find a reference to Adin(2nd) meeting Mr. Cary, but no specifics on what their discussion were about-'maple I assume'....

About May, 1886: Augustus A. Low, of Brooklyn, New York, started construction of the largest pure maple syrup production operation in the world to this date.

Author's Notes: Augustus Low developed a huge maple syrup operation, known as the 'Horse Shoe Forestry Company'. He utilized a series of pipelines and troughs, mostly by gravity from 'dumping stations', into which the sap was gathered. These pipelines ran to giant galvanized tanks on flatbed railroad cars. The railroads, the railroad station, the sugarhouse, and the pipelines took several years to construct. He started out by cutting timber for his sawmill. The lumber was primarily used for building his own railroads (ties), and the numerous buildings that were constructed, including bunk houses, cabins, and a boarding house, a general store, livery stables, and other necessary manufacturing buildings. The living facilities which he constructed were primarily used for his employees' living quarters. Construction consumed several years, and it is estimated that the first maple syrup was actually produced in 1899. His primary heat source for evaporation was steam, which utilized the slab wood from his mill. And, he also utilized conventional evaporators which burned wood. His sawmills were operated by waterpower, utilizing the power from at least three dams that he constructed. The maple syrup operations grew to include some 20,000 acres in the Adirondack Forest Preserve. His maple syrup operations were named 'Maple Valley, Wake Robin, and Grasse River Maple Syrup Preserves'. At it's peak, it is estimated that he was processing sap from approximately 60,000 taps.

As the sap was processed into syrup, he stored the syrup in wooden barrels, which were constructed in his own 'stave shop', produced from his own lumber. His buckets also were produced in his own shop with his own lumber. His intent on marketing was to bring alive the practice of 'returnable barrels' to his customers as was developed by Daniel Reynolds, about 150 years earlier. This practice was not successful by Mr. Low, as consumer preferences had changed; and the buyer wanted smaller containers and would not purchase larger containers of syrup. His 'barrel marketing' scheme was discarded the first year and was replaced with a 'bottling operation', filling smaller 'bottles' with syrup and selling them as individual units retail, and to grocery stores in New York City. The bottles were etched, with the name 'Horse Shoe Forestry Company'. Mr. Low further diversified into making maple sugar for use in his own jams and jellies, flavoring his stoneground flours, cereals, and even used

some in production of wines. Some of it was sold to other commercial manufacturers of candies, confections, and for flavoring tobacco. Mr. Low sold most of his bulk maple sugar for about 4 cents per pound. His food operations also included raising potatoes, and various grains which were ground in his 'stone ground flour' grist mill. All of the various products were delivered to New York for sale, by transportation on his private railroad and connecting to commercial railroads.

In 1908, the entire village burned, destroying his various business ventures, and of course the maple syrup operation. The holdings were 'self insured', thus the shattered dreams were accompanied by financial disaster as well. Augustus Low, moved back to Brooklyn, New York, a defeated man. His visions, his work, his dreams, and accomplishments had been destroyed in a 12 hour 'fire disaster'. He died a few years later in a state of shock, having never recovered from the fire, devastation, and destruction, that night of September 28, 1908.

On a personal note: My father, Adin(3rd), told me how devastated his grandfather, Adin(2nd) was when hearing about Mr. Low's demise. Adin(2nd) had developed a firm friendship, and he had a heartfelt sympathy for the Low family when Mr. Low died. Mr. Low's accomplishments, as relayed to Adin(3rd) by stories from his father Leon, built up the mystic of the legend. And, Adin(3rd) said that the desire to construct and to improve on the 'pipeline systems' as developed by Mr. Low, was his inspiration to establish the extensive pipelines and sap transfer systems, that he did in the 1940's, 50's and 60's.

Summer 1886: The Town Hall, Town of Hortonia, Wisconsin, is built at the intersection of present day U. S. Highway 45 (Highway 26 at that time) and Givens Road. Records of the Township date back to 1853.

January 11, 1887: "Aldo Leopold, considered the 'Father of the modern conservation movement' was born in Burlington, Iowa."

Figure 100: A photograph of Aldo Leopold. He was known as a highly intelligent man who laid down the ethics for land, and wildlife management. He wrote "A Sand County Almanac", about his 'wild retreat' in Wisconsin, focusing on the balance that must be achieved between ethics and science. He wrote "Only the mountain has lived long enough to listen objectively to the howl of the wolf...". His book, "Game Management" is the undisputed Bible for care and management of wildlife in our nation's parks, forests, and preserves (Source: Photographer unknown - Taken from the Leopold Page on the Internet).



June 27, 1887: Hazel I. (Baker) Wheeler (Geraldine's Mother), Lynn's grandmother, was born in Northport, Wisconsin, to George and Jennie (James) Baker.

January 1, 1888: G. H. Grimm Company was founded in Hudson, Ohio. It built Champion evaporators. It later became the G. H. Grimm Company, Rutland Vermont, and then was purchased by Leader Evaporator Company in summer, July 15, 1989.

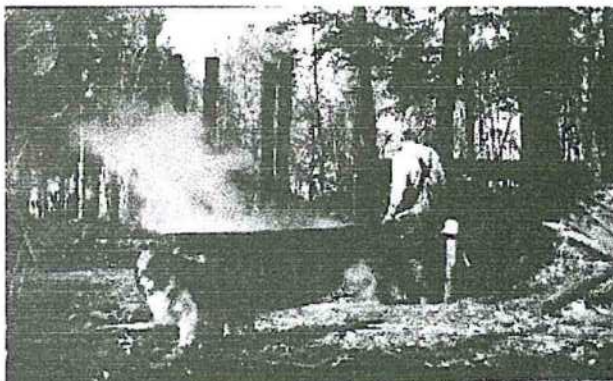
March 3, 1888: Leon Reynolds purchased (received) his first evaporator. It was a 5' X 14' Champion Evaporator. It was one of the first evaporators ever built

by G. H. Grimm Company, Hudson, Ohio. My grandfather always claimed it was the very first one. The price paid was \$97.63, plus \$8.32 freight from Hudson, Ohio.

Summer 1888: Leader Evaporator was founded at Enosburg, Vermont by William Burt. Leader would later purchase G. H. Grimm Company, George H. Soule Company, Vermont Evaporator Company, and Lamb Tubing Systems.

June 16, 1888: Leon P. Reynolds, Lynn's grandfather married Edna Mae Blakely, Lynn's grandmother, at Hebron, Wisconsin. They immediately settled in their home at Aniwa, Wisconsin.

Figure 101 : Adin(2nd) Reynolds boiling sap in about 1885 near Palmyra, Wisconsin. Adin(2nd)s dog pictured is believed to have been named 'General' (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Authors Notes: Leon's first sugarhouse at Aniwa was an abandoned railroad camp building of the railroad construction crews, which was vacated in about 1881. This location had a dug well, buildings, toilets, and was cleared properly for convenience. These premises remained his maple operation, until he built a new sugarhouse in 1889 in preparation of his new 5' X 14' Champion Evaporator to be delivered in 1888.

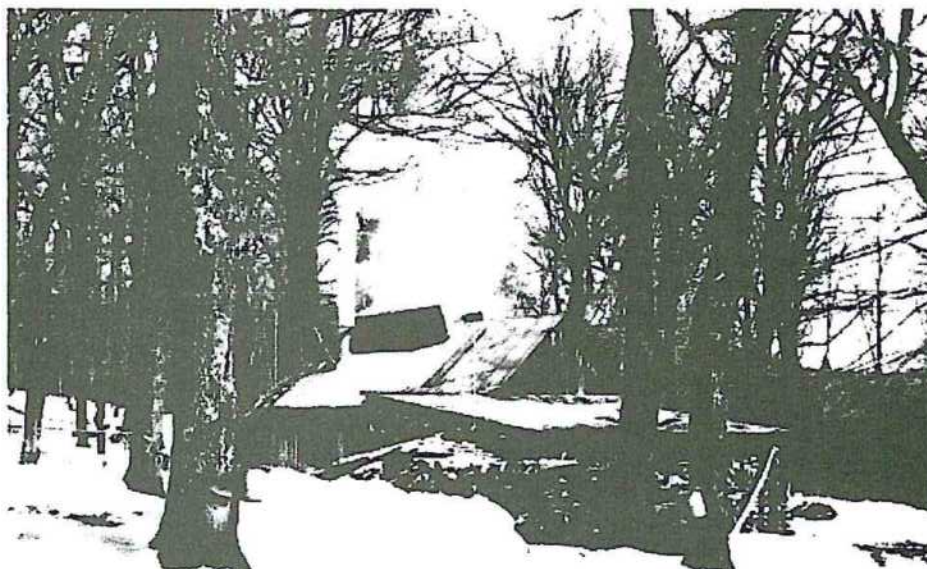


Figure 101: This is an unknown photograph. But it is a very close depiction of the sugar house that Leon built in the woods, Town of Aniwa, in 1889, approximately one mile from the main traffic roads (Source Reynolds Family Archives).

Authors Notes: During the next approximately 25 years, the Reynolds family would live on the Mississippi River for about two months (March and April) out of each year. Their livelihood was dependent on floating timbers from Wausau, Wisconsin to New Orleans via the Wisconsin and Mississippi Rivers. I wish to include a few words about "Old Man River", the mighty Mississippi. In the words of Stanley W. Trimble:

"The Mississippi River, 2,348 miles long, is the second longest river, after the Missouri, in the United States. It's triangular drainage area, covering about 40% of the country and including all or part of 31 states, is approximately 1,250,000 square miles, the third largest in the world. The Mississippi rises in Minnesota and then flows south, following the boundaries between the states of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana on the west, and Wisconsin, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi on the east. The river, whose name means 'Father of waters' in the Algonquian language, has long been an important transportation artery of North America.....

Between Minneapolis and Saint Louis, Missouri, the most important tributaries are the Illinois, Chippewa, Black, **Wisconsin**, Saint Croix, Iowa, Des Moines, and Rock Rivers. The Missouri River, draining the Great Plains to the west, joins the Mississippi at Saint Louis.....

The lower river, which has a relatively narrow but deep channel, is navigable for oceangoing ships upstream to Baton Rouge, Louisiana. From there to Cairo, a 12 foot channel is maintained. From Cairo to Minneapolis and on the other navigable streams (the Cumberland, Ohio, Tennessee, Illinois, Arkansas, and Missouri River, a 9 foot channel is maintained in most places. About 15,000 miles of the systems are presently navigable, and river traffic has experienced significant growth in recent years. The cargoes transported on more than 8,000 towboats consist mainly of petrochemicals from the Gulf of Mexico and grain from the Midwest.....

The first Europeans to see the river inland were Hernando De Soto and his partner in 1541. In the late 17th century, the Frenchmen Jacques Marquette and Louis Jolliet (1637) and Sieur de La Salle explored the river from the north; La Salle, who reached the mouth of the Mississippi in 1682, claimed the whole valley for France. The western part of the basin was purchased from France by the United States in 1803 and was explored by the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Among the original Indian tribes living along the Mississippi were the Ojibwa, Winnebago, Fox, Sauk, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Natchez, and Alabama.

The river system formed the pathways for much of the settlement of the central United States. The advent of the steamboat in 1812 brought dependable transportation, and river traffic increased rapidly. During the Civil War control of the river was a major strategic objective; the Vicksburg Campaign (1863) achieved that goal for the Union armies. Traffic resumed after the war, and primacy of the steamboat followed. Eventually the steam paddle-wheelers were replaced by diesel, screw-driven towboats pushing barges. The rivalry between rail and river transport, which started in the late 19th century, persists to this day."

The Mississippi River from 1880 until 1906 provided the Reynolds Family a lumber **river highway** from the vast pine forests of Aniwa, Wisconsin to the market for these prime timbers in New Orleans, Louisiana. Their financial welfare, their lives and even their deaths were dictated by this giant waterway. This period in the ways and lives of the Reynolds Family constitutes an **American history epic.**

Author's Notes: In 1888 Leon and Edna Reynolds moved to Aniwa, Wisconsin on lands that were purchased by them and their relatives. This is still the home site of Juan Reynolds, and his children and grandchildren today. Leon had been residing at this location (Aniwa) since 1883, except for a short period when he resided in Charles City,

Iowa, working for Northern National Lumber Corporation, at which time he was negotiating a contract on behalf of the Reynolds family, for timbers to be delivered to their export company in New Orleans.

Leon's familiarity with the Shawano and Langlade Counties' logging potential was obvious, as he had spent several winters logging for other camps in the Aniwa area. His father and brothers also had spent time in lumber camps, thus they were well acclimated to the timber and lumber atmosphere of the area. Since 1880, and for the next approximately 25 years, the family would leave their home in Jefferson County (Hebron area), with horses and wagons each fall and spend the winter felling large white pines. In 1886, the Reynolds under the guidance of Adin(2nd) their father, and with the obvious leadership of Leon, the Reynolds family started their own logging and lumber operations, utilizing the white pine from their own lands, and adjacent lands. They had the special sized timbers 'rough sawed' at an Aniwa area sawmill which could saw 24 foot to 30 foot long timbers. The timbers were described to me as about 28 feet long, about 9 inches thick, and about 14 inches wide. It is believed that these were sawed at a sawmill located at the south end of Aniwa Lake, which had the capability to saw such long logs. After the timbers were sawed, they were hauled by horse and sleigh to Wausau, Wisconsin, on the Wisconsin River. There the timbers were decked and built into rafts on the ice of the river. When the ice went out, these rafts were floated down the Wisconsin to the Mississippi River, to New Orleans, sold to ship builders, where the Reynolds had a standing contract for these timbers, year after year. After selling these timbers, the Reynolds family walked home to Jefferson County. A remaining member or two of the family returned to Jefferson County from Aniwa with the horses and wagons in the spring. **After 1883, Leon stayed at Aniwa, in his new house, started making maple syrup at Aniwa in 1884 and continued until his death in 1939.**

The annual migration from Hebron to Aniwa continued from about 1880 until the spring (April), 1906, when one of Leon's brothers, Clarence, was killed on one of those lumber drives near Arkansas City, Arkansas. Leon, traveled to Jefferson, took a team and wagon to Chicago, left the team at a livery, took a train to St. Louis, Missouri, rented another team and wagon, retrieved the body from Arkansas City, and returned the body to Jefferson Country, where Clarence (his brother) is buried. "This ended an era for the Reynolds family. Adin(2nd) died a few months later with a broken heart over the death of his son, and the family never again moved timber down the rivers of America." Aniwa became home for the logging operations. Leon started his own sawmill. The Reynolds stayed in logging and lumber, but they never harnessed any more rivers. **Aniwa became the source of the family maple syrup production.** And, it remains the center (home) for the Reynolds family yet today. Harnessing rivers and 'following the trees' was over. The migration was over. But the story is far from over.

Figure 102: This picture of Clarence Reynolds, (Adin(2nd)'s oldest son, was taken in about 1905, approximately one year before he was killed on the Mississippi River, during the 'last Reynolds timber drive' down the Mississippi River in 1906. (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure 103: Adin(2nd) Reynolds, Electa (his wife), Clarence (Their oldest son), Kitt (Their daughter), and Uncle Manning (Civil War Vet). Adin(2nd) is holding his granddaughter, Ferol (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure 104: Adin(2nd) and Electa Reynolds' children in about 1890: Clarence, Kitt, Frank, Leon, Clyde, and Edmond (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

March 4, 1889: Benjamin Harrison becomes the 23rd President of the United States. He was married to Caroline Lavina Scott.

April 20, 1889: Adolph Hitler is born in Braunau, Austria.

July 1889: Merle Adin Reynolds, Adin(3rd)'s brother, is born to Leon and Edna Reynolds at Aniwa, Wisconsin. Merle was Lynn's only uncle (or Aunt), as Merle was the only other child of Leon and Edna. Geraldine Wheeler, Lynn's mother was also an only child.

Figure 105: Merle Reynolds, Leon's oldest son and Adin(3rd)'s brother, photograph at about 2 years of age (Source Reynolds Family Archives).



November 2, 1889: "North Dakota becomes the 39th state."

"South Dakota becomes the 40th state."

November 8, 1889: "Montana becomes the 41st state."

November 11, 1889: "Washington becomes the 42nd state."

May 1, 1890: Price of Maple Syrup: Approximately 4 ½ cents per pound. Barter Price: About 5 pounds of smoked bacon, selling at about 10 cents per pound. Production of Maple Syrup (includes production of maple sugar): United States: 6,377,492 U. S. Gallons



A Reynolds Migration Map.

The final migration of the Reynolds family is complete. Daniel moved from Greenwich, CT to Peekskill, NY; Isaac to Amenia and then on to Essex (Brookfield), NY; Isaac and Aden(1st) moved to Smithfield (Madison County), NY; Adin(2nd) migrated to Hebron, WI; Leon moved north to Aniwa, WI; and Lynn lives at Hortonville, WI today.

Time Out: My grandmother, Edna often told me the story about when my Uncle Merle was a baby, in about 1890. When Leon and Edna settled in their new home about two miles north of Aniwa, their lands were basically wilderness except for the presence of the railroad. When they built at this location, there was an Indian trail which was located just north of their house, and was used by the Indians to travel from the Wolf river near Keshona, to the Eau Claire River near Hogarty. The trail was used primarily as a hunting and fishing trail for the Indians, but was used by the settlers as well. The Indian troubles were basically over, but as in any society, you always have a few trouble makers.

One day, while the men were working a short distance from the house in a field, clearing white pine stumps, a group of six young Indian braves stopped at the house. Grandma and Merle were alone. The young men demanded something to eat, and were acting in an obnoxious manner. Grandma said she could smell liquor on them. Grandma was very young and vulnerable, and of course was worried that they would harm her or her baby. They huddled around her at the stove while she was trying to prepare them something to eat. They kept poking at her with their fingers. She was terrified. In her nervousness, she backed into the water bucket, tipping it over, and of course spilling the water. Trying to keep her head as best as possible, she picked up Uncle Merle, and told the braves she had to go to the well to pump another bucket of water. The young men finally agreed, but one went with her to watch her. While at the well, she showed the young brave how to pump the water. He was so infatuated with the pump and the stream of water it produced, he was distracted from watching her. Grandma took the opportunity, ran to the dinner bell, yanked the rope, and just kept ringing the bell. The young man that was handling the pump was so startled, he knocked the bucket off the pump with a bang. The bell ringing, the pail banging, and the yelling of the young brave startled the remaining five inside. All of them took off running, knowing the men were on their way, alarmed by the ringing of the bell. Leon and two other men arrived in a matter of minutes. They took horses and gave pursuit to the running braves. They never caught any of them, but it was always rumored that grandma had half scared them to death with the ringing of that bell and the dropping of the bucket. She liked to say with a demure little smile, she was more angry about them knocking the enamel off her new water pail than she was about the frightening incident.

She said that was the last trouble they ever had with the Indians at their home in Aniwa. She often told about similar incidents about 'bums' that traveled along the railroad, but nothing ever happened other than some feeling of uneasiness. Usually food took care of the situations. And, in most cases, the men were willing to do some work in exchange for the food.



Figure 105A: Depiction of a typical 'portable' sawmill operation of the 1880's. (Source: Taken from J. I. Case literature of 1882 - Reprinted from "Steam Traction Engines, by Floyd Clymer - Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure 107: Deed for 40 acres at Hebron by Adin(2nd) in 1891 upon which he built a new house in 1892. That house is still standing and in use by his great grandson, Jack Freeman (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

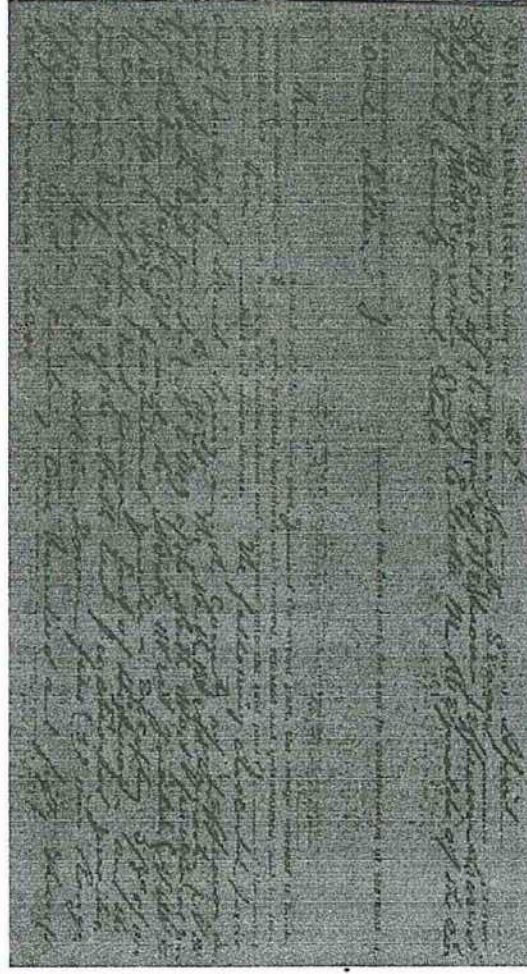


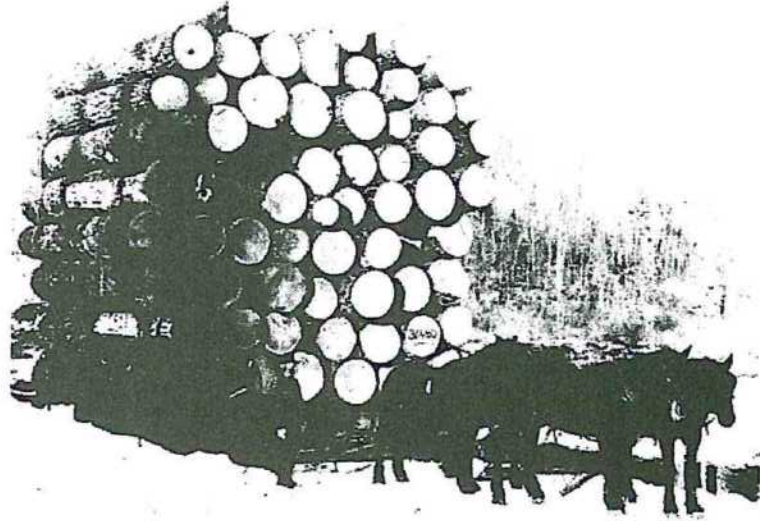
Figure 108: Deed for 153 acres purchased by Adin(2nd) in 1897, which was attached to property purchased in 1891, at Hebron, Wisconsin. Adin(2nd) farmed here until moving to Fort Atkinson in about 1904 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

Figure 109: House built by Adin(2nd) on his farm at Hebron, Wisconsin in 1892. The house is still in good repair and Adin(2nd)'s great grandson, Jack Freeman lives there today (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



July 3, 1890: "Idaho becomes the 43rd state."

Figure 110: A prize load of logs in 1892. A depiction of the type of white pine which was logged and purchased by the Reynolds family 1885-1906. Wisconsin white pine was being decimated (Source: Reprinted from the "Wisconsin Trails", 1995 Autumn Traveler).



Summer, 1890: Small Brothers Maple Evaporator Company is founded.

July 5, 1890: Edith M. Leipold, future wife of Merle Reynolds, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Leipold in Aniwa, Wisconsin.

July 10, 1890: "Wyoming becomes the 44th state."

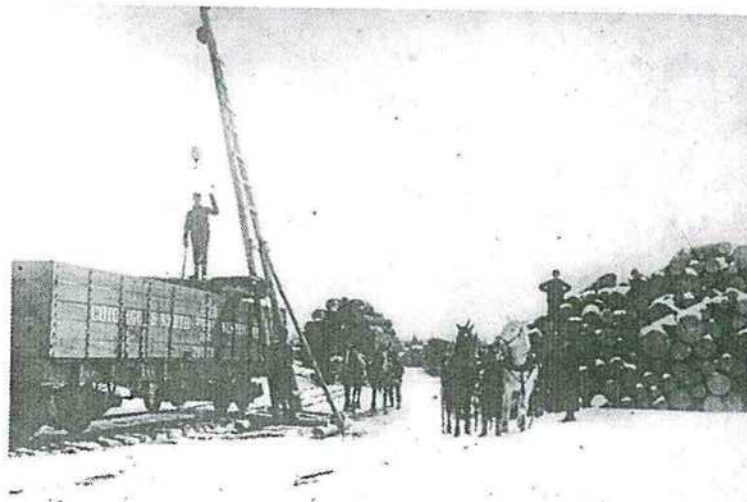
About August 10, 1890: "Scott Paper Corporation is the first company to put bathroom (toilet) tissue on a roll."

December 20, 1890: "American soldiers massacre 200 Sioux men, women and children at Wounded Knee, South Dakota. This was considered the last American Indian battle."

June 1, 1891: Population of Canada is 4,833,239.

March 7, 1892: Diesel patents his internal combustion engine.

Figure 111: Leon Reynolds and crew loading logs in 1892 at the Reynolds landing in Elmhurst, Wisconsin. Leon is the one standing next to the team on the ground with the 'round derby hat' (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



January 12, 1893: The Vermont Sugar Makers Association is organized in Morrisville, Vermont.

NOTE: The following is the purpose of this association: "The object of the Vermont Sugar Makers Association is to improve the quality and increase the quantity of the maple product of the state, and to protect the manufacturer and consumer from the many fraudulent preparations that are placed upon the markets of this country as pure maple sugar and syrup, and to inform the general public where the genuine article can be procured."

Figure 112: Officers of the Vermont Maple Sugar Makers' Association in 1893 (Source: Reprinted from the "100th Anniversary Booklet 1893-1993", "How to Procure Pure Vermont Maple Sugar and Syrup" as published by the association and printed by Wallace Printing Company, St. Albans, Vermont in 1894).

VERMONT	
MAPLE SUGAR MAKERS' ASSOCIATION.	
... OFFICERS ...	
President,	
FRANK KENFIELD,	MORRISVILLE, VT.
Secretary,	
A. J. CROFT,	EDMUNDS FALLS, VT.
Treasurer,	
VICTOR I. SPEAR,	BRANDON, VT.
Auditor,	
C. L. McMAHON,	STONTS, VT.
Directors,	
G. E. CHILDS,	WATERBURY, VT.
C. J. BELL,	HARDWICK, "
ALNEY STONE,	WATERBURY, "
RODNEY STURTEVANT,	EAST FARMFIELD, "
H. D. COOK,	ELAND, "
E. L. BASS,	WEST RANDOLPH, "
HON. JOSIAH GROUT,	DUNN, "
A. M. FOSTER,	CAROL, "
E. A. FITCH,	WINDSOR, "
HENRY WALKER,	WOODBRIDGE, "

March 4, 1893: Grover Cleveland becomes President of the United States (Second Term). He was married to Francis Folsom.

July 1, 1893: Leon and Edna Reynolds, travel from Aniwa to Chicago by train. They attend the 'Worlds Fair' while visiting in Chicago. The highlight of their visit was a ride on the original 'Ferris Wheel'.

"The 'Original Ferris Wheel' was introduced by George Washington Ferris. The colossal wheel stood 264 feet high and held 2,160 riders comfortably at a time in 36 gondolas. The hub of the wheel weighed more than 70 tons. In nineteen weeks during the fair, over 1 ½ million people paid to ride the wheel."

About January 1, 1894: Adolph Jacobson comes to work and live with Edna and Leon Reynolds. He was a farmer. He handled most of the farming duties on the Reynolds lands. He would stay with the Reynolds, in their home until his death in 1914.

April 6, 1894: Leon Reynolds became Town of Aniwa Supervisor as a Town Supervisor on the Shawano County Board, State of Wisconsin.

Summer, 1894: The University of Wisconsin - Stevens Point, Wisconsin, is founded and will open for classes in the fall term. Anne and Lynn Reynolds, will both receive Bachelor's Degrees from this University in the 1960's.

January 4, 1896: "Utah becomes the 45th state."

January 13, 1897: Leon Reynolds purchased his second 5 X 14 Champion maple syrup evaporator. The two 5 X 14 Champion evaporators served the Reynolds family until 1942, when Adin(3rd) purchased his first 5 X16 Vermont evaporator. During the period of 1897-1942, Leon and Adin(3rd) tapped about 4,000 maple trees.

March 4, 1897: William McKinley becomes the 25th President of the United States. He was married to Ida Saxton.

March 28, 1898: The Spanish-American War begins.

Author's Notes: This was a short war, but one of extreme consequences. The following is taken from the "Internet Page\|consulado.i\ 1898":

"One hundred years ago Spain and the United States went to war over issues involving the Spanish colonies in the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean. The war was short, but the passions it aroused were intense. Today, when those passions have cooled, we can see the war's enormous influence on the societies that fought it. We can also see how much more profound the changes taking place within these societies were more than anyone at the time could have realized. The conflict led to the independence of Cuba and the realignment of other Caribbean and Pacific former Spanish colonies under United States control. The war dissolved Spain's broad empire, helped establish the United States as an international power, and stirred intense patriotic and interventionist emotions for citizens of the countries involved. The exhibitions and public programs will provide a new perspective on the extraordinary importance of the events of 1898 for Cuba, the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and the United States, and the prominence of New York City as a hub for U. S.-Spanish-Latin-American relations both then and now."

September 14, 1898: John Sharkey married Margaret Mary Donnelan, Anne's grandfather and grandmother.

December 31, 1898: "Scott Joplin's 'Maple Leaf Rag' sold over 1 million copies in the United States this year."

June 29, 1899: Andrew Peter Paul Sharkey, Anne's father was born.

November 1, 1899: Aniwa, Wisconsin was incorporated as a village.

Author's Notes: Aniwa had become a bustling city. The junction of two significant railroads, was the source of energy. Aniwa could boast of at least four sawmills, a shingle mill, a furniture and cabinet shop, plus four lumber companies, i.e., the Edwards Lumber Company, the Goldrick Lumber Company, Vogl Lumber Company, and the Wincentzen Lumber Company. The Marion Telephone Company established an office in Aniwa and provided phone service. The Appleton Pickle and Canning Company built a factory here. By 1905, the population had grown to over 600 people and "The Enterprise" started publishing a newspaper. A modern creamery, "The Aniwa Star Cheese Factory" opened in 1905. There was a machine shop, two blacksmith and wagon shops, four general stores, a hardware store, a candy store, two livery stables, a barbershop, and two first class hotels. The Hoffman House (one of the hotels) even had an opera house on the second floor. In 1908, tuberculosis was so bad that the Village Board purchased an ultra violet lamp and disinfectants to control the disease. This followed by an outbreak of scarlet fever and small pox in 1909. Quarantines were prominent. Deaths were extensive. In spite of these setbacks, the village population grew to almost 1,000 by 1910, when fire destroyed four city blocks. This seemed to

limit the growth although Aniwa remained a large vibrant community for the next 25 years due to logging, lumber and agriculture. By the 1930's the economic depression caused many to leave to find employment anywhere they could. Today the population remains at about 300 residents.

Leon Reynolds built and opened his sawmill at the intersection of today's Wisconsin Highway 52 and U. S. Highway 45 (Route 26 then), in 1907. This was the following year after his brother was killed on the last 'River Drive' of logs down the Mississippi. His sawmill was operated by Adin(3rd) until 1942, when the mill was sold.

In 1910, Leon Reynolds built his combination gas station (called filling stations) and maple sugar shop, next to his sawmill operation. The location was at the intersection of today's highways, Wisconsin State Highway 52 and U. S. Highway 45. The buildings were exactly where the Melody Mill (A tavern, dance hall, and restaurant) is located today. This operation continued until 1937 when the establishment was sold.

May 1, 1900: Price of Maple Syrup:
Approximately 5 cents per pound or about 55 cents per gallon. Barter Price: About 5 - 10 quart tin maple sap buckets, which were priced about 10 cents each plus freight.
Maple Syrup Production:
United States: 3,547,707 U. S. Gallons



Figure 113: Shawano County Supervisory Board 1904. Leon Reynolds, Supervisor, Town of Aniwa is 2nd from left (seated) and 2nd row from top (with round derby hat). Photograph is of Shawano County Court House steps (Source Reynolds Family Archives).

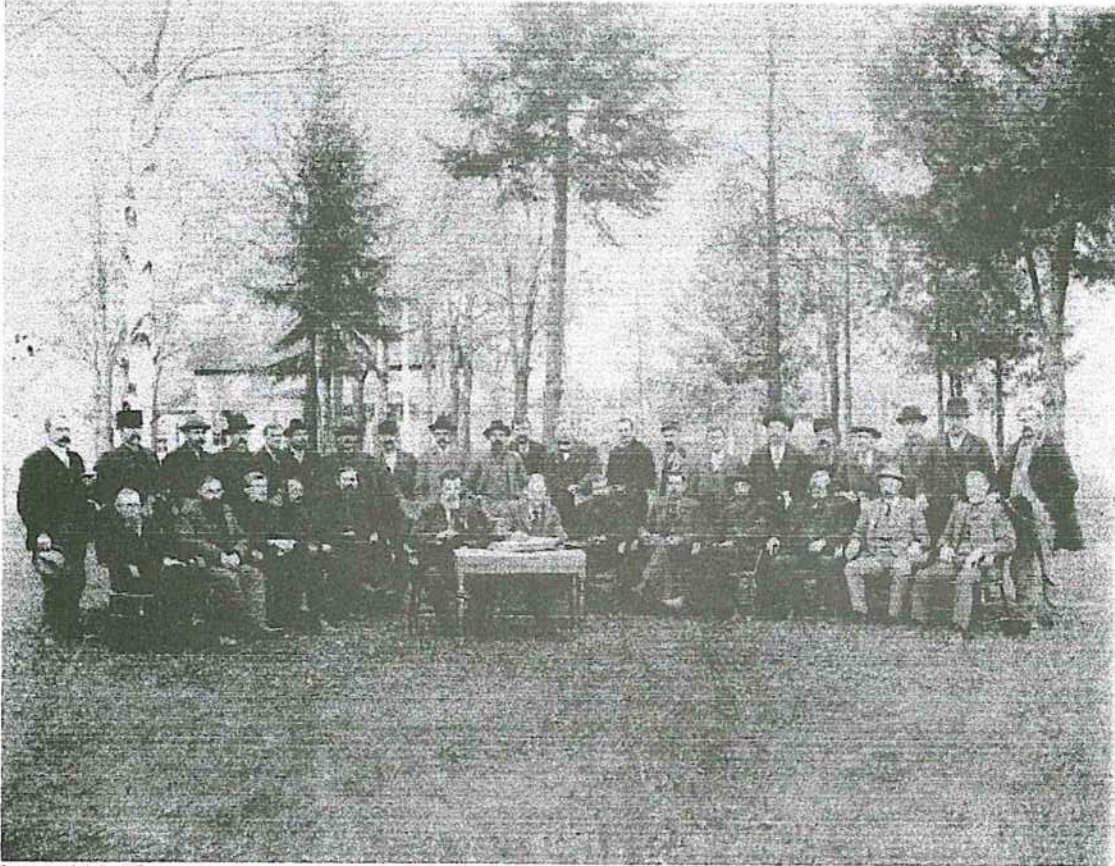
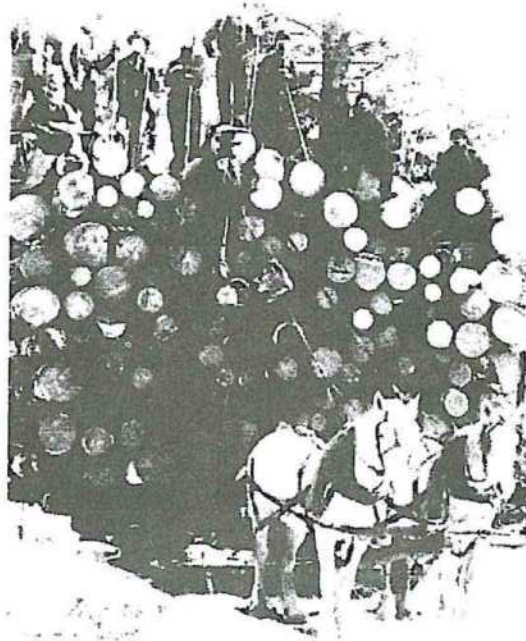


Figure 114: Shawano County Board of Supervisors in 1907. Leon Reynolds, Supervisor, Town of Aniwa is standing in the back row (with round derby hat), 7th from the left. Photograph was taken on the lawn adjacent to the County Court House in Shawano (Source Reynolds Family Archives).

Figure 114A: Wisconsin logging operation about 1880. (Source: "American Forests", Summer 1998 - Reynolds Family Archives).

Historic Note: "By 1899, Wisconsin led the world in lumber production".



**1900 Production of Individual states
(In U. S. Gallons)**

Ohio	923,519(1 st)	Maine	16,024
	<u>76,749(2nd)</u>		<u>688</u>
	1,000,268(3 rd)		16,712
New York	413,159	Illinois	9,868
	<u>452,943</u>		<u>511</u>
	866,102		9,868
Vermont	160,918	Missouri	5,474
	<u>597,484</u>		<u>1,507</u>
	758,402		6,981
Pennsylvania	160,297	Minnesota	1,079
	<u>178,693</u>		<u>3,698</u>
	338,990		4,777
Indiana	179,576	Virginia	1,677
	<u>6,488</u>		<u>2,413</u>
	186,064		4,090
Michigan	82,997	Iowa	2,662
	<u>37,839</u>		<u>290</u>
	120,836		2,952
New Hampshire	41,588	Kentucky	2,367
	<u>69,851</u>		<u>293</u>
	111,439		2,660
Wisconsin	86,625	Connecticut	948
	<u>523</u>		<u>616</u>
	87,148		1,564
Massachusetts	27,174	Tennessee	171
	<u>24,124</u>		<u>145</u>
	51,298		316
Maryland	5,825	North Carolina	129
	<u>33,020</u>		<u>148</u>
	38,845		277
West Virginia	14,874		
	<u>17,694</u>		
	32,568		
**Production of the United States (In U. S. Gallons)			2,136,611*
			<u>1,491,096*</u>
			3,627,707*

(1st) Line - Production of maple syrup for each individual state and U.S. in U. S. Gallons

(2nd) Line - Production of maple sugar for each individual state and U.S. in U. S. Gallons

(3rd) Line - Total Production of syrup and sugar for each individual state and U.S. in U. S. Gallons

*Totals include small amounts not reported under individual states

**Statistics modified from data by Clarence Coons in Ontario's "Maple Thrives in '95"

Total data taken from "USDA Farmers Bulletin 516". "The production of Maple Syrup and Sugar". Washington 1912. And other sources.

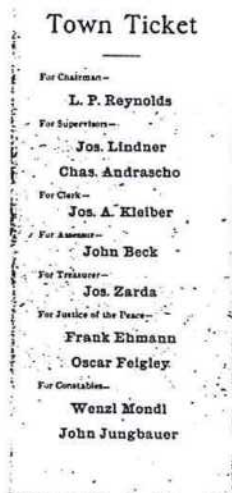
Canada: Estimated to be 2,045,455 U. S. Gallons.

June 1, 1900: Population of the United States is 75,994,575.

Population of Wisconsin is 2,069,042.

Authors Notes: At the turn of the century the pressure was on to 'get to farming'. To describe the mentality of the settlers of the Aniwa area including my grandfather, Leon Reynolds, was to 'get rid of the trees'. Agriculture was everything and the 'trees are in the way'. This was especially true of the pine trees. They were accessible, the price was attractive, they would float, and they were in the way. Leon Reynolds was far more conservative when it came to maple trees. He was tapping them and wanted to extend their longevity. This too leaned towards eliminating the pine and other hardwoods. So, with an 'eliminate attitude', an 'urgency towards agriculture mentality', the push was to cut the timber and get it out of the way. In the case of the Reynolds family of 1900, only the maple was 'sacred', everything else goes. Thus, cutting, logging, sawing, and clearing stumps was the agenda of every day for the Reynolds family. Only those areas where the maple trees grew were off limits. Leon Reynolds succeeded in establishing a farm in the wilderness, as did almost all of his neighbors. The idea of farming as one of many diversified livelihoods continued until 1942, when Adin(3rd) sold the cows, sold the sawmill, and essentially discontinued farming. In 1947, Adin(3rd) built a new maple sugar house (plant) on the hard surfaced road, and decided to pursue a full time business in maple syrup. From that point in time, all Reynolds' life was focused on the maple industry. In retrospect, much of the lands cut and cleared, probably would have been more productive in forestry rather than agriculture. But....."Life would be easy if we could survive on 'ifs', 'could ofs', or 'should ofs". This time though, the Reynolds were at the end of their 5,000 year trek. "There were no trees to follow". Fortunately, the maple were saved, which would provide the Reynolds maple syrup revenues for the next approximately 100 years on these lands, and still going....."

Figure 115: 1902 Ballot for The Town of Aniwa. Leon Reynolds was reelected as Town Chairman. He was unopposed (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



March 10, 1901: Leon Reynolds wrote the following poem as an invitation to a party on 'April Fools Day', April 1, 1901:

Time Out:

*'On the celebrated April Fools Day
There will be a regular blowout here,
And as it also being Easter we wish that you may
Be with us this day of all days of the year.*

*Or would you rather have me say
That there will be a social gathering here,
And your presence is desired to play
Various games including smear.*

*Our program is a kind that may not take
As we are not famous for our quality to entertain,
But I hope that we will be able to make
You feel that you had not come in vain.*

*Now if the folks all come that are invited
There will be all ages and sizes,
To compete for now don't get excited
The things we have fixed up as prizes.*

*Now as for grub I have taken a peek
And now I understand the reason,
Why I had to pick out out meats for a week
As they have crowned the best cake of the season.*

*But when the afternoon has diminished
And the men must go home to their chores,
They will be requested that when they have finished
To again return to our doors.*

*Now I am not much good at making things rhyme
and consequently am not a very good poet,
But please don't criticize my work this time
Because its not very good and I know it.'*

Signed: L. N. Reynolds

1901: Oil is discovered in Texas.

June 1, 1901: Population of Canada is
5,371,315.

Figure 116: Lynn B. Reynolds (Son of Frank Reynolds, Leon's Brother), in 1902, loading logs at L. P. Reynolds' Landing, Elmhurst, Wisconsin. Lynn is operating the Loading Winch (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

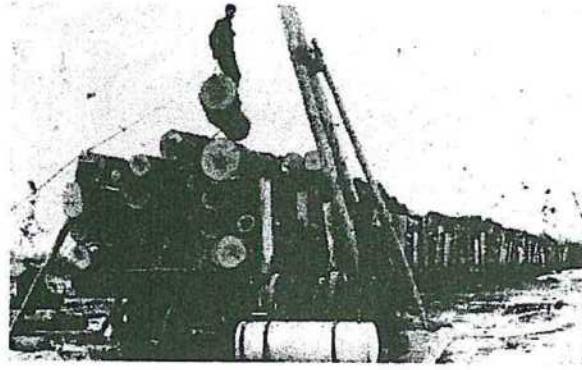


Figure 117: Lynn B. Reynolds' obituary.
NOTE: Lynn B. Reynolds was killed about five years later (1907), when he was entangled in the flywheel of a 28 horsepower, gasoline (Kerosene) Fairbanks Morse Engine, while he was operating a sawmill south of Aniwa at approximately ¼ mile west of the intersection of today's highways, County ZZ and U. S. 45 (Taken from the Wausau Record Herald of February 1, 1907 - A file contained in the Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure 118: Geraldine (Lynn's Mother) at age about 3 years holding her cat (fluff) (Source: Reynolds Family Archives). About 1912.

1907:

Lynn Reynolds Whirled to Death.

The Wausau Record Herald of Feb. 21 contains an account of the death of Lynn Reynolds' formerly of this city and Hebron. It appears that he was whirled to death in a fly-wheel of a large gasoline engine at Washburn siding a few miles from Aniwa, Wis., Thursday. He was 24 years old and a son of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Reynolds of Wausau.

Mrs. Reynolds was notified by telephone and immediately went to Ringle to inform her husband and together they went to the scene of the accident. From meager particulars it appears that Lynn was running the engine and in some manner got caught in the fly-wheel. The engine was soon stopped but he had received injuries from which he died a few minutes later. He leaves besides his parents one brother Harry, of Aniwa and two sisters, the Misses Vinnie and Nellie, both of Wausau. The deceased was born in Hebron, in September, 1883 and had been a resident of Aniwa the past eight years. Funeral services were held in Aniwa Presbyterian Church and the remains laid to rest in Aniwa cemetery. The Modern Woodmen attended in a body. In his funeral sermon the pastor said that Lynn possessed qualities of mind and heart that he would be greatly missed in that community.

The many friends of the deceased here and at Hebron where he passed his boyhood are deeply pained over his untimely death.

He was a capable and industrious young man and a dutiful and affectionate son. The Union joins in sincere sympathy to the bereaved family.

February 17, 1903: Polly (Cain) Green, Lynn's 2nd great grandmother dies at Rome, Wisconsin (Jefferson County).

June 30, 1903: The Aniwa Village Hall was built. The Village Hall was the site of the first several annual meetings of the "Northwoods Maple Syrup Cooperative", starting in 1910.

December 17, 1903: Wilbur and Orville Wright, invented and tested the first airplane. The Kitty Hawk's initial flight was successful for 12 seconds.

December 19, 1903: Leon Reynolds purchased a Buffalo Pitts Traction Engine for \$74.39 from Laughlin & Kelly.

March 1904: Cary Maple Sugar Company was formed in St. Johnsbury, Vermont.

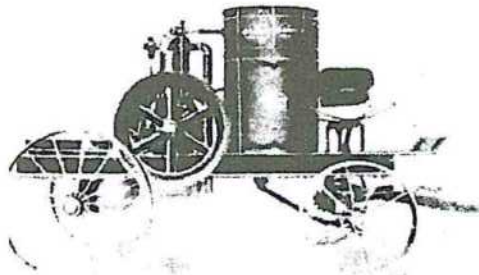
September 6, 1904: William R. McGregor married Anna M. (Zoellner) McGregor, Anne's grandfather and grandmother.

FOR VALUE RECEIVED, on or before the 19th day of December, 1903, the undersigned, of the Township of Antigo, County of Dodge, State of Wisconsin, promise to pay to the order of LAUGHLIN & KELLY 70.00 Dollars, at 6 per cent. per annum, payable from date until paid with exchange. The express condition of the sale and purchase of 1 Buflow Pratt Traction Engine for which this note is given, is such that the title and ownership does not pass from the said LAUGHLIN & KELLY until this note and interest is paid in full; that the said LAUGHLIN & KELLY have full power to declare this note due, and take possession of said 1 Buflow Pratt Traction Engine and sell the same at public or private sale after 10 days notice, at any time they may deem themselves insecure even before the maturity of this note. In Presence of J. H. Walker and G. H. Walker. P. O. Antigo, Wis.

Figure 119: Note signed by Leon Reynolds for a Buflow Pratt Traction Engine on December 19, 1903 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

NOTE: Although no photographs can be found and no record is available, I am told that there was a "Buffalo Pitts 'Traction' Engine", built by O. S. Kelly Western Manufacturing Company, a Division of the O. S. Kelly Manufacturing Company, Springfield, Ohio. There was a merger of Kelly Company and the Homer Laughlin Engine Corporation, Los Angeles, California in 1902. I am further told that the "Buflow Pitts 'Traction' Engine" was the 1903 model of the 6 horsepower portable engine, which was manufactured by the Kelly Company. The Kelly 6 horsepower engine of 1903 is pictured below.

Figure 120: Photograph of a Kelly 6 horsepower portable ('traction') engine weighing 2,300 pounds. The 1903 6 horsepower portable Kelly Engine could be furnished with a variety of auxiliary machines including a cordwood saw and a well drilling outfit (Source: "American Gasoline Engines", by C. H. Wendel).



Note: It is believed that the word 'traction' may be mistakenly used for the word 'portable'.

Time Out: Maple Quote:

"Wise men were they who set hard maples along boundary lines of their farms in earlier days. They now have avenues to be proud of. And they have also a source of revenue, for these low-branched, isolated trees give abundant flow of sap in the early spring!"

By Julia Rogers 1935

February 24, 1905: The Wunderlich Lumber and Manufacturer Company was organized by Christopher and George Wunderlich. Logs were sold to this mill by Leon Reynolds from his log landing at Elmhurst which was near George Wunderlich's farm and log landing.

March 4, 1905: Theodore Roosevelt becomes 26th President of the United States. He was married to Edith Kermit Carow.

Summer, 1905: Leon built the current house of the Reynolds in which Adin(3rd), Juan, Lynn, and Kathleen were all born.

September 18, 1905: Clarence "Adin(3rd)" Reynolds, Lynn's father was born to Leon P. and Edna Mae Reynolds in Aniwa, Wisconsin.

Figure 121: Photograph of the Reynolds house which Leon built in 1905. The picture was taken in 1909. Those pictured are Kenneth Reynolds (Leon's nephew), Clyde (Leon's brother), Clarence (Leon's brother, Frank Wilcox (a neighbor from Hogarty), Merle Reynolds, Leon Reynolds, and Matt Loos (Aunt Rosie's husband, a good friend and neighbor). (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

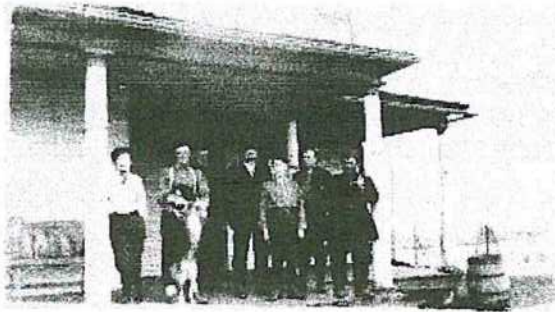


Figure 122: The Carley Hotel, Aniwa, WI, July 24, 1906. This was a hotel, store, central dining room, opera house, telephone office, and livery barn. A magnificent structure (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



1906: Kellogg introduces corn flakes.

October 18, 1906: Adin(2nd) Reynolds, Lynn's 1st Great Grandfather died at Fort Atkinson, and is buried in the Evergreen Cemetery, Hebron, Wisconsin.

Author's Notes: Adin(2nd) Reynolds was thrust into an adult role at the early age of 16 or 17 years of age. He accepted the responsibility for his mother, Polly, and his sister, Holcy; and wisely moved the family to Hebron, Wisconsin, where he could gather strength, receive assistance, and maturity from his brother William. Adin(2nd) probably will be remembered in the maple industry, as one of the 'early engineers' of sap transportation systems, to reduce the expense and time of 'hauling'. He was a substantial maple producer, a farmer, and a civic leader in the Jefferson County area. He contributed to the first military shipment of maple sugar from Wisconsin for the Union troops during the Civil War. He was active in moving Wisconsin towards a maple association, even though it never happened during his lifetime.

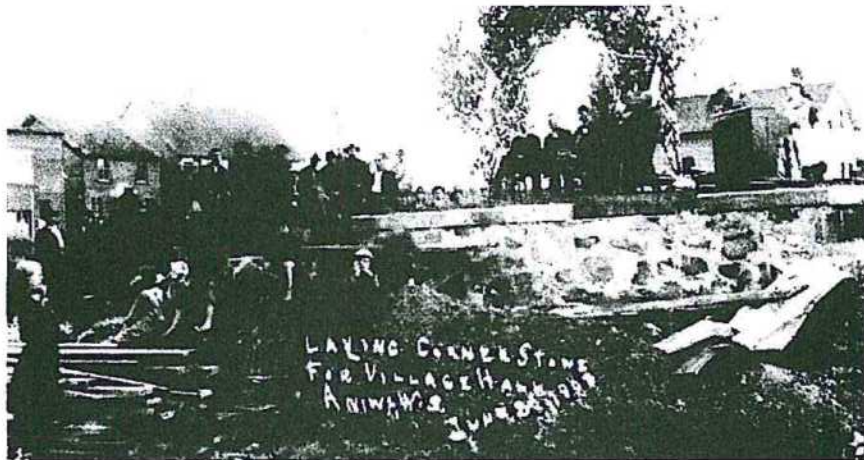
However, Adin(2nd)'s most significant family contribution was the initiation of the family into major 'logging' operations. He was the first to purchase land in the town of Aniwa. He spent at least two winters working in logging camps learning the way of large scale white pine logging. He helped his sons establish themselves in the 'brutal magnitude' of the Wisconsin white pine logging and lumber industry. He helped his sons create a market for a pine product which consumed the family for a period of some 25 years. He taught them to become lumber barons, and 'river rats', as they were affectionately called in those early days. He accumulated all of the centuries of experience on the rivers of the world; more recently he learned from the experiences of his father and grandfather by their harnessing of Lake Champlain, the Hudson, the Boquet River, the Erie Canal, the Chenango Canal, the Genesee Canal, and the Rock River; and more recently his brother's experiences on the Bark River; then he taught his sons. And he taught them well.

He helped them establish the family maple syrup operation in the Aniwa, Wisconsin area. He was a shrewd ambitious businessman, but he will be remembered favorably as an honest, fair, gentle family man. Adin(2nd) was instrumental in the development of sap dumping stations, with the installation of drainage systems to transfer maple sap to storage tanks. His dream was to establish a Wisconsin maple syrup association, and his dream was the forerunner to such an association being formed. He had foresight. He had experience. He was a teacher. He will be remembered.

Figure 123: Adin(2nd) Reynolds photograph taken about 1904 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure 124: Laying Corner Stone for Aniwa Village Hall, June 30, 1903. Leon Reynolds is pictured in the back left with the black, 'round derby hat' (his trademark). Source: Reynolds Family Archives)



CHAPTER 19

(THE FINAL MOVE - ANIWA)

Leon P. Reynolds - Lynn's Grandfather

Edna Mae (Blakely) Reynolds - Lynn's Grandmother

1. Clarence (Adin(3rd) Reynolds - Geraldine (Wheeler) Reynolds

1) Lynn H. Reynolds - Anne (Sharkey) Reynolds

2) Juan L. Reynolds - Loretta (Silver) Reynolds

3) Kathleen J.(Reynolds) Sipes - Leroy Sipes

4) Donald A. Klitzka - Marlene (Moesch) Klitzka

2. Merle Reynolds - Edith (Leipold) Reynolds

1) Lawrence (Chum) Reynolds - Marion (Reynolds) Sery

2) Alice Reynolds

3) Vernita Reynolds

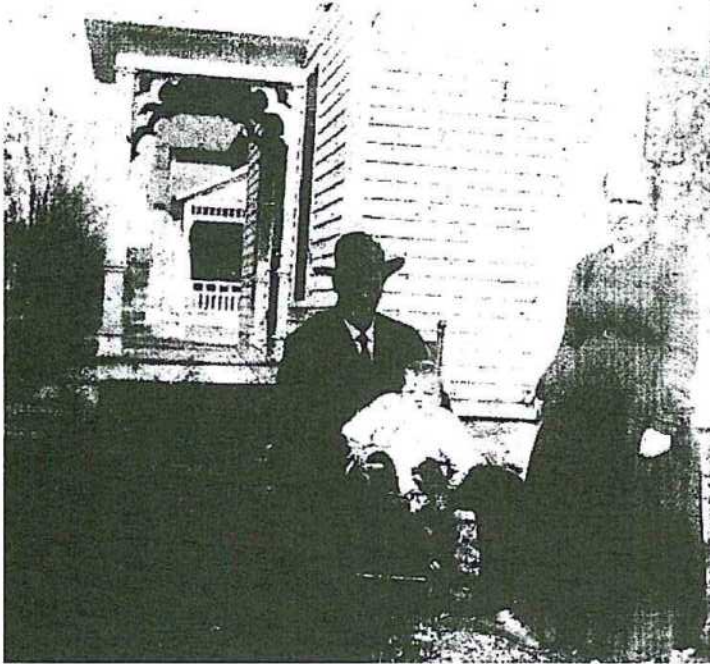


Figure 126: Leon, Edna Reynolds and Adin(3rd) Reynolds. Taken in Aniwa, Wisconsin in 1905 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure 127: Adin(3rd) Reynolds photograph at about 2 years of age (1907). (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

Figure 128: The program for a play by the Aniwa Dramatic Club in 1906. Notice that Edna, Lynn's Grandmother, Merle, her son, and Harry, her nephew are all players. The Reynolds family was very involved in community affairs, especially theater (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

BECAUSE I LOVE YOU

PRESENTED BY THE
Aniwa Dramatic Club

At _____

"Because I Love You" is probably the strongest drama of the modern romantic style ever written. A love story as pure as a drop of dew in the heart of a mountain rose, with strong comedy element.

Synopsis of Scenes.

- ACT 1. The "George Washington" a Country Tavern in Old Virginia. An impromptu wedding.
 ACT 2. Lover's Leap. A Blue Mountain Precipice. A Daring rescue.
 ACT 3. The Courtleigh Place Plantation Mansion. A Woman's Folly.
 ACT 4. The Mountain Studio, a Painter's Paradise. An Affair of Honor.

People of the Play

Horace Vernon, an artist.....*Merle Reynolds*
 Dink Potts, his chum.....*George Dismal*
 Ira Courtleigh, Imogene's cousin.....*Harry Reynolds*
 Squire Ripley, a Virginia Landlord.....*Ralph Preston*
 Elmer Vanatter's Guide.....*Ed. Burns*
 Major Duffy, confederate veteran.....*Perry Carter*
 Duck Tyson, a gipsy tinker.....*Chas. Nellie*
 Lige, a gentleman of color.....*Mrs. Reynolds*
 Imogene-Courtleigh, willful, wayward and wealthy.....*Miss Etala Wassman*
 Ginger, a gipsy walt.....*Mrs. Leon Reynolds*
 Prudence Freeheart, a poor relative.....*Mrs. Leon Reynolds*
 Mance Tyson, Duck's wife.....*Mrs. Leon Reynolds*

No trouble will be spared to make of this production an artistic success and will be fully equal to any production we have staged in the past. New scenes, good music, songs and dances. Two and one-half hours of pleasure.

COME

"Because I Love You"

Reserved Seats on sale at

Reserved Seats 35c, general admission 75c, children 15c
 Doors open at 7:30 - Curtains rise at 8:15 sharp

December 16, 1906: Electa Reynolds, Adin(2nd)'s widow, Lynn's great grandmother, moved to Pomona, California to live with her widowed sister.

December 29, 1906: Herbert Wheeler, Lynn's grandfather, married Hazel I. Baker, Lynn's grandmother (Geraldine's Mother and Father), at New London, Wisconsin.

January 31, 1907: Lynn B. Reynolds, son of Frank Reynolds and nephew of Leon Reynolds, was killed in an accident while operating an engine on a sawmill at Aniwa, Wisconsin. He is buried in Leon Reynolds' plot in the Aniwa Cemetery.

November 16, 1907: Oklahoma becomes the 46th State.

To: <u>Aniwa</u>		CONSIGNEE, to CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Dr.							BOOK
From: <u>Pelican</u>	No. of Pkgs.	For Charges on the Following Articles	Weight	Rate	Freight Charges	Advances	Prepaid	Amount to be Col'd of Consignee	74102
Consignor: <u>Winters</u>	1	<u>Boiler</u>							RECEIPT No.
Consignee: <u>Marsch & Rose</u>	1	<u>saw mill complete</u>	24000	11/100	27.60			5.40	
Way-Bill Series and No. <u>194</u>	Way-Bill Date. <u>4-8-1908</u>	Received payment of <u>27.60</u> <u>W. R.</u> All excise shall be subject to a minimum charge for truckage and rental of \$1.00 per car for each 24 hours detention, or fractional part thereof, after the expiration of 48 hours from arrival at destination. Original Paid Freight Bills should accompany all Claims for Overcharge, Loss or Damage.							321
Capacity of Car. <u>2</u>	Car No. <u>12317</u>	NOTE—This form is intended to cover the billings for freight charges, i. e., those charges on the way-bill made by the forwarding agent and, in either form of receipt is valid for such purpose or is indorsed upon the company.							
Original Point of Shipment.	Date of Arrival at Destination. <u>4-10-1908</u>								
	Connecting Line W. B. Reference.								

Figure 129: Leon Reynolds' freight bill from the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad at Aniwa, Wisconsin, for the purchase and receipt of 'one boiler'; and 'one saw mill complete'. Dated April 8, 1908. Freight Cost was \$27.60 for freight from Pelican Lake, Wisconsin to Aniwa, Wisconsin. The weight of the sawmill was 24,000 pounds. (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

May 13, 1908: Leon and Edna Reynolds purchased a new Sears Ice Chest (Called an 'Ice Box'), for \$16.37 with freight.

Figure 130: A caricature of an "Ice Chest" which was manufactured by Sears in 1908, and is an exact type purchased by the Reynolds (Source: 1908 "Sears And Roebuck Catalog" - Taken from the "Wisconsin State Farmer" - date unknown).

Note: The original Reynolds Sears "Ice Chest" remains in the Reynolds Family Archives. It was used until 1940 when it was replaced with a L. P. (bottled) gas Sears Refrigerator.



About February 1, 1909: The Thomas Monahan Company advertises ice for 10 cents per block, delivered, put into your 'ice house'- buyer had to furnish the sawdust.

Figure 131: The original Reynolds 'Ice House', built about 1890 as a barn. It was used as an ice house until about 1940, when a gas operated refrigerator was purchased. After 1940, this log house was used for a 'chicken coop' as pictured here. (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

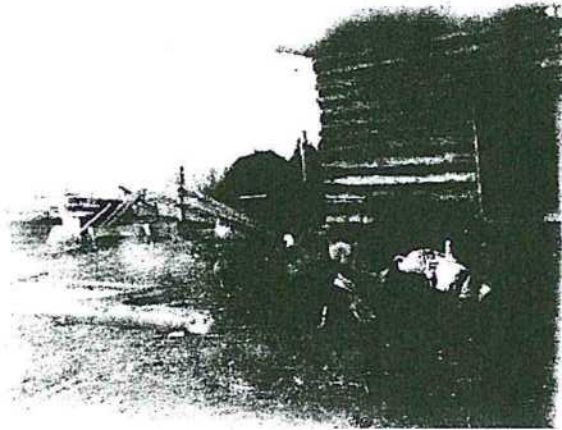


Figure 132: Invoice for parts required to install Leon's sawmill in 1908. Materials cost \$129.46. Invoice dated May 6, 1908 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

PIONEER IRON WORKS CO.
INCORPORATED IN
 MICHIGAN AT WASHINGTON SQUARE
 MASTERY ENGINEERS - RAYMOND WASHINGTON
 OFFICE OF
 400 W. HILL STREET
 ANN ARBOR, MICH.

sent to: L. P. Reynolds, Ann Arbor, Mich.

4	ft.	1 1/4 shafts	\$1.00 1/8 per lb.	40
1		12" heavy roller		1 00
2		12x8 roller		2 00
2	/ft.	1 1/4 shaft		06
1		12" heavy roller		8 00
1		12" roller		25
4		1 1/4 shaft	.00 each	2 40
1		1 1/4 shaft		1 00
2		1 3/8 set rollers	.40 each	80
2		12x8 roller		2 00
2		1 3/8 rollers	.50	1 00
2	1/2 ft.	shaft		7 00
2		Set rollers and iron frame		17 00
		bolting		1 00
No. ft.		2" shafting		6 00
2		1 1/2" shafting		08
2		2" rollers		4 00
2		1 1/2" rollers		1 70
1		12x8 roller		2 00
1		12" roller		2 00
2		12" set rollers		20
2		2" set rollers	18.00 each	36 00
1		roller	20.00	20 00
1		2" shafting		1 00
1		12x12 wood roller		2 00

Returned
 12/1/08

August 16, 1908: Henry Ford Company produces the first Model "T" Ford."

October 2, 1908: Lois Irene McGregor, Anne's mother was born to William and Anna McGregor, in Antigo, Wisconsin.

March 4, 1909: William Howard Taft becomes the 27th President of the United States. He was married to Helen Hevron.

Figure 133: Logs decked at the Leon Reynolds' 'Landing' in Elmhurst. Pictured is Leon and Adin(3rd), along with deckers and teamsters. Picture was taken about 1909 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

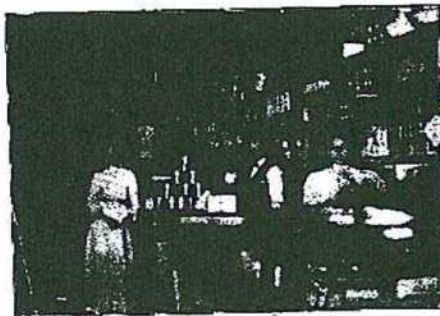


G. H. GOLDRICK

Dealer in **General Merchandise.**

Aniwa, Wis.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Etc. Also Purchaser and Shipper of Logs, Cedar Ties, Posts, Poles and Piling.



10,000
Acres of
Farming and
Timber Lands
For Sale
at Buyer's
Terms in
Shawano,
Langlade
and
Marathon
Counties.

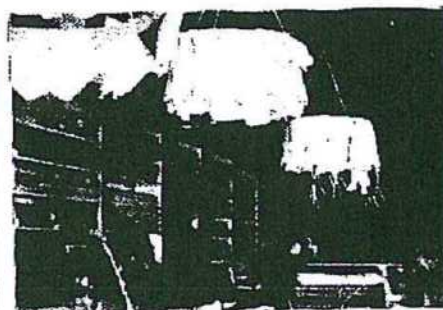


Figure 134: G. H. Goldrick. He was "Mr. Everything" in early Aniwa. He was a store owner, a real estate tycoon, a land and timber baron, a financier, and a businessman (Source: Advertisement taken from the 'Aniwa Register' and from the Reynolds Family Archives).

Authors Notes: It would be difficult to mention the words: Reynolds, Aniwa, land, logging, and money, without mentioning G. H. Goldrick. He was a giant of a man in the Aniwa community. He owned a store. He bought and sold land. He purchased logs,

sold lumber, and was into everything to do with logging and lumber. But to the Reynolds, he was a very good friend. He was also Leon's financier (and one to many others in the community). I have records of at least 37 different loans (Notes), which Mr. Goldrick made to Leon and other members of the Reynolds family, and there were probably a lot more. These loans were all made on a 'signature' basis with no security or collateral. The loans were made on a signature and a handshake. They ranged in amounts from \$37,860.00 down to \$125.00, over a period of about 16 years. All the loans were repaid. I have no record for what they were used, but it is logical they were used to buy land, logs, and to establish their farm. And of course there were many other loans and business dealings which were with mortgages, involving land and real estate, transacted with a variety of other parties. But Mr. Goldrick was the main lender.

April 3, 1909: Geraldine Hazel Wheeler, Lynn's mother is born to Herbert (Bert) and Hazel (Baker) Wheeler, at Green Bay, Wisconsin.

Time Out: FLOUR SACK UNDERWEAR

Thanks: Jsy Waffle.

"When I was a maiden fair, Momma made our underwear.
With five tots and pa's poor pay, how could she buy lingerie?
Monograms and fancy stitches, were not on our flour sack britches.
Panty waists that stood the test, with Gold Medal on the chest.
Little pants the best of all, with scenes that I can still recall,
Harvesters were gleaning wheat, right across the little seat.
Tougher than a grizzly bear, was our flour sack underwear.
Plain or fancy, 3 feet wide, stronger than a hippo's hide.
Through the years each Jack and Jill wore this garb against their will.
Waste not, want not, we soon learned, and a penny saved is a penny earned.
Bedspreads, curtains, tea towels, too, tablecloths to name a few.
But the best beyond compare, was always the flour sack underwear."

(Source: Unknown)

Figure 134A: The Wheeler brothers. Bert Wheeler (2nd row on right) is Geraldine Reynolds' father. Taken about 1900. Bert and his 8 brothers pictured had their own family baseball team. "They were very good" (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



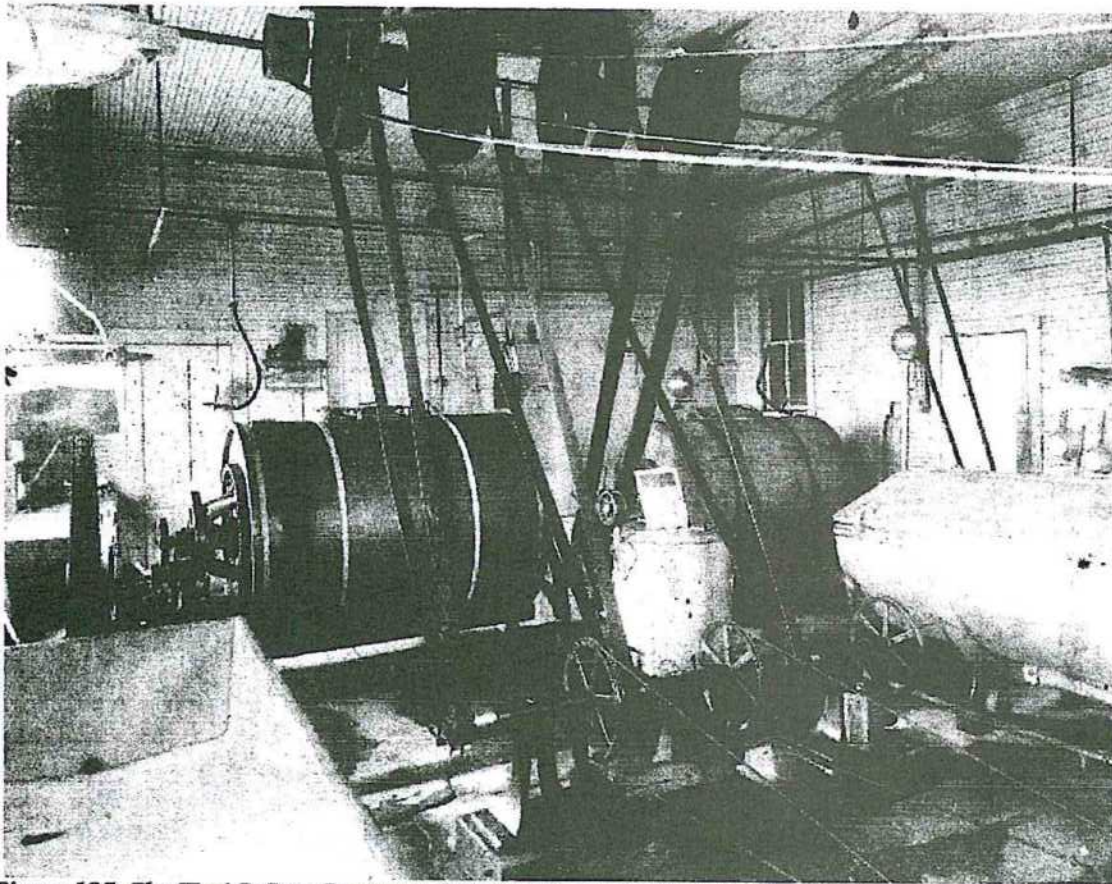


Figure 135: The West DePere Creamery, DePere, Wisconsin Photograph of the interior of the butter factory, where Bert Wheeler was a butter maker in De Pere (near Green Bay), Wisconsin in 1910 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

NOTE: After moving to Aniwa, 1916, Bert wheeler became a rural mail carrier on an Aniwa mail route, which he continued until his retirement in 1943 with 25 years of service.

Figure 135A: A 'lumber accident' on the siding in Aniwa, Wisconsin, in June 1896. (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

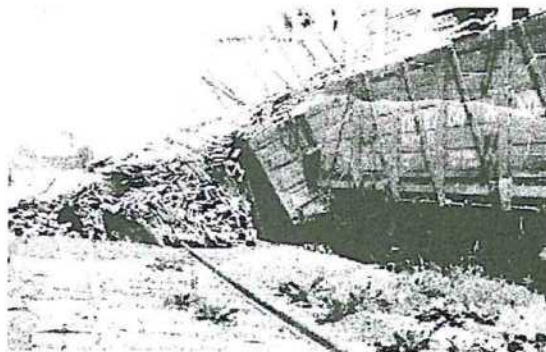
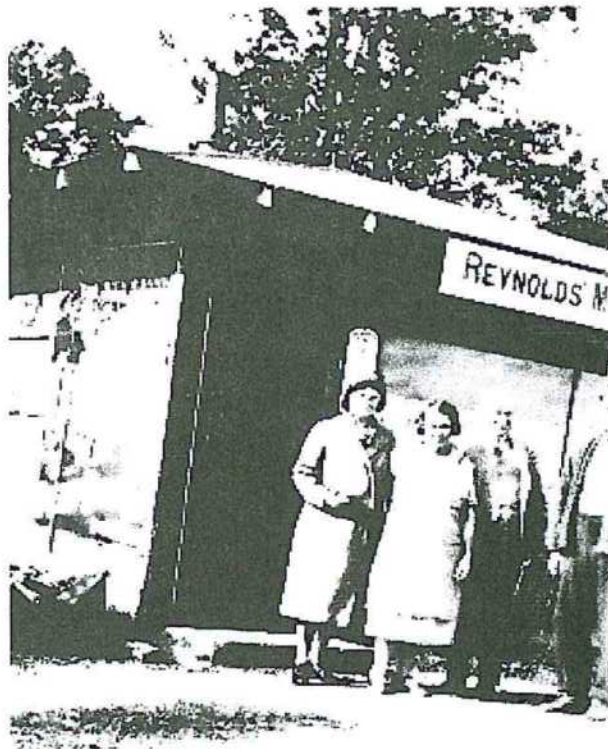


Figure 135B: Merle Reynolds, Leon's son [Adin(3rd)'s brother], with his wife Edith and grandson, Kent (Chum's son), in the early 1960's. Lynn's uncle Merle died shortly after this picture was taken. (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure 136: Reynolds Maple Sweet Shop opened in 1910 at the intersection of today's Highway 52 and U. S. 45 (Highway 26 then). Edna (Leon's wife), is pictured in the center with customers (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



NOTE:
Fuel pumps were added later. First there was kerosene for heat and running internal combustion engines and white gas for lanterns and irons. In about 1920, gasoline for automobiles was added.

Figure 137: Reynolds Maple Sweet Shop and Filling Station in 1921.

Notice: Promotion, "If you buy maple syrup or maple sugar, you can earn credit for free gasoline"(Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Author's Notes: During the summer, fall, and winter of 1909, including January and February of 1910, Leon Reynolds shipped at least 56 railroad cars of logs. This amounted to almost 3 million board feet of lumber and resulted in receipts of approximately \$56,000.00. This was a large sophisticated and well operated logging, buying, decking, and shipping operation for 1909.

Real estate taxes of \$81.80 were paid to Langlade County for ownership of slightly over 400 acres of land. Real estate taxes of \$63.46 on ownership of about 350 acres of land were paid to Shawano County. Leon's total ownership was about 750 acres of land at Aniwa in 1910.

\$ 75.71 County Treasurer's Office, No. 5281
 LANGLADE COUNTY, WIS.
 Received of *L. P. Reynolds* Station *May 15th* 1911
 the sum of *Seventy five 11/100* DOLLARS.
 in full for Taxes, Interest and Charges due on the following described Tracts of Land in the Town of
Rolling County of Langlade, and State of Wisconsin, for the year 1910

DESCRIPTION	Section	Town	Range	Acres	Amount	In land pre-1910
NE-NE	33	30	11		6 26	
NW-NE	33	30	11		7 16	
SW-NE	33	30	11		6 66	
SE-NE	33	30	11		6 66	
NE-SE	33	30	11		6 66	
NW-SE	33	30	11		6 66	
SW-SE	33	30	11		10 66	
SE-SE	33	30	11		10 66	
SW-SW	32	30	11		5 72	

Total Tax, *67 10*
 Collector's Fees, *3 55*
 Interest, *3 01*
 Advertising, *2 25*
 Total, *75 71*

V. W. Rath County Clerk *Henry P. Jones* County Treasurer
 S. J. MILLER CO., P.O. STATISBEE, MINNAPOLIS, 1908

Figure 138: Leon Reynolds' tax bill (\$75.71) for Langlade County, May 15, 1911. This represented all Langlade County taxes due except for another parcel of \$6.09 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

Note: By 1911 Leon had accumulated approximately 1,500 acres in Langlade County and approximately 1,000 acres in Shawano County, plus other miscellaneous land holdings, for use in his logging and maple syrup operations.

May 1, 1910: Price of Maple Syrup: Approximately 7 cents per pound or about 75 cents per gallon of syrup. Barter price: About 3 pounds of coffee, which was selling for about 25 cents per pound. Production of maple syrup:

United States: 5,863,944 U. S. Gallons

May 3, 1910: The following prices were advertised at the Reynolds Maple Sweet Shop and Filling Station: Fresh Maple Syrup at 75 cents per gallon; Maple Sugar at 25 cents per pound; Cinnamon Rolls (Homemade and Fresh Baked) at 10 cents per dozen (13); Butter at 19 cents per pound; Eggs at 13 cents per dozen (13); Sugar at 4 cents per pound; Lard at 8 cents per pound; and bulk Crackers at 3 cents per pound.

Figure 138A: Bert, Hazel, and Geraldine Wheeler (Lynn's grandfather, grandmother, and mother), in 1915 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



**1910 Production of Individual States
(In U. S. Gallons)**

New York	993,242(1 st) <u>395,038(2nd)</u> 1,388,280(3 rd)	Iowa	18,596 <u>772</u> 19,368
Vermont	409,953 <u>965,852</u> 1,375,805	Minnesota	17,808 <u>1,425</u> 19,233
Ohio	1,323,431 <u>32,194</u> 1,355,630	Illinois	18,492 <u>671</u> 19,163
Pennsylvania	391,242 <u>148,506</u> 539,748	Virginia	6,046 <u>5,622</u> 11,668
Michigan	269,093 <u>36,662</u> 305,755	Missouri	9,389 <u>1,455</u> 10,844
Indiana	273,728 <u>4,177</u> 277,905	Connecticut	4,236 <u>1,276</u> 5,512
New Hampshire	111,500 <u>162,358</u> 273,858	Kansas	-0- <u>5,002</u> 5,002
Wisconsin	124,117 <u>3,399</u> 127,516	Kentucky	3,547 <u>1,337</u> 4,884
Massachusetts	53,091 <u>19,619</u> 72,710	Tennessee	373 <u>341</u> 914
Maryland	12,172 <u>43,989</u> 56,161	North Carolina	404 <u>413</u> 817
West Virginia	31,176 <u>17,508</u> 48,684	New Jersey	504 <u>150</u> 654
Maine	43,971 <u>1,924</u> 45,895		

****Production of the United States (In U. S. Gallons) 4,106,418***

1,757,526*
5,863,944*

(1st) Line - Production of maple syrup for each individual state in U. S. Gallons

(2nd) Line - Production of maple sugar for each individual state in U. S. Gallons

(3rd) Line - Total production of syrup and sugar in the United States in U. S. Gallons

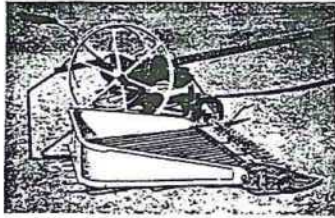
*Totals include small amounts not reported under individual states

**Statistics modified from data by Clarence Coons in Ontario's "Maple Thrives in '95".

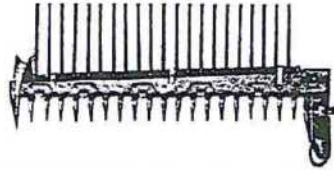
Total data taken from "USDA Farmers Bulletin 516". "The Production of Maple Syrup and Sugar". Washington 1912.

And other sources.

**Canada Production: Estimated At About
2,454,678 U. S. Gallons.**



STEEL HAY AND GRAIN BUNCHER



DIRECTIONS FOR ATTACHING BUNCHER TO MOWING MACHINE

Remove swade board from outer end of cutter bar. Open the receiver with oblong holes to the rear of the cutter bar. Remove guard bolt and fasten receiver with clamps where guard bolt has been removed. Then place 8 inch finger bar in oblong hole and the 2, 12 inch in the next 2 oblong holes; then the next in the 24 inch; the next in the 36 inch; then the 40 inch. Alternate until all finger bars have been placed in the cross bar. Bolt the left side of the hopper to the cross bar and the left side where swade board had been removed. Bolt the rear to the side of the hopper; bolt triangle bracket to rear of hopper as shown in cut. Fasten seat spring bracket to the lower end of the seat. Place trip rod through bracket as also shown in cut. Then adjust trip rod so that the right side of the hopper runs in direct line with cutter bar.

Follow these instructions on all machines with the exception of the fastening of the trip rod on the Tractor drawn machine. Fasten trip rod as shown in cut. This machine is to be tripped in up-right position from the seat.



TRACTOR HAY AND GRAIN BUNCHER

Figure 139: Advertisement for a 'Empire' mowing machine with buncher in 1910. Leon ordered one of these mowers (Source: Reynolds Family Archives)

..... hereby order of THE SEIBERLING & MILLER CO., Doylestown, Ohio, through their agent, Otto Colen 1910

..... one of their EMPIRE No. 2 Empire Mower with 4 ft. Cut
 to be shipped to Aniwa, Wis. on or before July 1st
 for which ✓ agree to pay the sum of \$45.00 DOLLARS

and freight from Doylestown, Ohio, in manner as follows:
 \$ 45 due Nov. 1 1910 with 5 per cent. interest from April Nov. 1 1910
 \$ due 190 with 5 per cent. interest from after due 190
 \$ due 190 with per cent. interest from 190

and agree to make settlement as above stated upon delivery of the machine, reserving, however the full benefit of the Warranty and Agreement hereon indorsed which are hereby made a part of this order

P. O.
Otto Colen
Agent

Figure 140: Receipt of the agreement signed by the Aniwa dealer "Otto Colen" on behalf of Leon Reynolds, dated June 28, 1910, for the amount of \$45.00. This receipt is from The Seiberling & Miller Company, Doylestown, Ohio, for one Empire Mowing Machine (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

May 6, 1910: A meeting of the Langlade, Lincoln, and Shawano County maple syrup producers took place at the Modern Woodmen's Hall in Aniwa. The discussion was for the formation of an association for marketing Wisconsin maple syrup. The name of "Northwoods Maple Syrup Marketing Cooperative" was adopted. This was the initiation of a Wisconsin Maple Syrup Association. The "Northwoods" brand (label) of maple syrup is still used by maple syrup producers today in the Antigo area. This was the beginning of an Association which Adin(2nd) dreamed of as early as the 1860's. Unfortunately, nothing took place until about four years after his death in 1906. The meeting was promoted by Leon

Reynolds, but was held under the 'auspices' of the Modern Woodmen. Not much can be found about who attended, but some names found were L. P. Reynolds, Chandler, Sage, Peters, Schroeder, Kolpack, Minch, Leycom, Kleinschmidt, Felts, and Rine. It is believed that over 30 persons attended this meeting. And, it was the beginning of a maple association in Wisconsin. The meeting is believed to have been a result of Wisconsin's production increasing to about 130,000 gallons of syrup produced in 1910 as compared to about 85,000 gallons in 1900. It was agreed that this group and any others interested would be meeting on May 15th of each year and maybe more often if so agreed (unless the 15th falls on a Sunday, then they would meet on the Saturday before).

Author's Notes: As far as I can determine, this was the first maple syrup cooperative in the United States. There is evidence that there may have been some cooperative activity in Canada by this time in maple, but not in the United States. The meager beginning of this Wisconsin maple cooperative in 1910, led to the development and establishment of the Wisconsin Maple Syrup Producers Association of today. Records are 'sketchy' at best, but I believe that this cooperative and the resulting maple council, and eventually association, met every year, at least once from 1910 through 1998 (88 years). Many names (or descendants of those names) involved from the very beginning are syrup makers that are still active in the association today. There has been a 'Reynolds' active in the Wisconsin association from that day through current times.

June 1, 1910: Population of the United States is 91,972,266.

Population of Wisconsin is 2,333,860.

June 16, 1910: Merle Reynolds, Adin(3rd)'s brother married Edith M. Leipold, at Aniwa, Wisconsin.

June 26, 1910: Electra (Porter) Reynolds, Lynn's 1st great grandmother, died in Pomona, California. She was returned and buried next to her husband, Adin(2nd), in the Evergreen Cemetery, Hebron, Wisconsin.

Fall, 1910: Towles Maple Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota, started purchasing maple sugar from the Cary Maple Company (George Cary).

June 1, 1911: Population of Canada is 7,206,643.

Figure 141: Leon Reynolds on a load of logs in about 1895, at Antwa, Wisconsin (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure 142: Geraldine Wheeler, Lynn's mother, at about 2 years of age. (Source: Reynolds Family Archives)



February 21, 1911: Leon Reynolds purchases a new grain drill, 3 sets of logging sleighs, and 1 set of light sleigh bobs, from Jones, Armstrong and Company, Antigo, Wisconsin, for \$40.00.

Secured by Mortgage of \$..... Date.....

\$ 40⁰⁰ Antigo, Wis., Feb'y 21, 1911

FOR VALUE RECEIVED, on or before the 21st day of May, 1911.

I, the undersigned, of the Town of Antwa County of Shawano State of Wisconsin, promise to pay to the order of Jones, Armstrong & Co., of Antigo, Wisconsin, Forty Dollars payable at the First National Bank, Antigo, Wisconsin, with interest at 7 per cent. until due and 10 per cent. after due.

And if not paid when due, and suit is commenced on this Note, I promise to pay Attorneys' Fees, in addition to taxable costs. The express condition of the sale and purchase of..... for which this Note is given is such that title, ownership or possession does not pass from the said Jones, Armstrong & Co., until this Note and interest is paid in full.

and said Jones, Armstrong & Co. have full power to declare this Note due and take possession of the said Grain Drill 3 sets Logging Sleighs 1 set of Light Bobs whenever they deem themselves insecure, even before the maturity of this Note, and sell the same at public or private sale without notice, the proceeds (after expenses and interest are paid) to be applied on this Note, and any balance then unpaid shall, in consideration of the use and rent of said property, be a valid and subsisting claim against the vendee.

P. O. ADDRESS Antwa, Wis. Signature by mark must be witnessed here. L. P. Reynolds

Figure 143: Receipt from Jones, Armstrong & Company to Leon Reynolds on February 21, 1911, for a grain drill, 3 sets of logging sleighs and a set of bobs for \$40.00 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

May 15, 1911: A meeting of the “Northwoods Maple Syrup Marketing Cooperative” occurred at the Village Hall, Aniwa, Wisconsin. L. P. Reynolds was elected to be permanent chairman. It was agreed that the word “Marketing” should be dropped from the name and that the name would be “Northwoods Maple Syrup Cooperative” and they would function as an association. No other information can be found.

August 28, 1911: The Village of Elmhurst is destroyed by fire.

January 6, 1912: “New Mexico becomes the 47th State.”

February 14, 1912: “Arizona becomes the 48th State.”

May 15, 1912: A meeting of the “Northwoods Maple Syrup Cooperative” (Association) happened at the Village Hall, Aniwa, Wisconsin. Meeting was chaired by L. P. Reynolds. Discussion of selling syrup.

1913: American manufacturing output exceeds that of France, Britain and Germany combined.

March 4, 1913: Woodrow Wilson becomes the 28th President of the United States. He was married to Ellen Louise Axson and Edith Bolling Galt.

May 15, 1913: The “Northwoods Maple Syrup Cooperative” (Association) met at the Village Hall, Aniwa, Wisconsin. Meeting Chaired by L. P. Reynolds. ‘Small attendance’.

Figure 144: Aunt Rosie and Uncle Matt (Matt and Rose Loos). Neighbors to Leon and Edna Reynolds. They were the Reynolds’ best friends and this text would not be complete without them. They were not relatives, but after Matt died quite young, she was Aunt Rosie to the younger generations as long as she lived (Source Reynolds Family Archives).



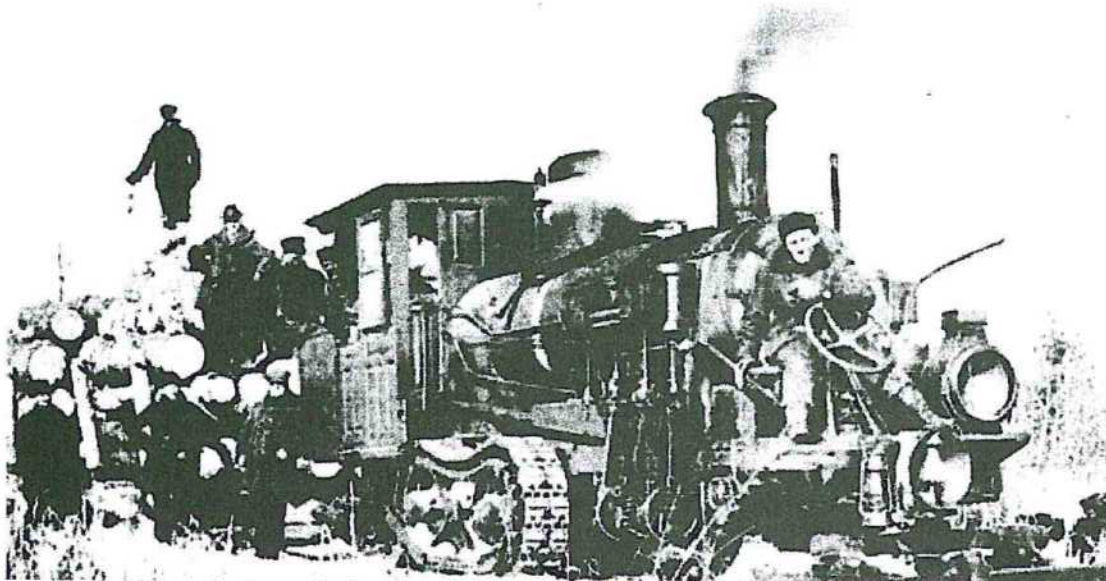


Figure 145: A photograph of a Phoenix Steam Log Hauler. This photo is of the Kellogg Lumber Company's log train in 1914 near Antigo, Wisconsin. It is known that many logs purchased by Leon Reynolds at Elmhurst were hauled by these steam log haulers. It is not known if they were hauled by the hauler in this photo (Source: Photo submitted by Frank Bohn, West Bend, WI - Reprinted from the Wisconsin State Farmer, April 4, 1997).

NOTE: These machines required four men to operate them: an engineer, fireman, pilot (steerman), and one to couple sleds, assist in taking on fuel and looking after the train on sleds when on the road. It took 62 horses to haul comparable loads as the steam hauler could.

May 16, 1914: Adolph Jacobson (Andy), a long time employee of Leon Reynolds died.

May 15, 1914: The "Northwoods Maple Syrup Cooperative" (Association) met at Village Hall, Aniwa, Wisconsin. L. P. Reynolds chaired the meeting. Over 30 attended.

Figure 146: The obituary of Adolph Jacobson, better known as "Andy". He spent approximately 20 years farming for Leon Reynolds, and lived in Edna and Leon's home (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

DIED AT ANIWA: Man Who Was "Town Friend" passes Away at Seventy Three. Adolph Jacobson, better known here as "Andy" died at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Reynolds Saturday night May 16, 1914 at the age of 73 years and 24 days. With the exception of about 1 ½ years he has been with them for the last eighteen years, coming there first as a hired man. About three months ago he slipped and fell and owing to his advanced age has been gradually failing until the end. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds did all in their power to relieve him and make his last day as pleasant as possible. Being of foreign birth he lost all trace of his relatives. He was very fond of his home and was ever ready to do little chores about the place. Living as one of the family for so many years, he will be greatly missed by the Reynolds family who so kindly sheltered and clothed him during his declining years. Services were held at 2 P. M. conducted by Elder Preston and the form laid to rest in the Union Cemetery.

Figure 146A: Depiction of a horsepower unit similar to the one that Leon Reynolds operated on his farm in the 1890's at Aniwa, Wisconsin (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



June 28, 1914: “Gacrilo Princip, a nineteen-year-old Serbian revolutionary, fired two pistol shots. One killed Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the nephew of Emperor Franz Joseph of Austria-Hungary and heir to the Austrian throne. The other killed Sophie, his wife. Austria-Hungary held Serbia responsible.....”. World War I resulted.

Author’s Notes: World War I was a result of political and social climates. There was an ‘arms race’ existing in 1914. Britain had a large Navy and France had a large Army. Germany wanted both. Competition for superiority went out of control. In addition, Britain and France had colonial empires, i.e., they ruled smaller countries as colonies. Germany and Italy wanted these same expansive privileges. The conflict between Austria and Serbia served as an initiator for conflict between these ‘haves’ and ‘have nots’. Patriotism was also a factor in that there was terrific competition for superior industrial and commercial development. It bordered on superior ‘nationalism’.

This was a terrible war. Submarine, zeppelin, airplane, and chemical warfare was introduced. Death by the most horrible weapons on earth was introduced. War was really ‘hell’. The loss of life and carnage was awful. Allied and axis tonnage (ships sunk), totaled a loss of over 15 million ton of goods. Financial loss for both sides was estimated at \$186,333,637,000. And horrible casualty figures were 8,538,315 dead and another 21,219,452 wounded. These are devastating statistics. In the opinion of this author, World War I was not the ‘great war’, but rather the ultimate ‘expose’ for ‘catastrophe of war’.

July 28, 1914: “Austria declares war on Serbia.”

August 1, 1914: World War I began. “Germany declared war on Russia.”

August 4, 1914: President Wilson proclaims United States neutrality.

September 22, 1914: “U Boat (submarine) warfare was introduced with the sinking of the British light cruisers, the Abourkir, Hogue, and Cressy.”

December 21, 1914: “First German air raid on Britain. Airplane warfare is introduced by Germany.”

December 24, 1914: “John Muir died of pneumonia at a Los Angeles, California hospital.”

January 23, 1915: *Leon Reynolds purchased a Bullock Creeping Grip Tractor (“The Baby Creeper”), manufactured by The Bullock Tractor company, Chicago, Illinois, for \$1,986.00.*

Figure 147: Leon Reynolds loading logs at his landing in Elmhurst, Wisconsin, in about 1915. Leon is pictured next to the 'Bullock Creeper' tractor, in the 'round derby hat' (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

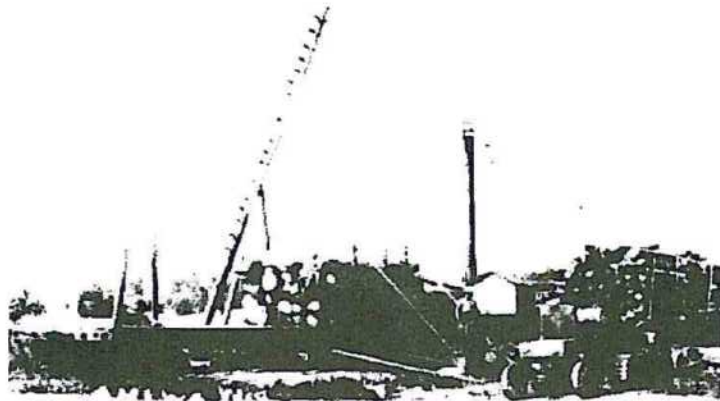
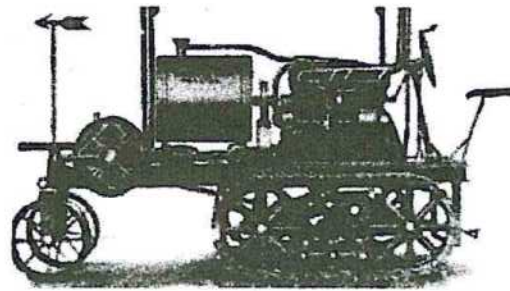


Figure 148: Depiction of a Bullock 30-20 "Baby Creeper" Tractor as purchased by Leon Reynolds in 1915 for \$1,986.00. The tractor weighed 6,900 pounds. Rating was 30 H.P. on the pulley and 20 H.P. on the drawbar. There was not a driver's platform, thus the driver must remain seated at all times (This depiction shows a slightly different model than the one purchased by Leon Reynolds). (Source: "Encyclopedia of American Farm Tractors", by C. H. Wendel).



February 4, 1915: "British begin naval action against the Dardenelles."

March 11, 1915: "Britain announces blockage of all German ports."

April 26, 1915: "France, Russia, Italy and Britain conclude secret Treaty of London."

May 15, 1915: The "Northwoods Maple Syrup Cooperative" (Association) met at Aniwa Village Hall. L. P. Reynolds chaired meeting.

June 13, 1915: "Zeppelin warfare is introduced by the Germans."

March 1, 1916: From the Antigo Daily Journal: "An increased production of maple syrup is anticipated in Langlade County if favorable weather conditions prevail. E. Sage and T. A. Gillett of the Town of Norwood have purchased evaporators of the same kind and size as were installed in the Hartford and Leykom sugarbush a year ago."

March 11, 1916: Leonard Kautza was born to Henry and Josephine Kautza. Leonard married Maude Fellner, August 17, 1939. Leonard and Maude were truly pioneers in the Aniwa history. They operated Kautza's Store in Aniwa for 43 years, retiring in 1978.

Figure 149: Photograph taken at the 100 year celebration for the village of Aniwa, Wisconsin in 1982. Pictured in the center are Leonard and Maude Kautza, lifelong pioneers for Aniwa (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



April 16, 1916: Construction of the new Antigo High School began, to replace the old high which had burned. Anne, Lynn, Juan, and Kathleen Reynolds, as well as Don Klitzka attended this new High School in the 1940's, 50's and 60's. The school was demolished in 1997.

May 15, 1916: The "Northwoods Maple Syrup Cooperative" (Association) met at Aniwa Village Hall. L. P. Reynolds chaired meeting. It was decided to register as an official cooperative. The 'Trade Mark' was accepted as "Pride of the North".

January 9, 1917: "German leaders decide to launch unrestricted U-boat warfare."

February 3, 1917: "The United States severs relations with Germany."

February 23, 1917: Leander Benson Wheeler, Lynn's great grandfather, died in Lime Ridge, Wisconsin.

March 12, 1917: "President Wilson declares arming of merchant ships by executive order."

April 6, 1917: "The United States declares war on Germany."

May 15, 1917: The "Northwoods Maple Syrup Cooperative" (Association) met at Aniwa Village Hall. L. P. Reynolds chaired the meeting. It was agreed that the annual meeting should move around to other locations for convenience to those traveling, but the meeting was set for Aniwa yet next year.

July 2, 1917: "General Pershing requests an United States Army of 1,000,000 men."

Leon Reynolds was elected as Chairman of the Aniwa School Board. He served two four year terms as Chairman, and five four year terms as a Director.

July 11, 1917: The Charles W. Fish Lumber Company, main office at Elcho, cut their first log at the Antigo Mill. No. 3. The company employs 100 men and averages 12 million board feet annually. Leon Reynolds was one of Charles Fish's largest log buyers. Charles W. Fish Lumber Company had five mills, two of which were in Langlade County.

October 28, 1917: Leon Reynolds purchased a "Strait's" Universal Tractor, manufactured by Killen-Strait Manufacturing Company, Appleton, Wisconsin for \$786.73. This tractor was only produced in 1916. This was purchased as a closeout.

Figure 150: Bert Wheeler, Lynn's grandfather carrying mail in 1917 on Route #1, Aniwa, Wisconsin (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



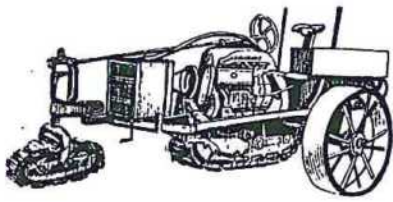
Time Out: Maple Quote:

'All good citizens, who are desirous of doing good deeds, and of being remembered by posterity hereafter, we would recommend to transplant a goodly number of sugar maples round their dwellings.'

By Josiah Marshall, 1854.

Figure 151: Picture of the 1916 "Strait's" Tractor as purchased by Leon Reynolds in 1917. Even though advertised as a farm tractor, it was purported to have logging application because of the 'tracks' on one side. The Killen-Strait Manufacturing Company only produced this tractor for one year (1916). (Source: Taken from the "Wisconsin State Farmer" - date unknown).

STRAIT'S TRACTOR



IN 1916 THERE WERE OVER 100 MAKES OF TRACTORS IN THE UNITED STATES. THIS APPLETON FIRM PRODUCED THIS UNUSUAL MACHINE IN THAT YEAR.

THEY ADVERTISED THAT THE TRACTOR COULD.. *PULL TWO OR THREE 14" PLOWS. THE LONG CHAIN TREAD PULLS ON SOFT GROUND OR MUD WHERE WHEEL MACHINES FAIL.

*IT NEVER SLIPS - NEVER SKIDS- WORKS IN ANY PLACE EVERY DAY, RAIN OR SHINE. WE ARE OFFERING A FEW TRACTORS ONLY ON QUICK ORDERS AT \$795.00 TO ADVERTISE. LATER THE PRICE WILL BE \$995.00. WRITE FOR FULL INFORMATION. DO IT NOW!

IT WAS ON THE MARKET FOR A VERY SHORT TIME.

© 1917-1918 W. H. BROWN
DESIGN: FARM POWER IN THE MAKING BY AMERICA, JEROME, W. H. BROWN, 127 N. 1ST ST., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

May 15, 1918: The "Northwoods Maple Syrup Cooperative" (Association) met at Aniwa Village Hall. L. P. Reynolds chaired the meeting. Reynolds, Schroeder, Sage, Kolpack, Leycom, Minch, and Felts were names that attended.

May 29, 1918: The following letter was received by Leon Reynolds from the son of a neighbor and a young man who had worked for Leon, prior to 1918:

"May 29, 1918

Somewhere in France

Dear friend Leon and family,

As it has been some time since I have seen you or any body else. I will drop you a few lines to let you know that I am still alive and feeling good. I wrote you a letter some time ago, but may be you didn't get it. I often think of you people and hope I will have the chance to enjoy life with you all again. Well Leon I am now under the big guns that you hear so much about. Those big shells sure make some noise when they go flying over your head and when one strikes near you it makes more noise yet. ha. ha. I have seen several air fights, and then I think I am a lucky fellow that I am on the ground. I like the trenches very well, and also my work is very interesting. I suppose you have read all about the gas that they use on the battle front. A fellow don't mind those things because you can tell a gas shell when it is coming in the air. And if you can't tell it you will soon know it. Well I will have to close I guess wishing you all good luck and write soon.

Signed: Pvt. Edward L. Cronk
Co. L. 127th Inf., MG
Amex Forces
Via N. Y.

Approved: Ray C. Dukop
1st Lieut., 127 Inf.

p.s. This is rather a short letter, will do better next time."

August 10, 1918: "1st United States Army was organized under Pershing."

November 11, 1918: "Armistice went into effect."

January 18, 1919: "Peace negotiations start at Paris."

February 19, 1919: The Maple Honey Company was incorporated by James Cherf, C. S. Leykom and L. D. Hartford. The purpose of the company was to sell maple and honey supplies; and to buy and sell maple syrup and honey products. These gentlemen operate largest apiaries and maple sugar operations in the region.

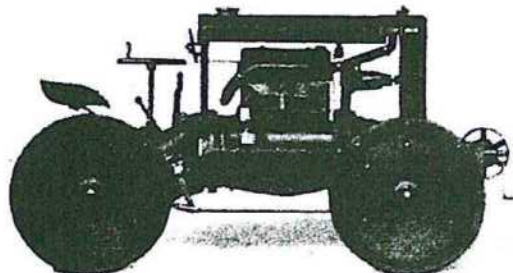
March 5, 1919: *Phoebe (Blakeslee) Wheeler, Lynn's great grandmother, died in Reedsburg, Wisconsin.*

Spring, 1919: Waterloo, Inc. (Evaporator and Maple Supplies) is founded.

May 15, 1919: The "Northwoods Maple Syrup Cooperative" (Association) met at Aniwa Village Hall. L. P. Reynolds chaired meeting. It was agreed to meet next year at 'Antigo Agricultural Hall'.

June 12, 1919: The Antigo Tractor company, was organized with a capital stock of \$100,000.00. The corporation engaged in the manufacture and distribution of the Quad-Pull Tractor, principal of which was designed by D. S. Stewart, Antigo, Wisconsin. The following Officers of the Antigo Tractor Corporation were: President-John Manser; Vice President- Ernest Hirt; Vice President-J. R. McQuillan; Secretary-Dr. E. R. Murphy; Treasurer-Ernest Hirt. Directors were: W. H. Wolpert, George Foster, John Hanousek, Morris Robinson, R. C. Dempsey, and Charles W. Fish (*Leon Reynolds was a major log buyer for Charles Fish Lumber Company of Elcho*). *Charles Fish attempted to preserve the tractor company for the Antigo area.*

Figure 152: A caricature of the Antigo four wheel-drive tractor, as designed and built by D. Stewart, for the Antigo Tractor Corporation. It was designed in 1915, but initial production was after corporation formation in 1919 (Source: Taken from the "Wisconsin State Farmer" as was originally described in the "Encyclopedia of American Farm Tractors", by C. H. Wendel).

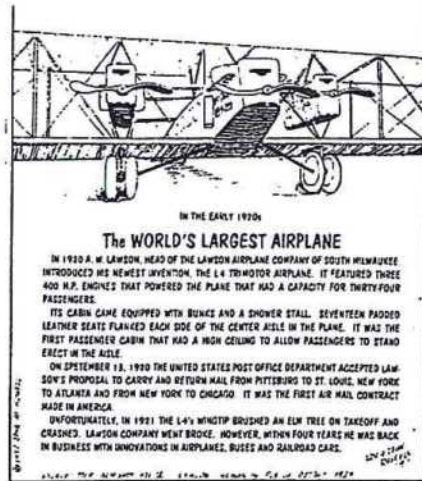


ANTIGO, 15-25
Antigo Tractor Corporation, Antigo, Wis

June 28, 1919: "Treaty of Versailles signed in Hall of Mirrors at Versailles."

July 27, 1919: Chicago beach riot involving white and black youths. This confrontation was one of the bloodiest in United States history: 15 white and 23 blacks dead, 537 injured.

Figure 153: Depiction of the world's largest airplane built in 1920 by Lawson Airplane Company in South Milwaukee, Wisconsin (Source: Lawson Humanity Publishing Company. Taken from the "Wisconsin State Farmer" - date unknown).



The WORLD'S LARGEST AIRPLANE

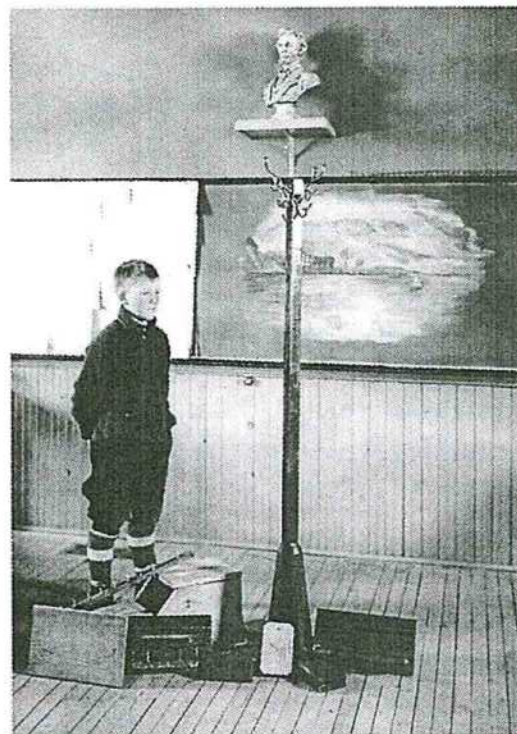
IN THE EARLY 1920s
IN 1920 A. W. LAWSON, HEAD OF THE LAWSON AIRPLANE COMPANY OF SOUTH MILWAUKEE INTRODUCED HIS NEWEST INVENTION, THE L-4 TRIMOTOR AIRPLANE. IT FEATURED THREE 400 H.P. ENGINES THAT POWERED THE PLANE THAT HAD A CAPACITY FOR THIRTY-FOUR PASSENGERS.

ITS CABIN CAME EQUIPPED WITH BUNKIES AND A SHOWER STALL. SEVENTEEN PADDED LEATHER SEATS FLANKED EACH SIDE OF THE CENTER AISLE IN THE PLANE. IT WAS THE FIRST PASSENGER CABIN THAT HAD A HIGH CEILING TO ALLOW PASSENGERS TO STAND UPRIGHT IN THE AISLE.

ON SEPTEMBER 13, 1920 THE UNITED STATES POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT ACCEPTED LAWSON'S PROPOSAL TO CARRY AND RETURN MAIL FROM PITTSBURGH TO ST. LOUIS, NEW YORK TO ATLANTA AND FROM NEW YORK TO CHICAGO. IT WAS THE FIRST AIR MAIL CONTRACT MADE IN AMERICA.

UNFORTUNATELY, IN 1921 THE L-4'S WINGTIP BRUSHED AN ELM TREE ON TAKEOFF AND CRASHED. LAWSON COMPANY WENT BROKE, HOWEVER, WITHIN FOUR YEARS HE WAS BACK IN BUSINESS WITH INNOVATIONS IN AIRPLANES, BUSES AND RAILROAD CARS.

Figure 154: Adin(3rd) Reynolds as a student in the 8th grade at the Antiwa Grade School in 1919 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



August 11, 1919: The Green Bay Packers were formed as a professional football team. Their first season of 1919 they won 10 and lost one game.

Author's Notes: The Green Bay Packers are as much a part of the Reynolds story and Wisconsin history as anything in these pages. My sons and I are stockholders of the Green Bay Packers. I am one of millions of one share stockholder fans. The

Packers are unique in that they are the only publicly owned professional football team. The people own the Packers. Next to my family and maple, the Packers probably dictate my life more than any other element. It is always who are their players, who do they play, when do they play, where do they play, what was the score, and going to the games. They are a legend. They are history. They are Wisconsin. My Green Bay Packer stock was expensive, it can only be sold back to the Packers at what I paid, it can never earn dividends, it does not get me tickets, it has no collateral value, it can receive no profit, it is useless and valueless, it can only be displayed on one's wall, and it is the most valuable asset I own – Pride!!!!....Thank God for the Green Bay Packers.

The Green Bay Packers play in a city of less than 100,000 people, yet if you applied for season tickets today, it would 2052 before you could even hope to buy preseason tickets. They started with capitalization of \$500.00. Their name comes from the fact that the \$500.00 was put up by Curly Lambeau's employer, "The Indian Packing Company", thus the 'Packers'. They have won 13 National Football League Championships, more than any other NFL team. I am a proud fan, so bear with me as I point out a few facts about them. Thanks.

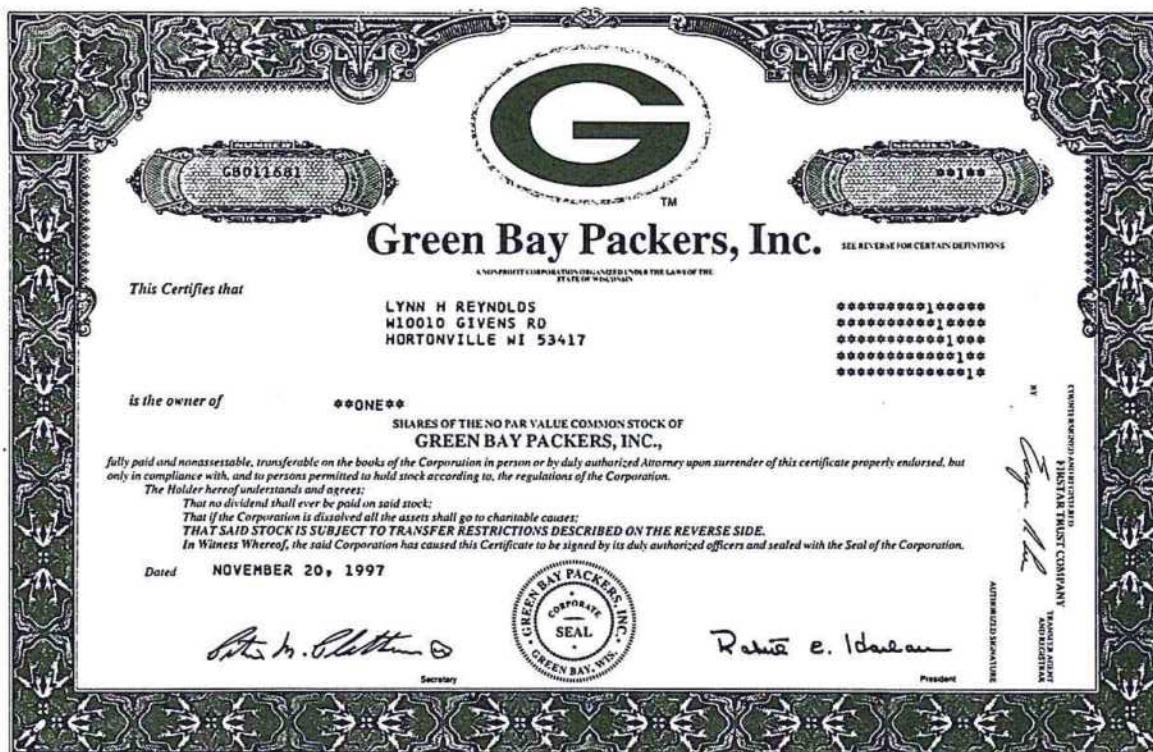


Figure 155: Lynn's stock certificate of ownership in the Green Bay Packers (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

December 29, 1919: Mr. and Mrs. Frank Reynolds, Leon's brother, take charge of the Marion Telephone Company office at Aniwa, Wisconsin.

January, 1920: The Maple Grove Candies, Inc. (although not called this until 1929), is started by purchase of the candy making division of the Cary Maple Sugar Company.

January 17, 1920: Prohibition begins. The 18th Amendment to the United States Constitution goes into effect, prohibiting the making, selling, possession and consumption of alcoholic beverages. The most violated law in history was repealed in 1933.

**May 1, 1920: Price of Maple syrup:
Approximately 10 cents per pound or about
\$1.10 per gallon of syrup. Barter price:
About 10 cans of Calumet Baking Powder,
which were selling for about 11 cents per
can.**

Production maple syrup:

United States: 4,388,823 U. S. Gallons.

**Canada: Estimated At About 2,245,455 U. S.
Gallons.**

***May 15, 1920: The "Northwoods Maple Syrup Cooperative"
(Association) met at 'Court House', Antigo, Wisconsin. L. P.
Reynolds chaired the meeting. 'Very large attendance'. Deep
concerns expressed about low price of syrup (\$1.00 per gallon).
Next year's meeting was set for Merrill, Wisconsin at the Court
House.***

**June 1, 1920: United States population is
105,710,620.**

June 6, 1920: Wisconsin population is 2,632,067.

August 26, 1920: Women's suffrage victorious. The 19th Amendment to the United States Constitution adopted, allowing women the right to vote.

Figure 156: Advertisement for Calumet Baking Powder, March 14, 1919. The price of a can of the baking powder was 11 cents (Source: "The Reedsburg Times", Reedsburg, Wisconsin - From the Reynolds Family Archives).

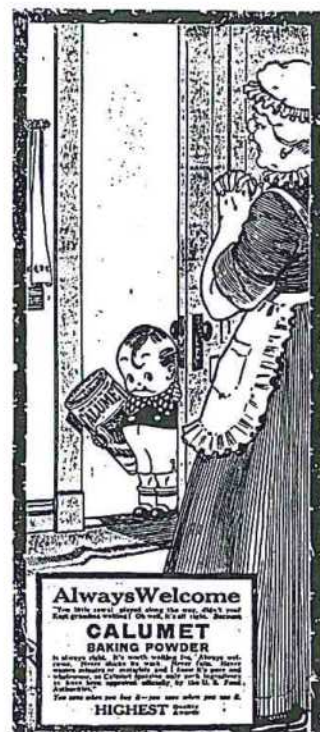


Figure 157: Homemade maple syrup cans which were made by Leon Reynolds, from kits which were available from catalog stores in about 1918. The cans were flat sheets of metal stamped and marked to bend. Caps, instructions and solder were included in the kit. Cans pictured are in the Reynolds Family Archives.



Time Out: A Humorous Photograph:

This photograph was taken near Loyal, WI, 'Tongue-In-Cheek' about BGS: (Source: unknown - Reynolds Family Archives).



**1920 Production of Individual States
(In U. S. Gallons)**

Vermont	706,467(1 st) <u>631,924(2nd)</u> 1,338,391(3 rd)	Minnesota	12,870 <u>631</u> 12,670
New York	1,080,505 <u>251,171</u> 1,331,676	Virginia	8,137 <u>4,670</u> 12,807
Ohio	694,175 <u>7,750</u> 701,925	Missouri	12,039 <u>631</u> 12,670
Pennsylvania	273,762 <u>71,919</u> 345,671	Illinois	12,114 <u>179</u> 12,293
Michigan	206,795 <u>9,647</u> 216,442	Iowa	4,915 <u>371</u> 5,286
Indiana	167,360 <u>1,811</u> 169,171	Connecticut	2,866 <u>647</u> 3,513
New Hampshire	112,824 <u>41,215</u> 153,039	Kentucky	999 <u>299</u> 1,298
Wisconsin	138,627 <u>2,804</u> 141,431	North Carolina	333 <u>195</u> 528
Massachusetts	57,950 <u>9,024</u> 66,974	Tennessee	273 <u>234</u> 507
Maine	42,144 <u>3,104</u> 45,248	New Jersey	148 <u>4</u> 152
Maryland	23,155 <u>18,618</u> 41,773	Kansas	0 <u>3</u> 3
West Virginia	23,448 <u>9,220</u> 32,668		

****Production of the United States (In U. S. Gallons)**

3,507,745*
1,086,482*
4,593,227

(1st) Line - Production of maple syrup for each individual state in U. S. Gallons

(2nd) Line - Production of maple sugar for each individual state in U. S. Gallons

(3rd) Line - Total production of syrup and sugar in the United States in U. S. Gallons

*Totals include small amounts not reported under individual states

**Statistics modified from data by Clarence Coons in Ontario's "Maple Thrives in '95".

Total data taken from "USDA Farmers Bulletin 1366". "The Production of Maple Sirup and Sugar". Washington, D. C. 1930.

And other sources.

September 13, 1920: The world's largest airplane is built by the Lawson Airplane company in South Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Figure 158: *The Aniwa Grade School Team 1919. Pictured Hal Hornsby (Coach), Adin(3rd) Reynolds (upper left), Charles Kreger, Gilbert Moss, Oscar Steckbauer, Frank Steckbauer, Lud Meidl, and Raymond Miller (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).*

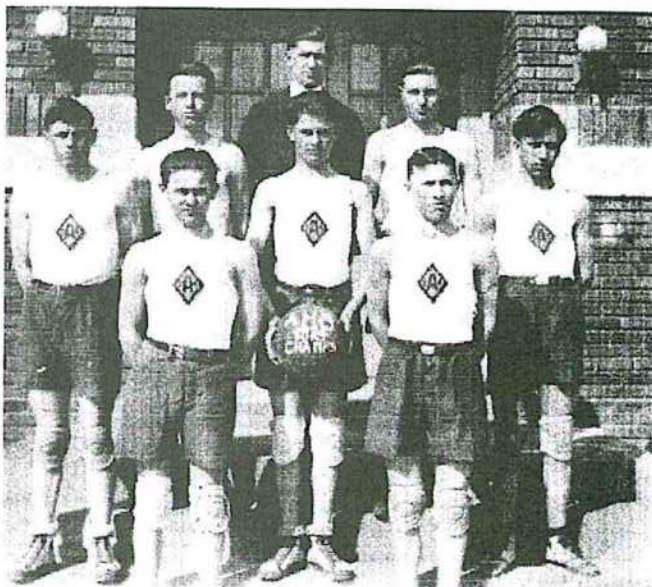
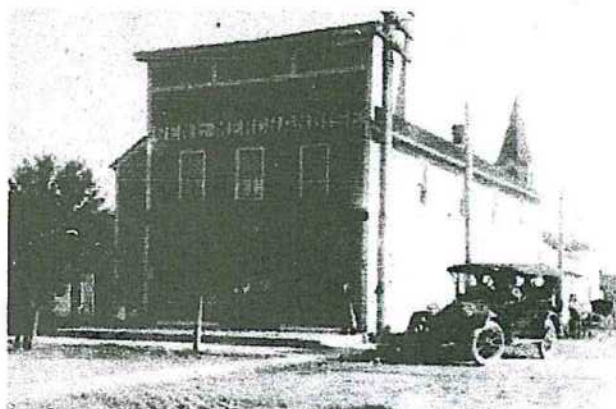


Figure 159: *Adin(3rd) Reynolds is the driver of the car, Merle, his brother is the rider. Picture taken in 1921. The establishment is the G. H. Goldrick General Merchandise Store (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).*



September 17, 1920: The National Football League is formed under the name of the American Professional Football Association (name changed to the NFL in 1922). Jim Thorpe was the first president.

January 13, 1921: The Antigo Tractor Corporation was reorganized by increasing their capital stock to \$1,000,000.00.

March 4, 1921: Warren G. Harding becomes the 29th President of the United States. He was married to Florence King.

April 22, 1921: *During April 1921, Leon Reynolds shipped 289,270 board feet of logs, and 'decked' 169,000 board feet of logs for the White Star Lumber Company of Mattoon, Wisconsin.*

May 12, 1921: The Green Bay Packers received a franchise from the National Professional Football League (NFL).

May 15, 1921: The "Northwoods Maple Syrup Cooperative" (Association) met at the Court House in Merrill, Wisconsin. L. P. Reynolds chaired the meeting. 'Very small attendance'. It was agreed that they would move the meetings permanently to Antigo, Wisconsin.

June 1, 1921: Population of Canada is 8,787,949.

Figure 160: Statement for April, 1921 to Leon (L. P.) Reynolds, from White Star Lumber Company, Mattoon, WI (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

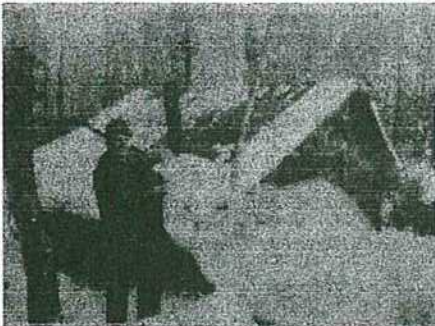


Figure 161: Photograph of Leon Reynolds on a hunting trip in 1921. Leon loved to hunt. (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT

White Star Lumber Co.
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
LUMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES

Ship to L. P. Reynolds,
Antigo, Wis.

Terms Mattoon, Wis., 4/22/21 19

	6148 Logs	289270 ft.	@ 16.00	4628.32
Decking	3476 "	169000 "	@ 1.00	169.00
				4797.32
			Cash advanced	4350.00
				447.32
	Penna 43592	11.10 cda Hem. Pulp		
	Eria 8698	12.25 " "		
	L&N 23985	11.50 " "		
		34.85 cda @ \$7.20		\$250.92

Time Out: The Columbia Graphophone Company offered the following titles for sale in 1922: 'Mississippi Choo-choo', 'Way Down Yonder in New Orleans', 'If you Don't Think So, You're Crazy', and 'All for The Love Of Mike'.

Christmas trees are selling for 75 cents each in 1922. Balsam are the most popular.

Time Out: In 1920, maple syrup was selling for about 7 cents per pound, white honey was selling for 14 cents per pound. In 1998, maple syrup is selling for about \$1.80 per pound (bulk), and honey is selling for about 90 cents per pound (bulk).

Figure 162: Photograph of Adin(3rd) with his trophy buck in 1923. Note that the mount of this deer, the 1992 Octagon long barrel 30-30 Winchester rifle, and this photograph are all contained in current Reynolds Family Archives.



Figure 163: Photograph of Geraldine Reynolds, Lynn's Mother in 1923. It is her 8th grade graduation picture (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



January 3, 1922: University of Wisconsin radio station 9XM, operating since 1917, became WHA. It is known to be the oldest continuous operating radio station in the United States.

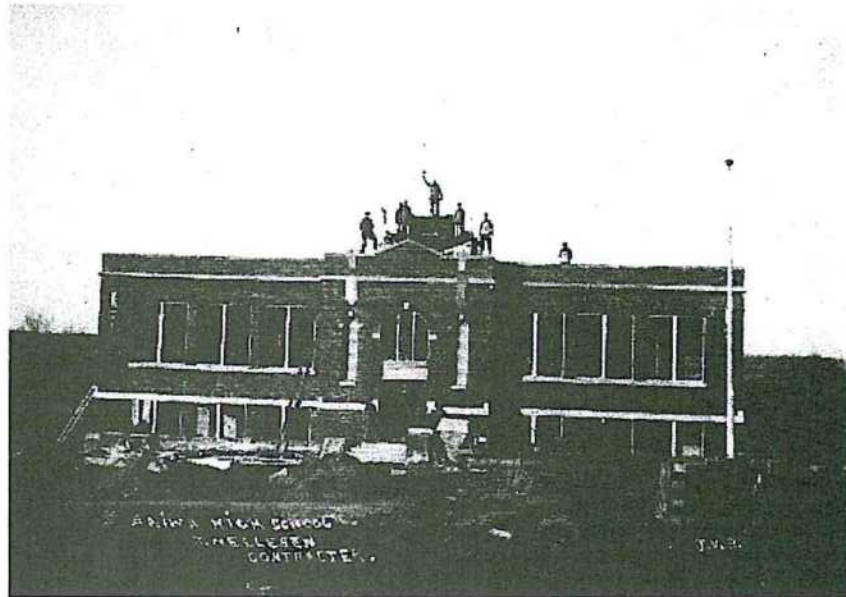
January 24, 1922: The coldest temperature in history of Wisconsin occurred this date, 54 degrees below zero in Danbury, Wisconsin.

1922: Adolph Hitler's Beer Hall Putsch easily put down.

May 1922: The Aniwa High School was built by J. Hellesen, Contractor. The school was converted to the Aniwa Grade School in about 1935. All

the Reynolds, descending from Leon and Edna to date, have attended this school building, including today.

Figure 164: Picture of building the Antwa High School in 1922 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



May 15, 1922: The “Northwoods Maple Syrup Cooperative” (Association) met at the Langlade County Courthouse, Antigo, Wisconsin. L. P. Reynolds chaired meeting. Rine (not sure if Adolph or Louis) was elected as Secretary. Profitability of making maple syrup was the concern. Adin(3rd) attended his first Maple Association meeting with his father Leon Reynolds.

Author’s Notes: Adin(3rd) Reynolds would remain active in this association through his entire working life, until his passing in 1987. Leon Reynolds would stay with the Association until through its most contributory years of 1933-34, which after his health failing, he passed the responsibility on to Adin(3rd) and others.

June 6, 1922: Leon Reynolds purchased a Moline “Universal” Tractor, manufactured by the Moline Plow Company, Moline, Illinois, for \$1,402.00. The tractor was purchased from the dealer (believed to have been Wunderlich Implement), Elmhurst, Wisconsin.

Figure 165: Leon Reynolds, a rugged individualist and avid hunter in about 1922 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



August 8, 1922: Alexander Graham Bell, telephone inventor dies.

October 28, 1922: "Ford advertises prices of a Roadster at \$364.00, a Sedan at \$595.00, and a Ford Tractor at \$395.00.

November 5, 1922: Gasoline at the Reynolds Maple Sweet Shop and Filling Station is selling for 22 cents for Red Crown and 25 cents for Interstate per gallon.

November 10, 1922: Apples are advertised in Antigo, Wisconsin for 50 cents per bushel.

December 20, 1922: Reynolds Maple Sweet Shop advertises nuts for Christmas at 20 cents per pound for all kinds, except peanuts which are 15 cents per pound. Maple Syrup at \$1.00 per gallon. Maple Sugar at 25 cents per pound.

Figure 166: First known letterhead of L. P. REYNOLDS & SON. It is dated January 1, 1923. The letterhead shows "ROUTE 26", which precedes the building of Highway U. S. 45 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

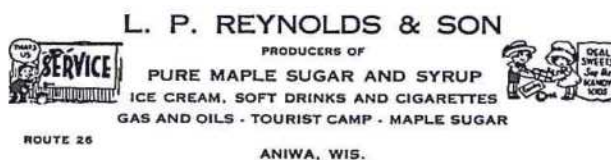
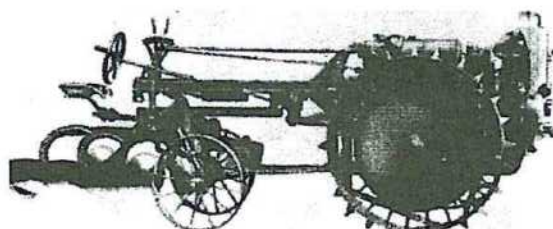


Figure 167: A Moline "Universal" tractor in 1922. The tractor had electric start, lighting, an electric governor. It was rated as 28 H.P. on the pulley and 17.5 H.P. on the drawbar. The tractor weighed 3,380 pounds. It was equipped with a four cylinder engine and came with concrete ballast inside the drive wheels for stability and traction (Source: "Encyclopedia of American Farm Tractors", by C. H. Wendel). A tractor of this type was purchased by Leon Reynolds in 1922.



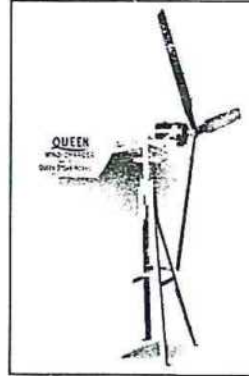
January 1, 1923: L. P. Reynolds & Son (partnership) was formed between Leon Reynolds and his son Adin(3rd). The partnership was for the entire logging, buying timber, log landing operations, land acquisitions, sawmill, maple syrup production, sweet shop, filling station, and farming.

January 2, 1923: Leon Reynolds purchased a Queen Wind-Charger for \$32.96.

Free Power from the Air!

Play your radio night and day . . .
the QUEEN WIND-CHARGER will
keep your battery charged.

Figure 168: Advertisement for the Queen Wind Charger like the one purchased by Leon Reynolds in 1923 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



No more need to take radio, car,
truck or tractor storage batteries
to town to be charged.

Author's Notes: Adin(3rd) was a great diary and note keeper. Maybe by today's computer standards, he would not be considered as state of the art, but in his own way he was proficient and a meticulous record keeper. This text could contain hundreds, if not thousands of such notes as are transcribed below. However, most of the writings (notes) were of a personal nature and/or involve friends of the family, which really do not have much to do with our story, therefore I have transcribed the writings to include only those which are pertinent to this book. But, I am including the following few passages as documentation of one syrup season (1923), and to present the reader with the understanding of the volume of loads of logs that were processed by Leon and Adin(3rd). You can read it as Adin(3rd) spoke it in 1923. The passages are not exactly quotes as I have left out personal things, but it is a realistic representation of the total document for this period.

February 7, 1923 (From Adin(3rd)'s Diary): "Wednesday. Uncle Clyde asked me to help him in the woods. Broke my leg at 2:00 p.m.. Doctor came at 4:30 and put on a splint."

February 10, 1923 (From Adin(3rd)'s Diary): "Saturday. Doctor came and looked at my leg. He removed and replaced splint."

February 15, 1923 (From Adin(3rd)'s Diary): "Thursday. Doctor removed splint and put my leg in a cast."

March 10, 1923: The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad reported that during January 1,257 car loads of logs moved on its Ashland Division through Aniwa, Wisconsin.

March 13, 1923 (From Adin(3rd)'s Diary): "Tuesday. Doctor removed cast."

March 24, 1923 (From Adin(3rd)'s Diary: "Saturday. Took the train to Mattoon at noon. Heard the 'wireless' for the first time (Market Reports) - great."

March 26, 1923 (From Adin(3rd)'s Diary: "Monday. A crew of 3 men and I finished washing pails today. Dad does not want me in the woods with my leg yet. He wants to make sure I am able to run the evaporators. Uncle Clyde will run the tapping crew this year. The crew started tapping today. Dad and crew loaded 2 cars (logs) today."

March 27, 1923 (From Adin(3rd)'s Diary: "Tuesday. Hired man and I washed the evaporators today. Weather is still bitter cold. Dad loaded 3 cars (logs) today."

March 30, 1923 (From Adin(3rd)'s Diary: "Friday. Tapping is done. 3,832 pails out. Weather warming some. Dad and crew loaded 2 ½ cars (logs) today. The crew will finish the other ½ tomorrow. Bought another 20 pails today from Mr. Bergeron (\$4.65)."

April 2, 1923 (From Adin(3rd)'s Diary: "Monday. Took the old gathering tank into Klopstein's for repair. We will need all three gathering tanks this year. Warmer. Sap is running. Crew will start gathering on Wednesday. Dad and crew loaded 2 cars (logs) today. Have to catch up on the chores today. Hired man is falling behind."

April 4, 1923 (From Adin(3rd)'s Diary: "Wednesday. Uncle Clyde and crew gathered 7 tanks of sap. Another 7 is out there. Will start cooking on Friday. Dad and crew loaded 4 cars (logs) today - big day."

April 5, 1923 (From Adin(3rd)'s Diary: "Thursday. Sap crew gathered 8 tanks today. Dad and crew loaded 2 cars (logs) today. Will boil tomorrow."

April 6, 1923 (From Adin(3rd)'s Diary: "Friday. Took off 8 gallons today. Finished it on new finishing pan. Looks like it will work. Syrup is the best ever. Dad and crew got 1 car (logs) loaded today."

April 16, 1923 (From Adin(3rd)'s Diary: "Monday. Dad and Clyde will boil tonight. I am bushed. Been running steady for a week. Over 300 gallons off so far. Crew will load 1 car (logs) today. Dad needs to get some rest."

April 18, 1923: Joe Minch, operating the "Kingsbury Sugar Bush", formerly known as the "Chandler Sugar Bush", reported he has 2,200 trees tapped.

May 2, 1923 (From Adin(3rd)'s Diary: "Wednesday. Will finish up today. Good thing. Everything needs washing. -- Got off final 12 gallons today. Glad it is done. Hired man will clean evaporators and wash up. I need to get on the fields tomorrow. Uncle Clyde and Dad got a load of hay for the 'loading horses' today. They loaded 3 1/2 cars (logs) today. Dad will help with plowing, but they have about 16 more cars (logs) to load first."

May 8, 1923 (From Adin(3rd)'s Diary: "Tuesday. Finished up with 686 gallons. Snow blizzard. Snowed about 4 inches last night. Blowing. Clyde and I cleaned oats. No disking today. Jammer broke, but we still got 3 cars (logs) loaded. Took drag in to be fixed. Put in 5 gallons of gas in tractor."

May 15, 1923: The "Northwoods Maple Syrup Cooperative" (Association) met at the Courthouse, Antigo, Wisconsin. L. P. Reynolds chaired the meeting. Secretary Rine asked for dues of \$1.00 per year to defray postage and paper costs. It was approved (no dues had been collected up to this time). Consideration was given to the Cooperative buying and packaging syrup for sale.

August 2, 1922: Adin(3rd) left with about 65 other young men from Antigo, Wisconsin for Camp Custer, Michigan for military training. This training was to be six weeks in length and was required of all men between 16 and 20 years of age.

Figure 167A: Picture of Adin(3rd), 6th from right (front row), with the rest of the men from Antigo, at Camp Custer during their training in 1922 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

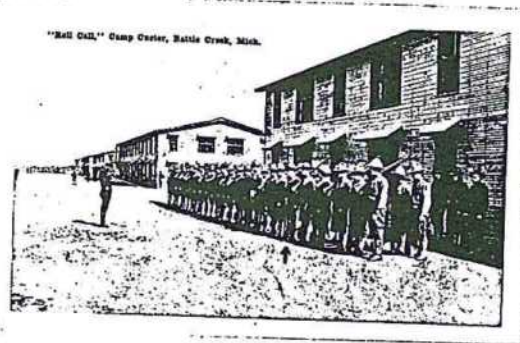
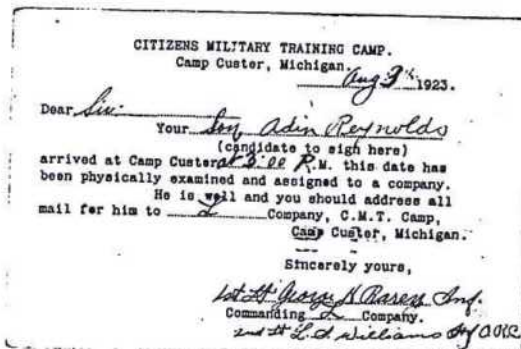


Figure 167B: Post card received concerning Adin(3rd)'s arrival at Camp Custer, dated August 3, 1923 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

October 16, 1923: Adin(3rd) is accepted as an employee of the U. S. Postal Service. He will work as a substitute rural mail carrier and deliver mail in bulk until such time as a full time rural mail route opens up. He will be paid a starting wage of 50 cents per day for substitute mail carrier and up to 75 cents per day for bulk mail deliveries depending how far they are and how much time is required for delivery.

Author's Notes: Adin(3rd) Reynolds started with the United States Postal Service in 1923 and continued as a rural mail carrier until 1948 when he became the Postmaster in Aniwa until 1951, when he retired with 28 years of service. His duties, when he was seventeen and eighteen years of age, were mostly substitute carrying in Aniwa, Antigo, Elmhurst, Birnamwood, and Mattoon. He was especially in demand in the winter, when horse and sleighs were still used. Adin(3rd) often told how he liked to run along next to the sleigh to keep warm. He loved it.

1924: Lenin dies.

May 15, 1924: The "Northwoods Maple Syrup Cooperative" (Association) met in Antigo, Wisconsin. L. P. Reynolds chaired the meeting. Secretary Rine was given title of Secretary/Treasurer. He reported that they had collected \$13.00 in dues thus far. Dues for 1924 were due now. The suggestion was made that if producers could not afford the \$1.00 dues that they could pay with one gallon of maple syrup. The syrup could then be packaged in smaller containers and sold in lieu of their dues. This could be a way to start the cooperative marketing maple syrup. It was agreed. Chairman Reynolds was authorized to purchase containers and have labels made for marketing under the cooperative label, "Pride of the North". Chairman Reynolds appointed his son, Adin(3rd) as 'committee' to develop these details.

Author's Notes: This was a historic meeting, because it established the packing and marketing of Wisconsin pure maple syrup under the label of "Pride of the North" and it really created stability and stature for the organization. From this point forward, dues were mostly collected in the form of syrup and membership soared. The marketing aspect of the cooperative syrup, formed a 'pride' in selling their syrup. It provided a feeling of accomplishment to sell the 'Wisconsin' syrup. Up to this time in history, the Reynolds really did not have an identity for maple syrup production. They had moved from Massachusetts, to Connecticut, three times in New York, and finally, they had an identity - Wisconsin maple syrup. And, it carried over to the member's own individual packaging and marketing theme, by using the "Pride of the North" label. Again, this label and trademark is still in use today. A 'point' of history is noted.

1925: Chrysler Corporation was founded by Walter Chrysler.

March 4, 1925: Calvin Coolidge becomes the 30th President of the United States. He was married to Grace Anna Goodhue.

About May, 1925: L. P. Reynolds (Leon) and Son (Adin(3rd)) purchased a Fordson tractor for \$1,897.00.

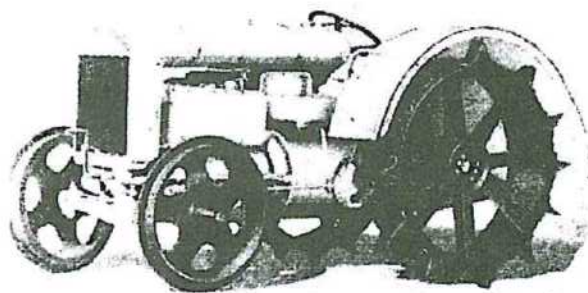
May 15, 1925: The "Northwoods Maple Syrup Cooperative" (Association) met at Antigo, Wisconsin. L. P. Reynolds chaired the meeting. Secretary-Treasurer, Adolph Rine (1st time the name of Adolph was confirmed), reported that they had 57 members who had paid the \$1.00 dues). 52 of the members had paid in syrup. Adin(3rd) reported that the 52 gallons of syrup was all packaged in quart tins, and were labeled with the "Pride of the North" labels. He proposed they charge 50 cents per quart (\$2.00 per gallon) which would net about \$1.25 per gallon for the Association. It was agreed. Names of Reynolds, Rine, Buboltz, Jahnke, Stender, Omernik, Schroeder, Leycom, Minch, Sage, Peters, Kolpack, Kleinschmidt, Hackbarth, Shields, McClean, Polak, Jennings, Maas, Felts, and others attended. Discussion was about selling large volumes of syrup. A 'Marketing Committee' of Lawrence Jahnke, Adolph Stender, and Adin(3rd) Reynolds, along with Otto Worth, Secretary of the Antigo Milk Cooperative (which was the plant to do the evaporation), was appointed to contact large companies about buying and selling maple syrup. The whole marketing project was under the guidance of Langlade County Agent, John Omernik. This was to be a cooperative action, and private individuals or producers were not to undercut or underbid Association attempts. It was agreed.

July 10, 1925: John T. Scopes goes on trial for teaching evolution in the Tennessee schools. The lawyers were Clarence Darrow for the defense and he was prosecuted by William Bryan Jennings. The verdict was guilty. He was fined \$100.00 and the verdict was reversed upon appeal.

July, 1925: Adolph Hitler publishes "Mein Kampf", which detailed how he viewed the world. The world should have paid attention.

November 22, 1925: Red Grange, University of Illinois, turns professional and signs with the Chicago Bears.

Figure 169: Picture of the Fordson Tractor, manufactured by Ford Motor Company. It weighed 2,700 pounds, had a four cylinder engine, and about 18 H. P. on the pulley. Even though there were 739,977 sold, they were not considered a very large success. (Source: Encyclopedia of American Farm Tractors, by C. H. Wendel)



1926: First television transmission.

Author's Notes: The years of prohibition had many problems of enforcement. It just did not work. Moonshine production was enormous. Bootlegging gave rise to some of the most notorious gangsters ever known to man. This was probably the number one reason for their beginnings. Some of the names that were infamous in this era were, the Barker Gang, Bonnie and Clyde, John Dillinger, Pretty Boy Floyd, Baby Face Nelson, Machine Gun Kelly, and Charles 'Lucky' Luciano. This was a terrible period in American history.

April 7, 1926: Value of liquor 'bootlegging' ('moonshine production'), is estimated to be 3.6 billion dollars.

May 15, 1926: The "Northwoods Maple Syrup Cooperative" (Association) met at Antigo, Wisconsin. L. P. Reynolds chaired the meeting. Secretary-Treasurer, Adolph Rine reported that all 208 quarts of syrup from the previous year had been sold at 50 cents per quart. He reported that 69 members were currently paid for 1926, all of them paying with syrup. This gave them 69 gallons to sell for 1926. He proposed that they could probably sell another 69 gallons without any trouble. He proposed that all 69 members sell another 1 gallon to the cooperative at \$1.00 per gallon, which would give the Association 552 quarts to sell during the next year. It was agreed. So for the first time, syrup was being purchased from the members of the cooperative, for resale. Adin(3rd) Reynolds, Secretary, 'Marketing Committee, reported that several contacts had been made to large companies in the area, such as lumber, milk, and equipment companies for selling syrup in volume. The only company that showed any interest thus far was Land O' Lakes Creameries, Minneapolis, Minnesota (they had a local plant in Antigo, The Antigo Milk Producers Cooperative), but they were not at all ready to act. Kraft considered it, but thus far has said no. Charles W. Fish Lumber Company of Elcho had been contacted, but his financial condition did not allow it at this time. However, Charles Fish did offer to sell the cooperative's syrup in his retail establishment and would buy several quarts (for cash) to give to his clients and customers. The committee will continue to work on the situation.

Figure 170: Letter to L. P. Reynolds, received from Dr. John H. Seiffert, in which he paid \$6.25 for 10 pounds of maple sugar. A great price for 1926. "Maybe they charged Doctors more in those days"! The price cannot be explained, but here is the letter (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

San Diego, Calif., May 15, 1926:
Mr. L. P. Reynolds, Aniwa, Wisconsin
Dear Sir: We received the package containing ten pounds of pure maple sugar in good order. I enclose cashier's check amount six and 25/100 dollars (\$6.25) in payment of same. Thanking you for your prompt attention, I beg to remain. Yours truly, John W. Seiffert, M. D., 242 West Grape Street, San Diego, California

July 20, 1926: Margaret Mary (Donnelan) Sharkey, Anne's grandmother died.

July 26, 1926: The Reynolds Maple Sweet Shop was robbed of 30 cents.

Figure 171: Newspaper account of a holdup and robbery of the Reynolds Maple Sweet Shop in 1926. The robbers got away with 30 cents (Source: Unknown - Taken from The Reynolds Family Archives).

OFFICE OF
CHAS. W. FISH,
Elcho, Wis.

Elcho, Wisconsin, July 18, 1927.

To the Unsecured Creditors of the Chas. W. Fish Lbr. Co. and of
Chas. W. Fish personally and the Creditors Committee:

Gentlemen:—

I have been giving a good deal of thought to the situation of the Forest County Lbr. Co., the Chas. W. Fish Lbr. Co. and myself, and particularly so since the meeting of July 7th. at which time a report was made by Mr. Lemke of the progress made during the past year. This report and statement as submitted, apparently was favorable to all concerned. I am perfectly candid in saying under some conditions the future result of this report and statement would be materially discounted.

Mr. Lemke, the only lumberman on the Creditors Committee, as you know, has resigned, effective August 7, 1927. His successor has not yet been selected. I believe you are aware such a drastic change at this time, which will include not only Mr. Lemke's resignation, but a large portion of the operating personnel of this Company, will change the future situation very materially and as a matter of fact, will be costly to you and myself as beneficial owner of the Chas. W. Fish Lbr. Co.

I am sure the very credible showing so far made, is due entirely to the ability and untiring efforts of Mr. Lemke and his associates in the operating management of these Companies during the past year. Mr. Lemke cannot be prevailed upon to change his decision and continue to act as an executive officer on behalf of the creditors.

With the lumber industry as a whole in a depressed condition and with no immediate prospect of improvement in sight, and facing a Presidential election next year, I am sure you will agree with me these circumstances very materially change the situation as presented by this report.

I have spent the greater portion of my life building up this business and after a very thorough investigation of the present situation, upon a very fair estimate of the experience of lumbermen and bankers, I am sure that to salvage anything for you or myself, a compromise should be effected promptly between us. I am authorized to make you the following proposition for the assignment of your claim against the Chas. W. Fish Lbr. Co. and Chas. W. Fish personally:

I will pay 35% of the face value of your claim on or before August 10, 1927, subject to your acceptance of this offer.

In making the above offer it is understood all unsecured creditors must accept before it becomes effective. The financing necessary to complete the transaction has been arranged.

Time is very essential in this matter as Mr. Lemke and the present operating personnel will sever their connections as representatives of the Creditors Committee on August 7, 1927, and to facilitate and expedite the acceptance of this offer prior to that time, I am enclosing a form of assignment to be executed by you.

It is my understanding a large number of the unsecured creditors have already assigned their claims to the Creditors Committee. To such creditors it will be unnecessary to execute this assignment, but just notify the Creditors Committee of your acceptance, sending me a copy. To those unsecured creditors who have not assigned their claims, kindly execute the enclosed assignment in blank and forward it to the Langlade National Bank of Antigo, Wis., and upon the acceptance by all creditors, remittances will be made direct by the above bank.

This matter is very urgent and I would like very much to have it completed before August 7th, 1927, and your prompt co-operation will be greatly appreciated by me.

Yours very truly,

Assignment enclosed.



**BURGULARS ENTER ANIWA
STORE
THIEVES HOLD UP L. P.
REYNOLDS, ANIWA SHOP
KEEPER SATURDAY NIGHT**

Thirty cents was the total of the loot two robbers got Saturday night when they entered the Maple Sweet Shop at Aniwa and held up the proprietor, L. P. Reynolds. Their attempt to rifle the cash drawer was frustrated when they ran from the building at the sound of a noise of origin unknown to them.

Reynolds locked up his store about 10 o'clock and was eating ice cream before retiring for the night when he heard a knock at the door. Believing someone wanted gasoline or a telephone, he unlocked the door to be met with a revolver thrust in his face.

One of the two burglars forced him to put his hands up and turn around while they frisked his pockets. Thirty cents was all the Aniwa man carried. Disappointed over the small loot they forced Reynolds at the point of the gun to the cash drawer.

In the meantime, Mrs. Reynolds, who had retired an hour before, heard the burglars and in her night attire rushed from the house to call a passing motorist. The burglars heard the commotion and made their escape without rifling the cash drawer where the day's receipts were kept. Tracks in the garden at the rear of the building showed the burglars were wearing tennis shoes, and that they had been there for some time watching the shopkeeper.

Figure 172: The letter that was sent to Leon Reynolds and all other creditors of The Charles W. Fish Company, the Fish Company was going through Chapter 11 bankruptcy (Source: The Reynolds Family Archives).

May 15, 1927: The "Northwoods Maple Syrup Cooperative" (Association) met at Antigo, Wisconsin. L. P. Reynolds chaired the meeting. Secretary-Treasurer Adolph Rine reported that all 552 quarts of syrup had been sold at 50 cents per quart. The treasury currently had \$216.33. There were 76 total members paid for 1927. It was suggested that they do the same for 1927, but increase the amount to 2 gallons per member to be purchased. This would give them 912 quarts to sell. Adin(3rd) Reynolds, Secretary, 'Marketing Committee, reported that there were no new developments in getting a large company to buy and market large quantities of syrup. But all lines of communication were kept open. Charles W. Fish Company of Elcho has gone into Chapter 11 bankruptcy, thus that market was on hold and did not look very promising. Nothing further had happened with Land O' Lakes Creameries.

September 27, 1927: Adin(3rd) Reynolds married Geraldine Hazel Wheeler at Shawano, Wisconsin.

Figure 173: Adin(3rd) and Geraldine's wedding picture. Pictured with Adin(3rd) and Geraldine is Alice Wilcox and Al Bitney in 1927 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

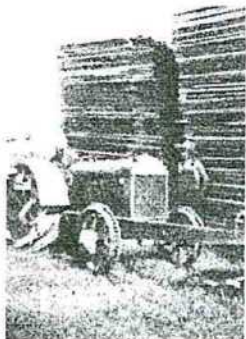
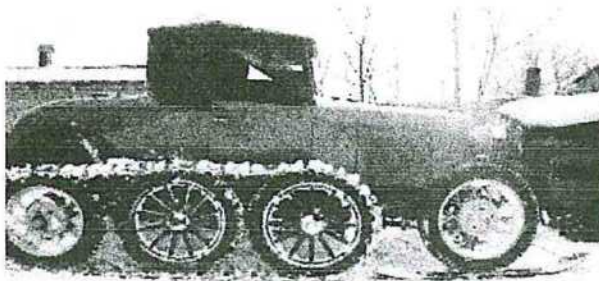
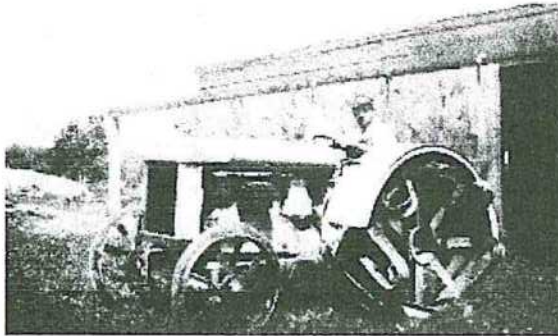


Figure 174: Adin(3rd) and Geraldine operating the sawmill in 1929. The Tractor is the Fordson. (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

Figure 175: Adin(3rd) driving the Fordson in 1929 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



**Figure 176 Bert's Snow Car for delivering mail in 1928 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).
Figure 177: Adin(3rd) and Geraldine in 1928 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).**



October 1, 1927: Leon Reynolds buys hail and cyclone insurance from an insurance company in Hortonville, Wisconsin.

December 2, 1927: The Model A introduced by Ford Motor Company.

Figure 178: Receipt for Central Mutual Cyclone Insurance Company, Hortonville, Wisconsin in 1927 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

ASSESSMENT NOTICE
Central Mutual Hail and Cyclone Insurance Company

HORTONVILLE, WISCONSIN, OCTOBER 1, 1927.

Mr. L. P. Reynolds R. F. D. No. 1
Amuric

Dear Sir:—The Annual Assessment of the Central Mutual Hail and Cyclone Insurance Company, under Policy No. 20876 and is now in the hands of the Secretary for collection within 30 days. There has been assessed on each dollar of insurance in force on the first day of October, 1927, as follows:

Assessment due from previous year.....	\$
.61 Per Cent assessed on Hail Insurance in force 1927.....	\$	4.10
.601 Mill assessed on Cyclone Insurance in force 1927.....	\$
Postage for return receipt.....	\$	4.12
Total Amount of Assessment for 1927.....	\$

We come to you at this time asking your assistance in paying the losses of those who have been unfortunate this year through their crops and having their buildings damaged. You cannot tell but what you will be the unfortunate one next year. To save your crops and buildings from the ravages of unmerciful storms, you must make some little sacrifice. You must not sit up with some trifling inconvenience or go without some little things you want. We wish to thank you for the confidence you have placed in us by favoring us with your policy and indemnity. We will handle the business as carefully and promptly for you as we possibly can.

We thank you for past favors and hope you will favor us with a prompt remittance, and so enable us to pay the losses and expenses of the Company. Make your remittance to the Secretary, J. M. SCHMIDT, Hortonville, Wis., before November 1, 1927. Send Bank Draft, Express or Post Office Money order. Do Not Send Private Check.

Be sure and return this slip with your remittance in order that you may receive proper credit with the Company.

By-law Sec. 4. When an assessment is levied the Secretary shall immediately notify by mail each member of his share of the assessment and the member shall, upon receipt of such notice, remit the amount of his assessment on or before November 1, 1927, to the Company, or pay the collector named in the notice, the amount of his indebtedness.

Sec. 1925. 5. Every member who shall neglect or refuse to pay such assessment at the time specified in the notice shall, when the pay in such corporation is five or two per cent, of the amount of such assessment for each week or part thereof during which the same shall remain unpaid. If it becomes necessary to collect by suit, the member against whom suit is commenced shall be liable for his indebtedness with penalty and all costs and other fees including an attorney fee of ten dollars, all of which shall constitute a lien against the member's interest in the grain or other property insured for that season in this Company.

J. M. SCHMIDT, Secretary, Hortonville, Wis.

December, 1927: The United States is building 85% of all the automobiles built in the world, and has sold in the United States, 1 for every 5 Americans, 1 for every 2 families or 1/2 of the families in U. S. now own cars.

1928: Penicillin discovered.

The "Charleston" is the worldwide dance craze.

May 15, 1928: The "Northwoods Maple Syrup Cooperative" (Association) met in Antigo, Wisconsin. L. P. Reynolds chaired the meeting. Secretary-Treasurer, Adolph Rine reported that only about 800 quarts had been sold from last year. And, there were only 42 members paid thus far this year. It was suggested that since there were fewer members at present, that they buy three gallons from those members that are paid up now, which should be incentive for others to pay faster next year. It was agreed. This should give the Cooperative about 700 quarts to sell, plus any that came in for dues later. Adin(3rd) Reynolds, Secretary, 'Marketing Committee', reported that there had been some contact again with Land O' Lakes, but nothing definite.

June 17, 1928: Amelia Earhart is the 1st woman to make a trans world flight.

July 30, 1928: Dodge and Chrysler merge. The combined companies introduce Plymouth and De Soto.

November 10, 1928: The Notre Dame football game, "Win one for the Gipper", was played. Knute Rockne rallied his team to a 12-6 win over Army.

November 18, 1928: Walt Disney released his first synchronized sound cartoon, "Steamboat Willey", starring Mickey Mouse.

February 14, 1929: Charles Lindberg starts first airmail service.

February 14, 1929: St. Valentine's Day Massacre occurs in Chicago. Six notorious Chicago gangsters are machine gunned to death by the Al Capone gang.

March 4, 1929: Herbert Hoover, becomes the 31st President of the United States. He was married to Lou Henry.

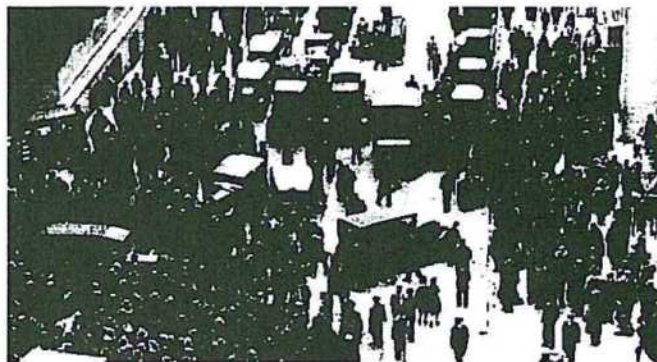
March 16, 1929: A new corporation is formed, called Maple Grove Candies, Inc.. It was formed by George Cary and Earle Franklin. Their facilities are located at the same location today.

May 15, 1929: The “Northwoods Maple Syrup Cooperative” (Association) met at Antigo, Wisconsin. L. P. Reynolds chaired the meeting. Secretary-Treasurer Adolph Rine reported there had been a total of 69 members for 1928 and 86 had paid for 1929. All the syrup had been sold. It was decided to purchase 3 gallons from each member for 1929, in addition to the syrup derived from dues. Adin(3rd), Secretary of the ‘Marketing Committee’ reported that Land O’ Lakes Creameries were serious about trying to sell maple syrup. An arrangement for a trial market test was in the process of being arranged. This was really great news for the times.

October 29, 1929: Stock Market crashes.

December 15, 1929: The Green Bay Packers win their first National Football League (NFL) championship with record of 12 wins, 0 losses and 1 tie.

Figure 179: Depiction of the mass hysteria produced by the stock market of 1929. A picture of Wall Street on October 30, 1929. Total chaos resulted (Source: Unknown - Taken from the Reynolds Family Archives).



Author’s Notes: The stock market crash of October 29, 1929 was probably the most significant occurrence in history to upset the financial climate of the Reynolds family, all Americans, and people around the world. Books are written on the subject, so I will just give a short overview.

Probably headlines tell what happened as well as any words, and numbers tell how bad. Here are a few examples: “PRICES OF STOCKS CRASH IN HEAVY LIQUIDATION, TOTAL DROP OF BILLIONS”; “PAPER LOSS \$4,000,000,000.00”; “2,600,000 SHARES SOLD IN THE FINAL HOUR IN RECORD DECLINE”; “MANY ACCOUNTS WIPED OUT”; “ORGANIZED BANKING ABSENT”; STOCK PRICES SLUMP \$14,000,000,000.00 IN NATION-WIDE STAMPEDE TO UNLOAD; BANKERS TO SUPPORT MARKET TODAY”; STOCKS COLLAPSE IN 16,410,030 - SHARE DAY, BUT RALLY AT CLOSE CHEERS BROKERS; BANKERS OPTIMISTIC, TO CONTINUE AID”.

The crash of '29 was the worst financial disaster in history. We have all heard how bad it was, but in layman terms, it affected every American, including those in Aniwa, Wisconsin. Over 1/3 of the banks closed. Savings accounts were either frozen or wiped out. No money could be borrowed. Survival was by what money you had in the sock or what you could eat from out of the ground. You could sell anything, but it was on credit, and you probably would not be paid for it. If you were paid for it, it would take a long time. Those banks that did not close started to go broke. More savings disappeared. Retail businesses went broke. Suppliers went broke. Automobile and tractor companies went broke. Bankruptcy was rampant. In fact,

bankruptcy was usually not even an option. You simply ran out of money and closed your establishment. There was no shame, and the creditors probably would not get anything anyway. Adin(3rd) described it as the most horrible experience of his life.

L. P. Reynolds & Son were no exception. Leon and Adin(3rd) could no longer depend on shipping logs, and if they did, they probably would not be paid for them. Sawmills and lumber companies were going broke at a record pace. They did ship logs, but knew they it would be a long time waiting for their money, or not get it at all. Maple syrup was a luxury product, and luxury products just were not necessary. The only market was to the "haves", none to the "have nots". Farming was a way to feed your animals. You could no longer depend on being paid for products raised. They could not afford to buy feed, thus had to raise it. They closed the Reynolds Maple Sweet Shop and Filling Station. They moved the sawmill to their farm location. They closed their 'landing' in Elmhurst, and moved the 'landing' to their farm location. They sold land wherever and whenever they could. They sacrificed lands to the county and the state, simply because they could not raise money to pay the taxes. In some cases, land was sacrificed because they did not have the \$5.00 per forty acres for taxes. Milk checks in those depression days were sometimes as low as \$6.00 per month. Help had to be let go. Survival was the game. The Reynolds played the game well. They survived with their maple operation basically intact. They still had a logging and lumber operation, but it had been severely diminished. They had the farm, although many acres had to be sacrificed to do it. But Adin(3rd) had the mail route job which was secure. They sold maple syrup, maple sugar, eggs, chickens, lumber they sawed, and as many logs as they could afford to assemble. They of course sold milk, oats, timothy seed, clover seed, and garden produce from the farm. Adin(3rd) worked out, in addition to the farming, syrup making, mail carrying, and sawmill. He sold wood for burning. They were honest, hard working, ambitious, and determined. They knew friends that would loan them money if they needed it, but borrowed little because they would have difficulty in paying it back. They never stood in bread lines, but were always willing to share anything they had with others. They kept the faith and they made it.

Figure 180: Adin(3rd) driving the Fordson Tractor pulling a potato planter in about 1930. Those on the planter are not known (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



May 1, 1930: Price of Maple Syrup:
Approximately 9 cents per pound or about \$1.00 per gallon syrup. Barter price: About 25 pounds of clover seed, which was selling for about 4 cents per pound.

Production of maple syrup:

United States: 2,508,701 U. S. Gallons

Canada: 1,970,250 U. S. Gallons

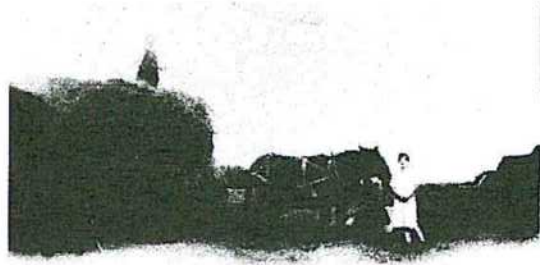
May 15, 1930: The "Northwoods Maple Syrup Cooperative" (Association) met at Antigo, Wisconsin. L. P. Reynolds chaired the meeting. Secretary-Treasurer Adolph Rine reported all the syrup had been sold for 1929 and that 84 members had paid for 1930. The general meeting was in a state of concern because of the financial affairs of the nation. They were already aware of the pending financial consequences. The treasury was reported at \$354.24. Adin(3rd), Secretary of the 'Marketing Committee', reported the good news. Upon approval, Land O' Lakes would purchase 1,000 gallons of syrup from the Cooperative for a period of two years each, and test market the syrup in Minneapolis, on their milk delivery trucks, directly to homes. They were willing to pay the Cooperative \$1.00 per gallon. Because of the doubtful financial situation, that is as far as they would go for the next two years. Pending the results of the test market they may have another proposal to make next year or the following year. They would start the test market immediately. The maple producer members would deliver the syrup to the Land O' Lakes Creameries in Antigo, by July 1, 1930. Since each member would package their own syrup, it would be up to the Cooperative to 'spot' check syrup from each producer to insure that the quality was excellent. The Cooperative would have to guarantee the quality to Land O' Lakes and insure that any not up to excellent quality would be returned to the producer and replaced with quality syrup.

Author's Notes: It is not exactly clear how the allocation of how much syrup would be delivered by each member producer, or exactly how they did 'spot' checking, but the results were spectacular. There was not one single gallon rejected and there were zero returns. Whatever system that was used worked. As far as how much syrup each member contributed, is not clear either, but the degree of cooperation remained unbelievably high. Thus, the system of allocation must have been very fair. The members could see the potential and all were very conscientious in preparing the syrup, packaging it, and insuring that it was of the highest quality. The 'Association' concept was working beyond belief. The largest favorable factor was that with these spectacular prospects, the membership would bloom into a very large organization. The maple industry of Wisconsin was 'on its way'.

June 1, 1930: Population of the United States is 122,775,046

June 5, 1930: Population of Wisconsin is 2,939,006.

Figure 181: Adin(3rd) and Geraldine Reynolds, with neighbor Bob Lee hauling hay on the Reynolds farm in the summer of 1930 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



CHAMPION EVAPORATOR COMPANY
Hudson, Ohio.
Net Price List of Sugar Camp Supplies
Effective December 1, 1928.
Prices subject to change without notice.
American Cans and Buckets.
F. O. B. Toledo

- ***** -

15 -	Qt. Galvanized Sap Buckets	-----	\$33.00	per	"c"
12 -	" " " "	-----	26.00	"	"
1 -	Gallon Square Syrup Cans with 1 1/2" slotted screw	---	13.50	"	"
1 -	" " " " " 1 1/2" " " "	---	12.00	"	"
1 -	" " " " " 1 1/2" " " "	---	9.50	"	"
1 -	" " " " " 1 1/2" Screw and Seal	---	14.00	"	"
1 -	" " " " " 1 1/2" " " "	---	12.50	"	"
1 -	" " " " " 1 1/2" " " "	---	10.00	"	"

F. O. B. Cleveland, O.
Franklinville Buckets.
F. O. B. Franklinville, N. Y.

12 -	Qt. I X Tin Sap Buckets	-----	24.00	"	"
14 -	" I X " " "	-----	27.00	"	"
12 -	" Galvanized Sap Buckets	-----	26.00	"	"
14 -	" " " " "	-----	28.00	"	"

(Terms on Buckets & Cans are Cash with Order.)

SAP SPOUTS.

No. 4	Griffin Spouts (for 7/16" bit - 1/2" roamer)	-----	3.00	"	"
No. 5	" " (for 3/8" bit - 7/16" ")	-----	2.75	"	"
	Hooks for Spouts are 25 cents additional per 100.				
	Saccharometer with cup	-----	\$1.60	Post Paid.	
	Saccharometer without cup	-----	1.25	"	"
	Sugar Thermometer	-----	1.60	"	"
				(Note)	
4 -	Qt. Felt Strainers	-----	2.25	(Add 15¢ for	
5 -	" " " "	-----	2.50	Postage and	
6 -	" " " "	-----	2.85	Insurance.	
	Tapping bits 3/8" & 7/16"	-----	.50	each	
	Reamers - hardened steel	-----	1.00	"	
	Champion Covers - fit any standard 12 or 14 Qt. Bucket		12.00	per C.	

TANKS

Gathering Tanks	- 3 Bbl.	-----	\$20.00	F. O. B. Hudson	
" " "	- 4 " "	-----	22.00	"	"
" " "	- 5 " "	-----	24.00	"	"
Storage Tanks	- 6 " "	-----	19.00	"	"
" " "	- 10 " "	-----	21.00	"	"
" " "	- 15 " "	-----	28.00	"	"
" " "	- 20 " "	-----	35.00	"	"

TERMS

OUR TERMS ARE CASH WITH ORDER, or if inconvenient at the time, we will ship C. O. D. Those terms apply only to customers who have not made proper credit connections with us. Our supplies are sold on such close margin that we can not handle same, except on a cash basis.

NOTICE TO CUSTOMERS - Now is the time to check over your equipment and get prices on repairs and new pans before the rush season starts. Prompt shipments on all sizes.

Figure 181A: Champion Evaporator Company, price list, December 1, 1928 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

1930 Production of Individual States (In U. S. Gallons)			
Vermont	999,390(1 st)	Virginia	14,956
	<u>78,415(2nd)</u>		<u>2,221</u>
	1,077,805(3 rd)		15,177
New York	612,580	West Virginia	12,482
	<u>37,234</u>		<u>2,350</u>
	649,814		14,832
Ohio	205,365	Minnesota	5,159
	<u>4,814</u>		<u>443</u>
	210,179		5,602
Pennsylvania	133,328	Missouri	4,144
	<u>13,116</u>		<u>214</u>
	146,444		4,358
New Hampshire	80,371	Illinois	4,033
	<u>12,250</u>		<u>173</u>
	92,621		4,206
Michigan	79,307	Connecticut	1,411
	<u>4,256</u>		<u>192</u>
	83,563		1,603
Wisconsin	54,144	Iowa	1,276
	<u>983</u>		<u>235</u>
	55,127		1,511
Massachusetts	39,677	North Carolina	391
	<u>4,275</u>		<u>7</u>
	43,952		398
Indiana	41,123	Kentucky	231
	<u>1,401</u>		<u>20</u>
	42,524		251
Maine	36,234	Tennessee	51
	<u>2,823</u>		<u>41</u>
	37,057		92
Maryland	15,339	New Jersey	23
	<u>2,296</u>		<u>1</u>
	17,635		24
**Production of the United States (In U. S. Gallons)			2,341,015*
			<u>167,686*</u>
			2,508,701*
(1 st) Line - Production of maple syrup for each individual state in U. S. Gallons			
(2 nd) Line - Production of maple sugar for each individual state in U. S. Gallons			
(3 rd) Line - Total production of syrup and sugar in the United States in U. S. Gallons			
*Totals include small amounts not reported under individual states			
**Statistics modified from data by Clarence Coons in Ontario's "Maple Thrives in 95".			
Total data taken from "USDA Farmers Bulletin 1366". "The Production of Maple Sirup and Sugar".			
Washington, D.C., 1937.			
And other sources.			

December 14, 1930: The Green Bay Packers win the NFL championship with a record of 10-3-1.

About May 1, 1931: Leon and Adin(3rd) purchased a new 12-30 Cletrac tractor, manufactured by Cleveland Tractor Company, Cleveland, Ohio. This was the last year of the 12-30 Model to be produced. Thus, they bought it at discounted 'closeout' price of \$1,630.00.

Figure 182: Adin(3rd) plowing with the new Cletrac model 12-30, with new Oliver plow in 1931 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



May 15, 1931: The "Northwoods Maple Syrup Cooperative" (Association) met at Antigo, Wisconsin. L. P. Reynolds chaired the meeting. Secretary-Treasurer reported spectacular results. All the syrup that was purchased by the Cooperative from members had been sold. The 1,000 gallons that was purchased by Land o' Lakes Creameries had been paid for and the members had been paid. Adin(3rd), Secretary of the 'Marketing Committee', reported that Land O' Lakes had sold all the 1,000 gallons easily, in their test market. And, they had asked to have the amount increased to 1,500 gallons for this year. They had not received any complaints and no returns. The results were better than dreamed. The same procedure was to be used in 1931.

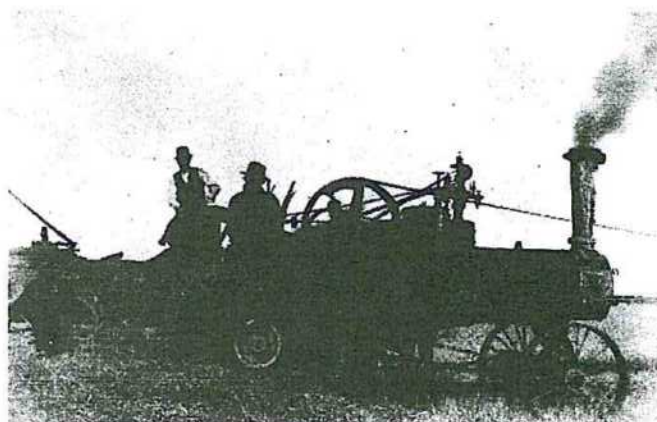
Author's Notes: Enthusiasm over these Land O' Lakes results, overshadowed the very devastating and depressing financial conditions of most Cooperative members. Things were really tough. It was a situation where anything was better than nothing. The news about Land O' Lakes seemed to be too good to be true and 'in a way it was'. The members were selling syrup, at a reasonable price, and they were getting paid for it. Spectacular.....

Summer, 1931: Fred Trenk started his career with the University of Wisconsin Extension.

August 8, 1931: Juan L. Reynolds, Lynn's brother, was born to Adin(3rd) and Geraldine Reynolds, at their home in Aniwa, Wisconsin.

September, 1931: George Cary, and Cary Maple Sugar Company filed for bankruptcy with liabilities to creditors at \$3,221,046.00 and assets at \$102,004.00. The strain and shock nearly killed George Cary.

Figure 183: Threshing with steam
Leon Reynolds is pictured sitting
on the engine in the back with the
round derby hat and vest in 1932
(Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



November, 1931: George Cary, St. Johnsbury, Vermont, died.

December 6, 1931: The Green Bay Packers win the National Football League championship with a record of 12 Wins, 2 losses.

March 13, 1932: Adolph Hitler runs for President for the Nazi Party in Germany. He is narrowly defeated.

May 15, 1932: The “Northwoods Maple Syrup Cooperative” (Association) met at Antigo, Wisconsin. L. P. Reynolds chaired the meeting. Secretary-Treasurer Adolph Rine repeated the exhilarating news of the year before. All syrup had been sold. The members had been paid. Treasury was at \$1,147.26. Adin(3rd) Reynolds, Secretary of the ‘Marketing Committee’, reported, ‘What could be better?’!!! Results by Land O’ Lakes were so satisfactory that they wanted to extend their market trial for one more year, wanted to increase their order to 2,000 gallons of syrup, and were working on a long range proposal for a supply of syrup from the Association, which they would market over their nationwide marketing network. Procedures would remain the same for 1932. The proposal for 1933 and 1934 would probably require another meeting for the Association. He requested that the chairman set another meeting for September 1, 1932, as the proposal is to be received for 1933 from Land O’ Lakes, by August 1, 1932. It was agreed.

Author’s Notes: Everyone was ecstatic. Nothing could be better. Production had soared in 1931 to 78,000 gallons from 55,000 the year before. Tapping was increasing. Cooperative membership increased to over 150 members. Most members were small, but they could see the potential and wanted to be a part of it. Members were joining from as far away as Marshfield, and even Minnesota. No one wanted to be left out of this ‘gold mine’ during the depression. They believed it was ‘God given’, and maybe it was. ‘But the bubble was about to burst.’

Figure 184: Bert Wheeler and his 'Snow Car' carrying mail in 1922 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

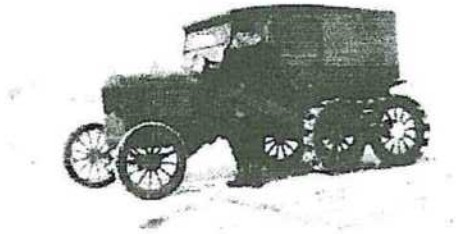


Figure 185: Adin(3rd) Reynolds with newly born twin calves in 1932 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure 186: Adin(3rd) Reynolds on top of hay stack using his designed 'stacking system' in 1934. His father, Leon Reynolds is below. (Source Reynolds Family Archives).

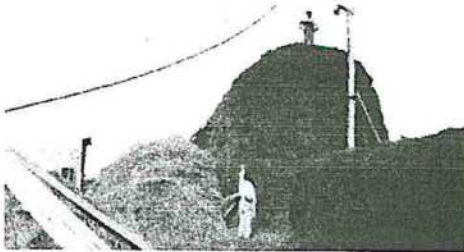


Figure 187: Adin(3rd) Reynolds with his pet squirrel, "Slick" in 1930 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

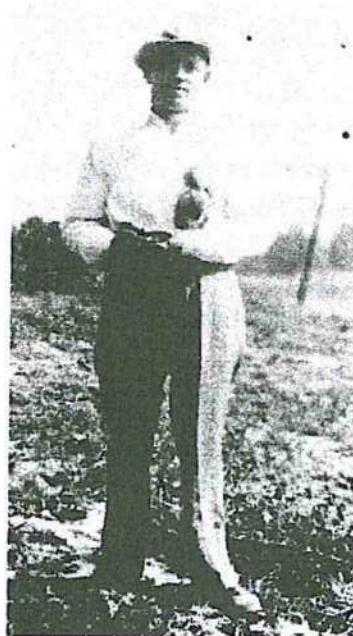


Figure 188: The “Steam Locomotive”, on the railroad in Antwa, about 1928 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

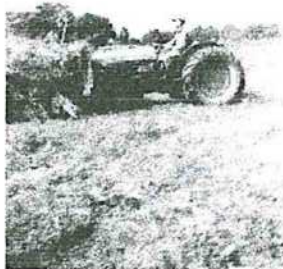
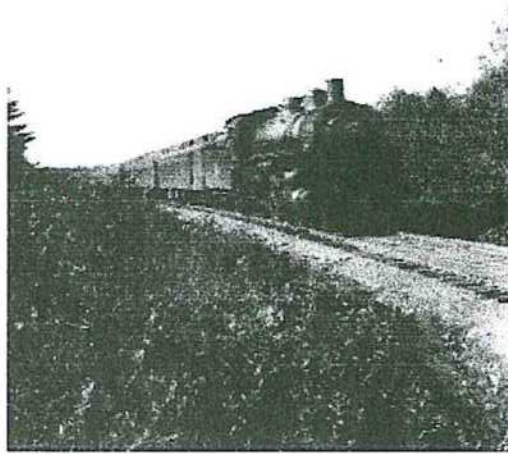
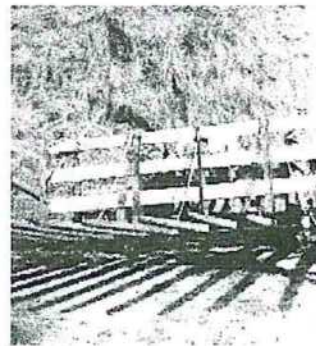


Figure 189 & 190: Adin(3rd) Reynolds' homemade buck-rake next to hay stacker in 1941 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



September 1, 1932: The “Northwoods Maple Syrup Cooperative” (Association) met at Antigo, Wisconsin. L. P. Reynolds chaired the meeting. Secretary-Treasurer Adolph Rine reported that all the syrup purchased by the Cooperative had been sold and the members had been paid. He reported that Land o’ Lakes had received the syrup on July 1st, but they had not sent the check as yet. Adin(3rd), Secretary of the Marketing Committee, read the proposal received from Land O’ Lakes, concerning their needs for pure maple syrup for 1933 and 1934. The atmosphere was euphoria. The proposal was accepted almost with no discussion. It was like a gift from heaven. Unfortunately, the results were more like a nightmare.

Author’s Notes: Regretfully, I have not been able to locate a copy of the letter from Land o’ Lakes, August 1, 1932. However, I have heard my father (Adin(3rd)) describe it so many times, I believe I know it by heart. I am going to paraphrase the letter to the best of my recollections: “THIS IS NOT A QUOTE”.

“To the Northwoods Maple Syrup Cooperative, Antigo, Wisconsin: We (Land O’ Lakes Creameries, Inc.), by virtue of our three years of test marketing, have concluded that pure maple syrup is a product we wish to add permanently to our line of consumer agricultural products. Since we do not know the potential volume required, we wish to contract for the next two years under the following

terms and conditions. We have excess capacity in our Antigo processing plant and want to incorporate your product into our current processing capacities. Therefore we propose that your members deliver maple sap (syrup) partially concentrated (30 brix or % sugar). This will correspond to about 15-18 degrees on your baume' hydrometers. We will then take this concentrate and finish the product to the required (66 brix or % sugar), which will insure 11 pounds per gallon as required to constitute pure maple syrup. We will pay 75 cents per gallon for this concentrate delivered to our milk processing plant in Antigo. Your cooperative will be responsible to insure that the quality of the delivered concentrate is maintained at the usual high level you have provided us in the past three years. We intend to finish the concentrate to pure maple syrup with our vacuum evaporator in our Antigo Milk Plant. We (Land O' Lakes) will pay cash for this concentrate and then assume all responsibility for finishing, filtering, packaging, packing, and marketing of the product. We expect the Cooperative to control delivery so that the finished quantity of maple syrup does not exceed 10,000 gallons of finished syrup in 1933 and 15,000 gallons in 1934. We thank the Northwoods Maple Syrup Cooperative for their cooperation in the past and look forward to a very long and profitable association for the future. Signed: Land O' Lakes Creameries, Inc."OR WORDS TO THAT EFFECT"

In all fairness to Land O' Lakes their offer was a very attractive proposal. The offer was sincere. The offer was fair. The price was higher for the Cooperative members than it had been in the past three years. The plan by Land O' Lakes had been thoroughly researched. They had market tested the product. The product had been accepted. The product was liked by the consumer. The extra capacity at their plant was a realistic approach to equipment utilization. The project was well engineered. Then what went wrong?.....

Maple syrup is a product of 'flavor'. You must give 'maple flavor' to attain value. The resulting product produced by Land O' Lakes lacked flavor and color. It was valueless. The pure maple syrup had neither flavor nor color. The problem was vacuum!!!!!!!. To develop color and flavor in pure maple syrup, 'open' evaporation is required. In a vacuum system, open evaporation is eliminated. The resulting syrup from the vacuum system was a clear (colorless) syrup that was sweet (no flavor).

Now, if the project had ended there, probably no one would have been injured. But the project did not end there. Land O' Lakes, not being familiar with consumer preferences in maple syrup, proceeded to can the syrup, and placed it on the market over a very large geographic area. Because of container delays, and other factors, the 1933 syrup crop did not hit the market until fall of 1933. By the time of the following crop in 1934, they had received some complaints, but not in enormous quantity until the 1934 crop had been produced, packaged and also distributed throughout their mega marketing network. This meant that they had put into the marketplace approximately 25,000 gallons of pure maple which was essentially 'valueless'. Disaster was pending. The consumer rejected the product overwhelming, threatening that it was not pure maple syrup, even threatening lawsuits. They accused Land O' Lakes of adulterating pure maple syrup. They expressed their displeasure vehemently. The press became involved. Lawsuits were threatened and eminent. The situation was a total mess. And, again to the credit of Land O' Lakes, they 'WITHDREW' the product. They even took opened cans back. And, they paid the consumer every penny back. Now, their warehouses were filled with these cans of pure maple syrup which they could not sell. Many of the cans had been opened, and of course opened cans of pure maple syrup will mold and did. The situation was an ultimate crisis. Again, Land O' Lakes took

the high road. They offered the "Northwoods Maple Syrup Cooperative", the opportunity to take the syrup back at a tremendous discount. Adin(3rd) Reynolds, then President Lawrence Jahnke, and Adolph Stender (The Marketing Committee), went to Minneapolis by train to negotiate the return of the syrup. Adin(3rd), Lawrence, and Adolph were at a disadvantage, because their goal was to take the syrup back, but maintain a relationship that would allow the project to go on again in 1935. Of course their plan was to have the producer furnishing the packaged pure maple syrup as they had in 1930, '31, & '32 test marketing. Unfortunately, Land O' Lakes had a "sour taste in their mouths", if you will forgive the pun. They wanted out. They did not want any further obligation. They did not want to sell pure maple again. They just wanted to wash their hands of the whole project. Adin(3rd), Lawrence Jahnke, and Adolph Stender, brought back an offer of sacrifice by Land O' Lakes, but not further offers for maple syrup.

The final chapter of the situation went like this. Land O' Lakes returned all the syrup to Antigo, and to the Cooperative at a settlement price of 50 cents per gallon, including containers. The cooperative returned the syrup back to the original producers for 50 cents per gallon. The farmers dumped the syrup from the containers, back into their evaporators, added a little water, and boiled the syrup until it was finished, developing color and flavor. They filtered the syrup again. They sterilized the cans, canned the syrup, and sold the syrup as normal. And, they had to dig up the cash to pay back the cooperative. Many producers could not do this. However, again Land O' Lakes took the high road, and let the Cooperative pay them back at their leisure. It took almost seven years to pay off Land O' Lakes, with no interest.

The aftermath of this fiasco was sad for the farmer and maple syrup industry of Wisconsin. The impact would be evident for approximately the next nine years. First, Wisconsin production dropped to about 30,000 gallons in 1934 in anticipation of the pending market bust from the Cooperative. And the confidence factor in the Cooperative was completely destroyed from the member standpoint. Production recovered in 1935, but with the intent of individual marketing. In 1935, there were attempts to revive the vacuum program with the Antigo Milk Producers Cooperative, but serious participation could not be rejuvenated. In 1937, the Cooperative tried to revive the vacuum processing of syrup, but it never happened. As late as 1938, the Cooperative tried to sell the excess syrup. The Cooperative invited Cary Company of Vermont to make a bid on the syrup. They bid \$1.10 per gallon for fancy, \$1.00 for Number 1, 88 cents for Number 2 and 58 cents per gallon for Number 3. No syrup was ever shipped. It is not clear whether the syrup was rejected, or whether the Cooperative would not sell. It is suspected that the Cooperative could not come to consensus of opinion. The Cooperative would never recover the confidence of the producers, and membership would only hold a few producers for the next nine years (1944) when the replacement foundation of today's Wisconsin Maple Syrup Producers Association would be initiated. However, annual meetings of the "Northwoods Maple Syrup Cooperative" continued each year until 1944, with little or no business conducted. For example, in 1938, records show, the Cooperative membership only produced a grand total of 2,741 gallons. This was a "drop in the bucket" compared to production in the earlier 1930's. The Cooperative was essentially dead!!!!. But, during its hey day, it provided one of the most interesting and fascinating chapters in American history, involving the maple syrup industry. Leon Reynolds resigned his Chairmanship in 1935, partly because of his disappointment of the results of the Land O' Lakes era. He was also in failing health and lived only another four years. Adin(3rd) Reynolds remained a member of the Cooperative, but in a supportive manner. Lawrence

Jahnke became the Chairman in 1935. Adolph Rine remained as Secretary-Treasurer through the end of the Cooperative in 1944, and was elected Secretary-Treasurer to the resulting new organization. And, the Wisconsin maple syrup industry survived.....but at a price.

1933: Roosevelt and Hitler both come to power.

January 30, 1933: Adolph Hitler becomes President of Germany.

March 4, 1933: Franklin D. Roosevelt becomes 32nd President of the United States. He was married to Anna Eleanor Roosevelt.

March 12, 1933: The first concentration camp in Oranienburg, Germany is established.

April 1, 1933: Hitler declares himself Chancellor of Germany.

May 10, 1933: The Nazis burn thousands of books in Germany.

Summer, 1933: Adin(3rd) attended the World's Fair in Chicago.

Summer, 1933: Mr. & Mrs. Will C. Richards and Sons (Howard, Paul, and Bob) had a maple syrup exhibit at the 1933 Chicago World's Fair. They served pancakes with pure maple syrup. They sold syrup and made maple sugar during 1933. It was one of the first major maple contributions by the Richards from Chardon, Ohio, in the maple industry; although Will had been making maple syrup since about 1910 in Ohio. Their presence in Chicago made their maple syrup a product of national exposure. In about 1955, Paul and Clara Jean Richards bought out Will Richards and his wife. They formed the Richards Maple Products, which still operates under the direction of Debbie and her husband Dave Rennie, and with the help of other Richards (children) descendants today.

September 1933: President Roosevelt introduces his plan for economic recovery, titled "The New Deal". The New Deal included the Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA), to help farmers; the National Recovery Administration (NRA), which worked out codes of fair competition in industry; the Home Owners Loan Corporation (HOLC), which lent money to home owners; the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), to provide flood control and cheap electric power for the Tennessee Valley., Public Works Administration (PWA), for the construction of roads, bridges and so on; the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), to provide outdoor work for young men; the Works Projects Administration (WPA), to supply work for the unemployed; the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), was established to protect investors in stocks and bonds; the Nation Labor

Relations Act, gave labor the right to organize to bargain with employers; the Social Security Act, provided retirement benefits for millions of workers, and The Good Neighbor Policy, developing strong ties with Latin America and Canada, to name a few. Not all the portions of the New Deal were passed at once, but over the next four years, they were put in place.

Author's Notes: The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) was one of the most contributory programs to America's environmental improvement known to man. It also contributed to the economy, but helped almost every family financially. The young men between 16 and 21, could get a job, they learned how to work, how to contribute, and they learned discipline. The camps provided, shelter (tents or barracks), a bunk, a personal bureau, good food, health care, clothing, and friendship. They helped erosion, they built roads, they built their own camps, they planted gardens, they improved the roadways, they cleaned up streams, they protected wildlife habitat and they improved themselves. They were paid \$30 per month, of which \$22.00 was sent to their homes to supplement family incomes. In the opinion of this author, "it was a great program". I wish I could see something of it's form today.....

September 25, 1933: Donald Klitzka is born to Elsie and Robert Klitzka, at Shepley, Wisconsin.

December 5, 1933: Prohibition is repealed.

January 1, 1934: Prohibition ends in the United States.

Summer 1934: The Reynolds railroad 'log and lumber landing' in Elmhurst is closed and is re-established at the current site of Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc.. The Reynolds sawmill was relocated to the same location. Selling firewood became a significant contribution to the Reynolds income.

Figure 191 & 192:
Postcard
advertisement for
selling wood. Notice
'penny postcard'
(Source: Reynolds
Family Archives).

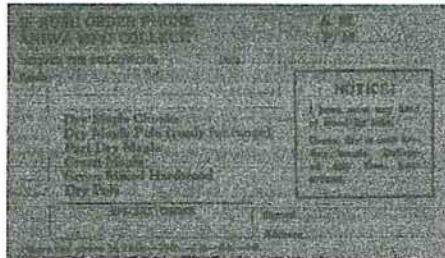
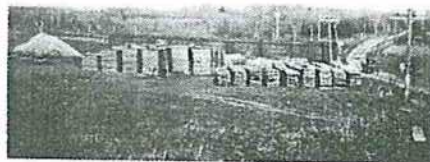


Figure 193: L. P. Reynolds & Son
'log and lumber landing' at the
location of Reynolds Sugar Bush,
Inc. today. Notice the sawmill
is now located in this same place.
Also notice the 1932 truck on
the road (Source: Reynolds
Family Archives).



August 15, 1935: Will Rogers died in a plane crash in Alaska. Will Rogers was greatly admired by both Leon and Adin(3rd) Reynolds. He was their most appreciated humorist.

Figure 197: "A box holder" advertisement for Kautza's Store, Aniwa, Wisconsin, August 3 and 4, 1934 (On a 'Penny Postcard') (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

49 lb. bag	\$1.75
10 lb. bag	53c
25 lb. bag	\$1.39
VINEGAR, Cider	27c
FRUIT JARS, quart size	52c
JAR RINGS	13c
SALT, For Table	20c
SALT, Stock	97c
PORK & BEANS, Campbell	19c
PUFFED WHEAT	19c
SOAP, Palmolive	14c

MILWAUKEE JOURNAL

Saturday, August 17, 1935

Kills Will Roger

Will Rogers and Wiley Post as They Took Off for Alaska



Figure 198: Newspaper account of the death of Will Rogers in 1935 in Alaska. He was a world famous comic and humorist (Source: The Milwaukee Journal of Saturday, August 17, 1935).

December 19, 1935: Loretta Joyce (Silver) Reynolds, (Juan's wife), was born in Ohio to Elaine (Silver) Meidl.

February 9, 1936: Anne M. Sharkey (Lynn's wife), was born to Andrew and Lois (McGregor) Sharkey, in Chicago, Illinois.

March 6, 1936: Lynn H. Reynolds is born to Adin and Geraldine Reynolds, at their home in Aniwa, Wisconsin.

March 7, 1936: German troops occupy the Rhineland.

August 1, 1936: The Olympic Games begin in Berlin, Germany.

October 11, 1936: Marlene M. (Moesch) Klitzka, (Don's wife) was born in Shawano, Wisconsin to Oscar and Martha Moesch.

December 31, 1936: The Green Bay Packers win the world championship with a 21-6 win over the Boston Redskins.

February 23, 1937: The Northwoods Maple Syrup Cooperative holds their annual meeting. President Lawrence Jahnke presided. Adin(3rd) Reynolds acted as Secretary, in the absence of Adolph Rine. About 40 members attended. Henry Schroeder was re-elected and Herman Anderson of Polar was elected to the Board of Directors.

Figure 199: Photograph of the Mr. & Mrs. Ed Bottrell's 'filling station' in Parish, Wisconsin, October 20, 1936. The Bottrells were early settlers in Aniwa, and Ed Bottrell pictured, served with Leon Reynolds on the Shawano County Board in 1906. The Bottrell's daughter, Ora and her husband Herman Wienent, along with the Ploegers, Florence and Hido (Elaine, Faye, Helen, and Keith), from Rhineland, Wisconsin, were all very close friends, and were all related to early Aniwa settlers (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure 200: Juan and Lynn Reynolds in 1937 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



March 3, 1937: Mary Jane Sharkey (Anne's sister), was born to Andrew and Lois (McGregor) Sharkey.

April 28, 1937: Saddam Hussein was born in Auja, Iraq.

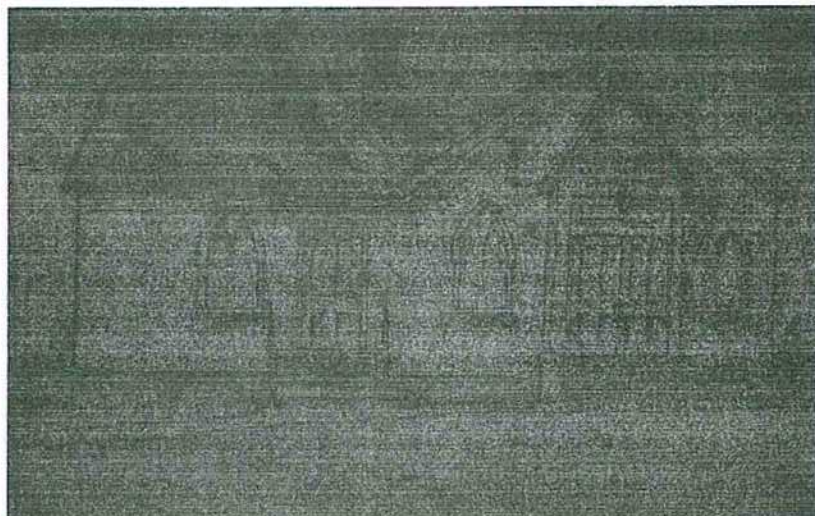
Figure 201: Juan and Lynn Reynolds with 'Snorkey' in 1938, in front of Bert and Hazel Wheeler's (Grandpa and Grandma's) home in Aniwa (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



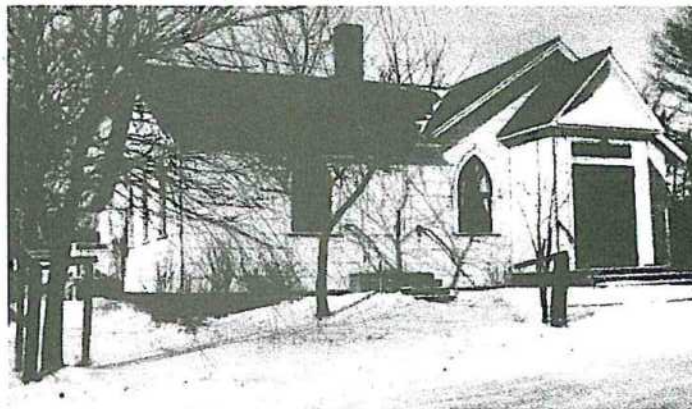
Summer, 1937: Bert and Hazel Wheeler start construction on the Methodist Church in Aniwa, Wisconsin. The church opened on a limited basis in March 1938. It was constructed on their own land and was completed in 1940.

Author's Notes: This text has avoided religion, simply because this is a book about a family, an industry, and history. However, the building of the Aniwa Methodist Church involves that family and history. The book just would not be complete without a few words concerning this church. Herbert and Hazel Wheeler were of deep religious conviction. Adin(3rd) and Geraldine were also devout Christians. All of the Reynolds children were raised with adequate religious understanding. So, in 1937, Herbert and Hazel decided to build a church. The church is still operating today thanks to the 'will' and gifts from the estate of the late Robert Lee, who was a member of the church most of his life. Geraldine (Wheeler) Reynolds, officially donated the church and land to the religious Methodist denomination, in the 1980's. Juan, Loretta, their children, and grandchildren still worship in this church today. It was and is, a major factor in the upbringing of several generations of the Reynolds family.

Figure 202: A historic sketch of the Aniwa Methodist Church in 1938, by Robert Doine (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Figures 203: The Antwa Methodist Church as it appears today (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



November 5, 1937: Hitler reveals war plans at Hossbach Conference.

CHAMPION DOUBLE CORRUGATED PAN OUTFIT

The Champion double corrugated pan outfit is made of heavy, galvanized iron with corrugated sides and partitions to keep contents from shifting. It is designed for use in the Champion evaporator. All pans are constructed to withstand the heat and pressure of the process. The Champion double corrugated pan outfit is the only one of its kind that is built to last and is guaranteed to give you the best results in your evaporator.

CHAMPION CORRUGATED PAN OUTFIT

The Champion corrugated pan outfit is made of heavy, galvanized iron with corrugated sides and partitions. It is designed for use in the Champion evaporator. All pans are constructed to withstand the heat and pressure of the process. The Champion corrugated pan outfit is the only one of its kind that is built to last and is guaranteed to give you the best results in your evaporator.

CHAMPION LOW DOWN BELT SUPPORTING STORAGE TANK

The Champion low down belt supporting storage tank is made of heavy, galvanized iron with a low down belt for easy handling. It is designed for use in the Champion evaporator. All tanks are constructed to withstand the heat and pressure of the process. The Champion low down belt supporting storage tank is the only one of its kind that is built to last and is guaranteed to give you the best results in your evaporator.

CHAMPION SPIR STRAINING AND DRAINING TANK

The Champion spir straining and draining tank is made of heavy, galvanized iron with a spir strainer for easy filtering. It is designed for use in the Champion evaporator. All tanks are constructed to withstand the heat and pressure of the process. The Champion spir straining and draining tank is the only one of its kind that is built to last and is guaranteed to give you the best results in your evaporator.

SHINY MAP SCOUT No. 2

The Shiny Map Scout No. 2 is a small, handy tool made of heavy, galvanized iron. It is designed for use in the Champion evaporator. All tools are constructed to withstand the heat and pressure of the process. The Shiny Map Scout No. 2 is the only one of its kind that is built to last and is guaranteed to give you the best results in your evaporator.

THE CHAMPION COVER
THE SIMPLEST WAY TO CUT DOWN ON LABOR

The Champion cover is the simplest way to cut down on labor. It is made of heavy, galvanized iron and is designed for use in the Champion evaporator. All covers are constructed to withstand the heat and pressure of the process. The Champion cover is the only one of its kind that is built to last and is guaranteed to give you the best results in your evaporator.

AMERICAN BLOCKS

The American blocks are made of heavy, galvanized iron and are designed for use in the Champion evaporator. All blocks are constructed to withstand the heat and pressure of the process. The American blocks are the only ones of their kind that are built to last and are guaranteed to give you the best results in your evaporator.

Figure 203A: Champion Evaporator Company's brochure of January 1, 1936 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

Time Out: 'Dedicated to C. A. Adin(3^d) Reynolds on this thirty - third birthday.

*Signed By his loving and appreciative,
Mother and Aunt Dated:
September 18, 1938*

*A. is for Adin, so handsome and tall.
B. is for his birthday which comes in the fall.
C. is for cake, we would all like some too.
D. is for dampness which we had to wade through.
E. stands for Edna who furnished this feed.
F. is for fried - cakes which we really don't need.
G. stands for Gerry, Adin's beautiful frau.
H. is for hustle - she surely knows how.
I. is for ideas - we lack quite a few.
J. is for Jean - who is running out too.
K. is for kindness, Adin gives without end.
L. stands for Leon, on whom we depend.
M. is for money - we have such a lot.
N. is for no-one, I hope we forgot.
O. stands for onions, which Adin sure knows.
P. is for Ploegers, where he often goes.
Q. is for quarters, which he knows how to spend.
R. stands for riches, have you any to lend?
S. is for Saturday and also for Sunday.
T. stands for Tuesday, which comes after Monday
U. is for useless, our ideas are gone.
V. stands for victuals, you can have for a song.
W. is for wrong, our ideas we mean.
X, Y, and Z are hard ones to rhyme.
So for those three, please give us more time,
for this attempt at poetry.
We hope to be forgiven,
but if we're shot at sunrise,
we hope to go to heaven.
Will look down on you here below,
and fly around with wings.
We'll have a better time next year,
for we'll play the harp and sing.'*

January 20, 1938: The Northwoods Maple Syrup Cooperative received a bid on the excess syrup that the Cooperative had, from Mr. Preston Herbert, President of The Cary Maple Sugar Company, St. Johnsbury, Vermont. Mr. Herbert attended the annual meeting of the Cooperative at the Court House, Antigo, Wisconsin. As far as

can be determined, no syrup was ever shipped. Contacts were also made to Mr. Robert Maroney, Vermont Evaporator Company, Ogdensburg, New York, about buying the syrup, with no results.

March 12, 1938: Germany announces union with Austria.

October 15, 1938: German troops surround Czechoslovakia.

March 9, 1939: Leon P. Reynolds, Lynn's grandfather, died. He is buried in the Aniwa, Wisconsin village cemetery.

Author's Notes: A maple industry giant died. He was a pioneer. He was a settler. He was a logger. He rode and harnessed the rivers of America. He was a lumber baron. He was an industrialist. He was a community leader. He was a school official. He was a politician. He was an innovator. He was a farmer. He was an obvious leader. He had vision. He was a writer. He was a record keeper. He was a poet. He was a good husband. He was a wonderful father. He was a loving grandfather. He was a rugged trailblazer. He stamped his indelible presence upon the Aniwa, Elmhurst, Antigo, Shawano, and the Wisconsin landscape. He was a humble man. But he made deals with some of the most capable and ruthless industrialists of the times. He will always be remembered for initiating the first Maple Association ("the Northwoods Maple Syrup Cooperative") in Wisconsin. He probably directed the loading of as many railroad cars of logs and lumber, as any man that ever lived. He was a large maple producer of his time. He will be missed. He is remembered vividly.....

Figure 203B: Leon Reynolds. He was a businessman. (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Time Out: Maple Quote:

These March winds which make the woods roar and fill the world with life and bustle, appear to wake up the trees and excite the sap to flow.'

By Henry David Thoreau



Figure 204: Leon P. Reynolds, "A giant of a man", pictured in the center of the scene as he was all of his life (5th from the left, 2nd row from the top). This was the County Supervisors Board in 1907 on the steps of the Shawano County Court House (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

Time Out: Maple Quote:

"While ever ready to depart, the lover of beautiful trees should act as if he expected to live a thousand years. I have set within the last three years, on both sides of the road which passes the distance of a mile through my farm, upwards of 400 sugar maples. Though I shall never see them grow very large, yet someone else will; and I hope that whoever may successively occupy the same place hereafter, will not only see them of large size, but to have taste and feeling to enjoy their beauty and preserve them for their usefulness."

By Ethan Greenwood, 1832.

CHAPTER 20

MAPLE BECOMES KING

(The Trees Are Royal)

Adin(3rd) Clarence Reynolds, Lynn's Father

Geraldine Hazel (Wheeler) Reynolds, Lynn's Mother

1. **Lynn Herbert Reynolds - Anne Margaret (Sharkey) Reynolds**
 - 1) **Andrew R. Reynolds - Judy Lynn (Ashman) Reynolds**
- (Carol [Jones] Schwass)
 1. David Michael Reynolds
 2. Lindsey Anne Reynolds
 3. Craig Andrew Reynolds
 - 2) **Jon Berry Reynolds - Sandra Kay Anderson**
 1. Brooke Nicole Reynolds
 2. Blake Adin(6th) Reynolds
2. **Juan Lee Reynolds - Loretta Joyce Silver**
 - 1) **Sheryl Reynolds**
 1. Ryan J. Reynolds
 - 2) **Lori Reynolds - (David Clark)**
 3. Shawn Clark
 - 3) **Cindy L. Reynolds - (James Bisner)**
 1. Jennifer E. Bisner
 2. Heather Bisner
 3. Ashley L. Bisner
 - 4) **Jay D. Reynolds - Patty Reynolds**
 4. Dana M. Reynolds
 - 5) **Mark Adin(4th) - (Julie Reynolds)**
 1. Brent A. Reynolds
 2. Tyler Adin(5th) Reynolds
 3. Nicole A. Reynolds
3. **Kathleen Jeri (Reynolds) Sipes - Leroy W. Sipes**
 - 1) **Kenneth L. Sipes - Lori A. (Chevalier) Sipes**
 1. Emma N. Sipes
 2. Ethan H. Sipes
4. **Donald Arthur Klitzka - Marlene M. (Moesch) Klitzka**
 - 1) **Steven M. Klitzka - Phyllis Santos**
 1. Jonathan Klitzka
 - 2) **Kelley J. (Klitzka) McGinn - Shawn McGinn**
 1. Stephanie McGinn
 2. Jessica McGinn
 - 3) **Stuart A. Klitzka - Suzanne Fency**
 1. Nelson Klitzka
 2. Melissa Klitzka
 3. Tracy Klitzka
 - 4) **Kimberly S. (Klitzka) Heckman - Robb Heckman**

Author's Notes: This is the era of Adin(3rd) Reynolds. He will accomplish more in the next 40 years for the maple syrup industry of North America, than any man before or since. His efforts were diplomatic in nature, for international cooperation. His dreams were my accomplishments. His foundations were today's successes. His efforts provided the seeds from which fruit was harvested. He had already realized a life's experiences since his birth in 1905. But it was from here forward that he became an icon of an industry. His positive aura exists yet today. Those that knew him loved him and will never forget him. Those that have heard of him, are impressed with his accomplishments. Those that never heard of him, here is his story.....

Adin(3rd)'s beginnings were wide spread teachings. His mid life was filled with set backs, obstacles, health problems, war, and financial concerns. Most of the financial concerns had righted themselves since the great depression. He was overcoming the obstacles caused by the set backs due to the collapse of the Antigo Maple Cooperative. He was again building the maple operation into a formidable operation. He went back to the examples of his ancestors by creating market, then producing the product. He made efforts to create packaging that had never been tried in the maple syrup industry. He entered the maple syrup equipment business which provided the contact with producers who needed to sell their syrup. Adin(3rd) made contacts with eastern and midwestern companies which could buy syrup bulk, utilizing the Wisconsin surplus if it existed. He attained franchises of equipment manufacturers that could provide syrup markets and lend financial support for equipment sales development. He started inventing. He invented and manufactured many of the equipment products that he sold. He became deeply involved in the state, national, and international maple community which quickly gave him status. He shrewdly rose from the ranks of the very 'common' to the level of 'elite' in the maple syrup industry. He became well known. And yes, finally 'famous'. Adin(3rd) never solicited recognition or fame. He was humble in nature. But in his own quiet, unassuming, and talented ways, he attracted them both. He rose to be the largest pure maple syrup producer in the world, reclaiming the total leadership in the maple industry, which the Reynolds family had lost since his great grandfather's time. He set an example in maple that lives today and will live for many generations to come.

About March 15, 1939: Al Schmidt started boiling sap for Adin(3rd) Reynolds. He would work for Adin(3rd) running the boiling operation for the next approximately 30 years. Lloyd 'Butch' Steckbauer took over where Al Schmidt left off. Butch came on line about 1969 and worked for Reynolds Sugar Bush until about 1990 (over 20 years). Butch was also instrumental in running the pancake cooking line for the Maple Festivals. Elmer Kreger ran the tapping and sap gathering crews. Teamsters Percy Gardner, and his sons Roy, 'Red' and Charlie would work in some capacity for Reynolds Sugar Bush, for the next 50 years. Roy still comes and helps occasionally when we get in a bind today. Roy retired from Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc. several years ago. And, the other employee that must be mentioned is Lloyd Young. Lloyd did everything from building additions on the plant, to installing equipment, to selling equipment, to packaging products, and was always involved in the Maple Festivals. Lloyd worked from about 1957 until he retired from Reynolds Sugar Bush in the 1990's.

March 15, 1939: German troops occupy Czechoslovakia.

Author's Notes: World War II was supposedly a necessary war. After all, the United States was attacked. We had no choice!!! We were forced to retaliate. The rest of the free world was fighting for freedom, and we needed to help them. I accept all these reasons why we entered the war. But what a price the world paid. As in the past wars, I will not try to write a book, but this segment of history certainly covered a long period of time, so we cannot ignore the facts. They affected every American and probably every person in the world. It was an awful war. It did not end wars. But, it achieved the elimination of a 'horrible man and his Nazi regime'. The elimination of Hitler and his henchmen was absolutely essential. Their oppressive actions caused suffering and death to millions. But the war also caused the suffering and death of millions. Here are a few facts of the cost of World War II.

"The cost of World War II was massive. Over 44 million people were killed around the world, with the now dissolved Soviet Union holding over 15 million. Nearly \$108 billion was spent in the first two years by just five countries. More than 35 million innocent civilians were killed in Europe, Asia, and the South Pacific. Nearly \$1.6 trillion was spent around the world on tanks, military vehicles, and other much needed items. For some though, it was also a good thing. The demand for goods across America and across the world, made many, many new industries, which in turn, provided jobs for people bringing America out of the Great Depression of the 1930's. The war brought together about 26 countries to fight against the Axis Powers. After the war though, Europe was literally destroyed. Over 20 million people were killed. The cold war began between NATO(The western democratic countries) and the eastern, communist countries. This would last until 1989 when the Berlin Wall was torn down. Things that may have started World War II may be the objection to the World War settlements, that sent Germany into a depression like America, and the prohibition to make weapons. Also, economic rivalries made countries argue about production of items. One more was the failure of the League of Nations to promote world peace and try to stop a war as terrible as world war to begin. But unfortunately, it did"

September 1, 1939: Nazi Germany invades Poland. World War II begins.

September 3, 1939: Great Britain, France, Australia, and New Zealand declare war on Nazi Germany.

September 8, 1939: President Roosevelt declares a "limited state of emergency". He orders the Navy increased from 110,813 to 145,000, and the Army from 18,325 to 25,000.

September 10, 1939: Canada declares war on Nazi Germany.

September 17, 1939: Russian forces invade Poland from the East.

September 27, 1939: Poland surrenders to Germany and Russia.

September 29, 1939: By mutual agreement, Germany and Russia partition Poland.

November 30, 1939: Russia invades Finland.

December 10, 1939: The Green Bay Packers win the world championship by the score of 27-0 over the New York Giants.

Christmas, 1939: Adin(3rd) to the patrons on his rural route. He wrote:

<p><i>'Dear Patron:</i></p> <p><i>As I drove up just now Your mail box said to me. I've had about enough of you And I really mean it. See!</i></p> <p><i>Every time you come along You start cramming me with stuff. Then slam my door in my face I tell you I've had enough.</i></p> <p><i>Another thing. That car you got I can't make up my mind. Whether either end of it is front Or is it all behind.</i></p> <p><i>Signed: Adin Reynolds (On a 'Denny Postcard')</i></p>	<p><i>With that I left your mail And carefully closed the door. I had never heard a mail box That ever talked before.</i></p> <p><i>But I didn't answer back Just shifted into low. Pushed the gas down a little And drove away real slow.</i></p> <p><i>This far you may not believe this But the rest is really true. I hope that our old Santa Will be darn good to you..'</i></p>
--	---

January, 1940: The 1st Geauga County Institute of Forestry and Maple Syrup is held in Burton, Ohio. Over 40 maple producers attended.

April, 1940: The first annual Vermontville, Michigan Maple Syrup Festival was held.

April 9, 1940: Germany invades Denmark and Norway.

May 1, 1940: Price of maple syrup at retail is approximately \$3.50 per gallon of syrup. Bulk syrup prices are about 15 cents per pound or about \$1.65 per gallon of syrup. Barter price: About 1 children's sled selling at \$3.45.

Author's Notes: Reynolds Sugar Bush prices were at \$3.50 in 1940, but with the war, prices were about to go up. Soon after the start of the war, containers for syrup were impossible to get. Adin(3rd) Reynolds, bought a hand cranked sealing machine for sealing round cans (similar to vegetable cans). Round 46 ounce size cans were available. They were the size most used for military foods, and most of the container companies were making this can. Therefore, during the war and for a time afterwards, Adin(3rd) used round 46 ounce cans. Personally, I can remember cranking that machine hour after hour, day after

day. And, I was only one of many that shared this task. The price all during the war was, \$1.25 per one can; \$2.25 per two cans, and \$4.00 per four cans. Since the cans were 46 ounces, the price met the \$3.39 price ceiling imposed in 1944. This included boxes, holding one, two, or four round 46 ounce cans. Reynolds Sugar Bush sold thousands of these round cans of maple syrup during the 1940's. They were very popular, but as soon as the war ended, Adin(3rd) reverted to regular size and style maple syrup containers.

Figure 205: Henry Schroeder honored as 1978, "Outstanding Member - Wisconsin Maple Syrup Council". Henry was a real pioneer in the WI maple syrup industry (Source: The Antigo Daily Journal - Reynolds Family Archives).



Time Out: The following account is taken from the *Antigo Daily Journal*, reprinted from the June 24, 1948 issue:

'The Harry Kelly agency is advertising an 80 acre farm on the Antigo flats four miles from town with a six-room home, all-modern barn with cement floors and a silo, a garage, all machinery including a tractor, plow, 17 head of dairy cattle and supplies. Price for everything is \$12,500.'

Time Out: Tapping 'high voltage poles' produces 'very high charged sap'. This is the evidence!!!!



1940 Production of Individual States* (In U. S. Gallons)

Vermont	1,046,000	Maine	60,000
New York	787,000	Indiana	38,000
Ohio	164,000	Maryland	22,000
Wisconsin	152,000	West Virginia	16,000
Pennsylvania	147,000	Minnesota	12,000
Michigan	91,000	Connecticut	1,100
New Hampshire	64,000	Missouri	900
Massachusetts	60,000	Virginia	850
Production of the United States (In U. S. Gallons)			<u>2,736,750*</u>

*Sources: Clarence Coons, "Maple Thrives in '95"
 Production is all expressed in U. S. Gallons
 Wisconsin statistics
 USDA statistics
 Reynolds Family Archives
 Estimates

Production of Maple Syrup:
United States: 2,736,750 U. S. Gallons
Canada : 2,636,000 U. S. Gallons

May 1, 1940: Average Wages in the United States are \$3.41 per day.

***Summer, 1940:** Adin(3rd) Reynolds invented and produced the first bottled gas "Finishing System". The system was not much different than ones produced today. It was a 2'X 4' pan on a stand which had three tubular burners. He had the only one that was manufactured for many years to come, and sold thousands of them.*

Time Out:

Let us be of good cheer

remembering that the misfortunes hardest to bear

are those which never come.'

By James Russell Lowell.

Figure 206: The Reynolds Gas Maple Syrup Finishing System. (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

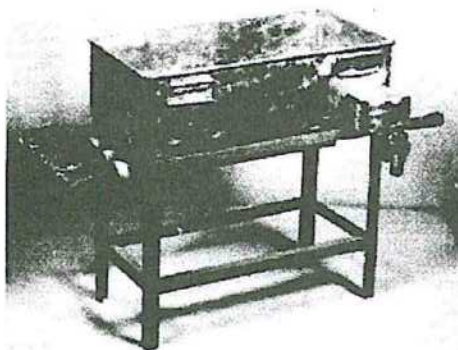


Figure 207: William and Anna McGregor (Anne's grandparents) with Anne (6) and John (2) in 1942 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure 208: Mary Jane Sharkey (Anne's sister) 1940, age 3. She died in 1940. Last picture of her. Source: (Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure 209: Anne Margaret Sharkey 1940, age 4 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

Figure 209A: Loretta McGregor (Anne's aunt), with Anne and John Sharkey in 1942 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure 210: Andrew (Anne's father) Sharkey with Anne and John in 1946. He had been injured in a train accident. Picture taken at Hines Hospital, Chicago, Illinois (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

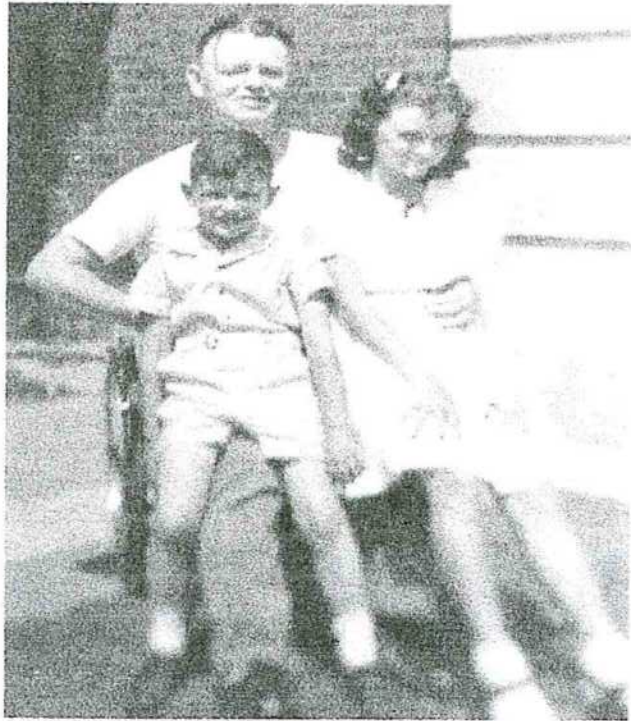


Figure 211: Adin(3rd) and Geraldine Reynolds in 1940 in front of their home in Antwa, Wisconsin (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

Figure 212: Lois (McGregor) Sharkey (Anne's mother), in 1963. Lois was a nurse for 25 years. She is retired. (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure 213: Kathleen, Don, and Lynn in 1947, riding their ponies (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure 214: Lois (Anne's mother) and John (Anne's brother) Sharkey in 1959 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

May 2, 1940: Adin(3rd) is diagnosed with colon cancer.

Author's Notes: *Tragedy strikes the Reynolds family. About one year after the death of Adin(3rd)'s father, a great loss, he finds himself faced with a crisis. Financial recovery had almost become complete. He had been doing well. He was a rural mail carrier. His logging and lumber business was good. The maple syrup business was growing steadily. The farm was doing all right. He had a wonderful wife and two healthy sons. Then chaos strikes. He had 'colon cancer'. In those days, 'cancer' of any kind was the same as a death certificate. But, Adin(3rd) approached this crisis in a deliberate confident manner, the same as he did with all such dilemmas.*

On advice of his very dear friend and doctor, Dr. Orville Damp of Birnamwood, he went to the University Hospital, Madison, Wisconsin for further tests and diagnosis. There was no doubt, he did have colon cancer. He was advised of the alternatives. One, do nothing and face death in less than a year. Or, two, undergo major surgery removing a portion of the cancerous colon, and placing a colostomy for waste removal on his side, which he would have the rest of his life. There would be no guarantees. And, there had only been three successful operations conducted at the University Hospital to this date. All others attempted had regained cancerous growth and had died. Adin(3rd) never even considered the alternatives, he told them to do the operation as soon as possible. The operation and recovery took over four months. He was sent home for further recovery. All together it was about a six month procedure.

The rest of the story is a miracle. Adin(3rd) recovered. He never let this handicap affect him. Colon cancer never returned, although at 82 he did die from lung cancer (he never smoked a day in his life). Most people never knew of his handicap or the colostomy. He never talked about it. He did not let it be a factor in his work or life, other than the inconvenience. He never felt sorry for himself. He worked as hard physically as any man his age. He lived life to the fullest. And, he never looked back.....

May 10, 1940: Nazi Germany invades the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg.

May 21, 1940: German troops reach the English Channel at Abbeville, France. The allied armies are encircled.

June 1, 1940: Population of the United States is 131,697,361.

Population of Wisconsin is 3,137,587.

June 4, 1940: Evacuation of British, French, and Belgian troops from Dunkirk, France, is completed.

June 10, 1940: Italy declares war on France and Great Britain. Italian troops invade France. Canada declares war on Italy.

October 16, 1940: Sixteen million men register for the draft under Selective Training and Service Act in the United States.

January 16, 1941: Adin(3rd) Reynolds took delivery of the first Ford-Ferguson tractor in Langlade County.

Time Out: This is about the author (me). In about 1940, at about 4 years of age, I was to ride to the creamery with the hired man to deliver the milk for the day. The hired man parked the truck in the driveway of my parents home. He put the truck in gear and shut off the engine. He left me in the truck, while he got the slips from the house. Now, this driveway sloped steeply down to the main road (a town road, now called 'Maple Road'), and across from the main road was a very steep bank that plunged about 40 feet straight down to an open field. The truck was a stick shift in those days, on the floor. I got to playing around with that shifting stick, and pushed it into neutral. I then took the ride of my life down that driveway, across the road, and down the steep embankment. I tried to steer the truck, but by turning it at a sidewise slant, I nearly tipped it over. But, luckily, as I got near the bottom, I crashed into an elm tree on the edge of the field. Of course, the truck got banged up pretty good, some of the milk spilled and was lost, but I never got a scratch. They tell me that was I not scared and said, 'I tried to steer it Daddy'. The truth of the matter, I was scared to death. I never touched a shifting gear in any truck again until I knew what was going to happen. But, history does repeat itself! I did attack that same hill again. In about 1942, when I was about 6 years old, and while cultivating the garden with my dad, I did it again. The family garden, in those times was just west of the driveway, but up maybe another 20 feet higher. We had our garden lengthwise, so that the South end of the garden was maybe ten feet back from a ledge which plunged steeply down to Maple Road, and of course, that next steep bank was just across the road. I was driving the 1941 Ford-Ferguson tractor (just a little over a year old and my Dad's pride and joy). My dad, Adin^{3rd} was riding a pull type cultivator and we were cultivating the garden. Juan, my brother was sitting on the cement ledge of the porch across the driveway watching us. Juan had just finished surgery to correct his hip which had slowed him since birth. When we got to the end of the row, I would stop the tractor, put it in neutral, and then Dad would come up and turn it around and we would go back the other way. Well, I did not get that stick shift properly placed in neutral, and when I let out the clutch, of course the tractor lurched forward towards the steep drop and the road below. Dad jumped from the cultivator onto the back of the tractor to protect me while I was still in the seat. By this time, we were plunging over the cliff. The cultivator whipped up and flipped forward onto Dad's back as we raced down the bank. If he had not taken the brunt of that cultivator, I probably would have been killed. We crossed the road with me trying to steer, Dad laying over my back protecting me, and the cultivator pinning him on top of me. Well, we went down the next bank. 'And if you remember, I had made this trip once before, so it was 'old hat to me', but it was all new to Dad'. As we hit the field at the bottom, Dad was flung over the top of me, over the top of the tractor and ended up laying cross wise about 2 inches in front of the front wheels, unconscious. Two more feet, the tractor would have run over Dad, and he probably would have been killed. Juan in total shock, jumped off the porch onto his bad leg, and started running to help, but his hip was so tender he could not continue. He called Mother. She revived Dad. I was fine. The worst of the situation, Juan probably re-injured his hip. Dad was awfully sore for a few days. Mother was adamant about me not driving that tractor again soon. But we all lived to chuckle over the experience, which we did many times over the lifetimes. But in a second breath, we counted our blessings. They all said I would be a 'crash daredevil', but I never made it. I guess I did not practice enough. I never went down those banks again. 'Two or three more trips, I bet I could have made it down that 'sucker'.'

March 30, 1941: The United States takes possession of German, Italian, and Danish ships in the United States ports.

April 1, 1941: Adin(3rd) invented, designed, and built a 'buck rake' that operated on the three point hitch of his new Ford-Ferguson Tractor.

April 6, 1941: German troops invade Yugoslavia and Greece. Italy declares war on Yugoslavia.

Figure 215: Adin(3rd) Reynolds driving his beloved 1941 Ford-Ferguson tractor in the parade for the 100th Year celebration in Aniwa in 1982 (Source: Reynolds Reynolds Family Archives).

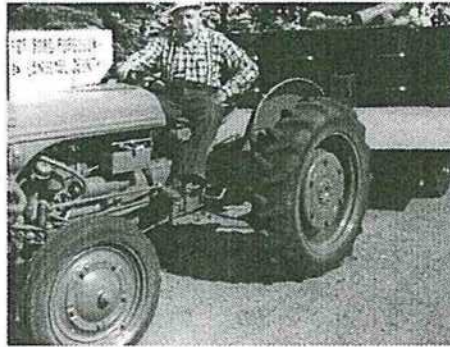


Figure 216: Kathleen, Juan, and Lynn Reynolds in 1949 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

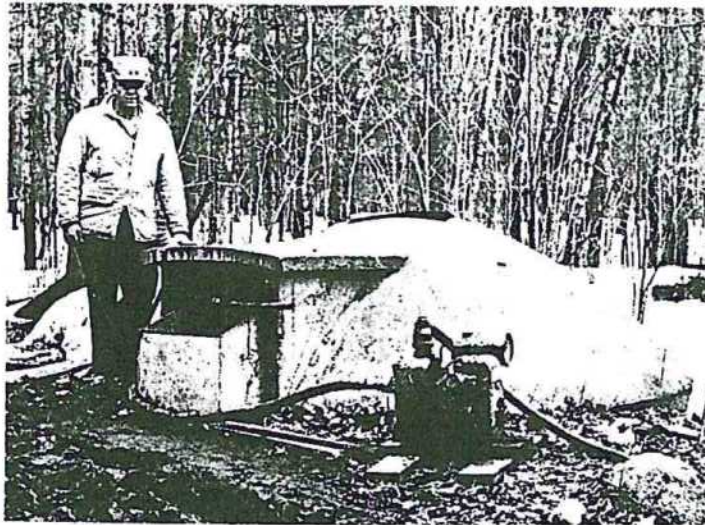


Figure 217: 4,500 gallon maple (1941) sap tank. Lynn Reynolds standing next to the domed tank in 1958. This tank was continually used until 1988 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

Figure 218: Sap Spouts. A variety of wood and metal spouts (Source: USDA Farmer's Bulletin, "Production of Maple Syrup and Sugar", 1937 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



TELEPHONE OREGON 7800
CABLE "FARMING"

Harry Ferguson, Inc.
Dearborn, Michigan.

Sept. 14, 1942

Mr. Adin Reynolds,
R. #1,
Aniwa, Wis.

Dear Sir:

Thank you very much for returning the owner's registration card we sent you recently. The number of your tractor has been placed on our permanent records.

The literature we are sending describes the Ferguson implements now available for use with your tractor. Many more have been developed, but the present critical material situation has prevented their being placed on the market.

The implements which are not now available include the Buok Rake.

However, we are telling our Distributor for your area about your interest in this equipment. Perhaps some way of meeting your requirements, for the present, can be worked out in this way.

Yours very truly,

HARRY FERGUSON, INC.

C. W. Stoup
C. W. Stoup

CWS:ds
Enc.

P.S. Our Distributor for your area is:

T. W. Meiklejohn, Inc.
520 North Main St.
Fond du Lac, Wis.

Figure 219: Letter from Harry Ferguson Company to Adin(3), acknowledging 'owner's registration' of 1941 Ford-Ferguson tractor (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

May 11, 1941: Kathleen Geraldine Reynolds, Lynn's sister, was born to Adin(3rd) and Geraldine Reynolds at Aniwa, Wisconsin, in the original Reynolds home built by Leon in 1905.

June 1, 1941: Population of Canada is 11,506,655.

June 22, 1941: Germany, Italy, and Romania declare war on Russia and invade along a line from the Arctic to the Black Sea.

June 25, 1941: Finland declares war on Russia.

June 27, 1941: Hungary declares war on Russia.

Summer 1941: Adin(3rd) built a 4,500 gallon underground cement tank at the location of his sugarhouse in the woods, about a mile from what is now Maple Road, Aniwa, Wisconsin.

Author's Notes: Adin(3rd) had built by 1941, a few crude 'down spout' sap transfer systems, running out from the cement tank he had created. Sap was collected to barrels, which connected to the metal pipes, then by gravity the sap flowed to the main storage underground tank. In 1946, Adin(3rd) improved these sap transfer systems, and built about a ½ mile pipeline system to the 'new sugar house' on Maple Road, from the cement tank in the woods. He elevated a tank to about 12 feet above the cement tank, pumped the sap from the cement underground tank, up to the elevated tank, and then by pipeline it flowed all the way to the new roadside plant. This system worked, but Adin(3rd) being the 'genius' he was, always was improving the systems. In the case of the main sap transfer to the new plant, he dug out a trench, inserted a large pipe fitting to the bottom of the cement tank, attached regular galvanized pipe, and laid it on the ground. The drop from the tank in the woods to the top of a similar tank by the road was 25 feet lower. By simply filling the line from the plant, and then shutting off the pump, the sap could be transferred by 'siphoning', ½ mile away. This was only one of the many innovative sap lines and transfer systems installed in the 1940's and 1950's. In 1958, I took over the sap transfer systems. The 'down spout' lines were replaced with permanent pipelines. The tanks were used instead of barrels. And, I laid miles and miles of pumping lines. The pumping lines were simply 1 ¼" plastic pipe, and the pumping was done with common centrifugal transfer pumps. I found out, that if one could place a hill between the pumping tank, and the large underground tank (even if it was a direct route), one could drain these lines simply by walking them and lifting the lines as one walked. Thus the lines emptied after use and did not freeze to restrict use the next day. The siphoning, the pumping, and gravity transfer of maple sap became a trademark to the Reynolds maple sap operations. I can remember my Dad saying, every time we pumped or transferred sap, "I think of my Grandpa and Mr. Low". Until I had done considerable research for this book, I was not even sure who Mr. Low was. Adin(2nd) and Mr. Low provided my father's inspiration for innovative sap transfer systems that ultimately became my inspiration.

December 7, 1941: The Japanese make a 'sneak' attack on Pearl Harbor. 2,434 United States military personnel were killed and 1,347 wounded. 29 ships of various kinds were sunk or severely damaged.

December 8, 1941: The United States declares war on Japan.

December 11, 1941: The United States declares war on Germany and Italy.

December 31, 1941: The Japanese Naval Forces and Armies have spread over most of the Pacific Ocean. The world was truly now at 'WAR'.

February 1, 1942: Adin(3rd) Reynolds purchased his first 5' X 16' Vermont Evaporator from John Shattford and Son, Chagrin Falls, Ohio (the closest Vermont Evaporator Dealer), for \$368.00.

Author's Notes: The decision to purchase the Vermont evaporator, Adin(3rd) initiated establishment of a relationship with the Vermont Evaporator Company, and Robert Maroney which would make Adin(3rd) (Reynolds Sugar Bush), a dealer and later the distributor for the Vermont Evaporator Company over the entire Midwest (geographically, everything west of Pennsylvania). Adin(3rd) also had quotes for a new 4' X 16' Champion evaporator at \$350.00 from the Johnson Machine Works of Ohio. A quote was also received from the Lightning Evaporator Company for a 5' X 16' evaporator at \$355.00. Adin(3rd) liked the flue construction of the Vermont better than any of the others. He liked the 7 ½" 'V' type flues in the back pan, and he liked the fact that there were 2 ½" flues in the front pan, instead of being flat. He believed in the superior efficiency of the Vermont evaporator until the day he died. The new 5' X 16' Vermont which Adin(3rd) purchased in 1942, replaced one of the 5' X 14' Champion evaporators that Leon had purchased, and had been in use every year, since 1885 (55 years). The other Champion evaporator remained in use until 1947.

Adin(3rd) often told the story of when the new Vermont evaporator arrived in 1942, it was late February. It was an unusually difficult winter and about 4 feet of snow was on the ground. Since major revamping of the sugar house was necessary to accommodate the new evaporator, and it had to be 'bricked in' and installed, they were anxious to get the evaporator up into the woods, which was approximately one mile by logging road. Due to all of the snow, it seemed an impossible task. However, they built a 'dray' out of very wide rough lumber as 'runners'. They shoveled a narrow path from the main road, about one mile to the sugarhouse in the woods. Then by placing the new evaporator on the 'dray' with the wide 'runners' on both sides of the narrow path, they had one horse walk in the narrow path and dragged the new evaporator all the way to the sugarhouse. Shoveling took about 8 hours. The next day, the trip took over another 8 hours. They used two different horses alternating, as it was a very difficult and tiring drag for the horses. The new evaporator got in. It worked great. And, it was used in connection with the 5' X 14' Champion evaporator in the woods until the season of 1947. That 5' X 16' Vermont evaporator remained in use until 1988 when the entire production system was revamped, including reverse osmosis. Adin(3rd), Juan, Don, and I, all personally made a lot of syrup on that evaporator.

John Shattford and Son, Chagrin Falls, Ohio was a syrup buyer for J. M. Abraham and Son, Bellefontaine, Ohio. This was probably the connection that placed Adin(3rd) and J. M. Abraham together in a syrup buying arrangement in 1948, that would change the syrup marketing and production scene in

Wisconsin for the next approximately 15 years. By 1950, Adin(3rd) was shipping truckloads of syrup in barrels to J. M. Abraham and Son. They would take all the syrup that Adin(3rd) could produce or buy.

These circumstances were the initial steps towards 'something bigger and better'. It was really the beginning of bulk purchasing of maple syrup that would reach gigantic proportions.

Time Out: One of the stories Don loved to tell about me had to do with the county fairs. We always displayed equipment and sold syrup at the county fairs around Wisconsin. Dad and Mother always saw to it that we got to go and attend the grandstand show. At one of these grandstand shows, Dad ordered all of us, hot dogs. I never could stand mustard of any kind, even today. Well, the hot dogs came, we all ate them. Dad asked if we wanted more. I was the only one that wanted another one. Dad ordered it. Don waited until I had eaten all but the last bite, when he laughed and said, 'Did you know there is mustard on all the hot dogs?' I gagged, threw the last bit away, but I never lived it down to Don. We chuckle about it yet today. Those were the good times.

Figure 220: Letter of J. M. Abraham Co., Inc. dated November 28, 1950. Note: Their offer to buy all the syrup Adin(3rd) could purchase was a significant step in the development of Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc. (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure 221: Adin(3rd) Reynolds operating his sawmill in 1940. Gordon Liske on logs and Albert Riemer are watching (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

THE J. M. ABRAHAM CO., INC.

PACKERS OF
PURE MAPLE SYRUP AND SUGAR
BELLEFONTAINE, OHIO

November 28, 1950.

Mr. Adin Reynolds,
Aniwa, Wisconsin.

Dear Mr. Reynolds:

Just a line to suggest that you do not start your truck load of syrup down until we let you know as we are snow bound here in Ohio and especially in our own town.

We have about 20 inches of snow and it is still snowing - all thru traffic including truck lines and buses are stopped and by special police order only emergency traffic is allowed on what few streets are open.

This condition should be cleared up very soon however and we will let you know just as soon as roads are passible.

We still can use all the syrup you can buy and hope you may be able to get several truck loads yet. Again thanking you we remain,

Yours very truly,
THE J.M.ABRAHAM CO., INC.

RMA:B

By  Treas.



March 6, 1942: When Lynn came down to breakfast on his 6th birthday, there was a pony tied to the leg of the kitchen table. It was a moment in history that he will never forget. Many ponies were added later, but that was the first.

July, 1942: Adin((3rd) Reynolds sold his sawmill. He had made the decision to concentrate on maple syrup as a full time business.

August 7, 1942: United States Marines land on Florida, Tulagi, Gavutu, Tanambogo, and Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands, in the first American land offensive of the war.

November 8, 1942: Allied Forces invaded North Africa.

March 3, 1943: Herman Anderson and Henry Schroeder were re-elected to the Board of the Northwoods Maple Syrup Cooperative.

April 18, 1943: Admiral Yamamoto, Commander in Chief of Japanese Combined Fleet, is killed when his aircraft is shot down by United States Army aircraft.

May 1, 1943: The Northwoods Maple Syrup Cooperative members processed only 1,500 gallons. This is a major contrast to the thousands of gallons in the past.

July 7, 1943: Allies invade Sicily.

Figure 222: Advertisement for Kautza's Store July 14-21, 1943 (Taken from The Antigo Daily Journal) (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

UNITED HOME GROCERS

SPECIALS

WEEK of July 14th. to July 21st. 1943

Pabst-ett Cheese	Pkg.	15 ^c
VANITY Fancy Sliced Pineapple.	Large Can	22 ^c
Tuna Fish	1/2 Lb. can — 2 for	33 ^c
Kool Ade	3 Pkgs. for	13 ^c
VANITY Coffee	Pound	31 ^c
		<small>1 MEASURING CUP FREE</small>
Fly Swatters	2 for	17 ^c
Clairette Yellow Laundry Soap	6 bars for	22 ^c
Sunbrite Cleanser	4 Cans for	18 ^c

Late Summer, 1943: Adin(3rd) Reynolds sells the cows. This was a further commitment to go full time into maple. Lynn always told his father "That was the nicest thing you ever did for me".

September 3, 1943: Allies invade Italy. Italy signs armistice with Allies.



	\$18.20	\$18.30
	\$18.40	\$18.50
	\$18.70	

Compliments Take this little ALBUM, plus 3 cents, to a bank to exchange for a United States Savings Bond, Series E, maturity value \$25.
 Next time - buy 23c STAMPS - use 23c ALBUM - get your next Bond faster.
 THRIFT is a wonderful thing for ALL THE FAMILY, ALL THE TIME. And U. S. SAVINGS BONDS are an ideal investment for your Savings... safe, sure, guaranteed... Save for your FUTURE HAPPINESS and SECURITY... this week and every week with U. S. Savings Stamps and Savings Bonds.
TOTAL VALUE \$
 This Stamp Album is the property of—
 Name _____
 Street _____
 City _____ State _____

616200 AU
 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
 OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

WAR RATION BOOK FOUR

Issued to Lynn H. Reynolds
 (Print last, middle, and last names)

Complete address Amnwa
Wisconsin

READ BEFORE SIGNING

In accepting this book, I recognize that it remains the property of the United States Government. I will use it only in the manner and for the purposes authorized by the Office of Price Administration.

Void if Altered _____ (Signature)
 It is a criminal offense to violate rationing regulations.

OPA Form B-145 10-5077-4

Figure 223: U. S. Saving Stamps, Album, Lynn Reynolds, 1943

Figure 224: Back of Savings Stamp Album, 1943 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives)

Figure 225: War Ration Book Four (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

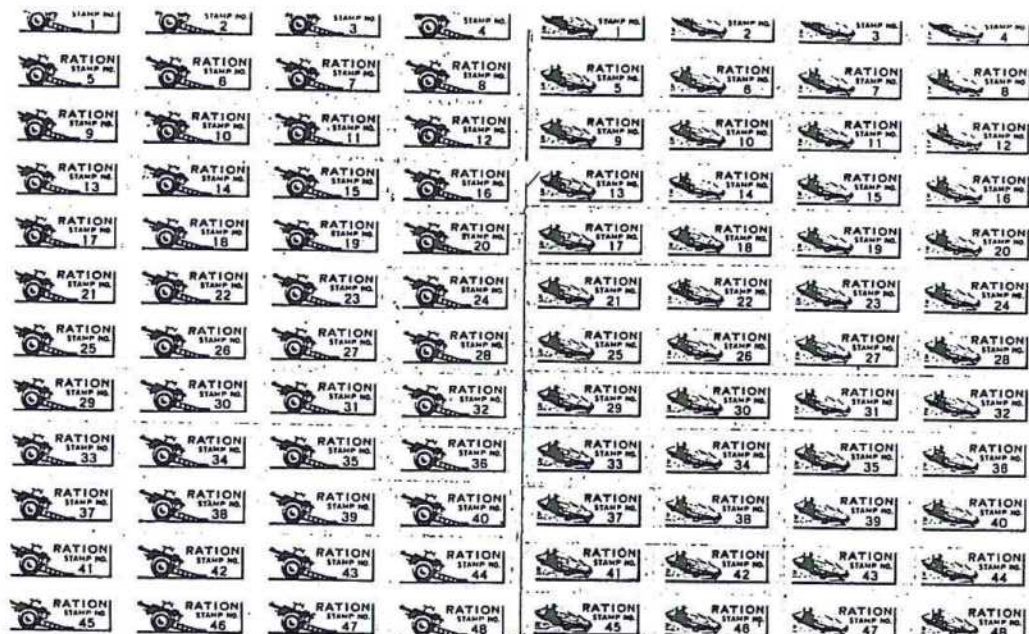


Figure 226: War Ration Stamps, 1943 (Source: Reynolds Family archives).

January 8, 1944: The Wisconsin Maple Syrup Educational meetings began under the direction of Fred Trenk, University of Wisconsin Extension Forester, in Antigo, Wisconsin. This would represent the 1st annual meeting of the Wisconsin Maple Syrup Producers Organization, which would evolve into the Wisconsin's Maple Syrup Producers Association in 1994. Fred built on the foundation of the "Northwoods Maple Syrup Cooperative", formed May 6, 1910 in Aniwa, Wisconsin.

Author's Notes: Fred Trenk's primary goal was to initiate a Wisconsin Maple Association. He knew about the "Northwoods Maple Syrup Association" in the Antigo area. He also knew that Adin(3rd) Reynolds had been deeply involved with the cooperative, was a large maple syrup maker, and that he was the only source of maple syrup equipment, other than a few hardware stores that carried a few spouts, in Wisconsin. Fred Trenk asked Adin(3rd) if he would bring some equipment to the meetings, and talk about using the hydrometer for testing density and the use of filter bags for filtering. So that it did not appear, that he was favoring any certain commercial person, Fred Trenk also invited the Holbert Brothers (Pat and Sherman) Onamia, Minnesota, to attend the meeting to also show their line of equipment. Adin(3rd) was the Vermont Evaporator dealer. The Holberts were the King Evaporator dealer. For the next six years, the maple meetings would go on with these two equipment companies in fierce competition. In 1950, the 'maple meetings' were given the name of 'Wisconsin Maple Syrup Institutes'. After 1950, the meetings were also attended by Dan Anderson, Holcombe, Wisconsin, representing King Evaporator; Paul Anderson, Cumberland, Wisconsin, for Leader Evaporator Company; Bob Lamb, East Liverpool, New York, Lamb tubing systems; Pat White, Minneapolis, Minnesota, 3M tubing systems; and others in the equipment business. It was always the contention of Fred Trenk that the equipment companies showing and selling their wares, was the number one reason for the success of the Wisconsin Maple Syrup Institutes. It is believed that in 1944, there were only five meetings, which were held in Antigo, Wausau, Rock Elm, La Farge, and Ladysmith, Wisconsin. The number of meetings would be significantly increased in 1945. Considering that the Northwoods Maple Syrup Cooperative informational meetings, were the forerunners of Wisconsin "Institutes", they really began in 1910. This would make an annual meeting (Institute) being held every consecutive year for 88 years in 1998.

The primary purpose of the three meetings in 1944 was towards formation of a State Maple Association. It would take another two years before an effective organization was put in place. Mr. Trenk's idea was to establish a series of districts around the state of Wisconsin. Each district would have it's own association, with each association designated one delegate to represent that district at an annual meeting of the State Association. As it evolved, the "Wisconsin Maple Syrup Producer's Organization" was formed in exactly that way. Mr. Trenk was a very strong individual. The way he wanted things was usually the way it went. He was strong, but very fair.

Figure 227: Adin(3rd) and Geraldine Reynolds receiving "Certificate of Appreciation from the Antigo Chamber of Commerce. Pictured also are Chris Hauge, Langlade County Forester, and Don McDowell, WI Department of Agriculture (Source: Antigo Daily Journal, October 7, 1966 - Reynolds Family Archives).



Time Out: Mr. Fred Trenk conducted the Wisconsin Maple Syrup Institutes with an iron hand. He was sincere. And, he demanded attention. One meeting that Don and I attended with Dad in about 1949 (the meeting must have been on a Saturday, because we were there, not in school), in Viola, Wisconsin Community Hall, was a great example of how he conducted a meeting. Dad needed help lugging those heavy evaporators in and out of the meeting halls. We were brought along to help. The Community Hall was also a gymnasium, and the equipment was set up all around the edge of the playing floor. In those days, large evaporators were hauled to the meetings, usually 4' X 16's. My dad, Adin(3rd) had set up a 4' X 16' Vermont Evaporator. And, we had placed a base section of the stack on the evaporator. It probably was not seated well on the arch, or someone had bumped it while viewing the machine. But whatever the reason, while Fred was speaking, the base section of the stack fell off and crashed to the floor of the gymnasium. The thing made a tremendous 'bang', echoing throughout the hall. Mr. Trenk stopped, stared at my Dad, and said, 'Mr. Reynolds, if you cannot control your equipment, I ask you to please remove it from this hall'. My dad apologized, and the meeting continued without any equipment being removed. My dad and Fred Trenk remained friends all their lives, but Adin(3rd) often chuckled and told about being 'chewed out by a real professional'.

March 9, 1944: A special meeting of the Northwoods Maple Syrup Cooperative in anticipation of the evolving 'association', elected Henry Schroeder, Antigo as President of the Cooperative, W. A. Kolpack of Bowler, as Vice President, and Adolph Rine, Antigo, would continue as Secretary-Treasurer.

April 15, 1944: The Office of Price Administration announced today that it has set a ceiling price of \$3.28 on a gallon of Langlade County, Wisconsin, produced maple syrup.

April 18, 1944: It was announced today that the ceiling price for maple syrup produced in Marathon County, Wisconsin, was \$3.39 per gallon or 94 cents per quart.

June 6, 1944: The largest amphibious military landing in the history of the world was the invasion by United States and Allied Troops at Normandy in Western Europe.

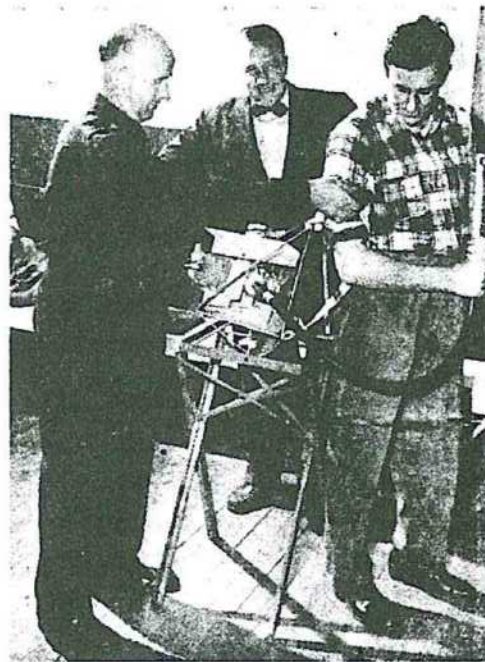
July 18, 1944: Premier Tojo and the entire Japanese cabinet resigns. General Koiso forms a new cabinet.

August 15, 1944: Allied troops land on coast of Southern France between Toulon and Cannes.

December 17, 1944: The Green Bay Packers win the world championship, by a score of 14-7 over the New York Giants.

January 1, 1945: Adin(3rd) developed and invented his own power tapping machines. His design was not that different than other back-pack tappers, except it was about 14 pounds lighter, and had much less vibration. These factors made this very desirable and hundreds were sold over the next several years.

Figure 228 & 229: Adin(3rd) demonstrating his power tapping machine, called the "Woodpecker" in 1953 to Don Steege, Sheboygan County Club Agent (holding tapper shaft) and to R. J. Rensink, Manitowoc County Club Agent - Taken from the Manitowoc Herald-Times, dated January 21, 1953 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



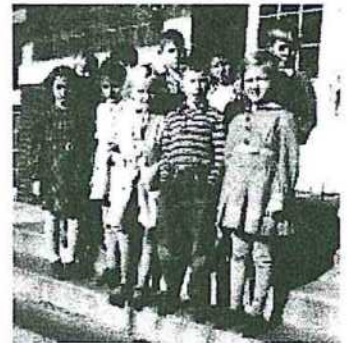
**THE
WOODPECKER TREE TAPPING
MACHINE**

Distributed By

**REYNOLDS SUGAR BUSH
ANIWA, WIS.**

January 7, 1945: Ten Maple Syrup Meetings were held in Wisconsin. The meetings were held at Antigo, Merrill, Wausau, Shawano, Algoma, Rock Elm, La Farge, Ladysmith, Viola, and Barron. The meeting subject was primarily the formation of a maple organization. Adin(3rd) and the Holbert Brothers both exhibited maple syrup equipment.

***Time Out:* Many people today ask me why I always have my hands in my pockets. Well, here is the secret. They taught me to do it in school. This picture proves it. I am in the second grade. Guess which one is me?**



March 29, 1945: Intensity of suicide plane attacks by the Japanese reaches a desperate pace. Heavy losses are experienced by the Allies.

March 30, 1945: Gordon Liske writes the following letter to Adin(3rd) in 1945. Gordon was one of Adin(3rd)'s closest friends. Gordon and his father lived as the Reynolds' nearest next door neighbor. He never married and Adin(3rd) and Geraldine probably provided him the family he never had. He was drafted for the war. He was very bitter over having to leave his farm. Gordon would return from the war, he would farm, and would work for Reynolds Sugar Bush as bookkeeper for the next 15 years:

"Somewhere in the Philippines"

March 30, 1945

Dear Adin,

Must write and let you know I received your letter of some time ago, also the two packages. The maple syrup sure was good, made me lonesome for the old sugar house with a cloud of steam pouring up. Right now over here, I don't imagine you would even need a fire to evaporate the stuff, it would boil of it's own accord the sun is so hot.

Don't know what the temperature is today exactly but it's well over 100 degrees; so your snow wouldn't last long over here.

Everything is brown and dry here except the rice paddies that are irrigated and are a nice green.

Where I am now the land is all level just like the Antigo flats only in the distance you see the mountains, there even is a railroad and a concrete highway near camp so it's quite like home.

You can buy all the bananas you want, also watermelon, cantaloupe, and other things like that, that grow here and are very good if one likes them. They have about six different kinds of bananas so you have to watch out what you take as the real large ones are only good for cooking, the best tasting ones are green instead of the usual color. They taste a lot different where they ripen on the tree, than those we get in the states.

There is something odd about the people over here, they have chickens and eggs, yet they do not care much about either for food, but are crazy for salmon or fish of any kind. They get milk from the caraboo cows. They say it's like goat's milk. I've never tried any so can't say for myself.

Well old timer you don't want to feel bad because I didn't send you a bill for the watch. You and Geraldine are doing a lot of good turns for Dad. And I feel obligated to both of you for it and appreciate it a lot. I know well enough how Dad is. It's hard to please him no matter what one does for him.

But I'm going to ask you to get me a pipe and some Half & Half tobacco and a pouch to carry tobacco in. You know the kind of pipe I like, the small size. Then throw in a few bars of laundry soap, that is something which is hard to get over here and toilet soap is not so good for that purpose.

I guess that's about all for this time, maybe I'll pester you to death from now on so watch out.

You asked me if I wanted anything done on the farm. Well there isn't much can be done. They gave me this job in place of raising food, so if they want the place to produce, they can send me back to it.

I notice those who were so anxious to see me in the army haven't offered to do anything to help there.

You have plenty of work yourself so I don't want to load more on you. If Dad wants to do anything, he is free to go ahead. I'll just let it stay in hay till I get back.

Yes, I knew about Albert's frau. I got hold of a paper about the time it happened. Guess he's crazier than ever if he let her come back after that.

Oh, by the way is Lynn's throat whole yet? I imagine by the time I get home, I won't know half of the kids around there. They will have all grown so.

Another fellow and I had our picture taken and I asked him to get some made, so I'll send you one. You will probably get a kick out of it.

Maybe I'll be able to pick up some souvenirs over here to send home. They have prices sky high on everything, but it's mostly the soldiers own fault. Too many of them try to play big shot, so the people figure we are all that way.

I'm sending you a Jap five peso note, but don't go on a bender with it. It's worthless any way except to use on some one as a gag. It's the money they used here in the islands and you can get handfuls of it if you want it.

If it were backed by the Filipino government and our own, it would be worth \$2.50.

Well, must close for now. Thanks a lot for the things you sent. It's so hot outside, I'm sweating writing this letter.

*Best regards to all,
As ever, Gordon."*

**Figure 230: A "5 Peso"
Japanese currency.
Issued by the Japanese
Government 1942
(Source: Reynolds
Family Archives).**



April 12, 1945: Harry S. Truman becomes the 33rd President of the United States. He was married to Elizabeth Virginia Wallace.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt dies.

April 30, 1945: Adolph Hitler committed suicide in his Berlin bunker, along with his long-time companion, Eva Braun, whom he married the day before.

May 7, 1945: Nazi Germany surrenders unconditionally to the Western Allies and Russia at Reims, France.

July 5, 1945: The Philippine Islands are liberated.

July 14, 1945: Aircraft, battleships, cruisers, and destroyers commence bombardment of the Japanese mainland for the first time.

August 6, 1945: The atomic bomb is dropped on Hiroshima, Honshu, Japan.

August 8, 1945: The atomic bomb is dropped on Nagasaki, Kyushu, Japan.

August 14, 1945: Japan surrenders.

September 2, 1945: Japanese surrender documents are signed on the battleship Missouri. World War II is over.

Author's Notes: My postscript on the 'Big War' is simply, an estimated 6 million Jews massacred by the Nazis, an estimated 3 million were decimated by heinous atrocities from the Japanese, and over 44 million mothers, fathers, brothers, and sisters were killed. And the nuclear holocaust was released by us. Think about it.....

I finish my World War II comments by offering this about Adolph Hitler's epitaph as provided by Microsoft's Encarta (They say it so much better I can):

"Hitler had a forceful charismatic personality. An amoral man, rootless and incapable of personal friendships, he looked on his fellow humans as mere bricks in the world structure he wished to erect. He knew how to appeal to people's basic instincts and made use of their fears and insecurities. He was successful, however, only because many Germans were willing to be led, even though his program was one of hatred and violence. His impact was wholly destructive, and nothing of what he instituted and built survived.".....Amen.

Summer, 1946: Donald A. Klitzka came to live with Adin(3rd) Reynolds and his family.

Author's Notes: Donald Klitzka coming to live with us gave me another brother. I don't know how it really happened. Don worked for Dad as did all the kids in the Aniwa area. We picked beans, potatoes, we worked around the farm, we gathered sap, cut wood, canned syrup, we did whatever had to be done. Don was a good worker. Adin(3rd) and Geraldine loved Don. He started using the third bed in Juan's and my bedroom. We all got along well. Don soon became one of the family. I loved him then and still do, as much as my brother Juan and my sister Kathleen. We played baseball together, went roller skating together, went swimming together, hauled hay together, and we canned syrup together. He was my 'big' brother and he really took good care of me. I was probably a little kid in the way to him, but we were really close. With Don around, nobody ever picked on me. He protected me like the big brother he was. My favorite memories are about our summer vacations together, that Dad and Mom always made sure we got to do. We went to Sheboygan, to see Aunt Rosie, we went to Chicago to see the Cubs play baseball, and we went on camping trips to northern Wisconsin. These were some of the best times of our lives. I will never forget them. When visiting Aunt Rosie one summer in Sheboygan, she asked us, "If we had ever taken an airplane ride?" We answered, "No". So Aunt Rosie took us to the airport for our very first airplane ride. We told her, we would not go up without her, because she had never taken an airplane ride either. Well into her 60's, unbelievably, Aunt Rosie finally agreed to go. We all got our first airplane experience. We laughed about that as long as she lived (until about 1975).

Figure 231: Don Klitzka, Lynn Reynolds, Aunt Rosie Loos, and the pilot of our first airplane ride in 1949 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

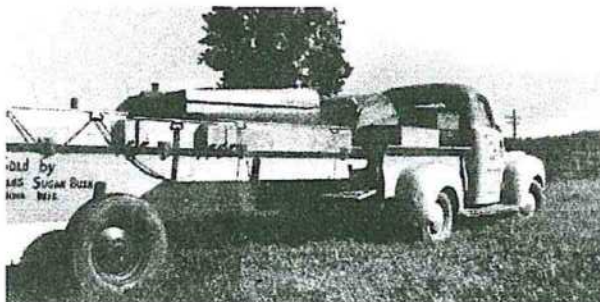


Figure 232: Don Klitzka and Lynn Reynolds at Riverview Recreation Park in Chicago ('Goofing off' - No, nothing was real), Card to Mom and Dad, dated August 19, 1952 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Summer, 1946: Construction begins on a new maple sugar house by Adin(3rd) Reynolds, on Maple Road at the present location of the Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc., today. The name of Reynolds Sugar Bush was adopted as the name of the maple syrup operation. The sugarhouse (plant) was planned to include the "buying of maple sap", i.e., the first 'Central Evaporating Plant', for maple syrup, in the history of the maple industry.

Figure 233: Adin(3rd)'s innovative way to haul the 4' X 16' Vermont evaporator from institute to institute, and fairs, shows, promotional events in 1946 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



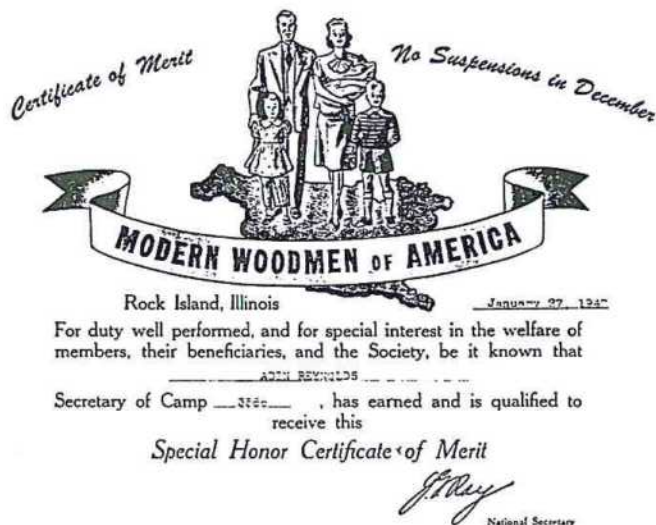
August 1946: Adin(3rd) and Geraldine Reynolds start attending the Wisconsin State Fair to sell maple syrup. They offer the new Maple Syrup Producers Organization to have their booth represent the 'Organization'. It was accepted.

Author's Notes: For the next 46 years the Reynolds family attended the Wisconsin State Fair, in Milwaukee, to sell maple syrup and maple products. The Reynolds maple exhibit always represented the Wisconsin maple syrup industry, even though, they sold mostly their own products. In addition, a percentage on sales were always donated to the Wisconsin Maple Syrup Producers 'Associations', even when the different organizations were going through a state of unsettled organizational 'growing pains'. Many times through the years, members of the Wisconsin Maple Syrup Producers Council helped in the booth. The exhibit was always sponsored and paid for by the Reynolds, accepting responsibility for all cost of rent and operation, but the 'Association' members made it a joint effort for promotion. These factors were finally resolved into the Wisconsin Maple Syrup Producers Association's functions, as the Association took over operation and responsibility for the State Fair Exhibit in 1992. Those 46 years of hard work at the State Fair by the Reynolds family were part of the progress of the maple syrup industry of Wisconsin and Wisconsin Maple Syrup Producers Association. Wisconsin maple syrup has now been exhibited and sold at the Wisconsin State Fair every consecutive year since 1946, i.e., 1998 will be the 53rd consecutive year..... And, still counting.....

Summer, 1946: Adin(3rd) Reynolds catapulted into the 'equipment business limelight', by selling a complete maple syrup installation to Menomonie Indian Tribe, Keshena, Wisconsin. Since the status at that time, was of 'Indian Reservation', the United States Government actually purchased and paid Adin(3rd) for the equipment. The installation included 10,000 - 16 quart Wheeling buckets, two 6' X 18' Vermont Evaporators, gathering tanks, gathering pails, spouts, bucket covers, filtering equipment, and all other related equipment for this size operation. The total sale was \$18,672.00. That was an enormous sale at this time in history in the maple syrup equipment business. Controversy and agitation between tribe members, made the operation tenuous at best. Eventually, the whole project disintegrated and the equipment slowly disappeared. Although, considerable sap was purchased from the reservation, and probably some of those buckets were utilized for selling sap to Reynolds Sugar Bush, over a number of years.

August 16, 1946: Stalin declared that international peace was impossible "Under the present capitalist development of the world economy." Churchill responded, with "From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the continent." The Cold War was on.

Figure 234: Adin(3rd) Reynolds is awarded the "Special Honor Certificate of Merit", from the 'Modern Woodmen of America' dated January 27, 1947, for serving as 'Camp 3566 Secretary for the past 14 years (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

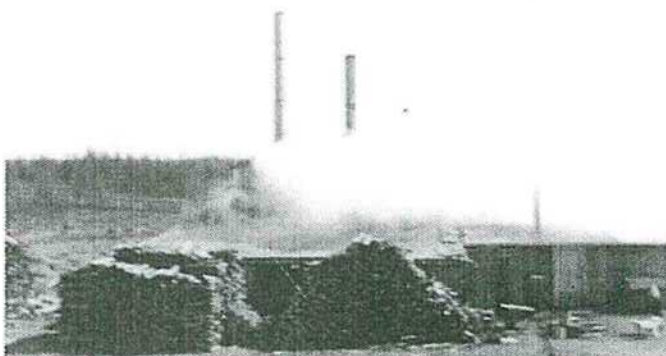


March 1947: The new Central Evaporation Plant for production of maple syrup by Reynolds Sugar Bush opened at the location on a main road.

Author's Notes: Adin(3rd) initiated the concept of the 'Central Evaporating Plant'. Not only would he boil the sap from his own trees, but would buy maple sap by measuring sugar content. The local farmers would tap their own trees, collect the sap, deliver and sell the sap according to sugar content to Reynolds Sugar Bush. This would be analogous to dairy farmers selling their milk to the milk plant according to butter fat. Reynolds would then boil the sap and make maple syrup, and do the marketing. This was a revolutionary concept for 1947. There were many doubters. In fact, most industry leaders told Adin(3rd) he was "crazy". "He accepted that as a compliment". He loved to do things no one else could or wanted to do. He knew more than any of us how the maple industry functioned. That year in 1947, Reynolds Sugar Bush tapped 6,800 taps, and purchased sap from another 4,500, or a total of 11,300 taps. Central evaporator plants for the Reynolds was on the way, and growth was initiated. This meager beginning of central evaporation, would grow to over 240,000 taps in 1967, utilizing four central evaporating plants. During this period, tapping controlled by Reynolds would reach over 50,000 taps. For the next twenty years, Reynolds Sugar Bush would become unchallenged, "Largest Producer of Pure Maple Syrup in the World", restoring a title that had not been held since Lynn's 3rd great grandfather Isaac's lifetime. "central evaporator plants" for maple syrup production are born'.

Summer, 1947: The Proctor Maple Research Center, University of Vermont, opens in Underhill, Vermont.

Figure 235: Reynolds Sugar Bush Central Evaporating Plant, 1947. The two Vermont evaporators, a 6' X 16' and a new 6' X 20. Boiling was around the clock, evaporating about 800 gallons of sap per hour (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



June 18, 1947: *The official contract was signed between Adin(3rd) and the Vermont Evaporator Company, Inc.. The contract specified the protected territory of Wisconsin and Minnesota. It also specified a syrup buying commission of ½ cent per pound of syrup purchased. Adin(3rd) had been a dealer for the Vermont Evaporator Company, Inc. since 1944, but this was the first official document that was signed, creating the legal business bond. The territory was expanded to include the entire Midwest, as a Vermont Evaporator distributor for the future.*

August 5, 1947: *The officials in Washington announced the building of a “super highway” between Milwaukee and Minneapolis, linking Milwaukee with Madison, Wisconsin. This is in ‘ironic’ contrast to the route that William F. Reynolds hacked through the wilderness to reach the Bark River, Hebron, Wisconsin, in 1834.*

September 16, 1947: *R. S. Reynolds, believed to be Lynn’s very distant cousin, invented aluminum foil (Reynolds Wrap), which was a part of Reynolds Metals, Inc.*

January 8, 1948: *The 5th annual ‘Maple Meeting’, was held in Antigo, Wisconsin. Fred Trenk notified all producers of pending legislation requiring a license to produce maple syrup and the inspections that would result. Adolph Rine, Secretary-Treasure of the “Northwoods Maple Syrup Cooperative”, volunteered to notify all producers of maple syrup in Wisconsin for which he had an address, if and when this new law came into effect. Members present expressed support for such legislation. The legislation was passed March 1, 1948.*

Author’s Notes: *Included in this legislation were the first state laws passed requiring a license, and making maple syrup inspection mandatory. I cannot find any record of any state or province that had these requirements earlier than Wisconsin. I believe this was the first legislation requiring both inspection and a license. The U. S. Government required a Sugar Producer License, by the Treasury Department, but it had nothing to do with food preparation, sanitation, or inspection. In fact, there are some states and provinces even today, that do not have any of these requirements, and I do not find any of them, as strict as those already in force in Wisconsin in 1948. The “Wisconsin Maple Syrup Producers Organization” and the “Northwoods Maple Syrup Cooperative” of 1948, was in favor of such legislation to control cleanliness and quality. Wisconsin was established as a leader in maple syrup licensing and inspection. Those laws and later updating for improvement to licensing and inspection remain in effect today. The resulting ‘Maple Organizations’ have been instrumental in writing those updates, so that the industry was setting it’s own course by ‘pro-active policies’.*

Time Out: *An interesting and historic story about the Genuga County Maple Festival, Chardon, Ohio: The festival was started in 1926 by Mr. Art Carlson.*

The festival built a large wooden sugarhouse on the square in Chardon, Ohio. The largest one was in 1938. The sugar house was 182 feet long by 40 feet wide. The one in 1937 was 150 feet by 40 feet wide. A tornado in 1937 destroyed the sugarhouse, and it had to be rebuilt for the 1938 maple festival. Today, a large commercial tent serves for those sugarhouses of the past, and is removed each year after the festival.

Time Out: In 1957, Anne and I returned from California to Aniwa, Wisconsin. Of course, our sons Andy and Jack, and my sister Kathleen, was traveling with us. We had a 1953 Buick, and were pulling a 38 foot mobile home. We had made it a vacation, through Yellowstone National Park, with little or no trouble, even in the mountains. But, on the way back we stopped in Janesville, WI to see Juan and Loretta Reynolds who were living there at that time. When leaving, we were trying to avoid Madison, Wisconsin, and took U. S. 14 around Madison. I realized I had taken a turn in the wrong direction, and went to turn around in a farmer's driveway. I cut the trailer too short, and slipped off the driveway with the rear wheel and the frame of the mobile home was down on the ground. There we sat literally hanging the rear end out into U. S. Highway 14 which was a very busy highway. Immediately, a bus driver stopped, who was accustomed to emergencies. He asked Anne for a white flag to direct traffic while we arranged to get the unit out. Anne in her most 'ingenious manner', ran around behind the car, 'stripped off her white half slip'.....that's right, her 'slip'.....The bus driver looked absolutely shocked, but grabbed the slip and did the 'flagging'.....The farmer pulled us out with his tractor.....the bus driver returned 'Anne's slip'.....The incident was without any major consequences.....and we laughed all the way to Aniwa about Anne's ingenuity and the look on that bus driver's face.....I bet he hesitated to stop and help anyone else for awhile.....

Time Out: 'The Legend Of Sinzibuckwud':

Pure maple syrup is North America's sweetest gift to the world of gourmet dining, a natural food product with a history stretching back over centuries.

Even before the arrival of the white settlers in the eastern North American wilderness the native Indians knew that Spring heralded a welcome certainty; the sweet sap run of the sugar maple:

'It is said that one day, a great chief left his teepee, and his squaw began to prepare their evening meal, a venison stew.

Intending to sweep her teepee, it was Spring cleaning time, she left her stew under a broken tree branch. A maple sugar tale, as it happened.

All day, maple sap dripped into the pot, and when it came time to heat the stew, the sap boiled down into a sweet syrup.

From a good distance away, the mighty chief quickened his pace, lured irresistibly by the scent of the dinner awaiting him.

So named this delicacy 'Sinzibuckwud', the Algonquin word meaning 'drawn from trees.'

Figure 235A: Fred Trenk illustrating proper planting techniques to farmers in Oxford, WI, May, 1937 (Source: Wisconsin Natural Resources, June 1998). Photograph by Eugene H. Sanborn.

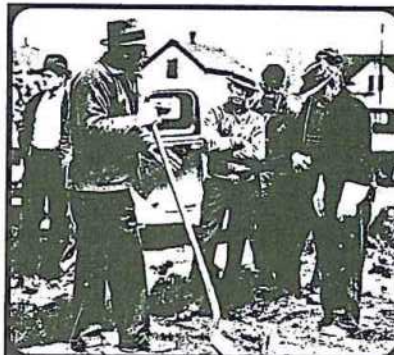


Figure 236:
Gathering sap
with horses as it
was done in most
of the Reynolds'
sugar bushes until
the late 1970's.
(Source: Reynolds
Family Archives).



Time Out: 'Words of Nostalgia' For 'Reynolds - Maple - and History'

***We love looking back to where we began,
seeing us as we were at the beginning,
then slowly leafing through the memories,
we've made together to bring us to where we are today.***

***We love anticipating the days ahead of us,
wondering what we'll find in each other,
in ourselves, before another year,
has slipped away.***

***But best of all, we love to be with each other,
where we are today,
together writing the pages,
we'll remember tomorrow.***

Author Unknown.

AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT made the eighteenth day of June, 1947 between the Vermont Evaporator Company, Inc., a corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York, and having its principal office at Ugdensburg, New York, (herein called the "First Party") and Adin Reynolds, residing at Aniwa, Wisconsin, (herein called the "Second Party") WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, the first party manufactures, sells and distributes modern sugar makers' utensils, accessories and other metal ware, and purchases maple syrup from various producers and is desirous of procuring the services of a sales agent for the modern sugar makers' utensils, accessories and other metal ware and a purchasing agent for the maple syrup for the territory hereinafter described; and

WHEREAS, the second party is desirous of securing for himself the sales agency of the said sugar makers' utensils, accessories, and metal ware, and the purchasing agency of the maple syrup, for the territory hereinafter described:

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY MUTUALLY AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

1. That the first party hereby appoints the second party, and the second party hereby agrees to act for the first party as its sales agent in and for the sale of the first party's sugar makers' utensils, accessories and other metal ware within the following described territory:

"Within the maple belt of Wisconsin and Minnesota."

2. That the first party hereby appoints the second party, and the second party hereby agrees to act for the first party as its purchasing agent for the purchase of maple syrup within the following described territory:

"Non-competitive territory"

3. That the duties of the second party shall consist of the following:

(a) Devoting that time and attention which may be deemed sufficient and reasonable by the first party to the work

quantity, and time and place of delivery as are approved and authorized by the first party.

7. That the first party shall furnish to the second party a factory representative to assist second party in negotiating sales, when in the discretion of the first party this is necessary.

8. That the first party will pay to the second party a commission of 10% on all sales of sugar makers' utensils, accessories and metal ware which the party of the second part may negotiate in the above district or which are negotiated by any other representative of the first party in the above district and which sales have been approved and ratified by the first party in accordance with the terms and conditions of this contract, the aforesaid commission to be computed and paid to the second party on the basis of, and at the time when payments from the purchaser are made to the first party, and is to be limited in any event to 10% of the amount of payment made by purchaser.

9. That the first party shall pay to the second party a commission of one-half cent per pound on all maple syrup purchased by the first party from makers thereof residing in the above described territory, the said commissions to be computed and paid by first party to second party on or before May 1st of each year. It is understood and agreed that on or before May 1st of each year the party of the second part is to account to the party of the first part for all drums or barrels furnished him by said party of the first part, setting forth the location of all drums or barrels which have been furnished him and not previously accounted for. The party of the first part shall have the right to deduct from any commission which may be due the second party \$5.00 for each and every barrel or drum which has been furnished the second party and not returned.

10. That either party to this agreement may terminate the same at the expiration of thirty days after written notice of the intention of said party to terminate this agreement has been given to the other party hereto.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written:
THE VERMONT EVAPORATOR COMPANY, INC.
By R. M. Maroney
Its _____

IN THE PRESENCE OF _____

Figure 236 & 237: Copy of Contract (pages 1 & 3) which was signed between Vermont Evaporator Company, Inc. (R. M. Maroney, President), and Adin(3rd) Reynolds, Aniwa, Wisconsin, dated June 18, 1947 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

February 7, 1948: From the Antigo Journal, February 8, 1948: "At a meeting this week in Merrill, Antigo was selected as the headquarters for the 'New' 'Northwoods Maple Syrup Cooperative". A total of 39 new members were signed up and Adolph Rine was selected (re-elected) as Secretary."

Author's Notes: The meeting of the "Northwoods Maple Syrup Cooperative" on February 7, 1948 had profound significance in the establishment of Wisconsin's statewide Maple Association. The meeting in 1948 was moved up from the normal May 15th annual meeting date to the February meeting date as a result of discussions during the recent Maple Syrup Meeting which was held in Antigo in January, 1948. Since 1944, when Fred Trenk originally proposed that the state establish 'Maple Districts', the Cooperative had been alternating meetings in Antigo and Merrill. The significance to the 1948 meeting was that Antigo was established as the headquarters of the Cooperative, and that meant that Merrill would form their own 'Association District'. The consequence of this action initiated formation of two districts (Antigo and Merrill), and really was the impetus for the formation of other 'Maple Districts' across Wisconsin. During 1948 and 1949, the state would be partitioned into 18 'Maple Districts'. This meant that there were 18 distinct maple associations in Wisconsin. Not many of them were very active. In fact, most of the 'Maple Districts' merely designated a delegate to the "Wisconsin Maple Syrup Organization" (Renamed: "Wisconsin

Maple Syrup Producers Council” and reduced to 13 Districts, in 1954 and renamed: “Wisconsin Maple Syrup Producers Association” in 1994), and never even conducted meetings. If the ‘Maple District’ did not designate a delegate, the other delegates would arbitrarily select a delegate to represent that district. By 1950, there were 18 delegates designated from the 18 ‘Maple Districts’ (or were appointed), which constituted the “Wisconsin Maple Syrup Organization”. Annual meetings for the delegates of the 18 ‘Maple Districts’ were set for May 15 of each year which followed the tradition established by the “Northwoods Maple Syrup Cooperative”.

March, 1948: Reynolds Sugar Bush price per four 46 ounce cans of pure maple syrup was \$7.00 Postpaid.

Figure 238: A ‘penny postcard’ advertisement sent to a mailing list built by Reynolds Sugar Bush in March, 1948 (source: Reynolds Family Archives).

Aniwa, Wis.
Mar. 1948

Dear Customer:

Did you like our MAPLE SYRUP? We hope you did, as we try to make the best. Our syrup is 100% pure. Made only from the sap of the maple tree.

The “Sugar Season” is here again and we thought you might like to place your order now. We can make delivery about April 1st. Price is \$7.00 per carton of four 46oz. cans of PURE MAPLE SYRUP. This is more than a gallon! and comes POSTPAID to you. \$6.00 per carton shipped EXPRESS COLLECT.

We want to thank you for your past orders, and trusting that we can continue to please you, we are,

Very truly yours,
Reynolds Sugar Bush

WE GUARANTEE YOUR SATISFACTION

March 16, 1948: WATK, Antigo’s first radio station started broadcasting.

March 17, 1948: Notice was sent to all maple syrup producers in the State of Wisconsin, by Adolph Rine, Secretary of the “Northwoods Maple Syrup Cooperative”, notifying them that they are required to have a “State license to produce the 1948 maple syrup crop”. They were further notified that they would be, “Subject to inspection by the state dairy inspectors, as to the cleanliness of their sugar houses, and the quality of syrup they produced”. Forms for application for a license were available from Adolph Rine, Secretary-Treasurer of the local Antigo ‘District’, and the “Northwoods Maple Syrup Cooperative”. The price for a license was \$1.00 per year. The current price for a Wisconsin Food Processor’s license is \$50.00 per year.

March 28, 1948: The three largest maple syrup operations in the state of Wisconsin, Reynolds Sugar Bush, George Klement, and Peters Brothers, are prepared for the 1948 syrup season. The total trees tapped by these three giant maple syrup producers is estimated at about 35,000 taps.

April 4, 1948: Anne Sharkey (Reynolds) was elected President of the Antigo Girl Scout Troop #9.

April 14, 1948: Adin Reynolds, was elected to the Aniwa School Board in 1946, and was voted to be ‘Clerk of the Board’. He received a letter from a Miss Evelyn Etec (Teacher), that “she would accept the teaching position for the 1948-49 school year for \$225.00 per month”.

June 1, 1948: The first “Alice In Dairyland” is crowned. The very first ‘Agricultural Queen’ was Margaret McGuire, Highland, Wisconsin.

Author's Notes: The significance of the establishment of a Wisconsin State Agricultural Queen, i.e., "Alice In Dairyland", was like a gift from heaven for the Wisconsin maple syrup industry—then and since. "Alice's primary function, was and is, to promote Wisconsin agricultural products. Her title and image has been one of 'royalty' for the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture. She exudes enthusiasm for Wisconsin and all that we stand for. She shows and promotes all the agricultural products of Wisconsin. She is the icon of beauty, not of herself, but what Wisconsin agricultural industries wish for in the image of their products. She promotes Wisconsin agriculture all over the world, and has been doing so since 1948. "Alice" has tapped trees, collected sap, made pancakes, given out thousands of samples of maple products, attended tours, attended institutes, taught children, demonstrated cooking to adults, and she has sold pure maple syrup. "Alice" has always represented the Wisconsin maple syrup industry and it's products with the highest possible integrity. It is my honor on these pages, to salute and thank all of the "Alice In Dairylands", for representing and assisting the marketing of Wisconsin pure maple syrup, over the past 50 years, in such an elegant manner. Her contributions to the Wisconsin Maple Syrup Association over the past 50 years, are overwhelming. We thank the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture for allowing our industry to share in her talents and activities. What "Alice" has done for the Reynolds family, and Reynolds Sugar Bush, over the past 50 years, would not fit in all these pages of this bookThank you "Alices"

June 2, 1948: The bulk price of maple syrup was at 35 cents per pound for light amber syrup.

June 1948: Juan L. Reynolds, Lynn's brother, graduates from Antigo High School, Antigo, Wisconsin.

June 11-12, 1948: The Holbert Brothers, Onamia, Minnesota, attempted to initiate a "National Maple Syrup Industry Association", by expanding the Northwoods Maple Syrup Cooperative to include Wisconsin and Minnesota. Officers were elected as follows: President, D. V. Nusbaum, Park Falls, WI; Secretary-Treasurer, Adolph Rine, Bryant; and Executive Secretary, S. A. Holbert, Onamia, MN. At the next annual meeting, in 1949, the concept was abandoned. Wisconsin pursued the direction outlined by Fred Trenk, for a State Maple Association.

reference?

June 23, 1948: Soviet forces blockaded Berlin, cutting off all road and rail access from the West. Berlin had been divided into four zones, United States, Soviet, Britain and France.

August 15, 1948: The Republic of Korea is established in the South—the division of Korea is now official.

September 9, 1948: Democratic People's Republic of Korea is created in the North.

Author's Notes: The partitioning of North and South Korea under very bitter and controversial conditions, imposed by the United States and Russia, provided all the hatred and impetus necessary to fuel the upcoming Korean War.

May 15, 1949: The first meeting of the "Wisconsin Maple Syrup Organization" was conducted at the Armory in Antigo, Wisconsin. Ira Goodell, Langlade County

Agricultural Agent, conducted the meeting. Fred Trenk, University of Wisconsin, Extension Forester attended. Adin(3rd) Reynolds was elected 1st 'Organization Chairman', and Adolph Rine was elected 1st Secretary-Treasurer of the new 'Organization'. It was agreed that the "Wisconsin Maple Syrup Organization", would operate under the charter of the "Northwoods Maple Syrup Cooperative", thus saving time, effort, and costs.

Author's Notes: At the meeting in 1949, the "Northwoods Maple Syrup Cooperative" essentially died after 39 years of troubled, but noteworthy existence (1910). The name was replaced with "Wisconsin Maple Syrup Organization", and it became a 'Wisconsin' association rather than a regional one. But in farewell, I must compliment the 'Antigo group of maple syrup producers' for maintaining one of the most historic and famous maple organizations in American history. It was interesting that even though there were now 18 designated delegates which constituted the new organization, it was well attended by other maple syrup producers. Attendance at delegate annual meetings still was overwhelmingly attended by 'Antigo area producers'. Known delegates were Adin(3rd) Reynolds, Aniwa, Chairman; and Adolph Rine, Bryant, Secretary-Treasurer; they were considered non-voting delegates as they would serve as officers. Other delegate names were: LaVerne Vitcenda, LaFarge; Dan Anderson, Holcombe; Paul Anderson, Cumberland; Henry Schroeder, Antigo; Vincent Wood, Elmwood; Claude Felts, Shawano; Vitus Shell, Rib Lake; Ted Hackbarth, Wausau; Eaton Brothers, Ellsworth; Polak Brothers, Merrill; Gilbert Blomberg, Prentice; Bill Kolpack, Bowler; Milton Thibadeau, Luxemburg; Charles McClean, Phlox; Otto Buboltz, Bryant; Alvin Sage, Antigo; Ed Schields, Hamburg; and Howard Williams, Viroqua. Ira Goodell and Fred Trenk were designated as 'ex-officio' members of the Board of Directors. All, except Adolph Rine (today over 100 years old) and LaVerne Vitcenda (still makes a little syrup), are deceased today, but certainly not forgotten. They were the pioneers.

June 1, 1949: LaVonne Herrman, Mount Horeb, Wisconsin, is crowned "Alice In Dairyland".

August 12, 1949: Adin(3rd) Reynolds sold 46 Vermont evaporators, valued at over \$20,000.00 for the period July 7, 1948 through August 1, 1949.

Time Out: *Did you know?*

In the 1960's, the United States had over 7 million farms. And, in 1997, there were less than 2 million farms remaining.

In the 1830's, the John Jacob Astor Company controlled over 90% of all fur trading in the United States.

Time Out:

*Nature is painting for us, day after day, pictures
of infinite beauty if only we have the eyes to see them.*

By John Ruskin

Figure 239: Letter from Vermont Evaporator Company to Reynolds Sugar Bush, dated June 2, 1948 showing the prices that they were paying for syrup (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



VERMONT EVAPORATOR COMPANY
On-the-St. Lawrence
OGDENSBURG, N.Y.

June 2nd, 1948

Figures 240 & 241: Juan (2nd Grade), Lynn (1st Grade),



Reynolds Sugar Bush
Aniwa, Wis c.

Dear Mr. Reynolds:-

Thank you for your letter of May 27th with check in the sum of \$785.81. Proper credit has been given you.

We appreciate your remarks relative to the tapping machine. We have previously explained our position as regards this machine.

While we are not directly interested in any arrangement which the King people may have in your State, it is our understanding that they sell their merchandise through dealers. In other words, the dealers stock the merchandise.

The remark relative to the illustration in the catalog is rather amusing. This sketch was drawn before King was born. As a matter of fact, we sold to the late George Soule, who was the founder of King, the first arch castings he ever had.

I think it would be best to have a personal interview. With this thought in mind, we will try and plan a trip to Wisconsin. Therefore, could you, without too much trouble, give me an idea as to the quantity of syrup available at this time. Frankly, the syrup market is very very quiet. We cannot understand it. Nevertheless, we are forced to face the cold fact. We would want the following information. Is the syrup all in gallon cans or what form of containers is it in. We purchase in steel drums. We are paying the following prices.

FANCY	35¢ per lb.
No. 1	30¢
2	21¢
3	20¢

These prices are based on syrup of standard test or 36 Baume. Grading is by Government samples.



Figure 241A: Kathleen (2nd Grade)
Figure 242: Lynn and Kathleen (Ages 1 and 6)
Figure 243: Reynolds Home. Leon built in 1905 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

Figure 244: Adin(3^d) Reynolds' statement with the Vermont Evaporator Company for period July 14, 1948 to August 1, 1949. The sales not shown are those that went into the Vermont Evaporator financing plan, by which the producers could pay for their evaporators with syrup. Those were considered separate transactions and the funds or syrup went to the company (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



VERMONT EVAPORATOR COMPANY
On-the-St. Lawrence
OGDENSBURG, N.Y.

ADIN REYNOLDS		ANIWA, WISC.	
7-14-48	Invoice	\$636.00	636.00
11-5-48	"	356.80	992.80
11-5-48	"	440.80	1433.60
11-5-48	"	440.80	1874.40
11-5-48	"	398.40	2272.80
11-5-48	"	230.40	2503.20
11-5-48	"	230.40	2733.60
11-5-48	"	352.80	3086.40
11-5-48	"	1247.20	4333.60
11-5-48	"	230.40	4564.00
11-5-48	"	1480.80	6044.80
12-20-48	Cash	-	4544.80
1-29-49	Invoice	160.00	4704.80
1-28-49	"	734.40	5439.20
1-24-49	Comm. Inv. 7-14-48	-	5312.00
1-24-49	Cash	-	4577.60
2-5-49	Invoice	80.00	4657.60
2-7-49	Cash	-	4357.60
2-16-49	Invoice	320.80	4678.40
2-23-49	"	371.36	4949.76
2-24-49	"	440.80	5290.56
2-25-49	"	88.80	5379.36
2-25-49	"	50.39	5429.75
2-25-49	"	356.80	5786.55
2-26-49	"	440.80	6227.35
2-26-49	"	146.40	6373.75
2-14-49	Cash	-	5873.75
2-21-49	Cash	-	5373.75
3-5-49	Invoice	1040.00	6413.75
3-8-49	"	91.20	6504.95
3-10-49	"	120.00	6624.95
3-17-49	"	42.00	6666.95
3-17-49	"	924.80	7591.75
3-19-49	"	80.00	7671.75
3-19-49	"	8.16	7679.91
3-7-49	Cash	-	1000.00
3-21-49	Cash	-	1500.00
4-4-49	"	10.86	5190.77
4-7-49	"	24.00	5214.77
4-12-49	Cash	-	4214.77
5-17-49	Cash	-	1500.00
8-1-49	Comm.	-	20.33
			2694.44

February 7, 1949: Price of bulk syrup was at 35 cents per pound for Fancy.

THE J. M. ABRAHAM CO., INC.

PACKERS OF
PURE MAPLE SYRUP AND SUGAR

BELLEFONTAINE, OHIO Feb. 7, 1949.

Figure 245: Letter from J. M. Abraham Co., Inc., dated February 7, 1949, laying out the price structure for 1949 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Mr. Adin Reynolds,
Aniwa, Wisconsin.

Dear Mr. Reynolds:

In reading over the enclosed letter I find that I did not mention anything about price, although I find that in my letter of December 11, 1948, I mentioned that in 1948 we paid.

- 35¢ Per Pound for Fancy and No. 1. grades.
- 30¢ Per Pound for Number 2 Grade.
- 28¢ Per Pound for Number 3 Grade.
- 25¢ Per Pound for any grade if BUDDK.



Vermont Evaporator Co.

On-the-St. Lawrence
OGDENSBURG, N.Y.

Figure 246: Syrup prices as offered by Vermont Evaporator Company, June 20, 1951. Prices had plunged to 25 cents per pound for Fancy (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

June 20, 1951

Mr. Adin Reynolds
Aniwa
Wisconsin

Dear Mr. Reynolds:

I would very much appreciate information as to the outcome of the sugar season in your vicinity. I am particularly interested in knowing whether or not you have a market for all your syrup, especially the darker grades. I can give you a market for these grades and would be willing to take less than a carload lot if it were available, at prices such as we are paying. I assume that you know what our market is. We paid the following prices:

Fancy - 36 test -	25¢ per lb.
No. 1 "	24¢ per lb.
No. 2 "	23¢ per lb.
No. 3 "	22¢ per lb.

We could pay you the buyer's commission and if we could not secure syrup, I would be willing to send you some drums. Kindly let us hear from you as to conditions.

Very truly yours,
VERMONT EVAPORATOR COMPANY

RBR/cha

Figure 247: Equipment prices by Reynolds Sugar Bush, January 1, 1950 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

Figures 248 & 249: Merle Reynolds [Adin(3^d)'s brother, and his son Lawrence (Chum)], both made maple syrup during their lives, but not with Adin(3^d), rather on their own. Both Merle and 'Chum' became stone masons. They were very talented and created some of the most magnificent stone structures in Wisconsin (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



YOU SAW MOST ITEMS LISTED HERE AT THE FAIRS

1950 Price List of Maple Syrup Supplies
(Be sure to add POSTAGE if mailed to you)

Calumized Vermont Sap Buckets 15 qt.	\$65.00 per 100	
Vermont Sap Spouts 3/8" or 7/16"	5.25 "	" Plus
Vermont Bucket Covers	20.00 "	" Freight
Round Non-Splash Gathering Tank (Genuine Vermont)	40.00 3 BBL	" From
" " " " " "	45.00 4 "	" Factory
" " " " " "	50.00 5 "	
Vermont Storage Tanks	35.00 8 "	
" " " " " "	48.00 15 "	
" " " " " "	55.00 20 "	
16 qt. Vermont Gathering Pail	2.85 add 30¢ postage	
Wool Felt Filter B-ga (Large)	3.00 "	12¢ "
Tapping Bits (Regular Style) any size	.85 "	5¢ "
" " " " " " (New Type (Brace or Power)	1.70 "	6¢ "
Latest Type Power Tapping Machine. We will demonstrate. (Pays for itself 1st. year.	125.00	
Filtering tanks--Complete with Felts		
" " " " " " 40 Gal.	35.00	Freight
" " " " " " 50 Gal.	40.00	Paid
" " " " " " 60 Gal.	45.00	
Genuine Taylor Hydrometer for Sap	1.25 Add 5¢ Postage	
" " " " " " Syrup	1.50 "	5¢ "
Plated Tin Testing Cup for above	1.50 "	5¢ "
Reamers (State size Bit used)	1.50 "	5¢ "
Thermometer Taylor New Style	4.25 "	15¢ "
Hauler Hoss (Any size or length)		
Genuine Vermont Evaporator Parts and Supplies (Check your needs and order early)		
Syrup Cans One gallon size	/\$23.00 per 100	
" " Half gallon size	21.00 "	" "
" " Quart gallon size	16.00 "	" "
" " Pints gallon size	12.00 "	" "
Send cash with order and save \$1.00 per 100		
Glass Syrup Containers Jug Type qt.	.96 "	Dop.
" " " " " " Pint	.89 "	" "
Discount on larger quantities 3/4 "	.82 "	" "
" " " " " " 1/2 "	.76 "	" "
Special Paste for Labeling Tin	1.00 Per Jar 15¢ post.	
" " " " " " Glass	.85 "	" " " "

We have a few used machines TOO. But don't WAIT too long. We may have your size. Tell us how many trees you tap.

REYNOLDS SUGAR BUSH, Aniwa, Wis.
Phone 89F5 or 88F31

We will buy all your surplus Maple Syrup. We furnish barrels.

Figure 250: Photograph of the 1950 Aniwa 4 H Club. Geraldine was the club leader, pictured in the very center. Adin(3rd) is on the right (bald head). Those pictured are: Jim Arndt, Bruce Wincentsen, Jerome Mondl, Andy Brunk, Harold Erickson, Gary Meidl, Don Steckbauer, Don Klitzka, Geraldine Reynolds, Ralph Wincentsen, Mabel Wincentsen, Thelma Medo, Adin(3rd) Reynolds, Fred Zacharias, Joe Sipple, Robert Lee, Shirley Zwerschitz, Mary Lou Erickson, Gary Meidl, Mable Kreger, Charles Meidl, Phillip Zacharias, Gayle Wincentsen, Otis Martin, Lenore Martin, Leroy Klitzka, Ken Erickson, Glen Klitzka, Don Kreger, Lyle Hintz, Lynn Reynolds, Pat Arndt, Rosemary Medo, Lois Sipple, and Joyce Wincentsen.

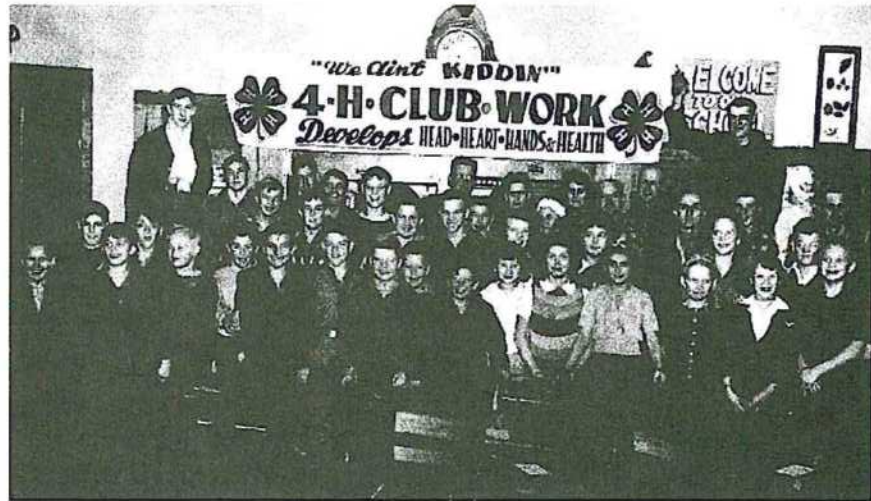
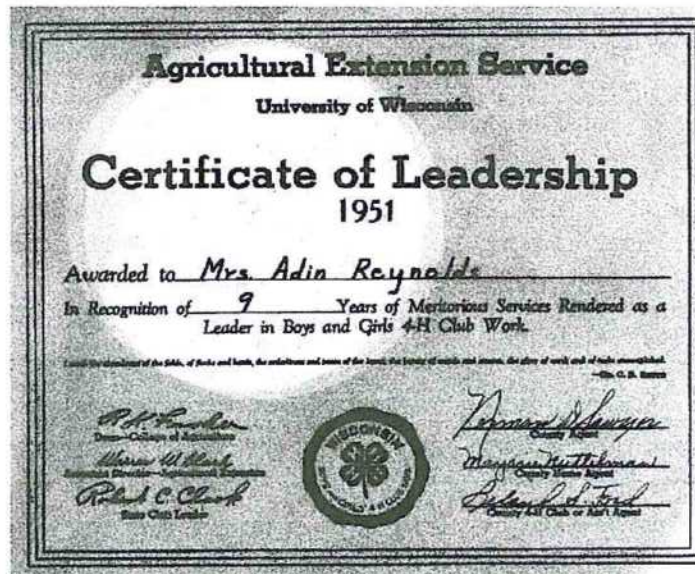


Figure 251: Geraldine's award for 9 years of service as a 4 H Leader since 1942. She truly deserved the "Certificate Of Leadership", in 1951 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Summer, 1949: Reynolds Sugar Bush added a second 6' X 20' Vermont evaporator to its' central evaporator plant (a total of three).

January 8, 1950: Wisconsin "Maple meetings" had been held annually starting in 1944. The purpose up to now had been, primarily the formation of a statewide association. This date, educational meetings were conducted at 16 locations across the State. They were termed "Maple Syrup Institutes" and were for educational purposes. These maple syrup institutes continue today. The first "Institute" was in Antigo, conducted by Ira Goodell and Fred Trenk. Fred Trenk and Adin(3rd) Reynolds attended all 16 institutes. Holbert Brothers of Minnesota attended some of the meetings. With the first 'Maple meeting' in Antigo, Wisconsin in 1944, and with educational meetings every year around the state of Wisconsin, since 1944, the January 1998 Maple Syrup Institutes, would have been the 55th annual set of institutes. These 55 years would be continual and

uninterrupted. If one considers the annual consecutive meetings of "Northwoods Maple Syrup Cooperative" as 'informational' and 'educational', then since 1910 to present, there would be the 90th annual set of "Institutes".....And still counting.....

February 19, 1950: Les Jones, Holcombe, Wisconsin started to convert wood burning arches to oil fired, and started installing oil burners. He used the Wisconsin Burner. In 1958, Les converted all four evaporators at the Reynolds Sugar Bush plant.

May 1, 1950: Price of Maple Syrup at Retail is approximately \$6.00 per gallon. Bulk syrup prices are about 35 cents for Fancy; 30 cents for number 1; 25 cents for number 2; and 20 cents for number 3; per pound (Grades correspond to the USDA Grade standards of today, as Light Amber, Medium Amber, Dark Amber, and Commercial).
Barter price: About a day's labor of one man, which is at about 75 cents per hour.

Production of Maple Syrup:

United States: 2,165,600 U. S. Gallons

Canada: 3,783,916 U. S. Gallons

Reynolds Sugar Bush: Approximately 14,200 U. S. Gallons (An estimated 60,000 taps).

1950 Production of Individual States* (In U. S. Gallons)

Vermont	886,250	Maine	31,870
New York	516,340	Indiana	26,500
Wisconsin	168,380	Maryland	18,300
Ohio	152,200	West Virginia	16,500
Pennsylvania	111,260	Virginia	1,200
Michigan	106,850	Missouri	1,000
New Hampshire	68,200	Iowa	950
Massachusetts	58,850	Connecticut	900
Production of the United States (In U. S. Gallons)			<u>2,165,600*</u>

*Sources: Clarence Coons, "Maple Thrives in '95"
 Production is all expressed in U. S. Gallons
 Wisconsin statistics
 USDA statistics
 Reynolds Family Archives
 Estimates

Last Sunday In May, 1950: The 1st annual Pancake Day and Wisconsin State Maple Syrup Festival (The State Title was accepted in 1956) was held at Reynolds Sugar Bush. Over 900 people were fed all the pancakes, pure maple syrup, cheese, sausages, milk, orange drink, and coffee they could eat. This festival at Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc. continued through 1995, 46 continuous years. At the time it was discontinued at Reynolds Sugar Bush, it was the longest (oldest) continual festival in the State of Wisconsin. The festival continues in current days at Merrill, Wisconsin.

Author's Notes: For 46 consecutive years, Adin(3rd), Geraldine, and children, and grandchildren, Reynolds treated this festival as a 'religion'. It was considered an obligation to do for the industry. It was never a 'profit' maker, even though it grew into a gigantic public relations and promotional affair for the Wisconsin maple syrup industry. It was never intended as a money maker. It was intended to be promotional, and to the day it ended, it was promotional. Adin(3rd) loved that day. It was like an annual celebration of his life. He had friends, industry leaders, other syrup makers, senators, congressmen, and governors, attend. For him, it was an opportunity to show off our industry, and he carried out that purpose to the day he died. He attended the festival even the year (1987) that he died. He was totally dedicated to the purpose. Geraldine carried her share of the load right up to the very end of her life (1992). Juan, Loretta, and their children; Kathleen, Lee and Ken; Anne and I, and our children; Don and Marlene, their children; all contributed. The event was carried on until it just became too much for a family. And, a major factor

was the insurance liability it created for Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc. The Wisconsin State Maple Syrup Festival did not end. Merrill, Wisconsin, under the umbrella of the Merrill Chamber of Commerce, has held the event the past two years (1996-97), thus it has been conducted every year for the past 48 years, and still the oldest continuous festival in the State of Wisconsin. Under the direction and auspices of a municipality, the event has the potential of going on indefinitely So in 1998, it will be the 49th.....And still counting.....



Figure 251A: Geraldine Reynolds pinning flowers on each 'lady' guest at the first annual Wisconsin Maple Syrup Festival in 1950 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

June 1, 1950: Virginia Peterson, Union Grove, Wisconsin, is crowned "Alice In Dairyland".

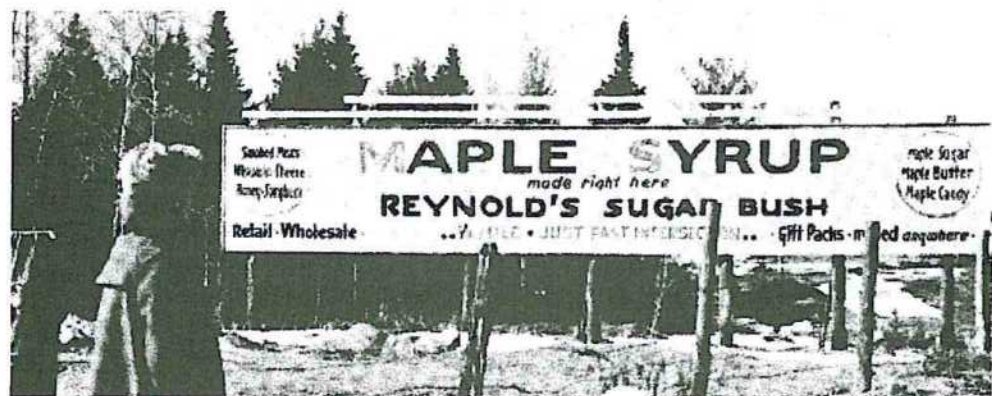
June 1, 1950: Population of the United States is 150,697,361.

Population of Wisconsin is 3,434,575.

June 1, 1950: Population of Canada is 14,009,429.

Summer, 1950: Adin(3rd) Reynolds erected three 'huge' 12 feet high by 50 feet long signs to advertise pure maple syrup on U. S. Highway 45, primarily to take advantage of the tourist traffic on that highway.

Figure 252: Photograph of 12' X 50' advertising signs erected by Adin(3rd) Reynolds in 1950 (source: Reynolds Family Archive).



June 25, 1950: 70,000 North Korean troops crossed the thirty-eighth parallel. The Korean War begins.

President Truman appealed to the United Nations to take "Police action" against North Korea for the 'unwarranted' attack against the South Koreans. This provided the 'allowance', "Under the name of the United Nations", for the United States to send troops and forces.

June 29, 1950: The North Korean Army pressed southward and captured Seoul.

September 15, 1950: The Inchon landing, under General MacArthur, allowed United Nations forces to retake Seoul and by September 30th, were approximately 25 miles north of the 38th parallel. The Allied troops proceeded north with almost no resistance towards the Yalu River.

November 13-15, 1950: Triennial Maple Conference is conducted at the Eastern Regional Research Laboratory, United States of Agriculture, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Adin(3rd) Reynolds attended.

March 14, 1951: The attack to the north failed. North Koreans pushed south and retook Seoul. Seoul changed hands four times during the first four months of 1951.

March 15, 1951: Lynn Reynolds, while in high school, managed the 'swing shift' crew, and ran the three evaporators for the Central Evaporator plant, the maple syrup operation of Reynolds Sugar Bush-the 4:00 p.m. to midnight shift. Dennis Carter, a school mate, was the fireman. Gordon Liske did the finishing. This obligation continued for the next three years until Dennis and Lynn graduated from high school. It continued for the years, 1952, and 1953, and 1954.

June 1, 1951: Marjean Czerwinski, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is crowned "Alice In Dairyland".

June 1, 1951: Korean Armistice talks begin. But bitter and bloody fighting continued for the next two years.

June 18, 1951: Juan L. Reynolds, entered the U. S. Army. He trained at Fort Riley, Kansas, and graduated from Combat Leadership School. He served in Korea, for a time in the "Iron Triangle", in northeastern North Korea. He ran the postal department in a Korean combat zone. Juan was a Korean War Veteran. He was discharged honorably in 1953.

October 9, 1951: Edna Mae (Blakely) Reynolds, Lynn's grandmother, died at the Langlade County Hospital, Antigo, Wisconsin. She is buried in the Aniwa Cemetery.

Author's Notes: *Edna was a grand lady. She was a great mother, grandmother and everybody's, 'Ma Reynolds'. She was so good to me. She lived with our family, in a separate part of the house, most of her life. My home, when I was a little guy, was really in her apartment. She will probably be remembered most for her collections of pitchers, which Kathleen, Lynn's sister has, and her button collection, which Lynn has in the Reynolds Family Archives. Both collections are spectacular.*

Figure 253: Photograph of Edna Reynolds with her "Pitcher Collection". She had over 500 pitchers in her collection (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

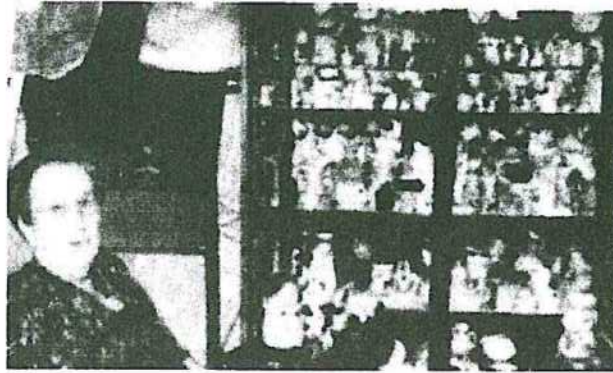


Figure 253A: Leon and Edna Reynolds grave marker in the Aniwa, Wisconsin Cemetery (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure 253B: Bert Hammon, in about 1952. Long time employee of Reynolds Sugar Bush. He helped build the original Reynolds Maple Syrup plant in 1947, and was part of almost every revision up to about 1960 when he retired. He is deceased, but will be remembered most, as the one that always entertained the Reynolds crew at the plant (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Time Out: I was probably about 9 or 10 years old. At the time my Dad was raising a considerable number of hogs. An annual event was the day when all the neighbors and their kids came to our farm to castrate the little boar hogs. The process was simple, dip them in a barrel of alcohol, 'do the job with a small knife', and then release the little pigs into an enclosed grassy area for them to recuperate without getting infection. My job was to open and close the gate on the enclosed grassy field. Well I got to playing with my friends that were there for the day. The little hogs got out. And my Dad was angry. To say 'angry' is too kind — He was 'Mad'. With the little looped rope which they used to catch the hogs, he gave me the only real 'whipping' he ever gave me. I will never forget it. Because I never knew whether the most 'hurt' came from that rope, or whether it was from the fact that it was done in front of 'all my friends'. Anyway, my bottom and my 'ego' were both badly damaged in those few brief seconds. I went back to work, guarding that gate. I did it well. I guarantee that no more hogs got out that day. The whole thing passedBut I will never forget the incident..... It is always worth a chuckle yet today.....

Figure 254: Syrup makers at the 1952 Maple Institute at the High School, Grantsburg, Wisconsin. Notice the 4' X 16' full size evaporator on display (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

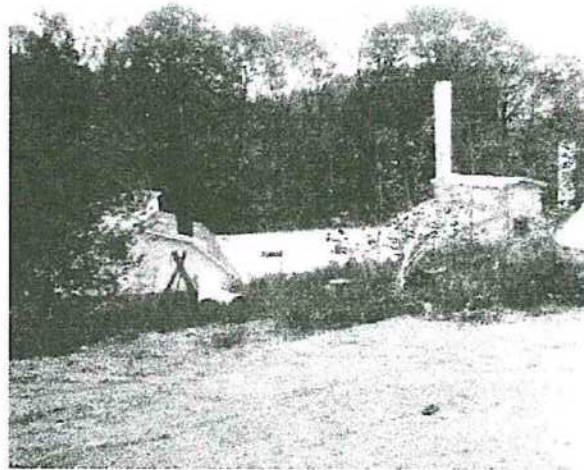


May 1, 1952: Klement's Maple Orchard, Polar, Wisconsin, also claimed the title, "We are one of the largest individual producers of 100% Pure Maple Products in the United States". In 1960, Adin(3rd) Reynolds (Reynolds Sugar Bush) purchased the 'Klement's Maple Orchard' and operated it as a Central Evaporator Plant for many years.

June 1, 1952: Beverly Ann Steffan, Appleton, Wisconsin, is crowned "Alice In Dairyland".

June, 1952: Donald A. Klitzka graduates from the Bowler, Wisconsin High School.

Figure 255: Klement's Central Evaporating Plant, Polar, Wisconsin. This plant was purchased by Adin(3rd) Reynolds in 1960. (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



KLEMENT'S MAPLE ORCHARD

PRODUCERS OF
PURE MAPLE SYRUP PRODUCTS



**OUR STORY
BRIEFLY TOLD**

We are one of the largest individual producers of 100% Pure Maple Products in the United States, own and control all phases in the production of the items listed. Our facilities are the best and our many years of experience gives us the proper know-how for the production of a truly fine grade of Maple Syrup. This morning delicacy is not generally offered in volume due to the limited amount available but we are in a position to supply your requirements based on prices listed. This is your opportunity to present to your customers and friends a pure basic food delicacy that is enjoyed by everyone. May we serve you?

SPECIAL CHRISTMAS OR GIFT PACKAGE

Half Gallon of our finest 100% PURE MAPLE SYRUP, packed in an attractive Christmas Box or Beautiful Gift Box. A surprise package that will please the recipients and give them that "Spring Tonic" at the start of many days. Send us your list, we will do the rest and are positive you will be pleased with the results. Mailing weight 7 pounds. Delivered to any address in the United States. Price \$5.00

PRICE SCHEDULE

DESCRIPTION	PINT	QUART	½GALLON	GALLON
Packed in Tins & Mailing Carton-Delivered postpaid in Continental United States.	\$1.50	\$2.50	\$4.50	\$7.95
Packed in Tin Containers F.O.B. Polar or Antigo, Wis.	\$1.25	\$2.00	\$3.75	\$6.95

TERMS: Cash with order. Rated Concerns, 2% 10 Days, Net 30.
Send order and mailing list at once so proper delivery can be made.
We will insert your card or our colored Maple Leaf Card with your name if you so desire.
Mail all orders to: KLEMENT'S MAPLE ORCHARD, POLAR, WIS.

WRITE US FOR ANY SPECIAL REQUESTS YOU HAVE FOR MAPLE SYRUP PRODUCTS

Figure 256: The 1952 price list for "Klement's Maple Orchard". Adin(3rd) purchased this complete operation in 1960 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

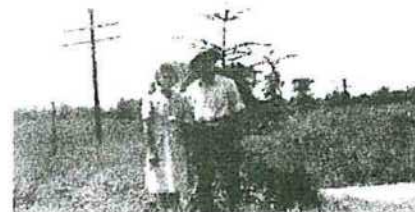


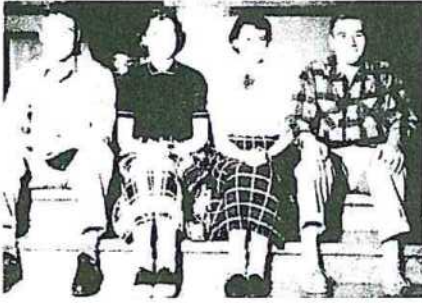
Figure 257: Anne and Lynn's photograph at the 1953 Antigo High School Prom.

Figure 258: Adin(3rd) and Geraldine Reynolds in 1945 in front of their home and in 1950 on their back porch. This is the same house Leon built in 1905 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure 259: Adin(3rd) and Geraldine Reynolds, and Lois Sharkey, with Andy Reynolds, Christmas, 1955. (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).





Figures 260 & 261: Anne and Lynn attended high school together. This photograph is where they served as officers of the Antigo High School Student Council. Also pictured are Jerry Mikkelson and Marilyn Osness. The other photograph is their 'Homeroom' photograph of 1953.



Pictured left to right and back to front are K. Runions, Lynn Reynolds, Eugene Schlundt, Charles Schmidt, Orrin Schultz, Shirley Sickinger, Valerie Schacher, Gladys Schmidt, D. Remington, Edith Schneider, Anne Sharkey, Marilyn Riemer, Mary Sveda, Rose Marie Rohaczek, E. Remington, Darlene Simon, Devota Summ, Linda Sharp, and Mary Servi (Source: 1954 Antigo High School Year Book).

November 6, 1952: The United States exploded the 1st hydrogen bomb on Eniwetok Atoll.

January 20, 1953: Wisconsin Maple Syrup Institute was held at Kuylen's Hall, Edwards (Manitowoc County), Wisconsin.

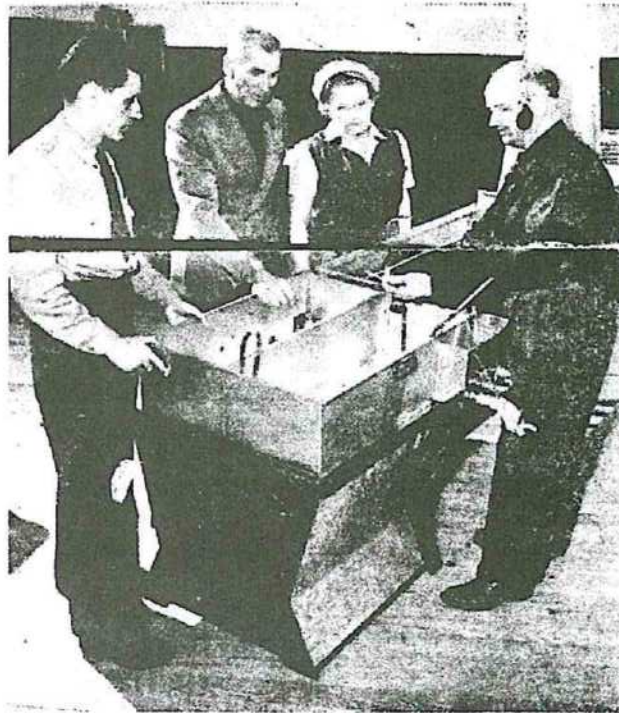
Figure 262: Don Klitzka, Reynolds Sugar Bush, showing the proper procedure for filtering to Richard and Wilfred Pfefferkorn, Whitelaw, Wisconsin, in 1953 - Taken from the "Manitowoc Herald-Times", dated January 21, 1953 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure 263: Pat Holbert, Onamia, Minnesota, showing Ed Klessig, Cleveland, Wisconsin, a plastic 'King' maple sap bag. Fred Trenk, Extension Forester, Madison, is pictured talking to Clarence Seih, Mishicot, Wisconsin, in 1953 - Taken from the "Manitowoc Herald Times", dated January 31, 1953 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure 264: Adin(3rd) Reynolds showing how to operate an evaporator to Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Miller, Chilton, Wisconsin, and Adrian DeVriend, Manitowoc District Forester, in 1953 - Taken from Manitowoc Herald-Times, dated January 21, 1953 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



January 23, 1953: Dwight D. Eisenhower (Ike) becomes the 34th President of the United States. He was married to Mamie Geneva Doud.

May 28, 1953: Juan L. Reynolds is honorably discharged from the United States Army.

June 1, 1953: Mary Ellen Jenks, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, is crowned "Alice In Dairyland".

Figure 265: The Wisconsin Maple Syrup Festival, the last Sunday in May, 1953. Pictured is the "Cousin Fuzzy Band", probably the most famous polka band in the state of Wisconsin at that time. 'Cousin Fuzzy' is the one with the hat. This band played for several years at the WI Maple Festival (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



June 8, 1953: Basic agreement over the Prisoner of War issues are settled.

June 17, 1953: Final agreement of truce-demarcation line became finalized.

Summer, 1953: Ted Peterson begins his career at the University of Wisconsin Extension.

July 27, 1953: Armistice is declared. The Korean War is over.

Author's Notes: The best I can do to explain the madness of war is to provide you (the reader) with the horrifying statistics of sacrifice. More than 3 million Koreans died, and an estimated 15 million remained homeless and distraught. An estimated 1,000,000 casualties in addition to those Koreans killed. About 1 million Chinese died. American casualties numbered 54,246 people, and about 4,000 of other United Nations personnel. The Korean War was particularly bloody and costly in terms of human lives and suffering. These statistics probably give adequate reason to avoid war, but that did not happen.

August, 1953: Juan Reynolds enters Madison Business College, Madison, Wisconsin.

September 4, 1953: Herbert Wheeler, Lynn's grandfather died and is buried in the Aniwa Cemetery.

November 16-18, 1953: Triennial Maple Conference was conducted at the Eastern Utilization Research Branch, United States Department of Agriculture, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Adin(3rd) Reynolds attended.

January 11, 1954: "The Wisconsin Maple Syrup Organization" was renamed "Wisconsin Maple Producers' Council", at the Maple Syrup Institute held in Antigo, Wisconsin, by the attending State delegates from the 18 'Maple Districts'. A meeting of the newly named Wisconsin Maple Producers' Council, was called to order by Chairman Adin(3rd) Reynolds after the regular Institute. Ira Goodell, Fred Trenk, and Don E. Wilkinson, Chief of Division of Markets, Wisconsin Department of Agriculture all attended the meeting. The directors named to the Wisconsin Maple Producers' Council, from the 18 delegates of the 18 'Maple Districts', were, Dan Anderson, Holcombe, Wisconsin; Herman Anderson, Polar, Wisconsin; Paul Anderson, Cumberland, Wisconsin; Vitus Chell, Lewis, Wisconsin; Harold Churchill, Elmwood, Wisconsin; Adin(3rd) Reynolds, Aniwa, Wisconsin; Henry Schroeder, Antigo, Wisconsin; Milton Thibadeau, Luxemburg, Wisconsin; Don Wilkinson, Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Madison, Wisconsin; and, Fred Trenk, Secretary, Madison, Wisconsin. Adin(3rd) Reynolds was elected first President. Henry Schroeder was elected Vice President. Fred Trenk was elected Secretary. Adolph Rine was elected Treasurer.

Author's Notes: This was the beginning of the "Wisconsin Maple Producers' Council" (renamed "Wisconsin Maple Syrup Producers Association" in 1994). The 'Council' was still operating without official charter, thus the "Northwoods Maple Syrup Cooperative" was technically still an entity, but never conducted business after this date. The 'Council' was later incorporated in 1969. Therefore, through a complicated series of 'title' changes, and a variety of 'trial and error' organizational structures, the 'Council' became an operating organization. Beginning in 1910 in Aniwa, Wisconsin, the 1998 May annual meeting will be the 89th annual existence of a Wisconsin Maple Association, and the year 2000, will be 91 years of operation.....And still countingI believe this to be, the second oldest maple association, second only to Vermont, whose Sugar Makers

Association began in 1893. At the 1957 annual meeting of the 'Council' they presented their first "Wisconsin Maple Syrup and Sugar Producers' Annual - 1957", published by the "Wisconsin Maple Producers' Council", Madison, Wisconsin.

April 1, 1954: The United States contains 6% of the world's population, but 60% of the cars, 58% of the telephones, 45% of the radios, and 34% of the railroads.

May 1, 1954: Bill Haley and the Comets, released "Rock Around the Clock". "On the Waterfront", was the top movie.

June 1, 1954: Mary Ellen McCabe, Ladysmith, Wisconsin, is crowned "Alice In Dairyland".

Figure 266: Photograph of Ellen Richardson, long time chaperone for many "Alice In Dairyland" Queens, over the years. She was an employee of the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture. Taken in 1954. She was a dear friend of the Reynolds family. (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



June 1, 1954: Anne M. Sharkey (Reynolds) and Lynn H. Reynolds graduate from Antigo, Wisconsin, High School. They became engaged to be married.

June, 1954: Loretta J. Silver (Reynolds) graduated from Birnamwood, Wisconsin, High School.

June, 1954: Marlene Moesch (Klitzka) graduated from Tigerton, Wisconsin, High School. Don Klitzka and Marlene became engaged to be married.

July 7, 1954: Lynn Reynolds joins the United States Marine Corps and leaves for Basic Training at Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, California.

August 28, 1954: Juan L. Reynolds and Loretta J. Silver are married.

Time Out: A Maple Quote:

“When made in such small quantities - that is, quickly from the first run of sap and properly treated - it has a wild delicacy of flavor that no other sweet can match. What you smell in freshly cut maple-wood, or taste in the blossom of the tree, is in it. It is, indeed, the distilled essence of the tree.”

By John Burroughs - Signs and Seasons, 1886.

Figure 267: The first “Wisconsin Maple Syrup and Sugar Producers’ Annual of 1957, published by the Wisconsin Maple Producers’ Council Advertisers’ Directory in this Issue, includes the following names: Herman J. Anderson, Paul Anderson, Otto Buboltz, Vitus Chell, Finke Brothers, S. A. and Clarence Green, H. C. Harrison, Kielblock’s Sugar Bush, Wm. Kolpack and Sons, McClean’s Sugar Bush, Mehlberg’s Sugar Bush, New Tribes Institute, Andrew Passehl, Polak Brothers, Reynolds Sugar Bush, Rine Ridge Farm, Roth’s Sugar Bush, Schroeder Brothers John Weinzirl & Sons Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

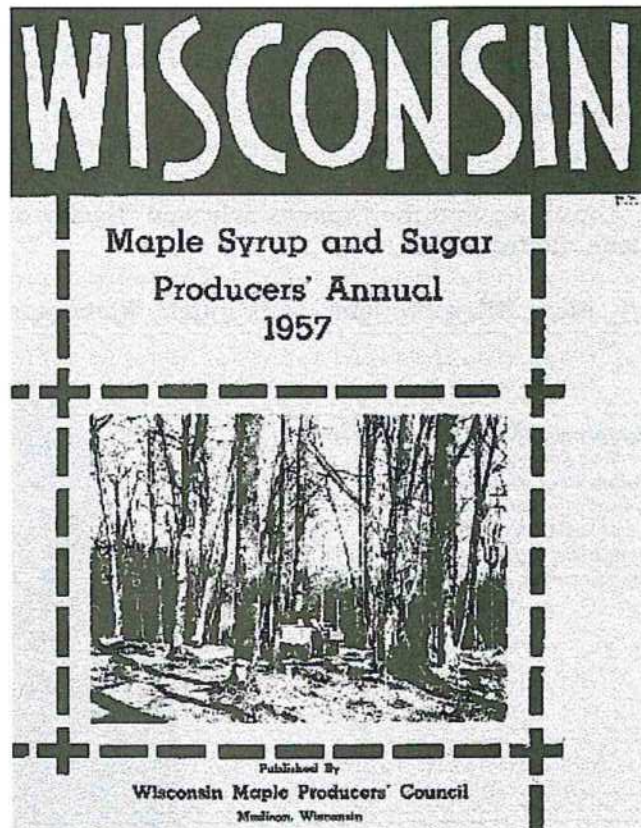


Figure 268: Marlene Klitzka serving pancakes 1955. Figure 269: Loretta Reynolds serving coffee 1955. Both photos were taken May 22, 1955. The 6th annual Wisconsin Maple Syrup Festival (Source: Wausau Daily Record-Herald, May 21, 1955 - Reynolds Family Archives).



September 1954: Anne M. Sharkey starts college at Ripon College, Ripon, Wisconsin.

Figures 270: Lynn Reynolds and Anne Sharkey (Reynolds) Antigo High School graduation class pictures 1954 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



October 12, 1954: Lynn H. Reynolds and Anne M. Sharkey are married, while Lynn is on furlough from the United States Marine Corps. They move to Oceanside, California.

Figure 271: Anne and Lynn Reynolds on their wedding night, at their wedding reception in 1954 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure 272: The wedding party at Lynn and Anne Reynolds wedding 1954. Pictured are from left: Tom Trinko, Juan, Lynn, Robert MacGregor (Anne's uncle gave the bride), Anne, Loretta, Ruth Voltz, and Reverend Walter Holliday (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Figures 273 & 274: Andrew when he is about 6 months: Pictured are Anne, Lynn Adin(3rd), Geraldine, Reynolds, Lois Sharkey with her parents, Anna and William MacGregor. And, pictured are Lynn, Anne, Andy, and Don and Marlene Klitzka (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure 275: Andrew Reynolds' baptism day. Pictured are: William & Anna MacGregor, Hortense Crawford, Nate and Ellen Voltz, Robert and Loretta MacGregor, Harry & Lil Gernhardt, Jack Crawford, Lois & John Sharkey, Robert & David MacGregor, Adin(3rd) & Geraldine Reynolds, Kathleen Reynolds, Donna Weber (Andy's Godmother), Anne, Lynn, & Andy Reynolds (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



January 1, 1955: The United States spends \$40 billion out of a budget of \$62 billion.

January, 1955: Donald A. Klitzka marries Marlene M. Moesch, at Tigerton, Wisconsin.

June 1, 1955: Barbara Brown, Independence, Wisconsin, is crowned "Alice In Dairyland".

June, 1955: Juan Reynolds graduates from Madison Business College. He goes to work for Fisher Body, a Division of General Motors Corporation, Janesville, Wisconsin.

July 7, 1955: Andrew Robin Reynolds is born to Lynn and Anne Reynolds at Camp Pendleton, California.

December 1, 1955: Rosa Park, a black lady in Montgomery, Alabama, refuses to give up her seat on the bus to white persons.

December 5, 1955: 40,000 blacks boycott the Montgomery, Alabama, bus lines and elect Martin Luther King, Jr., the 26 years of age as their leader.

January, 1956 Andrew R. Reynolds, 19 months of age, is rushed to the United States Naval Hospital, Camp Pendleton, California for eating a lethal dose of iron sulfate tablets.

Author's Notes: *In the middle of the night, Anne and I were awakened by a very sick little boy. We determined that Andy had eaten a whole bottle of iron tablets (about 100), which Anne had not taken during her pregnancy with Jack, who was about 4 months old. We rushed to the hospital. They pumped his stomach, but his blood contained about four times a lethal dose in concentration. Anne and I were just 20 year old kids ourselves. An older career doctor came out, put his arm around my shoulders, and told us, "Son, there is not any way I can save your little boy's life". Of course, that nearly put us in shock. But, he would like to try something. During the second World War, they had developed an anti-toxin serum for lead poisoning, he doubted if it had ever been tried on iron, but he felt that with the desperation of the situation, he should try it. He had called and there was some available at the Naval Base in San Diego. We agreed for him to do whatever he could. The California Highway Patrol obtained a prescription from the San Diego Naval Hospital, rushed over to the Marine Corps Recruit Depot Base in San Diego, where there was a Marine Corps Helicopter waiting. They flew the serum from San Diego to Camp Pendleton, about 50 miles. All of this only took about an hour, but it seemed like a year to us. They explained that this was not going to be a 'picnic' for us or Andy. Each injection would be given in installments of every three hours. Each time, the boy would go into 'shock' from the serum. Each injection would be increased in concentration until they had been given for 36 hours (12 shots). We were well informed, but ill prepared for what 'shock' meant. First of all he was unconscious through the entire experience, but when the injections were given, he would convulse and shake violently. "We never gave up hope and we knew he would make it". But 'boy', it was tough on us and of course, on Andy. We did not sleep. We were practically in 'shock' ourselves at the end of 36 hours. Well, the Doctor termed "the drug must be a miracle". He was partially right, "It was a miracle". Andy made it. He recovered without any after effects. We thanked God. As he was released a few days later, the doctor, "This boy will certainly have an iron constitution"..... He was correct.....*

February 1, 1956: President Eisenhower asks that the first class postage stamp be raised to 4 cents from 3 cents.

February 16, 1956: Adin(3rd) Reynolds attended the "1st Tree Tapping of 1956 for the State of New York". He was invited to give a "Challenge To The Industry" address. He gave a speech challenging all states to get together and cooperate in a National Association. Within about three years, the "National Maple Syrup council" was formed in Burton, Ohio.

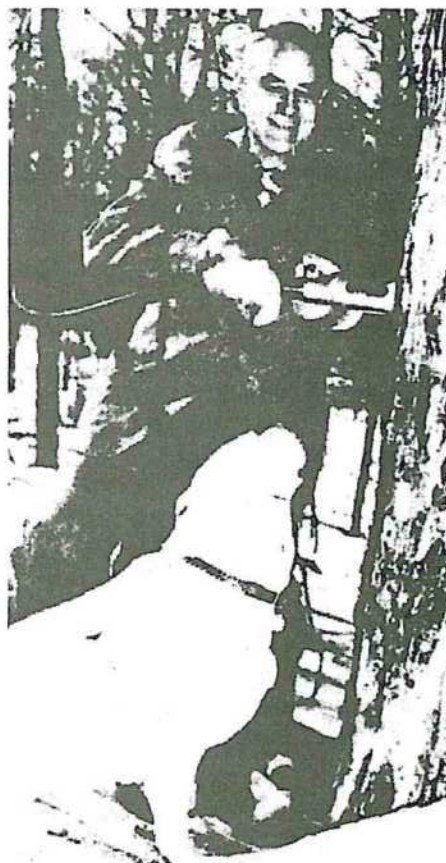
Figure 275A: Juan and Glenn Reynolds at Glenn's farm near Hebron, Wisconsin, in 1951 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure 276: Adin(3rd) Reynolds Checking buckets in 1964 (Source: The Green Bay Press Gazette, Green Bay, Wisconsin - Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure 277: New York Governor, Averell Harriman, is pictured tapping the 1st maple tree at Knox, New York, 1956. Adin(3rd) Reynolds gave a speech at this event - Taken from the "Daily Blade Tribune", dated Friday, February 17, 1956 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



May 27, 1956: The 7th annual Wisconsin State Maple Syrup Festival is held at Reynolds Sugar Bush. Fred Trenk made the main address "On Maple Syrup Development in Wisconsin". Winners of maple syrup Contest were: Milton Thibadeau, Luxemburg; Collin Condit, Elmwood; Paul Hodowanic, Gilman; E. O. Genz, Merrill; Vincent Wood, Elmwood; William Kolpack, Bowler; H. O. Klineschmidt, Merrill; Otto Bubolz, Bryant; Martin Kuckhahn, Hamburg;

Marvin Dotter, Tomahawk, and Ernie Hagelberger, Cumberland. Marvin Hanson, Langlade County Agricultural Agent acted as Program Chairman.

June 1, 1956: Doris Olsen, Brooklyn, Wisconsin, is crowned "Alice In Dairyland".

June 13, 1956: Steven M. Klitzka was born to Don and Marlene Klitzka.

September 24, 1956: Jon Berry Reynolds is born to Lynn and Anne Reynolds at Camp Pendleton, California.

October 25, 1956: Sherry Reynolds is born to Juan and Loretta Reynolds, at Janesville, Wisconsin.

October 29-30, 1956: The Triennial Maple Conferences was conducted at the Eastern Utilization Research Branch, United States Department of Agriculture, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Adin(3rd) Reynolds attended.

June 1, 1957: Lynn Reynolds is honorably discharged from the United States Marine Corps. He enters college at San Diego State University. He managed a "Jack In The Box" drive-in restaurant full time from 4 p.m. until 1:00 a.m.. Anne takes a job with the California Telephone Company.

June 1, 1957: Nancy Trewyn, Whitewater, Wisconsin, is crowned "Alice In Dairyland". Nancy married Thomas (Tom) Prosser, a 1954 classmate of Anne and Lynn's at Antigo, Wisconsin, High School. In about 1990, Nancy suffered a stroke, and is partially paralyzed. She and Tom are the Reynolds' friends.

September 4, 1957: Governor Orval Faubus blocks nine black students from entering Central High School, in Little Rock Arkansas.

September 24, 1957: The last steam engine train, belching it's gray 'plume' of coal smoke, and offering it's lonesome 'whistle's wail', rumbled through Aniwa, Wisconsin for the last time.. A tear was shed.....And life goes on.....

September 25, 1957: President Eisenhower sends Federal Troops to Little Rock, Arkansas for the entire school year.

October 4, 1957: Russians launch 'Sputnik', the world's first satellite.

About October 15, 1957: Lynn and Anne Reynolds, with sons Andrew and Jon, move back to Aniwa, Wisconsin, enter the maple syrup business full time with Lynn's father, Adin(3rd).

January 1958: Bob Lamb attended the Wisconsin Maple Syrup Institutes as conducted by Fred Trenk, Wisconsin Extension Forester. Bob introduced the

Lamb plastic maple tubing to the Wisconsin maple syrup producer. Adin(3rd) became a dealer for the proposed 'Lamb Tubing System'.

Author's Notes: Bob Lamb had been experimenting with plastic (and metal) tubing systems since about 1945. He became serious about it in the early 1950's traveling extensively and gathering ideas from those who were also experimenting with transfer systems. He had visited with Adin (3rd) Reynolds at various triennial meetings and other maple functions prior to 1958. His interests were primarily research, because he knew that the Reynolds family members had been experimenting with sap transfer piping since the mid 1850's. However, Adin(3rd) and Bob Lamb had never really gotten to know one another. The series of institutes in 1958 allowed them time to get acquainted. In fact during this couple of weeks, a very sincere friendship between Adin(3rd) and Bob was cemented to last a lifetime, which it did. Bob and Florence Lamb became very dear friends with Adin(3rd) and Geraldine Reynolds for the rest of their lives. That friendship extended to Lynn, Anne, Juan, and Loretta as the years passed. Bob, Adin(3rd) and Geraldine are deceased, and Florence survives today.

The Lamb's contribution to the maple syrup industry is well documented as to the development of the plastic tubing systems. No other persons or companies have given the dedication and tenacity towards development of a sap gathering system. At each step of development, Bob was willing to change or correct the difficulty. He accepted 'what worked'. He took input from those that used the tubing systems. And he developed 'Lamb Tubing'.

Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc. has never been very successful at utilizing plastic tubing in the structure of 'Central Evaporating Plant' maple syrup production. Even though the family always used some tubing in their own tapping operation, on their own lands, it was always very difficult to convince its use on leased or 'temporary lands'. One must understand a few reasons for this mentality. Maple sap producers sometimes own their lands and sometimes not. They are generally forest related individuals or companies. The timber is generally in transition towards lumber production. Some years these lands are tapped, some years they are not, or maybe replaced with other trees from different lands. Thus, due to the lack of 'permanency', tubing was too 'permanent' of an installation. When maple sap producers are farmers or land owners, they are inclined to use some tubing, but it has not been too successful in Wisconsin. The advent of vacuum on the tubing systems to remove sap from the lines has been a significant improvement for tubing use on relatively flat lands. This has helped the prospect of use in Wisconsin. However, buckets, or more preferably disposable plastic bags seem to be the sap collection of choice in the setting of 'Central Evaporating Plants'. Plastic tubing certainly is easier in respect to physical labor. But it is more technical in nature. Reynolds must hire their woods work done. It is difficult to maintain a labor force for work during two or three months per year and maintain the proficiency it requires to assemble, do maintenance, and to engineer proper tubing systems. Individuals responsible for tapping towards sap production to 'Central Evaporating Plants', find it far easier to assemble labor crews that can adapt to a bucket or 'disposable plastic bag' operation. Thus, the "Sap Sak" invention by Adin(3rd) has had such a profound impact on 'sap collection systems' in the Midwest. But I want to note that the Reynolds have sold hundreds of thousands of feet of Lamb tubing over the years. It is very much a part of the Reynolds tradition to promote tubing and its use in the maple industry.

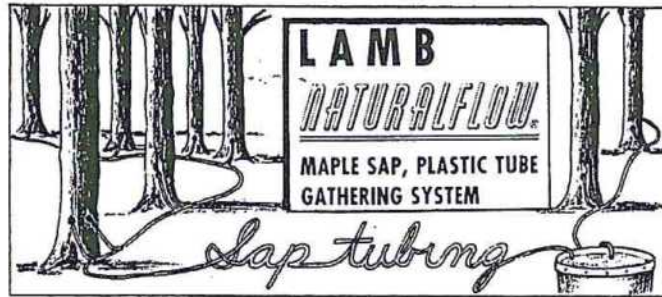
Before leaving the discussion of tubing and the Lambs, I want the reader to know the appreciation the maple industry owes to Bob and Florence Lamb,

for their financial contributions to improving the maple syrup industry. They have contributed towards communication, towards development and improvement, and towards research. Their loyalty to the maple syrup industry will be long remembered.....still remembering....

Some work to create,
others use their art;
The developers are great,
followers need a start.
The Lambs always led,
we accepted with rigor;
Thank you is not dead,
we say it with vigor.

By Lynn Reynolds 4/2/98

Figure 278: Lamb Tubing System is proudly displayed on the front page of the Reynolds Equipment Catalog in 1962 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



PARTS AND PRICE LIST

1962 Lamb Tubing Supplies

Part No.	Description	Price
31	Wire clips to clamp 3/16" tubing to fittings	\$.40 per 100
32	Branch line Poly-Vinyl ultra violet sap tubing 3/16" I.D. furnished in 100', 500' and 1000' coils	4.00 per 100'
33	Hydon Taps 5/16"	16.00 per 100
34	Brass Splices	16.00 per 100
35	Hydon Splice 5/16" for 3/16" tapping bil	16.00 per 100
36	Tool for inserting and removing splices	2.75 each
37	3/16" tapping bil	1.75 each
38	Adapter from 3/16" Lamb sap tubing to 1/2" iron pipe male thread	.35 each
39-U	1/2" Main line ultra violet pipe twister pipe sized furnished in 100' and 500' coils	8.00 per 100'
40-U	3/4" Main line ultra violet pipe twister pipe sized furnished in 100' and 500' coils	12.00 per 100'
41	1" Main line ultra violet pipe twister pipe sized furnished in 100' and 500' coils	19.50 per 100'
42	Connector to hook 3/16" tubing together	16.00 per 100
43	Temporary spile driving tool	.50 each
44	1/2" Main line tee to take 4 Lamb 3/16" tubing lines with 4 5/16" caps	1.00 each
45	3/4" Main line tee to take 4 Lamb 3/16" tubing lines with 4 5/16" caps	1.00 each
46	1" Main line tee to take 4 Lamb 3/16" tubing lines with 4 5/16" caps	1.00 each
47	All stainless steel clamps for above tee 1/2", 3/4", 1"	.40 each
48	Caps for tee 3/16"	1.00 per 100
49	Spile Plug 3/16" tubing	2.00 per 100
50-U	Tap line Poly-Vinyl Ultra Violet Sap Tubing 1/4" I.D. furnished in 100' and 500' coils	3.00 per 100
51	Caps for less 1/4"	1.00 per 100
52	Hydon Splice and vent 1/4" only for 3/16" tapping bil	14.00 per 100
53-A	Hydon Taps 3/16" x 3/16" x 1/4" only	12.00 per 100
54	Vent holding clips for 1/4" tubing. Same (not lock) as small end thru the tubing	2.00 per 100
55	Aluminum numbering tags (TAP LINE)	6.00 per 100 pr.
56	Aluminum numbering tags (STATION)	6.00 per 100 pr.
57	8 hooks for attaching tags to Part No. 71 tree	1.00 per 100

PUMPS FOR WASHING TUBING		
58	1/2" bronze gear pump (empty)	\$32.50
59	1/2" bronze gear pump (empty) with by pass and pressure gauge, with plastic manifold, with 4 - 3/16" tubing outlets for washing tubing	42.50
60	1/2" bronze gear pump (empty) with by pass and pressure gauge, with 1/4" electric motor mounted on aluminum base, with plastic manifold, with 4-3/16" tubing outlets for washing tubing	72.50
61	Plastic manifold with 4-3/16" tubing outlets for washing tubing	6.50

PUMPS FOR GATHERING SAP		
62	3/4" bronze gear pump 28 g.p.m., at 1750 rpm	26.50
63	1" bronze gear pump 38 g.p.m., at 1750 rpm	48.50
64	Adapter and chuck to make tapping unit out of Lamb Chain Saw	14.75
65	Left hand 3/16" tapping bil for Lamb Chain Saw	1.00 the 100
66	Combination 3/16" spile and vent for 3/16" tapping bil	10.00 per 100
67	Pearless 1-1/2" 2-Cycle Gasoline Engine	79.50 each
68	Driver, Bell Printing Pump	5.00 per pair
69	Flower Shovel, Green Mt. Bear Paw	33.75 per pair
70	10" x 36" with turned up feet and horizontal handles	5.00 per 100
71	Flומר Tap Hole Pellets	25.00 each
72	Automatic Installing Tool	25.00 each

20 SPILE KIT

400 ft. 5/16" #330 Sap Tubing
20 #78-5/16" Spiles
20 Vent Wires installed in a 6" Tube
20 #34 5/16 Tees
2 #40 5/16 Connector
1 Tubing Manual

\$22.00

Plus \$1.00 Postage

Specifications and prices subject to change without notice

THE LAMB CHAIN SAW

DEALERS WANTED

SEE OUR WHITE UK FOR DETAILS

TAP HOLE PELLETS

The use of Tap Hole Pellets will insure your full sap crop by preventing tap hole infection.

Bottle of 500 Flומר Pellets \$ 5.00
Automatic Gun for installing \$20.00

Figure 278A: Professor Putnam "Put" Robbins, Michigan State University, inserting the first experimental "maple pellet" used to control the growth of microorganisms in the maple tree tapholes, in 1959 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure 279: The presenters at the 1959 Ohio Maple Syrup Institute at Burton, Ohio. Pictured from left are Ted Rothacker, Columbus, OH; Lynn Reynolds, Antwa, WI; Cliff Rossiter, Chardon, OH; Ture Johnson, Burton, OH; George Keim, Somerset, PA; Putnam Robbins, Lansing, MI; and Mrs. George Keim, Somerset, PA (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

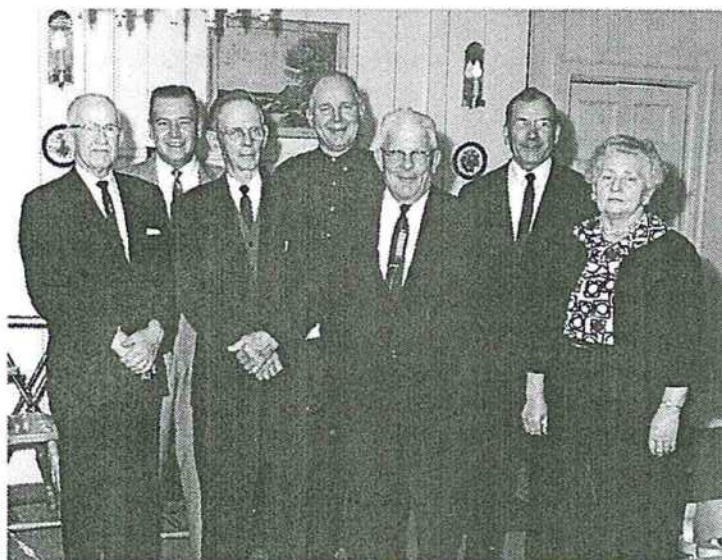


Figure 280: Dr. C. O. "Will" Willits, Director of the Eastern Agricultural Research Brand, USDA and Ted Peterson, Wisconsin Extension Forester in 1963, examining a brix hydrometer (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

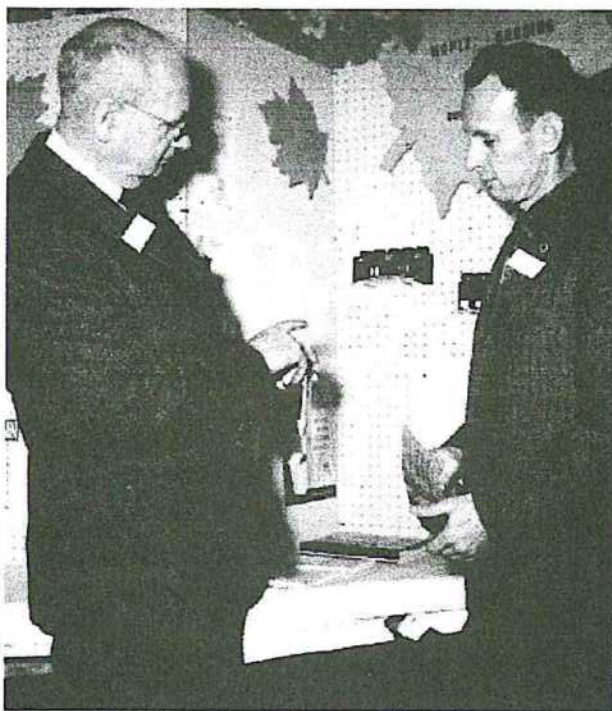


Figure 280A: The Reynolds and Richards vacationing together at Red Bay, Ontario, Canada 1963 (an annual event for the two families). Pictured left to right back to front: Roger, Lynn, Rich, Paul, Harold, Bonnie, Donna, Debbie, Linda, Caroline, Tomer, Anne, Paula, Annette, Jack, Andy. Clara Jean is taking the picture (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure 281: Bob and Florence Lamb in April, 1992. The Lambs were a friend of the maple industry. Bob developed the 'Lamb Tubing System'. Florence assisted him at every move. The Lamb's were very good friends of the Reynolds. Bob is now deceased. (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure 282: The Wisconsin State Fair exhibit 1962 - 1966. A series of log buildings including maple trees, evaporator and maple sugar kitchen. The project was a joint project between the Wisconsin Maple Syrup Producers Council, Wisconsin Extension Service, Wisconsin Department of Agriculture and Reynolds Sugar Bush. Ted Peterson deserves a special thanks for his efforts in arranging for logs, trees, and building the exhibit. (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

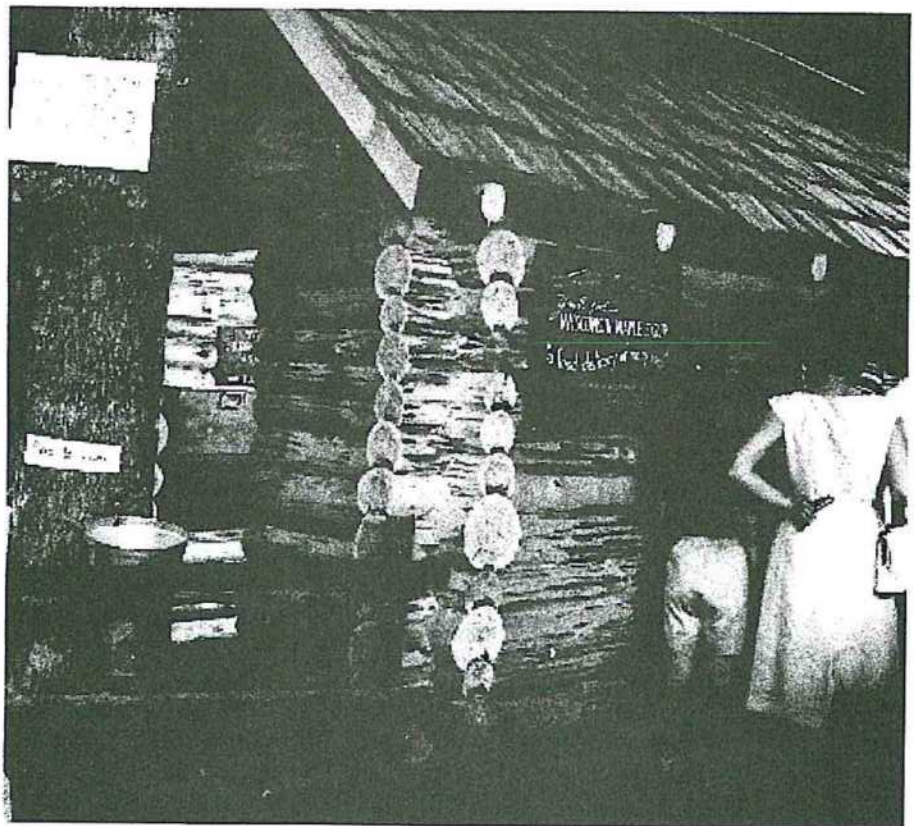


Figure 283: Continuation Photo of the Wisconsin State Fair Exhibit 1962-66 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

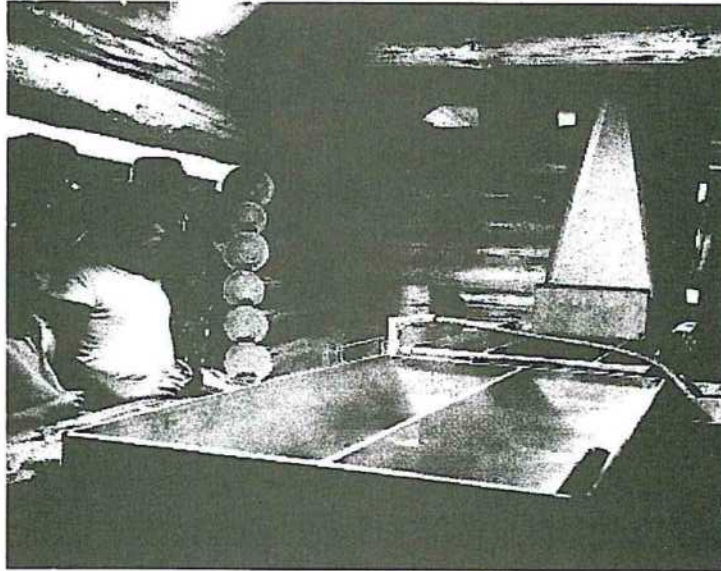


Figure 284: The newspaper account for the Marriage of Thomas Prosser and Nancy Kay Trewyn (1957 "Alice In Dairyland"), October 11, 1958 - Taken from the Milwaukee Sentinel, Sunday, October 12, 1958. Tom was a high school mate of Anne and Lynn. Tom and Nancy are friends of the Reynolds family (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

Climbing to the top of a mountain,
 air so thin, one's lungs cannot fill;
 But whether crest or base,
 the ascent is a mortal's iron will.
 Sometimes rocks seem like cliffs,
 some so high as heaven's gate;
 But small steps upward oh so slow,
 always steady, I can relate.

By Lynn Reynolds March 27, 1998



Figure 284A: Favorite recreation at the Evergreen Lodge, Red Bay, Ontario, Canada 1965. The Reynolds and Richards families at their table for a mealtime as part of their annual vacation together (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

Figure 285: The last steam engine train through Aniwa, Wisconsin in 1957 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

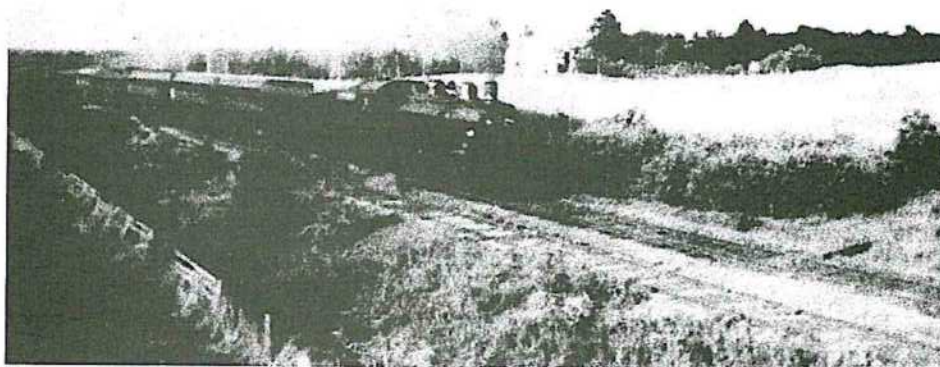
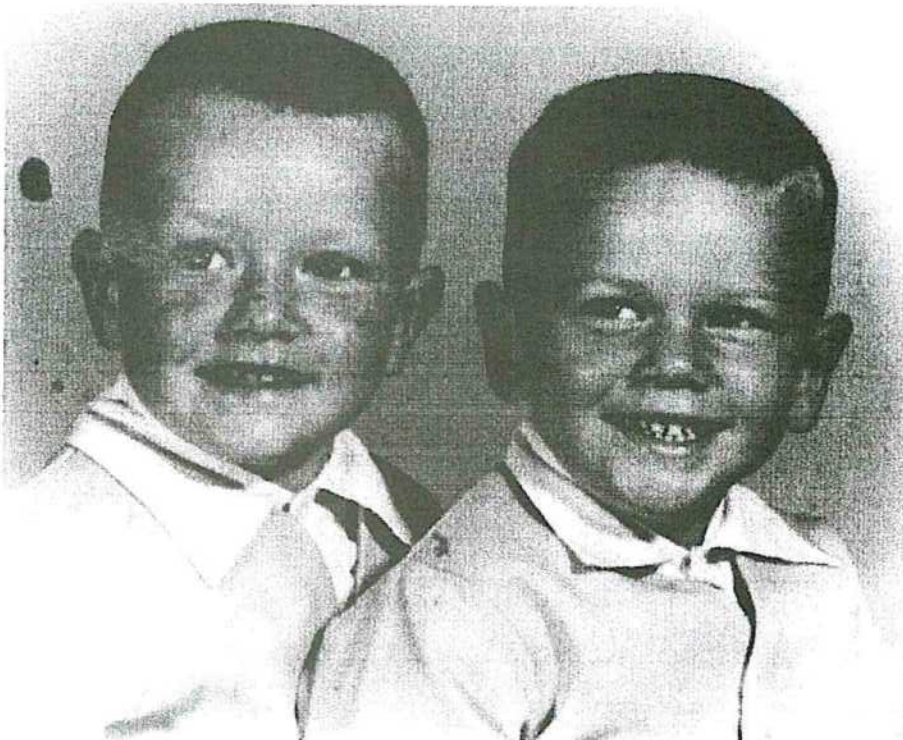


Figure 286: Photograph of Andrew R. and Jon B. Reynolds (son's of Anne and Lynn) in 1958. Ages 2 and 3 years (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



January, 1958: Adin(3rd) Reynolds invents the "Disposable Plastic Bag", called the "Sap Sack". It was probably Adin(3rd)'s most successful invention. Hundreds of thousands of holders have been sold and millions of replaceable bags have been sold. The system was patented, and is still being sold extensively in the maple industry today. Hundreds of thousands of replacement bags are sold each year, even today.

King
Bags
were
in existence
since at least
1953

Author's Notes: The significance of the "Sap Sak" invention by Adin(3rd) should not be underestimated. Even though it was invented in 1958, it took several years before the patent was approved, and the product actually was placed extensively on the market. In 1966, 74,000 'Sap Sak' units were sold. It probably was the number one reason for the success of the Central Evaporator Plants. First, cleanliness and sanitation was always a major concern when buying maple sap. The "Sap Sak" provided a new, clean, and sanitary collection device every year. The ultra-violet rays effect on killing microbes was

essential in keeping the sap in a viable state of preservation. The next factor was cost. Once the 'holder' was purchased, the cost of replacement bags was less than buckets or other containers that could be washed and stored. And, the main factor was that many of the trees tapped for a central evaporating plant was accomplished by people of other trades. Many trees were tapped by logging or pulp firms, which had the trees, the equipment, and the labor. Syrup season was at the time of the year, when 'breakup' prevented them from other activities in the forests. They had no intention of making syrup. They wanted nothing to do with marketing the final product. They just tapped trees and sold sap. They did not want to wash buckets. They did not want to store buckets. They could use new bags for one season, and "throw the old bag away". This was a very accepted practice. The equipment investment for the 'sap producer', was not so long term, and the labor required was limited to putting on and taking off a bag. The principle is still in effect today. Most of the trees sold to a Central Evaporating Plant over the years and currently, are forests where permanent tubing installations could not be installed. Maybe the trees were leased, or going to be harvested, or they are transitional towards time growth. Tubing has not been a very viable contribution to the central evaporator plants because 'it is too permanent'. Producers that make their own syrup and sell some of their sap, or the producers that intend to make syrup eventually, probably will utilize tubing and make it work. But those who are utilizing the 'maple trees' as a seasonally transitional income, or those that use them periodically for supplemental or periodic investment will not consider tubing. In answer, the 'Sap Sak' has been and still is a 'Godsend' for the viability of the central evaporator plants, at least in the Midwest.

February 19, 1958: Lori Reynolds is born to Juan and Loretta Reynolds, at Janesville, Wisconsin.

Figure 287: Bob Williams, Marketing Specialist WDATCP. He and wife Ruth are very good friends of maple and the Reynolds. Bob also promotes fairs in WI. Here he is promoting the 100th Anniversary of the Ferris Wheel (Source: The Country Today - Reynolds Family Archives). Photo By Arnie Hoffman.

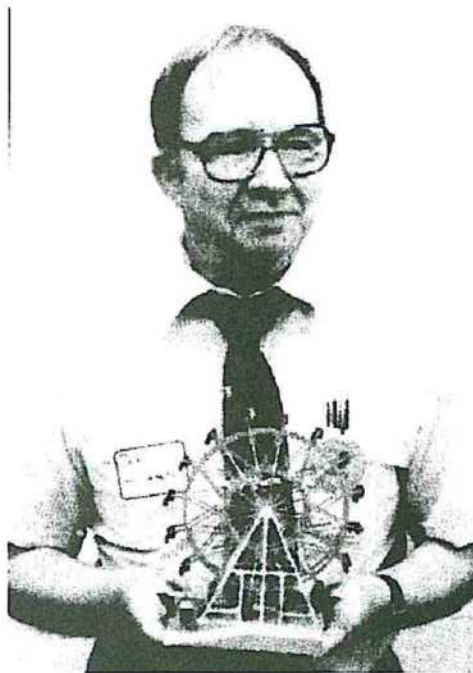



Figure 288: Adin(3rd) Reynolds emptying a "sap sack", demonstration how the sap flows into a gathering bucket - Taken from the Wausau Record Herald, April 21, 1972 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Adin Reynolds, largest producer of maple syrup in the world, pours sap in his sugarbush near Aniwa



A New Way To Collect Sap

Featuring —
A THROWAWAY BAG

Patent Applied For (U.S. and Canada)

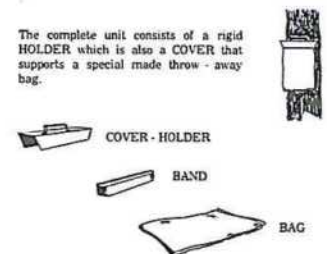
Thoroughly Tested in Several Sugar Bushes

CHEAP
LIGHT
CLEAN
LABOR SAVING
SPACE SAVING


TRY THE MODERN WAY

REYNOLDS SUGAR BUSH, INC.
ANIWA, WISCONSIN
Phone: Area Code 715 — Aniwa 2680


The complete unit consists of a rigid **HOLDER** which is also a **COVER** that supports a special made throw-away bag.



ADVANTAGES —



Light weight complete unit. Weighs less than a pound

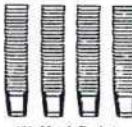



Regular metal bucket and cover weighs about 4 pounds

One man can carry up to 40 or 50 Sap-Saks with ease.

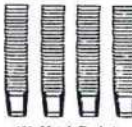
NOTE THE SPACE SAVING

100 Sap-Saks Weighs less than 100 lbs.






24" x 24" x 18"



100 Metal Buckets




100 Covers


Weights about 400 lbs.

EVERY UNIT IS COVERED
No trees are missed without covers

COVER - HOLDER is made to last indefinitely. You buy this only once.
At end of season, you throw the bag away.




You store this




You throw this away

JUST THINK — NO WASHING!



TREE SIDE VIEW

Shows hole side of cover that hangs directly on sap spout. (No special spout needed) Just without hook.



OR — can be carried anywhere — has sturdy handles.

Pivots to right or left for emptying. No need to remove from spout.

Figure 289: Advertisement for the "Sap Sack" as invented by Adin(3rd) Reynolds in 1958. (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

March 1, 1958: Kelley J. Klitzka is born to Don and Marlene Klitzka.

April, 1958: Lloyd Young started working for Reynolds Sugar Bush.

Summer, 1958: Reynolds Sugar Bush built a Mobile Home Park on Highway U. S. 45. Lloyd Young was in charge of construction. The spaces were primarily for rent to the Air Force base personnel which was closeby. Lynn and Juan Reynolds both had mobile homes in the late 50's.

Summer, 1958: Donald Klitzka becomes Plant Manager at Mesker, Inc., Wausau, Wisconsin.

Author's Notes: Donald Klitzka, moved to Wausau shortly after his marriage to Marlene. Immediately after high school Don started working for Marmet Corporation, an aluminum screen and door company in Wausau. In 1958, Hoffer Glass, Inc, of Appleton, who owned Marmet, also purchased a company called Mesker, Inc., which made metal windows. Don became plant manager which catapulted him into the mega-world of aluminum fabricators of the world. Don moved from Wausau to Minneapolis, Minnesota to work for a company which would become Alpana Aluminum Corporation. He moved shortly to Chicago where he became sales manager for Alpana. Within a few years he moved back to Minneapolis to become General Manager, and in a short time bought the company. Under Don's direction, the company provided aluminum fabrication all over the world, including Europe and Saudi Arabia. The company and Don were very successful. He had over 300 employees and ran the company efficiently. In a labor dispute in the 1990's, Don sold the company and retired. He and Marlene live very comfortably on a lake about 100 miles north of Minneapolis. Don always stayed close to the maple industry. In 1968 through 1969, Don moved back to Aniwa, to enter the maple syrup business with Adin(3rd) and Juan, but after two years, Don chose to return to the aluminum business from which he retired.. In the early years, Don and Marlene contributed heavily to the maple business, helping with the annual Maple Festival, and other family business functions. Don and Lynn stay very close today.....

Time Out: Maple Quotes:

'A sap run is the sweet good-bye of winter. It is the fruit of the equal marriage of the sun and the frost.'

By John Burroughs, Signs and Seasons, 1886.

'The first run, like first love, is always the best, always the fullest, always the sweetest.'

By John Burroughs, Winter Sunshine, 1881.

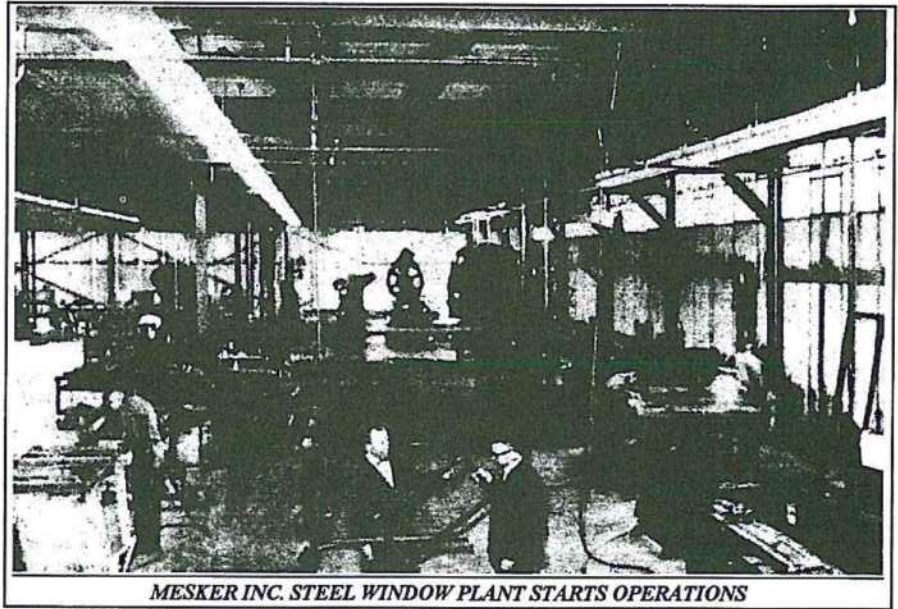
'You can bribe anyone in Washington with a quart of maple syrup.'

By Senator George Aiken, Vermont.

Figure 289A: The Reynolds getting ready for the 1963 Wisconsin Maple Syrup Festival, May, 1963. Pictured are Lee Sipes, Kathleen (Reynolds) Sipes, Juan, Adin(3rd), Geraldine, and Lynn Reynolds. (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure 290: Don Klitzka as Plant Manager of Mesker, Inc. - Taken from the Wausau Daily Record-Herald, Wausau, Wisconsin, dated June 16, 1958 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



MESKER INC. STEEL WINDOW PLANT STARTS OPERATIONS

June 1, 1958: Barbara Haslow, Chili, Wisconsin, is crowned "Alice In Dairyland".

About July 1958: Juan resigns from General Motors, returning with his family to Aniwa, Wisconsin, and enters the maple syrup business full time with his father Adin(3rd) and Lynn.

Figure 291: The sales unit of The Wisconsin Maple Producers' Industry Exhibit, Wisconsin State Fair 1962. Pictured are Geraldine, Adin(3rd), and Lynn Reynolds with "Alice In Dairyland" (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



January 3, 1959: Alaska becomes the 49th State.

January 1959: Ted Peterson, Wisconsin Extension Forester, conducted the Wisconsin Maple Syrup Institutes, for the first time.

January 30, 1959: Judy Lynn Ashman (Reynolds) was born to Eldo and Marian Ashman, Appleton, Wisconsin.

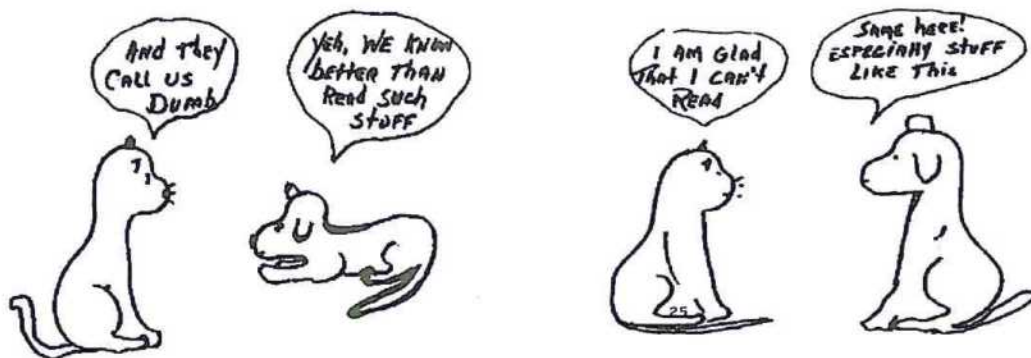
February 2, 1959: Lynn Reynolds addressed the 19th annual Ohio Maple Syrup Institute in Burton, Ohio, relaying the history, economics, and viability of the Wisconsin central evaporating plants.

Holden
know
the
to it.

May 1, 1959: Reynolds Sugar Bush started buying syrup in 4,000 gallon stainless steel truck tankers. The company had received a contract for dark syrup from General Foods Corporation for 20,000 gallons. The company was about to grow into a mega - maple syrup company. Over the next 20 years, Reynolds Sugar Bush would buy and sell hundreds of thousands of gallons of maple syrup. This contract reached it's peak in 1965, when 27 tankers were shipped to General Foods Corporation (108,000 U. S. gallons) in one year. All of the industry at that time was still using 'drums' for storage and shipment of pure maple syrup.

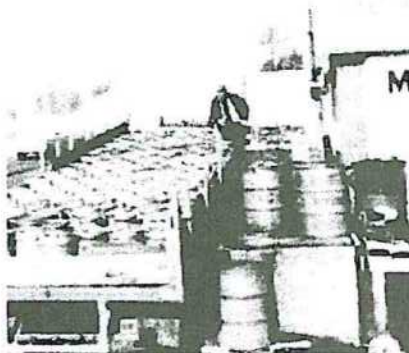
Author's Notes: The impact of the General Foods Corporation and Reynolds Sugar Bush's business association, had it's implications on the entire maple syrup industry. General Foods significantly increased its emphasis on the marketing of Log Cabin Syrup which contained pure maple syrup. An extensive advertising campaign was initiated for Log Cabin, and General Foods relocated their bottling facility to Chicago, from New York where it had been located. Wisconsin did not have supply enough to meet the current market needs, thus syrup had to be imported from the Eastern United States and Canada, to fulfill this newly attained outlet. The market in the Midwest was slightly more lucrative than in the East, thus Reynolds was able to pay somewhat more for syrup. This upset the entire buying structure in the East, and caused buyers considerable concern to have their territories challenged. Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc. initially was resented by the buyers, and resistance was evident at every level. However, a 'fair handed' policy by Reynolds, soon soothed the feathers, when other buyers realized that they could benefit too by selling syrup to Reynolds and eventually to General Foods. The maple producers benefited the most, from higher prices. The reason that General Foods wanted Reynolds Sugar Bush to handle their midwestern requirements, was that they were located just four hours out of Chicago, where the Log Cabin Syrup, which contained 5% pure maple syrup at that time, was bottled. Reynolds Sugar Bush had tank capacity to hold many thousands of gallons of syrup. General Foods could call upon that supply at a moments notice. Log Cabin syrup was bottled periodically, and when being bottled, the pure maple syrup was utilized directly out of the 4,000 gallon tankers. Thus, trucks of pure maple syrup from Reynolds, could be scheduled into Chicago precisely as they needed it and at periodic intervals. They could pay Reynolds a little more for syrup because of the convenience and because they did not have to have any storage facilities. Later, General Foods also took shipment in railroad tankers under the same arrangements. They seemed very satisfied with the situation and the 'cozy' business relationship lasted until the 1980's, or over 25 years.....

Time Out: Cartoons by Adin(3rd) Reynolds.



Time Out: Paul Richards and I met in 1958 at the Burton Maple Syrup Institute. We became friends. As life progressed, we became very good friends. I believe it happened in 1959. Reynolds Sugar Bush was looking for syrup sources. Discussions had taken place with Paul about syrup, but in 1959, I was scheduled to load a tanker at George Keims, Sr. (Keims Kamp), Somerset, Pennsylvania. I asked Paul if he would like to come along to help and to see what was involved in pumping syrup out of drums, milk cans, or whatever, into a 4,000 gallon tanker. He said he would like to go along and his father, Will also went along. The drums, milk cans and other containers that had been gathered (4,000 gallons takes up quite a bit of room) was spread out over the yard of the 'Kamp'. It was probably in late April or early May. The weather was cold and in fact the day we were loading, it had frozen the night before. When the tanker pulled in, the driver immediately hooked up the hoses to his pump, and said that he had come out East with a load of corn syrup the night before. He had washed the tank, but he wanted to reverse the pump and make sure all of the corn syrup and water was out of the tank. The driver turned on the pump and nothing came out, but the pump started to labor and built up pressure. We determined that the hoses probably had a little of that corn syrup left in them and it had stiffened up in the hoses from the cold weather. So George Keims got some hot water, dumped it into the tank, the driver turned on the pump in reverse, and Paul was 'straddling' the hose with his back to the pump. Paul was pushing a broom stick into the end of the hose to see if he could loosen that corn syrup. Well, the pump built up such a pressure that the hose blew off of the coupling. That corn syrup, with a large stream of hot water behind it, let loose. That stream of hot water mixed with corn syrup hit Paul right on his backside. It came with such force, and as such a surprise, that the force knocked Paul down, rolling into a somersault. There laid Paul on the ground, stunned, but not hurt, and he was the stickiest mess you had ever seen in your life. No one could help it, including Paul; we laughed until we almost cried. He was one sorry sight. He went into the sugarhouse, stripped off his coveralls, washed up and was again presentable, but still pretty sticky.....a story and incident we laugh at yet today.

Figure 292: A load of milk cans of syrup being unloaded at Reynolds Sugar Bush. It was a load of 159 ten gallon milk cans. Producer unknown in about 1964 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



In 1962, General Foods decided, they liked the midwestern arrangement so well, to build a model maple syrup production facility, 'A Central Evaporating Plant', to show the maple syrup producers, "how to do it". They chose to place this plant in Kingsley, Michigan, where there were millions of 'tappable' maple trees available and a depressed economy. Kingsley was also near their Northland Dairy Plant, which could provide management, engineering, and labor. General Foods did not accept advice from the industry, and 'engineered' the plant to their own specifications, rather than ones which would be most efficient for making pure maple syrup. Much to the surprise of

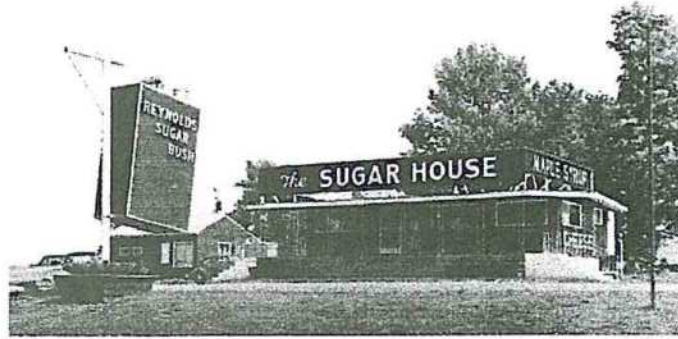
General Foods, they acquired a plant that was well engineered, but did not work very well. Much of the equipment was adapted from surplus or spare dairy equipment. However, due to the complexity of their engineering, the plant had cost a literal fortune in terms of maple syrup plants. The cost to General Foods in establishing this plant was in the hundreds of thousands of dollars. "Does this sound familiar to the experience of Land-O-Lakes Creameries in Antigo, Wisconsin back in the 1930's? If it does, it should. It was a similar situation. The big corporation got involved in an industry they were not familiar with, and the operational aspect of the Kingsley, Michigan plant became a 'nightmare'. I have to say, "Large companies do have a knack at 'taking the high road', in resolving embarrassing situations". General Foods, after operating the Kingsley plant only about three seasons, 1962-1965, came 'humbly' to Adin(3rd) Reynolds, with the most attractive 'deal'. They too wanted to 'do it the right way' (as did Land O Lakes in the 1930's). The 'deal' was simple; General Foods would essentially 'give' the Central Evaporator Plant in Kingsley to Reynolds Sugar Bush (for a meager \$5,000.00 and that could even be paid with syrup over three years), and would agree to buy all the syrup from that plant as long as Reynolds wanted to operate it. If Reynolds wished to shut it down quietly, General Foods would not have any objection. General Foods agreed to purchase all of their requirements into Chicago through Reynolds Sugar Bush, as long as Reynolds could supply it. Otherwise, they had the right to purchase elsewhere. The only thing General Foods asked in return, was that they be allowed to withdraw quietly and discreetly, and that all publicity of the situation would be favorable to General Foods. They did not want adverse publicity to the whole deal. Reynolds was not to 'talk' about the situation or the arrangements, as long as the "buyer-seller" association was in existence between the two companies. That 'association' is long over, so now the story can be told. The 'deal' was completed in the summer of 1965.

Lynn Reynolds stepped in. I had been doing the 'trouble shooting' at the other three Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc. central evaporating plants. I had been involved in the construction, and operation of those plants. I was extremely relaxed about the prospect for making this plant functionally efficient. Thus, it was logical that I assume the responsibility to put the Kingsley plant into some type of efficient and profitable operational status. I took the very basic approach. I removed all the complicated equipment, all the "excess baggage" if you will, leaving little more than the sap buying, the sap storage, the evaporators, and the syrup finishing equipment. Syrup storage was simple. The syrup as it was made, was pumped directly into railroad tankers for delivery to General Foods as they needed it. I simplified all the complex pumping arrangements replacing them with simple transfer pumps. The process was made to make sense. I hired the former plant manger, Clarence Klaus, who was most capable. He ran the plant until the day we closed it in the 1970's. The plant only operated during the maple processing season. Once the plant was simplified, Clarence was able to operate it without any further difficulty. After about 13 years use, the central evaporating plant was badly in need of updating when we closed it, but the plant was finally closed by lack of sufficient number of sap producers. It just seemed that sap producers in that area wanted to do something else, and did not need the income. But, the Kingsley (General Foods) Central Evaporating Maple Syrup Plant was certainly a significant part of Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc., the maple syrup industry, and American history. It did make its' mark in industry development.

Marketing was an essential key to the success of Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc.. Adin(3rd) Reynolds deserved the credit for these innovative marketing ideas. In addition to arranging the Reynolds - General Foods connection, he also provided some of the most unique packaging innovations in maple syrup

industry history. He packaged syrup in novelty bottles imitating beer, wines, liquors, and other beverages. He introduced packaging into a variety of novel and marketable ceramics. Some of the most successful were the "mountain dew jug", the "little brown jug", and a variety of beautifully decorated pitchers. These containers caught the eye of the largest gift and catalog companies. Montgomery Wards Catalog Company bought items from Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc. for over 15 years. The volume was tremendous and the impact was spectacular to Reynolds. Their entire packaging operation became functional during the Montgomery Wards years. Wards used every type of package, from novelty, to ceramics, and of course the standard glass and metal packages of pure maple syrup. Adin(3rd) also created a variety of tourist gift items. His most spectacular success was pieces of pure maple sugar (animals, trees, leaves, logs, 'sugarhouses', etc.) in tiny plastic boxes, attached by key chains to decorated wooden shipping tags. Tourists bought these by the tens of thousands to send back for souvenirs to family and friends. Every gift store, super market, drug store, candy and wholesale distributors, catalog houses, and variety stores had to have them. They were a phenomenal seller. Along with all of the standard, attractively packaged syrup gifts, these novelty items were 'A must for Company and Corporate gifts at Christmas time. In the late 50's and 60's, company gift giving was a tremendous volume business. This lasted until, 'company gift giving' was totally destroyed by adverse publicity caused by a 'special favors' mentality. Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc., had salesmen on the road selling their products out of trucks. I had my own route, covering Northeastern Wisconsin and the Northern Peninsula of Michigan during summers of my high school days. It really was my 'education' in 'selling'. I had a 1947 Chevrolet panel truck (which my Dad furnished). I was on commission. And, I did very well. I did this for the summers of 1951, '52, and '53. The gift shop at the Reynolds plant also did very well. In 1960, Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc. built the "Sugarhouse", a maple sales facility on U. S. Highway 45. It was managed very capably by Loretta MacGregor, Anne's aunt. For many years it was the 'toast' of the industry, by comparison to any other retail facility strictly selling maple products and Wisconsin cheese. In those days, tourists came north from Chicago, Milwaukee, and other places, purchasing gifts and foods along the way. It was a most lucrative business. But as times changed, more 'junk' (other lines of novelties to attract tourists) had to be added, and the 'maple' objective was diluted. Maple syrup and especially cheese could be bought at home, in the local supermarkets, in the variety and the quantity that was available 'up-north'. Often times, prices were less expensive in the local supermarkets, than they were at the tourist gift shop. Eventually, tourists bought these items at home and brought maple and cheese with them. 'A market was over'. The "Sugarhouse" closed in the 1980's. The Reynolds gift shop was moved back to the 'plant', where it did not take extra labor and expense to operate. Let me finish our discussion of marketing, by making a simple statement, "Adin(3rd) Reynolds was a marketing genius of his day. He had the foresight and the vision to create products and packaging, that were different and marketable, to the consumer at that time in history." Of all the things that Adin(3rd) accomplished, 'industry diplomacy' and 'maple marketing' will probably be remembered as his two greatest trademarks.

Figure 293: The Sugar House.
 A very successful retail maple store of Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc.. It was closed when tourist purchasing trends changed in the 1980's (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Another form of marketing was the feeding of pancakes to thousands of people. The experience of feeding large numbers of people was made efficient through many years of practice at the Maple Festival. Adin(3rd) made the distribution of pancakes onto the griddles, and a conveyor to transfer plates of pancakes, and other innovative mechanical devices, made feeding pancakes an assembly line process. The word spread about this pancake making machine. Soon we were scheduled to go out to cities and put on pancake feeds. Usually, this included selling the syrup for the event. And, usually, we would have the organization sponsoring the event, sell syrup to visiting customers. The largest crowd we ever fed was at Wausau, Wisconsin, where Aunt Jemima pancake mixes put on a free feed in downtown Wausau. Wausau was probably about 25,000 population at that time (about 1960). It was totally free to those wishing to eat. Well, you can imagine the response. We fed almost 16,000 people in 9 hours. It demonstrated the volume of pancakes Reynolds was able to feed. This business went on for about 10 years. We certainly fed a lot of pancakes and pure maple syrup. Finally, it got to the point of profitability and finding enough help. We had to give it up.

During the late 1950's and the 1960's, Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc. had a division of responsibility that went something like this; Adin(3rd) created the management, marketing, and financing; Juan managed the plant (as he does yet today) and the personnel; and Lynn was the public relations person, salesman for equipment, the syrup buyer, and managed the production plants. Needless to say, my responsibilities required almost constant traveling. I was either at a speaking engagement, a maple syrup institute, on the road selling, trouble-shooting at one of our four maple syrup production plants, or flying somewhere to load a tanker of syrup. It was always necessary that I be 'somewhere'. It was an awesome responsibility for a person of my age. But, I loved every minute of it, except for the fact that, "All of a sudden, my boys were 10 and 11 years old, and I realized I had not had time to watch them grow up". And as the 60's progressed, markets began to change, the central evaporating plants became more difficult to support, because of getting people to tap trees. Labor became more difficult to arrange. Profitability was diminishing. It became a burden for this small company, even though a 'giant' in the small maple syrup industry, to support adequately, three management family members. And, my personal goal of 'being educated', was coming to the forefront. Therefore, at 30 years old, I decided that if I ever was going to receive a college education, it had to be now or never. I made the decision to resign my Vice Presidency in Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc., and return to college full time. I did not sell my stock in Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc.. Even during my education, I remained a stockholder in the company, and the maple syrup industry was an integral part of my life; but for a few years, from the 'sidelines'. I was a Korean War veteran, we had the G. I. Bill, Anne attained a full time teaching position, we had some reasonable savings, the boys were

placed in a new school, and in the fall of 1966, we moved to Stevens Point, Wisconsin, where I entered the University of Wisconsin - Stevens Point. My goal was to study forestry. I did that, but in a short time realized I should be teaching the courses, rather than studying them. I needed a larger challenge. Doctor C. O. Willits had been attending the maple syrup institutes since the middle 1950's, and he was one of my most highly respected persons. I had listened to him so many times describe the chemistry of the maple industry. His influence was tremendous on my "burning desire to learn". Then I took my first college chemistry course. It was the most difficult experience of my life. I realized I could not even add fractions any longer - I had forgotten everything. I needed to 're-educate myself' to all the basics. So, with the step of taking one college course, I discovered, "What a real challenge was". I decided I would become a chemist and a biologist. I majored in both. I took enough courses, in addition, so that I had a minor or emphasis in Forestry, Conservation, Mathematics, and Physics. I received my degree in 1970. I had done very well academically. I was a very proud man. I became even more proud, when I was accepted for a 'fellowship and scholarship', to study for my master's degree at the Institute of Paper Chemistry, Appleton, Wisconsin.

Time Out: In 1970, after being accepted to the Institute of Paper Chemistry, one of the requirements was that the incoming students work in the paper industry for the summer prior to entering the Institute. My assigned company was the Great Northern - Nekoosa Paper Corporation, Nekoosa, Wisconsin. I was assigned to work under a graduate of the Institute, and to work on a research project to control 'pitch' in the 'fine papers' produced. Pitch was a naturally occurring by-product from the wood and was a terrible problem when making writing paper. I was given wide latitude, because the problem had been studied for years and years. It never had been solved, and there was not any reason to believe that this 'new middle aged misfit' would find out anything, so let him go at it. Well, I have always been an empirical, objective, and 'A bull-head' guy. I always believed you solve the problem and then fill in the details later. It is the same as I approached this project. Since no one, most smarter than me, had been able to get rid of this stuff, there wasn't reason to believe I could. So I took another approach. I thought, if you cannot get rid of it, why not spread it out, leave it in the sheet, and it would not show as a 'blotch'. In other words, why not disperse it, rather than have it appear as a chunk. It was a different approach. I simply started testing any and all various products, that were known to science, as 'dispersing agents'. It was not long before I found a material and, it seemed to work. In fact, it worked really well. I showed the results to my supervisor, and he was totally amazed. I was amazed at the fact that he was amazed. I had only been there three weeks and I had results that had never been attained in the history of the company. Much to my total surprise, my supervisor was so excited, he got me a mill trial. The mill manager's name was Frank—a name I will never forget. Frank had his doubts, but the results I had attained looked so good, he agreed to a mill trial. I thought, boy this is really EASY. Well, the day came for the mill trial. It was agreed that we introduce the material into a 5,000 gallon tank in the bleach plant, where it would be agitated (mixed) and would hit the paper 'slurry' product well before the paper machine. For the first hour after we put the material into the tank and it was agitated, nothing happened. It looked good!!!! *False security!!!!* One small problem, the stuff started to foam. Well, I won't delay the end to this true story. "The stuff foamed and foamed and foamed"—it overflowed the tank, it flowed around the bleach plant, in fact, it filled the bleach plant. It took four men with high powered water hoses, sixteen hours to flush this stuff out of the bleach plant, before it quit foaming. As that foam was flushed out of the bleach plant it hit the Wisconsin River. Yes, that same Wisconsin River, my ancestors had floated timbers

on to New Orleans. The piles of foam were the size of large trucks, UNTIL IT HIT THE DAM ACROSS THE RIVER. Then, the churning water from the dam, turned them into piles of foam the size of houses. I, who was supposed to solve pollution, had now created one of the worst environmental disasters of the century. We called the DNR immediately to report the accident. They were as helpless as we were, to do anything about it, except to watch and marvel at those huge piles of FOAM. It was now, about midnight and I went home for a few hours. I was a mess. A suit covered from head to toe with dried foam. I may have as well stayed there because I did not sleep. I knew in the morning, I would be fired. Any career in the paper industry was over. My appointment to the Institute would be canceled. I knew the DNR would be there to arrest me and I would probably spend the rest of my days behind bars. And, I could visualize an image of me before Frank; 'I could simply die at the prospect of facing Frank'. I got there about 5:00 a.m., at the mill—Frank was already there. I walked into his office with the same feeling that condemned people enter the 'electric chair room for execution'. Frank had a stern look on his face. He stood up slowly. And to the best of my memory, here is what he said; (AND BY THE WAY, FRANK USED WORDS AS EXPLETIVES THAT I WOULD BE ARRESTED FOR IF I PUT IT IN PRINT---BETWEEN EVERY OTHER WORD, I BELIEVE), 'Lynn Reynolds, I have been manager at this mill for over 20 years. You have caused one of the worst dilemma's of my career. Fortunately for you, (and me), the DNR tested the foam and found it to be totally 'biodegradable' and it dissipated within a few miles down the Wisconsin River. Because we reported the accident immediately, we have been absolved from any responsibility or penalty, and it was declared an 'environmentally friendly accident'. We have the bleach plant cleaned out, and I have to say it is the cleanest bleach plant in the entire paper industry. And, just enough of that stuff you said would control 'pitch' got through the system, and 'I am pleased to inform you that it does work — we made the finest paper last night that this mill has ever made'. Now you get your _____ over to that lab and find out how to control the foam, so that we can schedule another mill trial.' Needless to say, I almost fainted, I stumbled out his office, mumbling something like 'Thank you', 'thank you', 'thank you'.

Postscript: I introduced the 'stuff' (I cannot name the material as I signed a 'Confidentiality Agreement' with Great Northern - Nekoosa), by a metering pump directly into a major flow line, and the 'stuff' never foamed again. After I was in the Institute of Paper Chemistry, I received a copy of the letter that was sent to the Institute, by the President of Great Northern-Nekoosa Paper Corporation, as an 'accommodation for excellence', claiming I had thoroughly solved their 'pitch' problem and that I was responsible for saving the Company about \$125,000.00 per year; and it said such complimentary words about my abilities, I would be embarrassed to repeat them. I was acclaimed for my research ability, and my knowledge of environmental concerns. This letter catapulted me into a reputation of being an authority on recycling, environmental concerns, tree physiology, and other biological matters of the paper industry, and for other forestry related industries — i.e. the maple syrup industry.

Miracles really do happen.....

Figure 294: The entering class of 1970, The Institute of Paper Chemistry, Lawrence University, Appleton, Wisconsin. Anne and Lynn Reynolds are pictured along with married class mates, and their wives. Single students were not pictured in this photograph. There were a total of 16 students that entered in 1970. Pictured left to right, top to bottom: (Mr. & Mrs.) James Schmaltz, Andrew Gilbert, Allan Glinski, Richard Smeltzer, Eugene Millard, Lynn Reynolds, Kalevi Riihinen, Bruce Dimick, and James Muhonen (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Author's Notes: *The Institute of Paper Chemistry, at that time, was a division of Lawrence University (today is a division of Georgia Tech University in Atlanta). The Institute only accepted about 15 students per year from all over the world. It was 'renowned' in reputation, as a research institution for the paper industry. It also provided masters degrees and doctorates in chemical technology, Paper Chemistry, and a newly developed interest in 'Biological aspects of the Paper Industry'. I was unique, in that, I was older as students go, I had a chemistry degree, but my strength was in biology and physiology. My business experience was in a tree related industry (the maple syrup industry), which provided experience in physiological and biological concerns. Yet, I had the background in Physics and Mathematics strong enough to lead the Institute to believe that I could make it through their very rigorous 'engineering, thermonuclear, physics, thermodynamics, vector analysis, advanced mathematics, and advanced chemical analysis' courses. In other words, "I was an experiment", to introduce biology and physiology into the academic program of the Institute. The reason was "recycling". The paper industry, the Institute, and, for that matter, the entire scientific community, was being forced to face 'recycling, environmental damage control, environmental cleanup, and physiological fallout from pollution'. I was the perfect model for this "experiment". I made it. I completed my master's degree in Tree (Plant) Physiology. My research for my masters was accepted as a contributory document on the "Photosynthetic Efficiency Of Light Tolerant Species of Trees". In other words, "Why a maple tree can survive for years under a canopy of 'weed' species of trees without the adequate sunlight, and then grow spontaneously when adequate sunlight is introduced". My research was very basic. I simply measured the carbon dioxide consumption of a light tolerant tree specie, versus the uptake by an intolerant species. The results were dramatic and the conclusions were simple to resolve. Evidently, the approach was so simple, but so ingenious, that it caused quite a stir in the scientific forestry community. A couple of scientific journals picked up my experimental results and discussed them in print. Coupled with the complimentary letter from Great Northern - Nekoosa, I was now in significant*

demand for expertise in 'physiological' consequences of pollution and environmental reclamation. I finished my masters degree in Tree (Plant) Physiology in June of 1972. I had also finished my academic requirements for my doctorate. But one of my proposals for doctorate research had been rejected, because of my biological approach rather than the physical chemistry approach, that had been so traditional at the Institute. I was so upset with the 'narrow mindedness' and the 'antiquated traditional thinking' of the Institute, I left without finishing my doctorate. The knowledge I needed and the reputation I had achieved, more than compensated me for the time spent receiving an outstanding education. I was now primed to extend my business interests and to become re-involved with the maple syrup industry.

During my time at the Institute, I had started a small sporting goods business, called Hiawatha Trail Sporting Goods. The name Hiawatha Trail came from Wisconsin Highway Department's (and other adjacent States) development of the 'Hiawatha - Pioneer Trail' road system (similar to along the Mississippi River, 'The Great River Road' system). I could see the opportunity for a 'rack' of small sporting items being available in grocery stores, drug stores, gas stations, convenience stores, and other such retail outlets. These sporting items were the little objects like fishing (hooks, sinkers, line, etc), gloves, oil, baseballs, softballs, hats, pocket knives, flashlights, a hundred other items, etc.. The locations of these racks would be available to the impulse buyer, as well as at hours when sporting good stores and other sporting outlets would not be open. I had a friend, John Killinger, and later Bob Swanson, to manage the business. The main purpose was to give jobs to my sons, Andrew (Andy) and Jon (Jack), during their high school years, as my father had provided for me in the maple business. Well the thing grew at an amazing rate. It was rolling along successfully. The boys, in addition to their friends (neighbors) like Leroy, Dave, and Dale, had productive jobs packaging this equipment, earning their own way though school. The business became so successful, that I started franchising the idea over the State of Wisconsin. It kept growing.

After the Institute years, the sporting goods business, functioned well under the supervision of Bob Swanson, so I went on to other things. I decided with the reputation I had attained, I could probably accumulate the funds to buy a 'paper mill'. I formed the Hiawatha Trail Paperboard Corporation for the purpose of buying or purchasing a paperboard mill. I once had a friend and a banker tell me, "Lynn your life reminds me of a minnow swallowing a whale". He was probably right, but that is me!!! I was informed that the St. Regis Paperboard Mill was for sale in Cornell, Wisconsin. During my days in college, and at the Institute, I made a list of talented persons, especially those at the Institute that in my opinion were 'brilliant' young engineers. I approached Steve Edwards, Allen Dykes, Bill Lawrence, and Gene Millard, all highly talented and educated academia standouts. I also contacted others that I had attended college with at Stevens Point, who had talents that would be required for such a project. I called together, Dennis Tennessen (Personnel), Robert Page (Marketing), Dave Paustenbach (Sales), Bob Sullivan (used equipment broker), and of course, Bob Swanson (sporting goods manager). I asked them, that if I could put together a financial deal to proceed with the purchase of the mill at Cornell or other paper mill operation, would they come in and help put the project together. All agreed except Gene Millard, who had other paper industry plans. All of these men were my friends, they were the finest quality for what the project needed, they exuded brilliance, were young and innovative, and they were absolutely 'loyal'. This project could be a book in itself, and maybe some day I will write it, but here are the basics. Before I could arrange the financing, St. Regis sold their mill at Cornell to Flint Cote Corporation, to make

a felt roofing material, not high quality paperboard; which I had intended to convert to recycled paper, instead of raw pulp. Flint Cote did not need the talents of the paperboard labor force that were out of jobs at Cornell, Wisconsin. The idea became to 'put these paperboard makers back to work in Cornell', and to utilize their talents. I never accomplished this task. I decided to build a new paper mill on the Chippewa River, about 1 mile south of the current Flint Cote Mill. The City of Cornell was supportive and provided all the assistance necessary to apply for 'depressed area' and 'industrial development' fund programs. I bought 40 acres of land on the Chippewa. I bought a paper machine in Bogalusa, Louisiana. I had hired Marathon Engineering, Menasha, Wisconsin to design and build the mill. Funding was not imminent though. Delays from government sources who were promoting 'small town redevelopment' and 'recycling', seemed to drag on. This program had both. But, one hurdle after the other created delays that were unconscionable. During the preparations, and all of the "Red tape", the publicity was rampant. Adolph Coors Company, the brewing giant in Golden Colorado, heard about the project, met with me in Milwaukee, made me an offer I could not refuse, which included to move the project to Colorado. Their desire was to have a program for recycling their six pack cartons, and to have a mill that would accomplish the task. They needed a company who had the expertise to build the mill, run it for a period of time, teach their personnel how to operate the mill, and then sell all interests to Coors. The management team would then leave and pursue other interests. Coor's interest was two fold, one, the price of paperboard was sky-rocketing, with supply short; and, two, they wanted an image of being 'environmentally friendly' by recycling their paperboard six packs, along with their aluminum cans, which they were already recycling. They had the money. The project I had in hand was perfect for them. A deal was struck. I moved the entire project to Fort Lupton, Colorado. All of the management team that I had put together agreed to participate. Money was advanced. The project began. Bill Lawrence and Emory Homan went to Bogalusa, Louisiana, to mark and to supervise disassembly of the paper machine. The paper machine was shipped to Fort Lupton, Colorado, 'piggy backed' on flat bed trucks, two per flatbed railroad car. Over 100 railroad cars (200 truck beds), were required to ship the paper machine. I made so many trips to New Orleans, and then drove to Bogalusa, that I thought the bridge over Lake Ponchatrain, was like my own private road. Steve Edwards, went to Ottumwa, Iowa to disassemble the electrical and tooling equipment I had purchased from a closed meat packing plant; and then on to Michigan, where I had purchased a number of pieces of used paperboard making equipment. All the used equipment was shipped and was organized to be assembled in Fort Lupton, Colorado. Dennis Tennesen, Bill Lawrence, Allen Dykes, Dale Hurlburt (the past mill manager at the St. Regis Mill of Cornell), and Bob Curry (the past purchasing agent at the St. Regis Mill at Cornell), moved themselves and their wives to Colorado. Lynn and Anne moved to Fort Lupton, Colorado in 1973. Robert Sullivan remained at Menasha to arrange for purchase of required used equipment. Bob Swanson assumed management of all Wisconsin operations for me. Bob Page and our son Andy, assumed management of the sporting goods business that had now expanded into servicing over 200 wholesale accounts, in addition to the 'rack business'. Dave Paustenbach remained in Milwaukee, and would head the marketing of any surplus manufactured paperboard above what Coors could use. As the project moved forward, construction began. Millions of cubic yards of concrete were poured for footings. Buildings were constructed. Machinery was being cleaned, restored, and painted for installation. Then came 1974, a severe recession hit. Paperboard was available and cheap. The environmental push became a requirement rather than voluntary. Large companies could no longer

chose to recycle, they were required to do so, and staffed for it. The idea of images and example became of necessity and law. Thus, Coors no longer had reason to continue to build their own paperboard mill. They decided to end the entire project. As in my past experience, the large corporation 'took the high road'. Coors did not quibble. They paid everything they owed. They paid me a "golden parachute" of \$ one quarter of a million dollars, for their canceling of the project. They wrote off the \$11 million dollars they had already spent. The project was finishedAn era was over..... Other attempts were made to re-enter the paperboard industry, but, the country's financial climate was not conducive to any added paperboard capacity. I had gained a 'lifetime of business experience'. All the people involved in the project have told me that their experiences gained, were worthwhile and beneficial to their careers. They have moved on to other endeavors, and are very successful, which I had no doubt they would be.

The sporting goods company, under my direction, and under the supervision of Bob Page and Andy Reynolds, grew to enormous proportions. Jack Reynolds joined the sales staff, as sales representative in the western part of Wisconsin, while attending college in Eau Claire. Six retail stores were opened (under direction of district managers), in Appleton (John Sharkey), Eagle River (Guy Bradbury), Stevens Point (Allen Jacobson), Kenosha (Don Haugen), Rice Lake (Jim Vanderberg and Don Jacobson), and Wisconsin Rapids (A division of Johnson Hills Department Store). The 'rack' business was dropped, and that portion of the company became a wholesale sporting goods supplier, servicing over 500 accounts in the Midwest. Plans were to open several more stores. A project was planned and discussions under way to open stores in many of the Herberger Department Stores (over 50 locations). Then the day of reckoning came. The year was 1978. The day of discount stores was rampant. The K-Marts, The Fleet Farms, Shopko, Venture, Woolco, and many more were opening left and right. Most of these type of stores were getting into sporting goods in a big way. Many of them were getting very large in guns, which was our specialty. It became a situation where one could buy it off the shelf, at a price better than we could buy it as a distributor. Sales plunged. Profitability was waning. The pressure was growing. Then it happened. On October 30, 1978, at the age of 42, I had a massive heart attack. My world and my family's world changed. I had been at the top of the world, now I was about to find out what 'adversity' was really like. Anne and Andy Reynolds, closed down the company. There was little or no probability that I would be able to continue with my business activities. My health prognosis was morbid. The stores were closed, the company was sold off, buildings were sold, and the merchandise was eliminated. My approximate 100 employees were gone. My world had closed shop. My health was in a severe state of affairs. I was given a short time to live. Things looked very bleak..... But, it was a blessing in disguise.....I was back into making maple syrup for a living in a little over a year....and back into a lot of other things.....and life went on....

Time Out: In 1966, the annual convention of the North American Maple Syrup Council was held in Antigo, Wisconsin. Adin(3rd) Reynolds asked Ike Williams, the bar tender at the Riverview Country Club, to develop a 'maple drink' to be served at the convention. He came up with the 'Maple Cocktail'. Paul Richards of Ohio has mixed hundreds of gallons of the drink since. It is a delicacy. Try it.

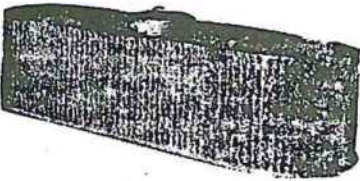
Maple Cocktail

	INDIV. SERVING	SMALL PARTY	BY THE GALLON*
PURE MAPLE SYRUP	3/4 OZ.	3/4 CUP	FIFTH
DRY GIN	3/4 OZ.	3/4 CUP	FIFTH
LEMON JUICE	1 OZ.	1 CUP	QUART
BOURBON	1 OZ.	1 CUP	QUART

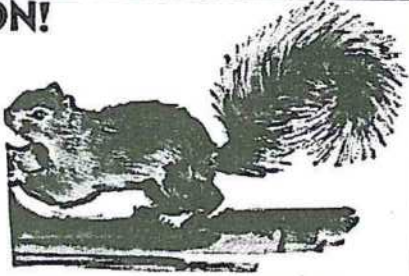
*PUT IN GAL. JUG & TOP OFF WITH WATER
SHAKE WELL

Time Out: Adin(3rd) Reynolds placed this ad in the *Antigo Daily Journal*,
Saturday, October 22, 1966:

HUNTERS ATTENTION!



This Is a TANK



This Is a SQUIRREL

Each hunting season you "Mighty Squirrel Hunters" seem to mistake some of our SAP TANKS for a squirrel. If you will just take notice there is a really quite a difference. Our tanks are 2 Ft. to 4 Ft. high and up to 16 Ft. long. Squirrels seldom get that big. Squirrels are usually found in trees whereas our tanks hardly ever climb a tree, even when chased or shot at. Squirrels may be "good eating", but we have never heard of any way of preparing a galvanized tank to make it very tasty. And those of you who are after squirrel tails to sell should know that very few tanks ever have tails. The fact that you have been putting several bullets through these tanks, certainly shows excellent marksmanship, in hitting such a small and fast-moving target, but these bullet holes allow the tanks to leak. So after you have demonstrated your expert shooting, will you please return with the necessary soldering tools to patch these holes? Otherwise we might just get mad and post our land and keep you out entirely.

REYNOLDS SUGAR BUSH

ANIWA WISCONSIN

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1966

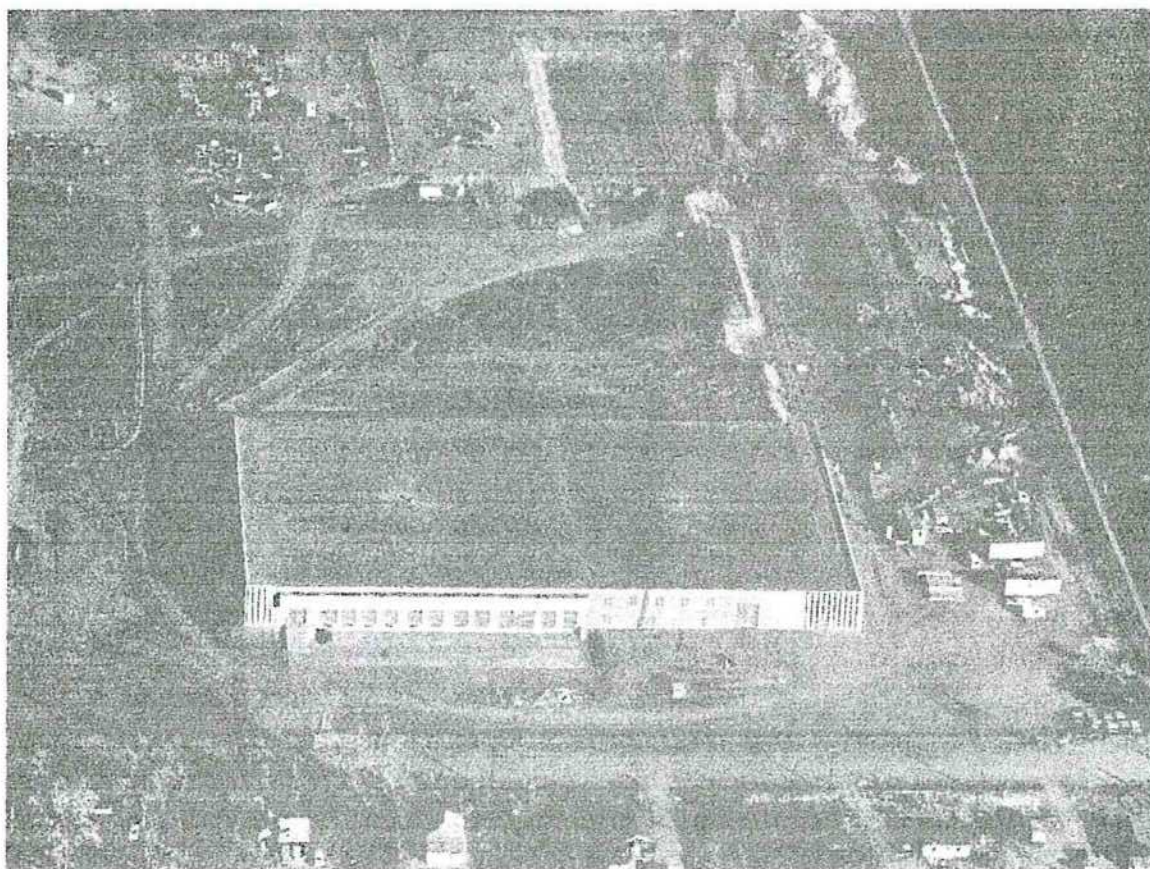


Figure 295: The Hiawatha Trail Paperboard Corporation's construction site for the paperboard mill of Adolph Coors Company, Fort Lupton, Colorado, 1974 (Source; Reynolds Family Archives).

Figure 296: Jay Reynolds showing Angela Corbin, "Alice In Dairyland", the color grading kit (Source: The Antigo Daily Journal - Reynolds Family Archives).



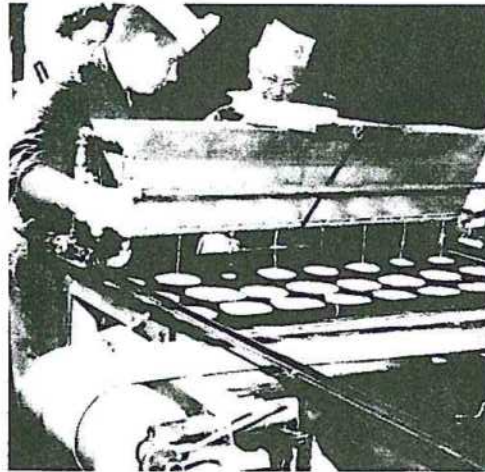
Figure 297: Andy and Jack Reynolds standing next to one of the Hiawatha Trail Sporting Goods Rack. Lynn's business grew into a giant sporting goods operation in the 1970's (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Time Out: According to Zaida Jones Blaine, The maple tree should be known as the 'NAUGSTY LADY OF SHADY LANE':

'There must be something feminine about a maple tree. It does a strip tease in the fall, goes with bare limbs all winter, gets a new spring outfit, and spends the summer living off the sap.'

Figure 298: Lynn Reynolds operating the Reynolds 'pancake dropper', which deposited 8 pancakes on the griddle at each turn of the lever. The machine had 24 pancakes per griddle and there were 8 griddles (196 pancakes) at a time. Photo in 1960 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure(at right) 299: A Adin(3rd)'s marketing creation, imitating a 'joke' whiskey bottle of pure maple syrup, "Old Hound Dog" (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

At the Sugar House . . .

Wanna Fool Somebody?
This might do it!
A Strictly High Class Gift
"OLD HOUND DOG"

A full Fifth of Pure Maple Syrup, but you have to read the label closely. We positively Guarantee it to please anyone appreciating humor, and the contents are the very finest.

(Even complete with INFERNAL Revenue stamp).

Gift Boxed

Figure 300: Photograph of Adin(3rd) Reynolds demonstrating the use of a plastic tubing sap collection system at Aniwa, Wisconsin, in 1962. Pictured is Gene Stenz, Helen Williams, Imogene Ritger, and Dixie Lee Hein, representatives of Employers Mutual Insurance Company (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure 301: Photograph of tanker waiting to load at Reynolds Sugar Bush in 1960 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



June 1, 1959: Merrie Jule Barney, Burlington, Wisconsin, is crowned "Alice In Dairyland".

August 21, 1959: Hawaii becomes the 50th State.

Fall, 1959: Lawrence (Chum) Reynolds died in Summit Lake, Wisconsin. Chum was Adin(3rd)'s nephew and Lynn's 1st cousin. He had a heart attack at 42 years of age, as Lynn did. Chum died, Lynn lived.

Author's Notes: Marion (Reynolds) Sery, was married to Chum when he died. They had three children, Kent, Dennis, and Melody. The fall after Chum died, Marion went to Langlade County Teachers College. Then in the summers following, Marion and Anne rode (commuted) to Stevens Point, to work on their teaching degrees. The distance was about 130 miles per day for Anne, and about 160 miles per day for Marion. Anne and Marion were able to get to know each other very well. Marion later married Robert Sery, and they still live in Summit Lake, Wisconsin.

Fall, 1959: Starting in 1959, Juan and Lynn Reynolds started attending fairs, especially state fairs.

Author's Notes: Since about 1940, Adin(3rd) and 'the family' had been attending fairs of some sort, selling maple equipment and of course, maple syrup and sugar. Adin(3rd) started going to the Wisconsin State Fair to sell in 1946. And, my mother Geraldine, Juan, Don, Lynn, and Kathleen all had indoctrination into attending fairs and selling maple products. In 1959, Juan and Lynn expanded this form of marketing. It was very successful for many years to come. The procedure was simple except for the 'schedule overlap' of some fairs. I would go in early, set up the booth, arrange for electricity, water, etc., while Juan would finish up the fair that preceded. The setups were complex, in that we made maple sugar in a candy kitchen next to the sales area for syrup and other products. Juan made most of the maple sugar, I did the sales. At times, we could not make candy fast enough to keep up, and people would stand in line to get pure maple sugar as it was made fresh. When Juan and I could both go together, set up and sell, it was much less complex. As the years went along, Dad and Mother would handle the Wisconsin State Fair, I would go on to the Illinois State Fair, turning that over to Ray Knolinski (Anne's Uncle), I would go on to Iowa, then Minnesota, and set each up as I moved along. Juan, and others would follow and operate the exhibits. Later, Lyle and Judy Adams handled the Illinois State Fair for the Reynolds, which relieved the rushed agenda. The schedule became more hectic as the years passed. Eventually, we were going to the State Fairs of Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota, and Northern Michigan; in addition, County Fairs, at Antigo, Wausau, Merrill, Marshfield, Shawano, for sure, and others periodically; a total of 16 fairs at the peak of participation. It was a horrendous undertaking, but the sales were rewarding. But as the 'private homes' to stay in became less attractive (and more expensive), hotels became an option which added to the expense. More and more hired help was necessary. With food, travel, and long hours, the expense just got too great, and the fair schedule was eventually reduced to the Wisconsin State Fair. That too was taken over by the Wisconsin Maple Syrup Producers Association during the 1990's, as the help was donated rather than hired. An era passed because of economics. However, Anne and I revived the sales at public gatherings, by attending festivals. We could go ourselves (no hired labor), stay in our own motorhome (no hotels), eat our own food (no restaurants), resulting in a profitable situation again. We still do this on a very limited basis (3 festivals in 1998) today.

Figure 302: The Maple Booth of Reynolds Sugar Bush in 1962, at the Indiana State Fair. Notice Candy Kitchen in background. Pictured are Juan and Lynn Reynolds (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure 303: Lynn and Anne's Motorhome and sales setup at Ocktoberfest, LaCrosse, Wisconsin, early 1980s. During 1980s, Anne and Lynn attended over 30 festivals per year (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



October 27-28, 1959: The founding meeting for the National Maple Syrup Council was held at the USDA Laboratory, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Adin(3rd) and Lynn Reynolds attended that meeting.

January, 1960: Ted Peterson, Wisconsin Extension Forester, conducted the Wisconsin Maple Syrup Institutes around the state of Wisconsin.

Time Out: Attending maple Institutes was a way of life for me. I attended all of the maple Institutes in Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio, plus many others that asked to attend for a presentation, each year. I have to admit, they can 'GET OLD'. In about 1960, Pat White, (I believe his name was Pat), a sales representative for the 3 M Company, Minneapolis, was attending the Wisconsin Institutes, introducing the 3 M tubing system. Well, Pat was 'a fun sort of guy'. After about a week of hearing the same words from all the presenters, he decided it was time 'for some fun'. Ted Peterson had all of the training that Fred Trenk could provide him during his indoctrination years. Ted was dedicated, he was thorough, and he was very - very serious. So Pat inserted a couple of slides (unknown to Ted), of a 'full head dressed' Indian Chief and another slide of 'skimpily clad dancing girls'. Those slides came out in Ted's presentation, and I am sure Ted was shocked, but he did not show it. Ted said, without even hesitation, and without a note of confusion; On the Indian Chief, 'The making of maple syrup was learned from these Native Americans, and this Chief was in charge of the syrup operation; He moved to the next slide, and when the 'Dancing Girls' appeared, Ted said, 'and this is the way

that our ancestors celebrated a 'good syrup crop.' Without further hesitation, Ted continued right on. He never explained it and he appeared shaken. The crowd did not laugh, they thought he was serious, and we did not dare to laugh. Pat was stupefied, and he did not laugh. The incident passed, and the joke was on us. It was not until dinner that night did Ted acknowledge the 'joke'. We all laughed. But in his easy going, but stern manner, he let us know that such behavior would not be tolerated again.

Did Pat stop, well no. He did it one more time. To make it interesting at the Institutes, almost everyone that traveled with the group, had a small part in the program. Dan Anderson, the King Evaporator Dealer, had a presentation where he showed how to 'patch' buckets with an epoxy material. He would simply brush it on and in just a few seconds, it would harden and he would show how the bucket no longer leaked. The epoxy was a bright pink in color. Pat went to a supermarket and found a bright pink dish washing soap that was exactly the same color. He replaced the epoxy with the dish washing soap, when Dan was not looking. When Dan put on his demonstration, of course the soap did not harden, it foamed, and dripped off. Dan was at a total loss. He fumbled around angrily for a while, and finally said, 'I guess the damn stuff froze last night', and sat down. This time, the humor was too great, Pat laughed, we all laugh, and still laugh when we tell the story over and over. Poor Dan was angry at first, but after a short time, he too laughed. Pat White never came back to the Wisconsin Institutes, and I never saw anything like that happen again, but it was a humorous moment in my past. Ted remains a very good friend of the Reynolds family.

January, 1960: William L. Chalmer, Cleveland, Ohio started selling labels to the maple syrup industry.

January 18, 1960: Adin(3rd) buys the "Polar Central Evaporating Plant", from George Klement, Polar Manufacturing Company, Polar, Wisconsin. Lyman O'Neil, Aniwa, served as plant manager. The plant was processing sap from approximately 50,000 taps at time of purchase. It was expanded to about 65,000 over the next several years. The plant was completely 'revamped', converted to oil fired evaporators and made into an efficient maple 'central evaporating plant'. The plant had four 6' X 18' King Evaporators. The title of 'World's Largest Maple Syrup Producer' had been put on Adin(3rd) during the years he built Reynolds Sugar Bush 'central evaporator plant' to processing sap from over 75,000 taps at that time. By addition of the Polar plant, Reynolds Sugar Bush was now processing sap from approximately 140,000 taps. The Reynolds were tapping approximately 25,000 taps under their control, on their own lands. The title of the 'world's largest' became academic --- he [Adin(3rd)] was.

Al Tschudy, Antigo area Economic Development Specialist, was instrumental in putting together a very complex merger. In the maple industry at this time, this coming together of two maple giants which had been fierce competitors, was a major accomplishment. The merger was good for the industry.

Figure 304: Judy Fleishman, long time secretary (and friend) of Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc.. Judy is picture with Geraldine Reynolds in about 1962. 'No the bear is not real' (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure 304A: Judy Fleischman at her desk at Reynolds Sugar Bush. She was not only a fine employee, but was 'really part of the Reynolds Family' (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

May 1, 1960: Francis Gary Powers shot down in U-2 over Russia.

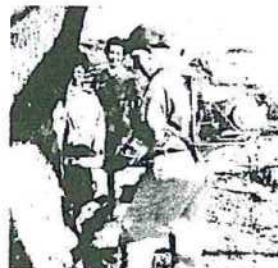
May 1, 1960: Price of Maple Syrup: Reynolds retail price is about \$6.00 per gallon. Bulk price is 25 cents per pound for Fancy, 24 cents for #1, 23 cents for #2, and 22 cents for #3. Barter Price: About 5 galvanized 16 quart Wheeling Buckets which were selling at \$1.20 each.

Production of Maple Syrup:

Unite States: 1,237,000 U. S. Gallons

Canada: 3,525,100 U. S. Gallons

Figure 304B: Adin(3rd) Reynolds demonstrating his power tapping machine in 1962 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



1960 Production of Individual States* (In U. S. Gallons)

Vermont	472,800	Indiana	16,200
New York	332,400	Maryland	12,600
Wisconsin	109,200	Maine	11,800
Ohio	78,800	West Virginia	10,400
Michigan	68,200	Minnesota	4,800
Pennsylvania	57,300	Virginia	800
New Hampshire	41,600	Iowa	800
Massachusetts	34,300	Connecticut	700
Production of the united States (In U. S. Gallons)			<u>1,237,000*</u>

Sources: Clarence Coons, "Maple thrives in '95"
 Production is all expressed in U. S. Gallons
 Wisconsin statistics
 USDA statistics
 Reynolds Family Archives
 Estimates

June 1, 1960: Population of the United States is 179,323,175.

Population of Wisconsin is 3,951,777.

June 1, 1960: Joan Engh, La Crosse, Wisconsin, is crowned "Alice In Dairyland".

August, 1960: Anne Reynolds enters the Langlade County Teacher's College, Antigo, Wisconsin.

October 10, 1960: Hazel (Baker) Wheeler, Lynn's grandmother died, and is laid to rest next to her husband, Herbert, in the Aniwa Cemetery.

October, 1960: The organizational meeting of the National Maple Syrup Council was conducted at Old Manor House, Punderson State Park, Newbury, Ohio. Milton Thibaudeau, Wisconsin served as President. 1960 Directors were: Lloyd Sipple, NY; Clyde Bryant, VT; Ture Johnson, OH; George Keim, PA; Linwood Lesure, MA; Milton Thibaudeau, WI; Dorothy Zimmerman, PA, is elected Secretary-Treasurer.

January 20, 1961: John F. Kennedy becomes the 35th President of the United States. He was married to Jacqueline Lee Bouvier.

April 1-7, 1961: Wisconsin Governor Gaylord Nelson declared April 1 to April 7, as "Wisconsin Maple Syrup Week" at a ceremony at the State Capitol attended by Adin(3rd) Reynolds, President of the Wisconsin Maple Syrup Producers Association; Ted Peterson, Wisconsin Extension Forester; and Joan Engh, "Alice In Dairyland". This was the 1st annual declaration of "Wisconsin Maple Syrup Week", until it was changed to "Wisconsin Maple Syrup Month", March 15 to April 15 of each year. The Declaration of "Maple Syrup Month", first signed by Governor Tommy Thompson March 15, 1986, was changed from April 1st, to be March 15th of each year. The 1986 change to "Wisconsin Maple Syrup Month" also corresponded to the 1st annual "Wisconsin's First Tapping", ceremony, which has been designated as the 15th of March each year unless the 15th falls on Sunday, then it is the preceding Saturday (March 14th).

April 4, 1961: Cindy L. Reynolds is born to Juan and Loretta Reynolds at Aniwa, Wisconsin.

Last Sunday in May, 1961: The 12th annual Wisconsin Maple Syrup Festival is held at Reynolds Sugar Bush, Aniwa, Wisconsin. The keynote speaker at the Festival is Wisconsin Governor Gaylord Nelson. "Alice In Dairyland, Joan Engh, also was part of the official program. Ted Peterson, Wisconsin Extension Forester, was Master of Ceremonies.

Figure 305: Wisconsin Governor Gaylord Nelson appearing at the 12th annual Wisconsin Maple Syrup Festival at Reynolds Sugar Bush, Aniwa, Wisconsin (Reynolds Family Archives).



May 31, 1961: Sandra Kay Anderson (Reynolds) is born to James and Mary Anderson in LaCrosse, Wisconsin.

June 1, 1961: Carol Jean Anderson, Superior, Wisconsin, is crowned "Alice In Dairyland".

June 1, 1961: Population of Canada is 18,238,247.

June 13, 1961: Stuart A. Klitzka is born to Don and Marlene Klitzka.

July 1, 1961: Fred Trenk, University of Wisconsin Extension Forester, retired, with over 30 years of service. He was the first Extension Forester in Wisconsin to hold maple meetings. He was instrumental in the formation of a maple association. And he was most energetic in getting Wisconsin involved in the NAMSC. He will be warmly remembered.

Figure 306: Fred Trenk, Extension Forester, University of Wisconsin. He served the Wisconsin Maple Syrup Industry from 1931 to 1961 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Summer, 1961: Adin(3rd) Reynolds purchased the 'Aniwa Depot' from the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad and moved it to Reynolds Sugar Bush, near the railroad. It had been destined for destruction at the Aniwa site. It is used as a warehouse and shop.

Figure 306A: The Aniwa Depot on the property of Reynolds Sugar Bush, 1962 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



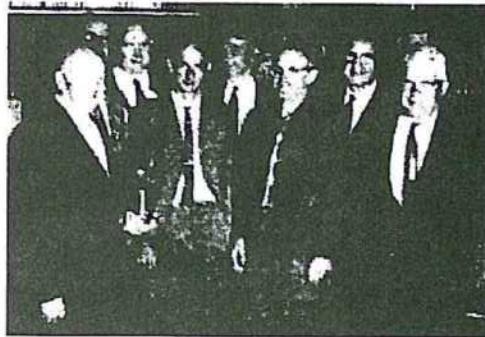
September 16, 1961: Kathleen G. Reynolds marries Leroy Sipes, at Aniwa Methodist Church, Aniwa, Wisconsin.

Author's Notes: Kathleen and Lee moved to Green Bay after they were married. Lee worked for North Central Airlines (originally from Clintonville, Wisconsin). Kathleen also worked for the airlines. They moved from Green Bay to Chicago, then on to Minneapolis, and finally to the Columbus, Ohio area. Lee advanced in seniority with North Central, then Republic Airlines, which was bought out by Northwest Airlines. When Lee retired, he was the airport manager for Northwest Airlines at the Columbus, Ohio airport. Kathleen had several managerial and secretarial positions before retiring. They had very rewarding and successful careers. It should be noted that even though not living in

Wisconsin, they both remained extremely loyal to the Reynolds family, Reynolds Sugar Bush, and to the maple syrup industry. Kathy and Lee made it home for almost all of the Wisconsin Maple Syrup Festivals. They did not just come home, but Kathy handled the Maple Queen Contestants, and Lee sold syrup. They deserve much credit for assisting towards the success of Adin(3rd) Reynolds and Reynolds Sugar Bush.

October 12, 1961: Members of the National Maple Syrup Council stopped at Reynolds Sugar Bush, enroute from Luxemburg, Wisconsin for the annual meeting of the National Maple Syrup Council to Wausau, for additional meetings. Milton Thibaudeau served as President. 1961 Directors are Lloyd Sipple, NY; Linwood Lesure, MA; Clyde Bryant, VT; George Keim, PA; Ture Johnson, OH; Milton Thibaudeau, WI. Dorothy Zimmerman (PA), served as Secretary-Treasurer.

Figure 307: Members of the National Maple Syrup Council, October 12, 1961, at Reynolds Sugar Bush, Aniwa, Wisconsin. Pictured are Adin(3rd) Reynolds, WI; Milton Thibaudeau, WI; Ture Johnson, OH; Lloyd Sipple, NY; Clyde Bryant, VT; Linwood Lesure, MA; C. O. Willets, USDA, PA; and George Keim, PA (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



October 11-12, 1961: The National Maple Syrup Council conducted their 2nd annual meeting at Luxemburg and Antigo, Wisconsin. Milton Thibaudeau, Wisconsin, served as President.

December, 1961: Ed Lott, Extension Forester, Purdue University conducted the first series of Maple Institutes across the State of Indiana. The first meeting is in Rockville, Indiana, and four other meetings are scheduled.

December 31, 1961: The Green Bay Packers win the world championship 37-0 over the New York Giants. Vince Lombardi was the coach who, from 1959 through 1968, established a record of 98-30-4.

January, 1962: The first issue of the Maple Syrup Digest is published, Lloyd Sipple, Bainbridge, New York, is Editor.

January 1, 1962: The taphole germicidal pellet becomes commercially available. The pellet was developed by R. N. Costilow, P. W. Robbins, and R. J. Simmons, all of Michigan State University, Lansing, Michigan; and Dr. C. O. Willits, Eastern Utilization Research Center, USDA, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The significance of this pellet allowed earlier tapping for convenience, since the taphole would not 'dry out'; and maximum sap flow was attained, keeping the avenue of flow open until the very end of the sap season. It was also one of most controversial issues ever entering the industry. There were two major companies in the United States producing the pellet. There was the Vicksburg Chemical Company and A. C. Lamb Company. In the 1966, Reynolds Sugar Bush, purchased the 'Maple portion of their Company' from the Vicksburg Chemical Company. Reynolds still sell

their product Myverol. Of course, the pellet manufacturing was discontinued in the 1980's.

Author's Notes: The germicidal taphole pellet could take a book and maybe I will write it someday. These pages will not allow to 'rehash' all of the pro's and con's. The taphole pellet worked. It allowed tapping earlier. It produced more sap because the seasons were longer and the taphole did not heal over until the maximum flow had been attained. Two different studies indicated some additional damage to the tree, but how much is still in question, especially for those that used them all of the 28 years, and have noticed no adverse effect to the tree. Most sap producers that tap trees to sell maple sap to central evaporator plants, are those who intend to cut those trees soon, or are tapping them transitionally towards lumber production. Those that did not want to use the pellets had the option to not use them. There was freedom available. On the other side, the material was paraformaldehyde, which although never introduced into the sap or syrup by their use, was 'consumer unfriendly'. Market acceptability required that the industry discontinue their use. Use was totally discontinued in both the United States and Canada in 1995. The only users they have now, are those obtained by an illegal 'black market'. They are illegal and should not be used. It is my hope that a 'biological material or instrument' that is 'consumer friendly', can be found and approved for use in the future. This application of some form of 'biological assistance', in obtaining a full years' flow, is absolutely essential for the future survival and success of the central evaporator plants, and for 'sap producers' selling sap. The product should be thoroughly tested before approval this time around. It must not affect the syrup. We must keep the product pure. Whatever the material, its' use should always be voluntary, and the material must be 'acceptable by the consumer'. I appeal to someone reading this book to investigate this possibility. They would have my support and the support of thousands of maple sap and syrup producers across the United States and Canada.

January 8, 1962: Maple Syrup Institute at Algoma, Wisconsin. The first of 11 maple Institutes scheduled for 1962. Others are Tilleda, Antigo, Ogema, Merrill, Viola, Rock Elm, Clayton, Hayward, Gilman, and Granton.

January 9, 1962: Maple Syrup Institute at Jefferson County. A total of 23 Institutes are scheduled.

April 22, 1962: The Tilleda Advancement Club holds its first (annual) Maple Syrup Festival, Tilleda, Wisconsin.

May 15, 1962: Merle Reynolds, Adin(3rd)'s brother and Lynn's only uncle, died and is buried in Summit Lake, Wisconsin cemetery.

About May, 1962: Paul Richards, Richards Maple Products loaded and sold 9 tankers (4,000 Gallons each) to Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc., during 1962. Paul purchased a large amount of the syrup in New York State.

June 1, 1962: Sylvia Lee, Colfax, Wisconsin, is crowned "Alice In Dairyland".

June, 1962: Anne Reynolds graduates from the Langlade County Teacher's College, Antigo, Wisconsin. Anne, Lynn, Andrew, and Jon Reynolds go on Anne's class trip, camping, to Yellowstone National Park.

Anne, Lynn, Andy, and Jon Reynolds attend the World's Fair in Seattle, Washington. The highlights of the fair were the monorail, the space needle, and space technology.

July, 1962: Lynn Reynolds sold a 'central evaporator plant' installation to Ray Norlin, Ogema, Wisconsin. The operation was designed to handle up to 10,000 taps. It had one 6' X 20' Vermont evaporator, a 3' X 12' pre-heater evaporator, along with finishing system, filtering, and sap transfer. It was a very efficient and successful operation. Ray ran the operation effectively for several years, but because of depressed syrup prices in the 1970's closed the plant and placed the equipment up for sale.

August, 1962: Anne Reynolds starts teaching at Galloway, Wisconsin, of the Wittenberg, Wisconsin School District, at \$3,400.00 per year.

August 4, 1962: Marilyn Monroe dies at 36 years old.

Figure 308: Wes Schoepke demonstrating the pressure filters he manufactures. His presses were originally designed and manufactured by former owner, Herb Brooks (Source: WI State Farmer January 14, 1994 - Reynolds Family Archives).

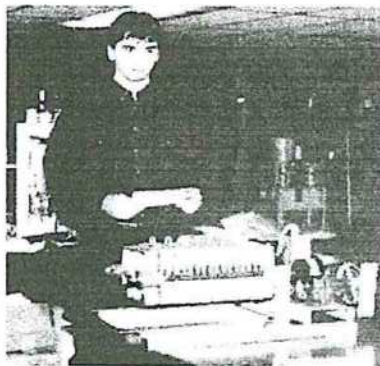
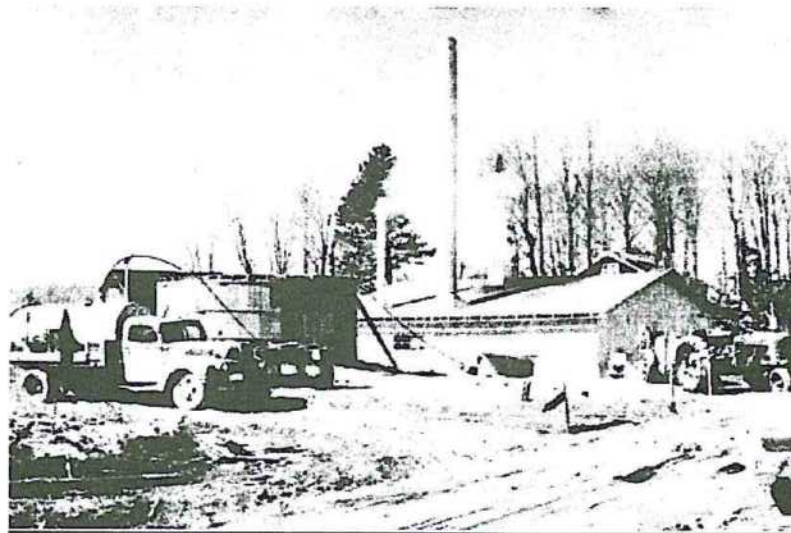


Figure 309: Ray Norlin 'central evaporator plant', Ogema, Wisconsin (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



October 22-23, 1962: The National Maple Syrup Council held their 3rd annual meeting at the United States Laboratory, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Lloyd Sipple, New York, served as President. The Directors applauded the birth of the Maple Syrup Digest. The industry now had a form of communication. 1962 Directors were: Lloyd Sipple, NY; Linwood Lesure, MA; Kenneth Bascom, NH; George Keim; PA; Ture Johnson, OH; Eric Nye, VT; and, Adin(3rd) Reynolds, WI. Putnam W. Robbins, MI was elected Secretary-Treasurer.

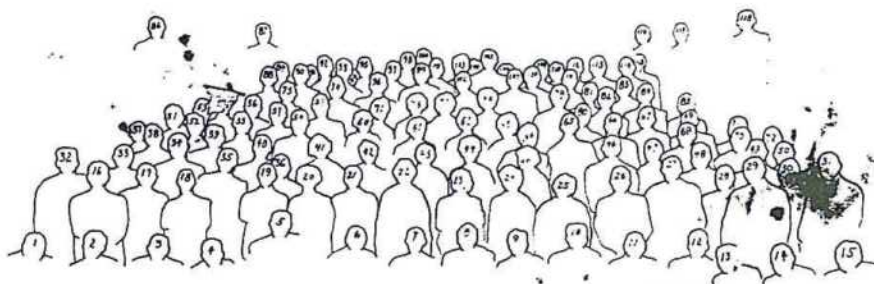
Author's Notes: The Maple Syrup Digest may not be perfect, but it is a form of communication that has lasted 36 years. The controversy exists whether it is what we need or not. Some say it is too small. Some say it is not in color. But I say, it is a wonderful vehicle for communication. It is a historical record. It is inexpensive. The sap and syrup producers can afford it. They use it. They like it. I could not have written this book without it. I thank the industry for having the Digest. I urge everyone in the industry to support it.....Please.....

Time Out:

Here's a sure-fire recipe for making your own sunshine:
Take equal parts of kindness, unselfishness, thoughtfulness.
Mix with love, and scatter with helpful words.
Add a smile or two.
Throw in a spice of cheerfulness
Stir with a heart laugh.
Share with everyone.

Taken From 'Sunshine Magazine'.

Figure 310 & 311:
Persons attending the 1962 (Third Annual Meeting of the NAMSC). Adin(3rd) and Lynn Reynolds are in attendance. Photo is followed by identification chart (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



RESEARCH CONFERENCE ON MAPLE PRODUCTS
 October 23 and 24, 1962

- | | | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. B. C. Buell | 25. Mrs. G. Kalm | 48. G. Vallieres | 72. H. G. Hirsch | 95. E. L. Stinson |
| 2. F. E. Vinch, Jr. | 26. G. Kalm | 49. D. J. Ward | 73. L. H. Reynolds | 96. L. B. Leture |
| 3. R. W. Locke | 27. R. B. Huastable | 50. H. M. Southworth | 74. A. G. Coombs, Jr. | 97. E. Switz |
| 4. J. B. Zimmerman | 28. D. R. Davis | 51. A. W. Snow, Jr. | 75. Mrs. J. C. Underwood | 98. J. C. Clark, Jr. |
| 5. R. I. Spade | 29. W. Dearing | 52. J. C. Hartley | 76. Mrs. A. E. Wasserman | 99. P. Mears |
| 6. C. O. Millis | 30. H. Taylor | 53. R. M. Costlow | 77. Mrs. L. B. Lesure | 100. E. J. Benjamin |
| 7. L. H. Sipple | 31. T. L. Johnson | 54. T. A. Peterson | 78. Mrs. T. A. Peterson | 101. P. W. Robbins |
| 8. C. F. Woodward | 32. A. Adams | 55. D. Houston | 79. E. J. Lott | 102. A. Reynolds |
| 9. G. Croteau | 33. W. R. Black | 56. D. A. Anderson | 80. E. P. Farrand | 103. W. S. Clark |
| 10. H. D. Hall | 34. T. J. Moore | 57. J. M. von Elbe | 81. G. A. Jones | 104. F. W. Calmvert |
| 11. R. D. Taylor | 35. H. Taylor | 58. E. Wae | 82. R. F. Moore | 105. E. P. Anderson |
| 12. A. E. Wasserman | 36. J. C. Underwood | 59. R. M. Lamb | 83. J. A. Burtis | 106. R. C. Barracough |
| 13. C. E. Landry | 37. J. F. Wade, Jr. | 60. Mrs. E. P. Anderson | 84. C. B. Markason | 107. L. E. Wright |
| 14. W. F. Cowen, Jr. | 38. A. E. Anderson | 61. Mrs. L. E. Wright | 85. W. Shaw | 108. R. R. Smith |
| 15. P. A. Wells | 39. A. Anderson, Jr. | 62. Miss S. Zimmerman | 86. R. R. C. Jones | 109. R. L. Lesure |
| 16. F. W. Reas | 40. A. E. Fowler | 63. Mrs. L. H. Sipple | 87. R. I. Todd | 110. R. Scott |
| 17. J. W. Marvin | 41. Mrs. W. Dearing | 64. Mrs. F. Ayres | 88. W. K. Williams | 111. R. M. Hayes |
| 18. R. H. Horroby | 42. Mrs. G. Clark, Jr. | 65. F. Ayres | 89. F. M. LaFing | 112. A. J. Jozeland |
| 19. P. P. Elwert | 43. Mrs. M. D. Hall | 66. J. K. Pesto | 90. A. H. Trudway | 113. J. A. Kartin |
| 20. Mrs. E. P. Davis | 44. Mrs. A. G. Coombs, Jr. | 67. H. E. Beakes | 91. J. Baltus | 114. M. Tyler |
| 21. Mrs. M. Lighthall | 45. Mrs. W. S. Clark | 68. L. D. Schuler | 92. M. Sawyer | 115. R. A. Curtis, Jr. |
| 22. Mrs. J. B. Zimmerman | 46. A. W. Bennett | 69. S. B. Appleby | 93. P. Loughlin | 116. R. C. Seacum |
| 23. Mrs. A. A. Curtis, Jr. | 47. V. W. Wenz | 70. A. T. A. Lee | 94. W. P. Ratchford | 117. R. A. Bell, Jr. |
| 24. Mrs. A. L. Bascom | | 71. R. A. Ballinger | | 118. C. R. Hubbell |

October 22-28, 1962: The Cuban Missile Crisis. The world comes closest ever to nuclear war.

Time Out:

"We planted flowers today, Lord

My youngest kept calling them 'miracles' instead of marigolds

We laughed and had a wonderful time

together planting your 'miracles'.

By Barbara Burrow

Figure 312: Reynolds Sugar Bush as it looked in 1962. Notice that there were four evaporators (4 stacks). Also note the Aniwa Depot to the right side of the photograph next to the railroad (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

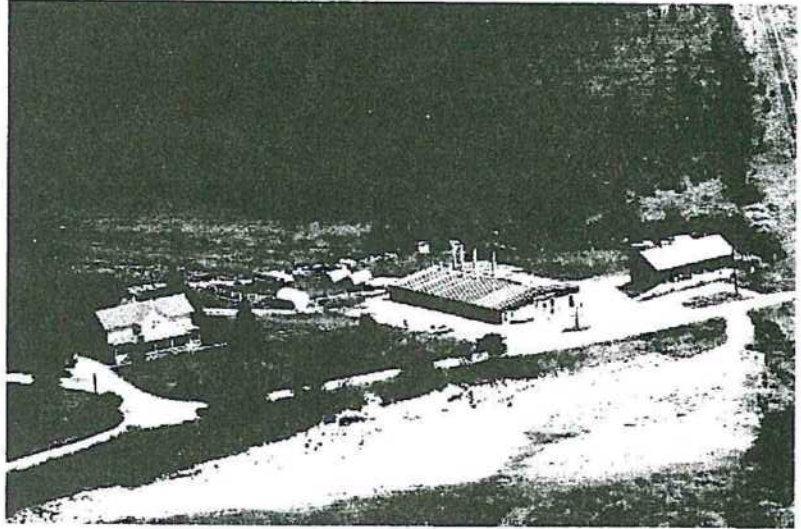


Figure 313: Lynn Reynolds watching 'sap drip', or is he holding up the tree? (nothing else to do, I guess) in 1961 - Taken from *The Antigo Daily Journal*, April 3, 1961 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure 314: The Antigo Maple Syrup Producers meeting at the American Legion clubhouse 1964. Pictured are left to right: Henry Schroeder, Adolph Rine, Otto Buboltz, of Antigo; Clyde Underwood, Philadelphia, Lynn Reynolds, and Adin(3rd) Reynolds of Aniwa (Source: *The Antigo Daily Journal*, February 7, 1964 - Reynolds Family Archives).



Time Out: During 1962, Reynolds Sugar Bush shipped 27 tankers of syrup to General Foods in Chicago. It was necessary to purchase syrup anywhere we could. Gordon Brookman was the President of the Western New York Farm Bureau and was anxious to get the top price for his member producers. Adin(3rd) had arranged for me (Lynn) to purchase and load 2 tankers in Western New York, with Gordon assisting. We loaded one tanker at Gordon's home place with no incidents. But when we moved over about 20 miles to load the second tanker in a bowling alley parking lot, all 'hell' broke loose. The trucks with syrup pulled in to unload their syrup. Of course, we simply weighed their syrup, paid them by check, pumped the syrup out of their drums or milk cans, and they were able to return home with their containers. The local

buyers in the area really resented me being there paying higher prices than they were. A few trucks pulled in — guns were 'made visible' and shouts of 'Get out of our territory', were heard — Threats were made, the producers were told, 'His checks will bounce', 'Our barrels better not leave this parking lot', and a variety of other interference occurred. Gordon Brookman jumped up on a barrel, and with absolute authority, loud and clear, 'If any check of Mr. Reynolds bounces, the Farm Bureau will make it good'. 'We've got him here to buy our syrup at a better price, now let's get at it.' Well, that about did it. I bought the syrup, and we loaded the tanker. I sent the tanker to Aniwa. No checks ever bounced. Even though I never had anything happen to me, I will not deny, I looked over my shoulder a few times that day. Nothing serious happened, but the bulk syrup marketing would never be the same again. Syrup producers, from that date forward, looked around for the best price before they sold. They no longer just put the syrup in someone's barrels and took what that company offered. The change was profound, and it was good for the industry. It was a 'landmark' happening in the maple syrup industry..... As Paul Richards bought syrup for the Reynolds over the next few years, he had similar experiences of resistance by local buyers, but the resistance evolved into 'good competition', generally raising prices for the producer.

Figure 315: Adin(3rd) and Geraldine Reynolds in 1962, on the front lawn of their home in Aniwa (Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure 316: A tanker of maple syrup in 1962. Pictured is Adin(3rd), Juan, and Lynn Reynolds. This tanker is the 5th tanker of 4,000 gallons of maple syrup already shipped in 1962 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

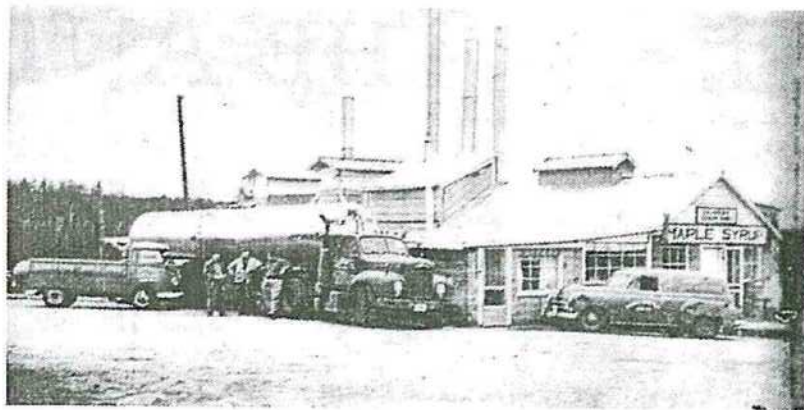
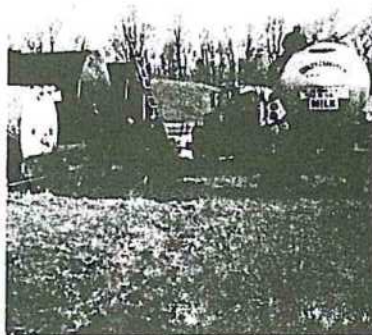


Figure 316A: A 4,000 gallon tanker loading pure maple syrup at Reynolds Sugar Bush in 1962, for delivery to General Foods Corporation in Chicago (Source: Reynolds Family Archive).



October 30, 1962: The Green Bay Packers win the world championship by a score of 16-7 over the New York Giants.

January 25, 1963: Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc. buys the "Tilleda central evaporating plant", from Sidney Maas, Tilleda, Wisconsin. Mel Rieseman, Aniwa, served as plant manager. The Tilleda plant was updated to oil fired evaporators and was made an efficient 'central evaporating plant'. The Tilleda plant had two 6' X 16' Vermont Evaporators. The plant was expanded to approximately 40,000 taps. With the addition of this plant, Reynolds was now processing sap from approximately 180,000 taps. The Reynolds were tapping about 40,000 trees under their control and/or on their own lands.

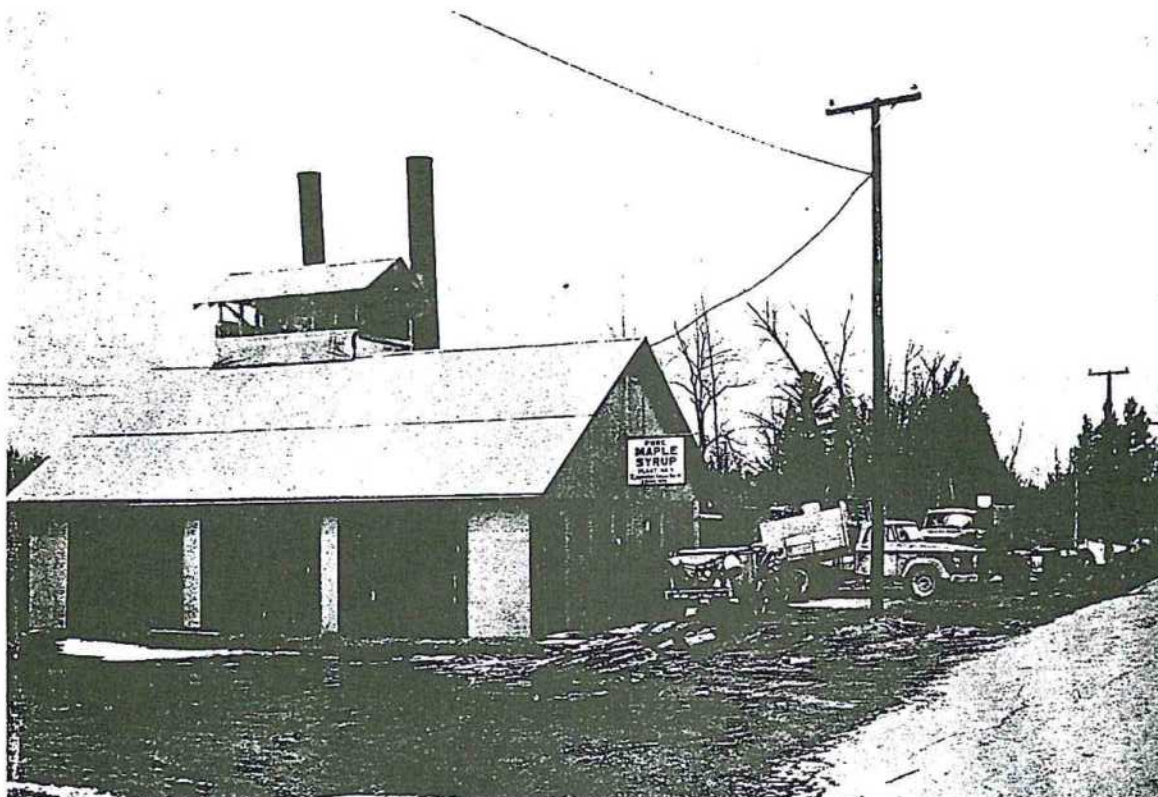
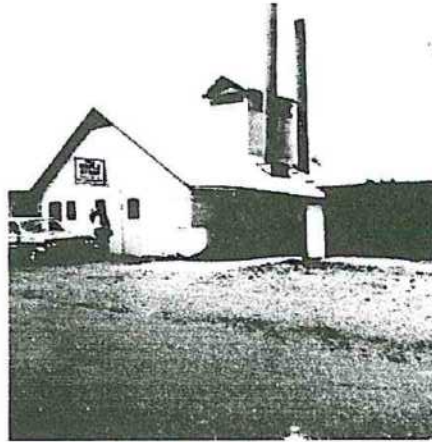


Figure 316B: The Tilleda Central Evaporating Plant purchased by Reynolds Sugar Bush from Sidney Mass, Tilleda, WI in 1963 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives). Notice lineup of trucks and tractor sap collection units waiting to unload maple sap.

Figure 316C: Reynolds' Tilleda Central Evaporating Plant in 1962 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



February, 1963: The "Robbins" sap spout comes on the market. The spout was designed by Putnam Robbins, Lansing, Michigan. It is distributed by Reynolds Sugar Bush.

Last Sunday In May, 1963: The 14th annual WI Maple Festival is held at Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc., Aniwa, WI. WI Congressman Melvin Laird is featured speaker at the official program. Sylvia Lee, "Alice In Dairyland" is also a featured speaker.

June 1, 1963: Jay D. Reynolds is born to Juan and Loretta Reynolds at Aniwa, Wisconsin.

Summer 1963: Gordon Cunningham joined the University of Wisconsin Extension staff.

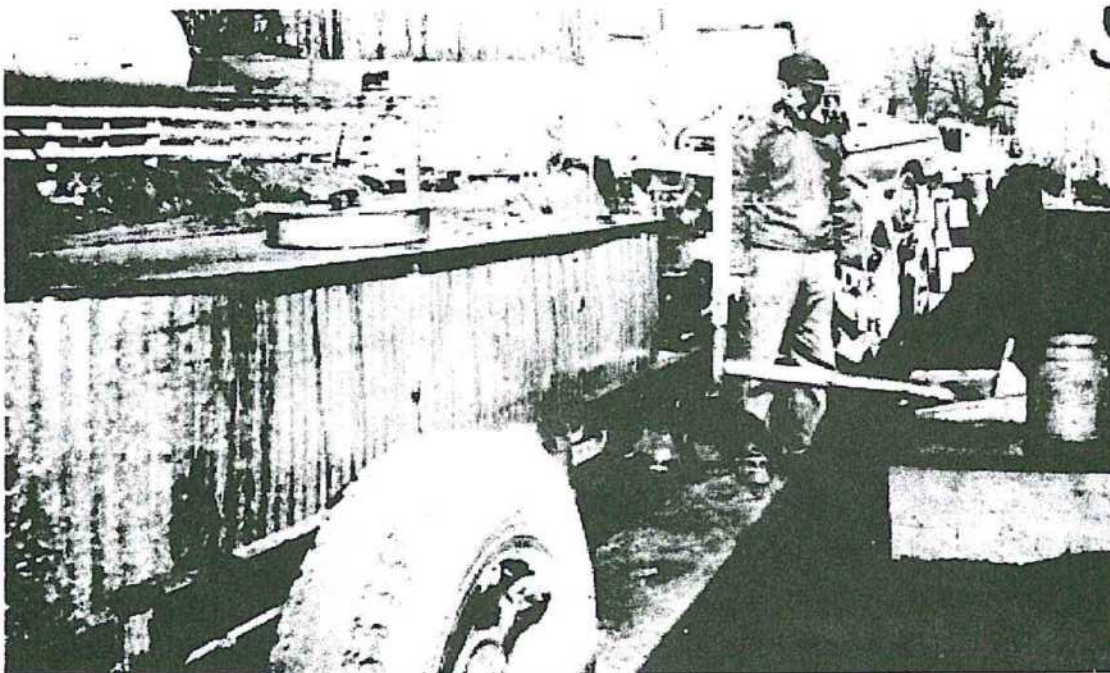


Figure 317: Joe Wolf selling a tank of sap at Aniwa in 1973. Joe was an original sap supplier to Reynolds Sugar Bush from 1947 to the present - Taken from The Antigo Daily Journal, March 28, 1973 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

June 1, 1963: Marilyn Draeger, Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, is crowned "Alice In Dairyland".

Summer, 1963: Anne Reynolds started summer school, riding with Marion Reynolds, commuting to the University of Wisconsin, Stevens Point, both working towards their full teaching degrees.

October 10-11, 1963: The National Maple Syrup Council held their 4th annual meeting at the Fenimore House, Cooperstown, New York. Lloyd Sipple, New York, served as President. 1963 Directors remained the same. A tariff was encouraged on Canadian syrup. Putnam Robbins served as Secretary-Treasurer.

November 22, 1963: John F. Kennedy is assassinated. Lyndon Baines Johnson becomes the 36th President of the United States. He was married to Claudia Taylor (Lady Bird) Johnson.

***Time Out:* Bud Maahs, Tilleda, Wisconsin
put this ad in the paper, April 9, 1964:**

— NOTICE —

Whoever is stealing my Sap Buckets, you are forgetting the Spouts. You can pick them up any time. Thank You. *April 9*
BUD MAHNS 1964

March 17, 1964: Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc., is incorporated in the State of Wisconsin. Adin(3rd) is President, Lynn and Juan, are Vice Presidents, and Geraldine is Secretary-Treasurer.

June 1964: Leader Evaporator Company purchases George H. Soule Company.

June 1, 1964: Beth Bartosh, Burlington, Wisconsin, is crowned "Alice In Dairyland".

***June 2, 1964:* Lynn Reynolds and Mel Rieseeman went to New York City, where they built and installed a pure maple syrup exhibit for Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc. at the "New York World's Fair". Lynn, Anne, Andy, and Jon moved to Bayside (Long Island), New York for approximately 6 months to manage the Reynolds exhibit at the World's fair. The basic sales were for maple syrup, and maple sugar which was made right at the fair. In addition, we served thousands of 'Reynolds Tiny Tim Pancakes' with pure maple syrup for \$1.00 per serving. Our help, Arthur and Versal Franzke, and Earl and Joan Little, moved to New York to help with the booth. In addition, Lynn managed the 'Wisconsin's World's Largest Cheese' exhibit and the Wisconsin cheese sales during the fair. The sales success at the fair was marginal at best, but the resulting "World Company Image" of Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc., the solid notoriety, and the positive publicity, helped establish Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc., and Wisconsin as an icon in industry leadership.**

October 18-19, 1964: The National Maple Syrup Council conducted their 5th annual meeting at Weldon Hotel, Greenfield, Massachusetts. Linwood Lesure, Massachusetts served as President. The Council adopted the USDA color standards establishing a national grading system: Light Amber, Medium Amber, Dark Amber and Darker than Dark Amber. Even if a State has a grading law, the Council encouraged producers to use the new grades along with their own state

grades. Maine was accepted into the Council as the 9th State. 1964 Directors remained the same as 1963. Putnam Robbins continued to serve as Secretary-Treasurer.

October 16, 1964: China tests first atomic bomb, becoming the fifth nuclear power, preceded by the United States, England, France, and Russia.

November 25, 1964: Mark Adin(4th) Reynolds is born to Juan and Loretta at Aniwa, Wisconsin.

December 11, 1964: California surpasses New York as the most populous state.

Figure 318: Pictured is Clarence Smith, beside his evaporator in South Bend, Indiana. Clarence was a large syrup maker, an equipment dealer and syrup buyer for the Reynolds. Clarence and Laverne (his wife) were very close friends with Adin(3rd) and Geraldine. They traveled extensively together. Photograph dated June 5, 1964. (Source: The South Bend (Indiana) Tribune - Reynolds Family Archives).

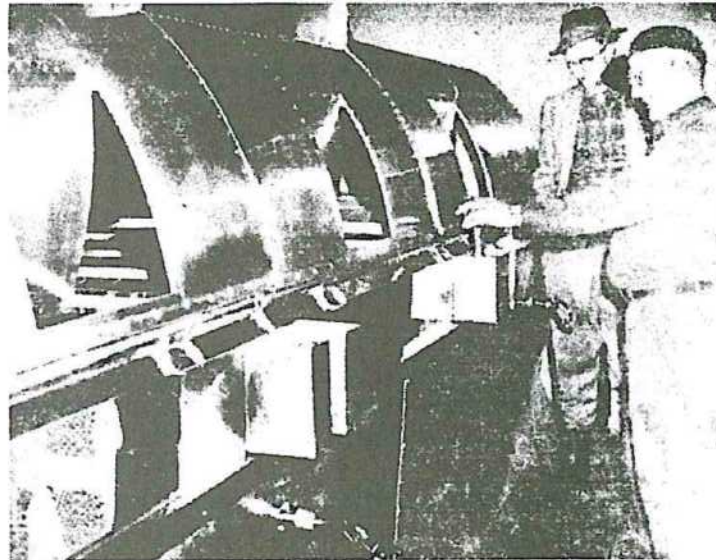


Figure 319: Adin(3rd) Reynolds standing next to his 1962 Volkswagon truck, ready to go to the Post Office with several hundred boxes of gifts to go out for Christmas gifts in 1964 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

Figure 320: Photo of Laverne Smith, South Bend, Indiana, wife of Clarence Smith, large maple producers, with Adin(3) and Geraldine Reynolds, in their front lawn, July, 1968. The Smiths and Reynolds took many trips together to maple events, and to Mexico, San Salvador, Aruba, and more (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



January 21, 1965: The 25th annual Geauga County Institute of Forestry and Maple Syrup was held in Burton, Ohio. Lynn Reynolds, Aniwa, Wisconsin and Vice President of Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc., was a presenter, speaking on the economics of central evaporator plants.

Time Out: The early 60's brought the taphole pellet, for assisting in allowing the maximum sap flow that the tree could produce. Step on the stage — Bud Taylor, who was the Manufacturer's Representative for Vicksburg Chemical Company, Newark, New Jersey. Bud lost no time in trying to impress the maple producers on his knowledge of 'the woods'. J

remember, *Ture Johnson* State Forester for the Ohio, telling when *Bud* looked him up, out in the woods doing some forestry marking..... *Bud*, in his new boots, new wool checkered shirt, and work trousers, found *Ture*. He looked around, and said, 'Boy what a nice stand of maple trees'. *Ture* said there was not a maple tree within 40 acres of where they stood. But *Ture* said, with a twinkle in his eye, and in his finest Swedish brogue, 'This sure is a dandy stand of maple'. *Ture* loved to tell that story. But the real humor, involving *Bud*, was with *Reynolds'* 'tapping legend employee', *Roy Gardner*. *Roy* had been tapping trees since the 30's for *Adin*(3rd). He was so good, I enjoyed carrying the tapper and competing with him. But with *Bud*, *Roy*, as he did with most inexperienced help, would drive himself, and his helpers, then play a joke on them. *Bud* was following the 'spout driver', using his cumbersome 'pellet injector', trying to keep up putting in the pills. *Roy* would tap a few trees ahead, then drilling a hole in an 'oak tree', he would wait until *Bud* would put a 'pellet in the oak', then he would laugh. No matter how many times *Roy* pulled this stunt, *Bud* would always fall into the trap. He was the object of many a laugh, but he was a good sport about it and would laugh too. He wanted so bad to be accepted.....but as a 'maple expert', *Bud* had a ways to go..... *Reynolds* eventually bought out the 'maple portion' of *Vicksburg Chemical Company*, but fortunately, *Bud* did not come with it.....

Figure 321: *Lynn Reynolds* promoting - demonstrating packaging at the *Maple Institute* at *Fergus Falls, Minnesota, February 5, 1965.*
Figure 321A: *Marvin Smith, Minnesota Extension Forester* displays the maple syrup producing areas of *Minnesota. The Maple Syrup Institute* at *Fergus Falls, Minnesota, February 5, 1965* (Source: *The Fergus Falls (Minnesota) Daily Journal - Reynolds Family Archives*).



Figure 322: *Wisconsin Governor, Warren Knowles* signing proclamation for annual "Maple Syrup Week" in *Wisconsin, 1965.* Pictured from left to right are *D. N. McDowell, Director of Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Beth Bartosh, "Alice In Dairyland", Adin*(3rd) *Reynolds, Governor Knowles, and Carol (Anderson) Kobylak, former "Alice In Dairyland"* (Source: *The Star News, Medford, Wisconsin, April 8, 1965 - Reynolds Family Archives*).



Time Out: When Andy, our son was about 3 or 4 years old, he was always threatening to run away. Anne was accustomed to the little guy's threats, so she started packing him a lunch for his venture. Andy usually got as far as the back porch, where he would sit and contemplate the situation, eat his lunch, and he always came back. To see him eating his lunch on that back porch would make you laugh until you cried, because we did and do love him so much.

Figure 323: Wisconsin Maple Syrup Producers Council, February, 1965. Pictured left to right. Back: Elwood Eaton, Ellsworth, Theodore Peterson, Madison; Henry Schroeder, Antigo; Ray Norlin, Ogema; LaVerne Vitcenda, LaFarge, and Marlin Schwler, Madison; Front: Adin(3rd) Reynolds, Antwa; Milton Thibaudeau, Luxemburg; John Roth, Cadott (Source: The Antigo Daily Journal, February 15, 1965 - Reynolds Family Archives).



April, 1965: About 25,000 United States Troops are in Vietnam. America is deeply involved in the Vietnam War. An estimated 25,000 protesters against the war march on Washington for the first time.

Author's Notes: The Vietnam War was a major turning point in my life. Up to this war, my 'whole being' was a 'chest pounding', 'flag waving', 'ignorant patriot'. I am still a very patriotic American, but that war changed my attitude towards resolving differences by violence. War is truly 'hell'. I went into the Vietnam War era believing Americans were always correct. I assumed we would win and I deplored the protesters to the United States policy. But as I watched young Americans dying by the tens of thousands, with little or no possibility of winning, I began to have serious doubts. And to find that Americans were not backing their own troops, I came to the revolutionary conclusion, "We are wrong to be there". Anne's brother was in Vietnam. Young veterans were returning to college while I was there. They were not respected, but rather ridiculed. It was awful. As a veteran, I was ashamed. I shall never forget it. Then in about the 1980's, I visited the Vietnam War Memorial in Washington, D. C.. I openly broke down and cried..... 58,000 names of sons, fathers, daughters, and mothers ---- dead ---- For what?..... Today, I believe that any conflict can be compromised to mutually beneficial terms, without violence and death. Having been involved in mediation and arbitration, there is little doubt that 'impossible' situations can be resolved peaceably..... I sincerely believe that I would do almost anything to turn these concerns into reality.....

This brief statement is as close as this book will get to being editorially political.

April 21, 1965: Kenneth Sipes is born to Lee and Kathleen (Reynolds) Sipes at Columbus, Ohio.

May 1, 1965: Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc., purchased the "General Foods Central Evaporating Plant, Kingsley, Michigan. The name was changed to the "Kingsley Maple Central Evaporating Plant". The plant was completely

'reorganized' to be efficient and simple. The plant had four 6' X 18' 'custom built' evaporators. Clarence Klaus, Kingsley, Michigan served as Plant Manager. The plant was processing sap from about 50,000 taps and was expanded to about 60,000 taps. With plants at Aniwa (75,000), Polar (65,000), Tilleda (40,000), and Kingsley (60,000), Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc. was now processing sap from approximately 240,000 taps. Reynolds were tapping approximately 50,000 taps under their control. The Reynolds were now operating 18 evaporators, all 6' X 16' or larger. They were processing approximately 7,500 gallons of sap per hour. They were burning approximately 1,000 gallons of fuel oil per hour. They were making approximately 300 gallons of syrup per hour. Pre-heating sap was utilized effectively. And all syrup finishing was done by steam at the Aniwa plant. They were producing approximately 50-60,000 gallons of syrup per year. All plants were operating 24 hours per day. They all remained operating until the 1970's when depressed syrup prices no longer allowed the profitability for continuing with all the plants. In the 1970's, the Polar and Kingsley plants were closed (equipment and buildings sold), Tilleda was returned to Sidney Mass (still operating under the ownership of Charles Wagner, Peshtigo, Wisconsin), and the Aniwa Plant is still operating at approximately 50,000 taps today, by Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc.. Reynolds is only tapping a few trees under their control. All of the sap today is purchased at Aniwa under the 'Central Evaporating Plant' structure. The Aniwa plant currently has capacity of at least 100,000 taps and is poised for expansion at such time as syrup prices, and profitability supports added production.

Figure: 323A: The Kingsley, Michigan Central Evaporating Plant, sold to Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc. by General Foods Corporation in 1965 (Source: Reynolds Family archives).



May 13, 1965: Adin(3rd) Reynolds appeared on the "To Tell The Truth", nationally syndicated, 'Goodson-Todman Productions', television program. Gary Moore was host of the show. Adin(3rd) of course told the truth, the two impostors who represented themselves as being from Quebec and Vermont, were not so forthcoming. Needless to say, Adin(3rd) stumped the panel as 'no one' expected that the 'World's Largest Producer of Pure Maple Syrup', would be from Wisconsin. This was truly a 'lifetime' experience for Adin(3rd).

May 31, 1965: The 16th annual Wisconsin Maple Syrup Festival is held at Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc., Aniwa, Wisconsin. Sue De Rosier is crowned WI Maple Queen.

June 1, 1965: Kathy Kenas, Rosendale, Wisconsin, was crowned "Alice In Dairyland".

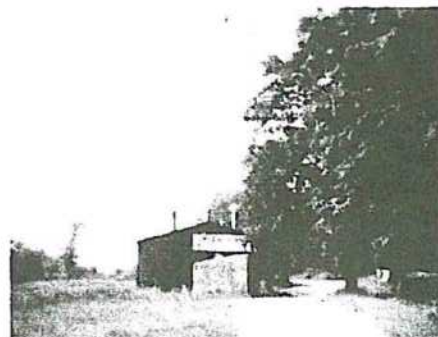
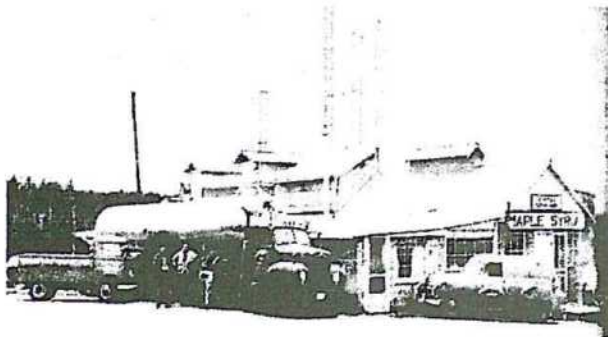
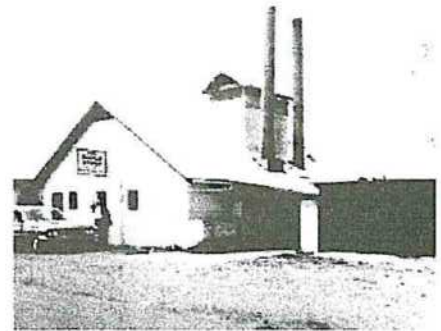
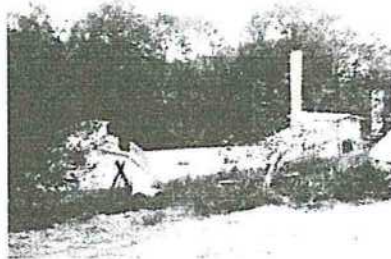
About June, 1965: Lewis Staats of the U. S. Forest Service, has been employed as a full time Resident Manager of the sugarbush on the former Mr. and Mrs. Henry Uihlein's Heaven Hill Farm, Lake Placid, New York. The Uihleins have leased the sugar bush to Cornell University for study of economics of maple production, to

study marketing methods, and to conduct an extension program in maple production and marketing.

Summer and Fall, 1965: Lynn Reynolds sold a complete 'Central Evaporator Plant', to Bud Walters, Somerset, Pennsylvania. The installation in Mr. Walter's building (designed by Lynn) took place in the fall of 1965. The installation included three 6' X 20' oil fired Vermont evaporators, all piping, pump transfer, syrup finishing equipment, filtering equipment, syrup storage, and candy making equipment. In addition, Mr. Walters purchased 10,000 Sap Saks, and adequate tubing and supplies to tap 15,000 trees, from Reynolds Sugar Bush. The plant was designed to process sap from approximately 40,000 taps. Mr. Walters tapped about 20,000 of trees under his control and purchased sap from another 20,000 taps. It was probably the most efficient streamlined 'Central Evaporator Plant' of its time. The installation was accomplished in the fall of 1965 by Lynn Reynolds, Roy Gardner and Lloyd Young (both Roy and Lloyd were lifelong employees of Adin(3rd) and Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc.). The three of us, put in so many installations of 6' X 20' evaporators (including all the Reynolds Sugar Bush Plants), we were quite efficient at it. Mr. Walters owned an entire mountaintop in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, which had tens of thousands of trees and he planned for significant expansion. This plant was very successful until the depressed syrup market in the 1970's for bulk maple syrup caused Mr. Walters to close the plant and sell the equipment.

Time Out: Roy Gardner, Lloyd Young, and I sold, delivered and installed so many 6' X 20' evaporators in the 1960's, we got to be known as the 'The 6' X 20' Guys'. I was accused of carrying a 6' X 20' around in my brief case. I remember, Dad asking me with a twinkle in his eye, 'Are you sure one 6' X 20' is enough?'

Figures 323B,C,D,& E: The four Reynolds' central evaporating plants operating in 1965, processing maple sap from approximately 240,000 taps. (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



October 18-19, 1965: The National Maple Syrup Council conducted their 6th annual meeting at the USDA, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Linwood Lesure, Massachusetts, served as President. Adin(3rd) Reynolds was elected as President. A National Maple Queen Contest was initiated and the site of the first Contest would be in Ohio in 1966. Michigan joins the Council. 1965 Directors were: Adin(3rd) Reynolds, WI; Ture Johnson, OH; Lloyd Sipple, NY; Ted Harding, ME; Linwood Lesure, MA; Gordon Gowen, NY; Floyd Moore, MI; Charles Hager, NY; George Keim, PA, Robert Coombs, VT.. Lloyd Sipple was elected as Secretary-Treasurer.

December 27, 1965: There are 184,000 American troops in Vietnam.

January 2, 1966: The Green Bay Packers win the world championship 23-12 over the Cleveland Browns.

January 7, 1966: Vermont Maple Institute at Fairfield, Vermont. Eight Institutes are scheduled in Vermont for 1966.

Spring, 1966: Charlie and Virginia Bacon started experimenting with plastic jugs for packaging. Bacon Jug was founded in 1968.

April 3, 1966: George Keim, long time syrup maker, and Pennsylvania director of the National Maple Syrup Council died.

May 28, 1966: The 17th annual Wisconsin Maple Syrup Festival is held at Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc.. Dr. C. O. Willits, Research Director of Maple, USDA, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was featured speaker. Kathy Kenas, "Alice In Dairyland" was part of the official program. Glenda Gums, Ringle, Wisconsin was crowned annual Wisconsin Maple Queen.

June 1, 1966: JoAnn Cupery, Markesan, Wisconsin, is crowned "Alice In Dairyland".

June 29, 1966: The United States starts bombing targets in Hanoi, North Vietnam.

August 12-13, 1966: The first Vermont "Maple-Rama" is held in Rutland County, Vermont.

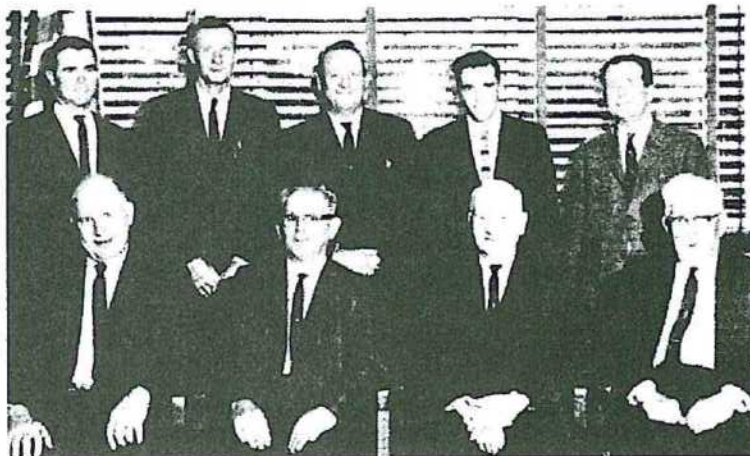
August, 1966: Anne Reynolds received her teaching degree from the University of Wisconsin - Stevens Point, Wisconsin.

August, 1966: Lynn Reynolds entered University of Wisconsin, Stevens Point, Wisconsin for the fall term.

October 1966: A new "Maple Syrup Manual", written by Dr. C. O. Willits of the USDA Research Center, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, has been released.

October 5-6, 1966: The National Maple Syrup Council conducted their 7th annual meeting at Antigo, Wisconsin. Adin(3rd) Reynolds, Aniwa, Wisconsin served as President. 1966 Directors were: Adin(3rd) Reynolds, WI; Ture Johnson, OH; Ted Harding, ME; Linwood Lesure, MA; Floyd Moore, MI; Clifford Dalby, MN; Kenneth Bascom, NH; Gordon Brookman, NY; Edward Curtis, PA, Robert Coombs, VT. Ted Peterson, Extension Forester, University of Wisconsin was elected the Council's Secretary-Treasurer.

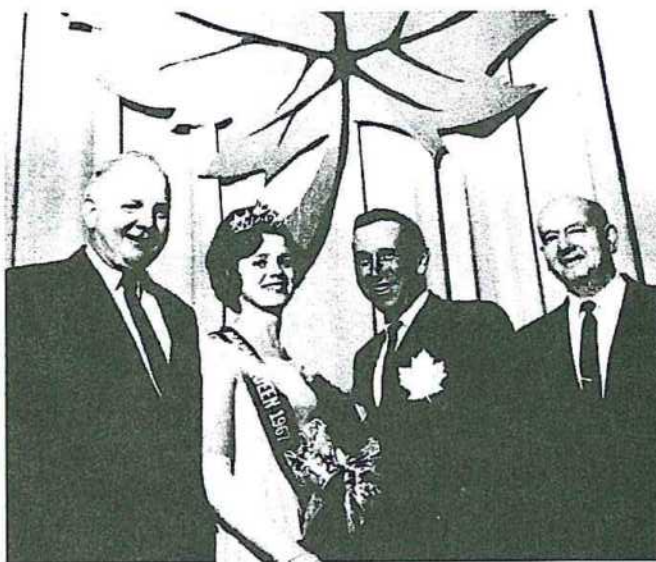
Figure 324: Directors of National Maple Syrup Council in 1966: Pictured: Ture Johnson, OH; Linwood Lesure, MA; Adin(3rd) Reynolds, WI; George Keim, PA; Gordon Gowen, NH; Charles Hager, NY; Robert Coombs, VT; Floyd Moore, MI; Ted Harding, ME; Taken from the "Maple Syrup Digest", December, 1965.



December 20, 1966: Kimberly S. Klitzka is born to Don and Marlene Klitzka.

January 1, 1967: The Green Bay Packers beat the Dallas Cowboys in the famous 'Ice Bowl' in Green Bay at 13 degrees below zero, 34-27.

Figure 325: Sheila Anderson, NY, "National Maple Queen", pictured with Ture Johnson, OH, Gordon Brookman, NY, and Adin(3rd) Reynolds, WI, 1967. Taken from the cover of the "Maple Syrup Digest", December, 1967.



January 15, 1967: The Green Bay Packers win the first Super Bowl, 35-10 Over the Kansas City Chiefs.

April 8, 1967: Sheila Anderson, Kennedy, New York, won the "National Maple Queen Contest at the Geauga County Maple Festival in Chardon, Ohio.

Last Sunday In May, 1967: The 18th annual WI Maple Syrup Festival. Leila Hagen, Washington Island, WI is crowned WI Maple Queen.

June 1, 1967: Kristin Williams, Colgate, Wisconsin, is crowned "Alice In Dairyland".

June 30, 1967: The United States has 448,800 troops in Vietnam.

July 1, 1967: The Canadian Confederation is 100 years old. The celebration marks the 100th anniversary of the British North America Act, which was the basis for the modern state of Canada.

September 1967: The United States troop force is 500,000 in Vietnam, and about 600,000 in Southeast Asia.

October 4-5, 1967: The National Maple Syrup Council conducted their 8th meeting at the Yankee Clipper, Belfast, Maine. Adin(3rd) Reynolds, Aniwa, Wisconsin, served as President. Minnesota joins the Council. Directors in 1967 were: Ture Johnson, OH; Ed Curtis, PA; Floyd Moore, MI; Ted Harding, ME; Linwood Lesure, MA; Clifford Dalby, MN; Ken Bascomb, NH; Gordon Brookman, NY; Robert Coombs, VT; and Adin(3^r) Reynolds, WI. Ted Peterson served as Secretary-Treasurer.

Figure 326: Taken at Belfast, Maine. Pictured are Adin(3rd) Reynolds Belfast, Maine's Mayor, Gridley Tarbell, and Maine Delegate, Ted Harding, 1967 (Source: The Republican Journal, Belfast, Maine, October 5, 1967 - Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure 327: Juan Reynolds demonstrating tapping a tree with new 'tapping machine' in 1967 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



November 27, 1967: The air war against North Vietnam is accelerated.

January 14, 1968: The Green Bay Packers win Super Bowl II, 33-14 over the Oakland Raiders.

January 31, 1968: 70,000 Viet Cong troops launch Tet Offensive, attacking South Vietnam cities.

April 27, 1968: The 28th annual "Vermontville, Michigan Maple Syrup Festival" is held. Miss Leila Hagen, 1967 Wisconsin Maple Syrup Queen, crowns Miss Karen Benedict, Vermontville Maple Festival Queen. Pictured are, front, left to right, Miss Benedict, Miss Hagen, Miss Debbie Wright; and back row, Miss Debbie Foote, Miss Nancy Weller, and Miss Martha VanBlarcom. - Taken from *The Lansing, Michigan, "The State Journal"*, dated April 28, 1968 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



*Figure 328: 1967 Wisconsin Maple Syrup Queen, and new National Maple Syrup Queen, Leila Hagen crowns Karen Benedict, Vermontville, Michigan Maple Festival Queen. Pictured are, front, left to right, Miss Benedict, Miss Hagen, Miss Debbie Wright; and back row, Miss Debbie Foote, Miss Nancy Weller, and Miss Martha VanBlarcom. - Taken from *The Lansing, Michigan, "The State Journal"*, dated April 28, 1968 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).*

Figure 329: Wisconsin Governor, Warren Knowles proclaiming April 1-6, 1968, as 'Maple Week' in Wisconsin. Pictured is Adin(3rd) Reynolds and Leila Hagen, Wisconsin Maple Syrup Queen (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



*Figure 330: Roy Gardner worked over thirty years for Reynolds Sugar Bush, full time and probably another 20 years part time. Here Roy is gathering sap in 1968 - Taken from *"The Milwaukee Sentinel"*, dated March 25, 1968 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).*



Figure 331: Lyman O'Neill. Neighbor and long time employee of Reynolds Sugar Bush. Managed the Polar, Wisconsin plant. Taken from "The Milwaukee Sentinel", March 25, 1968 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

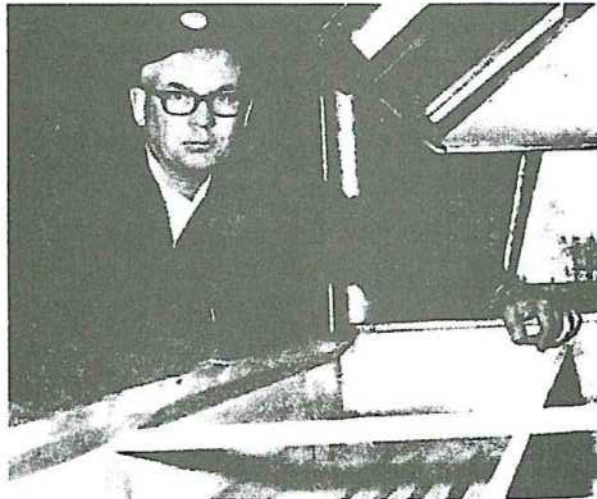


Figure 332: Adin(3rd) Reynolds and Leila Hagen, Wisconsin Maple Queen, at the Maple Syrup Festival May 29, 1967 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure 333: Lewis Bissell, Maine Extension Forester; Dr. J. Clyde Underwood, USDA Research Laboratory, Philadelphia, PA; and Adin(3rd) Reynolds, President, NAMSC, WI; Speakers at the 1966 Maine Maple Producers Meeting, in Lewiston, ME., and ME Agricultural Trade Show (Source: Daily Sun Lewiston- Auburn Maine, January 21, 1966 - Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure 334: Judging maple syrup in 1967 for the annual (starting in 1961) Wisconsin Maple Syrup Contest. Pictured from left to right, Milton Thibaudeau, John Polich, WI Department of Agriculture, Sharleen Hanke, University of Wisconsin Extension, Marvin Smith, University of Minnesota Extension Forester, John Roth, and Ted Peterson, University of Wisconsin Extension Forester. The judging contest was held at Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc., in connection with 17th annual Wisconsin Maple Syrup Festival (Source: The Milwaukee Journal, June 14, 1967 - Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure 335: Anne Reynolds meets Henry Mancini, at the Teachers Convention. Milwaukee, Wisconsin, November 7, 1969. Also pictured are Mrs. John Kehl, and Miss Debra Schellor. (Source: Milwaukee Sentinel, November 7, 1969 - Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure 336: Advertisement of the 17th Pancake Day and Maple Festival at Reynolds Sugar Bush, May 29, 1966. Pictured is Kathy Kenas, Wisconsin's "Alice In Dairyland" promoting pure maple syrup. Notice "Reynolds" does have more than one spelling. (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



**SUNDAY
MAY 29th
AT
REYNOLDS
Sugar Bush
In Anisno.
ALICE
IN DAIRYLAND
KATHY KENAS, Brand
Will Be At The Event Which
Annually Draws Nearly 4,000
Families.**



When Only The BEST is Good Enough
Look on ...

HY-LAND LAKES
GRADE "A" DAIRY PRODUCTS
Deer Street
Arling, Wis.

While at this year event,
you can enjoy Hy Land Lakes
Delicious ICE CREAM and
GRADE "A" BUTTER, and
their fresh whole cream
GRADE "A" MILK.
Their Fresh DAIRY ORANGE
Will Also Be Served.
Meet ALICE and join the
Fun and Excitement.
**SUNDAY
MAY 29th**
Serving All Day.



Last Sunday In May, 1968: The 19th annual WI Maple Festival is held. Rosemary Wesley, Antigo is crowned WI Maple Queen. Ms. Wesley was disqualified because she got married. She was replaced by Joyce Jipson as WI Maple Queen.

June 1, 1968: Roberta Thoreson, West Allis, Wisconsin, is crowned "Alice In Dairyland".

Summer 1968: Elmer and Mary Kress founded Kress Creations, Inc.. Production of jugs began in 1969.

July 24, 1968: United States troops increased to 535,000 in Vietnam.

October 7-8, 1968: The National Maple Syrup Council conducted their 9th meeting at USDA Laboratory, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Ture Johnson, Burton, Ohio, served as President. 1968 Directors remained the same as 1967. Floyd Moore, Ocqueoc, Michigan was elected Secretary-Treasurer.

November 30, 1968: President Johnson halts all bombing in Vietnam.

January, 1969: Super Bowl III, New York Jets 16-7 over Baltimore Colts.

January 20, 1969: Richard M. Nixon becomes the 37th President of the United States. He was married to Patricia (Ryan) Nixon.

February, 1969: President Nixon renews intensified bombing of North Vietnam.

April 30, 1969: American troop strength reaches 543,000.

May, 1969: The 60th annual meeting of the WMSPA. Adin(3rd) Reynolds serves as Secretary-Treasurer.

May 30, 1969: The 20th annual Wisconsin Maple Syrup Festival is held at Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc. in Aniwa, Wisconsin. Linda Pietz is crowned annual Wisconsin Maple Queen.

Figure 337: Adin(3rd) Reynolds and 1969 Maple Queen Linda Pietz, selling syrup at the Wisconsin State Fair in 1969 (Source: The Antigo Daily Journal, May 28, 1970 - Reynolds Family Archives).



1969: Fred Trenk, long time Extension Forester and friend of maple, dies.

June 1, 1969: Judith Schultz, South Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is crowned "Alice In Dairyland".

July 20, 1969: Man lands on the moon.
Armstrong and Aldrin walk on the surface of the moon.

August 23, 1969: *Judith Mae Fleischman, secretary for Reynolds Sugar Bush for over 11 years, marries Donald Lee Krause, in Antigo, Wisconsin.*

September 1, 1969: The Wisconsin Maple Syrup Producers Council is incorporated in Shawano County, Wisconsin. Aniwa, Wisconsin is designated as the principal place of business.

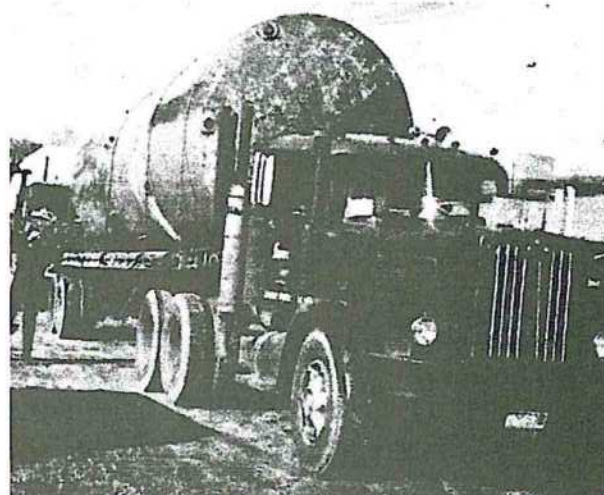
Figure 338: Judy Fleischman, longtime secretary for Reynolds Sugar Bush, wedding picture (Source: The Antigo Daily Journal - Reynolds Family Archives).



September 3, 1969: Ho Chi Minh dies.

October 16, 1969: *Reynolds Sugar Bush buys 18, 4,000 gallon glass lined brewing tanks from the Rhinelander Brewing Company, Rhinelander, Wisconsin.*

Figure 339: Brewing Tanks from Rhinelander Brewing Company being hauled to Reynolds Sugar Bush, Aniwa, Wisconsin 1969 (Source: The Rhinelander Daily News, October 16, 1969 - Reynolds Family Archives).



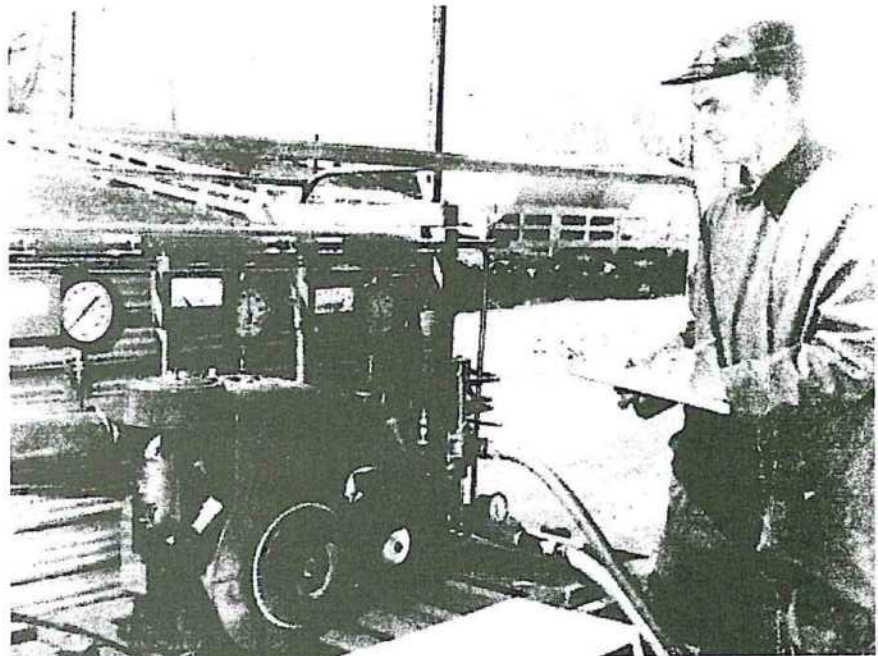
October 20-21, 1969: The National Maple Syrup Council conducted their 10th annual meeting at Punderson State Park, Burton, Ohio. Ture Johnson, served as President. 1969 Directors remained the same as 1968. Floyd Moore, Ocqueoc, Michigan, served as Secretary-Treasurer.

January, 1970: The Super Bowl is played. Kansas City wins over Minnesota 23-7.

February 9, 1970: The Aniwa Depot, at Reynolds Sugar Bush burns. Financial loss was put at \$150,000. The historical loss was priceless.

April 13, 1970: Reverse Osmosis unit manufactured by Aqua Chem Corporation, Milwaukee is tested on pure maple sap at Reynolds Sugar Bush, Aniwa, Wisconsin. The cost was placed at \$30,000 to process about 250 gallons per hour.

Figure 340: A Reverse Osmosis test April 13, 1970. Pictured is Donald Guy, Aqua Chem, Inc. at Reynolds Sugar Bush (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Author's Notes: Reverse Osmosis was something Adin(3rd) had been studying since about 1960, when it had been proposed as a possible method for removing water from maple sap, by Dr. C. O. Willits, The Philadelphia Eastern Regional Agricultural Laboratory, while visiting the annual Wisconsin Maple Syrup Institutes. The process in simple terms, is putting maple sap under pressure, with high pressure pumps, against a membrane that has holes large enough to allow the water molecules, not the sugar molecules. Thus, the water can be separated from the sugar by mechanical energy which is much less expensive than heat energy. This method can remove approximately 75% of the water, starting with 2% sap, reverse osmosis can concentrate sap to about 8% sugar. The process is in wide use in 1998. Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc. now has two reverse osmosis units which can concentrate sap at a rate of about 1,000 gallons of sap per hour. The flavor and other factors of pure maple syrup are not affected. Most large maple syrup operations of North America now are using reverse osmosis, and a very large number of smaller operations are now utilizing this technology.

May 31, 1970: The 21st annual Wisconsin Maple Syrup Festival is held at Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc., Aniwa, Wisconsin. Vicki Martin, Hatley, Wisconsin is crowned Maple Queen.

June 1, 1970: Susan Masterson, Janesville, Wisconsin, is crowned "Alice In Dairyland".

June 1, 1970: The population of the United States is 203,302,031.

*June, 1970: Lynn Reynolds starts a summer job at Great Northern - Nekoosa Paper Company. He is assigned a project to study the company's 'pitch' problem they were experiencing. He was able to solve the problem and received 'widespread acclaim' as an authority in the area of tree environmental physiology and recycling. 'The difficulties encountered are related earlier in these pages as a *Time Out*.'*

August, 1970: Lynn Reynolds enters the Institute of Paper Chemistry.

October 5, 1970: Geraldine Reynolds was elected President of Shawano County, Wisconsin Homemakers.

October 19-20, 1970: The National Maple Syrup Council conducted their 11th annual meeting at Lukan's Farm Resort, Honesdale, Pennsylvania. Edward Curtis, Pennsylvania, served as President. 1970 Directors were: Edward Curtis, PA; Robert Coombs, VT; Floyd Moore, MI; Ted Harding, ME; Russell Davenport, MA; Clifford Dalby, MN; Kenneth Bascom, NH; Gordon Brookman, NY; Ture Johnson, OH; Adin(3rd) Reynolds, WI. Floyd Moore served as Secretary-Treasurer.

January, 1971: Super Bowl V is played, Baltimore wins 16-13 over Dallas.

Spring, 1971: Lynn forms Reynolds Enterprises, Inc. and starts the Hiawatha Trail Sporting Goods, hiring John Killinger, a friend from University of Wisconsin - Stevens Point to manage the company.

Last Sunday In May, 1971: The 22nd annual WI Maple Syrup Festival. Jean Kenney, Kewaunee, is crowned WI Maple Queen.

Figure 342: Lloyd "Butch" Steckbauer, getting ready for the 1992 WI Maple Syrup Festival. Butch was a long time Reynolds employee (Source: The Antigo Daily Journal, May 27, 1992. - Reynolds Family Archives).



June 1, 1971: The population of Canada is 20,014,880.

June 1, 1971: Marsha Ann Lindsay, Manawa, Wisconsin, is crowned "Alice In Dairyland".

Fall, 1971: Bob Swanson assumes management of The Hiawatha Trail Sporting Goods Company, for Lynn. John Killinger moves on to be employed by the University of Wisconsin - Green Bay, in computer programming.

October 18, 1971: The National Maple Syrup Council conducts their 12th annual meeting at Boyne Mountain Lodge, Boyne Falls, Michigan. Edward Curtis, Honesdale, Pennsylvania, serves as President. 1971 Directors remained the same as 1970. Floyd Moore served as Secretary-Treasurer.

November, 1971: Reynolds Enterprises, Inc. forms a 'fireplace wood company', by purchasing a forest wood cutting business. The business was primarily cutting, hauling and selling 'birch' fireplace wood in Chicago.

Author's Notes: This moved me back into the timber business, which my Dad had left in 1942. The cutting of timber, sawing, loading, and hauling wood was very exciting at first. Don and Marlene Klitzka lived in Chicago at the time. He sold the wood for us to nurseries, garden supply stores, and outdoor markets. It was not long before he had sold far more than we could realistically keep up with. Even then, I enjoyed the business, but our woods help was not adequate, equipment was old, and trucking problems were just too great. After three years, we decided that this just was not going to work, and I closed the 'birch fireplace wood' business. In early 1972, CENPECO (a national oil company) needed a delivery service for its oil, paint, and petroleum products. Our trucks, our sporting goods warehouse, and the income it provided, caused me to stop the wood hauling and put our efforts into this delivery business along with a growing sporting goods business. The delivery business lasted several years and it was quite profitable, but it was very hard work. So, at the close of 1972, Hiawatha Trail Sporting Goods and the CENPECO deliveries were self supporting and profitable.

November 17, 1971: United States is pulling out of Vietnam. 188,300 soldiers leave Vietnam under President Nixon's "Vietnamization Withdrawal Program", but vicious bombing of North Vietnam continues.

January, 1972: Super Bowl VI is played, Dallas won 24-3 over Miami.

Spring, 1972: Leader Evaporator Company purchases the Vermont Evaporator Company of Ogdensburg, New York.

April 15, 1972: President Nixon and Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau sign a pact to clean up the Great Lakes.

Last Sunday In May, 1972: The 23rd annual WI Maple Festival. Janet Weller, Marion, WI is crowned WI Maple Queen.

June 1, 1972: Deborah Moser, Wausau, Wisconsin, is crowned "Alice In Dairyland".

June 17, 1972: Five men are caught breaking into the Watergate Hotel.

Fall, 1972: Lynn graduates and receives a Masters Degree from the Institute of Paper Chemistry. He also had completed his academia requirements for his doctorate. He had not finished his research for his PhD.

August, 1972: Lynn initiates discussions with St. Regis Paper Corporation concerning purchase of their Cornell Paperboard Company, Cornell, Wisconsin. Hiawatha Trail Paperboard Corporation is formed.

October 16-17, 1972: The National Maple Syrup Council conducts their 13th annual meeting at Mount Snow Ski Lodge, Mount Snow, Vermont. Robert Coombs, Jacksonville, Vermont, is elected President. 1972 Directors remained the same as 1971. Floyd Moore served as Secretary-Treasurer.

December 7, 1972: President Nixon makes a last attempt to get North Vietnam to submit, with 18 days of "carpet bombing", of homes, hospitals, and civilians of Hanoi, through Christmas.

December 30, 1972: President Nixon orders an end to bombing in all of Vietnam.

January, 1973: Super Bowl VII is played, Miami won over Washington 14-7.

January, 1973: Dick and Janet Haas start making maple containers, which would become Sugarhill Containers in 1982.

January 27, 1973: Vietnam signed a cease-fire agreement with the United States in Paris.

Author's Notes: I will leave this subject with a few statistics: 23,000 troops still left in Vietnam; 3 million Americans are enlisted into the military; 58,000 American troops died; 153,000 Americans wounded; 35,000 widows and orphans created; 275,000 Americans experience a death in their family; 1,400,000 Americans saw someone in their family wounded; 6,500,000 Americans served in the Armed Forces; and over 1,000,000 saw combat..... For what?..... Enough said.....

February, 1973: St. Regis Paper Corporation sells the Cornell Paperboard Company to Flint Kote Corporation.

March, 1973: Lynn Reynolds purchases 40 acres on the Chippewa River upon which to build a new paper mill on the Chippewa River. The Mill construction was pending on the availability of 'A Depressed Economic Loan' from the Federal Government.

April, 1973: Lynn purchased a 200 ton per day paperboard machine in Bogalusa, Louisiana pending approval of the economic development loan application.

April 1-7, 1973: Governor Patrick Lucy signs the Wisconsin Maple Week Proclamation.

Figure 343: Governor Patrick Lucy signing the Maple Week Proclamation, April 1, 1973. Pictured left to right are John Polak, President of the Wisconsin Maple Syrup Council, Adin(3rd) Reynolds, Ted Peterson, Janet Weller, Maple Queen, and Governor Lucy (Source: Unknown - Reynolds Family Archives).



Last Sunday In May, 1973: The 24th annual WI Maple Festival. Clare Bartz, Suring, WI is crowned WI Maple Queen.

May, 1973: Lynn Reynolds met with officials from Adolph Coors Company of Golden, Colorado, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The entire Cornell project was moved to Fort Lupton, Colorado, to be built by Hiawatha Trail Paperboard Corporation, for Adolph Coors Company. Lynn Reynolds commutes to Colorado.

Andy Reynolds graduates from Appleton High School.

Author's Notes: Andy had been working for the Hiawatha Trail Sporting Goods while in high school. After graduation, he continued to work for the sporting goods with Bob Page and Bob Swanson. All three operated the sporting goods business, the firewood business, and the oil delivery business. Andy continued with this work until after I had my heart attack in 1979. Then Anne and Andy essentially eliminated the business while I was rehabilitating. Andy saved my life by insisting I go to the hospital that 'bleak day' in October, 1979. Andy did a great job all those years, and I owe him a great deal of thanks.....Thanks Andy.....

Figure 344: Photo of friends of Lynn and Anne, who had attended UW - Stevens Point. All the men worked in the Sporting Goods or Paperboard Corporations during the 1970's (Except Roy). Pictured taken in 1995 are left to right, Back Row: Bob Page, Roy Lamberty, Mary Jacobson, Dennis Tennessen, Marilyn Tennessen, Front Row: Sheri Page, Midge Lamberty, Dave Paustenbach, Karen Paustenbach, and Allen Jacobson (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



May 27, 1973: The 24th annual Wisconsin Maple Syrup Festival is held at Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc.. Clare Bartz, Suring, Wisconsin is crowned Maple Queen.

Figure 345: Maple Queen, Clare Bartz, Suring, Wisconsin is crowned the 7th annual Wisconsin Maple Queen, at the Wisconsin Maple Syrup Festival at Aniwa, Wisconsin 1973. Banner is being pinned by previous Queen, Janet Weller (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



June 1, 1973: Mary Hopkins, Cumberland, Wisconsin, is crowned "Alice In Dairyland".

September, 1973: Anne and Lynn Reynolds move to Colorado to manage building of the Coors Paperboard Mill in Fort Lupton. Jack (Jon) lives with Bob and Sheri Page to finish his last year in Appleton High School.

October 15-16, 1973: The National Maple Syrup Council conducted their 14th annual meeting at Fern Resort, Orillia, Ontario, Canada. This was the first international meeting of the Council. Ken Bascom, Alstead, New Hampshire, is elected President. Ontario joined the Council. Gordon Gowen, Alstead, New Hampshire, is elected Secretary-Treasurer. 1973 Directors were: Kenneth Bascom, NH; Rex Alwin, MN; Orlando Small, ME; Russell Davenport, MA; Floyd Moore, MI; Gordon Brookman, NY; Ture Johnson, OH; Ronald Shaw, ON; Edward Curtis, PA; Bill Clark, VT; Adin(3rd) Reynolds, WI. Floyd Moore served as Secretary-Treasurer.

December, 1973: Super Bowl VIII, Miami 24-7 over Minnesota.

March 15, 1974: The Hortonville School Board and teachers failed to agree on a contract. The teachers voted to strike on March 18 with the board responding by firing 84 teachers on April 2. The board's action was upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court on June 17, 1976.

May 6, 1974: Lynn Reynolds, Hiawatha Trail Sporting Goods, purchases Hunters' Corner, Inc., Stevens Point, Wisconsin from Rollo Potterville. This was one of the largest sporting goods stores in Wisconsin.

Figure 346: Lynn Reynolds, with Rollo Potterville, when purchasing the Hunters' Corner, Stevens Point, Wisconsin 1974 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



May, 1974: Jon Reynolds graduates from Appleton East High School, Appleton, Wisconsin.

Last Sunday in May, 1974: The 25th annual WI Maple Festival. Bonnie Parson is crowned WI Maple Queen.

June 1, 1974: Joana Markevicius, Pine River, Wisconsin, is crowned "Alice In Dairyland".

July 26-27, 1974: Ontario conducts their 4th annual Maple Syrup Tour, north of London, Ontario, Lake Huron area.

August 8, 1974: Richard M. Nixon resigns as President.

August 9, 1974: Gerald R. Ford becomes the 38th President of the United States. He is married to Elizabeth (Bloomer) Ford.

August, 1974: Jon Reynolds enters college at University of Wisconsin - Stout - Menomonie, Wisconsin, studying printing.

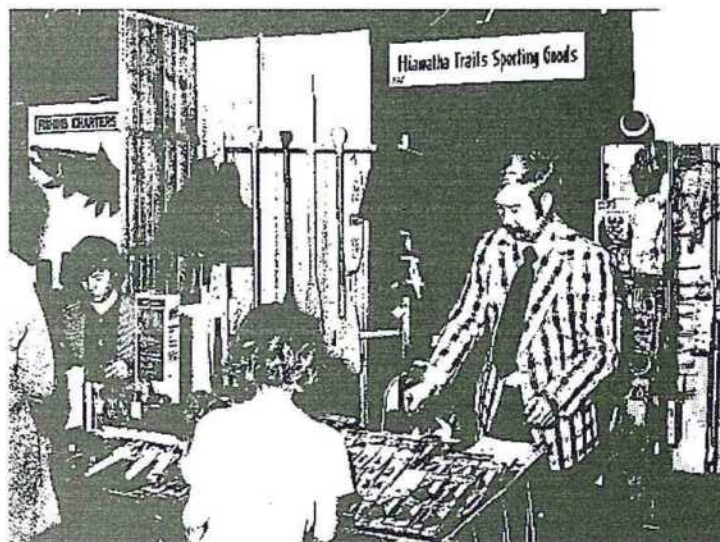
October 20-22, 1974: The National Maple Syrup Council conducted their 15th annual meeting at Winding Brook Lodge, Keene, New Hampshire. Kenneth Bascom served as President. 1974 Directors remain the same as 1973. Gordon Gowen serves as Secretary-Treasurer.

November 18, 1974: The first organizational meeting for formation of the International Maple Syrup Institute (IMSI) was held in Montreal. The meeting was organized by the Marketing Division of the Quebec Department of Agriculture (QDOA), focusing the agenda on 'better planning of maple marketing'. The meeting was attended by approximately 60 representatives of maple syrup producers, processors and government officials. Jean-Pierre Potvin, Maple Specialist, (QDOA), chaired the meeting. The meeting was initiated because of markedly depressed syrup prices, which was attributed to 434,000 U. S. gallons of syrup increase in Canadian production in 1973, over 1972. Total Canadian maple syrup production in 1972 was 2,6662,200 U. S. gallons compared with 3,096,555 U. S. gallons in 1973. The other main concern was that United States blending companies were reducing their requirements for pure maple syrup. Adin(3rd) Reynolds confirmed that General Foods was probably going to reduce their percentage of pure maple use, in making Log Cabin Syrup. This would have a major impact on the use of dark maple syrup.

Figure 347:
Copy of a check for \$200,000.00, to Lynn Reynolds' Hiawatha Trail Paperboard Corporation from Coors, as a partial payment for the 'golden parachute agreement'. Check dated December 31, 1974 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

FT. LUPTON RECYCLING A DIV. OF COORS CONTAINER CO. Ft. Lupton, Colorado 80621		N ^o 2286
		United Bank of Boulder BOULDER, COLORADO 82-22/1070
PAY Two hundred thousand and no/100 dollars-----		DATE
TO THE ORDER OF Hiawatha Trail Paperboard Corporation		12/31/74
		AMOUNT
		\$ 200,000.00
		<i>Paul E. Reynolds</i> <i>L E Howard</i>
⑆ 1070 ⑈ 0022⑆ 070 254 ⑈		

Figure 348: Bob Page and Andy Reynolds operating exhibit of Hiawatha Trails Sporting Goods in 1975 at the Midwest Sports Show, Milwaukee, Wisconsin (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



January , 1975: Super Bowl IX, Pittsburgh 16-6 over Minnesota.

February 20, 1975: An organizational meeting for the IMSI, Plattsburg, New York was held. About 70 representatives of American and Canadian maple products industry accepted a set of by-laws, creating the IMSI, and which were designed to promote the marketing of pure maple products worldwide.

May 17, 1975: Andrew R. Reynolds marries Carol Jones at Appleton, Wisconsin.

Last Sunday in May, 1975: The 26th annual WI Maple Festival. Carol Kautz is crowned WI Maple Queen.

June 1, 1975: Deborah Ann Del Balso, Brookfield, Wisconsin, is crowned "Alice In Dairyland".

July, 1975: Adin(3rd) Reynolds was awarded twin awards of 'Citizen of the year by the Antigo Area Chamber of Commerce, and Outstanding Member by the Wisconsin Maple Syrup Producers Council.

August, 1975: Jon Reynolds transfers to the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, to major in business.

October 28-29, 1975: The National Maple Syrup Council conducted their 16th annual meeting at Blackwater Falls Lodge, Davis, West Virginia. Kenneth Bascom served as President. 1975 Directors were: Rex Alwin, MN; Gordon Brookman, NY; Gordon Gowen, NY; Orlando Small, ME; Russell Davenport, MA; Mel Koelling, MI; Kenneth Bascom, NH; Ture Johnson, OH; Ronald Shaw, ON; Edward Curtis, PA; Wilson "Bill" Clark, VT; Adin(3rd) Reynolds, WI. Gordon Gowen served as Secretary-Treasurer.

November, 1975: Fred Winch, with 32 years of service as Extension Forester at Cornell University, retires. Fred was a stalwart figure in the maple syrup industry. His accomplishment list is lengthy and outstanding. Fred was

instrumental in establishing the Maple Syrup Hall of Fame in Croghan, New York, and was inducted to this honor May 28, 1977.

November 19, 1975: The IMSI conducted its first annual meeting at the Holiday Inn, Montreal, Quebec. Don Green, Brockville, Ontario, was elected Organizational Chairman (President), until such time as the international charters in each country (USA and Canada), could be executed. An organizational committee of Adin(3rd) Reynolds, Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc.; Gilles Croteau, Cooperative of Quebec Maple Sugar Producers; and Wilson "Bill" Clark, President, Vermont Sugar Makers Association, were appointed to organize, prepare and execute international charters which would be acceptable to both the United States and Canada. Those international charters would not be signed until February 9, 1976, which was the founding date of the IMSI. Claude Tardif, was hired as Executive Manager.

January, 1976: Super Bowl X, Pittsburgh 21-17 over Dallas.

January, 1976: Ted Peterson, long time Extension Forester, is placed on a two year special assignment. Gordon Cunningham is assigned the Maple Institutes during the absence of Ted. Five Wisconsin institutes are scheduled for 1976. The program includes Chris Hauge, Langlade County Extension Forester, William Bartz, President of Wisconsin Maple Syrup Producers Council, Fred Winch, Extension Forester (Retired) Cornell, New York Extension Forester, John Polich, Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, and Adin(3rd) Reynolds, Director, National Maple Syrup Council.



Figure 349: 1976 Antigo Wisconsin Maple Syrup Institute. Pictured is Chris Hauge, Don Kakes, William Bartz, Eugene Washatko, and Fred Winch (Source: July, 1976 issue of The Maple Syrup Digest).

February 9, 1976: The IMSI International Charters are signed by Adin(3rd) Reynolds, Gilles Croteau, and Wilson S. Clark. The IMSI is born. Adin(3rd) was elected the first President of the International Maple Syrup Institute.



Figure 349A: The Future Reynolds. Lynn's sons Andy and Jack; Juan's children, Cindy, Sherry, Lori, Jay, and Mark; Kathleen's son Kenny; and Don's son, Steve Klitzka. Picture was taken in 1977 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

Figure 350: Copy of Page 11 of the Rules and Regulations, and By-Laws for the IMSI Charters, which were signed February 9, 1976 by Adin(3rd) Reynolds WI, Gilles Croteau QUE, and Bill Clark VT. (Source: Reynolds Family archives).

RULES AND REGULATIONS

41. The Board of Directors may prescribe such rules and regulations not inconsistent with these by-laws relating to the management and operation of the Institute as they deem expedient, provided that such rules and regulations shall have force and effect only until the next annual meeting of the members of the Institute when they shall be confirmed, and in default of confirmation at such annual meeting of members shall at and from that time cease to have force and effect.
42. In these by-laws the singular shall include the plural and the plural the singular; the masculine shall include the feminine.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF we have hereunto set our hands at the City of Montreal, this 9th day of February 1976.

Applicants:

Adin Reynolds _____

Gilles Croteau _____

Wilson S. Clark _____

April 1976: Anne and Lynn Reynolds buy their home on Givens Road, Hortonville, Wisconsin. They still live at the same address today.

Last Sunday in May, 1976: The 27th annual WI Maple Festival at Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc., Aniwa, Wisconsin.

June 1, 1976: Janice Findlay, Burlington, Wisconsin, is crowned "Alice in Dairyland".

July, 1976: Lewis County Maple Producers Association has established a National Maple Museum in Beaver Falls, New York, in a historic house, leased from Latex Fiber Industries.

July 4, 1976: America is 200 years old.

SUNNY
Sunny, warm, highs in mid-80s to low 90s. Lows in upper 50s. Weather maps, tables on Page 14.

MILWAUKEE SENTINEL

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 5, 1976

TODAY'S CHUCKLE
A few years ago, girls would blush if they were embarrassed. Nowadays they're embarrassed if they blush.

***** FINAL

All America Celebrates



**From Parades to Prayers,
Spirit of Joy Fills Land**

By the Associated Press

Figure 351: Headlines Milwaukee Sentinel, Monday Morning, July 5, 1976

July, 1976: Retail price of maple syrup in the United States is \$12.00 per U. S. Gallon.

July 20, 1976: Viking I, United States spaceship, lands on Mars.

August, 1976: Jon Reynolds transfers to University of Wisconsin - Eau Claire, Wisconsin to pursue his education in business.

October 4-6, 1976: The National Maple Syrup Council conducted their 17th annual meeting at the Quadra Lodge, Hill City, Minnesota. Rex Alwin, Mound, Minnesota, served as President. 1976 Directors remained the same as in 1975. Gordon Gowen served as Secretary-Treasurer.

November 18, 1976: The IMSI conducted their 2nd annual meeting at the Hotel Syracuse, Syracuse, New York. Adin(3rd) Reynolds, Aniwa, Wisconsin, was elected President. IMSI Directors were: Adin(3rd) Reynolds, Donald Green, Gilles Croteau, Wilson "Bill" Clark, Jean Beaudre, Lawrence Garrett, and Jean Pierre Potvin. The IMSI logo was accepted. The winner of the IMSI logo contest was Mr. Brewer D. Scholes, Willowdale, Ontario. Mr. Scholes was awarded a \$1,000.00 1st prize. The IMSI logo can only be used by members and labels on which the logo is used must be on file at the IMSI offices. Claude Tardif was the Executive Director.

*Figure 352: IMSI LOGO
accepted November
18, 1976 (Source:
IMSI Files).*



January, 1977: Adin(3rd) Reynolds, President of the IMSI, was interviewed during a 'woods scene' on the TODAY SHOW, by Tom Brokaw. It was one of the highlights of Adin(3rd)'s illustrious and colorful life. Adin(3rd) considered it the ultimate of recognition, but always said, "Appreciation by his peers was more important".

January 1977: Super Bowl XI, Oakland 32-14 over Minnesota.

January 20, 1977: James Earl Carter, Jr. becomes the 39th President of the United States. He is married to Rosalynn (Smith) Carter.

May, 1977: The 78th annual meeting of the WMSPA. Willie Farrar, serves as President. Adin(3rd) Reynolds serves as Secretary-Treasurer.

May 28, 1977: (1st inductee), Fred Winch, Cornell University, is inducted into the Maple Hall of Fame, Croghan, New York.

Last Sunday In May, 1977: The 28th annual WI Maple Festival is held at Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc., Aniwa, WI. Valorie Gieger, Milwaukee, WI, is crowned WI Maple Queen.

June 1, 1977: Karyn Nelson, Barron, Wisconsin, is crowned "Alice In Dairyland".

Summer, 1977: Bob Huxtable sold Sugar Bush Supplies, which he operated for 44 years, to George Fogle, Mason, Michigan. Bob was known as a 'Grand old maple man'. He and Adin(3rd) Reynolds were very close friends. Bob, Adin(3rd), and Lynn Reynolds all had a sincere interest in 'collecting old stuff'. This may have been the bond. The industry thanked him for his contribution. Bob retired.

Time Out: During the late 1950's and the 1960's Reynolds Sugar Bush, was representing the Vermont Evaporator in the entire Midwest, including Michigan. Thus, I did most of the traveling and selling in Michigan. Bob and I were fiercely competitive. Even though as a family, we were friends, the competition 'got to him pretty bad'. Of course, I was young, ambitious, and aggressive. Years later, after he had retired and while having lunch one day, Bob told me, 'Lynn, I can't believe that I can love you and your family so much now, when I hated you so much when you were younger'. I will never forget those words. Bob was a lifelong Mason and a devout Christian, and he was a good man. He was a very good friend of the Reynolds family. He was my friend. I miss him.

Summer, 1977: Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc., installs a Balax Vapor Compression unit which has a capacity of 250 gallons of concentrated sap per hour.

September 28, 1977: Adin(3rd) and Geraldine Reynolds celebrate their 50th wedding anniversary.

Figure 353: 'Adin(3rd) and Geraldine's family' on their 50th Wedding Anniversary, held at the Melody Mill (location of Leon's "Sweet Maple Shop and Filling Station"). Pictured from left to right, Top: Don Klitzka, Lynn Reynolds, Juan Reynolds, Loretta Reynolds, Adin(3rd) Reynolds, Marlene Klitzka, Anne Reynolds, Geraldine Reynolds, Kathleen Sipes, and Leroy Sipes (Reynolds Family Archives).



Time Out: During the years I was rehabilitating and farming, I spent considerable time at our farm which is about one mile from where we live. I did most of the work with a 3 point hitch, Ferguson 30 tractor with a power take-off. One day when hooking up a piece of 3 point machinery, I had my leg near the power take-off. Well you guessed it, my coveralls got caught in the power take-off. In a couple of seconds, it wound tight, and fortunately they were old — they ripped. Thank God or I would have been killed. They tore, and completely stripped me. There I stood — stunned — a mile from home — standing next to U. S. Highway 45 — heavy traffic going by — in my shorts and tee shirt.....I was lucky, I found an old coat in the barn, and wrapped up in the torn coveralls, and draped in the old coat, I rode the tractor home.....Boy, I am sure glad I did not see any neighbors.....I would never have lived it down.....

Figure 354: 'Old Maple Pioneers' and very dear friends. Adin(3rd) and Geraldine Reynolds with Henry and Julia Schroeder 1977 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure 355: Geraldine Reynolds with Lee and Lola Bisner. Lee and Lola both worked for Reynolds Sugar Bush for many years during the late 1960's and 70's. Lola managed the office, and Lee did everything from equipment sales to operating the evaporator plant. Loretta and Juan Reynolds are pictured in the background (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



October 17-19, 1977: The National Maple Syrup Council conducted their 18th annual meeting at Eastland Motor Hotel, Portland, Maine. Rex Alwin served as President. 1977 Directors were: Gordon Brookman, NY; Ronald Shaw, ON; Orlando Small, ME; Russell Davenport, MA; Rex Alwin, MN; Terry Healey, MI; Kenneth Bascom, NH; Ture Johnson, OH; Edward Curtis, PA; Bill Clark, VT; Adin Reynolds, WI. Gordon Gowen served as Secretary-Treasurer.

October 21-22, 1977: The IMSI conducted their 3rd annual meeting at Motel Colibri, Athabaska, Quebec. Gilles Croteau, Plessisville, Quebec, serves as President. The Directors remain the same as in 1976. Claude Tardif serves as Executive Director.

November 4, 1977: David Michael Reynolds is born to Andrew and Carol (Jones) Reynolds.

Figure 356: Carol and David Reynolds 1978 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure 357: David Reynolds 1980 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



January, 1978: Super Bowl XII, Dallas 27-10 over Denver.

January, 1978: Andrew Reynolds and Carol (Jones) separate and eventually are divorced.

May, 1978: The 69th annual meeting of the WMSPA. Willie Farrar serves as President. Adin(3rd) Reynolds serves as Secretary-Treasurer.

May 20, 1978: (2nd inductee) Robert M. Lamb, Bernhards Bay, New York, (3rd inductee) Dr. Charles O. Willits, USDA, Regional Research Laboratory, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and (4th inductee) Verne A. Wicks. Harrisville, New York, are inducted into the Maple Hall of Fame, Croghan, New York.

Last Sunday In May, 1978: The 29th annual WI Maple Festival is held at Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc., Aniwa, WI. Jane Fleischman, Antigo, WI, was crowned WI Maple Queen.

June, 1978: Jon Reynolds graduates with a degree in business from University of Wisconsin - Eau Claire.

June 1, 1978: Laura Oldenberg, Burlington, Wisconsin, is crowned "Alice In Dairyland".

September 15, 1978: Jennifer E. Bisner is born to James and Cindy (Reynolds) Bisner at Aniwa, Wisconsin.

October, 1978: The annual WI Fall Tour was held in Chippewa County by Chris Hauge. Henry Schroeder, age 80, is awarded the "WI Outstanding Member of the WMSPA".

October 15, 1978: The IMSI conducts their 4th annual meeting at Peak Ski Resort Inn, Clymer, New York. Wilson "Bill" Clark, Wells, Vermont, serves as President. Directors remained the same as 1977. Claude Tardif serves as Executive Director. The issue of Dewey Clark, selling adulterated maple syrup was the main subject of discussion.

October 16-17, 1978: The National Maple Syrup Council conducted their 19th annual meeting at the Peak Ski Resort Inn, Clymer, New York. Gordon Brookman served as President. The issue of Dewey Clark of Mississippi selling adulterated maple syrup is discussed at a joint session of the IMSI and the North American Maple Syrup Council (NAMSC) 1978 Directors were: Gordon Brookman, NY; Ronald Shaw, ON; Gordon Gowen, NH; Michael Girard, CT; Russell Davenport, MA; Orlando Small, ME; John Kroll, MN; Terry Healey, MI; Kenneth Bascom, NH; Ture Johnson, OH; Edward Curtis, PA, Wilson "Bill" Clark, VT; and Adin(3rd) Reynolds, WI. Gordon Gowen served as Secretary-Treasurer.

October 30, 1978: Lynn Reynolds, at age 42, suffered a massive heart attack. He survived, but his activities are severely restricted. His life changed drastically as a result.

Time Out: I met my son Andy, and several of his friends at the end of a corn field to wait for pheasant season to open at noon, October 30, 1978. I had our hunting dog Jet along. I told the boys that I did not feel well, and that I thought I would just go home and forget the

hunt. My arm ached and I would leave the dog which they could return later. Jim Seager, one of Andy's friends, asked, 'Mr. Reynolds, does your arm ache on the back?' I answered yes.' He asked, 'Does the back of your shoulder ache too?' I answered 'Yes.' He said, 'My father had that kind of an arm ache and he died from a heart attack.' Well with that, Andy insisted he would take me in to the hospital get me checked. He would not take no for an answer. It was a Saturday afternoon, a skeleton staff, and the doctor looked like he was 16 years old. After a very brief examination, he said, 'Mr. Reynolds, you are having a massive heart attack. If you had waited any longer, I would not have had a chance to save you. I will do everything in my power to save your life.' Those were the last words I heard, as they put me under. They told Andy only that they were going to keep me overnight for observation, nothing about the heart attack. He called Anne, and told her they were keeping me for observation. She brought some personal items and waited in the room I had been assigned. After about an hour, a nurse noticing her waiting asked what she was doing there. Anne told her. She said, 'Didn't the doctor talk to you?' Anne said, 'No!' The nurse got the doctor. I was in intensive care for 31 days. The damage had been extensive. My prognosis was not good. My rehabilitation would be long and difficult.

I do not want this to be a 'Dear Abby' testimonial, but this single incident in my life, had the most impact of any other. My recovery time was extensive and frustrating. Everything went 'haywire', including my mind. All the 'self pity' of 'why me?' And, 'I just want to die', were some of the awful experiences I went through. I was having an impossible dilemma in understanding why this could happen at 42 years old. 'What did I do to deserve this?'. 'Why me?' During the next few months, while I rolled these things around in my mind, I had another heart attack. Things got worse. Then I started to realize that, I was 'lucky', 'I was alive'. With a passion, I started to exercise. I made up my mind I was going to make it. Every morning during that fall, I put on heavy rubber waders and walked with my dog about ½ mile along a dike. I thought I was going to die. Then came the fall, deer hunting came, I could not go with my sons. I cried. But I walked a short way into my own woods every day, maybe 200 yards from the house and sat on a log. Fortunately I did not see anything. Then winter and lots of snow. Each day I would walk in the deep snow, in the same tracks I had made the day before. Each day I forced myself to go a few feet further. Day after day I did this. Then one day, I made it out further than the day before, I collapsed, I knew it was over. But it was not. Something happened I could never explain. I was exhausted and I thought, I will just go to sleep. Now, I have always held some personal beliefs about my coexistence with God. Maybe that day, we came to an understanding. I have never been overly religious, but I always believed in God. I needed his help. He helped me. And it was that day in the woods, I made a promise, 'If I can beat this thing, I am going to give back, everything the world has given me'. I will donate my time to make the world a better place for other people. And even though I had another heart attack, and even though I had six by-passes done in 1989, I have kept that vow. It did not happen all at once, but over a period of time, I did recover. And, I did give back. Because the maple industry had given my family so much for so many generations, I decided I would start there. I would serve the industry, without expecting anything in return. To the best of my ability I have done that, and am still doing that. However, the industry has still given back so many honors to me, and is still giving back to me. I believe that 'heart attack' gave me a whole new perspective on life. I found out to a small degree, 'What life is all about?' My Dad told me, 'that someday I would realize you cannot give anything away'. I finally found out that, you cannot give anything away, it always come back to you twofold.....'What a wonderful world!.....

January, 1979: Super Bowl XIII, Pittsburgh 35-31 over Dallas.

January 1, 1979: Edward P. Farrand, Extension Forestry, Pennsylvania State University, with 28 years service, retires. He chaired the Pennsylvania Farm Show's Maple product exhibit in 1951 and helped organize the Pennsylvania Maple Syrup Producers Council in 1963.

About January, 1979: Anne and Andy Reynolds decided that with Lynn's health situation, he should not return to the sporting goods business, they sold the sporting goods business. All Stores, Land, and Merchandise was sold. Lynn handled the auction of merchandise the following summer, after considerable rehabilitation.

Author's Notes: During my rehabilitation period, the doctors were very concerned that I do not place myself under any stress. At one of the frequent appointments, my doctor said, "I do not want to be morbid, but if there is anything you wish to do in life, I believe I would do it now". I said that I had always wanted to go to Alaska. Mr. Doctor said, "I am prescribing that you go to Alaska". We asked Paul and Clara Jean Richards if they would like to go with us. They said, "Yes". We went in a new 1978 GMC pickup truck with a truck camper. I was the "weak link", trying to do my share. But they all helped me, and we made it. They stayed for three weeks, then flew home, Anne and I stayed an additional three weeks. We liked it so well, we went back in 1983 with the Richards for another five weeks.....What a prescription for getting well!!!!.....

January 20, 1979: Anne Reynolds receives her Masters Degree in Elementary Teaching, from the University of Wisconsin - Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

Spring 1979: Lynn starts tapping his own trees, and maple trees along a road near his home in Hortonville. The project was intended as 'physical therapy', to rehabilitate his health. He taps about 300 trees in 1979 and by 1982 was tapping 1000 taps at Hortonville. Anne helped him. With the help of the sons, Robert Gidder, one of our neighbors, he and Anne handled all 1000 themselves and Anne taught school full time.

About May 1, 1979: Lynn planted one acre of horseradish roots. It required about 5,000 roots to plant that one acre.

Author's Notes: In May of 1979, only about 6 months after my massive heart attack, I decided that 'good old hard work' was probably the best physical therapy. So, I decided to tap a few maple trees, make syrup, and to farm a little. The tapping of trees was easy. I got through that first syrup season, without forcing myself too much, and physically was capable of making a small amount of syrup for our own use. I was rehabilitating myself and was on the way back. By late spring, I called the local County Agent and asked him what could I plant that was 'a little different' and that there was a market on which one sell what he grows. The County Agent told me to go talk to Mr. Bishkoph, an older gentleman that was planting horseradish, that the man was thinking of retiring, and maybe he would sell me a few roots. Well, he was good salesman, he sold me 5,000 roots for planting. Mr. Bishkoph died shortly thereafter, and I bought some of his equipment. Planting that crop of horseradish was good physical therapy, but turned out to one of the most profitable ventures I ever made. Those first 5000 roots on one acre grew to 100,000 roots on ten acres, producing tons of horseradish for several years. Anne and I are still in the 'horseradish business' today, but we no longer grow our own, but buy it bulk and prepare it to our own recipe, which we still sell at festivals and events. I often times said, "We promote maple syrup, but we sell horseradish".....

Time Out: I am sure every family has their traditions. One of the Reynolds', includes annually hiding one present per grandchild, and then with a series of very organized notes, you put them on 'a wild goose chase'. Eventually they receive the gift that is hidden, and their first question is, 'Will you do this again next year, Grandpa?' They don't know it, but I have more fun than they do. I do this for the grand kids, I did it for my boys, my Dad did for me, his father did it for him, he said that his Grandfather did for his father, and so on....and so on.....and so on.....I don't really do not know how far back the tradition goes, but probably at least several generations.....What a nice tradition.....I hope it continues forever.....It is a great way to put the fun of giving into a state of excitement, beyond just ripping off paper and saying 'Thank you'.....

Figure 358: Anne Reynolds selling 'horseradish' at one of the festivals that Anne and Lynn attended during the 1980's and even today (Source: Gurney's Gardening News, October-November 1983 - Reynolds Family Archives).

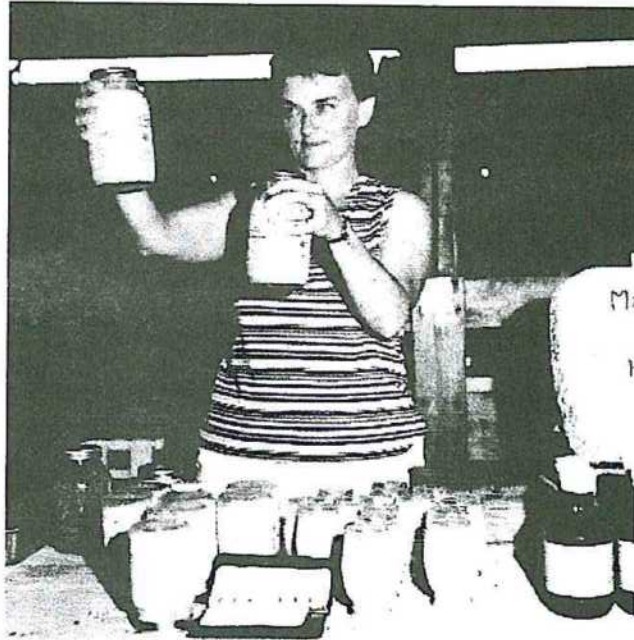


Figure 359: Gary Gaudette, President of Leader Evaporator Company, and current Treasurer of the IMSI. Pictured with Dave McDonough (VT) 1993 (Source: New England Farmer, March 1993 - Reynolds Family Archives).



Time Out: During the early years I was raising horseradish a humorous event happened. After harvesting the crop in the fall, small roots had to be removed for planting next year. One prepared 'pits' maybe 12 feet long by 2 feet wide and 2 feet deep, dug into sandy soil. Then the 'pits' were lined with straw, the planting roots were placed therein, covered with straw and buried which kept them viable, without deterioration through the winter, for planting the next spring. One day after having dug several 'pits' and preparing them, a young salesman selling chemicals came out to the field, and asked the age old question with all of his youthful enthusiasm, "What are you doing?" Being irritated by the visit as well as the 'stupid question', I answered curtly, "Burying my money." "Oh, he said, 'Sorry to bother you.' And he left. I told Anne, "I bet that guy is over at the farm digging up those 'pits' all night long!!!!.....However, I never saw any evidence of that.....We still laugh over the incident....."

May 12, 1979: (5th inductee) Adin(3rd) Reynolds, Aniwa, Wisconsin, and (6th inductee) Dr. James Marvin, University of Vermont, Burlington, Vermont, and Samuel Zehr, New Bremen, New York, are inducted into the Maple Hall of Fame, Croghan, New York.

May, 1979: The 70th annual meeting of the WMSPA. Don Kakes serves as President. Adin(3rd) Reynolds serves as Secretary-Treasurer.

Last Sunday In May, 1979: The 30th annual WI Maple Festival is held at Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc., Aniwa, WI. Eileen Boehn was crowned Wisconsin Maple Queen.

About June 1, 1979: Anne and Lynn Reynolds; and Paul and Clara Jean Richards left for Alaska, for the summer.

Figure 360 & 361: The 62 roadside trees in 1979. Trees all very health but old. There was not any reason to cut these beautiful maple trees, but to widen County Highway T. All were cut in 1990 (Source: Appleton Post Crescent, 1980 - Reynolds Family Archives).

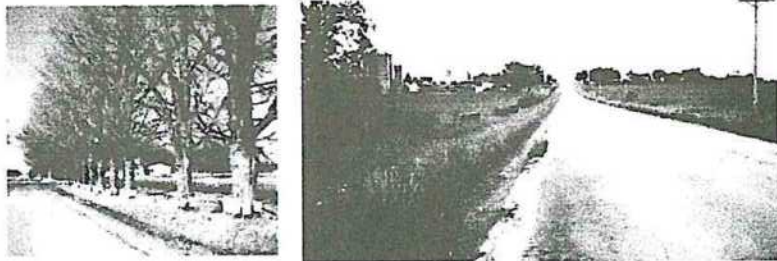
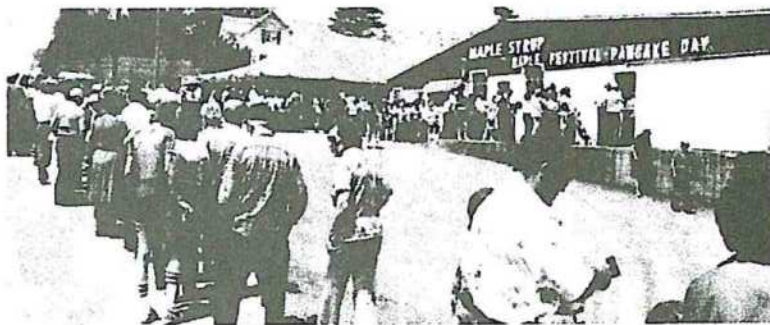


Figure 361A: Waiting in line to eat pancakes at the 1980 Wisconsin Maple Syrup Festival at Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc., Aniwa, Wisconsin (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



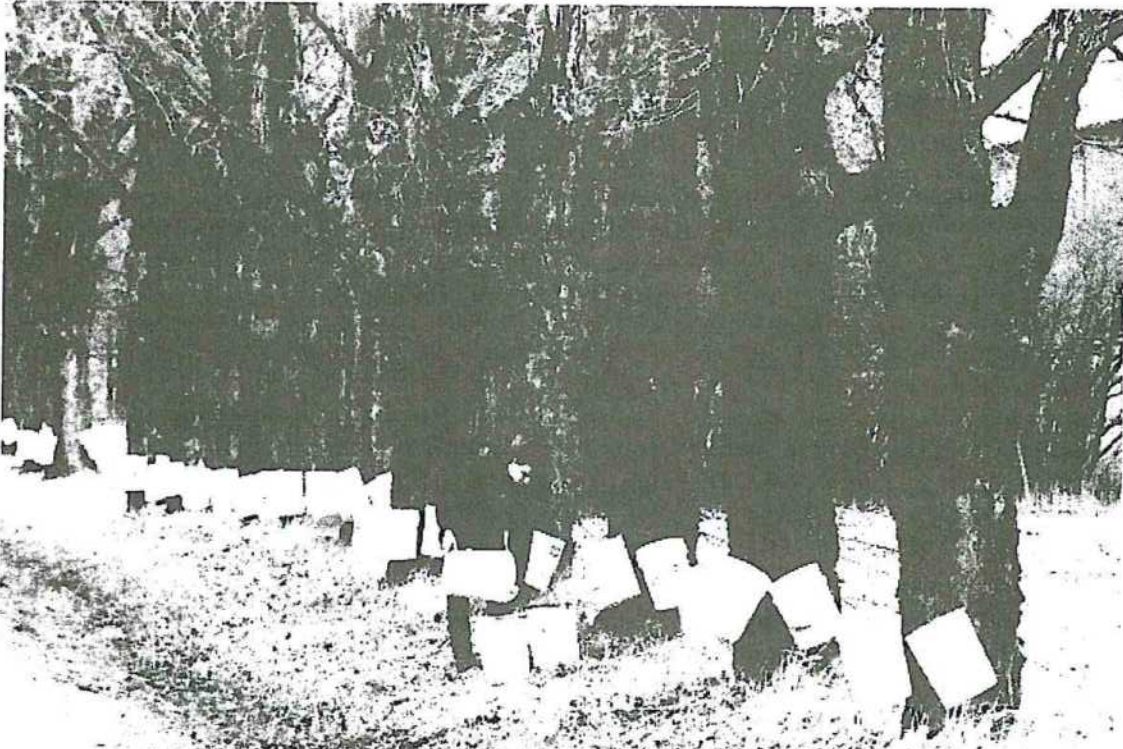


Figure 361: Jack (Jon) Reynolds gathering sap from those roadside trees in the spring of 1980 along County Highway T, Hortonville, Wisconsin (Source: *The Post Crescent*, Appleton, WI, Sunday, March 23, 1980 - Reynolds Family Archives).

Summer, 1979: Dewey Clark, Philadelphia, Mississippi; the selling of corn and cane syrup blend under the name “pure maple syrup” is becoming wide spread. This is a clear violation of adulteration.

Summer, 1979: Solon Can Corporation, Solon Ohio, started serving the maple industry with their lithograph maple syrup containers. Those containers are distributed today by Maple Supplies Company, Sherry and Andre LaPrade, Barre, Vermont.

Figure 362: Leo Walsh (far right), Dean of the University of Wisconsin, Madison College of Agricultural and Life Sciences, congratulates five state residents who were honored March 30, 1982 for their contributions to agriculture and quality of rural life. Cited were Adin(3rd) Reynolds, Aniwa, founder of Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc., the nations largest independent producer of maple syrup; Vincent Drendl, President of WI soybean Association; Vernon Schultz, President of the American Dairy Association of WI; Eugene Meyer, Managing Editor of the *Hoard's Dairyman* magazine; and Keith Hawks, development supervisor for WI Public Service Corporation (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

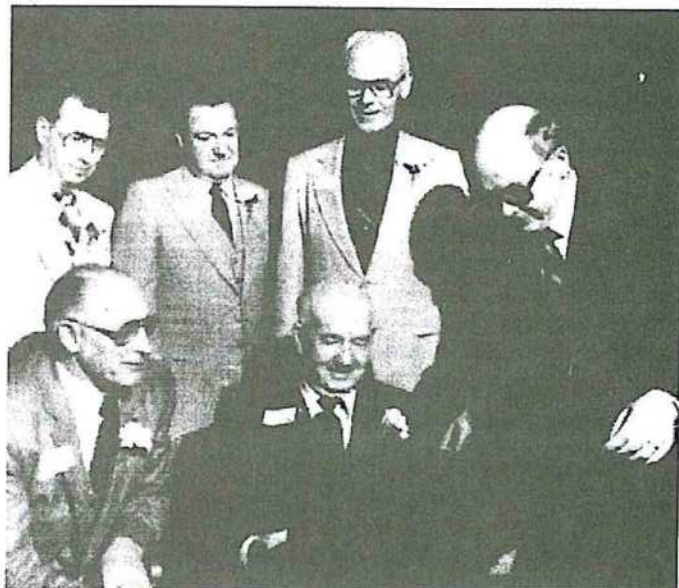


Figure 363: Lynn Reynolds gathering sap from his roadside trees in 1986. Lynn and Anne tapped about 1,000 taps (Source: AGRI-View, April 4, 1986 -Reynolds Family Archives).



June 1, 1979: Rebecca Powell, Baraboo, Wisconsin, is crowned "Alice In Dairyland".

June 6, 1979: Shawn Clark is born to Dave and Lori (Reynolds) Clark at Birnamwood, Wisconsin.

Summer, 1979: Adin(3rd) Reynolds is diagnosed with lung cancer and is only given about 6 months to live. Adin(3rd) never smoked a day in his life. To those readers that knew Adin(3rd) Reynolds, he never gave up. It inspired him to build his "Remember When" museum, which extended his life for almost 9 years. He seemed possessed to finish his collection over the next 8 years. He continued his service to the maple syrup industry.

October 22-23, 1979: The North American Maple Syrup Council (NAMSC) conducted their 20th annual meeting at Motel 6, Deerfield, Massachusetts. Gordon Brookman served as President. 1979 Directors remain the same as 1978. Gordon Gowen served as Secretary-Treasurer.

October 24-25, 1979: The IMSI conducted their 5th annual meeting at La Barron, Sherbrooke, Quebec. Allan Austin, Montreal, Quebec, serves as President. Claude Tardif serves as Executive Director.

December, 1979: Jon Reynolds finishes graduate school, attains a Masters of Business (MBA) from the University of Wisconsin - Eau Claire.

January 1, 1980: Adin(3rd) Reynolds retires from Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc.. Juan Reynolds becomes President of Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc.. Adin(3rd) remains on the Board of Directors.

January, 1980: Super Bowl XIV, Pittsburgh 35-31 over Los Angeles Rams.

May 1980: The 71st annual meeting of the WMSPA. Don Kakes serves as President. Adin(3rd) Reynolds serves as Secretary-Treasurer.

May 1, 1980: Bob and Florence Lamb donated the money necessary for Lewis County, New York, Maple Producers Association to purchase an empty school building in Croghan, New York. The site is currently the "American Maple Museum" and "North American Maple Hall of Fame".

May 17, 1980: Leon Wright, Joseph and Erwin Yancey, and Josh A. Cope all of New York, are inducted into the Maple Hall of Fame.

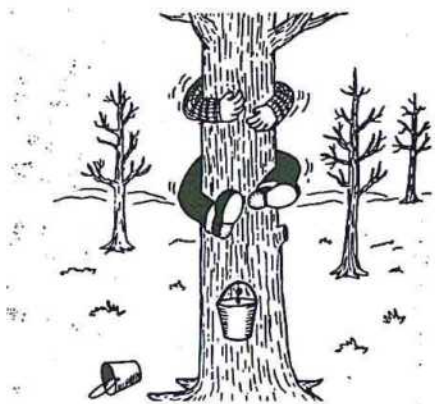
May 1, 1980: Reynolds Retail Price of Maple syrup is \$20.00 per gallon. Bulk price is about \$1.10 for Light Amber, \$1.00 for Medium Amber, 90 cents for Dark Amber, and 80 cents for Commercial. Barter price is 1 day of labor for 2 gallons of syrup. Labor is at about \$5.00 per hour.

Production of maple Syrup:

United States: 1,125,900 U. G. Gallons.

Canada: 3,140,070 U. S. Gallons.

Time Out: Maple cartoons. Source unknown.

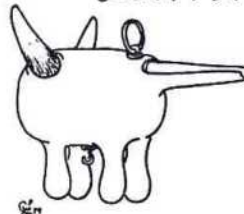


In order to get the maximum syrup from a maple tree you must get a good grip and squeeze very hard.

'INVENSHUNS'
of C. W. Lakeman

THE NEW
"MAPLE SAP
MOOVER SPIGOT"

NOW YOU CAN MILK ONLY THE
CREAM OF THE CROP FROM
YOUR REGISTERED HERD OF
SUGAR MAPLES.



SAP NOT RUNNING? NOW YOU
CAN PUT THE SQUEEZE ON
YOUR TREEZE.. HOW SWEEET
IT IS!

PRODUCED BY "MAPLE LIMBCH"
WE'RE BULLISH ON AMERICA.

1980 Production of Individual States* (In U. S. Gallons)

Vermont	323,000	Maine	22,800
New York	267,000	Minnesota	18,200
Wisconsin	121,000	Indiana	16,800
Ohio	92,000	West Virginia	8,600
Michigan	86,900	Maryland	8,300
Pennsylvania	61,200	Connecticut	4,200
New Hampshire	59,600	Virginia	1,600
Massachusetts	33,200	Iowa	1,500
Production of the United States (U S Gallons)			<u>1,125,900</u>

+Source: Clarence Coons, "Maple Thrives in '95"
Production is all expressed in U. S. Gallons
Wisconsin Statistics
USDA Statistics
Reynolds Family Archives
Estimates

May 12, 1980: (7th inductee) Samuel Zehr, New Bremen, New York, is inducted into the Maple Hall of Fame.

May 17, 1980: (8th inductee) Leon Wright, Farmersville, New York; 9th inductee) Joseph Yancy, Croghan, New York; Erwin Yancey, Croghan, New York; and (11th inductee) Professor Josh A. Cope, Cornell University, are inducted into the Maple Hall of Fame.

Last Sunday In May, 1980: The 31st annual WI Maple Festival is held at Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc., Aniwa, WI. Penny Kakes, Bryant, WI is crowned WI Maple Queen.

Figure 364: Governor Dreyfus declaring Wisconsin Maple Syrup Week, April, 1980. Pictured are Joe Tuss, Assistant Secretary of Ag.; Donald Kakes, President WMSPA; Governor Dreyfus; Penny Kakes, 1980 WI Maple Queen; Karen Kakes, 1987 WI Maple Queen, Mavis Kakes, and John Polich, WDATCP (Source: Unknown - Reynolds Family Archives).



June 1, 1980: Population of the United States is 226,545,805.

Wisconsin population is 4,705,642.

Summer, 1980: Jon Reynolds starts employment with Heileman Brewing Company, LaCrosse, Wisconsin.

Time Out: Jon Reynolds, we have always called him Jack, spent the winter at home while waiting to land a job out of college. He was expected to help me make syrup in the spring which he liked. But prior to that, he had to help me with the horseradish. During the winter months, one has to cut and sort those roots for replanting in the spring. Thousands of roots must be sized and sorted. One winter of that, and Jack informed me that he was ready to move on. He never asked me again if I needed help with the horseradish. However, he always liked to help with the maple. Jack went on to the beer business achieving great promotions and in 1996 formed his own consulting business for beer marketing when Heileman was sold to Strohs and he would have been required to move to Detroit.....I love to ask Jack, 'Do you want to come into the horseradish business?'.....Then we both laugh, remembering that cold winter that he helped me 'do the horseradish'.....

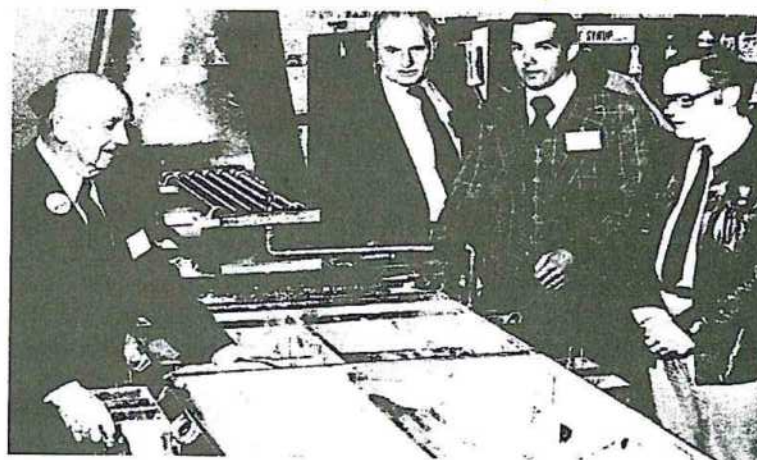
Summer, 1980: Andy Reynolds starts selling insurance.

June 1, 1980: Vicky Scharlau, Waumandee, Wisconsin, is crowned "Alice In Dairyland".

Summer, 1980: Ray Foulds, Vermont Extension Forester, after 32 years service, retires. He served the maple industry faithfully.

October 20-22, 1980: The NAMSC conducted their 21st annual meeting at the Holiday Inn, Wausau, Wisconsin. Ronald Shaw served as President. 1980 Directors remained the same as in 1979. Michael Girard served as Secretary-Treasurer.

Figure 365: The NAMSC and IMSI annual convention in Wausau, WI. Viewing equipment are Adin(3rd) Reynolds(WI); Harold Tyler (NY), President IMSI; Ronald Shaw (ON), President NAMSC; and Claude Tardif (QUE), Executive Director IMSI (Source: Wausau Record Herald, October 20, 1980 - Reynolds Family Archives).



October 22, 1980: The IMSI conducts its 6th annual meeting at the Holiday Inn, Wausau, Wisconsin. Harold Tyler, Westford, New York, serves as President. Directors were: Adin Reynolds, WI; Donald Green, ON; Gilles Croteau, QUE; Bill Clark, VT; Harold Tyler, NY,, Charles Bacon, NH; Allen Austin, QUE; Jean Claude Beaudrey, QUE. Claude Tardif serves as Executive Director.

January, 1981: Super Bowl XV, Oakland 27-10 over Philadelphia.

January, 1981: The 1st issue of the **Maple Syrup Journal** is published in **Wilmington, Vermont.**

January 20, 1981: Ronald Wilson Reagan becomes the 40th President of the United States. He is married to Nancy (Davis) Reagan.

May, 1981: The 72nd annual meeting of the WMSPA. Don Kakes serves as President. Adin(3rd) serves as Secretary-Treasurer.

May 16, 1981: (12th inductee) Ture Johnson, Burton, Ohio; and (13th inductee) Lloyd Sipple, Bainbridge, New York; and (14th inductee), and Nelson Widrick, Croghan, New York, are inducted into the Maple Hall of Fame, Croghan, New York.

Last Sunday In May, 1981: *The 32nd annual WI Maple Festival is held at Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc., Aniwa, WI. Susan Welch, Phlox, Wisconsin, was crowned WI Maple Queen.*

June 1, 1981: Population of Canada is 24,343,181.

June 1, 1981: Debra Casucci, Beloit, Wisconsin, is crowned "Alice In Dairyland".

June 12, 1981: Heather Bisner is born to James and Cindy (Reynolds) Bisner at Aniwa, Wisconsin.

July 29, 1981: Prince Charles of England marries Lady Diana.

September, 1981: Chris Hauge, Extension Forester, starts teaching forestry at the University of Wisconsin, Stevens Point.

October 19-21, 1981: The NAMSC conducts their 22nd annual meeting at the Highwayman Inn, Orillia, Ontario. Ronald Shaw served as President. 1981 Directors were: Russell Davenport, MA; Gordon Gowen, NH; Michael Girard, CT; Orlando Small, ME; John Kroll, MN; Terry Healey, MI; Maxwell Spicer, NS; Arthur Merle, NY; Ture Johnson, OH; Ronald Shaw, ON; Edward Curtis, PA; Wilson "Bill" Clark, VT; and Adin(3rd) Reynolds, WI. Michael Girard, CT, served as Secretary-Treasurer. Bob and Florence Lamb were honored by the Ontario Maple Syrup Producers Association for their lifelong dedication to the maple syrup industry.

October 21, 1981: The IMSI conducts their 7th annual meeting at the Highway Inn, Orillia, Ontario. Andre Breault, St. Joseph, Quebec, serves as President.

Directors remain the same as in 1980. Claude Tardif serves as Executive Director.

January, 1982: Super Bowl XVI, San Francisco 26-21 over Cincinnati.

January, 1982: Sugarhill Maple Containers is created by Dick and Janet Haas, Turners Falls, Massachusetts.

March 30, 1982: Adin(3rd) Reynolds is honored by the College of Agricultural and Life Sciences, University of Wisconsin-Madison, for his contribution as a family man, community leader, businessman, innovator, and promoter of the world's maple syrup industry. The ceremony and recognition banquet was held in the Great Hall of the Memorial Union, Madison, Wisconsin campus.

Figure 366: Photo of those attending the ceremony for Adin(3rd)'s recognition as the "World's Largest Producer of Maple Syrup" by the College of Agricultural and Life Sciences, University of Wisconsin 1982. Those pictured Left to Right, Back: Loretta Reynolds, Andy Reynolds, Judy Reynolds, Ken Reynolds, Juan Reynolds, Lynn Reynolds, Center: Kathleen (Reynolds) Sipes, Loretta Therio, Joe Therio (Pastor Aniwa Methodist Church), Evan Wheeler, Front: Lois Sharkey, Jon Reynolds, Geraldine (Wheeler) Reynolds, Lee Sipes, Adin(3rd) Reynolds, Lorna Wheeler. Anne Reynolds was missing as she 'poked' a stick in her eye gathering sap, the night before this celebration (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



May, 1982: The annual meeting of the WMSPA. Don Kakes serves as President. Adin(3rd) Reynolds serves as Secretary-Treasurer.

May 16, 1982: (15th inductee) Walter Humphreys, Barrie, Ontario; (16th inductee) Everett Valentine, Harrisville, New York; and (17th inductee) Edward Farrand, State College, Pennsylvania, are inducted into the Maple Hall of Fame, Croghan, New York.

Last Sunday In May, 1982: The 33rd annual WI Maple Festival is held at Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc., Aniwa, WI. Lauri Erdman, Merrill, WI, is crowned WI Maple Queen.

June 1, 1982: Dorothy Farell, Oregon, Wisconsin, is crowned "Alice In Dairyland".

Summer, 1982: Juan Reynolds, President, Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc., installed a 2nd Balax Vapor Compression unit, which processes 250 gallons per hour of sap concentrate, at Aniwa, Wisconsin.

Summer, 1982: Aniwa, Wisconsin celebrates it's 100th birthday.

Time Out:

Heaven is under our feet as well as over our heads.

By Henry David Thoreau.

Figure 367: Adin(3rd) and Geraldine Reynolds, "dressed" for the 100th birthday party of Aniwa, Wisconsin 1982, in their front yard (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure 368: Mr. & Mrs. Cash Perry, and Adin(3rd) and Geraldine Reynolds, after the 1982 "Aniwa 100 Year Celebration". These are four Aniwa pioneers. They were neighbors and friends (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



October 2, 1982: The Wisconsin Fall Maple Tour was held in Pierce and Dunn Counties. The tour was hosted by Wisconsin Maple District #4. Elmwood and Kenneth Eaton; and Vince and Orrin Wood, were honored as Wisconsin's "Outstanding Syrup Makers of the Year" for 1982.

October 25-27, 1982: The NAMSC conducted their 23rd annual meeting at Quail Hollow Inn, Painesville, Ohio. Russell Davenport served as President. 1982 Directors were: Russell Davenport, MA; Gordon Gowen, NH; Michael Girard, CT; Sandra Webber, ME; John Kroll, MN; Terry Healey, MI; Max Spicer, NS; Arthur Merle, NY; Ture Johnson, OH; Ronald Shaw, ON; Edward Curtis, PA; Wilson "Bill" Clark, VT; and Adin(3rd) Reynolds, WI. Michael Girard, served as Secretary-Treasurer.

October 27, 1982: The IMSI conducts their 8th annual meeting at Quail Hollow Inn, Painesville, Ohio. Charles Bacon serves as President. Directors remain the same. Andre Breault serves as Executive Director.

January, 1983: Super Bowl XVII, Washington 27-17 over Miami.

February 11, 1983: A grand jury in the Southern District of Mississippi returned a thirteen-count felony indictment charging Oliver, Anthony, and Dewey Clark with conspiracy to violate provisions of the FDA in adulterating pure maple syrup, and other confectionery products.

March 6, 1983: Dana M. Reynolds is born to Jay and Patty Reynolds at Aniwa, Wisconsin.

Last Sunday In March, 1983: The 1st "Maine Sunday" was held at sugar houses all over the State of Maine.

May, 1983: The annual meeting of the WMSPA. Stanley LaCrosse serves as President. Adin(3rd) Reynolds serves as Secretary-Treasurer.

May 6, 1983: The 30th annual reunion of the Langlade County Teachers College is held. Anne Reynolds graduated from this college in 1962.

May 14, 1983: (18th inductee) Linwood B. Lesure, Ashfield, Massachusetts; and (19th inductee) Gordon Brookman, South Dayton, New York are inducted into the Maple Hall of Fame, Croghan, New York.

May 15, 1883: The Reynolds family have been on the same land continuously, at Aniwa, Wisconsin, for 100 years. The first 40 acres at Aniwa was purchased by Adin(2nd) Reynolds, May 15, 1883, and maple syrup has been produced on that land each year since.

Summer, 1982: Juan Reynolds becomes the Elks Exalted Ruler, Antigo, Wisconsin.

Figure 369: The viaduct over the Chicago Northwestern Railroad, for State Highway 52. Adin(3rd) Reynolds said many times as he grew older, "I watched them build it from my yard when a little boy, (7 years old in 1912), and I watched them tear it down from my yard, when I was an old man (80 years old in 1885). It does not make sense" (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

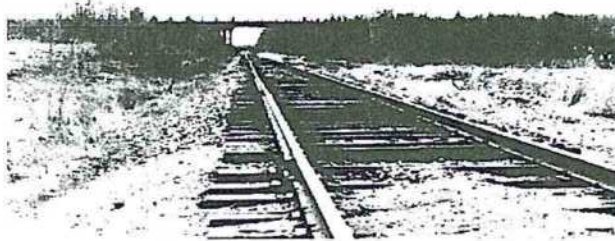


Figure 370: Tearing down "Adin(3rd)'s viaduct" in front of his house in 1985.

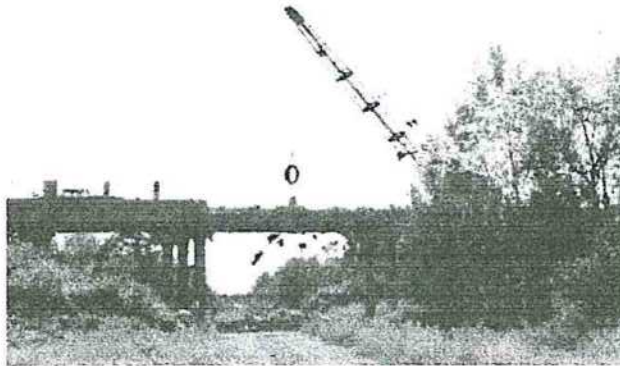


Figure 371: Tearing up "Adin(3rd)'s railroad in front of his house in 1985". Adin(3rd) Reynolds is pictured on the far right. (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Last Sunday In May, 1983: The 34th annual WI Maple Festival is held at Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc., Aniwa, WI. Jewlie Grape, Holcombe, Wisconsin, is crowned WI Maple Queen.

June 1, 1983: Barbara Jo Ward, Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin is crowned "Alice In Dairyland".

June, 1983: Professor Robert R. Morrow, Cornell University, with 34 years of service, retires. He served the maple industry with numerous beneficial research projects.

June 7, 1983: Juan Reynolds, Elks Exalted Ruler, presents Fred Berner, editor, The Antigo Daily Journal, an "Outstanding Community Service Recognition", a newspaper dedicated to the maple industry for approximately 100 years.

June 11, 1983: Andrew Robin Reynolds marries Judy Lynn Ashman at Appleton, Wisconsin.

September 26, 1983: The IMSI conducts their 9th annual meeting at Holiday Inn, Cote du Liesse, Montreal, Quebec. Gilles Croteau, Plessisville, Quebec, serves as President. Directors are: Adin(3rd) Reynolds, WI; Harold Tyler, NY; Gilles Croteau, QUE; John Hyndman, ONT; Brent Brown, ONT; Charles Bacon, NH; Dave Marvin, VT; Bill Clark, VT; Steve Selby, QUE. Leo Werner serves as Executive Director.

October 1, 1983: The Wisconsin Fall Maple Tour was held in Oneida and Price County by Ted Peterson. Mr. and Mrs. John Slack were awarded "Wisconsin's Outstanding Syrup Maker of the year".

October 24-25, 1983: The NAMSC conducted their 24th annual meeting at the Grand Traverse Hilton Hotel, Traverse City, Michigan. Russell Davenport served as President. 1983 Directors are the same as in 1982. Michael Girard served as Secretary-Treasurer.

January, 1984: Super Bowl XVIII, Los Angeles 38-9 over Washington.

Figure 372: Lee Bisner checking the trees in 1984. Lee worked for Reynolds Sugar Bush for about 15 years as a general all-around employee, boiling, selling, and a public relations person (Source: Country Life, April 4, 1984 - Reynolds Family Archives).



May, 1984: The annual meeting of the WMSPA. Stanley LaCrosse serves as President. Adin(3rd) Reynolds serves as Secretary-Treasurer.

May 19, 1984: (20th inductee) Putnam W. Robbins, Michigan State University; and (21st inductee) Edward A. Curtis, Honesdale, Pennsylvania, are inducted into the Maple Hall of Fame, Croghan, New York.

Last Sunday In May, 1984: Wisconsin holds the 35th annual Maple Syrup Festival at Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc., Aniwa, Wisconsin. Attendance was estimated at 7,500. Sheri Allen, Merrill, Wisconsin is crowned WI Maple Queen.

June 1, 1984: Cynthia Johnson, Oregon, Wisconsin is crowned "Alice In Dairyland".

June 29, 1984: Gordon R. Cunningham, Wisconsin Extension Forester, with 32 years service, retires. His contributions in helping landowners manage their wood lots was invaluable.

Figure 373: Gordon Cunningham, Wisconsin Extension Forester (right), with Willie Farrar, President of the WMSPA, judging syrup samples at the Wisconsin Maple Syrup Festival, 1977. Person in back of picture unknown. (Source: The Daily Herald, Merrill, WI, June 3, 1977 - Reynolds Family Archives).



July 23, 1984: Tyler Adin(5th) Reynolds is born to Mark and Julie Reynolds, Aniwa, Wisconsin.

October 6, 1984: The Wisconsin Fall Maple Tour was held in Door County. Don and Mavis Kakes were awarded the "Wisconsin Outstanding Syrup Maker of the Year".

Figure 373A: John Sharkey (Anne's brother) and his family, wife Mary, children, Jeff, Debbie, and Steve, in 1985. John worked for Lynn Reynolds during the 1970's as a district manager in the Hiawatha Trail Sporting Goods (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Time Out: Ma said to Pa
The cat's up a tree,
She'll get down said Pa
Just leave her be.

But two days later
Ma said with a frown,
Pa, do something
She can't get down.

Well Pa climbed the tree
Quite an act for him,
Reached up for the cat
As he stood on a limb.

But the limb broke off
And down Pa came,
He got to his feet
But walked pretty lame.

So got to the house
And Ma put him to bed,
Trying to ignore
Some things Pa said.

Like sending that cat
Back to Siam,
Plus other words
Like not worth a damn.

Then Ma got a ladder
The long one at that,
But she went to the top
And rescued the cat.

By Adin(3rd) Reynolds December, 1984

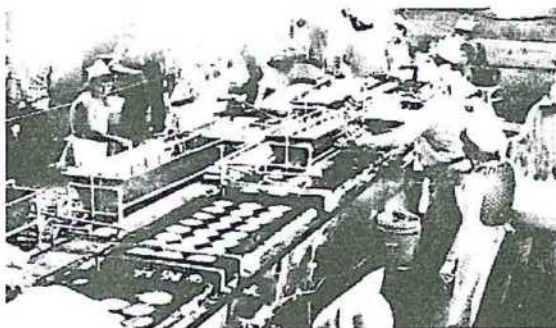
October 26-27, 1984: The NAMSC conducted their 25th (Silver Anniversary) annual meeting at Ethan Allen Inn, Danbury, Connecticut. Gordon Gowen served as President. 1984 Directors were: Gordon Gowen, NH; John Kroll, MN; Darrell Russ, CT; Bill Webber, ME; James Graves, MA; Frank Majszak, MI; Arthur Merle, NY; Maxwell Spicer, NS; Ture Johnson, OH; Ronald Shaw, ON; Edward Curtis, PA; Wilson "Bill" Clark, VT; Adin(3rd) Reynolds, WI. Michael Girard served as Secretary-Treasurer (after a short leave of absence, Russ Davenport substituted).

A Committee of Lynn Reynolds (Chairman), David Marvin, and Darrell Russ, were appointed by President Gowen, to screen, critique, and recommend research proposals to the board of the NAMSC for their consideration to contribute funds towards such projects.

Adin(3rd) Reynolds resigned as Director of the NAMSC, after 23 years of service. He was awarded a beautiful plaque for his efforts by the NAMSC. His contributions are well documented in these pages.

October 25, 1984: The IMSI conducts their 10th annual meeting at the Danbury Hilton, Danbury, Connecticut. Adin(3rd) Reynolds serves as President (for his last time ever). Directors remained the same as in 1983. Leo Werner serves as Executive Director.

Figure 373B: Lloyd Young operating the "pancake depositor" at the Wisconsin Maple Syrup Festival in 1984. Lloyd was a lifelong employee of Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc. and retired from the company (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Adin(3rd) Reynolds resigned as Director of the IMSI, after 10 years of service. He was presented a magnificent original painting 'maple scene' from the IMSI Board for recognition of his service, by John Hyndman. The painting hangs proudly in Lynn's home today. Adin(3rd)'s contributions are well documented in these pages.

Figure 374 and 375: Adin(3rd)'s artistic cartoons were always a treat. This one was included in a birthday card to Lynn Reynolds, 1983, and at right is maple cartoon - unknown (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

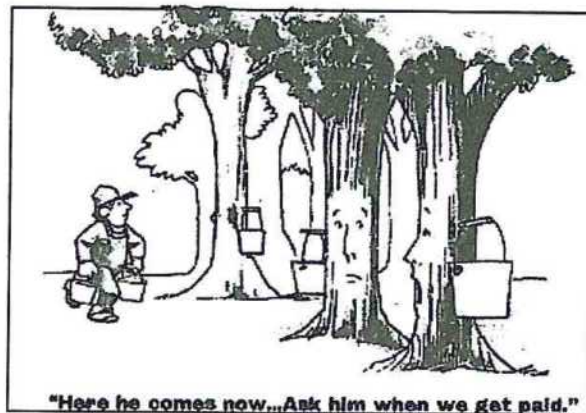
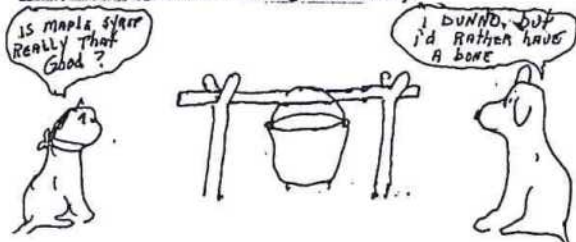
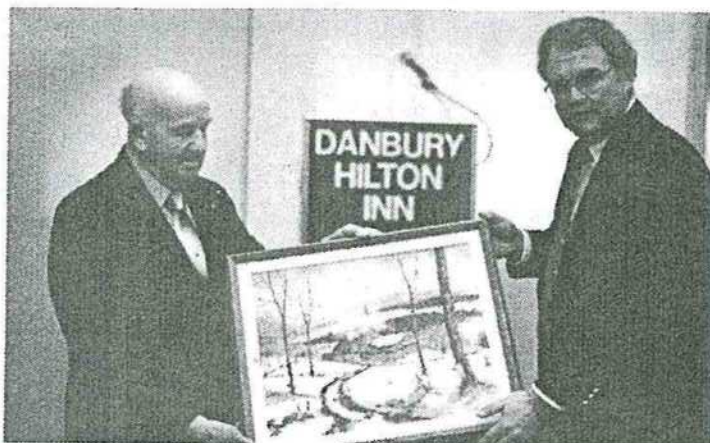


Figure 376: Adin(3rd) Reynolds receiving an oil painting from John Hyndman, President IMSI, for his dedicated service to the IMSI. Adin(3rd) retired at this meeting. (Source: The Maple Syrup Journal, Winter, 1985).



January, 1985: Super Bowl XIX, San Francisco 38-16 over Miami.

January, 1985: The 1st issue of the Wisconsin Maple News is published. Joe Polak is Editor.

May 8, 1985: The 76th annual meeting of the Wisconsin Maple Syrup Producers Council was held at Aniwa, Wisconsin. Elton Hoff serves as President. Juan Reynolds substitutes for Adin(3rd) Reynolds as Secretary-Treasurer. Directors are: Roland Jorns, Stanley LaCrosse, Adin(3rd) Reynolds, Vilas Neigenfind, Don Kakes, Vernon Rine, Warren DeVoe, John Polak, Charles Loucks, Lyle Stockwell, John Roth, Henry Grape, Elton Hoff, John Slack, Herb Brooks. Ted Peterson advised he would only be on Extension 50% of his time. Chris Hauge assumed control of Wisconsin maple projects.

May 18, 1985: (22nd inductee) Fred M. Laing, Burlington, Vermont; and (23rd inductee) Robert B. Huxtable, Lansing, Michigan, are inducted into the Maple Hall of Fame, Croghan, New York.

Last Sunday In May, 1985: The 36th annual Wisconsin Maple Syrup Festival is held at Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc., Aniwa, Wisconsin. Mary Jo Janney, Sauk City, WI, was crowned the annual WI Maple Queen.

Figure 377: 1985 Maple Queen, Mary Jo Janney (right), with 1986 Maple Queen, Shelly Fenhaus at The Maple Festival, Aniwa, Wisconsin (Source: Antigo Daily Journal, May 27, 1986 -Reynolds Family Archives).



June 1, 1985: Lisa Hoesly, Juda, Wisconsin, is crowned "Alice In Dairyland".

Summer, 1985: Andy Reynolds starts his own insurance business in partnership with Dale Monday.

Figure 378: Mary Jo Janney, 1985 Wisconsin Maple Queen in front of Anne and Lynn's booth at a festival where we are selling maple products (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



September 13, 1985: Lindsey Anne Reynolds is born to Andrew and Judy (Ashman) Reynolds at Appleton, Wisconsin.

September 23, 1985: The IMSI conducts their 11th annual meeting at the Orford Music Camp, Magog, Quebec. John Hyndman serves as President. The Directors were: John Hyndman, ONT; Brent Brown, ONT; Juan Reynolds, WI; Dave Marvin, VT; Steve Selby, QUE; Dave Scanlan, NH; Vito Vescio, ONT; Lynn Reynolds, WI, Gilles Croteau, QUE; and Duncan McArthur, ONT.. Paul Lamantagne serves as Executive Director.

September 27, 1985: Fred Trenk, Wisconsin maple's friend, is inducted into the "Wisconsin Forestry Hall of Fame".

October 5, 1985 Wisconsin Fall Maple Tour was held in Langlade County. Lawrence and Elmer Siefert are awarded "The Wisconsin Outstanding Syrup Maker of the Year" award. Adin(3rd) Reynolds resigned as Secretary-Treasurer of the WMSPC. Adin(3rd) Reynolds was awarded a 3 foot wide stainless steel "Sap

Sak", engraved with thanks from the Wisconsin Maple Syrup Council for his dedicated service to the industry. Juan Reynolds assumed the position of Secretary-Treasurer. Chris Hauge conducted the tour, with the help of Vern Rine.

October 10, 1985: Ashley L. Bisner is born to James and Cindy (Reynolds) Bisner at Aniwa, Wisconsin.

October 21-22, 1985: The NAMSC conducted their 26th annual meeting at Penn Wells Hotel, Wellsboro, Pennsylvania. Gordon Gowen served as President. 1985 Directors were: John Kroll, MN; Bill Webber, ME; Richard Norman, CT; James Graves, MA; Arthur Merle, NY; Gordon Gowen, NH; Maxwell Spicer, NS; Ture Johnson, OH; Ronald Shaw, ONT; Edward Curtis, PA; Wilson "Bill" Clark, VT; and John Roth, WI. Lynn Reynolds served as Secretary-Treasurer. Lynn Reynolds is appointed as Director of the NAMSC Research Program, by President Gordon Gowen.

Figure 379: Lynn Reynolds discussing the 'acid rain' problems of the maple industry, with Toby Roth, Wisconsin Congressman, Washington, D.C.. Lynn was on a lobbying mission with other MSI representatives in concert with the Reagan - Mulroney summit in 1985 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Time Out: Source unknown.



Time Out: December, 1985: After Adin(3rd) retired and two years before his passing, he wrote these words:

The Maple Syrup Industry
Back in nineteen fifty-nine
Describing would be difficult
Difficult to define.

A challenge to our memory
The beginning of this story
Went even farther back
To the Philadelphia laboratory.

We would credit Dr. Willets
Who sparked the inspiration
And helped to lay the guide-lines
For a maple organization.

Our laboratory meetings
Divided by three year spans
Gradually showed the needs
And gradually developed plans.

Then in the fall of fifty nine
The actual die was cast
Sincere but apprehensive
Could this really last?

Could syrup makers agree
And all wondering whether
They would unveil their problems
And all states work together.

The meets became an annual
Rotating from state to state
Host states 'vying' turns
And of course some had to wait

National Maple Council
By which it was known
Started with few states
But since then it has grown.

The count is now thirteen
With a province from the North
Forging thoughts together
New ideas stemming forth.

Commanding research talent
Equipment folks alerted
Much progress has resulted
So error could be averted.

As membership keeps on growing
And standing these thirteen strong
Our name too had to change
As Canadians now belong.

North American Maple Council
The name we now are known
We even have a magazine
Maple Digest we call our own

Now in twenty five years
With fine leaders along the way
We invite your views of progress
As we stand here proud today.

By Adin Reynolds
Merry Christmas, December, 1985

January, 1986: Super Bowl XX, Chicago 46-10 over New England.

January 29, 1986: Space Shuttle Challenger explodes, killing all seven crew members, including school teacher Christa McAuliffe.

January 31, 1986: Nicole A. Reynolds is born to Mark and Julie Reynolds, Aniwa, Wisconsin.

Figures 380, 381 & 382:
Adin(3rd)'s Reynolds' 'Remember
When Museum' in 1986, and below
is the machinery lined up for
the auction to settle the
estate in 1993. (Source:
Reynolds Family Archives).



Machinery lined up for sale.



Machinery lined up for sale.



March 12, 1986: Lynn Reynolds, Secretary NAMSC, sends a letter to President Ronald Reagan, on behalf of the North American Maple Syrup Council, expressing the industry's concern for 'acid rain' reduction. The following letter was received in response:

Time Out:

*Even if I knew that tomorrow
the world would go to pieces,
I would still plant my apple tree.
By Martin Luther.*

**"To: Mr. Lynn H. Reynolds, Secretary-Treasurer,
North American Maple Syrup Council
Route 2, Box 326
Hortonville, Wisconsin 54944**

Dear Mr. Reynolds,

We have been asked by the President to respond to your letter of March 12, 1986, in which you express your concern, as well as the concern of the North American Maple Syrup Council, about the possible effects of acid rain on maple trees.

We, too, are concerned about the declines that been observed recently in maples and several other kinds of trees. Within the last 2 years, the National Acid precipitation Assessment Program (NAPAP), the federal inter-agency research program on the effects of acid rain, has greatly expanded its efforts to identify the air pollutants or other agents that are causing these declines. The NAPAP budget for terrestrial effects of acid rain was doubled from 1984 to 1985. The current budget is slightly over \$24 million in that area of research. This phase of the program is being carried out principally by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U. S. Forest Service.

The effects of acid rain on forests is the newest area of research in the inter-agency acid-rain program, and is at the same time possible the most baffling in terms of causes. Besides acid rain, airborne oxidants, insect infestations, disease, drought, and various combinations of these have been postulated as the cause of forest decline. Until the researchers have developed some basis for identifying the cause or causes, the regulatory agencies cannot know what kinds of controls, if any, should be instituted to halt the decline.

The Joint Report of the Special Envoys on Acid Rain, which the President fully endorsed at his meeting with Prime Minister Mulroney of Canada on March 19, 1986, calls for an even greater effort to determine the role of acid rain in forest decline. NAPAP will give this area of research very close attention during the coming months. Please be assured that the concerns of the North American maple syrup producers will be considered as the knowledge gained from the NAPAP research program is applied by EPA to regulatory decisions related to air quality.

Sincerely yours,

Signed: Dallas L. Peck, Director, Department of the Interior

May 1, 1986: Wisconsin Governor Earl signs an acid rain bill which reduces the allowed atmospheric pollution 25% by 1993.

May 7, 1986: The 77th annual meeting of the WMSPC was held in Aniwa, Wisconsin. Elton Hoff serves as President. Juan Reynolds serves as Secretary-Treasurer.

May 17, 1986: (24th inductee) Russell Davenport, Shelburne Falls, Massachusetts; and (25th inductee) Dr. Robert Morrow, Cornell University, are inducted into the Maple Hall of Fame, Croghan, New York.

Last Sunday In May, 1986: The 37th annual WI Maple Festival is held at Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc, Aniwa, WI. Shelly Fenhaus, Wausau, Wisconsin, was crowned WI Maple Queen.

June 1, 1986: Liz Henry, Dane, Wisconsin, is crowned "Alice In Dairyland".

July 29, 1986: Ryan Reynolds is born to Sheryl Reynolds at Wickcliffe, Kentucky.

June 1, 1986: World production of pure maple syrup is estimated at 4,881,054 U. S. Gallons.

August, 1986: Vermont holds the 20th annual Maplerama.

October 4, 1986: The Wisconsin Fall Maple Tour is conducted in Lincoln County, by Chris Hauge.

October 27-28, 1986: The NAMSC conducts their 27th annual meeting at the Centre of Vermont Holiday Inn, Rutland, Vermont. John Kroll served as President. 1986 Directors were: Richard Norman, CT; James Graves, MA; Bill Webber, ME; Frank Majszak, MI; Philip Cook, MN; Arthur Merle, NY; Gordon Gowen, NH; Max Spicer, NS; Ture Johnson, OH; Ronald Shaw, ONT; Edward Curtis, PA; Wilson "Bill" Clark, VT; John Roth, WI. Lynn Reynolds served as Secretary-Treasurer.

The NAMSC Council Research Fund is established by contributions of 1 cent per container, to be donated by the container manufacturers or distributors. The manufacturers or distributor are authorized to invoice for this contribution on sales to the maple producers. The 1 cent per container is voluntary whether to the manufacturer, distributor, or the producer. Bob and Florence Lamb donated \$2,000.00 to initiate the fund for current requests.

Figure 383: Dennis and Linda Carter were classmates of Anne and Lynn Reynolds. Dennis worked for Reynolds Sugar Bush during high school. They have remained dear friends of the Reynolds family. Linda recently underwent a lung transplant. (Source: Antigo Daily Journal- Reynolds Family Archives).

*The spirit of friendship,
is the foundation of life;*

*When in the frame of fellowship,
eliminates the strife.*

*When the elements are contrary,
to giving life as usual;*

*The individual's 'grit' is elementary,
and love of friends is crucial.*

By Lynn Reynolds 4/19/98



Time Out:

*To love abundantly is to live abundantly,
and to love forever is to live forever.*

By Henry Drummond.

Figure 384: Wisconsin Delegation to the 27th annual meeting of the NAMSC and the 12th annual meeting of the IMSI, at Rutland, Vermont, October, 1986.

Pictured left to right: John Roth, Cadott; Roland and Donna Jorns, Egg Harbor; Lynn Reynolds, Hortonville; Joe Polak, Merrill; Gretchen Grape, Holcombe; Barbara Polak, Merrill, Henry Grape, Holcombe; Jane (Cummings) Carlson, DNR, Madison; Mr. and Mrs. John Polak, Merrill, Cheryl Rezabek, DNR, Madison; and Juan Reynolds, Antiwa (Reynolds Family Archives).



October 29, 1986: The IMSI conducts their 12th annual meeting at Centre of Vermont, Holiday Inn, Rutland, Vermont. David Marvin, Johnson, Vermont, serves as President. Directors remain the same as in 1985. Paul Lamontagne serves as Executive Director.

December 12, 1986: The Ohio Maple Producers Association is born in Wooster, Ohio.

December, 1986: The concern of the world was focused on environmental problems and 'acid rain'. Lynn Reynolds also had these concerns in respect to the maple tree. He wrote what he felt for the *Maple Syrup Digest*, December 1986.

Author's Notes: Little did I realize the impact of the following article, which I wrote for the *Maple Syrup Digest*, would have on my career as a writer. The article was reprinted into dozens of forestry, environmental, and technical publications, as well as dozens of newspapers. Even though I attained national recognition for my concerns on environmental issues, and was give status as somewhat of an authority on the subject; my real pride in the article was that Adin(3rd), my father said, "It was the finest article that had ever been written on the concern for the maple tree". Coming from him, that was a 'real tribute'.....:



MAPLE IS US

Maple is a Delicacy. Maple is Versatile, Maple is Necessary. Maple is Wonderful. Maple is an Art. Maple is a Craft. Maple is an Industry. Maple is about Trees, and Maple is Us.

However, unless something is done soon nationally and internationally to control the devastation of our maple forests from atmospheric pollutants and the resulting 'Maple Decline', THERE ISN'T GOING TO BE ANY MAPLE

I serve you as a link between the scientific community and the maple producers with a very deep concern in my heart. My concern is for trees dying as a

result of maple decline and its ultimate devastation to our industry. The destruction is already of critical proportions in many areas throughout the Eastern United States and Canada; and, is now visibly evident in the Midwest. I have seen the damage. I have experienced the decline. I have felt the loss. I am expressing to you my most sincere concerns for our industry.

A year ago, a survey was conducted by the Research Review committee through the *Maple Syrup Digest*. The response was not huge nor was it necessarily scientific, but it was revealing. The following facts came from that survey:

- 1) Factors causing 'Maple Decline' and 'Acid rain' were correlated directly and for all practical purposes, the causes were inter-changeable in the eyes of the producer.
- 2) 74% indicated that acid rain was a cause of maple decline.
- 3) 64% indicated environmental pollution as the cause of acid rain and the resulting maple decline.
- 4) 75% reported maple decline in their maple sugar bushes.
- 5) 18 states and provinces reported maple decline.
- 6) 88% urged research for determining causes of maple decline and acid rain damage.
- 7) 89% urged participation of the North American Maple Syrup Council to raise funds and to contribute to such research.

In the January-February issue of the *International Wildlife Magazine*, an article titled, 'What's Killing Canada's Sugar Maples' appeared. The article describes a maple syrup producer who had over 5,000 maple trees, with over 11,000 taps in 1979, and did not have enough trees left in 1984 to make any syrup. In four years, acid rain had destroyed the sugar bush. You can see the enormity of the natural resource loss, but please recognize the personal devastation and financial disaster.

The North American Maple Syrup Council, as a result of the survey, because of personal knowledge of damage, and other reports such as the disaster described above, took strong action last year by unanimously supporting and adopting a resolution to petition and support legislation to aid in the reduction of atmospheric pollution and deposition.

The council also took a giant step by actually contributing funds to two proposed research projects which have already been completed and reported on. Bob and Florence Lamb deserve a warm thank you on behalf of the entire maple industry for contributing to these two projects and actually making them possible.

The Council has made a magnanimous effort to create and promote research which is designed and dedicated specifically to the maple syrup industry. The industry can be proud that the North American Maple Syrup Council is now charting its own course in what kind and how much research will be conducted for our own industry. We now know that State, Provincial, and Federal funds are going to be very limited, if not completely eliminated, and it is doubtful if adequate funding will ever be available for a specific small industry research project again. **HOWEVER**, we must never stop trying for such funding.

At Rutland, Vermont, during the recent annual convention of the North American Maple Syrup Council, the board of directors made the most important decision of our industry's life. This decision was, 'That all container manufacturers be solicited to voluntarily collect a one cent per container manufactured and that these funds be turned over to the North American Maple Syrup Council for the express purpose of maple related research'.

We care deeply about our maple syrup industry, our maple trees, our environment, and our America. America the beautiful can remain beautiful with all of our help. Acid rain is a man-made environmental monster that we must tame. The directors of the council have provided an

instrument to help tame this monster. In all sincerity, I would not understand why anyone, in or outside of the maple industry, would not want water more pure to drink, and air cleaner to breathe. I urge all container manufacturers, all container representatives, all producers, and all other parties concerned, to support this resolution of the council as I believe your funds will produce research which will help make our forests strong, healthy, and productive again.

What is good for maple is good for all of us. And remember, Maple is an industry. Maple is about Trees. And Maple is Us. Signed: Lynn S. Reynolds

January, 1987: Super Bowl XXI, New York Giants 39-20 Denver.

April 19, 1987: Lori (Reynolds) Clark, daughter of Juan and Loretta Reynolds, was killed in a car accident, on Easter Sunday. In all history, this was the true tragedy of the entire Reynolds family. Lori left her husband Dave, and son, Shawn.

Time Out: Climb to the highest hill around,
shout to the loudest shrill;
Angry as we are from the sound,
sadness has been the fill.
Teach us oh the loving way,
as all you did while on earth;
We are waiting for you to say,
make us understand the worth.
As time does pass the sorrow,
winds of shadows do creep in;
Show us that for tomorrow,
we will all be together again.



With Love, Uncle Lynn April 5, 1995

May 6, 1987: The 78th annual meeting of the WMSPC is held at Aniwa, Wisconsin. Roland Jorns serves as President. Juan Reynolds serves as Secretary-Treasurer.

May 12, 1987: Gordon J. Lieske, neighbor and close friend of Adin(3rd) Reynolds dies at the age of 81.

May 16, 1987: The American Maple Museum and the North American Maple Syrup Hall of Fame, celebrates its tenth anniversary.

(26th inductee) Ronald Shaw, Hawkestone, Ontario; and (27th inductee) Gordon Gowen, Alstead, New Hampshire, are inducted into the Maple Hall of Fame, Croghan, New York.

The Last Sunday In May, 1987: The 38th annual Wisconsin Maple Syrup Festival is held at Reynolds Sugar Bush, Aniwa, Wisconsin. Karen Kakes, Bryant, WI is crowned WI Maple Queen.

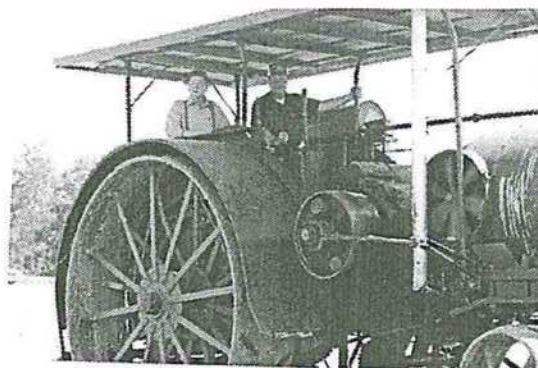
Figure 385: Photo showing line waiting to eat pancakes at the WI Maple Syrup Festival, Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc., Antwa, Wisconsin, 1987. Crowd was estimated at 5,000 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



June 1, 1987: Kristine Gratz, Darlington, Wisconsin, is crowned "Alice In Dairyland".

June 12, 1987: New Brunswick holds their 1st annual "Maplefest" at Grand Falls, New Brunswick. New Brunswick becomes 14th member of the NAMSC. Lynn and Anne Reynolds attend this 1st annual event.

Figure 386: Adin(3rd) and Lynn Reynolds take "their last ride together" on the 1916 Aultman Taylor, which Adin(3rd) dearly loved to ride upon. He told of remembering this same model of tractor pulling the grader on old Wisconsin Highway 26, when he was a young lad. This photo was at the 1987 Maple Festival. Shortly after, Adin(3rd) took ill, never recovering, and passed away December 14, 1987 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



August 5, 1987: Henry Schroeder, Northwoods Maple Syrup Cooperative pioneer, dies. Henry was a very large potato farmer and a stalwart in the maple syrup industry. He was a good friend of the Reynolds family. His trademark was always the "Pride of the North" maple syrup label which was the original label of the Cooperative. He is missed.

September 15, 1987: Don and Mavis Kakes, Bryant, Wisconsin, were awarded the "Wisconsin State Fair Seal of Excellence" for their maple syrup.

September 16, 1987: Adin(3rd) and Geraldine Reynolds celebrated their 60th wedding anniversary at the Melody Mill Supper Club, site of the original Reynolds Maple Sweet Shop and Filling Station.

September 26, 1987: The IMSI conducts their annual meeting at Royal Canadian Legion Hall, Pembroke, Ontario. Steve Selby serves as President. The directors remain the same. Paul Lamontagne serves as Executive Director.

October 3, 1987: The Wisconsin Fall Tour is conducted by Chris Hauge. The "Wisconsin Outstanding Syrup Maker of the Year" is awarded to Mr. and Mrs. Marlyn Dahm. Chris Hauge was given an award for Outstanding Performance in Assisting the Maple Industry.

October 22-24, 1987: The NAMSC conducts their 28th annual meeting at the Radisson Hotel, Duluth, Minnesota. John Kroll served as President. 1987 Directors were: Arthur Merle, NY; Wilson "Bill" Clark, VT; Richard Norman, CT; Robert Smith, ME; Edward McCoglan, MA; Frank Majszak, MI; Carl Vogt, MN; Vincent Cormier, NB; Roy Hutchinson, NH; Rick Creelman, NS; Ture Johnson, OH; Bill Robinson, ON; Edward Curtis, PA; Roland Jorns, WI. Lynn Reynolds served as Secretary-Treasurer. Juan Reynolds received a 'Dedicated Service' award from Bob Lamb.

Lynn Reynolds reported that the Research Fund of the NAMSC has had contributions of about \$12,000.00 during the past year.

December 14, 1987: Adin(3rd) Reynolds dies at his home in Aniwa, Wisconsin. The maple industry lost an icon.

Author's Notes: To repeat all the accomplishments of Adin(3rd) Reynolds would take another book. So let me summarize by saying, he was a wonderful husband, a good father, a fair and honest man, a devout Christian, a proud American, a good friend, a civic patriot, a U. S. mail carrier, a logger, a lumberman, a sawmill operator, a farmer, a businessman, an inventor, an innovator, a diplomat, a leader, and "the largest producer of pure maple syrup in the world". He will always be dearly missed.

<p>Time Out:</p> <p>The spirit of old things, hear those tractors roar; Oh the memories it brings, like ancient stories of lore.</p> <p>But I know you are with pride, soon we will enjoy again; We'll take another ride, to a place where we can begin.</p> <p>Riding among those clouds, if we fall it will be soft; Pulling 3 bottom plows, through the heavens loft.</p>	<p>Farming up there, will be a 'piece of cake'; We won't have wear and tear, just flowers will we make.</p> <p>It is good we cannot, take anything along; This leaves the knot to tie to an earthly throng.</p> <p>So Dad, make the engines purr, the heavens ready for laughter; We will again fill the lure, together in the hereafter.</p>
<p>By Your Son, Lynn April 14, 1998</p>	

Time Out:

'A sorrow shared is but half a trouble
but a joy that's shared is a joy made double.'
An Old Proverb.

CHAPTER 21

MAPLE LIVES ON

(The Reynolds Knuckle Down)

Lynn Herbert Reynolds

Anne Margaret (Sharkey) Reynolds

1. Andrew Robin Reynolds - Judy Lynn (Ashman) Reynolds

1) David Michael Reynolds

2) Lindsey Anne Reynolds

3) Craig Andrew Reynolds

2. Jon Berry Reynolds - Sandra Kay (Anderson) Reynolds

1) Brooke Nicole Reynolds

2) Blake Adin(6th) Reynolds

November, 1987: Bob McConnell, longtime Pennsylvania leader, supporter of the NAMSC, and outstanding maple producer, dies.

January 1, 1988: G. H. Grimm Company (Leader Evaporator today) is 100 years old.

Author's Notes: *Grimm built the first commercial evaporator that the Reynolds family ever owned. Leon Reynolds, in 1888 purchased his first 5' X 14' Champion Evaporator, used at Aniwa, Wisconsin. Everything prior to 1888, and used by the Reynolds, were kettles or 'home built' evaporators.*

January, 1988: Eleven Wisconsin Maple Institutes are scheduled.

January, 1988: Super Bowl XXII, Washington 42-10 over Denver.

January, 1988: Andy, Jack, Jay, and Cindy Reynolds join the Board of Directors of Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc..

January, 1988: Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc. installs two reverse osmosis units, with a capacity of 500 gallons of sap each, per hour. Then with the capacity of the reverse osmosis units, three large evaporators are removed from the plant. The plant was revamped to address high technology. First the sap was filtered under pressure, then through the reverse osmosis units which removed about 75% of the water, then through the vapor compression units, removing another 20% of the water, then through the one remaining evaporator, and finally to a high pressure steam kettle for final finishing. A very efficient system. That system remains in place at Aniwa today. The plant has a capacity of about 100,000 taps. The plant has not run to full capacity since this installation, but is poised and ready if sap producers decide to tap more trees.

Author's Notes: *During the years 1984, 1985, 1986, and 1987, the industry (including Wisconsin), experienced four of the poorest crops in history. Syrup was extremely short and the price sky rocketed. I can remember marveling at the \$99.95 per gallon price in Burlington, Vermont airport during this period. In fact most of us charged whatever we wanted to charge, because there was not any syrup to purchased anywhere. The situation became desperate for the Reynolds Sugar Bush, because their main market during these years was COSTCO Corporation, which was a volume discount wholesale club. Reynolds was shipping approximately a semi-load of ½ gallons of table grade maple syrup to the West coast per month. That was an enormous volume for a small family company. But it was essentially without profit. The price to buy syrup, primarily from Quebec, was so high that the 'retail price' that COSTCO felt they had to sell for, squeezed Reynolds' profit to zero. But in general, the producer was receiving super prices. The taps were expanding, especially in Quebec. Year after year, expansion continued. Borden and Heinz joined the pure maple syrup market, as prices at the retail level looked so good. Things looked better than anything else that those mega-giant food companies could get into. Price high, syrup short, and at a demand of what you want to charge. Then things did an about face. The crops of 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, and 1993, were five of the largest crops for the maple industry in history. Syrup was everywhere. It was available, but not necessarily cheap. We were all spoiled getting high prices. We were going to hang onto it. There was an air of 'cut throat' marketing. Nothing in the way of old traditional accounts meant anything anymore in this little industry. Reynolds was being out-bid for the COSTCO*

account. It was necessary to sell for less and less. And yet syrup could not be purchased much cheaper. All of a sudden, the industry had two or three years world crops in storage. Disaster! Panic! In fact, during the last few months, that Reynolds tried to hold the COSTCO account, they were losing about \$7,000.00 per semi-load. Money was flowing down the drain. Something had to give. The Reynolds backed off, reduced their market share, went under corporate reorganization, regrouped, refinanced, and stayed in business. The industry did a good job in total with coping with the situation. The Canadian Government stepped in, and formed a 'Maple Bank of Syrup'. The idea did not particularly work, but at least syrup was not dumped on the market at ridiculous prices. The IMSI stepped forward and did some spectacular promotions. They were not the total answer, but they helped. Companies did major marketing and promotional attempts. Most did not work, but they helped. All in all, we learned how to market better. We learned how to control tapping expansions. We learned what real crisis in the market place can mean when we over produce and surpluses exist. AND, with a lot of help from Mother Nature, our quantity of production was reduced. A few poorer production years really helped. Then came the Regroupement, which was a nonprofit Quebec Corporation, consisting of directorships of 1/3 producers, 1/3 packers, and 1/3 government. This corporation bought all the surplus from the Maple Bank, and any other surpluses it could. They controlled distribution so that it would not get dumped on the market. The Regroupement is still in the industry. It provides an umbrella for controlling the market price for the stability of the industry. All of these factors worked. Many companies went through re-organization. Several went totally bankrupt, but 'yours truly', and many others learned some very important lessons. I hope we practice what we have learned. It was not 'pretty', but Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc. survived.

When compared to being thrown out as King of York, crossing the Atlantic Ocean in a sailing ship, harnessing the Boquet River, or building the Erie Canal, the floods, the storms, getting killed on the Mississippi River log drive --- Well 'heck' we had it easy. There have been ups and downs for this family over the eons of generations. There will be plenty more.....But they never gave up.....They never will.....

In 1988, the Reynolds family had to rally around the 'family company'. We all helped where we could. And we saved the company. The structure of the Board of Directors and ownership, were extended to younger generations. They pitched in. Technology in production was put in place. Computers were added. Marketing plans were drawn up, and established. We opened several retail stores in various area malls, in Reynolds Touch of Wisconsin, Inc.. We bought a candy company. We opened a company called, Reynolds Country, manufacturing 'fire starters' and log candle holders. We started making 'maple wine'. We started bottling "Maple Spring" (maple water). Most of these did not work out, but at the same time they helped. Those that were weak, we tossed out. Businesses were opened, businesses were closed. But the main thing to remember is that "we tried". We never sat on our hands and hoped things would work out. We went out and really gave it our best. The board since 1988 is: Lynn Reynolds, CEO (advisory), Juan Reynolds, President, Andrew, Jon, and Jay Reynolds, Vice Presidents; and Cindy Reynolds, Secretary-Treasurer. Juan, Jay (and wife Patty), and Cindy operate the company today. Lynn, Andrew, and Jon do other things to make a living, but are supportive of the 'family corporation'. Stock ownership is split 50-50 between Lynn and Juan's families. Juan and Lynn function in the International Maple Associations yet today. Both Juan and Lynn are retired, but Juan is at the plant every day to watch things. I often say, you better catch Juan and I between 10:00a.m and 2:00 p.m. And, we take an hour off for lunch.....

Speaking of helping and innovation, I want to give tribute to Steve Edwards, Fremont, Wisconsin. Steve was with me way back in the Institute of Paper Chemistry. Steve, and his wife Beth, moved to Iowa to tear down the equipment at Morrell Meat Packing Plant in Ottumwa, then to Michigan to remove paperboard equipment for me. We always stayed friends. Then in 1988, when we needed a genius at computers, we called on Steve. He set up our entire network of computers at Reynolds Sugar Bush, Reynolds Touch of Wisconsin, Reynolds Country, and Reynolds Enterprises. He did a great job. And Beth pitched in to manage the Reynolds Country Company. Both of them deserve our thanks. Steve is a volunteer in the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture Farmers Assistance Program, as a Farm Credit Advisor. They are some fine folks..... Today Steve is a paper executive with a Green Bay Paper Company.....And furthermore he is a farmer.....a professional.....and a friend.....

Figure 386A: Steve and Beth Edwards at their wedding. Notice Beth has Steve 'bonded' with a 'ball and chain'. These two deserve a special thank you from the Reynolds family. "Thank you". (Reynolds Family Archives).



January 14, 1988: Craig Andrew Reynolds was born to Andrew and Judy (Ashman) Reynolds at Appleton, Wisconsin.

January 16, 1988: Iowa holds their first ever, "Iowa Maple Syrup Institute" at Indian Creek Nature Center, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. The meeting was hosted by Rich Patterson, Director. Lynn Reynolds outlined the procedure for establishing a maple association, and invited the Iowa producers to consider joining the NAMSC. Juan Reynolds displayed equipment and demonstrated making maple sugar.

February 19, 1988: Fire destroys the Proctor Maple Research Center, University of Vermont, Underhill, Vermont. Estimated loss was \$250,000.00.

March 18, 1988: Wisconsin's First Tapping at Henry and Gretchen Grape Sugarbush, Holcombe, Wisconsin. Kristine Gratz, "Alice In Dairyland" and Karen Kakes, Maple Queen, tapped the 'first tree'.

Figure 387: Florence Lamb with John her son, and Sue, her grand daughter, taken in front of her home on Bernhards Bay, New York, May 1998 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure 388: 1st Tapping. Kristine Gratz, "Alice In Dairyland" and Karen Kakes, "Wisconsin Maple Queen", in 1992. A permanent plaque on this tree, made the tree a 'symbolic moment' for Kristine (Source: Reynold Family Archives).



April 26, 1988: An IMSI delegation went to Washington, D.C., to officially express the concern of the maple syrup industry about the welfare of the maple tree. The date was the night before the Reagan-Mulroney Summit. The delegation was: David Scanlan, NH; Sam Cutting, VT; Gaston Rioux, Quebec; Alice Switocz, Executive Director IMSI; and Lynn Reynolds, Secretary-Treasurer, NAMSC.

May, 1988: The annual meeting of the WMSPA. Roland Jorns serves as President. Juan Reynolds as Secretary-Treasurer.

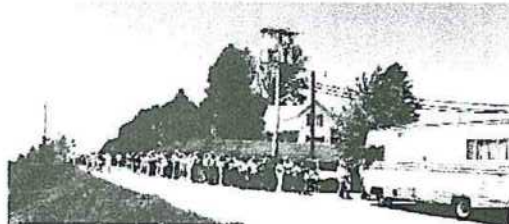
May 14, 1988: (28th inductee) Paul S. Richards, Chardon, Ohio; and (29th inductee) Arthur Merle, are inducted into the Maple Hall of Fame, Croghan, New York.

Last Sunday In May, 1988: The 39th annual Wisconsin Maple Syrup Festival is held at Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc.. Patricia Whitman, Lily, WI is crowned, WI Maple Queen.

Figure 389: Anne and Lynn riding in their remodeled 1916 Model T (Adult Toy) at the 1988 Wisconsin Maple Festival. The festival was accompanied by an annual open house at Adin(3rd)'s "Remember When Museum". Pictured in the background, "Members of The Trust Me Gang", Jack, Larry, John and (unknown) (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure 390: The 39th Annual Wisconsin Maple Syrup Festival. Photo shows the waiting line to eat pancakes and pure maple syrup and the parking lot for the event. The crowd was estimated at 6,000 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



June 1, 1988: Rebecca Weiner, Ladysmith, Wisconsin, is crowned "Alice In Dairyland".

June 4 - July 19, 1988: Lynn and Anne Reynolds, and Paul and Clara Jean Richards view the 50,000 maple trees transplanted from Vermont to Queenstown, New Zealand. They also traveled extensively in Australia, attended the Worlds Fair in Brisbane and transversed the continent.

Author's Notes: The 50,000 maples trees transplanted from Vermont nursery stock to a mountainside site overlooking Queenstown, New Zealand, during the first three years showed phenomenal growth trends. They grew almost a foot of height on some seedlings per year. The maple trees had been planted in 1983 for the expressed purpose of making maple syrup on the Southern slopes of the Alps. This would have created another world site of maple syrup production other than North America. The tree planting and management care was under the supervision of Bruce McKay. He is a very talented and qualified forester. However, after visiting the site, I have several observations. First, growth patterns slowed considerably after the first three years. The growth in 1986, and '87 had shown only a fraction of an inch of growth. A non-scientific 'physiological observation', was that the 'environmental change shock' had 'set in'. The trees were experiencing an abnormal growth environment, and were slowing growth to adjust, and to survive. I would doubt if the growth would ever be significant enough to exceed expected growth patterns here in the United States, within their 'normal' environment. Here in North America, it takes approximately 50 years to grow a maple tree large enough to tap (about 10-12 inches in diameter). I had serious doubts whether their weather conditions would ever be conducive to maple syrup production. Their winters (which are our summers), consist of slightly freezing nights, but rarely hard freezes. The freezes are not consistent. And they experience some snow, but it does not stay. And, I was told that their winters, seldom if ever, had sub-surface ground frost. These factors would almost eliminate any possibility of "Freezing Nights" and "Thawing Days", which generate 'sap flow', here in North America. And, to clinch any possibility for significant maple production, a prominent world class golfer, was designing a 36 hole golf course on the facing mountainside. The property that had the trees, was already being sub-divided into building lots. The price of the lots at that time was already \$90,000.00 per lot. In my opinion, the value of the land would exceed any logical consideration for maple syrup production. My conclusion is, I believe the maple syrup industry is reasonably safe from competition from New Zealandat least in the near future.....

Figure 390A: Location of the maple tree plantings near Queenstown, New Zealand. Pictured are Paul Richards (OH), and Bruce McKay, forester in charge of planting the maple trees in, 1988. The motorhome pictured was the one in which the Richards and Reynolds traveled in New Zealand (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Time Out: Our trip to New Zealand and to Australia, was an experience to behold. In both countries, the two couples shared a rented motorhome (Budget Rental Car). It was 'wintertime you know'. This alone was an experience. We had very little trouble and practically no travel adversity. We were sailing along, shivering a little in the 'outside campground showers', but all-in-all, we were doing great. But then, the strain of travel, along with added salt on the food, and just simply, 'heart disease', caught up with me (Lynn). My ankles had swollen to over the size of softballs. Finally in some little 'outback community', maybe about 1,000 people (a fairly large city for the area), I just could not stand the pain from swollen ankles any longer. I knew I had to do something. I went to a drug store. They had an herbal supplement, but the pharmacist told me I would have to 'eat a carload' to take care of the situation I was in. She suggested we wait until 7:00 p.m. when a local clinic would open and a doctor would be available. We took her advice, but while waiting, Anne talked to a young man crossing the street, explaining the situation, and that we needed a doctor — **BAD**. He said, "Well I am a doctor". So there, in the middle of an unpaved 'dusty' Australian street, he examined me, and prescribed a 'water pill', to relieve the swelling in my ankles. He asked for an address...we explained that we were in a motorhome. He wrote for an address, 'Budget, Brisbane, Australia. He would not take any money for the prescription, so we paid him with maple syrup (imagine that!). We received the prescription from the Pharmacy. It worked. I got home. And to date, I still take this medication.... I thank my stars for the relief...

October 2, 1988: Lois Sharkey, Anne's mother celebrates her 80th birthday.

Figure 391: Photo at Lois Sharkey's 80th birthday party, Pictured left to right are Mary (Farrell) Sharkey, Lynn Reynolds, Anne Reynolds, Geraldine Reynolds, Lois Sharkey, and John Sharkey 1988 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure 392: Geraldine Reynolds and Lois Sharkey, 1988 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



October 14-15, 1988: The 22nd annual meeting of the Ontario Maple Syrup Producers Association was at the Quality Inn, Woodstock, Ontario.

October 23-25, 1988: The NAMSC conducted their 29th annual meeting at the Sheraton Portsmouth Hotel, Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Arthur Merle served as President. 1988 Directors were: Arthur Merle, NY; Wilson "Bill" Clark, VT; Richard Norman, CT; Robert Smith, ME; Edward McCoglan, MA; Frank Majszak, MI; Carl Vogt, MN; Jim McClellan, NB; Roy Hutchinson, NH; Avard Bentley, NS; Ture Johnson, OH; Bill Robinson, ONT; Dale Jeffreys, PA; Roland Jorns, WI. Lynn Reynolds served as Secretary-Treasurer. Juan Reynolds was awarded an Outstanding Performance Award from Bob Lamb.

Russ Davenport was appointed chairman to oversee the re-writing of the Maple Syrup Handbook.

Lynn Reynolds reported that research fund contributions totaled approximately \$20,000.00 for the past year.

October 24, 1988: The IMSI conducted its 14th annual meeting at the Sheraton Portsmouth Hotel, Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Dave Scanlon served as President. 1988 Directors were: Dave Scanlon, New Hampshire Maple Producers Association; Vito Vescio, Best Foods, Canada, Inc., ON; Gilles Croteau, Les Producteurs de Sucre d'Erable du Quebec, QUE; John Hyndman, United Maple Products, ONT; Michael Herman, Turkey Hill Sugar Bush, Ltd., QUE; Paul Lamontagne, Levesque, Beaubien, Inc., QUE; David Marvin, VT Sugarmakers, VT; Duncan McArthur, ONT Maple Syrup Producers Association, ONT; Juan Reynolds, Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc., WI; Steve Selby, Small Brothers Evaporator Company, Inc., QUE; Gary Gaudette, Leader Evaporator Company, Inc., VT; Brent Brown, United Maple Products, ONT; Paul Richards, Richards Maple Products, OH; Ture Johnson, Ohio Maple Producers Association, OH; Tom Todd, NY State Maple Producers Association, NY; Lynn Reynolds, WI Maple Syrup Producers Council and as Secretary of the NAMSC; and Alice Switocz served as Executive Director.

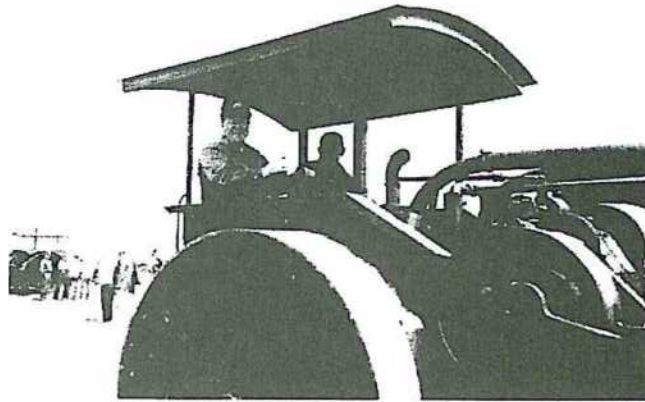
Figure 392A: "The Hunters" 1990. The Reynolds family has always hunted deer. The early Reynolds did for food. Today, we hunt for sport. However, we eat what we kill. It is the most enjoyable week of the year - "the wives have a different version". Pictured left to right John Sharkey, Lynn Reynolds, Steve Sharkey, Jack Reynolds, and Andy Reynolds. Taking the picture (and left out as usual), Rick Frye - 'sorry Rick'. Jim Vanderberg also not pictured. Town of Madge, Wisconsin (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure 393: Deer hunting with the rest of the 'gang'. Pictured are left to right: Rick Frye, Jon Reynolds, Andy Reynolds, and Jim Vanderberg. Picture taken at Long Lake, Town of Madge, Washburn County, Wisconsin (Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure 394: Lynn 'falling in love' with his favorite toy. He is pictured driving his 1915 Rumely Oil Pull tractor at the Edgar Engine Show, Edgar, Wisconsin, 1988. Also pictured is George (last name unknown) (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



November 5, 1988: The 12th annual meeting of the Maple Syrup Producers of Connecticut was conducted at the Coombs Maple Products in Jacksonville, Vermont.

January, 1989: Super Bowl XXIII, San Francisco 20-6 over Cincinnati.

January 6, 1989: The 46th annual Maple Institutes are held at Appleton, WI at the Bubolz Nature Preserve. Bubolz Nature Preserve has done a great service in providing education to the area's school children about the maple syrup production, and "how good the product is". Anne Reynolds took her second grade classes for their 'maple syrup outing', to Bubolz's maple operation annually. Thanks to this and all of the 'Nature Preserves' that teach and promote 'maple'.

January 20, 1989: George Bush becomes 41st President of the United States. He is married to Barbara (Pierce) Bush.

February, 1989: Gilles Croteau, long time member of the IMSI Board, retires.

February 21-23, 1989: An International Conference on the Pear Thrips insect, which has devastated our maple trees, is conducted at the Radisson Hotel, Burlington, Vermont. The conference is sponsored by the University of Vermont.

March 4-5, 1989: The 6th annual Iowa Maple Syrup Festival is held in Cedar Rapids, Iowa at the Indian Creek Nature Center. Rich Patterson serves as Director.

March 15, 1989: 'Wisconsin's First Tapping' is held at Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc., Aniwa, Wisconsin. Alice In Dairyland, Rebecca Weiner, taps the 1st maple tree of 1989. Governor Tommy Thompson signed the proclamation, declaring maple syrup month March 15, 1989 through April 15, 1989, which was read at the event by "Alice".

Figure 394A: Gary and Joyce Gaudette (Gary is President of Leader Evaporator Company), in front of their home in St. Albans, Vermont, in May, 1998. They are very close friends of the Reynolds. (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure 395: Becky Weiner, Alice in Dairyland, with Juan and Lynn Reynolds Aniwa, 'Wisconsin First Tapping', March 1989 (Source: Antigo Daily Journal, March 16, 1989 - Reynolds Family Archives).



March 21, 1989: Lynn Reynolds had heart surgery with six bypasses inserted.

Author's Notes: Dr. David E. Warner, performed the Surgery at the Heart Institute, Memorial Hospital, Appleton, Wisconsin. He intended to put in place 3 bypasses. He told me later, "I held your heart in my hand, there was nothing to attach to top or bottom from the damage of heart attacks, so I built 6 bypasses (3 down each side), to get blood to the bottom of the heart. I never had done that before and I probably will never do one like it again, but I believe it is going to work". It has been nine years and yes, it does work. Unfortunately such a talented surgeon and a good friend, had to die in 1993, four years hence.

May, 1989: The annual meeting of the WMSPC. Henry Grape serves as President. Juan Reynolds serves as Secretary-Treasurer.

May 20, 1989: (30th inductee) Robert Coombs, Jacksonville, Vermont; and (31st inductee) A.R.C. Jones, MacDonald College of McGill University, Quebec, are inducted into the Maple Hall of Fame, Croghan, New York.

Last Sunday In May, 1989: The 40th annual Wisconsin Maple Syrup Festival is held at Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc., Aniwa, Wisconsin. Kristina Howell was crowned WI Maple Queen.

June 1, 1989: Stephanie Binversie, Wauzeka, Wisconsin, is crowned "Alice In Dairyland".

Summer, 1989: Gary Gaudette, President of Leader Evaporator Company, Inc., a longtime friend of the Reynolds family, announced the purchase of the G. H. Grimm Company of Rutland, Vermont. The G. H. Grimm Company has been supplying maple equipment for 100 years since its founding in 1888, from Hudson, Ohio. In 1964, Leader's operations were moved to its present location in St. Albans, VT with the merging of the George H. Soule Company, the original producer of the King evaporator. Later in the early 1970's the Vermont Evaporator Company of Ogdensburg, NY, was merged with Leader Evaporator Company. Lamb Tubing (originally Bob Lamb's Tubing System), is owned by G. H. Grimm.

Figure 395A: Anne and Lynn Reynolds' motorhome in their yard at Hortonville, WI. The unit is used for business and pleasure (Reynolds Family Archives).



Time Out: While deer hunting on the Apostle Islands, in Lake Superior, October 1960, I had one of the most harrowing experiences of my life. Harvey Nourse, a Bayfield County maple syrup maker, also ran a fishing boat out of Bayfield, on Lake Superior. In the fall he filled in by taking hunters to the Islands. We would leave home on a Wednesday night, arriving at Bayfield about midnight. Harvey would meet us, take the four or five hour trip out to Oak Island, which was 8 miles by 5 miles or 40 square miles. The shoreline is primarily cliffs, with ravines running down to the water. It was impossible to walk the shoreline without climbing up and down those ravines — a torturous task. We landed on the island about 4:00 a.m., slept a couple of hours, and started hunting about 6:30. We would set up the camp later in the day. We separated to scout out the Island. It was the last time I saw that camp until late Sunday afternoon. I was on the water, but I could not find the camp. Of course I had a rifle, but it was useless. Harvey had told us we were on the North side of the Island, but in fact we were on the Northwest corner of the Island, more on the West side. One does everything wrong when lost. I traveled at night (the first night only), as I nearly fell off a cliff and nearly lost my rifle. I had matches and had a fire. I found an old camp, and I boiled a half of a jar of moldy jelly and water which I drank. I was nearly starved. On Sunday, when the Bayfield postmaster and his wife found me, I foolishly ate a hot dog and a candy bar which made me deathly ill. I lost nineteen pounds. Juan, Lyle, and Stan worried more about me than I did. It completely ruined their trip. And it was no picnic for me either.....An experience I will never forget.....I am more careful because of it.....

Figure 395B: Luc Lussier, Director General of the Quebec Sugar Makers Cooperative, Plessisville, Quebec, with Lynn Reynolds at the Quebec Maple Syrup Festival at Plessisville, May 3, 1998. Luc and Lynn are both past Presidents of the IMSI, (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).





OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

A PROCLAMATION

Figure 396: Proclamation declaring "Maple Syrup Month", 3/15/89 through 4/15/89. The document is signed by Wisconsin Governor, Tommy Thompson (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

WHEREAS, Wisconsin is one of the leading maple syrup producing states in the nation; and

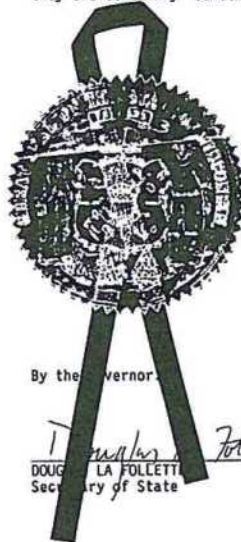
WHEREAS, Wisconsin has adopted the Sugar Maple as its official state tree; and

WHEREAS, after a long, cold winter, Wisconsin families are encouraged to visit the outdoors and observe many of the sugar-bush activities;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, TOMMY G. THOMPSON, Governor of the State of Wisconsin, do hereby proclaim March 15 through April 15, 1989

MAPLE SYRUP SEASON

In the State of Wisconsin, and on behalf of the people encourage all maple syrup producers, citizens, and public organizations to join in the observance to learn more about Wisconsin's sweetest crop -- maple syrup -- and to further encourage all Wisconsin citizens to enjoy maple products as they are certainly "Something Special from Wisconsin."



IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Wisconsin to be affixed. Done at the Capitol in the City of Madison this first day of March in the year one thousand nine hundred eighty-nine.

Tommy G. Thompson
TOMMY G. THOMPSON

Fall, 1989: The Wisconsin Fall Tour was conducted at Tilleda, Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Maas, Sr. were awarded "The Wisconsin Outstanding Syrup Maker of the Year".

Fall, 1989: New York conducts their 44th annual Maple Tour. Fred Winch conducted the 1st New York Tour in 1946.

October 26, 1989: Lloyd Sipple resigns as editor of the Maple Syrup Digest after 28 years of service. A job well done. Appreciation enough could never be 'heaped on'. Lloyd was an innovator and a dedicated editor.

October 21-22, 1989: The IMSI conducts their 15th annual meeting at Hotel Rond Point, Levis, Quebec. John Hyndman serves as President. The Board

remains the same. Dave Scanlan serves as Treasurer. Alice Switocz serves as Executive Director. Gilles Croteau resigns from the IMSI Board. Gilles deserves a very large thank you for years of dedicated service.

October 26-28, 1989: The 30th annual meeting of the NAMSC was held at the Tara Sheraton Hotel, Portland, Maine. Arthur Merle served as President. 1989 Directors remained the same as in 1988. Lynn Reynolds served as Secretary-Treasurer. Wilson "Bill" Clark was elected as President, and Lynn Reynolds was elected to Vice President. Arthur Merle and Lynn Reynolds received 'recognition awards' for past service as President and Secretary-Treasurer respectively. Roy Hutchinson, New Hampshire agreed to serve as the new Editor of the Maple Syrup Digest.

Lynn Reynolds reported that contributions to the NAMSC Research Fund amounted to about \$24,000 during the past year.

Author's Notes: I cannot tell you, the reader, how proud I was to have been able to serve all those years as Secretary-Treasurer, but then to have been awarded for appreciation of my service, was tremendous. I was deeply honored with the award, and equally so for election to the Vice Presidency of NAMSC.

January, 1990: Super Bowl XXIV, San Francisco 55-10 over Denver.

January 3, 1990: Fred Laing, a lifetime maple research friend, dies, at South Burlington, Vermont.

January 8, 1990: The Northern Michigan (Upper Peninsula) Marketing Cooperative is formed. The board is Mark Jasper, Carney; Terry Deloughary, Bark River; Lenore Usher, Cornell; Darlene Blahnic, Wilson; and Christine Shirk, Rapid River.

March 15, 1990: The WI First Tapping was held at the Mavis and Don Kakes Sugar Bush, Bryant, WI. Stephanie Binversie, "Alice In Dairyland" taps the first maple tree and reads the Governor's proclamation of "WI Maple Syrup Month".

May 1, 1990: Reynolds Price of Maple Syrup: \$30.00 per gallon. Barter Price: About 10 pounds of coffee. Coffee is selling at about \$3.00 per pound.

Production of maple syrup:

United States: 1,234,900 U. S. Gallons

Canada: 3,829,840 U. S. Gallons

1990 Production of Individual States

(In U. S. Gallons)

Vermont	389,000	Maine	55,000
New York	267,000	Minnesota	26,000
Wisconsin	113,000	Indiana	18,000
Ohio	84,000	West Virginia	12,000
New Hampshire	71,000	Connecticut	11,000
Pennsylvania	64,000	Maryland	9,000
Michigan	58,000	Missouri	1,000
Massachusetts	56,000	Virginia	900
Production of the United States (U. S. Gallons)			<u>1,234,900</u>

*Sources: Clarence Coons, "Maple Thrives in '95"
 Production is all expressed in U. S. Gallons
 Wisconsin statistics
 USDA Statistics
 Reynolds Family Archives
 Estimates

May 8, 1990: 81st annual meeting of WMSPC. John Polak retires. Henry Grape serves as President. Juan Reynolds serves as Secretary-Treasurer.

May 19, 1990: (32nd inductee) Ray Foulds, University of Vermont, Burlington, Vermont; and (33rd inductee) Elmer Kress, Oxford, Connecticut, are inducted into the Maple Hall of Fame, Croghan, New York.

Last Sunday in May, 1990: The 41st annual WI Maple Festival is held at Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc., Aniwa, WI. Sara Steig, Pigeon Falls, WI, is crowned WI Maple Queen.

June 1, 1990: Population of the United States is 248,709,873.

Summer, 1990: Chris Hauge, University of Wisconsin - Stevens Point, is elected to 1990 Fellow of the Society of American Foresters.

Figure 397: Henry Grape, Roland Jorns, Norman Anderson, Lynn Reynolds, and Chris Hauge, all from WI at the NAMSC meeting, 1994. (Source: *The New England Farmer*, December 1993 - Reynolds Family Archives).



June 1, 1990: Kimberly Nettesheim, Elkhorn, Wisconsin, is crowned "Alice In Dairyland".

September 18, 1990: Brent A. Reynolds is born to Mark and Julie Reynolds, Aniwa Wisconsin.

October, 1990: Wisconsin fall tour is conducted by Chris Hauge at Florence County "Outstanding Syrup Maker of the Year" was awarded to John and Pat Roth, Cadott, Wisconsin.

October 21, 1990: The IMSI conducts their 16th annual meeting at the Sheraton Inn, Batavia, New York. Juan Reynolds serves as President. The Directors remain the same as in 1989. Dave Scanlan serves as Treasurer. Alice Switocz serves as Executive Director.

Figure 398: Lynn and Anne Reynolds receiving the "Wisconsin Maple Syrup Maker of the Year" award, 1994. Don Kakes is giving the award. Joe Polak, President of the WMSPA is also pictured (Source: WI Maple News, January 1995 - Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure 399: Juan Reynolds, as President of the International Maple Syrup Institute addresses the audience at Batavia, New York, 1990 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



October 21-23, 1990: The 31st annual meeting of the NAMSC is conducted at the Sheraton Inn, Batavia, New York. Wilson "Bill" Clark serves as President. Directors remain the same as in 1989. Carl Vogt serves as Secretary-Treasurer.

Lynn Reynolds reports that the NAMSC Research Fund has approximately \$28,000 from contributions during the past year.

November 2, 1990: Ohio Maple Producers Association conducts their 4th annual Fall Tour.

November 8, 1990: Carrol Spencer, WI (USDA) Statistician retires. Carrol was instrumental in restoring the 9 producing states that were not included in annual maple syrup crop reporting since 1981. He was truly a friend of maple. He served the department 33 years.

December 12, 1990: The 35th annual Central Ohio Maple Meeting at Mount Gilead, Ohio was conducted by Randy Heiligmann, Ohio Extension Forester.

January, 1991: Super Bowl XXV, New York Giants 20-19 over Buffalo.

January 5, 1991: One of the Wisconsin Maple Syrup Institutes at Aniwa, Wisconsin marks the 47th consecutive year of Maple Institutes in Wisconsin dating back to 1944. A total of seven meetings are scheduled for 1991. Other locations are Luxemburg, Newburg, Baraboo, Rock Elm, Spooner, and Cadott. Chris Hauge, Wisconsin Extension Forester is conducting the meetings.

January 14, 1991: Emma Sipes, granddaughter of Lee and Kathleen (Reynolds) Sipes, is born to Kenneth and Lori Sipes at Reynoldsburg, Ohio.

January 16, 1991: The United Nations made a final appeal for Iraq to withdraw their troops from Kuwait. The Americans pushed for war.

January 17, 1991: The United States war planes attack Iraq.

January 23-24, 1991: Ohio conducts their 51st Annual Northeast Ohio Maple Syrup Institute at Middlefield, Ohio.

February 22, 1991: The United States troops along with a scattering of allied forces invade Kuwait.

February 28, 1991: President Bush declared victory, declaring a cease fire in Iraq.

Author's Notes: Another war. More destruction. An estimated 150,000 Iraq soldiers killed. An estimated 100,000 Iraq civilians killed, another 100,000 estimated wounded. 1,900 oil wells destroyed or on fire.....Saddam Hussein still in power!!!!!!... and he is in power yet today.....

March 15, 1991: Wisconsin's "First Tapping" is held at Polak's Maple Hollow, Merrill, Wisconsin. Kimberly Nettlesheim, "Alice In Dairyland" taps the 1st tree and reads the Governor's Proclamation.

April 13, 1991: The Indiana Maple Syrup Association is formed.

April 4-7, 1991: The 62nd annual Geauga County Maple Festival, was held in Chardon, Ohio.

May, 1991: 82nd annual meeting of the WMSPA. Henry Grape serves as President. Mavis Kakes serves as Secretary-Treasurer.

May 11, 1991: (34th inductee) Dr. Mariafranca Morselli, University of Vermont, Burlington, Vermont; and (35th inductee) Clarence F. Coons, Kemptville, Ontario, are inducted into the Maple Hall of Fame, Croghan, New York.

Last Sunday In May, 1991: The 42nd annual WI Maple Festival is held at Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc., Aniwa, WI. Sara Steig is crowned for her second year as WI Maple Queen.

June 1, 1991: Population of Canada is 27,296,859.

June 1, 1991: Renae Troeller, Rubicon, Wisconsin, is crowned "Alice In Dairyland". Renae's winning essay was about maple syrup.

July, 1991: Lynn Reynolds joins the volunteer program for the Farmers Assistance Program, Wisconsin Department of Agriculture. Lynn completed his training for certification as a 'Farm Mediator' in February, 1992.

Author's Notes: The Farm Mediation program is designed to qualify 'Certified Mediators', to mediate or arbitrate disputes between the farmer and his financial sources. Usually, the farmer needs help to arrange or reorganize the financial structure of his farm. The idea is to save the 'family farm' or at least the 'way of life for members of the family farm'. At times, it would tear your heart out. Farmers are so proud that they generally do not ask for help until it is too late. Under these circumstances, often times there is little or no food, fuel is out for the house and the farm, and sometimes even lack of clothing. It would make one sit down and cry. And, when you can help one of these situations, which is quite often due to the support we receive from Jeanne Meiers, the director of the program for the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, and her staff; it is a true and inspirational experience. This program has been one of the most rewarding experiences of my life.

September 21, 1991: Chris Hauge, Wisconsin Extension Forester, is presented with the Distinguished Service Award by the Wisconsin Woodland Owners Association.

October 24, 1991: The Wisconsin Fall Tour was held in connection with annual meetings of the NAMSC and the IMSI. Visits were made to John and Pat Roths' Sugar Bush and Henry and Gretchen Grapes' Sugar Bush.

October 25, 1991: Wisconsin's "Alice in Dairyland" addressed the joint session of the NAMSC and the IMSI, Civic Center, Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

October 24-26, 1991: The NAMSC conducts their 32nd annual meeting at the Civic Center Inn, Eau Claire, Wisconsin. Wilson "Bill" Clark serves as President. 1991 Directors were: Richard Norman, CT; Robert Smith, ME; Edward McCoglan, MA; Frank Majszak, MI; Beth Collins, MN; Jim McClellan, NB; Hank Peterson, NH; Avarad Bentley, NS; Arthur Merle, NY; Ture Johnson, OH; Bill Robinson, ONT; Lawrence Roloson, PA; Wilson "Bill" Clark, VT; Roland Jorns, WI. Carl Vogt serves as Secretary-Treasurer. Lynn Reynolds was elected President. Chris Hauge was elected as Treasurer of the NAMSC Research Fund.

Lynn Reynolds reported about \$35,000.00 had been contributed to the NAMSC Research Fund, this past year.

Figure 400: Richard Norman (CT), Robert Smith (ME), and Carl Vogt (MN). Carl is current Secretary-Treasurer, Richard and Robert are past Presidents of the NAMSC. (Source: *New England Farmer*, December 1993 - Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure 401: Lynn Reynolds is elected President of the NAMSC at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, October 26, 1991. Pictured are Lynn Reynolds, President; Wilson "Bill" Clark and Arthur Merle, both past Presidents of the NAMSC - Taken from the cover of the *Maple Syrup Digest* December 1991.



October 25, 1991: The IMSI conducts their 17th annual meeting at the Civic Centre Inn, Eau Claire, Wisconsin. Vito Vescio, Etobicoke, Ontario serves as President. Dave Scanlan serves as Treasurer. Luc Lussier joins the IMSI Board to succeed Gilles Croteau. Rachel Monniere serves as Executive Director. Long time Directors, John Hyndman and Brent Brown resign from the Board. To say thank you to these guys, all of these pages would never cover all of their contributions to the IMSI and the maple industry. Thanks John and Brent.

January, 1992: Super Bowl XXVI, Washington 37-24 over Buffalo.

January 11, 1992: One of the 48th consecutive Wisconsin Maple Syrup Institutes is held at Aniwa, Wisconsin, by Chris Hauge. Other locations for 1992 are Luxemburg, Merrill, Price County, Rock Elm, and Cadott.

4th Weekend in March, 1992: New Hampshire Maple Producers Association began celebrating the annual "Maple Weekend", as proclaimed each year by the Governor of New Hampshire.

March 15, 1992: Wisconsin's First Tapping is held at Anderson Sugar Bush, Cumberland, Wisconsin. Renae Troeler tapped the 1st tree and read the Governor's Maple Month Proclamation.

March 27, 1992: Lynn Reynolds receives his 'Certificate of Completion', Farmers Assistance Program, Wisconsin Department of Agriculture.

Figure 402: Lynn's diploma for 'Certificate of Completion', certifying him as a "Wisconsin State Mediator" 1992 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



State of Wisconsin
Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection
Farmers Assistance Program
Certificate of Completion

Lynn Reynolds

has successfully completed the training session for volunteer farm credit advisors and volunteer farm mediators covering the latest developments in agricultural law and finance and improving negotiation and mediation skills held at

Madison, Wisconsin on Feb 14 & 15, 1992

Signed this 27 day of March 1992 Farmers Assistance Program
By: Dennie P. McGiligan

April 23, 1992: *Geraldine Reynolds, Lynn's mother, died at Langlade County Hospital, Antigo, Wisconsin. Her support of the maple industry was never questioned. She walked side by side with Adin(3rd) until his death in 1987. Then she marched alone, leading the rest of the family in her very capable manner. She will be remembered in the maple industry, and she will be loved by her family forever. "We will all miss her. But we will always remember her grace, charm and deeds. Geraldine Reynolds was truly a Grand Lady". "Amen".*

May, 1992: The 83rd annual meeting of the Wisconsin Maple Syrup Association was held. Henry Grape serves as President. Mavis Kakes serves as Secretary-Treasurer.

May 9, 1992: (36th inductee) Harold Tyler, Westford, New York; and (37th inductee) Edward (Sherb) Doubleday, Newport, Vermont, are inducted into the Maple Hall of Fame, Croghan, New York.

Last Sunday In May, 1992: *The 43rd annual WI Maple Festival is held at Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc., Aniwa, WI. Terri Holmes, Marshfield, WI, is crowned WI Maple Queen.*

June 1, 1992: Kristan Conrad, Green Bay, Wisconsin, is crowned "Alice In Dairyland".

October 3, 1992: The Wisconsin Fall Maple Tour is held at Marathon County, Wisconsin by Chris Hauge with help from Doug and Patty Riske, Russ and Leslee Schnevels, and Lloyd and Theresa Franz. The "Wisconsin Outstanding Syrup

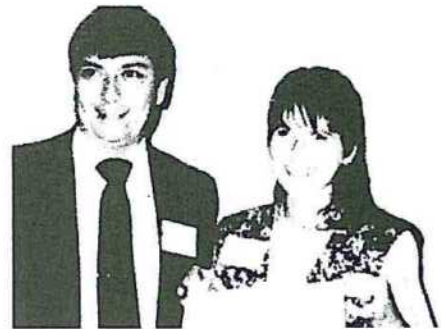
Maker of Year" awards are presented to Juan and Loretta Reynolds; and Henry and Gretchen Grape.

October 22-24, 1992: The NAMSC conducted their 33rd annual meeting at Quail Hollow Inn, Concord, Ohio. Lynn Reynolds serves as President. 1992 Directors were: Richard Norman, CT; Robert Smith, ME; Tom McCrumm, MA; Larry Gearhart, MI; Beth Collins, MN; Rolland Mallais, NB; Hank Peterson, NH; Avarid Bentley, NS; Arthur Merle, NY; Ture Johnson, OH; Bill Robinson, ONT; Dale Jefferey, PA, Wilson "Bill" Clark, VT; Kenneth Shipley, IN; and Roland Jorns, WI. Carl Vogt serves as Secretary-Treasurer. Indiana and Quebec joined the NAMSC, as the 15th and 16th members. Carl Vogt serves as Secretary-Treasurer.

Author's Notes: Results are a beautiful way to measure success. I believe my greatest contribution to the maple syrup industry of North America, was to arrange for Quebec to join the North American Maple Syrup Council. This one action brought to the table over 2/3 of the World's production of maple syrup. I did not do this alone. Claude Tardif, long time friend to me and the industry, and the Executive Director of the IMSI during most of its existence; was invaluable in helping convince the Quebec Sugar Makers to join and represent Quebec at the NAMSC. Luc Lussier, my very close friend, the gentleman that he is, the diplomat he is, and the dedicated person he is, was invaluable in accepting my sincere invitation to join the council. I am sure glad that Quebec is a member and a major contributing member. Welcome Quebec. Thanks for coming to the table.....and thanks to Claude and Luc....

October 23, 1992: The IMSI conducts their 18th annual meeting at Quail Hollow Inn, Concord, Ohio. Steve Selby serves as President. The Board remains the same. Steve Selby serves as Treasurer. Rachel Monniere serves as Executive Director.

Figure 403: Steve Selby (VT) and Russ Davenport (MA) discussing maple subjects. Right: Bruce and Mary Jo Gillian (VT). Bruce is Vice President of Leader Evaporator Company. Below Left: Joyce Gaudette and Mary Jo Gillian, wives of 'Leader' executives.



Bottom: Richard and Avis Norman (CT). Lower Right: Janet and Richard Haas, owners of Hillside Plastics (MA). (Source: New England Farmer, December 1993 - Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure 404: Lynn Reynolds at the annual meeting of NAMSC in Ohio 1992, awarding an "Outstanding Achievement Award" to Ture Johnson, longtime member of the Council and a very good friend. (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure 405: Carl Vogt, Secretary-Treasurer presenting Dave Marvin and Lynn Reynolds awards for service on the Research Review Committee in 1992, in Ohio. (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure 406: Anne and Lynn Reynolds at the Banquet of the NAMSC and the IMSI, Ohio, 1992. (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure 407: At Truro, Nova Scotia Representative to Parliament awarding Anne and Lynn Reynolds, with the "Order of the Good Times". A convention and a time in our lives, we will never forget, 1993. (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



January, 1993: Super Bowl XXVII, Dallas 52-17 over Buffalo.

January 9, 1993: One of the 49th consecutive annual Wisconsin Maple Syrup Institutes was held at Aniwa, Wisconsin by Chris Hauge, Extension Forester. Other locations this year are Luxemburg, Phillips, Merrill, Rock Elm and Cadott.

January 12, 1993: The Vermont Sugar Makers Association turns 100 years old. What an achievement. Congratulations Vermont.

January 16, 1993: Lloyd Sipple, Bainbridge, New York, long time friend of the Reynolds, the 28 year Editor of the Maple Syrup Digest, and a maple icon, dies. Lloyd is missed.

January 20, 1993: William J. Clinton becomes the 42nd President of the United States. He is married to Hillary Rodham Clinton.

January 28, 1993: Robert F. Moore, owner of the G. H. Grimm Company, Rutland, Vermont, a dedicated maple man, and a good friend of the Reynolds, dies.

February 23-25, 1993: The Wisconsin Maple Syrup Producers Council conducted an educational workshop at Cadott and Tilleda, Wisconsin to educate and advise the State Food Inspectors about the maple industry and the production methods used.

March 15, 1993: Wisconsin's First Tapping is held at Jorn's Sugar Bush, Egg Harbor, Wisconsin. Kristan Conrad, "Alice In Dairyland" and Wisconsin Maple Queen, Terri Holmes tapped the 1st tree. The governor's maple month proclamation was read by Kristan.

April 3, 1993: Dr. David E. Warner, M. D., Lynn's heart surgeon is killed in a traffic accident.

May 2, 1993: The Wisconsin Maple Syrup Producers Association conducts their 84th annual meeting at the Melody Mill, Aniwa, Wisconsin. Sara Steig, past maple syrup queen, is retained by the Association as a Public Relations Specialist. Lynn Reynolds serves as President. Henry Grape serves as Secretary. Wisconsin Cookbooks were ordered for the first time by Joanna Zubell.

May 7, 1993: Lew Staats, long time New York Extension Forester, and manager of the Ulhlein Sugar Maple Research Field Station, Cornell University, received the Charles R. Hubbell Memorial award for significant contributions to the advancement of New York's maple industry.

May 8, 1993: (38th inductee) Charles Bacon, Jaffrey Center, New Hampshire, is inducted into the Maple Hall of Fame, Croghan, New York.

Last Sunday In May, 1993: The 44th annual WI Maple Festival is held at Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc., Aniwa, WI. Brenda Mika, Marengo, WI is crowned WI Maple Queen.

June 1, 1993: Angela Corbin, Belleville, Wisconsin, is crowned "Alice In Dairyland".

July 12, 1993: Brooke Nicole Reynolds is born to Jon and Sandra Reynolds, Grayslake, Illinois.

August 22, 1993: President of the Ohio Maple Producers Association, and friend to maple, Hilton Farley, dies.

September 10, 11, 12, 1993: The very sad three days of Lynn's life. Adin(3rd)'s 'Remember When Museum' had to be sold (auctioned) to settle the estate.

Author's Notes: The 'Remember When Museum', was not only one of Adin(3rd)'s loves of life, but it was 'therapy' that kept him alive for about 8 years after he had been given only 6 months to live in 1979, due to diagnosed lung cancer. It seemed that his enthusiasm to save the 'past' kept him alive in the 'present'. Fortunately, I was able to save much of that past, and it is my goal to restore into some type of 'family museum', those family treasures that should be seen, not stored. Dad once told me, "Lynn, you are like me, you will never sell anything, so the only way that this 'old stuff' has any value, is to show it to people." He lived up to this conviction, I have not been able to yet!!.... Stay tuned.....

Figure 408: Lloyd "Butch" Steckbauer 'testing the syrup' at the Reynolds Antwa Plant, 1990. (Source: The Antigo Daily Journal - Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure 409: Adin(3rd) Reynolds telling about an old saw which was displayed in his museum. He probably enjoyed the museum more than any other part of his colorful life. (Source: The Antigo Daily Journal, Saturday, August 4, 1984 - Reynolds Family Archives).

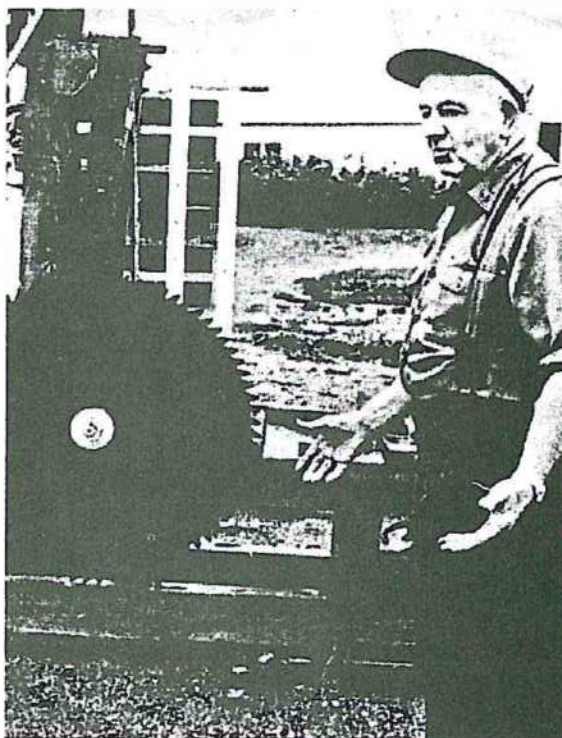


Figure 409A: Another of Adin(3rd)'s love was for his 'wild animal' pets as in this photograph in 1985 (Reynolds Family Archives).

Figure 410: "Four Generations of 'Reynolds In Laws' Ladies", Sandra (Anderson) Reynolds, Brooke Reynolds, Anne (Sharkey) Reynolds, and Lois Sharkey 1993 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure 411: Below. Jerry Linker, 1993, with the 1919 Gray Tractor, pulling Lynn's 1940 Pontiac Coupe out of the woods in preparation for the upcoming auction of the "Reynolds Remember When Museum" of Adin(3rd) Reynolds (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure 412: Grandma Anne Reynolds reading to Lindsey Reynolds (grand daughter), in Halloween costume, in 1992 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

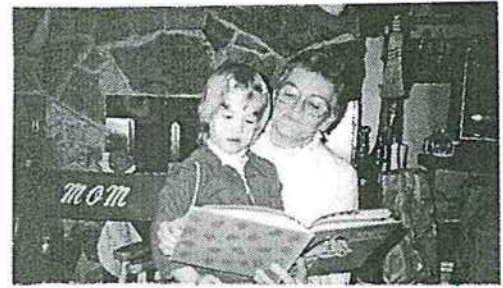


Figure 412A: Max Spicer (Nova Scotia) pictured with Anne and Lynn Reynolds, on tour in Ontario (Kemptville College), October 1995 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure 412B: The Richards family of Ohio. The Richards and Reynolds have remained very close friends for over 40 years. Pictured, seated: Paul and Clara Jean. Standing left to right (children), Roger, Linda, Bonnie, Debbie, Annette, and Paula. Photograph taken at Paul and Clara Jean's 50th wedding anniversary. Both families are still involved in the maple industry today. (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure 413: The Auction.
A sad day in Reynolds history (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

AUCTION

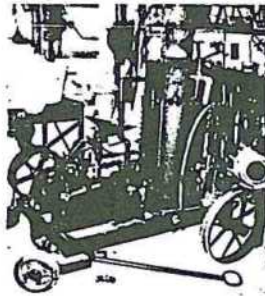
SEPTEMBER 10-11-12

9:00 AM CDT Each Day

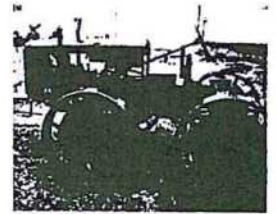
REYNOLDS MUSEUM

ANIWA, WISCONSIN

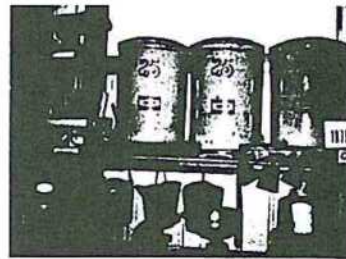
Adin & Geraldine Reynolds Estate



- Tractors
- Gas & Steam Engines
- Musical Instruments
- Books
- Autos
- Various Tools



And Many More Collectible Items



Time Out: *What is lovely never dies,
But passes into other loveliness,
Stardust, or sea-foam, flower or winged air.*

By Aldrich.

Figure 413A: Lynn Reynolds at his office in Appleton, Wisconsin, February 1989 (Source: The New London Press Star - Reynolds Family Archives).



October 1, 1993: Lynn and Anne Reynolds chartered and serve as 'Trustees', of the "Reynolds Family Trust", organized to preserve the Reynolds Family Archives as completely as possible for future generations.

October 2, 1993: The Wisconsin Fall Maple Tour was held in Western Wisconsin, in District #5, under the direction of Chris Hauge, Elton and Mabel Hoff; Allen and Linda Hustad; and, Norman and Janice Anderson. The other stop was at Douglas and Joan Belanger Sugar Bush. Norman and Janice Anderson are awarded the "Wisconsin Outstanding Syrup Maker of the Year".

October 20-23, 1993: The NAMSC conducted their 34th annual meeting at Keddy's Truro Inn, Truro, Nova Scotia. Lynn Reynolds served as President. 1993 Directors were: Richard Norman, CT; Robert Smith, ME; Daniel Garner, IN; Tom McCrumm, MA; Larry Gearhart, MI; Beth Collins, MN; Rolland Mallais, NB; Hank Peterson, NH; Avard Bentley, NS; Roger Sage, NY; Ture Johnson, OH; Bill Robinson, ONT; Dale Jeffrey, PA; Luc Lussier, QUE; Wilson "Bill" Clark, VT; and Roland Jorns, WI. Carl Vogt serves as Secretary-Treasurer.

Author's Notes: Two people have never been more 'royally' treated and more honored than Anne and I were in Nova Scotia. First, we were "piped' into a meeting and a banquet" (an experience of a lifetime - the only time). We were awarded membership in "The Order of the Good Times", I was awarded a plaque commemorating my accomplishments as President, we were extended recognition by your 'political finest', but most of all we were extended Nova Scotia Maple Producers' friendship. You are too much Nova Scotia.....My thanks would never go around.....See you next time around.....

October 22, 1993: The IMSI conducts their 19th annual meeting at Keddy's Truro Inn, Truro, Nova Scotia. Lynn Reynolds, Hortonville, Wisconsin serves as President. The Directors are: Lynn Reynolds, Wisconsin Maple Syrup Producers Association; Jacques Couture, Vermont Sugar Makers Association; Michael Herman, Turkey Hill Sugar Bush, QUE; Luc Lussier, Maple Sugar Producers of Quebec, QUE; Gary Gaudette, Leader Evaporator Company, Inc., VT, Richard Norman, Maple Syrup Producers of Connecticut, CT; Robert Smith, Maine Maple Producers Association, ME; Tom McCrumm, Massachusetts Maple Producers Association, MA; Larry Gearhart, Michigan Maple Syrup Association, MI; Carl Vogt, Minnesota Maple Syrup Producers Association, MN; Sumner Dole, New Hampshire Maple Producers Association, NH; Eric Randall, New York State Maple Producers Association, NY; Avard Bentley, Maple Producers Association of Nova

Scotia, NS; Ture Johnson, Ohio Maple Producers Association, OH; George Fowler, Ontario Maple Syrup Producers Association, ONT; Lawrence Roloson, Pennsylvania Maple Syrup Producers Association, PA; Gerard Fillion, Les Cruchons J.U.G.S., Inc., QUE; David Marvin, Butternut Mountain, Farm, VT; Charles Ross, Federation des producteurs acericoles du Quebec, QUE; Bernard Perreault, Regroupement pour la commercialisation des produits de l'erable du Quebec, Inc., QUE; Juan Reynolds, Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc., WI; Paul Richards, Richards Maple Products, Inc., OH; Steve Selby, Small Brothers Evaporator Company, QUE; Ex-Officio Directors: Wilson "Bill" Clark, VT; Claude Tardif, QUE; John Hyndman, ONT; Brent Brown, ONT; and, Bruce Martel, Vermont Department of Agriculture, Advisor, VT; Lew Staats, Maple Specialist, Cornell, Advisor, NY; Larry Myott, Maple Specialist, University of Vermont, Advisor, VT. Gary Gaudette is elected Treasurer of the IMSI. Claude Tardif serves as Executive Director.

November 17, 1993: Gordon Brookman, Director and President of the NAMSC, President of the New York Farm Bureau, and long time dedicated friend of the Reynolds and maple, dies.

December 1993: Clarence Coons, Ontario Provincial Agroforestry Coordinator, and a friend of the Reynolds and maple, retires.

January, 1994: Super Bowl XXVIII, Dallas 30-13 over Buffalo.

January 8, 1994: One of the 50th annual Wisconsin Maple Syrup Institutes is held at Aniwa, Wisconsin. Other locations for 1993 are Brussels, Merrill, Phillips, Elmwood, and Cadott.

January 18, 1994: Edward A. Curtis, Honesdale, Pennsylvania, a past President and Director of the NAMSC, a good friend of the Reynolds, and a dedicated maple stalwart, dies.

February 3, 1994: Chris Hauge, Wisconsin Extension Forester, retires, after 30 years of service for the University of Wisconsin.

February 11, 1994: Byron F. Kent, Ohio, Department of Natural Resources, dies. "Archie" humorous (cartoon) character of the Maple Syrup Digest dies (temporarily) with Byron.

March 15, 1994: The Wisconsin First Tapping was at Ralph and Rhoda Hoaglands' Sugar Bush, Florence, Wisconsin. Angela Corbin, "Alice In Dairyland", tapped the 1st tree and read the Governor's Maple Month Proclamation.

May 3, 1994: The 85th annual meeting of the Wisconsin Maple Syrup Producers Association (began in Aniwa, Wisconsin May 6, 1910) is conducted at the Melody Mill, Aniwa, Wisconsin (location of Leon Reynolds' "Maple Sweet Shop and Filling Station" in 1910). Or, if you do not include the annual meetings of "Northwoods Maple Syrup Cooperative" as a forerunner to the current Wisconsin Maple Association, this meeting represents the 50th annual meeting (began in Antigo, Wisconsin, January 8, 1944 by Fred Trenk). Lynn Reynolds serves as President. Henry Grape serves as Secretary.

Spring, 1994: Hillside Plastics introduces the XL (Extended Life) coating on plastic maple syrup jugs. The coating took 15 years to patent. It protects the product from heat, light, and humidity. Dick and Janet Haas have been very

supportive of the maple syrup industry in respect to participation and financial cooperation with the research fund.

Figure 414: *Charlie Bacon and Dick Haas receive appreciation awards from Carl Vogt, Secretary, NAMSC, for their support of the research program of the NAMSC, at the NAMSC and IMSI meeting at Truro, Nova Scotia. Dick owns Hillside Plastics, Turners Falls, Massachusetts, and Charlie is the former owner of Bacon Jug Company of New Hampshire (Source: New England Farmer, December 1993 - Reynolds Family Archives).*



May 6, 1994: Arthur Merle, Jr., Attica, NY, receives the Charles R. Hubbel Memorial Award at the 4th annual New York State Maple Festival in Albany, NY.

May 14, 1994: (39th inductee) James Bochy, Somerset, Pennsylvania; and (40th inductee) Ken Bascom, Alstead, New Hampshire, are inducted into the Maple Hall of Fame, Croghan, New York.

Figure 415: *Rhoda Hoagland (other lady unknown), and Lynn Reynolds interviewing with a TV Reporter at WI First Tapping, at Ralph and Rhoda Hoagland's Sugarbush, Florence County, WI, March 15, 1994 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).*



Last Sunday in May, 1994: *The 45th annual WI Maple Festival is held at Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc., Aniwa, WI. Amanda Kohout, Madison, WI, is crowned WI Maple Queen.*

June 1, 1994: Angela Rule, Mineral Point, Wisconsin, is crowned "Alice In Dairyland".

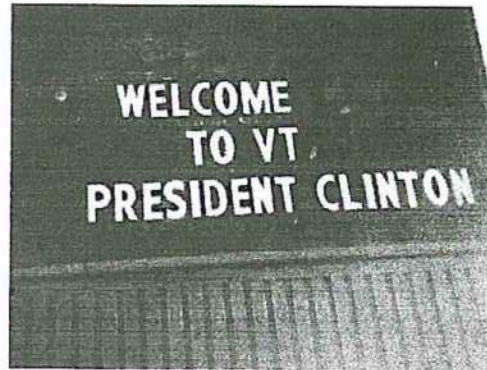
Figure 416: *Angela Rule, "Alice In Dairyland", with Chris Hauge and Lynn Reynolds, at WI First Tapping, at Ralph and Rhoda Hoagland's Sugarbush, March 15, 1994 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).*



June 22, 1994: Ray Foulds, Vermont, maple's and the Reynolds' dear friend, dies.

Summer, 1994: The University of Wisconsin - Stevens Point, is 100 years old, the University that both Anne and Lynn Reynolds received their undergraduate degrees from, in the 1960's.

Figure 417 & 418: The IMSI shares opposite sides of the Holiday Inn Marquee' in Burlington, Vermont in July 1995, with U. S. President, Bill Clinton (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



October 1, 1994: Wisconsin Fall tour is conducted by Chris Hauge, with help from Stanley and Joyce LaCrosse at Kewaunee County, Wisconsin. Lynn and Anne Reynolds are honored as "Wisconsin's Outstanding Maple Syrup Maker of the Year 1994".

October 19-23, 1994: The NAMSC conducted their 35th annual meeting at Ramada Inn, West Springfield, Massachusetts. Richard Norman serves as President. 1994 Directors remain the same as 1993, except Lynn Reynolds became the Director from Wisconsin. Carl Vogt serves as Secretary-Treasurer.

October 22, 1994: The IMSI conducts their 20th annual meeting at Ramada Inn, West Springfield, Massachusetts. Lynn Reynolds serves as President. Directors remain the same as 1993. Gary Gaudette serves as Treasurer. Jerry Kless serves as Executive Director.

January 4, 1995: The annual Vermont Institutes commence at Addison County, Vermont, followed by eleven other Vermont County Institutes, conducted by Larry Myott and George Cook.

Author's Notes: These pages would not be complete without a word of recognition for Larry Myott, Maple Specialist, University of Vermont. Sure one could say this is all part of his job, but he goes that extra mile. He is always assisting the meetings of the NAMSC, the IMSI, with his ideas and creative writing. He helps

MAPLE BUSINESS

By Larry Myott

Maple Specialist
University of Vermont

in many ways, such as arranging trips, meeting places, and organizing meetings. He writes enthusiastically and regularly. His monthly article in the New England Farmer, is anticipated and appreciated. He is always recognizing others. In fact, he always takes the pictures and it is difficult to even find a photograph of him, so I will use his monthly article picture.....We thank and salute you Larry.....

January, 1995: Super Bowl XXIX, San Francisco 49-26 over San Diego.

January 7, 1995: One of the 51st annual Wisconsin Maple Syrup Institutes is held at Aniwa, Wisconsin, by Chris Hauge. Other locations for 1995 are Luxemburg, Merrill, Phillips, Elmwood, and Cadott.

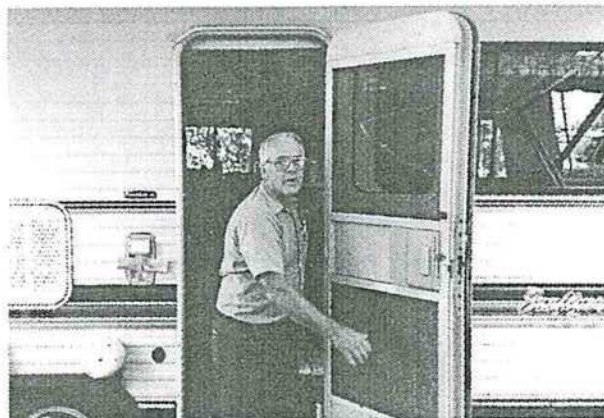
March 15, 1995: The Wisconsin's First Tapping is held at Allan Herrmann's Sugar Bush, Colby, Wisconsin. The Governor's Maple Month Proclamation was read by Angela Rule, "Alice in Dairyland".

May 3, 1995: The 86th annual meeting of the Wisconsin Maple Syrup Producers Association. Joe Polak serves President. Pat Seago serves as Secretary and Lloyd Franz as Treasurer. Gretchen Grape is retained as the 1st Executive Director.

Figure 419: The 'guys' who helped handle the "Remember When Museum" the last 10 years. Pictured left to right are Verne Gunderson; Lynn and Anne Reynolds; and Joyce and Gerry Linker. The "Remember When Museum" is in the background, along with the Linker's Motorhome. (Not pictured, but really helped are Dale Gunderson; Jack and Val Green; and Butch and Dennis Panko; and Larry ("Gomer") Buehring. (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure 420: Dale Gunderson, one who has helped the Reynolds, handle the "Remember When Museum", for several years (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Time Out:

'Hope is itself a species of happiness
and, perhaps,
the chief happiness,
Which this world affords.' By Samuel Johnson.

Figure 421: Jack and Val Green, loyal friends of the Reynolds pictured in front of their trailer and next to the "Remember When Museum". They helped with the auction. They helped with the Maple Festivals. They helped with the campground. (Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure 421A: Larry "Gomer" Buehring and his niece, Rebecca Matulle, inspecting the "outhouse", they purchased from the town of Omro, Wisconsin, for a conversation piece, in 1998. (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

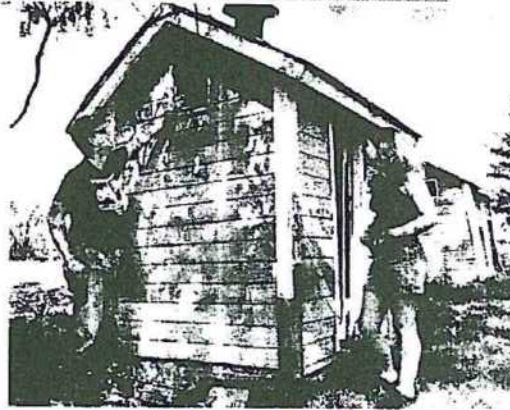
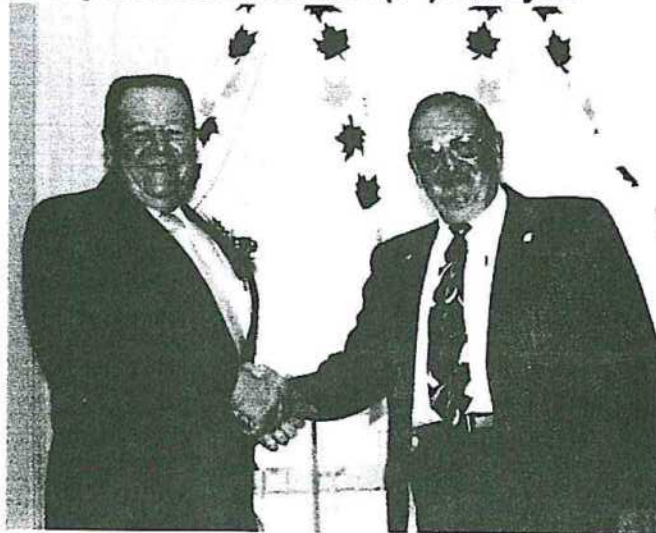


Figure 421: Butch Panko, Jerry Linker, Bob Fronck, Lynn Reynolds, and Vern Gunderson at the maple festival, 1991. (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

May 13, 1995: (41st inductee) Wilson "Bill" Clark, Wells, Vermont; and (42nd inductee) Lynn H. Reynolds, Hortonville, Wisconsin, are inducted into the Maple Hall of Fame, Croghan, New York. This was the first father-son combination in the Hall of Fame. It was an extraordinary honor for both Adin(3rd) and Lynn Reynolds.

Figure 422: Paul Richards, Presenting Lynn Reynolds for induction into the Maple Hall of Fame, Croghan, New York. The highest of honors, especially when presented by your best friend, in 1995 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Time Out:

*Anytime the future looks too gray,
I have an attic full of yesterday.
By Florence R. Jacobs.*

Figure 423: Lynn Reynolds' family at the induction of Lynn into the Maple Hall of Fame. From left to right are Craig, Jon, Lindsey, Lynn, Anne, Judy, and Andy Reynolds 1995. Missing are Sandy (expecting Blake Adin(6th) and Brooke; and David (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure 424: The four members of Lynn's family missing from the picture above. Sandy, Brooke and Blake, Jack's wife and children; and.... David at right.



Figure 425: David M. Reynolds, Andy's son. (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

Figure 425A: The American Maple Museum, and The North American Maple Hall of Fame, Croghan, New York (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure 426: Jack and Sandy Reynolds gave Anne and Lynn a gift of "Cookies By Design" to celebrate their induction into the Maple Hall of Fame (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure 426A: Anne and Lynn's "old" motorhome and maple sales unit (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure 427: Co-Inductees into Maple Hall of Fame, Wilson "Bill" and Susan Clark (VT); and Lynn and Anne Reynolds (WI), 1995. Presenters were Bruce Martell and Paul Richards, in front of the Maple Hall of Fame, Croghan, NY 1995. Pictured on the right are Elmer Kress (CT), Harold Tyler (NY), and Charlie Bacon (NH). (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure 428: Inductees attending the induction of Lynn Reynolds and Bill Clark, Maple Hall of Fame, May 13, 1995. "The Old Timers". Pictured are from left to right, Rear: Elmer Kress (CT), Gordon Gowen (NH), James Bochy (PA), Paul Richards (OH), Harold Tyler (NY), Front: Russell Davenport (MA), Ture Johnson (OH), Bill Clark (VT), Lynn Reynolds (WI) Arthur Merle (NY), Nelson Widrick (NY), and Charles Bacon (NH) (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Last Sunday in May, 29, 1995: The 46th annual Wisconsin Maple Syrup Festival is held at Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc.. After 46 years, the Reynolds family decided it could no longer handle the awesome task of the festival. It had never been intended as a 'profitable' venture, but it had become a financial burden. In addition, liability insurance was becoming very difficult to acquire to cover such an event on private property. It was time for the event to be moved and become a 'civic' affair under a municipality. Merrill, Wisconsin (Merrill Area Chamber of Commerce), agreed to accept this responsibility. The 47th annual Wisconsin Maple Syrup Festival was held, September 21, 1996, at Merrill, Wisconsin. Gretchen Slack, Park Falls, WI, was crowned WI Maple Queen.

Figure 429: "The End of an Era". Antigo Daily Journal Headlines "The Maple Festival at Aniwa, Wisconsin will be 'No More'". Pictured is the kitchen area at Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc., for serving pancakes at a rate of about 2,000 people per hour. "It is a sad, but proud day at Aniwa". This photograph was taken at the 1985 Wisconsin Maple Festival. Adin(3rd) Reynolds is pictured in center with hands on hips. He is watching every detail, as he practiced in everything he did in life. (Source: The Antigo Daily Journal, Thursday, May 23, 1996 - Reynolds Family Archives).

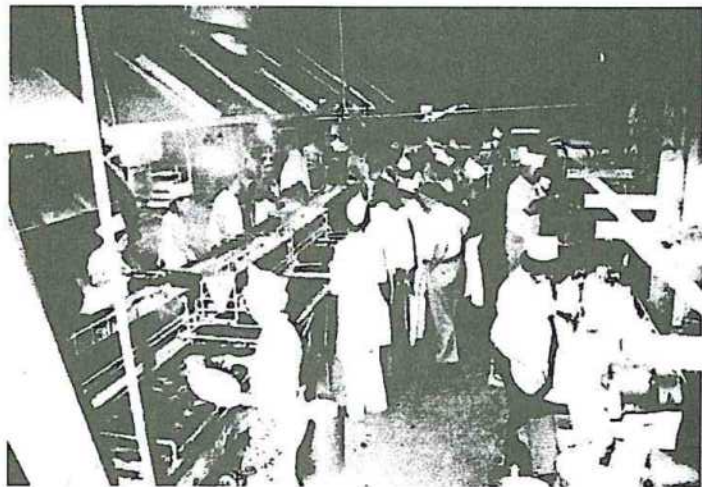


Figure 429A: Geraldine Reynolds, the 'matriarch' of the Reynolds family, attends her last maple festival in 1991. She and Adin(3rd) loved the annual pancake day. She lived this day 'beautifully', like all others in her loving life. Sharing this treasured photograph, Mavis and Don Kakes are pictured (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Time Out: My Mother

My mom was like a dream,
everything good and true;
So real and genuine the theme,
nothing sad and blue.

In all of its splendor and vividness,
oh yes the lovely beauty too;
The emotion called to effectiveness,
the happiness of the moment is true.

But as in all beautiful things in life,
awakening is part of the reality;
So Mother, we will see you soon,
when we again enter sleeps' tranquillity.

With Love, Lynn 4/28/98

Figure 429B: Adin(3rd) and Geraldine Reynolds, with their great grandson David, Christmas 1986 (their last Christmas together). (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

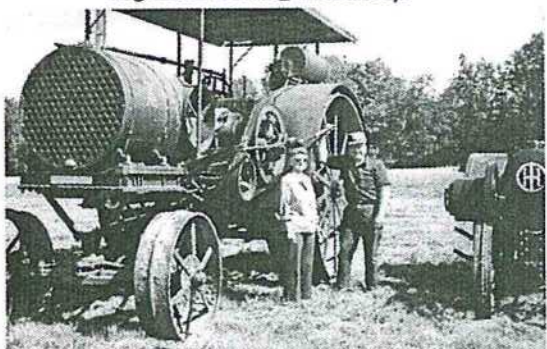


Figure 429C: Anne and Lynn standing next to one of Adin(3rd) Reynolds' toys. This one he dearly loved (a 1916 30-60 Aultman Taylor) (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

June 1995: Maple Syrup Production:

United States: 1,303,900 U. S. Gallons.

Canada: 5,263,500 U. S. Gallons.

**1995 Production of Individual States*
(In U. S. Gallons)**

Vermont	387,600	Pennsylvania	52,300
New York	222,500	Minnesota	21,300
Maine	172,300	Indiana	20,800
Wisconsin	121,200	Maryland	12,100
Ohio	76,300	West Virginia	11,200
New Hampshire	72,800	Connecticut	9,100
Michigan	62,600	Iowa	3,000
Massachusetts	58,800	Virginia	900
Production of the United States (In U. S. Gallons)		<u>1,303,900*</u>	

*Sources: Clarence Coons, "Maple Thrives in '95"
Production is all expressed in U. S. Gallons
Wisconsin Statistics
USDA Statistics
Reynolds Family Archives
Other Sources

June 1, 1995: Jolynne Nagel, Antigo, Wisconsin, is crowned "Alice In Dairyland".

1995: Arthur Merle, past President and Director of the NAMSC, a maple producer, our friend, a leader, and one who will be sincerely missed, dies.

Summer, 1995: Lynn and Anne Reynolds, and Paul and Clara Jean Richards, visited 'Maple Research Legend', Doctor C. O. Willets. He was 96 years old. He was in perfect health (for 96 years old), and going strong.

Figure 430: Doctor C. O. Willets in his apartment near Philadelphia, PA, 1995. He was 96 years old and remarkably good health. Also pictured are Anne and Lynn Reynolds (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure 430A: Arthur Merle receiving Charles R. Hubbel Memorial Award. Also pictured is Warren Wells, President, NY Maple Association.



September 29, 1995: Blake Adin(6th) Reynolds was born to Jon and Sandra Reynolds, Grayslake, Illinois.

October 22-25, 1995: The NAMSC conducted their 36th annual meeting at the Ambassador Hotel and Convention Centre, Kingston, Ontario. Richard Norman serves as President. 1995 Directors remain the same as in 1994. Carl Vogt serves as Secretary-Treasurer.

October 23, 1995: The IMSI conducts their 21st annual meeting at the Ambassador Hotel Convention Centre, Kingston, Ontario. Luc Lussier, Plessisville, Quebec, serves as President. Directors remain the same as 1993. Gary Gaudette serves as Treasurer. Lynn Reynolds serves as Executive Director.

January, 1996: Super Bowl XXX, Dallas 27-17 over Pittsburgh.

January, 1996: Waterloo Evaporator Company, Quebec; and Small Brothers Evaporator, Quebec, merge.

January 13, 1996: One of the 52nd annual Maple Syrup Institutes is held at Aniwa, Wisconsin, by Chris Hauge and new Wisconsin Executive Director, Gretchen Grape. Other locations in 1996 are Luxemburg, Merrill, Phillips, Elmwood, and Barron.

March 15, 1996: The 10th annual Wisconsin First Tapping was held at Lyle and Shirley Stockwell's, Ellsworth, Wisconsin. The Governor's Maple Month Proclamation was read.

April 19-21, 1996: The 29th annual Vermont Maple Festival is held in St. Albans, Vermont.

May 1, 1996: Reynolds price of maple syrup is \$35.00 per gallon. Barter Price is about: 2 gallons of syrup to hire a laborer for one day at a rate of \$10.00 per hour.

Production:

United States: 1,626,000 U. S. Gallons

Canada: 5,234,160 U. S. Gallons

May 1, 1996: Population of the United States is 265,089,998.

May 2, 1996: Minnesota Maple Producers Association held its annual meeting at Waconia, Minnesota. Syrup winners were Maschler's, Randall, MN; Pelucidor's, Milaca, MN; and East Bay Sugar Bush, Waconia, MN.

May 11, 1996: (43rd inductee) Everett A. Willard, Vermont Department of Agriculture; and (44th inductee) John Kroll, Long Prairie, Minnesota, was inducted into the Maple Hall of Fame, Croghan, New York.

May 18, 1996: The Wisconsin Maple Syrup Producers Association conducts their 87th annual meeting at Aniwa, Wisconsin. Joe Polak serves as President. Pat Seago serves as Secretary and Lloyd Franz as Treasurer. Gretchen Grape serves as Executive Director.

June 1, 1996: Population of Canada is 28,846,761.

June 1996: The new North American Maple Syrup Producers Manual, became available from Ohio State University Extension who printed the publication. Publishing resulted after many years of hard work by Russ Davenport, MA; Fred Winch, NH; Roger Sage, NY; Dr. Mariafranca Morselli, VT; Clarence Coons, ON; Mel Koehling, MI; and Randy Heiligmann, OH; and many other contributory authors.

June 1, 1996: Holly Meudt, Walworth, Wisconsin, is crowned "Alice In Dairyland".

June 22, 1996: Town of Hortonia, Wisconsin, celebrates the Town Hall being 100 years old.

Figure 431: Hortonia Town Hall
100 year old celebration,
June 1996. Pictured is
Ron Surprise, Town
Chairman and others
(Source: *The Post Crescent*,
June 27, 1996 - Reynolds
Family Archives).



September 21, 1996: The 47th annual Wisconsin Maple Syrup Festival is held at the Smith Multi-Purpose Center, Merrill, Wisconsin. Lori Christians is crowned WI Maple Queen.

Time Out:

*I am not afraid of tomorrow,
for I have seen yesterday,
and I love today.*

By William Allen White.

October 9, 1996: Jeanne Meier is promoted to be Director of the new Wisconsin Farm Center. She is the Director of the Farmers Assistance Program, for which Lynn Reynolds is a mediator.

Figure 432: Jeanne Meier, Director of Wisconsin Farm Center and the Farmers Assistance Program for The WDATCP (Source: The Wisconsin State Farmer, October 9, 1996 - Reynolds Family Archives).



October 5, 1996: The Wisconsin Fall Tour is held at the MacKenzie Environmental Center, Poynette, Wisconsin. Gordon and Carol Janney are awarded the "Wisconsin Outstanding Syrup Maker of year". Chris and Betty Hauge were presented a genuine "Wisconsin Outhouse" for their many years of service to the Maple Syrup industry of Wisconsin.

Figure 433: The genuine "Outhouse" presented to Chris and Betty Hauge in honor of their retirement. Presented by the Wisconsin Maple Syrup Producers Association, October 5, 1996. "No Kidding!" (Photo is part of the Reynolds Family Archives)



Figure 434: Chris and Betty Hauge in front of their new home in Eau Claire, Wisconsin. (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure 435: "Looking at Chris and Betty's 'Outhouse' at Portage, Wisconsin. Pictured are Mr. & Mrs. Darwin Pieper, Betty Hauge, Shirley Stockwell, Barb and Joe Polak, and Gretchen Grape. (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

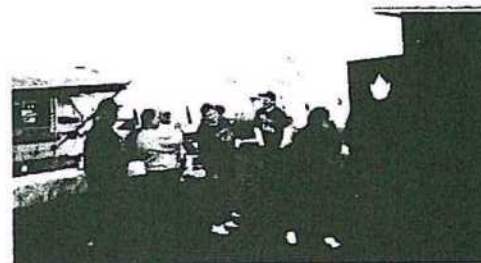


Figure 436: Gordon Janney, WI Outstanding Maple Syrup Producer of the Year, 1996 (Source: Woodland Management Winter 1996-97- Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure 436A: Anne and Lynn Reynolds riding in one of their "old toys". (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



October 17, 1996: Michigan Maple Syrup Association conducted their 21st annual Fall Maple Tour.

October 16-19, 1996: The NAMSC conducted their 37th annual meeting at The Holiday Inn, Lansing, Michigan. Robert Smith serves as President. 1996 Directors were: Robert Smith, ME; Avarad Bentley, NS; Richard Norman, CT; James Grave, MA; Mary Fogle Douglas, MI; Beth Collins, MN; Rolland Mallais, NB; Hank Peterson, NH; Roger Sage, NY; Ture Johnson, OH; Bill Robinson, ONT; Lawrence Roloson, PA; Luc Lussier, QUE; Wilson "Bill" Clark, VT; Joe Polak, WI. Carl Vogt serves as Secretary-Treasurer.

Author's Notes: The highlight of the 1996 meetings had to be the passage of "Declaration of Association", which was passed by the Boards of the NAMSC and the IMSI. Essentially this created an alliance (or cross membership) between the two international maple organizations, which gave full voting rights to the NAMSC on the IMSI Board. Even more important, it promoted the meeting of four times per year of the combined leaders of the maple syrup industry. Now four times per year, The NAMSC, The IMSI, The Regroupement (a Quebec non-profit Corporation), The Federation (the Quebec Farmers Union), the provincial and state maple associations, the maple syrup packers, the maple syrup producers, the equipment manufacturers, and the government officials from the United States and Canada meet to discuss and solve their mutually beneficial concerns about the maple syrup industry. This was a momentous occasion, and one that Adin(3rd) and Lynn Reynolds worked very hard to achieve over their lifetimes. It was my father's (Adin(3rd)'s) vision. I (Lynn) lived to see it happen.

October 17, 1996: The IMSI conducts their 22nd annual meeting at the Holiday Inn, Lansing, Michigan. Luc Lussier serves as President. Directors remain the same as 1993, except, Ernie Bieri, Waterloo-Small Evaporator Company, Inc., replaces Steve Selby on the Board for Small Brothers Evaporator Company, Quebec. Steve Selby, is established on the Board as an 'Ex-Officio Officer. Gary Gaudette serves as Treasurer. Lynn Reynolds serves as Executive Director.

December 11, 1996: Joe and Barb Polak are awarded the 1996 Master Agriculturist Award, the Holiday Inn, Madison, Wisconsin, for outstanding service to the community and the state.

Figure 437: Joe and Barb Polak, Outstanding Wisconsin Maple Syrup Producers, received the "Master Agriculturist Award", December 11, 1996 (Source: Wisconsin Agriculturist, December 1996 - Reynolds Family Archives).



January, 1997: Super Bowl XXXI, Green Bay 35-21 over New England.

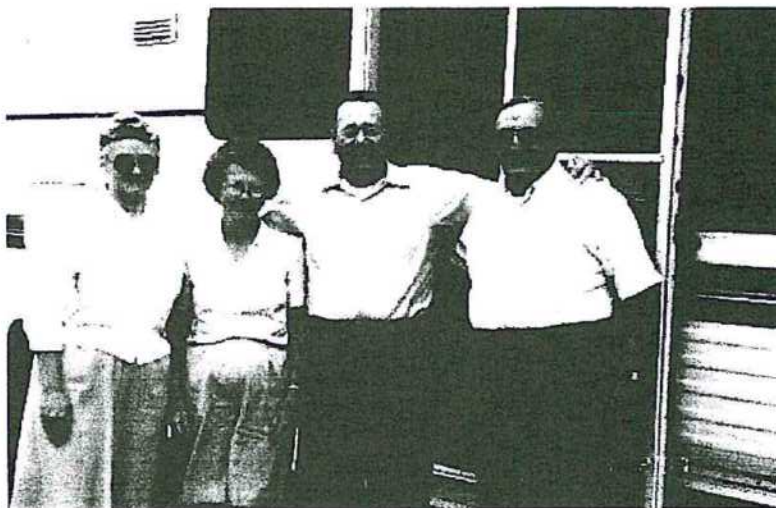
January 11, 1997: The 53rd annual Wisconsin Maple Syrup Institutes are conducted at Luxemburg, Wisconsin, by Gretchen Grape. Other 1997 locations are Athens and Elmwood.

March 15, 1997: The 11th annual Wisconsin First Tapping is held at Linda and Allen Hustad's Sugarbush, Cumberland, Wisconsin. The Governor's Maple Month Proclamation was read.

April 29, 1997: Robert M. Lamb, inventor of the Lamb Tubing System, friend of the Reynolds and maple, dies. He is dearly missed.

May, 1997: The Wisconsin Maple Syrup Producers Association conducts their 88th annual meeting at Wausau, Wisconsin. Lyle Stockwell serves as President. Pat Seago serves as Secretary. Lloyd Franz serves as Treasurer. Gretchen Grape serves as Executive Director.

Figure 438: Anne and Lynn Reynolds, with Paul and Clara Jean Richards, our best friends. Photo taken in front of Chris and Betty Hauge's, home in Eau Claire, Wisconsin also very good friends, July, 1997. All three couples spend a great deal of time in motorhomes (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Time Out:

Anne and Lynn Reynolds spend their winters in a Motorhome and are avid RV travelers. Their favorite story is:

A first-grade youngster was asked to write about what he did when he vacationed with his grandparents in the motorhome at a private RV park. He wrote:

'We went to visit my grandma and grandpa. They live with lots of other retarded people in little tin boxes. They all have to wear name tags because they don't know who they are or where they belong. They live in this place with walls around it and guards at the gate so they can't run away.'

Author Unknown.

May 10, 1997: (45th inductee) Dr. Melvin R. Koelling, Michigan State University; and (46th inductee) Lewis J. Staats, Cornell University, are inducted into the Maple Hall of Fame, Croghan, New York.

May 20, 1997: Log Cabin Syrup, a 110 year old maple industry affiliate, is purchased by Aurora Foods from Kraft Foods. The sequence of ownership, was from Towles to Cary, to General Foods, to Kraft Foods, finally to Aurora foods. The Reynolds sold General Foods (Log Cabin Syrup) several hundreds of thousands of gallons of maple syrup over approximately 27 years.

June 1, 1997: Courtney Ott, Forest Junction, Wisconsin, is crowned "Alice In Dairyland".

Time Out: A person starts with little knowledge,
growing up learning along the way;
Then gains maturity going to college,
writing in newspapers for real pay.
Some have more of what it takes,
others use their basic ability;
A title of ' fairest of fair' makes,
a lady knowing of tranquillity.
The 'Alice' I know is very rich,
never changed and showed her love ;
She know where to find her niche,
now marriage is blessed from above.

By Lynn Reynolds April 30, 1998

June 23, 1997: The old Antigo High School, which Anne and Lynn Reynolds, Juan Reynolds, Don Klitzka, and Kathleen Reynolds all attended, was demolished.

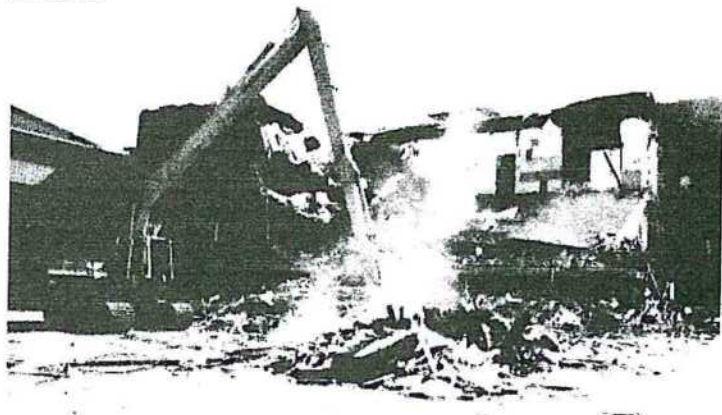
June 30, 1997: Betty Hauge, Chris Hague's' wife, retired as Advertising Manager (previously served as Executive Director), from the Wisconsin Woodland Owners Association.

Summer, 1997: The Proctor Maple Research Center, UVM, is 50 years old.

Figure 438A: Florence Lamb in front of her home in 1998, pictured with Paul and Clara Jean Richards, and Lynn and Anne Reynolds (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



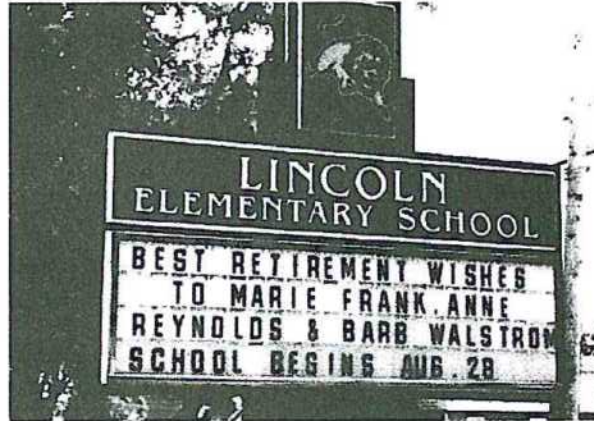
Figure 439: Demolition of the old Antigo High School (Source: Antigo Daily Journal, June 23, 1997 - Reynolds Family Archives).



August, 1997: The 52nd annual exhibit at Wisconsin State Fair is held by the Wisconsin Maple Producers Association.

September 1, 1997: Anne Reynolds officially retires from teaching, at the Appleton, Wisconsin, School District, after approximately 30 years of service. Anne was awarded an "Emeritus Retirement", which she accepted.

Figure 440: Sign at Lincoln School, in recognition of Anne Reynolds' retirement after 30 years service, and the last ten years of her teaching service at Lincoln School. Anne's retirement was effective June 6, 1997 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



September 20, 1997: The 48th annual Wisconsin Maple Syrup Festival is held at Merrill, Wisconsin. Julie Meyer, Bryant, WI is crowned WI Maple Queen.

October 4, 1997: The Wisconsin Fall Tour was held at the Merrill, Wisconsin area. Ralph and Rhoda Hoagland are awarded the 1997 "Wisconsin Syrup Maker of the Year".

October 22-25, 1997: The NAMSC conducted its 38th annual meeting at the Ramada Plaza Hotel, Meriden, Connecticut. Robert Smith serves as President. Directors remain the same as in 1996. Carl Vogt serves as Secretary-Treasurer.

Author's Notes: The acceptance of a joint resolution between the IMSI and the NAMSC, concerning limiting lead to under 500 parts per billion in maple syrup, was a landmark occasion. The significance was that the action taken was 'pro-active' in nature, rather than have some regulatory agency force limits on the industry. "The maple industry has matured."

October 23, 1997: The IMSI conducts their 23rd annual meeting at the Ramada Plaza Hotel, Meriden Connecticut. Jacques Couture, Westfield, Vermont, serves as President. The Directors remain the same as in 1993. Gary Gaudette serves as Treasurer. Lynn Reynolds serves as Executive Director.

January, 1998: Super Bowl XXXII, Denver 31-24 over Green Bay.

January 10, 1998: The 54th annual Wisconsin Maple Syrup Institutes were conducted by Gretchen Grape at Merrill, Wisconsin. Other locations are Barron, Gresham, and Elmwood.

March 2-5, 1998: Minnesota Maple Institutes are held in Aitkin, Cass, Todd, and Goodhue Counties, by Minnesota Extension Forester, Carl Vogt.

March 3, 1998: Linwood Lesure, Founder of the Massachusetts Maple Producers Association and founding member of the NAMSC, dies at the age of 93. A major maple figure and a very good friend is gone.

March 4, 1998: Courtney Ott, Wisconsin's "Alice In Dairyland", along with ten Columbia County 4-H members, performed "The Maple Syrup Rap", on the Capitol Square, Madison, Wisconsin.

March 14, 1998: The 12th annual Wisconsin's First Tapping, and the Governor's 35th year to proclaim Maple Syrup Month, March 15th to April 15th was held at the MacKenzie Environmental Center, Poynette, Wisconsin. Courtney Ott, "Alice In Dairyland" read Governor Thompson's proclamation and then "Alice" and Julie Meyer, Antigo, "Wisconsin's Maple Queen" each tapped a tree, symbolizing the first tree tapped for the 1998 season. Maple Princess Leslie Roth, Tilleda, Wisconsin also assisted with the tapping ceremonies. Courtney Ott, "Alice", with ten Columbia County 4-H members joined together to do the "The Maple Syrup Rap", that had been introduced on The Capitol Square, Madison, Wisconsin, on March 4, 1998.

Figure 441: WI First Tapping, Jolynne Nagel, "Alice In Dairyland", Lyle Stockwell, WMSPA President, and Gretchen Slack, WI Maple Queen, 1996 Source: AGRI-VIEW, March 29, 1996 - Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure 442: Courtney Ott, "Alice In Dairyland" and Julie Meyer, "Wisconsin Maple Queen", tapping "the first tree", at the MacKenzie Environmental Center, Poynette, Wisconsin. Photo by Jan Shepel, The Wisconsin State Farmer, March 20, 1998.



Time Out: The following was a poem by Mabel Marie Reynolds, written on back of a February 1908 calendar. Mabel was the mother of Ethlyn Sayre, 'my Adirondack Cousin', who resides in Essex County, New York today:

Jesus, My Friend

Our Saviour is a friend indeed,
He will supply our every need.
And when with sorrow and with care,
We go to him in our daily prayer...
We will his guidance then receive,
And all our sins he will relieve.

And may our Saviour who loves all so dear,
Fill each one with love and cheer.
And may we all his praises sing,
And take Him as our Saviour and King.
And may we in his love abide,
And take him for our Saviour and Guide.

Oh! Why will people stray away,
And wait for that far future day.
To take the Saviour for their guide,
And in their hearts to then reside;
And when they've always lived in sin,
It's hard to turn and take him in..

If you are full of care and pain,
Just turn to that dear old book again.
And there you'll read of Jesus' love,
And of that beautiful home above.
Where he went long ago to prepare,
For saints and angels to dwell o'er there.

Signed: Mabel Marie Reynolds

Figure 442A: Ethlyn Sayre, Essex County, New York and Lynn Reynolds in front of Ethlyn's home, May 1998. Ethlyn is Lynn's 'Adirondack Cousin' (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure 442C: Kristine Gratz, "Alice in Dairyland", at Wisconsin First Tapping, 1988. Also pictured are Elton and Mabel Hoff, Barron, Wisconsin (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

Time Out: The following 'The Maple Syrup Rap', was written by Donna Gilson, Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection Marketing. She is 'warmly' referred to as 'Rap Queen Donna 'Sappy Sap' Gilson'. The 'Rap' was performed by Courtney Ott, 'Alice', and ten Columbia County 4-H members:

When the days are growing longer
And the sun is coming near.
When the nights are crisp and chilly
And the days are bright and clear.
Then it's maple tapping season.
It's tapping for a reason.
It's might, might pleasin'
Though your nose and feet are freezin'
Yeah, we'll tap - for sap - it's the maple syrup rap.

Maple's sweeter than your mama,
Maple's finer than a rose.
Maple's healthy for a body
From your head down to your toes.
Maple's tasty on your pancakes,
Maple's nectar on ice cream.
Maple's dandy on your bratwurst.
Maple's flavor is a dream.
So we'll tap - for sap - it's the maple syrup rap.

Maple forests give us color,
Oaks and birch are so much duller.
Maple syrup gives us money,
And it keeps us feelin' sunny.
So we're grateful for the trees
And we're grateful for the leaves
And we're grateful for the sap
'Cuz' it puts us on the map.
And we'll tap - for sap - it's the maple syrup rap

Figure 443: Courtney Ott, "Alice in Dairyland", and the Columbia County 4-H'ers performing the "Maple Syrup Rap", in front of the Wisconsin State Capitol, March 8, 1998 (Source: Unknown - Photo By: Janelle Thomas - Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure 444: Courtney Ott, 1997 "Alice In Dairyland", with Lynn Reynolds, in front of the Reynolds booth at The 1997 Wisconsin Cranberry Festival. Courtney is Wisconsin's Queen, "the original maple syrup rapper", and a very dear friend of Anne and Lynn (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



March 22 and 29, 1998: Maine holds its 15th annual "Maple Syrup Sundays".

special employee

Figure 445: The Farmers Assistance Program had a retirement on March 19, 1988 that needs noting: "Dane, a 10 year old Belgian shepherd, is a leader dog for Roger James, a farm financial analyst for the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture's Farmers Assistance Program. Mr. James got 'Dane' in 1989 from "Leader Dogs for the Blind". Dane was part of the staff for The Farmer's Assistance Program. We all know and love him. (Source: The Country Today, April 1, 1998).



April 1, 1998: Mary (Cunningham) Hoard, former CEO of W. D. Hoard and Sons Company, publishing firm, dies at 95 years. She was the widow of William D. Hoard Jr., a 4th generation descendant of Pastor Hoard in Hamilton, New York, which was the inspiration for William F. Reynolds to first move to Wisconsin (Fort Atkinson area), in 1834. Mrs. Hoard was the last of the 'Hoard's' in Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin.

April 17, 1998: The crop in maple syrup crop looks so bad at this date that the USDA, through the Farm Service Agency is taking surveys to determine if maple syrup producers will qualify for disaster assistance.

April 25-26, 1998: The 58th annual Vermontville, Michigan Maple Syrup Festival is held.

April 30 - May 3, 1998: The 40th annual Plessisville Maple Festival, Plessisville, Quebec, is held.

May 4, 1998: The IMSI Board met at Victoriaville, Quebec. The primary business conducted included a resolution for 'random testing' on samples of pure maple syrup for purity. The enormity and tragedy of the 1998 "ice storm" was viewed by this author. The effects of this damage will be with us for several years to come, but the maple trees and the maple industry will recover.

May 16, 1998: The Wisconsin Maple Syrup Producers Association conduct their 89th annual meeting. Lyle Stockwell serves as President. Pat Seago serves as Secretary. Lloyd Franz serves as Treasurer. Gretchen Grape resigns as Executive Director. Ralph Hoaglund, Florence, WI, is elected President, and Lyle Stockwell was elected Vice President. Ray Melander, Merrill, WI was employed as the new Executive Director, replacing Gretchen Grape.

May 16, 1998: (47th inductee) Gilles Croteau, General Manager of Maple Sugar Makers of Quebec; (48th inductee) Leslie R. Lyndaker, Croghan, New York; and (49th inductee) Marjorie Palmer, Hinesburg, Vermont, are inducted into the Maple Hall of Fame, Croghan, New York.



Figure 445A: Gilles and Madeleine Croteau, 1998 inductees into the American Maple Hall of Fame, Croghan, NY. Also pictured are Paul and Clara Jean Richards, and Anne and Lynn Reynolds (Gilles presenter for induction) (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).

Figure 445B: The inductees at the Maple Hall of Fame, Croghan, New York, 1998. 1998 inductees are center front, Gilles Croteau (QUE), Marjorie Palmer (VT), and Leslie Lyndaker (NY). Left to right, back, Bob Combs (VT), Ron Shaw (ONT), Paul Richards (OH), Bill Clark (VT), Lynn Reynolds (WI), Lew Staats (NY), Charlie Bacon (NH). Front, Nelson Widrick (NY), Russ Davenport (MA), Gilles, Marjorie, Leslie, and Dr. MariaFranca Morselli (VT) (Source: Northeast Sugaring, Farming, July 1998 - Reynolds Family Archives).



May 24, 1998: Juliane Meyer, 1997-98 WI Maple Queen, graduates as valedictorian of her class at Antigo High School.

June 11-13, 1998: The 7th biennial International MAPLEFEST was held in Grand-Falls, New Brunswick.

June 19, 1998: Jennifer Hasler, Monroe, Wisconsin, becomes the 51st annual "Alice in Dairyland".

July 10, 11, and 12, 1998: The 1998 HODAG Festival, one of the largest country music festivals in the country was held in Rhinelander, Wisconsin. Several families attend the

event each year, including, the Richards from Ohio, Dale Gunderson; and Anne and Lynn Reynolds.

Figure 446: Clara Jean Richards and Anne Reynolds "holding down the fort", in line for 'setting chairs' at the Hodag Music Festival 1992. Lynn Reynolds really enjoys Country Music and this festival. "They won't all admit it, but I think the rest like it better than I do". A lot of fun and annual event for the Reynolds and Richards. (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure 446A: The Hodag grounds, Rhineland, Wisconsin. 'This is what 25,000 chairs look like' (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



September 19, 1998: The 49th annual Wisconsin Maple Syrup Festival will be held in Merrill, Wisconsin.

October 21-24, 1998: The 39th annual meeting of the NAMSC, will be conducted at Titusville, Pennsylvania. President will be Avarad Bentley, Nova Scotia. Hank Peterson will serve as Vice President. Carl Vogt will serve as Secretary-Treasurer.

October 22, 1998: The IMSI will conduct their 24th annual meeting at Titusville, Pennsylvania. Jacques Couture VT, will serve as President. Michael Herman, QUE, will serve as Vice President. Directors will remain the same as in 1997. Gary Gaudette VT, will serve as Treasurer. Lynn Reynolds WI, will serve as Executive Director.

Figure 447: Home of Anne and Lynn Reynolds, Hortonville, Wisconsin, 1988 (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Time Out: *A Year is...*

the sparkle of snowflakes,

the sweet melody of robins,

the fragrance of roses,

and the gold and ruby of fallen leaves.

By Tina Sacker.

A year is three hundred sixty-five days of beauty.... Three hundred sixty-five reasons for joy.

Figure 448: Anne and Lynn's Family, Judy and Andy, Jack and Sandy; and, Anne and Lynn (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Figure 449: Reynolds Sugar Bush and Reynolds "Remember When Museum" as it looked in 1992, and as it is today, except the Museum is closed (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



Time Out: 'Commitment':

**Commitment is what transforms a promise into reality.
It is the words that speak boldly of intentions.
And the actions which speak louder than words.**

**It is making the time when there is none
Coming through time after time after time, year after year after year.**

**Commitment is the stuff character is made of;
the power to change the face of things.**

It is the daily triumph of integrity over skepticism.

**Presented By Andrew Reynolds for Lynn Reynolds'
Induction Into the 'Maple Hall of Fame.'**

Time Out: 'Induction'.

'THE INDUCTEE'

MAPLE HALL OF FAME

May 13, 1995

*As we complete another season
There's plenty to celebrate,
The business is still growing,
The Reynolds' family is doing great.*

*The sap run is over,
And the producers maximize their sales,
The Sugar Bush of the Reynolds,
put away their spouts, plastic bags, and pails.*

*Now it's time for meetings and conventions,
At the JMSJ and NAMSC
And the former President and Executive Director,
Reaches out to the Sugarmakers,
Right where Lynn wants to be.*

*The papers once called him
'Mr. Maple' I believe,
Because he cares so much about this small industry,
Full of amateurs, pro's and even trainees.*

*A legacy in this industry,
And a man with a vision,
A sugarer of five generations,
Who blends historical stories with current events and precision.*

*As he joins his father, Adin
In this prestigious Hall of Fame,
We all realize he's reached the
'Pinnacle of his Game'.*

*That's the Story of Lynn Reynolds
Who lives, breathes, eats and even sleeps among maple trees,
We're so proud to be at his celebration,
As he becomes a Maple Hall of Fame Inductee.*

*Written By Jon B. Reynolds and
presented By Jon Reynolds
for Lynn Reynolds'
Induction into the
'Maple Hall Of Fame.'*

CHAPTER 22

THE PRESENT AND THE FUTURE

**(These Reynolds will write their own
maple legacies)**

Andrew Robin Reynolds

Judy Lynn Reynolds

1. ***David Michael Reynolds***
2. ***Lindsey Anne Reynolds***
3. ***Craig Andrew Reynolds***

Jon Berry Reynolds

Sandra Kay Reynolds

1. ***Brooke Nicole Reynolds***
2. ***Blake Adin(6th) Reynolds***

Figure 450:
Andy, Judy,
Lindsey,
and Craig
Reynolds
(Reynolds
Family
Archives).



Figure 451: David M. Reynolds
(Source: Reynolds Family
Archives).



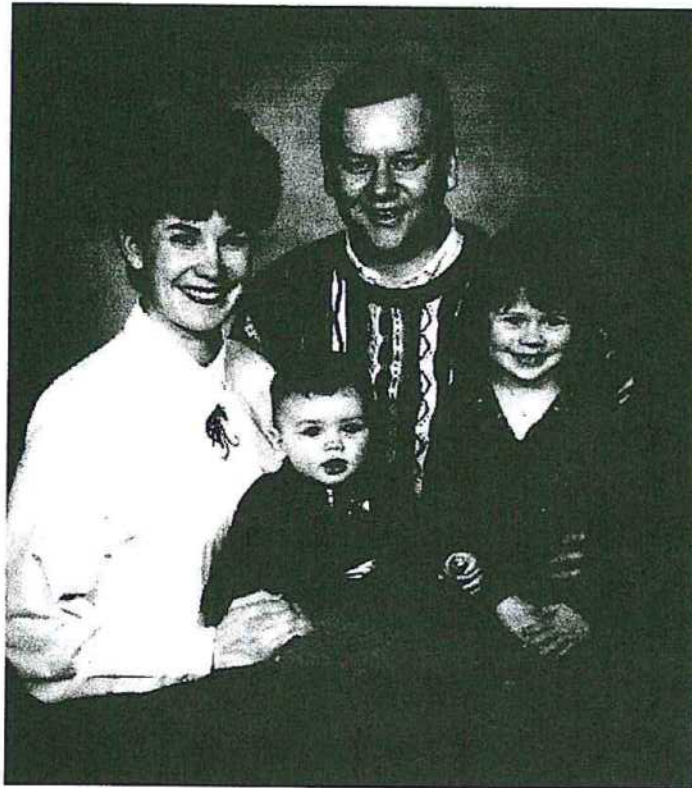
Time Out: 'How Lucky I Am'

With a family like this,
how could anything be better;
I sit in a world of satisfied bliss;
life is perfect to the letter.

Oh how beautiful things turned out,
you have read my story;
The words flowed as if by shout,
I feel blessed as if by heavenly glory.

By Lynn Reynolds July 27, 1998.

Figure 452: Jon, Sandy, Brooke, and Blake Adin(6th) Reynolds (Source: Reynolds Family Archives).



July 31, 1998: “That’s the way it is”. “Now you know the rest of the story”. “And you were there”.

Time Out: The American Maple Museum And Hall Of Fame, Croghan, New York:

The American Maple Museum began in 1977, commemorating the maple syrup heritage of our continent. Searly homesteaders learned the art of collecting the 'sweet water' from the maple tree for their sugar supply from the Indians. Today, throughout Northeastern and Midwestern United States, and Midwestern and Southeastern Canada, the process continues. Methods have changed but the delicate flavor and aroma of fresh maple syrup is still enjoyed. The museum serves the maple industry and it serves you! It offers you a pleasurable look at the history of the maple industry. On exhibit are artifacts and equipment used in the production of maple syrup and maple products representing the progression of changes from past to present.

Following a fire on April 30, 1912, that leveled the business section of the Village of Croghan, Theodore Basselin, a local philanthropist, purchased a parcel of land located directly across from his residence for a new parochial school. This was dedicated November 12, 1915, to Fr. Leo Heinrichs, a personal friend and former pastor of St. Stephen's Church. The structure consisted of four elementary and four high school classrooms, a library, and a principal's office.

In November, 1980 the building was purchased by Robert and Florence Lamb and donated to the American Maple Museum. Renovations created several rooms displaying old and modern methods of collecting sap, a natural sugar house containing equipment used in the production of syrup, and A Hall of Fame honoring individuals for their contributions to the maple industry.

Recently the Lamb's room was added displaying logging and lumbering equipment. The room contains an old time lumber camp kitchen, antique axes, cross-cut saws, chain saws, snowshoes, and various other pieces of logging and lumbering equipment. The Museum Gift Shop offers for sale maple syrup, maple products, and a variety of other items and souvenirs. The building also contains a modern kitchen and dining/meeting room where pancake dinners are served periodically.

We've made a start in preserving our maple syrup heritage. Enjoy what we've done.

Croghan is a geographically central location of maple production in North America. Located in Lewis County, which leads in maple production in New York State, it offers a unique glimpse of 'Sugaring' in early spring. Within a short radius, methods using the modern plastic tubing and oil evaporators and the horse drawn gathering tubs and wood burning evaporators can be observed.

Visit the Museum and Hall of Fame during the summer months if you can. It will be well worth your time.

Epilogue

Any profits from the sale of this book shall be applied to the restoration, maintenance, and displaying the archives of the Reynolds Family Trust.

I would ask **all married women** to utilize their maiden names as their middle name. Telling a family story is almost impossible to trace women, because of the changing of their last names. Unfortunately, only half of the story gets told. This is a sad conclusion.

Finally, pure maple syrup is the finest product in the world. It is natural. It is delicious. It is healthy. Eat it often. It is one of the true delicacies of life. And be sure what you are buying is truly **pure**. **Look for the IMSI LOGO.**

This logo is your guarantee that what you are buying is pure maple syrup. Please use this tool to insure you are buying the finest product on this earth. Thank you.



Reynolds family history,

*From Troy to Aniwa,
an epic of great magnitude;
A family as I saw,
the truth without being rude.*

*So awesome I could have cried,
my world is much relieved;
It gives me so much pride,
more than I would have believed.*

*Take what I have told you,
share with me that feeling;
Its' too much for one to do,
the enormity sends me reeling.*

*My family's story is like a face
probably a lot like yours;
Insert yourself in any place,
Please accept the love that pours.*

By Lynn Reynolds April 30, 1998

REAL ASSETS OF THE REYNOLDS FAMILY TRUST



LINDSEY
"Our Champion"



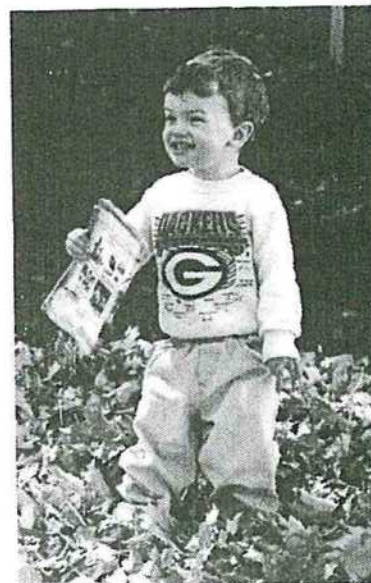
CRAIG
"Our All Star"



DAVID
"Our Pride"



BROOKE
"Our Little Ballerina"



BLAKE
"Our Little Love"

POSTSCRIPT

The Reynolds Cast Today:

Lynn H. Reynolds - Retired. Executor and Trustee for Reynolds Family Trust. Operates Maplewood Farms (sells maple products). Sub-dividing the farm into building lots. Volunteering for the maple industry, as Executive Director of the IMSI. Volunteers as a Department of Agriculture Mediator. Writing articles, poetry, and books. CEO (Advisory) Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc.. He is biding his time, waiting for life's next opportunity to knock.

Anne M. Reynolds - Retired. Trustee for Reynolds Family Trust. Helps with Maplewood Farms (sells maple products). Helps with Real Estate development. Substitutes as a Teacher. Volunteers as a 'Friend' of the Library. Volunteers at many civic causes. Reads vociferously.

Andrew R. Reynolds - Works as a mortgage banker. Plays softball, basketball, and volleyball. Coaches little league baseball, girls softball, and basketball team. Plays golf. Loves athletics. VP (Advisory) Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc.. Assists with Maplewood Farms (sells maple products).

Jon B. Reynolds - Operates his own business, BrewPlan, Inc.. Travels extensively in his business operations. Is an avid fly fisherman, and does considerable fishing. Loves hunting. Reads business and financial periodicals, along with books. VP (Advisory) Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc.. Assists with Maplewood Farms (sells maple products).

Judy L. Reynolds: Mother. Homemaker. Works as an office manager. Plays volleyball. Loves sports. Functions as a 'Soccer Mom'. Assists with Maplewood Farms (sells maple products).

Sandra K. Reynolds: Mother. Homemaker. Works as a dental hygienist. Loves to walk. Dedicated to her children and family. Assists with Maplewood Farms (sells maple products).

David M. Reynolds: A sophomore at University of Wisconsin. Stevens Point. Works at computer science. Looks for 'cookie care packages'.

Lindsey A. Reynolds: Attends school, 6th grade. Is a good athlete. Has played on the Wisconsin State Girls softball team for the past two years. Helps sell maple products for Maplewood Farms.

Craig A. Reynolds: Attends school, 4th grade. Plays softball, soccer, and basketball. Is a knowledgeable statistician on sports players and events.

Brooke N. Reynolds: Is a 4 year old pre-'schooler'. Involved in dance lessons. Loves the park.

Blake Adin(6th) Reynolds: An active 2 ½ year old bundle of love and energy.

Juan L. Reynolds: Retired. As President, supervises Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc.. Active in Elks Club as a past Exalted Ruler. Involved in Chamber of Commerce and community affairs.

Loretta Reynolds: Sings professionally. About to retire. Takes care of the grandchildren. Involved in church and community affairs.

Jay Reynolds: VP managing the plant and operations of Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc.. Loves to fish, hunt, and plays softball.

Patty Reynolds: Mother. Homemaker. Manages processing, packaging, and shipping operations for Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc.. Works part time at other jobs.

Cindy Reynolds: Mother. Homemaker. Secretary-Treasurer, and Office Manager for Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc.. Sings professionally part time.

Mark Adin(4th) Reynolds: Operates his own painting business. Helps at Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc., part time.

Kathleen and Leroy Sipes: Are retired in the Columbus, Ohio area. Enjoying their son and grandchildren.

Don and Marlene Klitzka: Are retired on a lake in Central Minnesota. Enjoying their children and grandchildren.

APPENDIX I

ESTABLISHED FORMS OF THE REYNOLDS FAMILY NAME

Established By: Library of Congress and Other Sources:

<i>Reynolds</i>	<i>Rennolds</i>	<i>Renal</i>	<i>Rendolls</i>
<i>Reynold</i>	<i>Renold</i>	<i>Renals</i>	<i>Rendoll</i>
<i>Raynolds</i>	<i>Renolds</i>	<i>Ranal</i>	<i>Rendols</i>
<i>Raynold</i>	<i>Renols</i>	<i>Ranals</i>	<i>Rendol</i>
<i>Reynalds</i>	<i>Renol</i>	<i>Randal</i>	<i>Randolls</i>
<i>Reynald</i>	<i>Reynols</i>	<i>Randals</i>	<i>Randoll</i>
<i>Raynalds</i>	<i>Raynols</i>	<i>Renal</i>	<i>Randols</i>
<i>Raynald</i>	<i>Rheinhold</i>	<i>Renals</i>	<i>Randol</i>
<i>Rainalds</i>	<i>Rhynolds</i>	<i>Ranal</i>	<i>Raindolls</i>
<i>Rainald</i>	<i>Rhynalds</i>	<i>Ranals</i>	<i>Raindoll</i>
<i>Reinalds</i>	<i>Rhynold</i>	<i>Rendalls</i>	<i>Raindols</i>
<i>Reinald</i>	<i>Runnells</i>	<i>Rendals</i>	<i>Raindol</i>
<i>Rannells</i>	<i>Runnell</i>	<i>Rendal</i>	<i>Randells</i>
<i>Ranels</i>	<i>Runnel</i>	<i>Rendall</i>	<i>Randell</i>
<i>Raynols</i>	<i>Runnels</i>	<i>Rendells</i>	<i>Ragnar</i>
<i>Reynols</i>	<i>Runel</i>	<i>Rendell</i>	<i>Ragnarson</i>
<i>Renholds</i>	<i>Runels</i>	<i>Randel</i>	<i>Rahard</i>
<i>Rennalds</i>	<i>Rhainhold</i>	<i>Randels</i>	<i>Rahardson</i>
<i>Rennals</i>	<i>Reynhold</i>	<i>Raindalls</i>	<i>Randver</i>
<i>Renaud</i>	<i>Raynhold</i>	<i>Raindall</i>	<i>Randverson</i>
<i>Ragnall</i>	<i>Reynholds</i>	<i>Raindals</i>	<i>Ragnwald</i>
<i>Ragnallson</i>	<i>Raynholds</i>	<i>Raindal</i>	<i>Ragnwaldson</i>
<i>Ragnalbard</i>	<i>Rognalbard</i>	<i>Rognwaldson</i>	<i>Rognalbardson</i>
<i>Ragnalbardson</i>	<i>Rognwald</i>	<i>Rognhild</i>	<i>Rognwalddottir</i>

Time Out:

FURNITURE

Roses are red,
violets are blue;
Christmas is furniture,
nothing is new.

I say Merry Christmas to you,
and a happy New Year, pard;
There will be more furniture coming,
Until we sit out in the yard.

For our engagement,
a cedar chest had to do;
For our anniversary,
it was furniture too.

By Lynn Reynolds
December 20, 1995.

So you see nothing has changed,
between the two of us;
But to get MY chair back,
Merry Christmas to you was really a must.

As time goes on,
so will our plight;
You will get furniture,
and we will never fight.

I love you very much,
you are my dear;
But when you steal the chair,
it is disaster I fear.

Enjoy with my love,
your back will do fine;
But remember your place,
my chair is mine.

Happiness is forever,
comfort is the reward;
And as you recline,
consider it an award.

Now one more thing,
we must get straight;
The blue blanket is still out of bounds,
that could cause hate.

So now with all declared,
happiness is in the air;
Chairs in his house,
Obviously comes in by the pair.

APPENDIX II

"Creeds, Sayings, and Quotes of the Reynolds Family"

("Mostly Borrowed - Some Original")

- "Always go forward, never backwards"***
- "And life goes on"***
- "Anyone can follow, but only a chosen few lead"***
- "Be aggressive"***
- "Be assertive"***
- "Be smart enough to back off if you feel you are wrong"***
- "Being late is for losers"***
- "Believe deeply in what you have as the best, then you will not want what somebody else has"***
- "Believe in your decisions"***
- "By listening to others, you may hear yourself"***
- "Compliment others, give credit where it is due"***
- "Compromising is always superior to losing"***
- "Do not worry what others say"***
- "Don't be afraid to accept advice, but make up your own mind"***
- "Don't dwell on mistakes, they may reproduce"***
- "Don't ever let anyone 'kick' you when you are down"***
- "Don't ever take anything from Mother Earth, unless you are willing to put it back"***
- "Don't ever 'kick' a man when he is down"***
- "Don't let any situation defeat you, always defeat it"***
- "Don't worry if you have very much money, because it only works if you spend it"***
- "Even if one is not that religious, the Ten Commandments are not such bad rules to live by"***
- "Even if you do not attend church regularly, it is not a bad place to go to meet old friends"***
- "Even if you do not believe everything in the Bible, you probably can use more from it than any other book"***
- "Every man has his limits, make sure you have reached yours before you submit to it"***

“Face every situation head-on, because when you turn your back, you have already given up”

“Go ahead and make some money, but be careful where you spend it”

“God is always there”

“Help your neighbor, it may be of help to you”

“Hug a maple tree today”

“If you can’t remember what the work ethic is, keep working at it”

“If you know in your own heart what you are doing is correct, don’t worry about what other people think”

“If you make a mistake, take the lesson to build the next step”

“If you played your best game and lost, there is another game just around the corner”

“If you see a dead end, recognize it, and start over, don’t quit”

“If you work as hard as you can at something, even if you are wrong, it will probably turn out all right”

“If you write the rules, you never need to break them”

“It does not matter how many times you fail, it is the successes you count”

“It is impossible to complete something, unless you start”

“It is no sin to try and fail, but it is a sin to fail to try”

“Keep your actions fair, honest, and legal”

“Leaders keep on leading, followers fall out along the way”

“Learn from your mistakes”

“Life is a competition, there is no shame in winning, but you must play by the rules”

“Live every day like there is no tomorrow”

“Love always wins over hate”

“Love from your family beats all the others”

“Money may be the ‘root of all evil’, but it sure buys a lot of groceries”

“Mother Nature provides the greatest love on Earth”

“Never allow your ‘limits’ to control your destiny”

“Never ask anyone to do for you, what you would not do for yourself”

"Never avoid confrontation, but settle all confrontations peacefully and honorably"

"Never avoid controversy, it shows you are doing something"

"Never compromise your ideas if you know you are right, but if you have doubts, keep compromise open"

"Never hide or avoid a situation, you or it may need your presence"

"Never, never, never, give up"

"No matter how bleak the evening looks, the sun will rise in the morning"

"No matter how many times you are knocked down in life, be sure to get up and try again"

"No matter how tough it gets, you only have to make it though the next 15 minutes"

"No matter how tough things get, you have to know in your own mind that you can make it"

"No matter what you do give it your all"

"Pour your whole heart and soul into whatever endeavor that you try"

"Rule breaking can be devastating, so make sure you have a voice in setting the rules"

"Rules are not so bad, some are even golden"

"Success will always come to those that try the hardest"

"Take advantage of any situation, but make sure in your own mind it is fair and honest"

"The grass is always greener on the other side of the fence, but then who likes grass?"

"The path you create today, is the one which you may have to follow the rest of your life"

"Those that are late, miss making the decisions"

"To follow is no effort, but to lead is hard work"

"Treat everyone that works for you, exactly like you would like to be treated"

"Try hard to be humble"

"Use your brains, that is why God gave them to you"

"Wars, fighting and conflict never produces a winner - negotiations, compromise, and settlement always declares a winner"

"Whatever you have decided, after careful consideration is correct, do not second guess yourself"

"When you don't have to delegate authority, you know you have it"

"When you have money, spend it, it may start something"

“When you know you are right, never give in”

“When you know you are wrong, be sure to admit it”

“When you lose, be gracious, but start another game immediately with the intent to win”

“When you win, be humble”

“When you win, make sure you have won fairly”

“Whether it is work or play, put your maximum effort into it”

“Who knows, while in church, someone might give you a message”

“Winning is everything, but how you do it, is what goes on the scoreboard”

“Work as hard as you can at whatever you do and do the best job you can at it”

“Yesterday is gone, tomorrow may never come, so it is now that counts”

“You can’t lose something you never had”

“You cannot give anything away, it always comes back two-fold”

APPENDIX III

GLOSSARY - Maple Sugaring Definitions

Brace and Bit: Tools used to drill a taphole.

Brix: A term that describes the percentage of sugar content (and any other solids) in a solution.

Capillary Action: The action that results from greater adhesion of a liquid to a solid surface than internal cohesion of the liquid itself and that causes the liquid to rise.

Draw-Off: An electronic device designed to turn on and off automatically by temperature to allow flow of maple syrup from the finishing pan on an evaporator.

Evaporator: A system of pans designed to use heat efficiency to evaporate water from maple sap to concentrate sap to syrup.

Food Broker: A person or company to sell maple syrup on a commission basis.

Gathering Pail: To carry sap from the tree to the gathering tank.

Gathering Tank: A tank carried on a wagon or sleigh for emptying the gathering pails of sap, for delivery of the sap to the sugarhouse.

Hard Maple or Sugar Maple: The primary tree tapped for maple sap.

Heartwood: Older, harder, non-living central portion of tree; more durable and less permeable than surrounding sapwood.

Hydrometer: A glass instrument designed to float in sugar concentrations to measure brix or specific gravity in maple syrup.

IMSI: International Maple Syrup Institute. The non-profit trade association for the maple syrup industry of North America. The organization promotes the sale of pure maple products, and protects the integrity for the 'purity' of the product, by allowing its members to attach a logo to each container. The logo insures to the consumer that what they are buying is pure maple syrup.

Maple Moon: Early spring moon when the sap begins to rise or flow.

Maple Sugar: The resulting crystalline candy, when pure maple syrup is boiled, whipped, and poured into molds to harden.

Mokuk: Indian birch bark containers for collecting maple sap.

NAMSC: *North American Maple Syrup Council. A non-profit association of all 16 provincial and state maple associations. The purpose of the organization is research and education to the maple producer, for the production of quality maple syrup, and the marketing of a profitable product. The organization publishes the Maple Syrup Digest which is the industry communication periodical.*

Neck Yoke: *Wooden shoulder frame for carrying two gathering pails of sap.*

Plastic Bag: *A bag container hung onto the spile to collect sap, and can be either reusable or disposable.*

Plastic Tubing: *Modern collecting method which uses gravity or vacuum pump instead of buckets or plastic bags by which sap is accumulated into a tank or vessel.*

Refractometer: *A measuring device for the determination of sugar (bric) content in maple sap or syrup. It measures the amount of light refracted through the sap or syrup.*

Reverse Osmosis: *A mechanical high pressure device which forces water through a membrane, but the sugar cannot penetrate the membrane, thus separating the water from the sugar.*

Sap Bucket: *Container hung beneath spile to collect sap.*

Sap Run: *Sap flow in the spring when conditions are just right, usually requiring a freezing night and a thawing day. It could be one day or several.*

Sap: *Food of a tree consisting of water, minerals, and organic substances, such as sugars.*

Sapwood: *Younger, softer, living outer portion of tree that lies between the cambium and heartwood.*

Sinzibukwud: *Indian word for syrup meaning "drawn from the wood".*

Spectrophotometer: *A device with optical cells that measure the light passing through a maple syrup sample.*

Spile Hook: *A hook attached to the spout for the sap collection container to be hanged.*

Spile or Spout: *Hollow tube (spout) which directs sap into collecting container; may be made of wood, cast iron, tin, steel, or plastic.*

Steam-Away: *A system of tubes and pans designed to evaporate the water off before the sap goes to the conventional evaporator.*

Sugar Sand: *Minerals precipitated from the sap during the boiling process which must be filtered out.*

Sugarbush: *A grove of maple trees that are tapped for maple sap.*

Sugarhouse ("Sugarshack"): Building where sap is boiled or concentrated from sap to syrup.

Tap: The hole drilled into the tree to collect sap.

WMSPA: Wisconsin Maple Syrup Producers Association. A non-profit association for the research, education, and communication to assist the maple syrup producers of Wisconsin to produce quality maple syrup and to market a profitable product. It is assisted by the University of Wisconsin Extension Service and the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture.

Time Out: Praying Hands

Praying hands are often seen
In pictures and embossed
To get such beauty in relief
I'm sure these hands were posed.

But I know of other hands
That so little of is said
Hands that rocked a cradle
Or hands that kneaded bread.

I can see my mother's hands
As she was churning butter
Tired but a complaining word
Was never heard to utter.

Hands that soothed a brow
Or bandaged up a finger
Patting away so many tears
And felt so good to linger.

Hands that did the chores
And daily set the table
Those hands I know were weary
And sometimes hardly able.

Hands that waved Good-bye
When the time had come to learn
What the outside world was like
And welcomed on return.

Hands that parted little wars
And smoothed away the hurts
Hands that sewed on buttons
Hands that ironed shirts.

And another pair of hands
That I shall not forget
They helped to bring me closer
To a little girl I met.

This was a girl in school
That somehow caught my eye
And just to hold her hands
I just had to give a try.

They were tiny little hands
And just so nice to hold
And over 50 years ago
But never never old.

This girl became my bride
And those same little hands
Have done all the many things
That a family life demands.

All the things that a mother does
These little hands have done it
If awards were given for busy hands
These hands would sure have won it.

From sewing this to knitting that
I couldn't tell you which is
But those busy little hands
Are always making stitches.

So of all the praying hands
Ever on an altar laid
No hands could match my Gerry's
These hands have also prayed.

By Adin(3rd) Reynolds

APPENDIX IV

CHAPTER 2

AFTER THE BEGINNING **(The Biblical and Legendary Approach)**

Adam (God Created In The Garden Of Eden) - Lynn's 91st Great Grandfather?

Eve (God Created In The Garden Of Eden) - Lynn's 91st Great Grandmother?

Seth - Lynn's 90th Great Grandfather?

Enos - 89th?

Cainion - 88th ?

Malalahel - 87th ?

Jared - 86th ?

Enoh - 85th ?

Methysalem - 84th ?

Lamech - 83rd ?

Noah (He Built The Ark) - Lynn's 82nd Great Grandfather?

Shem - 81st ?

Seskef (Husband of Scyllia) - 80th ?

Scyllia (Granddaughter Of Noah) - Lynn's 80th Great Grandmother?

Bedwig (Great Grandson Of Noah) - Lynn's 79th Great Grandfather?

Author's Note: My function in this book is not to judge what my readers should believe. Both routes to the person, Bedwig (the great grandson of Noah), reach the same conclusion, he existed, and in fact the genealogical paths do merge. It is with great pride and satisfaction that I have been able to trace a possible Biblical ancestry all the way back to Adam and Eve. However, the path by Greek and Roman mythology is also a viable and realistic (time-line) path for this genealogical study. I am simply putting forth the two alternatives—you make the choice or reject both. The only conflict as I see it is the time period involved.

Biblical scholars estimate the date of creation as early as 20,000 years BC. But who knows by what calendar. And the power of God may have transcended timelines. For example, Noah was believed to have lived 900 years. Again, who knows by what calendar, but for our timeline, and realistic example, we will assume the beginning to be about 3,000 years BC. 3,000 BC may well have been 20,000 BC in those days.

About 3,000 Years BC: God created Adam and Eve. Lynn's 91st great grandfather and great grandmother, in the Garden of Eden? Adam and Eve had three sons, Cain, Abel, and Seth. Abel was killed by Cain. One of the remaining sons, Seth, is the descendant of Adam and Eve, from which the Reynolds were believed to have descended.

About 2,950 Years BC: Seth, Lynn's 90th great grandfather (NIA)?

About 2,900 Years BC: Enos, Lynn's 89th great grandfather (NIA)?

About 2,850 Years BC: Cainion, Lynn's 88th great grandfather (NIA)?

About 2,800 Years BC: Malalahel, Lynn's 87th great grand father (NIA)?

About 2,750 Years BC: Jared, Lynn's 86th great grandfather (NIA)?

About 2,700 Years BC: Enoch, Lynn's 85th great grandfather (NIA)?

About 2,650 Years BC: Methysalem, Lynn's 84th great grandfather (NIA)?

About 2,600 Years BC: Lamech, Lynn's 83rd great grandfather? Father of Noah.

About 2,550 Years BC: Noah (Who built Noah's Ark), Lynn's 82nd great grandfather? I offer a bit of legend (Quoted from Encarta):

"Noah, in the Old Testament, son of Lamech, tenth in descent from Adam, and, as survivor with his family of the flood, the father of all humanity. According to the biblical account, Noah was spared for his piety when God, angered at the corruption of the world, destroyed it with a flood lasting 40 days and 40 nights. Noah had been warned to build the ark, a great ship, and to take on board with him his wife, his three sons, Shem, Ham, and Japheth, his sons' wives, and two mated specimens of every species of animal on earth. In an episode after the flood, Noah is portrayed as having discovered winemaking and becoming helplessly drunk. Noah is said to have lived 950 years. Similar heroes of flood stories are found in Babylonian, Greek, and other cultures."

About 2,500 Years BC: *Shem, Lynn's 81st great grandfather, and son of Noah? He joined his father, with his wife on the Ark and survived the flood.*

About 2,450 Years BC: *Scyllia, Lynn's 80th great grandmother, and granddaughter of Noah, married Seskef, Lynn's 80th great grandfather?*

About 2,400 Years BC: *Bedwig, Lynn's 79th great grandfather?*

This brings us to a common point between our two different ancient genealogical paths. The common point is Bedwig (great grandson of Noah), who brings the link together. We will continue on our genealogical story line in Chapter 4.



Thanks for sharing our family story. We love all of you.

Lynn and Anne Reynolds

APPENDIX V

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Time Out: 'My Father (Taken from Ann Landers Column, June 21, 1998)'

'When I Was:

Four years old: My daddy can do anything.

Five years old: My daddy knows a whole lot.

Six years old: My dad is smarter than your dad.

Eight years old: My dad doesn't know exactly everything.

Ten years old: In the olden days, when my dad grew up, things were sure different.

Twelve years old: Oh, well, naturally, Dad doesn't know anything about that. He is too old to remember his childhood.

Fourteen years old: Don't pay any attention to my dad. He is so old-fashioned.

Twenty-one years old: Him? My Lord, he's hopelessly out of date.

Twenty-five years old: Dad knows about it, but then he should, because he has been around so long.

Thirty years old: Maybe we should ask Dad what he thinks. After all, he's had a lot of experience.

Thirty-five years old: I'm not doing a single thing until I talk to Dad.

Forty years old: I wonder how Dad would have handled it. He was so wise.

Fifty years old: I'd give anything if Dad were here now so I could talk this over with him. Too bad I didn't appreciate how smart he was.

I could have learned a lot from him.'

THE END

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About the Author

Mr. Lynn Reynolds was married to Anne. They have two sons and five grandchildren. He was CEO of Reynolds Sugar Bush, Inc., President of Reynolds Enterprises and Reynolds Real Estate, Inc.. Lynn served as executor and trustee of the Reynolds Family Trust.

Lynn served as Executive Director of the International Maple Syrup Institute (IMSI). He was past president of IMSI, the North American Maple Syrup Council (NAMSC) and the Wisconsin Maple Syrup Producers Association (WMSPA). He served as Director of Research for the NAMSC. He was a 10th generation maple syrup producer.

His educational background includes Antigo High School, a bachelor's degree from the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point in Chemistry and Biology. He received his masters degree from the Institute of Paper Chemistry studying tree (plant) physiology.

Lynn's life was maple. His passion was history. He loved his family. He cherished and collected old things, especially old tractors and machinery. He enjoyed writing articles, poetry, prose and books.

REYNOLDS MAPLE AND HISTORY is an epic about his family. Published by Reynolds family trust, it is dedicated to restoration and preservation of the Reynolds Family Archives, and serving the maple syrup industry.

Turn back the pages of time with Lynn. Explore the history of the Reynolds family and the maple syrup industry.

Lynn passed away August 30, 1998.

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