

OFFICERS 1989-1990

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PRESIDENT'S PAGE

May, 1990

Dear Cousins,

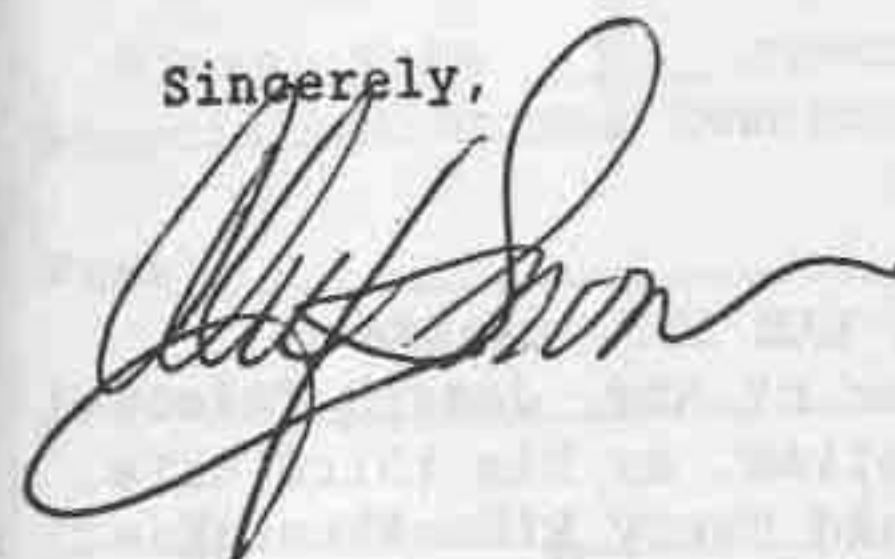
It will probably be summer when you get this, the Spring issue of the *Rice Newsletter*. However, we wanted to be able to tell you all about the plans for the Annual Meeting. On another page you will find all of the details, plus a reservation blank.

Time's a-wasting! As soon as you know that you are coming, please fill out the blank and send it to me or Mickey. It must be sent by August 1, or we may not be able to add your name to the reservation list.

We are looking forward to seeing all of our old friends and many new ones.

Until August,

Sincerely,



QUERIES

Any questions about Rice ancestors and their spouses are welcome in this column. You may get a lot of answers or you may get none - it's worth a try! If you have ever sent in a query which was not printed, we apologize and ask you to send it in again.

In this issue we have two queries from non-members, about people who may or may not be descendants of Edmund. One of them lived in New York State, and the other came from Virginia. Perhaps someone has come across these names while searching for ancestors and related people!

Mr. Richard Stanley,

. RD9 Marion Manor #10, Binghamton, NY 13901
is looking for information about Avery Rice who was born about 1797 in Albany, N.Y. and lived in Allegany Co., N.Y. in 1855. He married Arvella Scott, who was born in Massachusetts about 1801. They lived in Whitesville, Allegany Co., and had four children, Lydia, Mary Angelina, Philindia Orvilla, and Wilbur Fisk Rice.

Gene Rice,

. P.O.Box 758, Hamilton City, CA 95951
is looking for information about John Rice, who was born in Virginia an 1809, and married Elizabeth Dickson in 1833 in Marion, Ohio. Elizabeth was born in 1815 in England.

And a query from a cousin,

Betsy W. Innes,

. 39 Alexander Ave. Moncton, N.B. E1E 1T3, Canada
about Eunice Talcott, granddaughter of Gov. Joseph Talcott of Conn. Eunice married William Welles, as his third wife. William is descended from Edmund and Mercy Rice through Ruth, who married Samuel Wells. Their son, Thomas, was William's father. Does anyone have information about the Talcotts?

ANNUAL REUNION

This year's meeting will be at the Marlborough Country Club, Marlborough, Mass. It will be a one-day meeting this year, lasting until after the cavalcade to place a wreath at the Edmund Rice memorial stone in Wayland..

"How to get there" is on the next page.

Schedule:

9:30 am: Registration begins. Coffee, tea and ample opportunity for socializing with old friends and making new ones will be available.

10:45 am: Board of Directors' meeting. Registration and social time will continue during this time.

12:00 noon: Luncheon \$10.00 per person

1:00 pm: Business meeting, followed by a short presentation by your scribe and Historian, entitled "Who Are We, and What Are We doing Here?"

3:30 pm, sharp: Cars leave for pilgrimage to Edmund Rice memorial.

Reservations:

Dear Cousins;

Please make _____ reservations for the Edmund Rice Association Annual Reunion luncheon on August 25, 1990.

Name _____

Address _____

Check enclosed: _____ \$ _____

HOW to GET to the MARLBOROUGH COUNTRY CLUB

Marlborough can best be reached from Interstate Route I-495.

Take the Rte.20 exit, and turn East onto Rte. 20. This is Main St. in Marlborough; go through town, and in about 2 1/2 miles you will come to the Concord Road on the left. The Marlborough Country Club is about 1/2 mile in on the Concord Road.



Reservations:

Please fill out the reverse of this card and mail it with your check to:

Alex and Mickey Snow
P.O.Box 151
West Dover, VT 05356

Please send before August 1, 1990.

Thank you

NEW MEMBERS:

In this issue we welcome several new cousins, and because there is space we have added their genealogies:

Mertel Grece of Don Mills, Ont. Canada

Cousin Mertel is descended Henry², and from Thomas⁴ through Elisha³⁸, a proprietor of Worcester, to Elijah¹³⁹, who married Huldah Keyes.

Huldah was the daughter of Ebenezer and Tamar Wheelock Keyes, and Tamar was a daughter of Henry²'s daughter Lydia²⁰ Rice Wheelock.

From Elijah and Huldah Rice the descent goes to Elijah³²², who married Relief Williams, to Nahum, to Gideon, to George Percival Rice, who married Sarah Turner. Their daughter, Eleanor Herbert Rice, married Theodore Henderson.

Cousin Mertel Henderson Grece is their daughter.

Roy Clifford Powers of Wilbraham, Mass.

Cousin Roy is descended from Samuel⁶, through Edmund⁴⁸, the father of three boys taken by the Indians in 1708, to Seth¹⁴⁷, to Edmund³³⁴, who married Hannah Gassett. Their daughter, Hannah, married Jonathan Whipple. The descent continues through Edmund Rice Whipple to Joel, to Catherine, who married Robert Nichols.

Their son, Bertrand Nichols, had a daughter, Luva Marion, who married Edward Alfred Powers.

Cousin Roy Powers is their son. He is married to Marilyn J. Wilhelmi, and has two sons, Kurt Roy Powers and Mark Rodney Powers, and five grandchildren.

Mrs. Marian Baker Reed of Southbury, Conn.

Cousin Marian is descended from Joseph⁷, through his daughter Martha⁵³, who married Jonathan Coolidge, ancestors of the late President Calvin Coolidge. Their daughter, Rebecca^{53.2}, married Peter Spooner, and their daughter, Martha, married William Godding. Their son, Spencer Godding, had a daughter, Sarah, who married Benjamin Myrick. Elizabeth Myrick married Frederick W. Field, and their daughter, Sarah Elizabeth, married Monroe Crane. Mabel Crane married John Wallace Baker in 1902 and had two children; Arthur W., whose granddaughter, Elaine Moody Root, is already a member, and our new member, Cousin Marian, who married John G. Reed.

Erwin P. Rice of Athol, Mass.
and his son,
Eugene R. Rice of Oviedo, Fla.

Cousins Erwin and Eugene are descended from Henry², through David¹⁷, Bazaleel⁷⁶, David¹⁸⁷, William³⁹², Joseph²²⁷³, Addison, who married Nancy Stowell, to Eugene H. Rice who married Addie Comeau.

Eugene H. and Addie Rice were the parents of Cousin Erwin. He married Alice Glasest, and their son is Cousin Eugene R. Rice. Cousin Eugene married Joyce Bartholomew and has a son, Timothy, whose child, Kimberley, was born in 1989. Congratulations to the proud grandparents and great-grandparents!

A warm welcome to all of these cousins; we hope you will enjoy your membership with us!

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BOOK LIST

THE RICE FAMILY: by Andrew Henshaw Ward (1858) 379 pages.
\$20.00 + \$2.50 handling.

INDEX (computer printout, 34 pp.)

\$4.00 postpaid.

SUPPLEMENT to THE RICE FAMILY: (1967) 110 pages.

\$10.00 postpaid

INDEX (computer printout, 18 pp.)

\$2.50 postpaid.

BOTH INDEXES TOGETHER: \$5.00 postpaid.

A GENEALOGICAL REGISTER of RICE DESCENDANTS: (1970) 1594 pages.
\$25.00 plus \$2.50 handling.

SUPPLEMENT #2, Part 1. (1983) 224 pages.

\$25.00 plus \$2.50 handling.

SUPPLEMENT #2, Part 2. (1987) 663 pages.

\$30.00 plus \$2.50 handling.

EDMUND RICE & HIS FAMILY: (1938) Elsie Hawes Smith

WE SOUGHT THE WILDERNESS: (1949) Rev. Clayton Rice both: 357 pages.

\$17.00 plus \$2.50 handling.

MORE ABOUT THOSE RICES: (1954) Elsie Hawes Smith 109 pages.

\$3.50 plus \$1.00 handling.

ORDER BLANK (Prices include mailing)

<u>Book</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>No. Copies</u>	<u>Amount</u>
"The" REGISTER:	\$27.50	_____	_____
Ward's THE RICE FAMILY:	\$22.50	_____	_____
Indexes:	\$5.00	_____	_____
SUPPLEMENT #1 (Ward's)	\$10.00	_____	_____
SUPPLEMENT #2, Part 1:	\$27.50	_____	_____
SUPPLEMENT #2, Part 2:	\$32.50	_____	_____

EDMUND RICE & HIS FAMILY, and

WE SOUGHT THE WILDERNESS: \$19.50

MORE ABOUT THOSE RICES: \$4.50

Total: _____

It is a pleasure to report that only a small number of copies of Ward's original *Rice Family* (published 1858, reprinted 1958) remain in stock. Your directors are taking action to have this book re-reprinted; meanwhile, you who may have considered but put off buying it might want to order your copy now.

Several of you have written to us about Charles E. Rice, author of *By the Name of Rice*, published in 1911. Copies of this book were available from the Association, but unfortunately are now sold out. Charles Rice was, indeed, one of the most knowledgeable in his time about Rice genealogy. Information uncovered more recently, however, has shown some of his information to be inaccurate; as a reference, it should be used in conjunction with the later books. Nevertheless, *By the Name of Rice* is a short (84 pages), witty, very readable book. Perhaps at some future time this book, also, will be reprinted. Anyone interested in buying this book if it is reprinted, please drop a postcard to Bill Drury, or note that fact on the order blank when ordering other books.

ORDER BLANK

All of the books listed on the previous page are available to Association members from the Association. To order books, please fill out the other side of this blank, clip and send, with your check for the total, to:

William H. Drury, Book Custodian
EDMUND RICE (1638) ASSOCIATION
24 Buckman Drive,
Chelmsford, MA 01824 (over)



OBITUARY:

On March 23, 1990, your scribe's Aunt Roberta Johns McLaughlin, wife of Kenneth M. McLaughlin, passed away in her 84th year after a long illness. Your scribe fondly remembers Roberta's vivacity and enthusiasm for life of all kinds; her family, her garden, and also the birds and the squirrels in her garden. Her life ebbed well before it ended, and her passing, while sorrowful, was blessed. Roberta is survived by her husband and a daughter, Janet McLaughlin Stockton, two grandchildren, two great-grandchildren and numerous nieces and nephews.

(Kenneth is the grandson of Justina RICE Fessenden and the son of Cora Fessenden McLaughlin.)

COVER STORY

May 30, 1990..

On this Memorial Day, a century and a quarter after the end of the War which this holiday originally memorialized, we fulfill our promise to write about that War. Several people have submitted very moving documents which space, unfortunately, prohibits printing in full. What follows, then, are the words of your scribe, with quotes where indicated and acknowledgements at the end.

We whose ancestral lines go back to the beginning of English settlement in America, whose forefathers were among the first to seek freedom in a new land, know in our genes that freedom is more valuable than security. Security can vanish in an instant, in the raising of an unfriendly eyebrow, in the midst of a general disaster, or in the personal discovery of a serious, incurable illness. Freedom, on the other hand, while it must be guarded vigilantly and at times defended violently, is a lasting state which enables those who have it to rise above the insecurities of life.

Almost all of us have ancestors or relatives of ancestors who fought in the Civil War. Whether this War Between the States was basically a struggle for freedom or an economic conflict, it ended as a fight for the very existence of the Union. To those who fought in it, once they were motivated to enlist, it was a war like any war. The swamps and forested hills of Virginia differed little from the muddy trenches of Germany, the hedge-rowed fields of Normandy, the islands of the far Pacific, Korea, or the jungles of Viet Nam.

One family in Marlborough, Mass., saved the letters written home by their young soldier, and eventually these letters were preserved in print for posterity. Edwin Rice¹ was twenty years old in 1859, when he joined a band which played for various functions in Marlborough. When the war began in 1861 the band enlisted as a unit, and became attached to the 13th Massachusetts Regiment. Although Edwin was in no action himself, he reports on the events and places around him during the first year of the war. As such a reporter he stands as a symbol of the many whose names are known only because they are on a roster, or on a gravestone in Arlington Cemetery or elsewhere.

The 13th Massachusetts was sent to Williamsport, Maryland, on the Potomac River near Hagerstown and some 15 miles north

of Harper's Ferry, Virginia. They were to help guard the Chesapeake and Potomac Canal, a vital link between Washington and the West. From September until the middle of a cold, snowy January the several Companies making up the Regiment lived in tents on a campground next to a woods where a spring provided their only water. "We buy our milk from a free black woman. I should think that she was about 50 years old and is as good a woman as



1. Young Edwin Rice

I have ever seen. She does the washing for nearly all of the band which amounts to nearly \$4 a week. Her husband is a Methodist minister for the colored inhabitants around here. (Once), when General Patterson crossed the river near here, she had a table set in her yard all day long with coffee, bread, cold meat, pies, etc. on it which she furnished herself and did not charge the soldiers anything."

Men from Rhode Island told him about "the Bull Run fight. They lost 5 guns, a number of horses, 2 men killed, and four taken prisoner." He also reported a "skirmish" at Harper's Ferry, in which one of their own Company's officers was "killed and some of the men wounded". Later he learned that a friend of his had also been killed there while on picket duty. In the fall the Confederates tried hard to destroy the locks in the nearby Canal. In almost every letter Edwin tells of hearing cannon fire from the Virginia side, and of various companies being sent out from camp to quell each attack with muskets. By mid-December some 10,000 to 15,000 rebels were gathered at lock No. 4, some 5 miles down-river from the camp while others were "at work tearing away dam No. 5", a few miles up-river. The North now had some 5,000 men plus "cavalry and cannon" at strategic points along the river. There was skirmishing, but no pitched battles. By Christmas the rebels had "quieted down", and the northern troops remained deployed along the river.

By now the muddy roads had frozen hard and were covered with an inch or two of snow - "tip top sleighing on the picket between here and Hagerstown". It was windy, though - "the snow flew so that I was glad when I got inside the tent." Later in January the snow melted and mud returned; "The inside of our

tent looks like a pig pen." At the same time "the river rose 30 feet" from the snow-melt. Toward the end of January the band, at least, got some relief; they were moved into town and given lodging in private houses, and their meals and a rehearsal room at the local hotel.

During a relatively quiet February plans were laid for a full-scale march into Virginia. On March 2, 1862, in a mixture of snow and rain, "6 Regiments, 6 pieces of cannon, 2 Co's of cavalry" began the trek toward Winchester, Virginia. They found the B & O Railroad line from Harper's Ferry to Winchester destroyed. In Martinsburg "the locomotives...look as though they had been through a fire. The woodwork is all burnt off. The works have been bent so that they are of no use. There is a string of car wheels a quarter of a mile long which belonged to cars that were burnt....Some blacks told me that about 30 locomotives had been taken to Winchester; were drawn there by horses." Also, some of the machine shops had been gutted and used by rebel cavalry as stables. Just outside of Martinsburg was the "very pretty" residence of a Mr. Faulkner, who "had four sons killed at the Bull Run fight in the rebel army. Their bodies...were buried in a cemetery near the house."

Winchester was reached and taken after a few skirmishes on March 12. "About 100 stragglers" were taken prisoner. We do not hear from Edwin again until April 19, when we find him at Warrenton, some fifty miles south of Winchester and east of the Shenandoah River and the mountains which shape its valley. For the remainder of the spring and well into the summer the troops moved back and forth, east and west, from Alexandria and Bull Run, through Manassas and Warrenton to Front Royal and back to Warrenton, trying all the time to breach the rebel lines and make a stab at Richmond. They were unsuccessful, and the war dragged on.

In early August, led by General Pope, the troops moved south at last, getting as far as Culpepper and Cedar Mountain, where, on August 9, the rebels engaged them in a "skirmish" with "some very severe fighting." "There were a great many wounded...(and) various rumors about the killed and wounded." (Later estimated at 100 Union dead, 500 wounded.) A week later the battle-field was vacant except for dead horses. In the nearby woods, however, equipment was strewn all over, making it look "as though the rebels left in a hurry."

. Indeed, it looked as though the Battle of Cedar Mountain

was a Northern victory. General Jackson withdrew as the victors demanded. Then he marched west, then turned north and east again through "Thoroughfare Gap", to cut off Pope's army and to destroy the Northern supply lines. The war dragged on. On September 1, 1862, the band from Marlborough was mustered out after giving nearly fourteen months service and entertainment to the Regiment.

The "fight at Bull Run" which Edwin heard about when he arrived in Maryland took place on July 20, 1861. About seven miles north of Manassas, where the Little Bull Run flows into Bull Run, there is a ford which the northern troops used to cross the river. The name of the place is Sudley, and on a hill overlooking the river is a church, the Sudley Church. The Union troops crossed the river that Sunday morning as the local people were going to church. A little farther on they met and engaged the Confederates in battle. At first the northerners seemed to win, but as the day wore on the rebels' position, dug in on a hilltop, gave them a distinct advantage. Toward evening, a final effort by the Yankees to take the hill failed. The rebel troops surged down the hill, driving their enemy back in complete disorder.



2. The Church at Sudley Ford

Among the troops at this, the First Battle of Manassas (or Bull Run), in addition to the Rhode Islanders whom Edwin met, was the 2nd New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry. In this regiment was a young man named John Lovell Rice.² John fought valiantly throughout the day. During the last charge of the hill, however, he was struck in the chest by a bullet and knocked senseless to the ground. His retreating comrades left him for dead beside a nearby fence. In Cornish, N.H., a funeral service was held for him.

Meanwhile the Sudley Church was immediately made into a makeshift hospital to care for the wounded from both sides. Among those involved in this endeavor were a nearby farmer, Amos Benson, and his wife. On the evening after the battle

they noticed that the "dead" body near their fence was stirring. Quickly they went to him, ascertained that he was still alive, and made him more comfortable. When the doctors pronounced him "hopeless" and refused to allow him to be brought to the "hospital", the Bensons resolved to care for him where he lay. They erected a tent-like shelter over him, cleaned the dead flesh and maggots from his wound, dressed the wound daily, and gave him food and drink. In ten days he had improved enough to be brought to the church, where he completed his recovery. He was sent to Libby Prison in Richmond as a prisoner of war and later exchanged. After regaining his freedom John reenlisted and served throughout the war, rising to the rank of Colonel.

Amos Benson also enlisted in the 4th Virginia Cavalry and served till the end of the war. Both men survived, and the story does not end there. In 1886 John Lovell Rice revisited Sudley and renewed his friendship with the Bensons. He learned that the church building had been so heavily damaged in the battle that it had been razed and a simple frame structure erected in its place. The congregation was still \$200.00 in debt for this building. Upon his return to Massachusetts, John Rice inserted a story in the *Springfield Republican*, telling about his experience and requesting donations to help the little congregation pay for its church. Seventy-nine people responded, including 27 veterans, with amounts from \$1.00 to \$5.00 totalling \$235.00. It was a gift from the heart of the North, a token of reparations. But more than that, it was a drop of ointment in the effort to heal the Nation's wounds.

The War went on. The North was no closer to Richmond, and the South was exhausting itself. But wars, once started, have a continuing life of their own. Edmund Rice³ was born in Cambridge, Mass., in December of 1842 and was educated at Norwich University, Northfield, Vt., a military college of high repute. At the ripe age of 18 at the very beginning of



3. Private John L. Rice

the war in April, 1861, he volunteered and was mustered in as Captain of the 14th Massachusetts Regiment. This regiment disbanded in July, and Edmund became Captain in the 19th Massachusetts Volunteers, the regiment he remained with throughout the war. In the beginning this regiment served in eastern Virginia, in the Battles of Yorktown and of Malvern Hill, an unsuccessful stab at Richmond. It then moved on to the First Battle of Bull Run and the Battles of South Mountain and Antietam (near Hagerstown and Williamsport; the battle of Antietam was on September 15, 1862). Edmund was severely wounded at Antietam, but recovered to rejoin his regiment on October 1, with the rank of Major. He then saw action at Fredericksburg and at Thoroughfare Gap.

The War dragged on. Through the winter and spring of 1863 Lee's armies kept pushing northward, and the Union Army lost most of the territory it had paid so dearly to capture. Through Hagerstown and Frederick, Md. the rebels came, until by the end of June, 1863, they had reached the Mason-Dixon Line and were entering Pennsylvania. General Meade mustered all of the Union forces, stationing them near the little town of Gettysburg, north and slightly east of the bulk of the Southern Army.

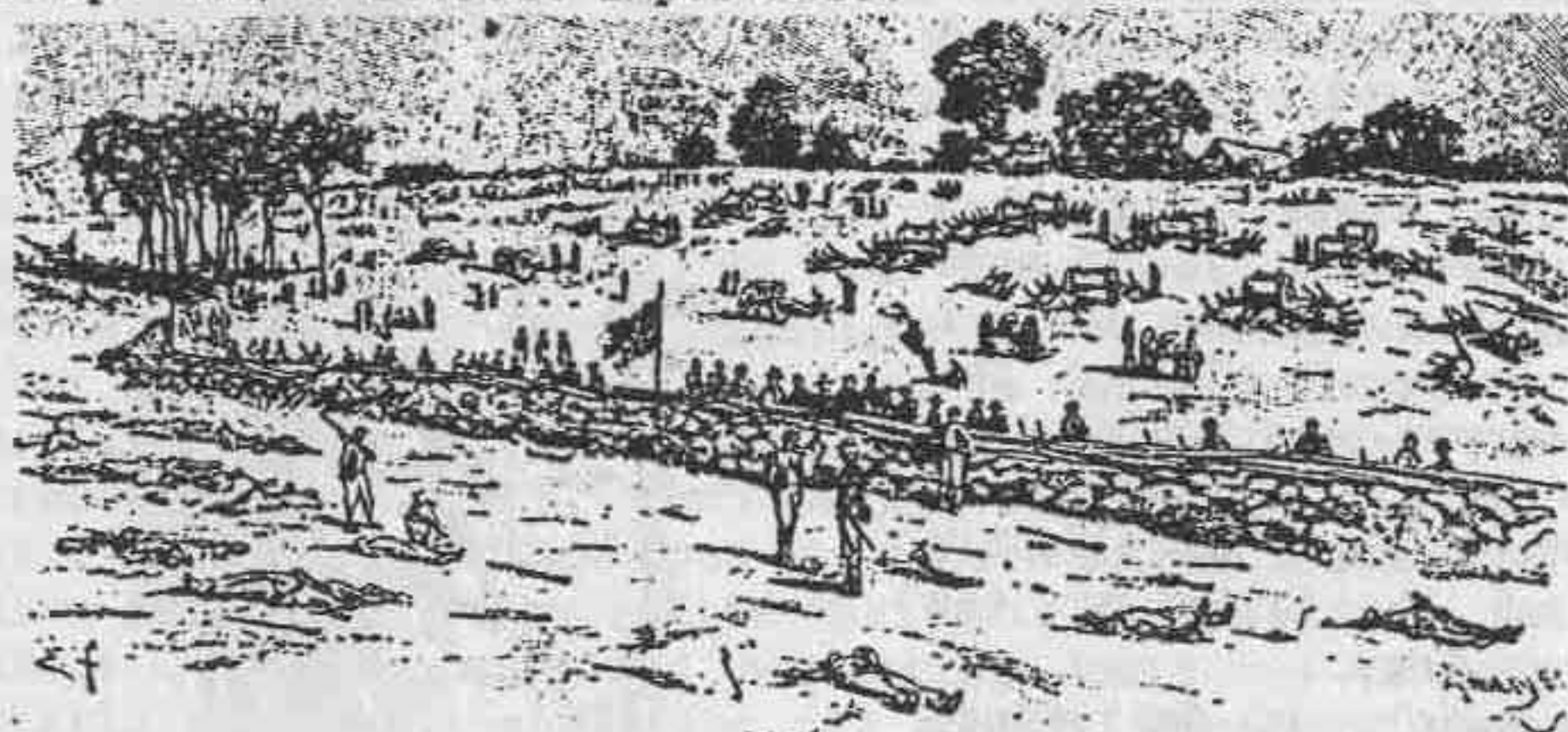
The Battle of Gettysburg lasted for three days. The third day found the two armies established on the tops of partially wooded ridges, facing each other across a low, rolling meadow. The 19th Mass. Volunteers were beside a stone wall near the middle of the long line of troops, with the 42nd New York Regiment in a little copse of trees to their right and a New Hampshire Regiment on their left. Farther to their left was a Vermont Regiment. In the afternoon, after lobbing cannon balls into



COLONEL EDMUND RICE.

the little copse all morning, the Confederates, under General Pickett, decided to "go for it". Across the little valley they marched, disturbed but little by sniping from their enemy on the hills beyond. For a moment they disappeared into a gully, then reappeared, almost within armreach of the waiting and watching Yankees, who had been ordered to hold their fire. Now the shooting began.

Hell literally broke loose. Pickett's men, now under heavy fire, continued to march toward the little copse, displacing the New Yorkers and breaching the line at the stone wall. The only order heard was Major Edmund Rice's shout, "Follow me, boys!" His own Regiment and what remained from New York followed him directly into the midst of the oncoming troops, breaking their ranks and causing and receiving many casualties. Over half of the Massachusetts regiment was killed or wounded, including Major Rice, who fought on in spite of his wound until he fell. Now into the fray came Vermont and New Hampshire, attacking the rebel flank and making their escape and/or retreat impossible.



CEMETERY RIDGE AFTER PICKETT'S CHARGE. FROM A WAR-TIME SKETCH.

When the smoke had cleared, the North had clearly won. The men who had first breached their line, instead of victors, now found themselves prisoners. The wounded, including Major Rice, were placed in ambulance carts and taken to Gettysburg, and the dead were gathered up and buried. A "glorious" victory!

The war continued for nearly two more years. The South never penetrated that far north again, and after a long siege Richmond was finally taken by the North. A lengthy and bloody campaign was waged in and around the Shenandoah Valley, and finally the Yankees, not to their credit, marched "from

Atlanta to the sea", laying waste much of the land through which they passed. At last, in April, 1865, General Lee surrendered to General Grant at Appomattox Court House, Virginia.

Edmund Rice, now Lieutenant-Colonel Rice, recovered from his wounds and commanded a regiment in the Battles of the Wilderness and at Spotsylvania. In the latter battle he was captured and placed on a box-car to be carried south. Somewhere in North Carolina he and five other prisoners cut through the door of the box-car and jumped to freedom while the train was moving through a woods. From there, walking at night and resting by day, he walked over 300 miles in twenty-three nights to the Union lines near the Ohio River.

At this time he was named a full Colonel in the 19th Massachusetts Regiment, returning to it to take part in the siege of Petersburg and several other battles. In August, 1884 he was in command of "Fort Rice" (Does anyone know who this fort was named after? The Colonel himself?). Colonel Rice was selected to be in the party which accepted Lee's surrender at Appomattox, was honored for having one of the two best-drilled regiments in the Army of the Potomac, and was also awarded the medal of honor for his heroic leadership at Gettysburg.

After the war Rice returned home and married, in August, 1866, a lady named Annie Clark Dutch. In September, 1868, she bore him a daughter named Corinne, and in August, 1869, she died.

Edmund did not stay in one place during those years, however, but remained in the U.S. Army as a career officer. During reconstruction he was stationed variously in Washington, D.C. and North and South Carolina. After Annie died, he was sent west, first to Mississippi, later to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and still later to Montana and the Dakota Territory.

During these travels he must have stopped in Cincinnati, Ohio, for in 1881 he married a lady from that city, Elizabeth Huntington. She was a "faithful comrade," accompanying him on all of his travels and assignments. She even accompanied him to the Philippines and Puerto Rico, where he served during the Spanish/American War in command of the 6th Massachusetts Regiment. While there she endeared herself to the troops, helping to tend the wounded, and comforting the sick and the simply homesick. She was "a bright-eyed, active little woman,



6. Elizabeth H. Rice

full to overflowing with the milk of human kindness and sympathy."

Among Col. Rice's achievements were the invention of numerous improvements in equipment such as bayonets and uniforms, a reorganization of the entire army and its system of inducting volunteers, and travels to many nations all around the world to observe and study their military establishments. According to reports he also, like his wife, was beloved by his men

and highly respected by his peers. In 1903 he retired with the rank of Brigadier General and went to live "at Greenwood, between Wakefield and Melrose", Mass. Here, at supper time on July 20, 1906, the old soldier, Brig. Edmund Rice, died suddenly and unexpectedly of a heart attack.

Acknowledgements:

1. *Civil War Letters of Edwin Rice*, edited by Ted Perry, 1975. Mr. Perry is the grandson of Edwin's sister, to whom many of the letters were written. Booklet loaned by William H. Drury. Edwin Rice's descent from Edmund is through Joseph⁷.
2. "the little CHURCH at SUDLEY" by L. VanLoan Naisawald. A booklet published by the Sudley Church on the centennial of its rebuilding. Photocopy submitted posthumously for Lucille Rice Danstedt by her husband, Robert L. Danstedt. John Lovell Rice's descent from Edmund is through Edward³.
3. Reprints from multiple sources, submitted mainly by Ronald Santurjian and some by David G. Allen. Brig. Edmund Rice is descended from Deacon Edmund through Edward³.

POST SCRIPTS

Be sure to send in your reservation blank before the end of July. Since this year's reunion is at a Country Club, the number of reservations has to be established well before the date of the affair, and last-minute arrivals cannot be accepted. For those of you who may plan an overnight stay, there are several motels in the area.

The following are from the 1989 Mobil TravelGuide:

Nearby: The first three are on Rte. 20, (Boston Post Rd.), either in Marlborough or between it and Sudbury.

Best Western Royal Plaza: 181 Boston Post Rd.
\$94-\$104 phone: 508-460-0700

Coach House Inn: 738 Boston Post Rd.
\$73-\$79 phone: 508-443-2223 or 800-637-0113

Longfellow's Wayside Inn is at the Marlborough/Sudbury Town line "off Rte.20". Reservations are probably impossible.
\$50-\$55 phone: 508-443-8846

The next is across I-495, on Rte.9.
Marriott Westborough: on Rte.9 at I-495.
\$108-\$120 phone: 508-366-5511

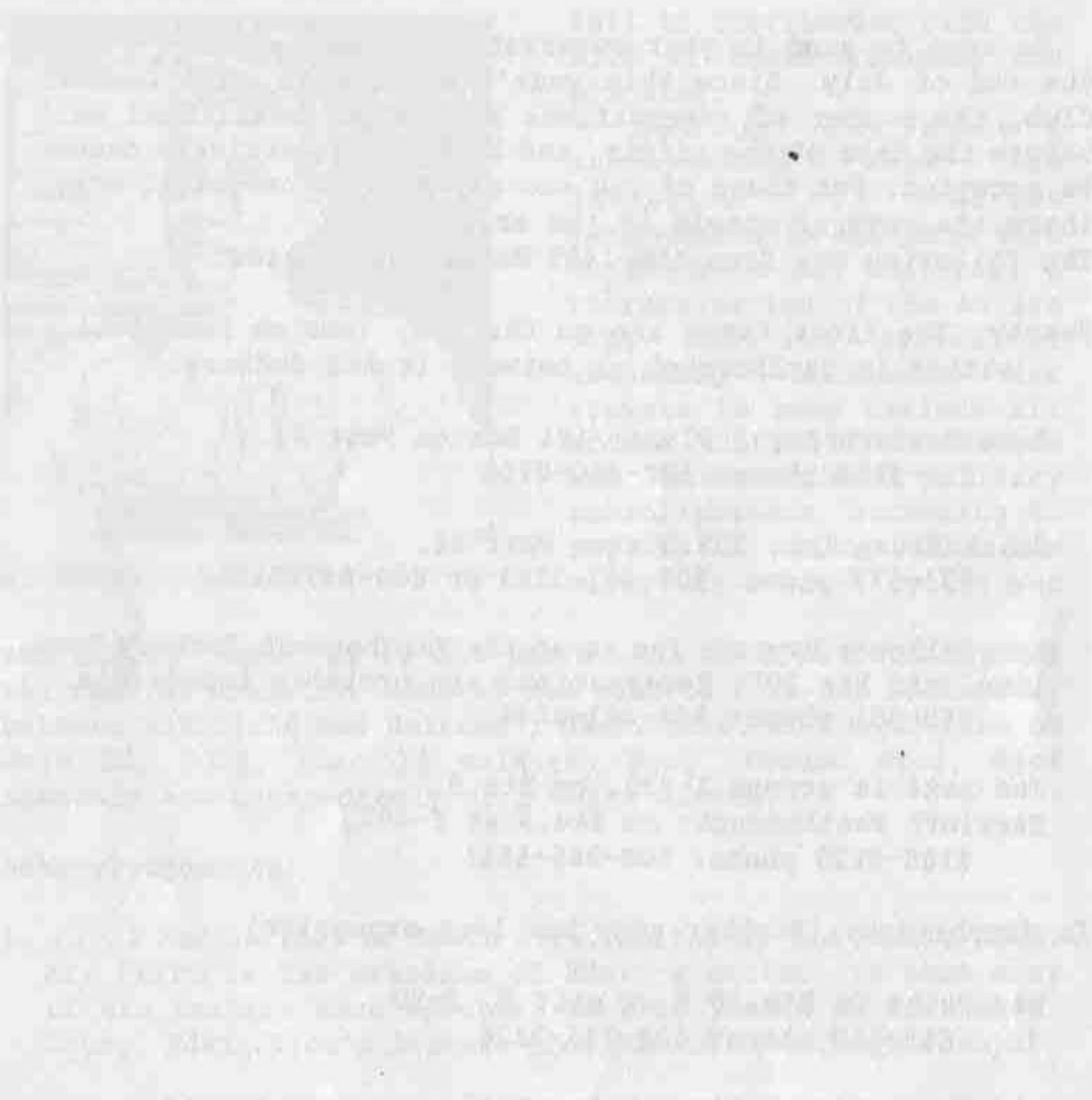
In Sturbridge: (Farther away but less expensive)

Bay Path: On Rte.20 W of exit 9, I-90.
\$45-\$60 phone: 508-347-2324

Old Sturbridge Village Motor Lodge: same as above:
\$60-\$66 phone: 508-437-3327

Sturbridge Coach Motor Lodge: same as above
\$54-\$72 phone: 508-437-7327

Quality Inn Colonial: On Rte.20 E of exit 9
\$58-\$72 phone: 508-437-3306



Cover: An old photograph of Cemetery Ridge,
Gettysburg Battlefield.

Cover Story on page 12.

PAST PRESIDENTS OF THE ASSOCIATION

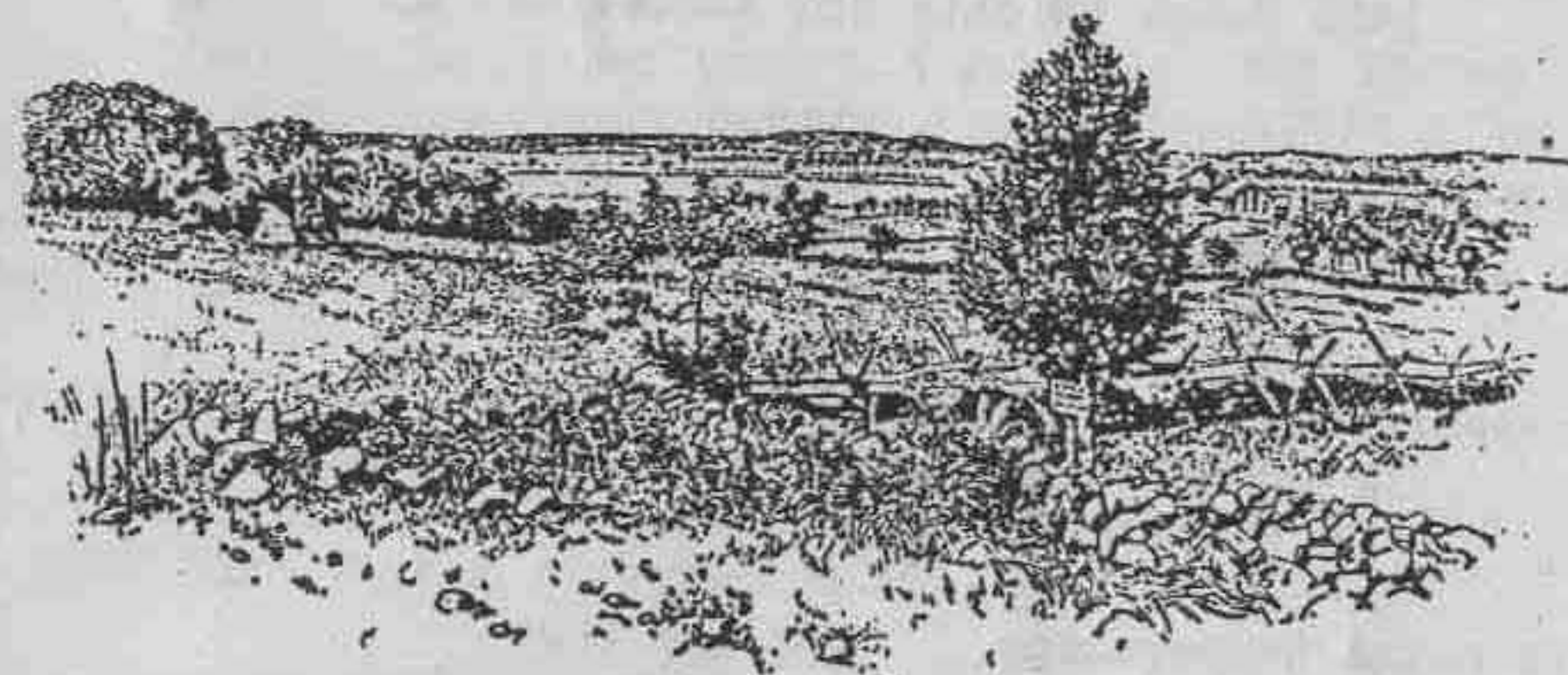
- 1954-1955: Charles W. Rice
- 1956-1957: Edgar W. Rice (1879-196?)
- 1958-1959: Stanley I. Rice (1898-1985)
- 1960: Donald Whittemore (1894-1988)
- 1961-1963: Frederick R. Rice (1895-1973)
- 1964-1965: William H. Hoefler (1893-197?)
- 1966-1967: Ray Lowther Ellis (1901-1982)
- 1967-1968: Erwin R. McLaughlin (1893-1968)
- 1969: Jeneve R. Melvin
- 1969-1973: Col. Allen Foster Rice (1904-1984)
- 1973-1974: Margaret E. Allen
- 1974-1975: Charles W. Rice
- 1975-1976: Seaver M. Rice (1892-1988)
- 1976-1978: Henry E. Rice, Jr. (1907-1984)
- 1979-1980: C. Whiting Rice, Jr.
- 1980-1982: William H. Drury
- 1982-1983: Patricia MacFarland
- 1983-1985: Janice Parmenter
- 1985-1987: Margaret S. Rice

Edmund Rice (1638)

Association

Established 1851, Incorporated 1934

REPELLING LEE'S LAST BLOW AT GETTYSBURG.



GROUND OVER WHICH PICKETT, PETTIGREW, AND TRIMBLE CHARGED. FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN SINCE THE WAR.

On the left of the picture (which shows the view from the Union lines) is seen the clump of trees which was the point of direction for Pickett's men; also the monument of Webb's brigade of Gibbon's division (Second

Corps), near which General Alexander B. Webb was wounded. General Armistead, of Pickett's division, was killed in the middle foreground of the picture.

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Corinne M. Snow, editor

NEWSLETTER

EDMUND RICE (1638) ASSOCIATION

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