

June

*Reynolda House
Oral History Project*

INTERVIEW WITH ZACHARY SMITH

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Where Interviewed: Reynolda House Breakfast Room
Interviewed By: Sherry Hollingsworth
Transcribed By: Susan Miller

Tape 1, Side 1

Sherry Hollingsworth: Are we ready to start? The first thing I'd like for you to do is tell us who you are and how you're in the family and that sort of thing.

Zach Smith: I'm Zachary Taylor Smith, II. I was born on June 15, 1923 in Mt. Airy, North Carolina at the Martin Memorial Hospital. I was named after my grandfather, Zachary Taylor Smith, who in turn was named after one of his kin, Zachary Taylor who was a general and a President of the United States. I think the family was related to Zachary Taylor in two ways. His mother was a Strother or a Gaines. And very distantly, I think we're related to Zachary Smith through James Taylor who was one of the early settlers in Virginia. Back in those days, I think a lot of people were named after Presidents. My grandfather's family came from Virginia. I know the family was related to General Gaines of Lake Erie fame and we had Strother ancestors. I had a cousin named Strother Smith. I also had an aunt, Ruth Gaines Smith Lucas, Mrs. Charles DeForest Lucas of Charlotte was named Gaines. I've always heard that we were related to the Gaines and the Strothers.

Sherry Hollingsworth: There's a Fort Gaines in Georgia that I have some relatives - some great, great, great relatives.

Zach Smith: Probably the same family, we were distantly related to Francis Pendleton Gaines who was President of Wake Forest at one time and later became President of Washington and Lee University. Now how closely kin we were, I'm not sure. Let's see, what else would you like to know?

Sherry Hollingsworth: Talk about your father and how he's related to Katherine.

Zach Smith: My father, Eugene Gray Smith, was born in September 1888 in Mt. Airy.

Sherry Hollingsworth: He must be the youngest in your family.

Zach Smith: No. His sister was Katharine Smith Reynolds Johnston. She was born in 1880. There was a brother named Frank, I believe born in 1882 and he died at an early

age. Then there was Maxie Smith Dunn, born in 1884. Then Madison Smith, born in 1886. My father in 1888. Irene Hollingsworth Smith who was an old maid was born in 1891. And Ruth Gaines Smith Lucas in 1898. My father went to Oak Ridge Military Academy in high school and college, I believe. He was at N. C. State for a very short time. He didn't like it because they had bed bugs.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Oh, no. That was where I went to graduate school. I'm glad I had an apartment.

Zach Smith: Then I think he was a banker at one time with the First National Bank of Mt. Airy. And I think he started putting on weight and the doctor advised him to get out and take more exercise and so he decided to leave the bank and start farming. And he bought, I believe, five small farms. One in Virginia and four in North Carolina and they were separated, they weren't, you know, contiguous. And one was a peach orchard. and we use to have a very large crop of peaches; the frost killed the peach buds every third year. And this was near Low Gap, North Carolina in the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains. And in those days, and they were very, very good peaches, Georgia Bell's and Alberta's. We sold them for a dollar a bushel. They weren't put in bushel baskets. Truckers would come through and we'd load the truck, they'd take them to West Virginia and sell them at Wheeling and Bluefield and the coal mine towns over there. they'd park the truck on the street, and these were huge trucks. They'd park them on the street and women would come out and they'd have their aprons filled up or they'd have a basket or some sort of container.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Washtub or anything, I imagine.

Zach Smith: And they sold peaches to them.

Sherry Hollingsworth: So they didn't ship them in baskets like we do today, they just put them straight in the truck.

Zach Smith: Yes. We didn't ship them that way in most cases.

Sherry Hollingsworth: That's interesting.

Zach Smith: The labor wasn't too good up there. My father learned that the people from Jamaica were good workers. They started in Florida in the springtime and came up to Georgia to pick peaches; go to the Spartanburg area and pick those and the sandhills of North Carolina and pick those. And he finally got them to come up to our place in August of each year and pick those. I think they paid them ten cents a bushel. And they wouldn't pick the peaches unless they were ripe. Some of the local workers would pick the peaches when they weren't ripe. These were migrant workers and this was back in 1934 through '38 or 9. We'd get up about 5 o'clock in the morning and as soon as the dew was off the

peaches, we'd start picking and pick until maybe 9 o'clock that night.

Sherry Hollingsworth: That's a long day.

Zach Smith: Yes.

Sherry Hollingsworth: But a short time to do it in, I guess.

Zach Smith: I didn't get paid though.

Sherry Hollingsworth: He probably fed you and that was enough, huh? Things were different weren't they?

Zach Smith: Then I got promoted to hauling the full bushel baskets from the field to the truck and then have to lift them up on the truck. That was pretty hard to do that. He became a farmer in, I guess, the early 30's and remained a farmer all of his life and he died at the age of, I believe, 86 in 1974. He was asked by Katharine Smith Reynolds, I guess shortly after R.J. died to come to Winston-Salem and go to work for Reynolds and work under Mr. R. E. Lassiter, who, at the time, was in charge of manufacturing. And he was told that Mr. Lassiter was supposed to retire in 1928, you know, he'd be 60 or 65 years of age. Actually, he retired in 1946.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Goodness gracious. It's a good thing your father didn't come then isn't it.

Zach Smith: Aunt Katharine said she would do the same thing she did for James A Gray, make a million dollars worth of a stock available to him and he was to pay her back over the years.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Actually it was an incredibly generous offer.

Zach Smith: Yes. And she would guarantee his note and so forth. And they could live in one of the houses across from Reynolda near the Presbyterian church. But he turned it down. And she got mad at him and wouldn't speak to him for about a year.

Sherry Hollingsworth: He just wanted to be his own man.

Zach Smith: And he thought if he worked at Reynolds, if he got anywhere there that people would say it was because of his sister and so forth.

Sherry Hollingsworth: And he's right, they would have. It didn't matter how good he would have been. they would have said that.

Zach Smith: As you probably know, Zachary Taylor Smith was the only first cousin that the

Reynold's people had. He was R.J.'s first cousin. R.J.'s mother and Zachary Taylor Smith's mother were sisters. They were both daughters of Joshua and Agnes Cox. so they knew each other pretty well and they use to visit back and forth. My grandfather had a older brother names Joshua Cox Smith and he attended Trinity College.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Which is now Duke?

Zach Smith: Which is now Duke, for three years. And, I think in 1859 he left Trinity and went to Texas. and I asked Aunt Ruth one time, Mrs. Charles Lucas, why he joined the Confederate Army in Texas under General Hood and Grandpa was with the Army of North Virginia. And she said that it was a deep dark family secret, but she thought that Joshua Cox Smith had gotten in a duel at Trinity College and either wounded or killed someone and left the state.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Because they were still dueling even though it was illegal.

Zach Smith: Yeah. They were dueling for some time after that. Joshua Cox Smith joined the Confederate Army in 1861. There's a letter that I have addressed to my grandfather's father telling that Joshua just joined the Confederate Army as a Sargeant. And he said that the company was part of a brigade under General Hood. And most of the people in brigade were qualified to be officers and that they thought the war wouldn't last too long and that they were going to fight under General Hood. And Joshua Cox Smith fought under General Hood in Virginia and other places, Tennessee, until he was killed at the battle of Franklin in Tennessee in 1864. That was a battle in which casualties on the southern side were huge. And it was a battle that shouldn't have been fought, I understand. And Joshua Cox Smith is buried in the Confederate graveyard near Franklin, Tennessee.

Sherry Hollingsworth: I don't know anything about the battle of Franklin. Is that one of those like Gettysburg

Zach Smith: I'm not sure. And he fought all through those Tennessee battles and Northern Virginia battles and so forth. Wherever General Hood went, he went.

Sherry Hollingsworth: General Hood had quite a reputation. He got all over didn't he? I wanted to talk about you a little more and we sort of got off on this. Talk about, you went to work, you said your father didn't go to work for the company, but you worked for the company didn't you?

Zach Smith: Yes, and I graduated from Chapel Hill in June 1947. I went to Chapel Hill when I was sixteen years old in 1940. And I was there two years and then joined the navy and within six months, I was sent to mid-shipman school at age eighteen. Mid-shipman school at Northwestern University on Lakeshore Drive in

Chicago. Then after I graduated from Mid-shipman School and became an Ensign in the navy, I was sent to Harvard to Operations and Communications School. I was there two or three months and then I was sent to the Pacific and was aboard ship in the Phillippines, Iwo Jima, Okinawa, on a small destroyer-type ship that furnished close in fire support on invasions and was also on picket duty against Kamikazes at those places. And I was with quite a few destroyers when they were sunk.

Sherry Hollingsworth: That must have been scary.

Zach Smith: And there were times when we were the only ship there and lots of Kamikazes coming in. There's this one day we had 150 Kamikazes attack 2 destroyers and 4 gun boats.

Sherry Hollingsworth: How many Kamikazes did you say? 150?

Zach Smith: 150. And the Hadley shot down 23 and took 3 suicide planes in them and stayed afloat. The Evans shot down 19 planes, took 3 suicide planes and stayed afloat. We went alongside and furnished them electric power and helped the wounded, put some of them on our ship. And Kamikazes were still attacking at the time and we were able to save those two destroyers. Most of the time, when destroyers were hit, they went down. We lost more ships at Okinawa than we'd lost in any battle. We lost more men at Okinawa, mainly, on the picket duty. Picket duty was, you had radar picket stations around the island and they were supposed to notify the carrier task force when these Kamikazes would come in. Well these Kamikazes should have gone into the anchorage where they had up to 1200 ships and attacked those. On the picket shations, we started out with one destroyer and one gun boat on each picket station. And I think the first Kamikaze attack was at Okinawa on April 6, 1945. And it was pretty bad. We were the only ship left afloat after the two destroyers went, the Bush and the Calhoun, and we were able to save about half the people. Some of them were run over in the middle of the night by our ship. Some of them drowned, sharks got some. We had one marine pilot who had been shot down. he was picked up by the Calhoun. It was sunk. He was transferred to the Bush and it was sunk. We invited him on board our ship and he said, "Hell, no." He was going to stay in the water. And I agreed with him. I said, "I wish I could join you." But anyway, after the navy duty, I was discharged in June 1946, I came back to Chapel Hill to finish school in one year. I didn't take all the courses I should have, but they gave me a degree as they counted some of my work at Harvard and Northwestern so I could graduate. At that time, the UNC-Chapel Hill increased from 3000 students pre-war to 6000 students after the war because of the GI Bill of Rights. And so, I came to Winston and applied for a job at Reynolds. At that time, they didn't have a personnel department for the office. They had a personnel department that hired people for the factory. So, I went in and had a physical and then I was sent up to see Mr. Fred Hill, the Treasurer.

And he said, "Well, let me see what we have and I'll be back in touch." Well, he called about two weeks later and said to come on in. He offered me, he wrote my monthly salary down on a piece of paper and handed it to me and said, "Now don't tell anyone, this is confidential. Don't let anyone know what it is." And I took a look at it, \$175 a month, and I started to tell him I'd be ashamed to tell anybody what it was. But, I think that particular year they only hired three college graduates for the office. But I worked there for 38 years. In the beginning, I was in the warehouse departments. We had 75 warehouses throughout the county and we'd keep those supplied with tobacco products. I was transferred to the leaf department where we worked with the leaf purchases and so forth. Then, I was transferred to the comptroller's department where I kept the cost books and some of the top secret books on the formulas. And then I finally got what I wanted, which was in the Treasurer's department. Back in those days, anyone on the monthly payroll you had to sign it by hand and I used to do that. And also, I was in charge of all our insurance, that's fire and casualty and liability and so forth and so on. And then I got into the financial end of it and use to borrow all the money for the company and dealt with the banks, commercial banks and investment bankers. And I invested all the surplus money. And when we started acquiring subsidiaries, they had to turn all that money over to us. In fact, we just took it away every morning from them. And I acted as their banker. If they needed money, they'd get it from me. If they had surplus money, I'd take it and invest it or pay down on some of our notes and so forth. I became Treasurer of the tobacco company and a member of the Board of Directors in 1970. And in 1982, if you had been there 30 years and were 55 years of age, they offered to give you 20% extra retirement if you retired. And a lot of people took advantage of it, but I didn't. But, in 1984, I told Ty Wilson that I was thinking about retiring the following year. I'd be 62 years of age and have 38 years in. And when they acquired Nabisco, I decided then to go ahead and retire and get an office out in Reynolda Village and travel and work with the Foundations and so forth.

Sherry Hollingsworth: I think it's wonderful to be able to retire when you're young enough and healthy enough to get out and do things.

Zach Smith: One reason I know some things about the tobacco company and the Reynolds family that is because I use to take my aunt, Mrs. Dunn, out to dinner. And I'd lived with her for a while, so we had to have something to talk about. And she would tell me about things that Katharine Smith told her and so forth and so on. And she knew a lot of family history. And then, Cornelia Taylor Long, whose father and uncle started Taylor Brothers Tobacco Company, knew Aunt Katharine and the Reynolds family very well and she told me a lot of things.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Do you remember any of those things?

Zach Smith: Well, various things. Katharine Smith Reynolds wanted her second husband to

work for the company. But, Will Reynolds, James A. Gray, and Bowman Gray said "no" to it.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Now that's one of the things I wanted to talk to you about - the battle for the company. That must have been really interesting. And being in the company and knowing people and all, you must know a lot about what happened in the fight for the company.

Zach Smith: Well, of course, the Reynolds Company kept everything confidential.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Oh, so we can't talk about it?

Zach Smith: Yeah. Well, back in those days. I mean, in other words, they fired you if you spoke out of turn. But this was back in 1950's.

Sherry Hollingsworth: But, I imagine, it just seems to me after reading the oral history that you did in 1994, I can imagine that since she had been so involved with Mr. Reynolds and knew so much about it, that she felt like it was her company too. And then, these men thought, this upstart woman over here, what was she doing trying to meddle in their business. So that must have been, and she was so strong-willed, it must have been quite a fight.

Zach Smith: Well, she had worked at Reynolds and I think one reason R.J. married her was because she was so smart and gave him a lot of advice on various things. I heard that from Mr. Cy Watson, who was one of R.J.'s secretaries at one time.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Oh, I don't know that name. Cy Watson.

Zach Smith: He died, probably in the early 1950's. But I think at the time Aunt Katharine came down here and started work, she lived with Mr. and Mrs. Dee Rich. He was the treasurer of the company.

Sherry Hollingsworth: He was the treasurer of the company, too.

Zach Smith: Actually, he was really the bookkeeper with the title of Treasurer because R.J. handled all the finance and the marketing. Walter, his bachelor brother, handled the purchasing. Will Reynolds handled the leaf purchases. But after R.J. died, Aunt Katharine knew she had to get someone who knew how to borrow money and knew something about finance. That's when she made a million dollars worth of stock available to James A Gray who was working at Wachovia Bank at the time. And complement to Dee Richard's mainly, you know the Chief Head Bookkeeper. So they brought Mr. Gray in. R.J. died in 1918. The Camel cigarette was first sold in 1913 and by 1919, it had over 51% of the total cigarette market and the momentum had built up and carried it through. One of

the wise things that he did was to be sure that the service men overseas in World War I got the Camel product.

Sherry Hollingsworth: They gave them to them free. Didn't they send them out to them free?

Zach Smith: Well, some. But, most of them were purchased. And it turned out that Ed Darr, who later became President of the Tobacco Company was a Sargeant in the Marine Corps in Hoboken. He bought cigarettes for the Marine Corps to put aboard the ships when the Marines were going overseas. He saw to it that the only cigarette they bought was the Camel. And the reason he did is because he knew some of our good jobbers in Baltimore, where he came from. Service men were allocated a huge supply of Camel cigarettes and when they came back and they got their friends to smoke them. But, as R.J.'s marketing ability that spent the Camel cigarette up to 51%.

Sherry Hollingsworth: I can't remember the exact amounts, but I remember reading that in 1912 the company profits were something like 12 million dollars and by 1918 they were 180 million dollars.

Zach Smith: I'm not sure.

Sherry Hollingsworth: It was just incredible the amount of money the company started making when Camels came out and I think that had something to do with how Reynolda grew because, you know, the first ad about Reynold when they were putting it out for bids was for a \$75,000 house. And, of course, it wound up costing over \$200,000 and it just kept growing and I think that must be directly attributable to Camel cigarettes. I mean, I know that Mr. Reynolds was certainly well to do and they could have had whatever they wanted, but Camels made such a difference in the amount of money coming into the company that it was really phenomenal when you were reading about it.

Zach Smith: Did you have copies of R.J. and Katharine's wills?

Sherry Hollingsworth: No we don't.

Zach Smith: Well I gave it to, uh-

Sherry Hollingsworth: Well, maybe Barbara Bayer has it.

Zach Smith: -Barbara Bayer.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Well she probably has it with her in New York. Cause, I'd like to get a copy of that.

- Zach Smith: Years ago, I think in the early 1950's, I went to the courthouse and got a copy of, I actually saw the original wills with the lists of assets. And I've got the list of assets somewhere.
- Sherry Hollingsworth: I would really like to get a copy of those. If it's trouble for you I can go down to the, that's one of those things I've been meaning to go do.
- Zach Smith: The courthouse has those wills. You know, normally if you go down and don't have a good reason, they won't show them to you. so, you have to tell them your connection. Now they might insist you get a lawyer to make the request. But what you want is, they probably have those wills and the list of assets in an old file.
- Sherry Hollingsworth: They probably do. One of the things I wanted-
- Zach Smith: The assets of one was 17 million dollars, I've forgotten which one.
- Sherry Hollingsworth: That's a lot of money back then. His was before income tax, wasn't it.
- Zach Smith: Well, actually the income tax started in 1915.
- Sherry Hollingsworth: Oh, I was thinking it was 1919.
- Zach Smith: Of course, it started at a very low rate. It got to 92% in World War II.
- Sherry Hollingsworth: 92%?
- Zach Smith: Um-hum. And also during the Korean war.
- Sherry Hollingsworth: I had no idea it was that high.
- Zach Smith: In fact the tobacco company's stock went from about \$60 a share down to about \$20 during World War II because of excess profits tax. We had a very low base and anything over that you had to pay 92%.
- Sherry Hollingsworth: One thing that you may not know that we've been doing for research and I brought you a copy of this, this is a chronology that I've been doing. Barbara has had me reading the newspapers and those, each one of those are an entry that I've found in the newspaper or the archives or something about what they were doing and what was going on. And we've got up to 67 pages, so we're trying to just sort of organize all the information that we have. I thought that you might be interested in-
- Zach Smith: Can I see this?

Sherry Hollingsworth: That's for you. I brought that copy for you. I thought you might enjoy seeing that.

Zach Smith: I'll look it over and if I have any comments, I'll write them along side.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Oh, I'd love to see that. And another thing that I've just done recently is go to the Register of Deed office, and I meant to get the wills when I was down there and got so involved in this. this is the property. I got the general index to Forsyth County real estate and went down and made a list. This is all the property that they bought. This is 10 pages of property that they bought.

Zach Smith: How many acres total?

Sherry Hollingsworth: this is just all sort of different things. I haven't totaled it up. Reynolda, of course, was 1,067 acres, but there are all sort of other things that are in here too.

Zach Smith: Yes, but who bought it, R.J. or Katharine?

Sherry Hollingsworth: Both of them.

Zach Smith: Well, I think my grandfather bought some of them.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Well, I just copied the things that they had bought - that the two of them had bought. I didn't look up Smith to see. You mean your Grandpa bought some of the land for Reynolda?

Zach Smith: I think he bought it of behalf of his daughter.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Oh, I didn't know that.

Zach Smith: Because he could probably get it cheaper than she could.

Sherry Hollingsworth: That's probably true.

Zach Smith: I think, maybe she got other people to buy it too, but I'm not positive.

Sherry Hollingsworth: One of the things that we've just done that you might be interested in seeing is that,, since I've gotten the deeds-

z: Like, James S. Dunn, I feel sure that James Dunn purchased the property and he was R.J.'s brother-in-law.

Sherry Hollingsworth: And he was in real estate.

- Zach Smith: There are several pieces here in his name. No, he was in insurance.
- Sherry Hollingsworth: Yes, but he sold real estate too because I found ads where he sold real estate too.
- Zach Smith: Yeah. Well, I think the reason he did it here, he was buying in behalf of Aunt Katharine to transfer it to her at the proper time.
- Sherry Hollingsworth: That's probably a good idea. One thing I found out just a couple of weeks ago was that the first piece of property that she bought in 1906 was the property that Grayland was one. And she bought it from O. B. Eaton who was the Mayor at that time. He was the first Mayor of Winston-Salem and had the Mayor of Salem, I mean the Mayor of Winston four times before. but this is sort of a rough draft of .
- Zach Smith: Well, you know, Reynolda sold Bowman Gray that property and also sold James A Gray property which is further toward the city - Robinhood Road. The Reynolda property use to go to Robinhood Road.
- Sherry Hollingsworth: Right. This is the Ellerbe map which was done in 1925 after she died. And what I've done is go through and color in when things were bought. So, you can see, this if the first piece of property that she bought in 1906, which is where Grayland is. Then, the blue, is what she bought in 1909. And the green is what she bought in 1910. It's just sort of interesting to see how she put everything together. the last little pieces of property she bought was this one in 1925. She had sold this off to the School Board and bought it back, they bought it back in 1925 after she was dead. This land from Polo to here was bought in 1923. Which makes since, that was after she had married Mr. Johnston. but, It's really fascinating to me to see how it came together and what years she was doing everything because some of it, as you can see, these colors of blue and the dark green were all bought after Mr. Reynolds died. So this, and this, and this and this all down here and this was bought after he died, but Reynolda was basically, as you know it-
- Zach Smith: That's the Cummings property.
- Sherry Hollingsworth: Yes.
- Zach Smith: She tried to buy that.
- Sherry Hollingsworth: I'm sure she did, because its a big hole in the property. And then this is just each piece of property so you can see what was each piece and how she put it together, because when you're reading these, it's sort of hard to figure out what they're talking about.

Zach Smith: Yeah. That's good.

Sherry Hollingsworth: It's sort of fascinating to me. And on the property, the reason we started looking into property was one of the oral histories talked about Mr. Reynolds owning all the property downtown. And if you look at that 10 page list, he must have owned a lot of property downtown. One of the things I was wondering if you knew about was in 1909, I think it was, they announced that he was building a department store on Liberty Street that the A E Day Company was going to go into. Have you ever heard of that department store. It was a four or five story building that they were going to build down there. And then, there was an announcement in that same newspaper about her building, you know, everything she did she always did the best. And it was always the newest and that sort of thing.. All the article in the paper. And she was building a new apartment complex down on Fifth Street or on West End. and I've been trying to figure out where that would be and if any of those apartments are still there since there are several old apartments.

Zach Smith: On Fifth Street?

Sherry Hollingsworth: I think it was on Fifth Street. No, it was on West End and

Zach Smith: Boulevard.

Sherry Hollingsworth: uh-huh, on West End and Fourth Street. oh, shoot, I can't think right now. But, anyway, I thought that was interesting that she was building the newest apartment building.

Zach Smith: Well the Zinzendorf Hotel was there until it burned.

Sherry Hollingsworth: I know. That was sad. It was interesting to me just how many different things they were involved in. But, the amount of property was really phenomenal.

Zach Smith: Also, he had a lot of property in East Winston. And the company and/or R. J. Reynolds Realty Co. also owned a huge number of houses over there. In fact, they didn't get rid of all of them until, I guess it was after the war.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Was that Reynolds Town that they are talking about renovating now? It was called-

Zach Smith: They had lots of property. R.J. wasn't all that generous. He was generous mainly with black churches. You know, if someone was building a black church and worked at the factory, they'd come to see him and he'd give them some money.

- Sherry Hollingsworth: Now, one of the things that I heard about him was that he would loan people money to buy a house and he loaned different people different amounts of money to buy different houses. And I just have this picture of somebody thinking they have this really bright future with the company coming in and saying, "Mr. Reynolds, will you loan me money to buy a four bedroom house?" and him sort stroking his chin and saying, "No, I think we'd better go with a two-bedroom for you." So, apparently, one of the things when he died, he was owed lots of people notes for all sorts of things and one of the things he did-
- Zach Smith: Especially stock.
- Sherry Hollingsworth: Um-hum. And one of the things he wanted to do was make sure that those loans weren't called in.
- Zach Smith: He must have talked to his wife or lawyer during the time while he was sick saying to be sure to protect those people.
- Sherry Hollingsworth: And that's a very generous thing for him to do I thought.
- Zach Smith: Well, he started making, see, I think old man Buck Duke got control of the company in 1900. After the break up of the American Tobacco Company Trust and the Standard oil trust, they split the Tobacco company up in to American, Leggett, Reynolds, Larolar, Brown Williams and so forth. So every shareholder got 5 to 6 different stocks. So R.J. got 5 or 6 different stocks so he would sell his or trade it; his American, Leggett, so forth for the Reynolds stock that people had.
- Sherry Hollingsworth: I wondered how he got his company back. So that's how he got it back.
- Zach Smith: In other words, he would take the stocks that he received of the other tobacco companies and he would sell them or he would trade them (he would go to large shareholders of Reynolds), especially people like the Whitney's and Thomas Fortune Ryan who were extremely wealthy back in the 10's and 20's and the Payne Whitney's and you know the real big wealthy families on Long Island, they made a killing on tobaccos.
- Sherry Hollingsworth: I didn't know the Whitney money came from tobacco.
- Zach Smith: Yes, at least part of it. I've got a list of the stockholders back in 1911.
- Sherry Hollingsworth: Oh, that would be interesting. If we could have a copy of that, I'd love to have a copy of that and see who's still in Winston-Salem.
- Zach Smith: The Gray's didn't have any.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Oh, they didn't.

Zach Smith: But, James A. Gray got his through Aunt Katharine. Bowman Gray, I guess, got his through R.J. But Will Reynolds use to loan money, I think, to some of his leaf buyers. R.J. would loan money to all sorts of people who worked for the company to buy the stock.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Well, what do you think, do you have any idea what happened between Mr. Will and Katharine about, he just didn't want, they just didn't want her meddling in the business? Is that what it was? They wanted to be in control?

Zach Smith: Well, you see, they had this A and B Stock. both of them were common. The A had a vote and the B did not. And the B did not have a vote until 1947 or '49, I've forgot which year. And I know when I bought mine, I was one of the few people that had the right to vote. there were only 800,000 shares out of 10 million that had the right to vote in 1947. Now, when Kate Bitting Reynolds made her will in 1934 and when Will Reynolds made his will in 1934 they said their stock in the trusts they established had to be held in Reynolds, it couldn't be anything else. She became senile in the 1930's and died in 1946 and she didn't change her will. So the will said it had to be held in Reynolds stock. it was held in Reynolds stock until the company was, well, until a few years ago, and that's the reason the 7 million dollars she had left in Kate B. Reynolds Trust ended up to be 395 million dollars. That's what it is today.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Goodness gracious. I knew it had increased a lot and it was a wealthy trust, but I didn't know-

Zach Smith: Now, Will Reynolds died in 1951 and by that time all common stockholders had the right to vote. So he said there was no reason for him to say it had to stay in Reynolds so his trust didn't have that restriction on it.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Well, you know, and interesting story that you might be interested in - my mother is real interested in UVC and her little chapter in Asheville has a scholarship fund of \$350,000 because, Lord knows when, somebody gave them 10 share of Reynolds stock. And they kept it all these years. And this little chapter of 25 old ladies have a scholarship fund of \$350,000 because that stock has multiplied and divided and all so many times. It's just an incredible amount of money for them to do something with.

Zach Smith: Well you hear about the Kate Bitting Reynolds Trust, but also she left, I think she had an estate of around 14 million. And she left a lot to her nieces and nephews, and she had lots of relatives who received \$50,000 each. But also, she left all presbyterian colleges in North Carolina what is now a very large sum of

money. And it's millions of dollars and you never hear about those trusts.

Sherry Hollingsworth: No, you don't.

Zach Smith: It's held at Wachovia Bank for the benefit of Peace College, Flora McDonald, you know, St. Andrew's. St. Andrew's got a lot of it eventually because they did away with some of those presbyterian schools like Flora McDonald's and some of the others, and established St. Andrew's. And there are a lot of other trusts she set up. But Wachovia has them all, they administrate all of them.

Sherry Hollingsworth: You know, she was an interesting woman. While I've been reading the newspaper looking for things on Katharine, of course, I've come across a lot about her and all her activities with the DAR and all her social activities and all, she was-

Zach Smith: Did you keep copies of that?

Sherry Hollingsworth: I kept some things. I'll take you upstairs when we get through and show you the research that I've done. Mostly what I've done is on Katharine, but basically, anytime I've come across anybody in the family, I made Xeroxes of it. Not everything about her, because most of it was teas and the DAR, but some things because she ran for National Regent of the DAR and that was a big job to do that and to administer all their funds and all of their organizations. She and Mrs. Lindsey Patterson were both really interesting women. I don't think they ever did anything separately because they are always mentioned together starting their organizations-

Zach Smith: Mrs. Lindsey Patterson came from North Winston didn't she? or her husband?

Sherry Hollingsworth: She came from Philadelphia, I believe, and I think he was from here and that's how she wound up being here.

Zach Smith: He came from, you know, Patterson Avenue is named after the Patterson family.

Sherry Hollingsworth: I thought it probably must be.

Zach Smith: And he eventually became the head of American Machine and Foundry which manufactured cigarette machines.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Oh, I didn't know that.

Zach Smith: And their son, or grandson, became head of Chase Manhattan Bank.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Oh, that's interesting.

Zach Smith: But, David Rockefeller made a huge mistake there because that son didn't turn out too well as head of the bank. I mean, he was a nice fella, but he headed the bank and eventually they had to get rid of him.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Oh, that's too bad. But his mother wrote articles for different magazines and she was very active in the DAR and she was always having all sorts of people down. Clarence Poe was down.

Zach Smith: The Progressive Farmer. You know, and ancestor of mine started that. Leonidas Polk.

Sherry Hollingsworth: I didn't know that. I knew that it was started in Winston-Salem, and then moved to Raleigh and then moved to Birmingham, but I had no idea that ya'll were related to him. I don't know very much about him.

Zach Smith: My grandmother Yates, was a Polk. You know, Lennon Polk McClendon of Brooks McClendon law firm in Greensboro. He used to be with that law firm over there. It was Brooks Holderman McClendon one time, and now is Brooks McClendon so forth. Hugh Humphrey, a member of our Foundation Board is the number two man over there and the number one man is L. P. McClendon, Jr. His father was my mother's second cousin.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Well, maybe that's one reason Katharine was so interested in the farm movement and having a demonstration farm here was the fact that if you were related to him and-

Zach Smith: She didn't, well actually, my mother and father got married in 1921.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Oh, so it's on that side of the family.

Zach Smith: So, she didn't know him.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Well, she did know Clarence Polk because I do know that she went to dinner with him at a Bramlette at the Patterson's house and there's a receipt from him for 75 cents. I don't know what she did for 75 cents. Maybe that was a subscription to the magazine and that sort of thing.

Zach Smith: Well Progressive Farmer eventually sold for a large amount of money.

Sherry Hollingsworth: It owns Southern Living today doesn't it.

Zach Smith: They own it.

Sherry Hollingsworth: So that's quite a publishing. It was just really fascinating to me to find out that it started in Winston-Salem.

Zach Smith: The Polk family sold it years ago.

Sherry Hollingsworth: I'm sure. Do you want to talk anymore about the company and things that went on with Mr. Will and Katharine?

Zach Smith: Several times executives at Reynolds were trying to get Reynolds A stock from the Yanke holders of large blocks of stock. They had enough sense not to sell it. But they kept after them. So whenever they got a big block, they had an agreement. I think James A Gray, Bowman Gray, Clay Williams, and Katharine and Will Reynolds had an agreement they would pro rate the stock purchased in a certain way. And a lot of times they wouldn't tell Aunt Katharine until the day before. and you know, she didn't have that much money in cash in the bank and so she'd have to make arrangements to get it. I know my father told me one time he was down here and Will Reynolds came by one Saturday afternoon and told her that on Monday that she had to have X number of dollars to buy her share of Reynolds stock and if she didn't want it, he'd buy it. And she told him, "Hell, yes" she wanted it. And he said, "Well, you got to have cash." And she said, "Well, I'll have it." On a Sunday afternoon she reached a New York City banker on the golf course and got him to agree to have the funds for her share on Monday morning. And they didn't like it at all that she and her children had a big pile of stock. Now I think that the stock that R.J. left for the benefit for his kids, I think that Aunt Katharine and Will Reynolds both voted it. I think it was voted by both of them.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Well, that must have been a bone of contention. 'We're voting his way.' 'No, we're voting his way.' There's a letter, talking about her being involved in the business, there's a letter that's a really sad letter of Katharine writing to the doctor when Mr. Reynolds was in Philadelphia and there was a period where they wouldn't let her see him; and this was before they knew he had cancer. And they had not upset his nerves and they were trying to keep him calm and all and they wouldn't let her see him because they said they didn't want him thinking about the business. And they knew that if she came they would want to know what was going on in the business. And she's just-

Zach Smith: And she knew, too.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Yes, she did. And she's just writing saying "I just have to see him." It's just so sad. So she wouldn't be like some wives would be at that point who would have tried to go in and not know what was going on and I'm sure that she had faith in her judgement in what she wanted to do with the company so I can see there would be major fights. I wonder how they got along, since the family was so close and always doing things together, I wonder how they got along while they were fighting over the company.

Zach Smith: I think pretty good. Kate Biting Reynolds might have been jealous of Katharine Smith Reynolds. She married Will Reynolds in the late 1800's early 1900's.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Yeah, a long time before Katharine did.

Zach Smith: A long time before Katharine did. Actually, R.J. and Will and Kate lived together on Fifth Street and Kate was the woman of the house I guess...

Tape 1, Side 2

Zach Smith:inherited all that money

Sherry Hollingsworth: Oh, yeah, oh, because he was 54?

Zach Smith: They knew that if he got married, he'd leave it to his wife and kids and that's what he did. He was always concerned about the Lybrooks - his neices and nephews. His sister, Mary, married a Lybrook. And he thought a lot of her. And he always worried about she and her kids. And I think between he and Will Reynolds, that they helped the Lybrooks a hell of a lot. But, uh, all of RJ's brothers and sisters and their children and grandchildren were looking forward to inheriting that money. Walter Reynolds, and Will Reynolds since they had no kids and R.J. Reynolds since he was, by far, the largest stockholder. And they didn't particularly like it when he married his first cousin once removed.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Yeah. Um, it's really interesting in the social column that even though Mr Reynold's was the biggest employer by then that she didn't come in and was not immediately the social leader because Kate and Mrs. Lindsey Patterson were and it took a long time for her to start moving up. As you read the social columns you can sort of see who's the leader, the social leader, and that sort of thing. So, that was sort of interesting to me. I guess she was so much younger than they all were that -

Zach Smith: If she was like my father and her other brother and sisters, she wouldn't have given a damn about being the social leader. (Laughter)

Sherry Hollingsworth: Well -

Zach Smith: She's gonna do what she thought. She was the first feminist I ever heard of. I mean, she was, she had an opinion and she expressed it.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Now, that's interesting that you call her a feminist, because Nick says that I make her into too much of a feminist; that I'm putting political leanings on her and that she was not as much of a feminist as I make her out, but I think she was.

Zach Smith: I do to, yeah.

Sherry Hollingsworth: One of the things I wanted to ask you was about Walter. I had heard that after they moved out to Reynolda, that Walter lived in the Fifth Street house, do you know if that's true?

Zach Smith: I think he died in 1919, so he didn't live very long.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Oh, okay.

Zach Smith: When R.J. died, he left his money to his wife and kids. The money he left to his kids, they could not get the principal until they were 28 years of age. And up until that time, their guardians, Will Reynolds and Mr. Lassiter, who did what Mr. Reynolds wanted him to do, were their guardians. And Will Reynolds was very, very, tight on the boys. He let the girls spend \$5,000 for a first edition book and let them spend on anything they wanted. The boys, he was very, very tough on them.. That was a Reynolds family trait. And, uh, so therefore, he wouldn't give the boys any money. Then he wouldn't carry out what he was supposed to carry out according to the will. I think you'll find in the will, it says that for any dollar they earn, they should be paid two out of their trust.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Right.

Zach Smith: And they earned a lot of money on that airport on Long Island and he wouldn't allow the trust to pay them.

Sherry Hollingsworth: How could he do that?

Zach Smith: I don't know.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Things were different then.

Zach Smith: Smith bought his last plane by blackmailing Will Reynolds.

Sherry Hollingsworth: How?

Zach Smith: I think Will and another RJR executive had bought stock from a trust in Baltimore and Smith heard about it and just raised hell with him about it and said, "I want \$6,000 for this plane. Otherwise..." And I think he paid him. So, see, those boys had no money to spend really. And Dick, when he went to North Carolina State had one wool shirt, a pair of pants and that was it. So, he went to the clothing store and asked the clothier to send Will Reynolds a bill for \$100. "You keep half and I'll keep half." And he didn't buy any clothes. When Walt Reynolds died, he left his money to his brother and sisters or their

heirs. I think Will Reynolds, probably, built the Nancy Reynolds Schoolhouse up in Stokes County with part of his. Also, some of the family got together and built the schoolhouse up in Critz, Virginia. Smith Reynolds was getting ready to come into his money when he turned 21. Dick got his money to buy that Curtiss airport from Walter Reynolds' estate when he became 21. Smith was to become 21 in the near future and he was going to get the Walter Reynolds money. And Libby Holden, his second wife, found out about it and wanted part of the money to back her own Broadway play. Smith told her, "Hell, no." He said he was going to move to New York and attend Columbia University to study to be a CPA. And I've got a letter from him to his aunt stating this fact.

Sherry Hollingsworth: I read that. So, you think, he really did want to be a CPA. I wasn't sure if-

Zach Smith: Yeah, he was good with figures.

Sherry Hollingsworth: I wasn't sure from that whether, that seems, from a boy who's off flying world and was in wherever he was - he was in Indo, China - he was in Vietnam when he wrote that letter; it just seemed like such a different kind of thing to do. So you do think that was -

Zach Smith: He was a good writer at 19 years of age with the education he'd had. I'm not sure he went to college.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Um-hum. He went to Woodbury, but I don't think that

Zach Smith: One year.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Yeah, but I don't think he go to college.

Zach Smith: Just one year.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Uh-huh. I'm not sure off the top of my head when he did.

Zach Smith: But there's a man in town you ought to interview. This man's father was R.J.'s secretary.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Oh, who was he?

Zach Smith: Uh, Roy C. Haberkern.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Roy C. Haberkern?

Zach Smith: Haberkern. H-a-v-e-r-, Roy C. Haberkern.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Okay.

Zach Smith: He later became the #3 man at Reynolds.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Okay.

Zach Smith: And the grandson is over at the Bowman Gray School of Medicine.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Oh.

Zach Smith: He's a doctor over there.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Okay.

Zach Smith: But, Roy Haberkern, Jr.-

Sherry Hollingsworth: He's still alive?

Zach Smith: Still alive.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Okay. So he was Mr. Reynolds' secretary? His father was?

Zach Smith: R.J. had two male secretaries when Aunt Katharine became his wife. It was Roy C. Haberkern and Mr. Watson. I used to talk to Mr. Watson all the time. Haberkern wasn't very well liked, that is, the old man. In fact, this one time, the rumor spread that Roy Haberkern was in the hospital and someone said, "Well, I hope he's nothing trivial." I like Roy Haberkern and always got along with him very well.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Oh, gosh. Oh, no. Well, I guess he wasn't very well liked.

Zach Smith: But, anyway, Roy Haberkern told me that he was in Smith's class at Reynolds High School and that Smith was on the boxing team, which I'd never heard before.

Sherry Hollingsworth: I'd never heard that either.

Zach Smith: And, he knows a lot about Smith. I think, but I'm not sure, his father took a lot of papers from the company when he left. He didn't leave until the mid 50's.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Oh, gosh. So, he left after Mr. Will had retired.

Zach Smith: See, Aunt Katharine got married in 1906, 1905.

Sherry Hollingsworth: 1905.

Zach Smith: And Haberkern was his secretary then.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Gosh, he was in the company a long time.

Zach Smith: Yeah, Roy, Jr. told me that he used to have one big office there. He had R.J., Will, Walter, and his father sitting in that room. Will did the purchasing of the tobacco. Walter Reynolds did all the other purchasing and was in charge of manufacturing.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Purchasing for everything else?

Zach Smith: Haberkern followed Walter Reynolds up the ladder and became the head purchasing agent when Walter Reynolds died in 1919. Roy, Jr. was a lawyer for Chase Manhattan Bank and was with one of the well known law firms in New York.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Well, I'll certainly call him. I'll try to call him this week and see if I can set up an appointment with him.

Zach Smith: I think the thing to do, the only way to get to him is you've got to handle him very, very carefully, cause Roy Haberkern, Sr. would not talk to Dr. Tilley. Or had very little to say and she told him she understood he had a lot of the old papers and stuff and he got mad as hell about that.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Well, I wish he did. You know the company doesn't have any. I talked to the archivist for the company and there are no papers left over from the early days. I can't believe they threw all that stuff away.

Zach Smith: When I went to the treasurer's office, I used to go to the vault and read some of the old papers there. I know what everyone made in 1911, the salaries of everybody. And they had a lot of records filed in there. But, I think that Ed Peterson, the treasurer, took them when he left. I know he took them out of the vault before he left because I looked for them a couple of time. He said that evidently they had thrown them away. I think, maybe his son has them, I don't know. Maybe one of these days I'll ask him.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Do, because it would be really interesting. And if the company doesn't want them, it would be great to have those things in the archives here. I think Mr. Reynolds was, we focus on Katharine who was really fascinating and I love her, but I'd really like to know more about Mr. Reynolds because I think he was really a business genius and I don't think he gets enough credit with the company so I'd really like to know more about him. If we could get some of those early records I think that would be really fascinating.

- Zach Smith: Would Barbara call Roy Haberkern?
- Sherry Hollingsworth: I don't know, I'll ask her if you think she should.
- Zach Smith: Tell her I think she should.
- Sherry Hollingsworth: Okay. Would you like to call him? Would you like to be in on the interview with him?
- Zach Smith: You and Barbara should get together and she should call Roy Haberkern and tell him that I suggested she call. And that she understood that he was in Smith's class and knew him fairly well and probably knew Dick very well and Nancy and so forth and she understood from me that his father was one of the top people and very very close to R. J. and so forth. You know, lay it on pretty thick.
- Sherry Hollingsworth: Well, he sounds like he would be a fascinating person to talk to if he would talk to us about it. And if he paid any attention to what went on.
- Zach Smith: But, his father wouldn't do it.
- Sherry Hollingsworth: Yeah. Well, he may have felt like he was being loyal for some reason.
- Zach Smith: Well, he didn't like Bowman Gray, Sr. And he didn't like Bowman Gray, Jr. He used to call him a bad name, I won't tell you what it was.
- Sherry Hollingsworth: So he didn't want to have his opinions about what was going on because it was an official company history book.
- Zach Smith: He didn't want to have anything to do with company.
- Sherry Hollingsworth: Well, that's not what we're doing so he might be willing to talk to us.
- Zach Smith: This was Sr. I was talking about.
- Sherry Hollingsworth: Right, I know, but I mean-
- Zach Smith: But I feel sure that Jr. and Sr. talked it over.
- Sherry Hollingsworth: Right. I'm sure they did too.
- Zach Smith: But he's the last one I know who knew all those people.
- Sherry Hollingsworth: Well, that's kind of exciting to know about. I'll call Barbara, do you know where she is?

Zach Smith: Barbara?

Sherry Hollingsworth: Uh-huh.

Zach Smith: No. I haven't seen her in two months.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Okay. She was here last week, but she was here for just like the day. Maybe she's in New York. Anyway-

Zach Smith: Tell Nick.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Okay. I will. That'd be interesting.

Zach Smith: What you ought to do sometime if they are having something special out here at Reynolda is invite Roy and his wife. Now, he's been active at Salem College. He might live in Salem, I'm not sure. But, where I saw him the other night was at someone's dinner party. And before that, I saw him a couple of times down at Salem with the new President. He's got a lot of stuff, but I wouldn't tell him that you heard it.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Well, no. I'll just talk to him because he knew the family and just see what he can remember and that sort of thing because I think Smith was an interesting person that we need to get more information about. Think about his life and get away from his death. I think that would be really interesting to do, particularly with all the books and all that have come out.

Zach Smith: The four Reynolds kids had a good friend and cousin named James Dunn, Jr. Lot of photographs you see have a fifth kid in them. Jimmy Dunn died at the age of 13 or 14.

Sherry Hollingsworth: And you have the letter. You're the one that has the letter from Nancy.

Zach Smith: I've got lots of letters from him to his mother.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Oh, you do.

Zach Smith: Yes, lots of them. His mother was Maxie Smith Dunn, Katharine's sister.

Sherry Hollingsworth: How did he die?

Zach Smith: Some sort of infection. He was at Camp Greenbriar near Charlottesville, Virginia. They took him to the hospital. They wired my aunt and told her they were taking him to the hospital, nothing serious. Then, the next wire said that he was dead. Some sort of infection.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Blood poisoning or something maybe from falling or something that can happen to you at camp. Going back to talking about Dick and Smith, I think the fact that Dick started an aviation company at the age of 21 is just fascinating. Do you remember, you must have known him and ya'll must talked a lot with both of you being in the navy and that sort of thing. Do you remember any stories about his days in the Navy or his days starting the aviation company?

Zach Smith: Dick was born in 1906 and started flying when he was 11. He purchased Curtiss Airfiled at 21 years of age. You know why don't you?

Sherry Hollingsworth: Cause he got his Uncle Walter's money.

Zach Smith: That's right. That's the reason. Will Reynolds and Ed Lassiter, Mr. Lassiter did what ever Mr. Reynolds told him to, were his guardians. And Will wouldn't let them have any money. And Smith couldn't get any until he was 21. And it was a right sizeable amount of money. And, also, they knew they could borrow money cause they knew they were going to come into some one of these days. So he was very enthusiastic about aviation. Smith was 14, as he was born in 1911. 1925 was when he started flying. In fact, he was 14 years old and held the top pilot's license in the country. In other words, you couldn't get a better license than what he held. And, uh, so he started flying before he could drive a car. You read his log. I guess.

Sherry Hollingsworth: No. I never read his log. I need to do that.

Zach Smith: I've got copy #4 of his log of his international flight shortly before he died.

Sherry Hollingsworth: I knew she had some copies made, but -

Zach Smith: And you know it's blue leather bound, very nice, and most of the letters were on ruled paper and I've got his handwriting and some of the letters have been typed. But, I've got a copy of that, copy number 4 I believe it is.

Sherry Hollingsworth: I should read that. I should make myself a note. That's one of those things that I've been meaning to do and just haven't gotten around to do.

Zach Smith: Well, you can see what he was thinking while he was doing all this by himself and out in the middle of nowhere. Persia, Egypt, India where he gave some beggars some money and was mobbed. So, but he was coming back and going into navigation and CPA to be an accountant of some sort.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Do you think he was going to be in business with his brother in the airline company?

Zach Smith: I don't know if Dick still had that company then or not.

Sherry Hollingsworth: I don't know, off the top of my head what the dates were. I was reading, someone has just, Walter Turner I think it is, has just written a draft of the Smith Reynolds airport, and I meant to bring you a copy of that, talking about the early days of setting up the airport and what they were trying to do.

Zach Smith: Before I forget this, you were talking about Dick and stories about him. Dick became a navigator in the Navy on a Carrier in World War II. I went to the dedication of the airport in 1942. It was in June of '42. I've got a scrapbook, I don't know whether you've seen it or not, it was made then. Leather bound, big photographs of all the family and so forth.

Sherry Hollingsworth: I don't think so.

Zach Smith: I'd be glad to let you see it.

Sherry Hollingsworth: I'd love to see it.

Zach Smith: And, uh, I went out there for that and they had a party. Dedication during the day and then a party that night at the Sky Club and so forth and so on. And, uh, I have a photograph of Smith Bagley and me. Smith's about that high and 8 years old. And, uh,

Sherry Hollingsworth: That the one at the airport. Oh, I have seen that.

Zach Smith: But Dick went into the navy right after as a Lieutenant Sr. Grade, same as a Captain in the Army. And he became a navigator for the carrier Makin Island and he missed his ship one day. But, he happened to know a guy at the naval air station named Ervin from Durham. And he went over to see him in operations and the guy agreed to fly him out to the carrier. Well the carrier had to stop the whole task force and turn around into the wind so they could land it. And he was suspended, "put in hock" they called it. Put in hock for two weeks which meant he couldn't be promoted the next time he was up for promotion. They could have got him for desertion if he had actually missed the carrier. But, I think what he'd done is he'd hired a bunch of starlets, movie starlets, to entertain the crew. And I think he stayed with them a little too long. That was one story. And I know, at Okinawa, (Jap held island) my grandfather had four grandsons and a cousin there in the invasion of Okinawa which was on Easter Sunday morning, April 1, 1945. Dick was there on carrier. I was on a small destroyer. Buddy Lucas and David Lucas, Ruth Gaines Smith Lucas' two sons, were both coxswains in the navy hauling the marines to the shore in these small boats, LCVP's and Steve Reynolds, who was an ensign on an APA attack personnel carrier.

Sherry Hollingsworth: And who was Steve Reynolds?

Zach Smith: He was the grandson of Abe Reynolds, R.J.'s older brother. His father and his uncle founded Reynolds Metals. I roomed with Steve at Chapel Hill for two years.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Did ya'll get to see each other at all?

Zach Smith: No, uh-uh.

Sherry Hollingsworth: You just knew his ship was there.

Zach Smith: Yes. I could see it as I had a copy of the top secret invasion plan so I knew which ships were going to be there. You know, actually, those invasion plans contained graphology readings, psychological readings and personality traits of the commanding generals and admirals.

Sherry Hollingsworth: That's interesting. Well they were desperate. They were grasping for straws doing all that kind of things.

Zach Smith: They knew how each guy would react. In other words, was he aggressive, would he, if he had a target assignment, continue on to that target no matter what or would he reconsider and backup. Most Japanese wouldn't stop, they'd keep going in. Let's see, some other stories about him....oh, one time he was in New York with the yellow Rolls. And he was dating a showgirl and she was also dating one of the top gangsters in New York. And the gangster found out Dick was dating her and the gangster threatened him and Dick disappeared for about three months. I think he threatened to have him knocked off. So they found the yellow Rolls in the East River. Dick had put it in there so the guy would think he was dead and I think he went sea then as a merchant seaman.

Sherry Hollingsworth: So he must have been pretty young then so this was in the early days.

Zach Smith: Yes. But when he was drinking, you didn't want to be around him. But he was just as nice as he could be when he hadn't had a drink.

Sherry Hollingsworth: I think his life is somewhat sad to me, because to start out doing the things he did so young and to be mayor of Winston-Salem and to do all that -

Zach Smith: You know he didn't live in the city when he was mayor.

Sherry Hollingsworth: No. Where did he live?

Zach Smith: He lived on Robinhood Road, the old ship house-

- Sherry Hollingsworth: He lived in the ship house
- Zach Smith: He lived there. That was outside the city limits. You know, Jim Hanes, when he was mayor, wasn't in the city limits either.
- Sherry Hollingsworth: No. I didn't know that .
- Zach Smith: Yes. They registered at the hotel and they kept a room down at the hotel. Of course, everyone knew it.
- Sherry Hollingsworth: They weren't putting anything over on anybody.
- Zach Smith: Yes. I remember Dick went in to see James A. Gray. At the time, I'd say James A Gray and Will Reynolds were the politicians in Winston-Salem at the time. They were doing all sorts of things to protect the company and what have you. So, Will would give lots of people money and they'd spend half of it and spend the other half on whiskey and buying votes. I actually talked to a lot of people who did that. But they said, 'I always kept half of it.'
- Sherry Hollingsworth: Votes were cheaper than Mr. Will thought, huh.
- Zach Smith: Dick went by to see James A. Gray one time. Will Reynolds told him he ought to do it since he had decided to run for mayor. And James A Gray said,, "Well, Dick, you know. We have decided that Jim Fain ought to be mayor. You're still young, why don't you wait your turn.' And Dick said, "I'm not waiting my turn, I'm running. Period. Good-bye." And one time, someone was asking him one day why he didn't work for the company. And he says, "You know, I've had more fun in one night than James A Gray has had during his entire life.
- Sherry Hollingsworth: That would have been really difficult. He would have been in the same position your father would have been in if he had tried to go to work for the company.
- Zach Smith: Yeah, cause people liked him. My father was a little more distant. He wasn't actually R.J.'s son, brother, or blood kin.
- Sherry Hollingsworth: But sounds like it would have been really hard for him to work for Mr. Will if he was so tight on him and all, which he would had to have done by the time he was old enough to-
- Zach Smith: Well, Will was lazy as hell.
- Sherry Hollingsworth: Was he?!
- Zach Smith: Oh, hell, yes. I remember I used to see Will and R.J.'s sister, Lucy Reynolds

Critz. And she kept a house on Spring Street, one block from Fifth Street. You know, R.J. and Will lived there on the corner. She lived right down Spring Street in house on the corner and she kept it as long as she lived. But she moved in with her daughter on Kent Road - the corner of Kent and Reynolda Rd. in that white stucco house.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Oh, Senna-

Zach Smith: Senah Critz's place. She lived there and they asked her why they didn't sell her house on Spring Street and she said, "Well, Senah might throw me out one of these days."

Sherry Hollingsworth: Oh, bless her heart!

Zach Smith: I use to go over and visit with her because they told her at 70 that unless she had a stomach operation, she'll die and she said, 'Well, I'll just take rather take my chances cause once you go on that table, you don't come out.'

Sherry Hollingsworth: I agree with her.

Zach Smith: And she lived to be 96. She use to plant her own garden, you know a vegetable garden. She would get in the car with a chauffeur and come up to Mt. Airy and bring us all vegetables and everything. So I'd go by an see her and she'd be in there and I'd sit there and talk to Cousin Lucy. And during the war, she was knitting one sweater a day.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Goodness gracious!

Zach Smith: But you know the thread was large and also they had only one color so it was very simple.

Sherry Hollingsworth: But still, that's a lot of knitting.

Zach Smith: That's right. And she'd knit the whole time that she was awake. But I remember one time, we were sitting there talking and Will Reynolds came in. Said, "Hello, Willie!" Called him 'Willie', then she told me, "You know, Willie was always lazy." She says, "My father asked him if he wanted to work in the tobacco company they had up in Critz, Virginia. And Will said yes. So, you know, he'd come in at the regular time and about 10 o'clock he'd disappear. He was down at the river sleeping. Finally," she said, "My father asked him one other time, 'Are you going to do it? The next time you do it, I'm going to chain you to the bench.'" And that's what they did, they actually chained him to the bench.

Sherry Hollingsworth: You know, one of the things I've noticed in reading the newspaper is

that you see where Mr. Will goes off and does things and he travels and all, but Mr. R.J., you never see where he was off doing things. I think he must have focussed on the business.

Zach Smith: He did.

Sherry Hollingsworth: He had to focus on the business, but to do what he done with that business, he had to have focussed-

Zach Smith: Well, he knew Will could run it and knew Walter could run it. But Will, you know, had a lot of trotting horses and he took them down to Orlando and Winter Park, Florida in the wintertime. You know, he had a -

Sherry Hollingsworth: Was this after he retired or was this-

Zach Smith: Um-hum.

Sherry Hollingsworth: After he retired.

Zach Smith: Actually during the 30's and 40's. He had a nice house down there, I visited one time. He goes to bed pretty early- eight or nine o'clock. When he lived on Fifth Street, he'd go to bed about 8 o'clock at night. One day the druggist sent some medicine out to the house at around 8:05. Will came down in his nightshirt and opened the door, "What in the world are you doing waking me up in the middle of the night!" At 8:05! I was told when I went and stayed with him one night out at Tanglewood and was told by his nurse, "You be sure you get to sleep as soon as you hit that sack, because both snore (he and his wife)

Sherry Hollingsworth: And if you don't go to sleep you can't.

Zach Smith: - you don't get to sleep. But we'd play poker for a nickel, I believe it was nickel poker, and he didn't like it if he didn't win. And he had a secretary named L. D. Long and he had a nurse named Elsie Long. They weren't married at the time. After Will Reynolds died, they got married.

Sherry Hollingsworth: I'm going to try to interview her.

Zach Smith: She won't tell you much I'm afraid. Ray Cope tried to get her to talk about my cousin Kate and she said she wasn't there and she never saw her and things like that. Maybe she didn't because Kate was upstairs and Will was downstairs and she was Will's nurse. And when she went there, I'm not sure.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Since she is one of the few remaining connections to any of the older generations, we're going to try to talk to her.

Zach Smith: I was told Ray Cope is having someone write a book on Kate Biting Reynolds. This is the 50th anniversary of her setting up that trust and they can't find too much about her.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Oh, well there's lots in the newspaper.

Zach Smith: Well, that's what I told him, but I don't know if he's followed up on it or not. He's hired someone to do it. And I said, go down to the library is the way to do it and look at the newspaper.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Well, we've got some things here.

Zach Smith: I told him to call Elsie Long and they said they didn't learn anything from her.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Well, if she wants to see the things that we have-

Zach Smith: I think the reason is that they didn't want to admit that she was senile.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Well, that's not her fault. I mean that happens to a lot of people.

Zach Smith: Probably the same things as Alzheimer's.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Probably so. It sounds like from what I heard that she was doing and all, it sounds like Alzheimer's or a series of small strokes or who know what it was. It's sad anyway when you see people that were so active and then see them reduced to that. Well, can you think of any other stories about Dick or Smith?

Zach Smith: I know I'll think of a lot of them.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Well, maybe we can do another interview. This is going really well. I'm really enjoying this. Maybe we can do another-

Zach Smith: I know Dick was up at Devotion one time and he was supposed to have a meeting down here at Reynolda, way back in about 1935, this was owned by quite a few people, the Reynold Estate. And there was a meeting, I guess in Mr. Warken's office or someone's office and the officers of the Trust Department came down from Baltimore and Dick was suppose to be here for it. His car broke down, he had a real nice car of some sort, and someone came by and picked him up and brought him down here and delivered him. He said, "Here's the key to my car. You just go up there and start it and keep it." He gave him the car.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Goodness gracious. That's a pretty good tip. I wonder why Dick didn't want the house.

Zach Smith: This house?

Sherry Hollingsworth: I wonder how they decided that Mary was the one that got the house? Nancy says in her Oral History, that she didn't want to live down here then and she was busy with the children and all , but I wonder dick didn't want it. I guess he had Devotion.

Zach Smith: Not at that time. I think it was about that time that he started Devotion. Actually he hadn't built his house out on Robinhood Road when this house was sold. And Nancy actually didn't charge Mary anything. Dick and Ed Johnston did.

Sherry Hollingsworth: They didn't.

Zach Smith: In fact, it was Nancy, when she told me about it was still mad about it. She said, "I told Mary that she could have my part of Reynolda at no cost if she would let me have the silver (or something like that) that I was supposed to get per Mother's will and she's got it" and she said, "I still didn't get it until sometime after that." She was still upset about that.

Sherry Hollingsworth: They were really close though, weren't they.

Zach Smith: Um-hum. But Dick one night, I was out at the Kentucky Derby with Steve Reynolds and Dick Reynolds was there at the Louisville old country club (Tape cuts off). After Smith's mother and father died, he was closest to Maxie Smith Dunn. He had grown up with her son and they use to see each other quite a bit. Aunt Max thought a lot of him. In fact, it was Aunt Max that wanted to, after her son died, told my father and mother, said, "You have three children, how 'bout letting me have Zach" Of course, they said, "No." Dick had known Libby Holden before Smith. And Libby started putting pressure on Dick and Dick introduced Smith to her. And she was 26 and Smith was only 19 when they got married. I heard later on the reason they got married was she told him she would sue him under the Mann Act. My father told me years ago, said-

Sherry Hollingsworth: Prostitute.

Zach Smith: he said, "first of all, don't have sex with anyone unless you are married. If you do, though, and you get in trouble come to me." He said, "Never take them across the state line cause if you do, they'll get you for the Mann Act." That's a man taking a woman across the state lines for immoral purposes. Well one weekend, Smith and Libby went over to New Jersey and spent the weekend. And she told him that she was going to get him on the Mann Act unless he married her.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Terrible way to start a-

Zach Smith: He was seven years younger than she was and he had no one he could talk to.

Sherry Hollingsworth: He couldn't exactly talk to Mr. Will about something like that.

Zach Smith: And he couldn't talk to Aunt Max. She wasn't the type person you could tell things like that. So, they got married. I think he got married then.

(Tape cuts off and back on)

Sherry Hollingsworth: These oral histories, she talked about Smith a little bit and talked about how smart he was and how he was for his age and that sort of thing and what potential she thought he had. It's sad, really sad.

Zach Smith: But, he was a good writer to have no college education. I don't think he went to college. And I think he went to Woodbury only one year. I think he went to Reynolds High School and got something. I believe Roy Haberkern told me they gave him some sort of diploma over there.

Sherry Hollingsworth: I don't know, I've never, we've always concentrated on the women and I don't know very much about Smith. I really should look into that. I just know he went to Woodbury and I know Nancy graduated from Reynolds.

Zach Smith: Well, his roommate's still living.

Sherry Hollingsworth: His roommate's still living?

Zach Smith: Yeah. But he won't talk to anyone. And his roommate's pretty old. Archie Davis knew him pretty well. You might try to talk to Archie.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Okay. That's an idea.

Zach Smith: Archie was at Woodbury the same time he was and I think they're the same age. But his roommate,

Sherry Hollingsworth: Who was that?

Zach Smith: Joe Lineburger who lives in Belmont.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Outside Charlotte?

Zach Smith: Um-hum.

Sherry Hollingsworth: So he was Smith's roommate at Woodbury?

Zach Smith: I think so, I'm not sure. He's either Archie or Smith's. They were at Woodbury

at the same time. He might have been Archie Davis' roommate. Archie Davis would be, let's see 1911, he'd be 85 years old. And he never goes out any more. Last time I saw him was over a year. The last time I saw him was about 8 o'clock one morning and I was coming out of the Cloverdale Kitchen.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Yeah, I knew you eat breakfast there.

Zach Smith: And I walked down and there was Archie being led into the ladies hairdresser by his wife. She came out and explained it to me and said he can't wash his own hair so they slip over early in the morning.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Well, you'd think they could get somebody to come over there and do it so he wouldn't have to do that. Well, what about your aunt Maxie, if you were close to her, tell me some about her and what she was like. Cause she occurs all the time throughout the history of the family.

Zach Smith: Oh, let's see. Have you ever seen her wedding photograph?

Sherry Hollingsworth: Is that the one out on the steps?

Zach Smith: Yeah.

Sherry Hollingsworth: um-hum, I've seen that.

Zach Smith: At my grandfather's home. My grandfather was born in Virginia and he was in the Civil War. After the war, he came back and his father had lost most of the land even though they still had lots of land down in Stokes County from his mother. My grandfather decided to go out on his own to Nebraska where the Government would give you acreage if you Homestead it. And back in those days, Nebraska is just below North and South Dakota, and this was before the Sioux massacred General Custard, who deserved to be massacred. I still am for the Indians.

Sherry Hollingsworth: We did treat them badly didn't we.

Zach Smith: But he was out there, Furnace County, I believe it was, and he stayed out there from, probably 1866, I'm guessing on this, 1866 until probably 1879. And he was able to make enough money on his land out there, his quarter section, you know 660 acres, I guess to legally own it and sell it and make some money. And he came back to Virginia and came by to see his Reynolds family and Lucy Reynolds Critz told him that she had a friend that she had gone to school with and to stop by and see her. So he stopped, he was on his way from Furnace, Virginia to Winston-Salem, and he stopped by there, and Jeb Stuart use to come to the same place. He'd come down here from Stuart, Virginia through Mt. Airy and come on down to Winston and go over to the Hairston's over at Couleemee

Plantation. And my grandmother knew Jeb Stuart. And my grandfather stopped by to see her, and my grandmother took one look at him and said, "That's the ugliest man I've ever seen." He had a red hair. I never did know him when he had red hair. I guess you've seen photographs of him. He's a very handsome man. But, anyway, they got married. And I've got two or three things of his. But she owned a lot of land up in Mt. Airy. She was a Hollingsworth originally. And there's a lot of Hollingsworths up there and we're related to all of them. And there's so many, I call everyone cousin. Mary Brock, you know Brock Candy Company. The Brock's were from Yadkin County originally, and they were salesmen at Reynolds and they were related to Kate B. Reynolds in some way. And one of them went out, after making enough money at Reynolds, went out to Tennessee and started the Brock's Candy Company. Then a son or grandson became U. S. Senator and so forth. And then, Mr. T. Brock used to travel for the Brock Candy Company and cousin Mary Hollingsworth Brock was a very good friend of my mother's. But, anyway, she had a lot of land up there, but I think after they got married, I think the husband took it over. So I've got two things that my grandfather signed so my grandmother could own shares of the Blue Ridge hotel, which he had bought. And, also, buy and sell land on her own. Actually, she owned the land.

Sherry Hollingsworth: I know. It's not fair was it. It just wasn't fair.

Zach Smith: But, anyway, I've got those things that I'll turn over to Nick one of these days I guess.

Sherry Hollingsworth: That'd be great to have. Well, when did they move to Stokes County, cause Katharine was born in Stokes County wasn't she?

Zach Smith: Yeah, they might have had-

Sherry Hollingsworth: Two or three of them were born up there

Zach Smith: Two people born up there. Most of them was born in Surry County.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Maybe I'm thinking about Surry County. Maybe I've got it wrong.

Zach Smith: I think Katharine was born in Stokes County where the Nancy Reynold's Schoolhouse is. See, that was the old Cox home place. Right on the exact same spot, they had the old Cox place. You see, you had Joseph, I mean, Joshua and Agnes Cox had two daughters and one son. The son never got married and never amounted to anything I don't believe and the one daughter married a Smith and the other married a Reynolds. I think Aunt Katharine, maybe Aunt Max might have been born up there too. Most of them were born in Surry County.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Mt. Airy is Surry County, yes.

Zach Smith: But, my grandmother had land ½ mile north of Mt. Airy and it wasn't taken into the city limits until last year. But, you know, her property has been on the edge of the city limits all these year. When I was a kid up there in the 20's, 30's and 40's, our property was right on the edge of the city limits. But we didn't want it in because of the taxes. But they finally took it in. I remember back in the 1920's my grandmother divided land into five sections. I think Aunt Katharine was dead then, 1923 or 24. And she divided the land into five sections. Aunt Max said she didn't want the land, she wanted the jewelry my grandmother had. My Grandmother said she didn't want the jewelry, I think Katharine gave it to her. So, my Aunt got the jewelry and then they divided the land four ways. There use to be a house with a lot of big trees and they lived in that burned, and they built a house a little closer, maybe 800 or 1000 yard closer to Mt. Airy and they had four rooms downstairs plus the kitchen. Upstairs they had three or four bedrooms plus a huge living room upstairs.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Well, that's interesting. That's like the British do.

Zach Smith: Yeah. I think that's because they fresh air easier that way. It had a brick serpentine wall around it, in front, not all the way around it. And they had a barn. Aunt Ruth's daughter, Mary Jo said her mother always considered my father her father because my Grandfather was 51 years old, I think, when Aunt Ruth was born. And I know her mother would get after her about something and want to switch her. She said my father would put her under his arm and run and hide somewhere where my grandmother couldn't get to her.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Pretty good older brother.

Zach Smith: Aunt Ruth's husband became one of the top cancer doctors in the country and he died at a real early age, 38, and my father sort of looked after her after that. She lived to be 94.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Now, she didn't die all that long ago, did she?

Zach Smith: About three years, I think.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Yeah, I never got to interview her.

Zach Smith: They still haven't sold her estate, I don't think. Cause she had a lot of land in Charlotte, it's in Charlotte.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Well, don't feel bad, we just got some money. My grandmother's died, I don't know, before I was born and my grandmother has been dead since 1983 and they just settled his estate, this is in Alabama, and I just got

some money out of it.

Zach Smith: Those lawyers are slow.

Sherry Hollingsworth: I'm 48 years old. That tells you how long it took to do that.

Zach Smith: The bank that has this land. And they're slow as hell. They want to keep it to continue to get money from it, I guess.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Well, do you have any pictures of the house in Mt. Airy? We have one picture of the house in Mt. Airy and a picture of your grandparents sitting on the porch.

Zach Smith: I've got a couple of those porch pictures. I've got one of the front of the house and Dick Reynolds is standing there.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Oh, I'd love to see that.

Zach Smith: It's a small one. I think Mary Jo Lucas has a large one of it. This is a copy of it. I called her two weeks ago and asked her to send it to me because Mt. Airy wanted to put it in their museum up there. And she said she'd make a copy of it and I said, "Send it to me and I'll make a copy of it and send it back to you or vice versa." But she hasn't done it.

Side 1, Tape 2

Sherry Hollingsworth: I was just asking you when we were coming back from the break about the property. We started looking up all this property because we were interested to know, since Mr. Reynolds had his farms, you know there are letters where she talks about 'your farm' and he writes her and talks about 'her farm' so we know that they had several farms a piece and that sort of thing. And we knew that he owned a lot of other property. And I was sort of interested in how they decided what was Reynolda since Reynolda goes, basically, went to where Whitaker starts. Do you know when the company bought that? Did Mr. Reynolds own that?

Zach Smith: First, let me mention that R.J. always loved horses. And he had a pair of excellent riding horses. And most every morning he would get those horses, which were stabled near the old office at Reynolds. The old office at Reynolds was on the northeast corner of Main and Fifth street. And he would get someone to ride with him. And quite often, Ed Peterson, who was the office boy at that time would ride with him. And they would get on those horses and ride over to Mr. Reynolds' farm in East Winston.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Was that Skylark?

- Zach Smith: I don't know the name of it. It was over near the where city hospital was in the 1930's. And there was a well over there and he'd go over there and get a dipper and get some water out of that well and drink it. He wouldn't say anything going over there or coming back. He was thinking. And I know this-
- Sherry Hollingsworth: Probably the only time of the day he had enough peace and quiet that he could without people interrupting him.
- Zach Smith: I know that Ed Peterson started out as an office boy, a runner, for Dee Rich. And they say he was supposed to sit outside of Mr. Dee Rich's office and look up and down the hallway and any time he saw R. J. leave his office, he was supposed to go in and tell Mr. Rich and say that R.J. was out. Dee Rich was the first treasurer of the company and Ed Peterson became treasurer in the 1950's.
- Sherry Hollingsworth: I bet.
- Zach Smith: Actually, the guy who sold it lived in California. There was several parcels. But I know that eventually, I'd say the late 70's, we wanted to buy the property between World Headquarters and North Cherry Street, or University Boulevard, whatever you want to call it. and he charged us a million one hundred thousand dollars for just a small piece of property there. Which we don't use for anything. We gave it to Wake Forest years ago. I know that when they got ready to put an office there, Charlie Wade came to the tobacco board meeting and told us that they were going to put a new office building there in the World Headquarters. And I said, "Where's it going?" and he told me and I said, "You don't have any place to park." And he said, "Well, don't worry about that. Let me worry about that." So I called Gene Hooks, the Wake Forest Athletic Director and I said, "You want your parking lot paved at the football stadium?" and he said, "Yes." I said, "How much do you think it'd cost?" He said, "Probably a million dollars." I said, "Well, I think I can get it paved for you at no cost." And I said, "As soon as the company announces that they are going to put a plant out there at this location" and I told him exactly where it was, "You pick up the telephone and call Charlie Wade and tell him you're real happy about that and you'd like to offer your parking lot." I said, "They don't have any damn parking." And he did that and go it paved for free. Then the next thing, see Wake Forest owned it, and the next thing you know, the city started taxing Wake Forest because it was used five days a week, well it was seven days a week, by a profit-making company. So, we had to pay Wake Forest so they could pay the property taxes.
- Sherry Hollingsworth: Things get complicated. Do you remember any stories about your Aunt Katharine? You obviously never knew her because you were so young, but-
- Zach Smith: One thing I wrote down here was her mother was a Hollingsworth and she had a

lot of Hollingsworth relatives there on South Main Street.

Sherry Hollingsworth: In Mt. Airy.

Zach Smith: In Mt. Airy. I think we lived, or the family lived right on the city limits, but yet it was, you know, she went to Rockford School which is, I think the auditorium is still there I believe, but I think they tore the rest of it down. My father went to school there and Aunt Katharine went to school there. It was pretty damn old when I was there. Rather than go back and forth every morning and every afternoon, I think she stayed with one of her Hollingsworth aunts and went to school there, which is only two blocks away from where they lived at. It was three miles from where we lived at, or where she lived. So she stayed there some time.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Well, I wonder why. Cause I'm sure they had horses that she could have ridden or a carriage or something. I wonder why she stayed there.

Zach Smith: Well, she just wanted to, you know. It was downtown, in other words, she could see young people there in town and so forth and so on. She was a good student, I think, about really outstanding.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Well, you know that we have a letter from her principal of her high school.

Zach Smith: Yeah, saying that she is the best student in town. I've got a transcript of what she took over to UNC-G.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Oh, we'd love to have a copy of that. We don't have that We have her diploma from Sullins, but we don't have that.

Zach Smith: When Dr. Tilley was writing the history, she said that she's heard that Aunt Katharine talked about chemistry and some other stuff and so forth and Dick, well, Dick said something about it. so I wrote UNC-G, I knew the president very slightly, or the Chancellor very slightly and asked him to send my Aunt's transcript and I said her name was Katharine Smith and her full name when she died was Katharine Smith Reynolds Johnston. And she came from Mt. Airy in 1900 and we'd like to see her transcript because Dr. Tilley wanted to know what she took. So I got. You know, normally, they won't give those things out.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Yeah, because I've been to UNC-G and asked for any information they had and they told me they don't have anything on her.

Zach Smith: The hell they don't. Let's see-

Sherry Hollingsworth: I didn't ask the Chancellor, though, I just asked a clerk.

Zach Smith: And Dr. Tilley, I think, went to UNC-G. And I said, "Dr. Tilley, you know there has never been anything named after Aunt Katharine." and I said, "I think I know the reason why." I said, "Dick hated Ed Johnston and most people think to name something after her it'd be 'Katherine Smith Johnston'. And I said, "Why don't you get UNC-G to write Dick as president of the foundation and say you'd like the foundation to give some money to scholarships known as the Katherine Smith Reynolds Scholars." And I said, "Ask for four from each congressional district." And at that time we had twelve congressional districts, then we went down to eleven, and now we're back up to twelve. Damn if Dick didn't go for it. He was living in Switzerland. To Dr. Tilley, I said, "Don't let Dick know I'm in on this." Cause the last time I saw him, I didn't think too much of him and told him. And I said, I think it came through that Dick wanted an endowment, but we never have. But we give them, start out with \$75,000 a year and that was years and years ago in the early 60's. And now, I think it's about \$150,000 we give them. And we give a promise to them eight or ten years at a time. But we don't give it to them in perpetuity. So that's the only reason anything's ever been named for her and the reason was that Dick didn't want anything named for her because of the Johnston name.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Do you think he was just the wrong age to get along with Ed Johnston?

Zach Smith: Well, he was jealous.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Yeah. I mean, he was sixteen and Ed wasn't that much older than he was so-

Zach Smith: I think that Aunt Katharine probably told him that when R.J. died that he was the man in the family now. And the next thing you knew the school teacher was the man in family. I know, one time he got just mad as hell when Aunt Katharine gave Ed Johnston a Rolls Royce and gave Dick a Ford. He didn't drive it no except on the estate because he wasn't old enough to drive it.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Oh, so she and Ed didn't need a Rolls Royce. I mean that would have been totally foreign to her to give him something that expensive. I mean, she just wouldn't have done it. Ed Johnston or no Ed Johnston, he wouldn't have gotten a Rolls Royce. Families are so complicated aren't they.

Zach Smith: You know, it was Dr. Hollingsworth that was the Siamese Twins' doctor.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Oh. I knew that the family knew the Siamese Twins, but I didn't know that.

Zach Smith: Well, you know the Siamese Twins were actually Chinese. And you go to most any country, in Africa, the far East, and so forth, you have a lot of Chinese.

Chinese left China and moved to other countries. Well, they were born in Siam of Chinese parents and eventually the King of Siam bought them and owned them. And he sold them to Mr. Barnum. He brought them over here and they made enough money whereby they could retire. And they looked for a place that was sort of similar to theirs. And they heard about White Plains so they bought land and built homes there. They married sisters who came from Hillsville, Virginia, and they were sisters. They built two houses and one would stay and one house one week and then go to the next house.

Sherry Hollingsworth: I read that in the Smithsonian or somebody did an article about them.

Zach Smith: And Dr. Hollingsworth was their doctor. Well, he had to hide their bodies after they died.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Oh, because somebody would have wanted to exhibit them.

Zach Smith: Oh, Yeah. They would have dug them up and, you know, well, medical schools wanted to buy them for one thing. Philadelphia wanted them. I think Dr. Hollingsworth went to school there. I know, we always called him 'Cousin', Cousin Ed or Cousin Bob, I forgotten which, but he was their doctor. And then one of his grandsons became a very, very prominent doctor out in St. Louis, I believe it is. He graduated from Duke under-graduate and medical school.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Well, speaking of Philadelphia reminded me of something about the company. I've always been sort of curious about the connection with Philadelphia with Thomas Sears and Charles Barton King coming from Philadelphia and they went to Philadelphia a lot. Wasn't Philadelphia or weren't Philadelphia and Baltimore -

Zach Smith: It was where they get money.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Yeah, but didn't they have big markets? Didn't he sell a lot of tobacco there and he had salesmen there?

Zach Smith: Well, there are two reasons. One is, his products sold very very well in Baltimore and Philadelphia. Another reason is that Wachovia Bank, and there was no bank in North Carolina that could loan him that much money. So he didn't want to go all the way to New York to get it and Boston. So he went as far north as you had to go to get money then he went to Baltimore first and then Philadelphia. So they were big, he was a big borrower from those big banks up there. And they introduced him to various things in Philadelphia.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Well, Warton's in Baltimore isn't it? He went to school in Baltimore, didn't he?

Zach Smith: Yeah.

Sherry Hollingsworth: I just thought about that.

Zach Smith: He went to Emery-Henry two years, I think, and they went to this business school in Baltimore, probably one year. And his brother, Will, went to Trinity four years. And his brother, Will, was a trustee and on the executive committee of Duke University for twenty-some years. His sister, Lucy, went to Salem

Sherry Hollingsworth: I didn't know that.

Zach Smith: He was also, tell Barbara this, I had always heard that he was on the Duke endowment board. And no one's, I asked Mary Duke Biddle Semons if he was and she said she'd never heard of him. So I called down there and they turned me over to the right person and they said, "Yes. He went on the Duke Endowment Board on February 4, 1931. and he went off the board on September 10, 1951." I said, "That's the day he died."

Sherry Hollingsworth: That's a long time.

Zach Smith: So, he was, they always said talking about R.J. and old man Buck Duke didn't get along. They respected each other. They weren't good friends, but respected each other. Old man Buck Duke told R.J. said, "Of course, I control the company now, but you run it any damn way you want to. You can do anything you want to. The only thing I can tell you not to do and that is develop a cigarette." So when they broke up American Tobacco Trust, that's the first thing R.J. did.

Sherry Hollingsworth: You don't think he was working on that along. I mean, if the trust was broken, weren't they 1911?

Zach Smith: 1911.

Sherry Hollingsworth: And Camels came out in 1913, he didn't have some ideas in the back of his head?

Zach Smith: No.

Sherry Hollingsworth: You don't think he did? Not if he gave his word on it, he wouldn't have.

Zach Smith: And, so, Mr. Dunston and R.J. put the formula together. Mr. Dunston was someone there at Reynolds. And Mr. Dunston lived somewhere not too far from where R.J. lived. And Mr. Dunston's son and R.J.'s son were good friends. That's R.J.'s first son.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Dick?

Zach Smith: No. He had a son. R.J. and Major Husk use to go down to Mooresville near Davidson and hunt and they stayed on a farm down there. And R.J. got this woman pregnant.

Sherry Hollingsworth: I never heard this story.

Zach Smith: So, she told him that she was pregnant and R.J. said, "Well, let me make arrangements for you." So, he made arrangements for her to go up to Stokes County and live with a family named Neal while she had the baby. So, she had the baby and R.J. and Kate and Will took over that baby. And that baby lived on Fifth Street and Katharine knew that it was R.J.'s illegitimate son. Most of everyone, you know, most people knew about it. And he became one of our division sales managers. And one day, R.J. and Major Husk took him out to Clemmons. back of Clemmons is this railroad station. That's the back way into Tanglewood. they took him out there and they said, "Now you stay here at the station while we go out and hunt." So he did and he started playing on the trains. And they moved one of the damn cars and he was between cars and it cut his leg off. And he never got married. He was a salesman, a division manager out in St. Louis and R.J. gave him right much money. So when he died, he left a lot of money to orphanages, a lot of money, some money to this Dunston kid that he grew up with there on, near Fifth Street and a lot of money to church and so forth and so on. And everyone knew who he was.

Sherry Hollingsworth: What was his name?

Zach Smith: William Neal (he is buried in Will Reynolds' plot in Salem) And Aunt Katharine used to have him for Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners and so forth and invite him over. You know, he lived there.

Sherry Hollingsworth: He lived with them?

Zach Smith: No, he lived with Will and Kate and R.J.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Oh, with the three of them because she - so when he born?

Zach Smith: I don't know. But he, and I don't know when he died.

Sherry Hollingsworth: What was his name?

Zach Smith: Well you can see his grave. He's in Will Reynolds' plot. There's a 'Will Reynolds', 'W. N. Reynolds' plot down in Salem Cemetery and that plot has a trust worth over a million dollars. And whatever money is necessary to keep Will Reynolds' plot up is spent on it. Any excess goes to the Z. Smith Reynolds

Foundation.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Oh, well that's interesting.

Zach Smith: Now there's also a trust for the R. J. Reynolds plot.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Yeah, I knew there was one for their plot.

Zach Smith: And that was established by Nancy and Charlie and is now worth over a million buck, but that money is all spent in that neighborhood there. That's one thing that is keeping Salem Cemetery up.

Sherry Hollingsworth: They need to do better with the flowers cause any time I've been down there the flowers didn't look very good, I didn't think.

Zach Smith: You ought to tell Barbara. She'll get after NCNB. Charlie Babcock put it (the trust) at NCNB rather than Wachovia.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Why them do you think?

Zach Smith: I don't know, but finally they called me and said how bout sending this stuff to me and I said to send it to me and let me look it over and see what it is. And I said well, Nancy and Charlie put \$10,000 a piece in Reynolds stock to set this thing up and Charlie wanted to get business from NCNB so he gave it to them since he was a stock broker he thought maybe he'd get some business from them. So, the trust is worth well over a million dollars and I told them from now on to send the annual report to Barbara, one to Barbara and one to Smith.

Sherry Hollingsworth: I should talk to her about those flowers. I kept meaning to do that.

Zach Smith: And the excess money that it generates is given to Salem Cemetery and is spent down there, it's supposed to be spent, not on the whole cemetery, but the graves immediately around it. Now, also, they called me one time and said that someone wants to sell their gravesite right next to the Reynolds site. So I went out to look at it and you got the Reynolds plat there and then here you got a plot. And I got that trust to buy it in case you got too crowded. What they ought to do is have everyone cremated and get more people in there.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Well, did Mr. Reynolds have any other children that you know of?

Zach Smith: Uh-uh. He was the only one. Aunt Katharine knew about him and was very nice to him and always had him over for family affairs and so forth. And he knew exactly who he was before they got married.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Well, I'm sure the family knew.

- Zach Smith: The only person that didn't know who he was was R.J.'s mother. They always told her that he was a distant relative of the family.
- Sherry Hollingsworth: They never explained who.
- Zach Smith: No.
- Sherry Hollingsworth: I bet she knew.
- Zach Smith: Might.
- Sherry Hollingsworth: They may not have discussed it, but I bet she knew.
- Zach Smith: But he's buried, you know you got this big monument on the Will Reynolds Plot. Kate and Will and right down at the foot is something Neal. Not 'Reynolds', that's not the name. I've forgotten what his name is.
- Sherry Hollingsworth: Okay. Well I'll look it up sometime. That's interesting to know.
- Zach Smith: Maybe his last name was Neal, I'm not sure.. You see there is a William Neal Reynolds, so maybe his mother probably thought maybe he was some distant relation.
- Sherry Hollingsworth: When you were telling that story, something came into my mind that I was going to ask you but it went.
- Zach Smith: Oh, after she died, a lawyer here in town, you know, knew who he was, knew who the mother was
- Sherry Hollingsworth: After Katharine died?
- Zach Smith: No, after the son died. Well a lawyer here in town knew who the mother was. So he went to the mother and said, "You know, you could get the whole damn estate if you wanted to. I'll just bring a suit." And she said, "I don't know what you're talking about." so she was, evidently a nice woman. R.J., of course had given her funds, but she could have claimed her son's entire estate I expect or gotten a big hunk of it. And she told this lawyer she didn't know what he was talking about. And who told me all this was my Aunt Max. Barbara, didn't even know about this until, I think I told her a couple of years ago. I don't think any of her brothers or sisters knew about it.
- Sherry Hollingsworth: Well, I had never heard that. Oh, I knew what I was going to ask you. Did you every Mr. Johnston?
- Zach Smith: Met him on occasion. He use to come down, especially in the late 20's and

early 30's, he use to come down to these meetings here at Reynolda.

Sherry Hollingsworth: With _____?

Zach Smith: No.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Oh, just for the overseeing.

Zach Smith: Reynolda, Inc. I think he came down for that. Baltimore sent us down one from the bank and then you know all the people involved or that had an interest in it would be here and they'd meet. And some of them just raised hell because too much money was spent on it. And I think when Mary bought it, I think she put in a big hunk of tax exempt funds cause when she died there was \$750,000 in tax exempt bonds in Reynolda, Inc. and that was to support it. and you know, they didn't have to pay income tax on it. Like the Old Town Club, that was part of Reynolda. And after she died, some very rich people in town, one was Howard Gray, came to me and was upset because Mary didn't leave it to the members. I said, "you must be crazy!" I said, "First of all, you've never spent a cent on the damn golf course. Mary's kept it up for \$13,000 per year the whole damn time from 1939 to now." which was 1953 when she died. And I said, "She'd have had to pay inheritance tax on it. And to give it to the richest people in Winston-Salem." Well they just raised hell and Charlie wanted to live here and get along with everybody so eventually worked some deal whereby over a period of years, uh, no one really owns that right now. I guess, Wake Forest can be a residuary beneficiary. I think some sort of agreement was worked out.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Does the founders of the Mary Reynolds Babcock foundation own it?

Zach Smith: Yeah, I think maybe they do. But not really.

Sherry Hollingsworth: I know on some of the big city maps I've seen it had 'MRB' on the land but I just assumed that was old maps or something.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Well, you've done a lot of good things it sounds like. I wanted to talk about your work with the Foundation cause I know you've been really active with the Foundations and I think all the work that the Foundations have done are interesting.

Zach Smith: Well, in , I believe it was November 1965 or 66, I got a call. And it said that I had just been elected trustee of the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation. come on out to the meeting. I said, "Where is it?" They said, "Right here." so I came out to the meeting and I sat down at the end of the table, in this room, at this table.

Sherry Hollingsworth: The Breakfast Room here at Reynolda.

Zach Smith: Yeah. Charlotte Babcock, L. D. Long, and Bill Lybrook, Smith Bagley, and Nancy Bagley, and somebody from Baltimore.

Sherry Hollingsworth: From the trust company?

Zach Smith: Trust company, on the Board. And they said, 'We just elected you and Katie Babcock Mountcastle as trustees. And so, I didn't say anything at the first meeting. The second meeting, I knew a hell of a lot about a lot of non-profits in Winston-Salem because I've been president of the YMCA, the Red Shield Boys Club, the Child's Guidance Clinic, all sorts of groups and directed a hell of a lot of them and so forth and so on. So, I knew all about this organization that made a request to us. The vote was 7 to 1 and I was the one that voted against. And I didn't know I killed it, but it did. You had to have a unanimous vote on everything in those days. After the meeting was over, Smith Bagley told me said, "you realize you killed that?" I said, "No I didn't." He said, "Well, just one vote." I said, "Well, that's not right. You ought to have a majority." So we changed it at the next meeting whereby you didn't have to have a unanimous vote on everything. So, Katie came to the next meeting and, of course at the same time, Joe Lineberger was elected. I couldn't understand that and I asked Nancy. And Nancy said, "Well, you know he was a good friend of Smith's at Woodbury." Well, it turned out he really wasn't all that good a friend of Smith's, but Nancy thought so and wanted some outsider on the Board. So they elected three of us, Katie, and me, and this outsider. He did not make a very good trustee though. Very, very, very conservative. And, also never spoke up, he didn't know anything about non-profits. But, anyway, I was very active in the Foundation and was President a couple of times for four year terms. You know, was President or real active Chairman of the Nominating Committee when most of these people were put on our Board. Most of them, like Smith and Bob Levy from Baltimore and Katie and Nancy didn't know North Carolina too well, so they didn't know who was good for a trustee. And L. D., and Bill Lybrook and so it fell on me to come up with the trustees names

Sherry Hollingsworth: That's a big responsibility.

Zach Smith: Then, in 1969, I guess it was, I was put on the Babcock Board. Charlie Babcock died in '67. And up until he died, he decided what was going to be granted, period. And that was it. He came, everyone came to meetings and they'd say, "Well, a dorm at Sweetbriar for Katie and this somewhere else for Barbara, and this somewhere else for Charles." And that was it. Well, I think after he died, Dr. Archie, who had been Dean at Duke and Wake Forest, became the Executive Director after Dr. Hollis Edens had been at Duke as President retired. And Dr. Archie went up to see Katie. And said, "This is what I decided what we were going to grant at our next meeting." I said, "Dr. Archie, let me explain this to you. The Trustees are going to decide what's granted at the next meeting." And Dr. Archie use to ridicule some of the grant requests and the individual

trustees who were backing these grant requests. Why, he use to get on Barbara all the time about Parapsychology and some other stuff like that. And he was mainly for higher education. And he got Bill Bondurant in shortly after as his assistant. And the trustees started broadening their type of giving and then we started getting outside trustees to a certain extent. Paul Ylvisaker was the best we've ever had. Wally Carroll was one of them, but we asked him earlier. He wouldn't come over while he was at the paper. He wouldn't until after that. And he wasn't all that good in that anyway. I think Barbara, Kate, one of them thought he was great, but I didn't think he added that much. He didn't speak out as much as he should have.

Sherry Hollingsworth: How many family members are still on the board?

Zach Smith: Eight family; total 14 now. We just added two non-family. But, before that it was 8 family. I think we had 12 trustees before we added these two. And I think, hum, we had Bill Rogers, Wyndham Robertson, and I asked both of those, you know, I went over and take to them about joining. I took the work over there and said, "this is what you've got to read" and showed it to them and said, "We expect you to read it too. And we also expect you to start talking at the first meeting and express your opinion, even if you disagree with everybody." And I've always believed that. I've never wanted, you know a lot of groups have Executive Committees, and I hate that. You got one at Wake forest and I don't even think they even know what goes on. They got 40 trustees, but they have no idea what goes on. The only meet three times a year and it only lasts about an hour and a half each meeting.

Sherry Hollingsworth: So they can't possibly know.

Zach Smith: Yeah. And also at Wake Forest at the Board meeting, everything is reported by the committee Chairman and you got all them damn corporate people such as Wayne Calloway and C.C.Hope who run the damn meeting as Chairmen. And they want it just like this, 1-2-3-4. they don't want anyone to disagree with me or ask them questions. I used to ask them all the time and I was told that all the administrators started squirming when I asked a question. I asked some embarrassing questions.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Well, that was what your job was supposed to be wasn't it?

Zach Smith: And I'm still doing it. I remember, Leon Corbett, the secretary and lawyer at Wake Forest wrote me last year and said, "We'd like to elect you a life trustee." And I told him "okay". So he wrote me and told me that I'd been elected a life trustee and here was the scheduled meetings for the next few years and he gave me the schedule for the next eight years. And I sent it back to him and said, "Hell, no. I want a schedule for the next 30 years. I'm going to be on your table for thirty damn years."

Sherry Hollingsworth: Well, it must be hard for a Carolina man like you to be a Wake Forest trustee. What do you do during basketball season?

Zach Smith: Well, I root for both.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Stay home on the games when they play each other, huh.

Zach Smith: Yeah. No, Wake Forest is a mighty good school. A lot of things worry me about it is the Baptist State Convention supported that school for years and years and years and I found out several years ago they had more Roman Catholics out there than they had North Carolina Baptists.

Sherry Hollingsworth: That's interesting.

Zach Smith: Of course, they didn't tell anybody. And then I found that the number of North Carolinians was going down and got down as low as 27%. Now they got it up to 33%. And I use to get up in meetings and say, "Don't forget who birthed you, spoiled you all these years." And I said, "Also, you're getting eventually to where you're going to have nothing but rich kids and poor kids out here." No middle class whatsoever can afford the damn thing. They started building all these buildings and so forth and I said, "When's that over with?" And they said, "Well, over three years ago." So they were going to have this campaign it was supposed to be for faculty enrichment and student scholarships and damn if they didn't throw a lot of brick and mortar in there. And now, they're getting ready to spend another \$45 million dollars on brick and mortar out there. Huge amount of money for the, I'm not sure that includes the \$8 million dollars for the field house.

Sherry Hollingsworth: \$8 million dollars for the field house.

Zach Smith: Yeah. And they're going to borrow money to do it. now, they're starting a Divinity School and I was rotated off that particular year the board approved the theory that the Divinity School could raise all the money necessary. Well, over five years, so far, they've only raised, I don't know whether it's five million or ten million. But the damn building's going to cost them fourteen million, I think. And, also, they're going to need a million and a half dollars a year to underwrite the operation because the tuition is only going cover 5% of the cost.

Sherry Hollingsworth: 5%? Goodness.

Zach Smith: Yeah. So I asked John Anderson at the last committee meeting I said, "Where you going to get the money?" He said, "Well over the years, we've accumulated surplus funds in our operating budget and we're going to put it in temporary endowment. We're going to use income from that 20 million dollars." I said, "John where'd that money come from? Your charging, evidently, the under

graduate school too much money, too much tuition all these years.” And I said, “Is the Divinity School a top priority of this whole school?” I said, “Who really wants a Divinity School?” I said, “The only ones I know is Egbert Davis and maybe he talked Tom into it and his sister.” And I said, “They’re going to make a building now that costs \$15 million and they’re only giving a million dollars.” I said, “You’re selling these buildings too cheap. You sold the Benson Center name, a \$14 million dollar building, for a million bucks.” And I said, “You know, what you really ought to do is put those, sell the building for 25 years and put the name up in Velcro and after 25 years, re-sell it.” Damned if they didn’t do it with the Babcock Building. I tell them things like that.

Sherry Hollingsworth: And they still ask you to be a life trustee. They must think it’s good to gaslight who sticks up for things.

Zach Smith: Well, some of them did and some of them didn’t.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Well, talking about things that you’ve done with the Foundation, it’s my understanding from Nick that you were the one that got the money for the first renovations for the gardens in the 70’s. The \$240,000 or whatever.

Zach Smith: Well, all the trustees had to vote on it.

Sherry Hollingsworth: But you were the one who worked on getting it in line.

Zach Smith: But on things that come, you got Katie and Smith, quite often aren’t for things that involve the family. And Mary. They weren’t too much for Reynolda House grants and Tanglewood grants and this grant and that grant. And I said, “Where’d the money come from?” I said, “What did they give to?” so, Jack Tate goes along with all this family stuff. He helped get that Tanglewood Grant, you know Tanglewood asked for \$150,000 for the Festival of Lights and I said, “The reason they want that is so they can have more people come out there and also they can earn money on it.” And they just laughed about it. They just laughed. It was hard for me to really understand it, but I had confidence in two people. One was John McNair and the other was Graham Dozier who were going to see that it was operated properly and so forth and so on. So, I said I’d go for it. And I said, “After all, a big hunk of money in this foundation came from Will Reynolds and Will Reynolds and his wife both left money in endowment for operation of this park and once it was integrated in the damn trust, he’d have got the money.” And I said, “You ought to remember what Will Reynolds and Kate wanted.” That’s how I go after.

Sherry Hollingsworth: There’s an interesting article in this month’s Smithsonian about trusts. Have you seen it? It’s about a small trust, it’s not short but something, but anyway, if you take Smithsonian, you might read that. I thought it

was interesting, but I don't know much trusts like you do so it may not be as interesting to you as it was to me. But, one of the people they quoted was Marimon Cunningham.

Zach Smith: Yeah. I knew him. He died recently.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Yeah, I knew he did. So, I thought it was sort of interesting to be reading along in the Smithsonian and say, "Oh, I knew that person." Well are you getting tired? Do you feel like talking still or have you got to go somewhere?

Zach Smith: Well, what else you want to talk about?

Sherry Hollingsworth: What ever you want to. Well, it's 12 o'clock. Do you want to stop and you think you could meet again another day to do some more.

Zach Smith: Yep.

Sherry Hollingsworth: Okay, this had been great. Thank you.