

Edmund Rice (1638) Association Newsletter

3105 Canyon Creek Dr., Richardson, TX 75080

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President's Column

Dear Cousins,

With the advent of computer genealogical databases, we have a ready-made opportunity to tackle two of the Association's perennial problems, namely errors in Ward, *The Rice Family* and the lack of documented citations for most of the entries. To some extent the supplements attempted to correct errors but, as I understand it, because there was no documentation supporting the corrections, the New England Historical Genealogical Society would not publish the books. Dennis Rice, our Historian, is working his way through the Ward book and its supplements, entering their data into his Edmund Rice database, using The Master Genealogist software. He also adds new Rice data as he gets them from cousins. He does not have the time nor access to the original genealogical records to check each entry. This is where we, members of the Edmund Rice (1638) Association, can be of great help.

If descendants of each of Edmund's children would take it upon themselves to check/document/correct their ancestral line or lines in Ward, we could rather quickly transform our ERA genealogical record. The best method is probably TMG. This computer program emphasizes the importance of citations by encouraging the user to add as many sources as necessary to support the evidence and thus would help bring the database up to present publishing standards. Dennis recognized the superiority of TMG early on and the Association will partially rebate the cost of the software to any member willing to submit documented data to Dennis. But, data from members who do not use a computer are just as acceptable. Please check with Dennis.

To show that I'm not just an "advice-giving academic" I have begun the above process with Thomas, the fourth child of Edmund. The important thing is to include detailed references for sources so that anybody can find them for him or herself. For those who would like more detailed discussion of the importance of citations there is a recently published book, *Evidence* by Elizabeth Shown Mills (Baltimore, Genealogical Pub Co, 1997).

On another matter, Dr. Joanna Martin, Genealogist of Ipswich, Suffolk, England was chosen to begin the search for Edmund Rice's ancestors and currently is searching original sources in England. Dr. Martin had been successful in finding the ancestors of Edmund's wife, Thomasine Frost and this discovery was published in *The American Genealogist* (TAG, Jan-Apr, 1986, pp. 161-166). She has not found evidence of Edmund's birth yet but continues to search. If space permits, we may print excerpts from her recent report in our next newsletter.

I am very grateful to both Donald Rice, who supplied the TAG reference, and Reginald Rice, who sent me Dr. Martin's address. I am also very thankful to Dennis Rice who first introduced me to TMG at the Worcester reunion. Bill Drury has filled me in on many details of the Association and Keith, our newsletter editor has been very helpful. All this help is essential for, as you know, I am really new to genealogy.

Elsewhere in this issue we are reprinting an article by Margaret Rice, former Historian of ERA, pertaining to the alleged royal lineage of Edmund. Elsie Hawes Smith, another ERA Historian, gave my favorite assessment for royal connections, to wit; that any such lineage would mean that Edmund would have called himself Gentleman and his compatriots would have acknowledged his status by calling him Mister. They did not, but they elected him to many high offices in Sudbury and Marlborough. I have just finished reading the Pulitzer Prize winning history of Sudbury, *Puritan Village* by Sumner Chilton Powell (Wesleyan Univ. Press, 1963) which Fred Rice recommended to me. I am so proud of our ancestor and the role he and others played in establishing our democracy.

Sincerely,
Robert V. (Bob) Rice, President

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**September 18 &
19, 1998: Annual
Rice Family
Reunion**

Amazing Recovery

Page From Family Bible Was Lost, But Now Is Found

By Rod Walton
World Assistant City Editor

BARTLESVILLE — The old family Bible meant so much to Denzil Garrison that he didn't really care that it was missing the page that listed births and marriages.

After all, he felt like he had traveled through space and time to find the seemingly ancient, leather-bound Bible that was a gift from his great-grandfather, Dawson P. Smith, to his great-grandmother, Mary Jane Smith, in 1884. What did one page matter in a 114-year-old family treasure that had been rescued after it was thrown away in a Kansas City alley?

It was just one page among a thousand; that's all. It wasn't worth worrying about.

"I was so happy to have what I did," said Garrison, a Bartlesville attorney and former legislator.

But earlier this month, Garrison got that page back. 105 years after it had been torn out. And now he cannot tell you enough about how much it means to him.

"I thought about that, after all these

years, and I got the Bible out and figured it had been out of that Bible for over 100 years," he said, a look of amazement still showing on his face.

For him, it may be one of the greatest stories ever told. It is a story about family history, of course, but also about life and death, about a motherless teen-age girl who tore the page out to prove she was old enough to get married.

The long, winding tale also is equal parts luck and perseverance.

Garrison, an Oklahoma Historical Society board member, is a man who takes his genealogy seriously. His upstairs study contains piles and files full of family information, some dating back to the 15th century.

But the story of that single piece of paper actually begins a little later than that. In 1884, a young Kansas farmer named Dawson P. Smith gave his wife, Mary Jane, what today might be called a "coffee table" Bible. The King James version with illustrations and commentary had been published around 1879 and probably was sold to Smith by a traveling salesman.

"He probably spent a month's salary on it," Garrison said.

The Bible made its way from generation to generation, though not through Garrison's direct blood line. Garrison became involved sometime in the 1960s, when his mother told him about a cousin she wanted him to talk to about family history.

Garrison soon learned that his mother's cousin was in Kansas City and called him. The timing of the call turned out to be crucial, because the cousin told Garrison he was dying and that Garrison had better get up to see him soon.

Garrison and his wife, Barbara, traveled to Kansas City to visit the man on his death bed.

"He said, 'I have something to give you,'" Garrison recalled. "He said he had the old family Bible and asked his wife to get it for us."

The dying man's wife nodded but then hurriedly asked the Garrisons into another room. She explained that the Bible had been falling apart and was thrown into the trash just a day earlier.

With barely a second's hesitation, Garrison said, he went to the alley and found the Bible in pieces in a box. He gathered up every piece he could find. See Bible on A-2

...Bible

Continued from A-1

and took the Bible with him to Bartlesville.

He then sent it to a book binder in Tulsa, who fixed the family heirloom almost as good as new. Almost.

"He did a great job," Garrison said of the binder. "But he said it was missing the births/marriages page."

That one page didn't seem so important until early this year, when Garrison was checking a genealogy site on the Internet. He read an E-mail message from a woman who was responding to an inquiry he had made months ago looking for descendants of Dawson P. Smith.

Garrison answered the woman, Denise Carter, who lived in California. Carter wrote back to give Garrison her phone number and tell him that her mother, Earline G. McKee, just happened to be visiting from Washington state. Maybe McKee and Garrison could trade informa-

tion about their family tree?

Garrison called the number almost as soon as he could disconnect his computer modem. He talked to Carter and then her mother. The two started filling in the gray areas of each other's blood lines.

After a while, Garrison told McKee about the family Bible, about the long search and recovery in the alley. He then mentioned, almost in passing, about that missing page for births and marriages.

Funny thing, McKee remarked. She remembered a mysterious piece of paper her mother had passed down to her many years earlier. It listed births on one side, marriages on the other.

"The hair stood up on the back of my head," Garrison said.

It didn't take long for them to realize that the page and Bible belonged together. McKee mailed it to Bartlesville. Garrison eventually will have it

bound into the Bible.

In the meantime, Garrison and McKee pieced together what happened to that piece of paper.

In 1893, Dawson and Mary Jane Smith's daughter Gertie, then 19 years old, tore the births page out to prove to county officials that she was old enough to marry George Worrell. Gertie decided to keep the page for memory's sake.

Gertie Worrell later moved to Washington state and kept the page in a lock box. Before she died, she passed it on to her daughter Mary, who eventually passed it on to her daughter Earline McKee, who rarely looked at it before sending it to Garrison.

"I never did a thing with it," McKee said from Washington. "I knew what it was, and I knew it was precious, but I had no idea where it came from."

Now that she knows the story, she marvels that the connection was ever made.

"It's a miracle, as far as I'm concerned," she said.

For Garrison, it is a final piece of a sweet puzzle. Viewing the handwritten names of such ancestors as Dawson P. Smith and John Smith, Garrison's grandfather, puts his own life and blessings into greater perspective.

"Out of nine people on the birth sheet, five died in infancy," said Garrison, who noted that he has five children and 15 grandchildren, all of whom are living. In fact, his great-grandmother Mary Jane Smith died while giving birth in 1886, only two years after her husband gave her the Bible.

Garrison plans to pass the Bible down to one of his four daughters. That way, the family history he has worked so hard to preserve will be remembered for at least another generation.

It's a good bet that Garrison's future generations will be turning pages in that old Bible, but no one will be tearing them out.

(February 8, 1998, Tulsa World. Reprinted by permission of the Tulsa World)

Edmund Rice (1638) Association Newsletter

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Keith Capen Allen

Send articles, corrections, member news, items of interest, obituaries, queries...to:

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Membership

The Edmund Rice (1638) Association, Inc. is governed by a Board of Directors of at least five members who are elected at the annual reunion and meeting, usually held on a weekend in September.

Descendants of Edmund Rice were holding reunions as early as 1851, but it was not until 1912 that the Association was formed and officers elected. Incorporation under Massachusetts law took place in 1934.

Membership is open to anyone who claims to be a lineal descendant of Edmund Rice. Rigorous proof is not required and many members have been able to ascertain their pedigree only after access to the books and files of other members. Spouses are also eligible for membership.

Annual dues, payable September 1, are:

Initial dues.....\$10.00

Renewals:

Under 80 years of age.....\$10.00

Age 80 and above.....\$5.00

Life membership.....\$100.00

(single payment)

If you wish to become a member, please send a check made out to the EDMUND RICE (1638) ASSN., INC. to:

William H. Drury
24 Buckman Dr.
Chelmsford, MA 01824-2156

E-mail questions to:
wdrury@world.std.com

Editor's Column

It's been 30 years since **Margaret Rice** and **Donald Lines Jacobus** wrote in the Fall 1968 newsletter showing why there is no evidence that Edmund Rice descended from English royalty. It seems a good idea to read their articles again because, though no new proof of royal blood has been uncovered, the same unsubstantiated claim continues to be repeated and perpetuated. As **Bob Rice** tells us, the Association has hired a genealogist in England to search for clues of Edmund's parents.

In this issue, you'll hear from **George King** on the importance of researching will and probate records and read what **Timothy Coyne** has learned in his search for the true parents of Hannah (Billings) Rice. Also, I tell how Samuel King alias Rice has confused genealogists. By happy coincidence he is an ancestor of **Marian Phillips Jones**, as shown in her lineage chart. I hope these articles will be antidotes against the royalty rumor machine!

My warm thanks to **Gerald Rice** who sent me a big package of books and articles on "library loan", including *Puritan Village* by Sumner Chilton Powell, mentioned by Bob Rice and *By the Name of Rice* by Charles E. Rice, challenged by Donald Lines Jacobus for its dubious Rice ancestry and lack of source citations. From other books he lent me comes the fascinating story of the Rice children captured by Iroquois.

Also, my thanks to cousin **Leta Olson** for sharing stories she has written, based on her research, about her Revolutionary War era ancestors to help make these grandfathers and grandmothers many times over come alive for her grandchildren.

Cousin **Timothy Sanford** clearly pulled off a very successful family reunion. Can you just imagine the work involved in finding and contacting all the descendants of Freeman and Eva Rice's 12 children? And what a great opportunity to collect family data!

Please continue to send your queries, family news, photos, stories, lineages, details of research triumphs and tribulations.

-Keith Capen Allen

Several sources, including the LDS files in Salt Lake City, have indicated that Edmund Rice was descended from royalty. In refutation, I cite two excerpts from newsletters of The Edmund Rice Association. The first, "Are We Royalty?" by Margaret Rice, appeared in the Fall 1980 newsletter, and refers to the earlier one by Jacobus. Mr. Jacobus had researched the question at length in the early 1930s, and stated in 1968 that he still stood by the report. The second excerpt is from the October 1968 newsletter, and contains the full text of Mr. Jacobus' report. In the 20 years of my membership in the Association, I have heard nothing to indicate the identity of Edmund's parents. Therefore, in the absence of any hard data, I cannot defend the claim of descent from royalty.

-William H. Drury, January, 1998

ARE WE ROYALTY?

One of the most frequent questions your historian is asked is that of our title. For over 100 years some American Rices have harbored illusions of grandeur, largely based upon the statement in Burke's "Peerage" that Edmund Rice was the grandson of William Rice of Boemer, and thus a descendant of Sir Griffith ap Rice and his wife, Katherine Howard, daughter of the Duke of Norfolk. However, the same account gives the name of Edmund Rice's wife as Thomasine Hosmer, which has been proven false, and it is believed that Burke had no more proof of Edmund Rice's lineage than of the name of his wife.

Efforts by outstanding American genealogists, notably Donald L. Jacobus and Mary Lovering Holman and her daughter, Winifred Holman Dodge, to find documentation of Edmund's birth and parentage have proved fruitless, and the supporters of the spurious claim to noble lineage have never produced any proof of such.

It is stated that such an ancestry for Edmund Rice is extremely unlikely. First, because the descendants of Katherine Howard, even if comparatively obscure, would have had wealth and high position, neither of which we claim for our Edmund; second, if Edmund Rice had been connected even remotely with people of title, he would have called himself "Gentleman" and would have been addressed as "Mister." In Colonial records, he is spoken of only as "Yeoman."(**) Therefore, it is safe to assume that Edmund Rice belonged to the upper middle class. "He had a fair education and some property; he possessed initiative, ability, and good character. What more could be required of an ancestor?" asks Elsie Hawes Smith, former historian of our Association.

For these reasons, the Rice Association cannot endorse any claims to royal or noble lineage. If, at any time, any researcher can produce authentic documentation, the knowledge will be gladly and gratefully accepted by this organization.

*-Margaret S. Rice
Fall 1980*

(**) Yeoman is defined as 1) an experienced man capable of keeping account of supplies and costs; 2) a farmer who tills his own small acreage; 3) a person who can be counted on to work diligently and effectively. (Evans, Barbara Jean, *A to Zax: a comprehensive dictionary for genealogists & historians*, 3rd ed., Alexandria, VA, Hearthside Press, 1995)

- The Editor

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Lineage:

1. Edmund Rice m. Thomasine Frost
2. Thomas Rice m. Mary King
3. Gershom Rice m. Elizabeth Balcom
4. Matthias Rice m. Mary Boyden
5. John Rice m. Sarah Smith
6. Silas Rice m. Sarah Kniffen
7. Joseph Rice m. Sophia Miller
8. Norman C. Rice m. Julia Lent
9. Freeman Brown Rice m. Eva May McSwain
10. Norman Clark Rice m. (2d) Edna Thibault
11. Loretta Darleen Rice m. Laurie Sanford
12. Timothy L Sanford



Tim Sanford (2d from left), his mother, **Loretta Rice Sanford** (in front), sister, nieces, nephew, aunt & uncle, **Norman Clark Rice, Jr.**, and cousins at the **Freeman & Eva Rice** family gathering

Many Gather For the Freeman and Eva Rice Reunion

The idea of a family reunion came about in a conversation I had with cousin Bill Rice while visiting him in Woodenville, Washington during my 1995 summer holidays. He said he hadn't seen any of his Rice relatives in Nova Scotia since he had been there as a child of 9 or 10. I started thinking, what about planning a family reunion so Bill and his family and other cousins could visit Nova Scotia and become reacquainted? As soon as I returned home, I started planning and organizing for a 1996 summer reunion in Nova Scotia.

Finally, the weekend of July 19, 1996 came and the first ever family reunion for the descendants of Freeman and Eva (McSwain) Rice and their 12 children, who had resided in Lansdowne, Digby County, just outside of Bear River, Nova Scotia. Descendants from California, Washington, Florida, and Ontario, plus lots of local folk were in attendance, meeting a great many of their cousins for the first time. These included a cousin from Florida who was able to make the reunion and meet his family for the first time.

The reunion began on Friday, July 19 with a pot luck supper at the Advent Christian Church in Lansdowne that is located a few hundred feet from the original Rice homestead. The house is still standing, though the attached shed and barn have been dismantled. Before and after the potluck, there was plenty of opportunity for all of Freeman and Eva's descendants to introduce themselves and get acquainted. After a bountiful feast of good home cooking, many, many photographs and videos of each family group were taken.

Freeman and Eva's twelve children were: Edna Robbins, Smith's Cove, Digby County; Ira Rice, Bear River; Digby County; Kenneth and Coleman Rice (twins), Woodenville, Washington; Ella Height, Digby; Josephine Najarian, Chelmsford, Massachusetts; Margaret Alcorn, Bear River, Annapolis County; Norman Rice, Toronto, Ontario; Eva (Dolly) Mason, Digby; Donald Rice, Marshalltown, Digby County; Gordon Rice and Phyllis Wright, both of Bear River. Unfortunately, the two surviving children, Josephine Najarian and Eva (Dolly) Mason were unable to be present.

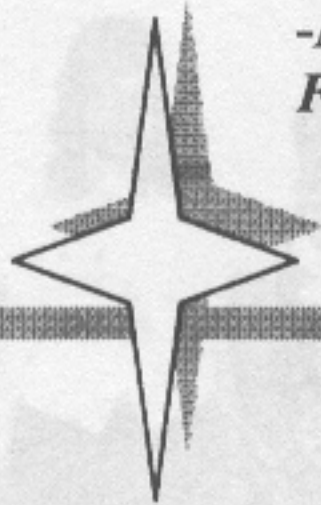
Saturday, July 20th, was also Cherry Carnival Day in Bear River. This annual celebration has been going on for 103 years now and added enjoyment to our reunion. On Sunday, July 21st, the family gathered at the Baptist Church for the morning service. Both Freeman and Eva had been members of this church. The service was followed by a visit to Mount Hope Cemetery, to visit the graves of many of the Rice family, then the reunion concluded with a picnic.

I want to end with special thanks to Don and Norma Rice, Diane Milbury, Frances Fetter, Sheila Marshall, and my mom, Loretta Sanford for organizing this family reunion and making it such a great success. There is already talk of having another family reunion in either 1998 or 2000!

-Timothy L. Sanford

*Your historian wrote to Mr. Donald Lines Jacobus, noted genealogist and former editor and owner of The American Genealogist, asking permission to reprint his article on "The Ancestry of Deacon Edmund Rice." In his response dated 17 Sept. 1968, Mr. Jacobus wrote "I prepared (the report) over 35 years ago **** nothing further has developed so far as I know **** So please feel free to reprint what you like."*

*-Margaret Rice
Fall 1968*



The Ancestry of Deacon Edmund Rice

By Donald Lines Jacobus

1. Very few of the early colonists in New England were at all closely related to the higher English aristocracy. The few who were so related were people of wealth and high position in the colonies where they settled. The colonists shared the respect of the English for a "gentleman", and even younger sons of the lesser gentry were referred to in contemporary records as "Mr." (the prefix of respect) and usually referred to themselves and deeds and other documents as "Gentlemen". Deacon Edmund Rice was a useful citizen, who acquired a competence, and held minor offices, apparently with ability.
2. The Rice Genealogy, by A.H. Ward, published in 1858, does not refer to any tradition in the family concerning an exalted ancestry. As long ago as 1858, some such tradition might easily have been handed down, and probably would have been. Apparently, the compiler of this book had either not heard of any such tradition, or else thought it was not worthy of notice.
3. Few families of the English aristocracy could boast such high connections as the Howard family. Katherine Howard, the alleged great-grandmother of Deacon Edmund Rice, had a brother who aspired to the hand of a niece of King Henry VIII, in consequence of which he was suspected of aiming at the throne itself, and died a prisoner in the tower. An elder half-sister of Katherine became mother of Queen Anne Boleyn, and hence grandmother of Queen Elizabeth. If the alleged pedigree is true, it would make the father of Edmund Rice a second cousin to Queen Elizabeth. Nobody was so closely related to the Queen as that, without having estates and a high position.
4. The best authority on the English peerage, especially for the earlier period back of 1600, is the Complete Peerage by Cokeyne. **** The old edition, vol 6 pg 48, states that Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, born 1443, died 21 May 1524 aged about 80, married (1) 30 Apr 1472, Elizabeth, widow of Sir Humphrey Bourchier, and dau. of Sir Frederick Tylney. She died 4 Apr 1497, and he married (2) by dispensation dated 17 Aug 1497, Agnes, dau of Sir Philip Tylney. She was buried 31 May 1545; and her will, dated 12 Mar 1542, was proved 9 Nov 1545.

The volumes referred to above are concerned only with those who held titles, and do not give a complete list of children of peers. I therefore referred to Collins' Peerage, which gives a more complete account of the earlier generations than does Burke's Peerage. I used the 4th edition (1768), and found the children of this Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, given in vol 1 pg 77. By the first wife there were eight sons and two daughters. By the second wife, there were two sons, William and Thomas, and four daughters: Anne, who married John Vere, Earl of Oxford; Dorothy, who married Edward Stanley, Earl of Derby; Elizabeth, who married Henry Ratcliff, Earl of Sussex; and Catherine, who married (1) Sir Rhese ap-Thomas, Knight of the Garter, and (2) Sir Henry Daubeney, Earl of Bridgewater. It is worthy of note that none of the Duke's daughters married commoners with the exception of Catherine; and as appears below, Collins erred in the name of Catherine's first husband.

In the new edition of The Complete Peerage, vol 2 pg 311, I found the title Bridgewater (or more correctly, Bridgwater), which states that Henry Daubeney, born Dec 1493 was created Earl of Bridgwater in 1538 and died without issue 12 Apr 1548, aged 54. He married (1) before 16 Jul 1517, Elizabeth, dau. of George (Nevill), Lord Abergavenny; and (2) Katherine, widow of Rhys ap Griffith, dau of Thomas (Howard), Duke of Norfolk, by his 2nd wife, Agnes, dau. of Sir Philip Tylney, of Boston, co. Lincoln. Katherine was buried 11 May 1554 in the Howard Chapel at Lambeth, Surrey. Her will (unproved) "is in the principal Court of Probate".

(continued on page 7)

A footnote on the same page as the last reference reads: "According to the usual account it was Sir Rhys ap Thomas, K.G. who married the dau. of the Duke of Norfolk. But from Dwnn's Visitations, vol 1 pg 210-1, and Meyrick's notes thereon (in the ped. of Rys of Dynevor, co. Carmarthen), it appears that it was Rhys ap Griffith, grandson of the former. (ex inform. G.W. Watson). V.G." This means that Vicary Gibbs, the editor, wrote the note, and that the information supplied in it was furnished by Watson, an eminent English genealogist.

5. Apparently, most if not all of the printed statements regarding the Howard ancestry of Edmund Rice originated with Dr. Charles Elmer Rice. The basis of the claim is laid in Dr. Rice's book "By the Name of Rice", published at Alliance, Ohio, in 1910. This book is written in a pleasant, somewhat flippant vein, but so far as the ancestry of Edmund Rice is dealt with in it, proved facts are sadly missing. Dr. Rice states flatly (pg 7-9) that Deacon Edmund was a great-great-grandson of Sir Griffith Rice, Knight of the Bath 1501, and that the said Sir Griffith was grandfather of William Rice of Boemer, co. Buckingham, who was granted arms in 1555, and that these arms were used by Deacon Edmund's descendants, and we are led to believe Edmund was grandson of William. His citation of authority is vague. He merely says "It took much research in the British Museum and years of study at home and abroad." Undoubtedly much can be learned, and clues obtained, by research in the British Museum, but to establish a line of real proofs usually requires much more than this; such as research in parish registers, probate records, and many other classes of original contemporary documents. The vague statement of Dr. Rice does not inspire confidence.

6. As I understand the statement of Charles K. Winslow, he obtained all his information and references from Dr. Rice. The line as he gives it is:

- A. Sir Griffith Rice, Knight of the Bath 1501
- B. Rice, ap-Griffith, b 1500, m Katherine Howard
- C. William Rice, b 1522, of Boemer, co. Bucks; granted arms 1555
- D. Thomas Rice, fath. of Edmund & Robert (twins) who were born in 1594

There are several curious and suspicious things about this pedigree. No doubt exists as to generation A & B, for the present Lord Dynevor descends from Griffith ap Rice, son of Rice ap Griffith (generation B), and this line can be found in the peerages. The illuminated pedigree in possession of Lord Dynevor is doubtless the basis, or the chief authority, for the earlier generations. Burke's Peerage, 1928, pg 828, under the title Dynevor, states that Rhys ap Griffith FitzUryan mar. Katherine dau. of Thomas Howard, 2nd Duke of Norfolk, and by her (who

mar (2) Henry Daubeny, Earl of Bridgwater, and was buried 11 May 1554) had issue with a dau. Agnes, who mar. Sir Edward Bayntun, Knt., a son and heir, Griffith ap Rice; and from him the pedigree is continued. It should be noted that Burke, although going out of his way to mention a dau. Agnes, does not mention a son William, or any other son but Griffith.

It is very odd that William, if son of Rice ap Griffith, should be granted arms. What was to prevent his using his paternal arms, with a difference to indicate that he was a younger son? The granting of arms would more likely indicate that he was a parvenu desirous of establishing his position as a gentleman.

William (generation C) is given no wife, and no mention is made of his will. A date of birth is assigned to him, though the date is earlier than the beginning of parish registers; but no date of burial is given, though that might have been found.

Thomas (generation D) is given no baptism, no burial date, no will, and no wife. Apparently he is only a name, a kind of disembodied spirit necessary to make a connection between Deacon Edmund and the important Rice family of Co. Carmarthen. He is not even assigned a residence. Yet he is presented with twin sons, Edmund & Robert. Their date of birth is stated as 1594, which is doubtlessly derived from recorded age of Edmund's death. There is no baptismal record to give an exact date or prove that they were sons of Thomas.

Although this evidence is all negative, it does throw a legitimate doubt on this line of descent, unless proofs can be furnished by those who are responsible for giving publicity to this line. I am not questioning the sincerity of Dr. Rice, or that he believes this line to be correct; but that is no reason why a trained genealogist should concur in accepting it. I rather agree with the statement of "W.B.W." in the Boston Transcript, 13 Mar 1929: "In spite of repeated requests, no one has yet furnished authorities of existence of William & Thomas Rice."

7. Comparing the few dates of this lineage with the few known dates of Katherine Howard and her family, we find the following. William Rice, alleged second son of Katherine, was born in 1522. Even supposing that Katherine was married at a very early age, we would scarcely believe that she was less than 18 years old at the birth of her second son, and this carries us back to 1504 as the very latest date at which Katherine could be born if she was the mother of William. By referring to Article 4 above, where the Peerage of Collins is quoted, it will be seen that he placed Katherine as the fourth daughter of the Duke of Norfolk by his second

(Ancestry, continued from page 7)

marriage. Her parents were married a little after 17 Aug 1497. There were six children of the marriage, and the history of the two sons indicates that they were probably not younger than all the daughters. It is true that although Collins places Katherine as the 4th daughter, he does not call her so; however, it is customary in the peerage books to state the sons in order of birth and the daughters in order of birth. It is a good a priori presumption that she was the youngest daughter, and the probability is that she was the youngest child. With her parents marrying in 1497, one child a year must have been born (unless there were twins) to bring the birth of Katherine as early as 1504, and yet we have shown that her birth cannot be placed later than that, and that it ought to be placed even earlier, if she was mother of William Rice. My conclusion is that she was probably born actually somewhat later than 1504, and that William Rice was not her son. (If it can be shown that she was not the youngest daughter, this conclusion does not necessarily hold).

8. A moderate amount of research failed to locate the Rice family of Boemer, Co. Bucks; but the research has not progressed far enough to draw any conclusions from this negative fact. However, a Visitation of Buckinghamshire, in the Publications of the Harleian Society, vol 58 pg 143, gives a pedigree headed "Aprice of North Crawley" (the name is ap-Rice). The essential facts given in the pedigree are as follows:

A. Isaac Ap Res, m Bray

B. Robert Ap Rice of Washington, co. Hunt, m Joan Otter and had three sons: William, Edward, & Thomas

C. William of North Crawley, m Elizabeth Latimer and had six children: Robert, Edmund, Lewis, John, Elizabeth, and Cassandra

D. Robert, m Joan Willford, and had six children; apparently Robert was head of the house when the Visitation was made; the pedigree is dated 1566

Of course it would be presumptuous to claim that we are here on the trail of Deacon Edmund: I am making a note of this pedigree because it gives us brothers named Robert & Edmund who were sons of William, and the latter had a brother Thomas. These names were all so common that no special significance can be claimed. The curious thing is that they correspond so closely to the alleged pedigree of Deacon Edmund and were located in Co. Buckingham.

9. The baptisms of five of Deacon Edmund's children at Berkhamstead, co. Herts., were obtained by the compiler of The Rice Family (1858) and published on page 11. The marriages of this parish are now in print, at the beginning of vol. 2 of Hertfordshire Parish Registers, edited by W.P.W. Phillimore. I consulted the book and did not find marriage of Edmund given. As he had three children born before the recorded baptism of his later children beginning in 1627 at Berkhamstead, the historians of the family are probably correct in assuming that he married and lived for a time in some other parish. Just why Dr. Rice and others should state that he was born in co. Buckingham, when they fail to produce his baptism or will of his father or other relative to prove it, is a mystery to me. Probably it is a guess; and it may be a correct one.

10. I have not examined Dwnn's Visitations, vol 1 pg 210-1; nor William Berry's County Genealogies, Pedigrees of Buckinghamshire, published 1837. These should be examined; I am not certain they can be seen in a library here, and did not see them on the shelves at Yale Library, which has an excellent English collection. The will of Katherine (Howard), who was dowager Countess of Bridgwater when she died in 1554, would quite likely contain the names of her Rice children, but would have to be examined by a searcher in England.

(Historian's note [Margaret Rice]: Mr. Jacobus has made an excellent suggestion that a search be made for the will of Dowager Countess of Bridgwater, Katherine Howard. There is a possibility that it might be found in the English microfilms at the Genealogical Library in Salt Lake City. If any of our members or readers do find it, please advise our Historian so that a copy can be made for our archives.)

All About George W. King

(and the Nova Scotia Rices)

George was appointed to our board of directors in September 1997. One of his responsibilities is to continue the work of our late Director Emeritus, Dr Laurence Patterson to represent the Canadian branch of the descendants of Edmund and Thomasine Rice. Four Rice cousins and several of their children emigrated from Massachusetts to Annapolis, Nova Scotia in 1760. (Our Rices were part of an effort by the British government to replace the French Catholic influence in Nova Scotia with an English Protestant influence. The year 1760 was immediately after the French and Indian war. Don't confuse this with the loyalist emigration that occurred 20 years later!)

George, who lives in Williamsburg, Virginia, served for 30 years with the US Air Force, retiring in 1985 as a colonel. While in the Air Force he served as a meteorologist, computer specialist and intelligence officer. In a second career he also worked as a computer and intelligence specialist. When the ERA selected The Master Genealogist software, George volunteered to help commit our association records to the computer.

Cousin Laurence and other ERA members had already done much to document the descendants of these hardy pioneers, but as a long time computer specialist, George saw an opportunity to preserve all of this information for our own descendants.

Beginning with the work of Cousin Laurence, the late ERA member Mrs. Marion McCormick, and our Rice books, George created a data set in TMG for the descendants of the four Rice pioneers. He reviewed church, township, and census records from Nova Scotia to document the earlier research efforts. At the same time, he began contacting living descendants for corrections and additions to our association records. With the enthusiastic support and encouragement of many living descendants, we now have about 16,000 Rice descendants, spouses, and spouses' parents from those four Rice cousins of 1760.

While researching his own direct line, George has found important information about other Nova Scotia Rice lines. For one of the four cousins, he located John Rice's marriage to Sarah Smith and Sarah's parents in our Rice hometown of Sudbury. For another of the four cousins, Beriah Rice's will provides compelling evidence that his wife, Mary Goodenow, moved to Nova Scotia and was alive at the time of Beriah's death. George welcomes queries from descendants of the four Canadian Rices.

George is also active in the Christopher Wren Association, a lifelong learning program of the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg. And, you will *not* be surprised to learn, George sponsors a computer seminar to help senior citizens 'get with' the information age as well as manage the Internet web pages for the Christopher Wren Association and for his Nova Scotia Rices.

Searching For The Parents Of Hannah (Billings) Rice

Recently, Timothy C. Coyne wrote the following e-mail to Dennis Rice:

I am a professional genealogist married to a Rice descendant. (**) After many years, I believed I have solved a thorny problem. On page 269 of the 1970 Register [*Genealogical Register of Edmund Rice Descendants*], **Ezekiel Rice** marries **Hannah Billings** "daughter of Joshua". I have pursued this Billings family for years in MA VRs and never could find proof. Just recently, my suspicions that this father was wrong appear to be correct.

Hannah is actually the daughter of **Thomas & Hannah (Elmer) Billings** of Deerfield, MA, and Guilford, VT. The proof clue is that Thomas & Hannah named a daughter "Palina". Ezekiel and Hannah named a daughter born in VT "Polina". This name is too unusual to be a coincidence. I could never find a Joshua Billing in the Deerfield, Conway, Barre, Greenfield area but there was a Thomas there. Thomas moved to Guilford VT and Ezekiel moved to Putney VT. They [the towns] are close. But I still need more proof.

Dennis Rice replied:

Our books are subject to many errors - as you have found out, and they are undocumented. I am converting the books to the program TMG and now able to easily document all sources.... We all very much appreciate your interest in uncovering new leads - or "more of the tree branches" as it might be said ".

We look forward to learning more from your research. In the meantime I am forwarding your message to our editor and a few others.

(**) In the Fall 1997 Newsletter, p. 9 is the Rice lineage Timothy submitted for his wife and daughter.

The Will and Probate Record of Beriah Rice

Wills and probate records are an overlooked source of valuable and interesting family history information. Estate records provide valuable confirming evidence about who survived - and did not survive - our ancestor. These records also provide excellent information about the life of our ancestor. Because probate records are important legal documents, most civil authorities made special efforts to preserve them.

The will and probate record of Beriah Rice, a fourth generation descendant of Edmund and Thomasine Rice, is an excellent case study. I obtained microfilm copies of these documents at the local LDS (Mormon) Family History Center.

By way of background, we know from a ship's passenger list that Beriah Rice and several of his sons left Boston, Massachusetts for Annapolis, Nova Scotia, arriving on June 25th, 1760. From the record of Nova Scotia Crown Grants, we know that Beriah and several sons received land and settled in Annapolis. Until we discovered his will, we had no record of Beriah's death. Further, we had no record of his wife, Mary Goodenow, in Nova Scotia.

From Beriah Rice's will and probate record, we learn:

.that Beriah Rice died after June 15, 1763, when the will was written, and before June 27, 1764, when the will was probated at Annapolis. Beriah's probate record refutes a less reliable source that Beriah was alive in October 1765 at Annapolis.

.that Beriah's wife was alive and was likely living at Annapolis when the will was probated. Beriah left a half share of his "right farm dwelling house in the Township of Annapolis Royal ..." to his wife Marcy (Mary Goodenow). The other half share of the dwelling and farm land went to son Timothy who was charged with looking after his mother - Timothy was to inherit his mother's share of the farm after six years or on his mother's death.

.that daughter Mary Rice was probably not living in Nova Scotia as Beriah left "... to my eldest daughter Mary, wife of Paul Heseltine ..." a sum of money "... lawful money of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay." We have less reliable evidence that Paul and Mary Heseltine were living in Nova Scotia before 1765.

.that for the descendants of Paul Heseltine, the father of Mary (Rice) Heseltine is emphatically confirmed.

.that at the time of his death, Beriah Rice still owned property in Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Hampshire that he left to his four eldest sons.

.that daughter Sarah, born 1741, likely died young as she was not mentioned in the will.

As a postscript, son Timothy Rice was recorded as living single at Annapolis in the 1768 and 1770 census. It is very likely that Mary Goodenow died at Annapolis between 1764 and 1768.

The Edmund Rice (1638) Association is asking us to research original records to confirm the accuracy of our ancestors' records. The LDS church has photocopied many of these original records. You may order a microfilm copy at your local LDS Family History Center. Look for Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints in your phone book or visit: <http://www.lib.byu.edu/~uvrfhc/states.html> on the Internet. Wills and probate records are an excellent place to begin.

-George W King

Leta Olson

616 Powell
Pampa TX 79065

Lineage:

1. Edmund Rice m. Thomasine Frost
2. Thomas Rice (1622-81) m. Mary King
3. Gershom Rice (1667-1768) m. Elizabeth Balcom
4. Matthias Rice (1707-) m. May "Mary" Boyden
5. Bathsheba Rice (1744-) m. John Underwood
6. Isaac Underwood (1764-1847) m. Zilpha Castle
7. Alanson Underwood (1802-40) m. Elizabeth Fauble
8. Catherine Elizabeth Underwood (1839-1926) m. James Simpson
9. Anna Zilpha Simpson (1865-1959) m. William Gleason
10. Charles Ray Gleason (1891-1969) m. Maude May Hillebran
11. Leta Vern Gleason (1932-) m. Alden Larue Olson
12. Jack Edward Olson (1952-) m. Ella Hargrove
12. Roxana Joneen Olson (1956-) m. Robert S. Ballard
12. Lewis Don Olson (1957) m. Christy Lynn Pike
13. Benjamin Shamus Ballard (1975-) m. Vania Valenzuela
13. Amanda Joneen Ballard (1976-)
13. Lewis Pike Olson (1983-)

Additional information and comments and a story:

Leta writes stories about her ancestors for her grandchildren based on her research. Here are excerpts from the one she wrote about John Underwood who married Bathsheba Rice.

John Underwood was probably ten years old when his parents, Jonathan and Priscilla, moved to Sudbury. Although John was born on 17 Sep 1742 in Natick, he grew up with children whose parents were from the original Sudbury settlers and later married **Bathsheba Rice** (b. 1744), daughter of **Matthias** and **May (Boyden) Rice**, on 29 Dec 1763 in Sudbury. According to Sudbury Vital Records, they had **Isaac** (b. 1764), **Jonas** (b. 1767), **Anna** (b. 1769) and **Asahel** (b. 1770). Family records also include **Gideon** (b. 1773).

Sudbury was on the main north-south road and it had more contact with the outside world than most towns. The Sudbury taverns were visited by notable travelers and the first rumblings of the revolution were known by those living in this trading colony town. Before an important local issue was put to a vote in the regular town meeting it was probably discussed, and decided, over a glass of hot buttered rum at the tavern.

One year after the birth of John and Bathsheba's first child, Isaac, on 25 Oct 1764, the tavern talk was about the lawyer Otis and his open opposition to the Stamp Act and Sudbury passed resolutions of protest against it. In the fall of 1769, the Redcoats marched into Boston. In March 1770, Sudbury tolled a bell slowly as the victims of the Boston Massacre were carried to their burial.

Local military preparations were made in secret. Powder and shot were hidden and bands of Minute Men drilled at night on cold barn floors. Orders were for "Every Man to be supplied with a Gun and Bagnet, Cartage Box and 26 Rounds, our Guns to [be] Kept in Good Repair. The men that were freed by Ege [age] from doing Military Duty formed themselves into a Company called the Alarm Company."

Rebellion or no rebellion, the day to day details of managing a town still had to be attended to. John was elected Hog Reeve at the March 1772 town meeting. At the Oct 12, 1772 town meeting, John was allowed 6 shillings, 8 pence for two days of work on a bridge; earlier, the October 1765 minutes showed he was paid 2 pounds, 11 shillings and 7 pence for town work.

Then, on June 20, 1774, the minutes record, "second item -- To see if the Town will give Liberty to Mr. John Underwood to erect an House on a Parcel of land, left by the Proprietors, for a Training field lying on the West side the River, near Mr. John Clarke, and improve said Tract of Land. During the Town's Pleasure, agreeable to the Petition of Lt. Joseph Willis and Others -- this article was put to Vote and Passed in the negative." There was no explanation given in the minutes for why the motion failed.

(continued on page 12)

(Olson, continued from page 11)

By March 1775, armed war seemed certain. Great supplies of arms and supplies of food, clothing, and medicine were hidden; one-third in Concord, one-third in Stow and one-third in Sudbury. On April 19, 1775, trouble broke out in Concord. Shortly after, eight bands from Sudbury marched to Concord. Sudbury, with a population of over 2000, was the largest town in Middlesex County and sent one-fifth of her entire population to war.

John Underwood and two of his very young sons fought. Isaac, the eldest was only twelve at the beginning of the war, so, according to family tradition, served as a cabin boy on a privateer. In 1781, after reaching the legal enlistment age of sixteen, he returned to Sudbury and enlisted as a private in Col. Benjamin Tupper's 10th Regiment. Jonas also enlisted then but was sent home when it was discovered he was only fourteen.

John was captured by the British when his ship was taken on 27 Dec 1777 and the crew sent to Old Mill Prison in England. On 4 Jun 1778, word arrived that he had escaped. (1) He must have died shortly after, however, because the town meeting minutes of 16 Nov 1778 authorized payment of one pound to Aaron Maynard for digging a grave for John Underwood and on 26 Nov 1778, his widow, Bathsheba Rice married **James Demander**. A James Demander was included in the Sudbury list of casualties of unspecified causes during the Revolutionary War. (2)

- (1) "List of American Prisoners committed to Old Mill Prison, England, During the War... Schooner Warren, taken December 27, 1777, crew committed 4 June 1778... John Underwood, escaped;..." NEHR, April 1865, p. 137
- (2) Hudson, A.S. *Annals of Sudbury, Wayland, & Maynard*. 1891, p. 26)

Query:

What happened to **Bathsheba (Rice) Underwood Demander**. Was she widowed twice during the Revolutionary War? When and where did she die? Did she have children by **James Demander**?

Marian Phillips Jones

610 Boonville Rd
Jefferson City MO 65109
573-634-2809

Lineage:

1. Edmund Rice m. (1618) Thomasine Frost
2. Samuel Rice m. (1655) Elizabeth King
3. Samuel King alias Rice m. (1693) Abigail Clapp
4. Ezra King m. (1720) Silence Rice
5. William King m. (1756) Betsy Cushing
6. Thomas King m. (1795) Ruth Hyde, dau. of Eliphalet Hyde & Abigail Washburn
7. Rufus King m. (1831) Eliza Fidelia Parker
8. Rufus Cushing King m. (1880) Martha Ann Pittman
9. Naomi King m. (1903) Herbert Phillips
10. Eldon Phillips m. (1923) Doris Wooden
11. Marian Phillips m. (1958) Marvin Jones

Query:

When/where were **Eliphalet Hyde and Abigail Washburn** married? (Eliphalet's first wife, m. 1766, **Naomi Flynt** d. 1768.) Were Abigail's parents **Solomon Washburn and Martha Orcutt**? If so, a Mayflower connection is:

Francis Cooke m. (1603) Hester Mahieu
Experience Mitchell m. (1627) Jane Cooke
John Washburn m. (1645) Elizabeth Mitchell
Samuel Washburn m. (1676) Deborah Packard
Samuel Washburn m. (1703) Abigail --
Solomon Washburn m. (1732) Martha Orcutt
Eliphalet Hyde m. (aft 1768) Abigail Washburn
Thomas King m. (1795) Ruth Hyde

To date, the Mayflower Society only recognizes the 1768 marriage of Abigail Washburn and **Eleazer Walbridge**.

Would be pleased to share information on the King alias Rice line with other cousins.

Grave Humor

On an old gravestone:

"Pause, stranger, when you pass me by,
As you are now, so once was I.
As I am now, so will you be;
So prepare for death and follow me.

A tourist put this at the bottom of the inscription:

"To follow you I am not content
Until I know which way you went."

-Sent by Sue Roe

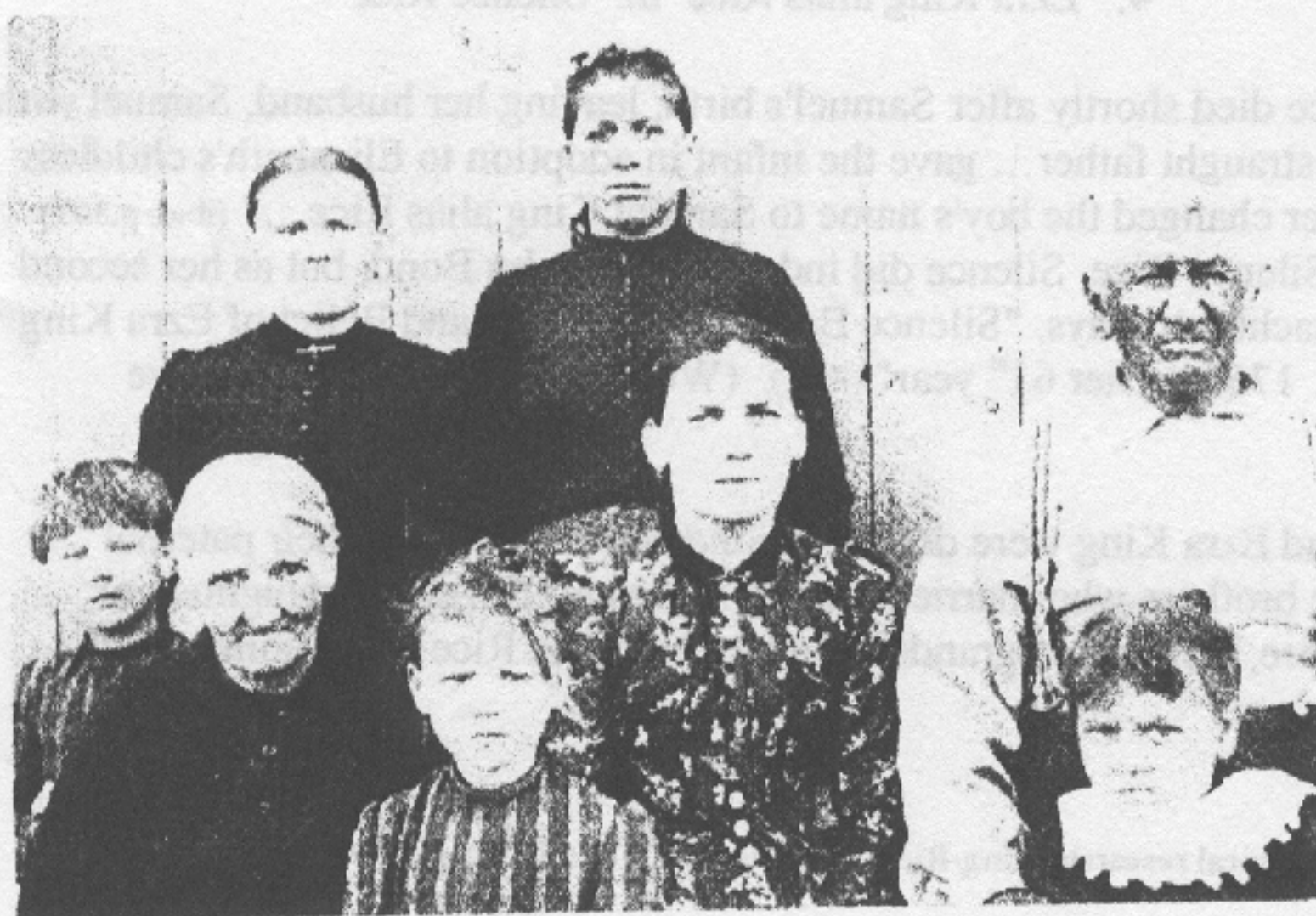
Rice Boys In Captivity

On August 8, 1704, an Iroquois raiding party from Canada swooped down on Westborough, Massachusetts and captured Ashur (age 10) and Adonijah (age 8), sons of Thomas Rice (Edmund, Thomas) and their cousins Silas (age 9), Timothy (age 7), and Nahor (age 5), sons of Edmund Rice (Edmund, Samuel). Little Nahor was killed shortly after because he was too young to make the journey.

The Rev. Ebenezer Parkman vividly recalled the events of that day in his diary:

"At the Southwest part of Marlboro, then called Chauncy, now Westboro, as several persons were busy spreading Flax, on a plain about 80 rods from the House of Mr. Thomas Rice (who was several years formerly of the hon. House of Representatives for Marlboro) and a number of boys were with them of which two were sons of ye said Mr. Thomas Rice, and three more, sons of Mr. Edmund Rice. Ten (some say seven) Indians suddenly rushed down a woody Hill close by, and knocking ye least of ye boys (Nahor, about five years old) in ye Head, they seized Two of Mr. Thomas Rice's sons (Asher and Adonijah), the oldest of about 10, the other about 8 years; and two other of Mr. Edmund Rice's, of about 9 & 7; their names Silas & Timothy; and carried them away to Canada. Those persons who were spreading Flax escaping to ye House safely..." (**)

(**) (Forbes, Harriette M., *The Diary of Reverend Ebenezer Parkman of Westborough, Massachusetts, 1739, 1779-1780*, Oliver Wood, Worcester, 1899, In Allen, Kristina Nilson, *On the Beaten Path: Westborough, Massachusetts*, Westborough, 1984, pp. 12-13) [From the library of Gerald J. Rice]



Descendants of one of the Rice boys who married an Indian in Canada

(Commerative Booklet, 250th Anniversary of Westborough (1717-1967) Massachusetts, p. 15)
[From the library of Gerald J. Rice]

Thomas Rice sold his home to raise ransom money and after four years redeemed Ashur who, apparently never got over the shock of his experience and was terrified of Indians the rest of his life. The other Rice boys remained in Canada. Adonijah married a French woman. Both Silas and Timothy were assimilated into the Iroquois tribe and married Indian women.

Timothy was adopted by the chief as a son and eventually became a leader or sachem of the Six Nations of the Iroquois. He did visit Westborough in 1740 but had forgotten English and showed no particular interest in his siblings.

When both the British and Americans tried to persuade the Canadian Indians to join sides during the Revolutionary War, the Six Nations decided to remain neutral. In response to a letter from Samuel Adams, they wrote in March 29, 1775 that only "...if they are obliged, for their own safety, to take up arms on either side, that they shall take part on the side of their brethren, the English in New England, all the chiefs of the Cagnawaga tribe being of English extraction, captivated in their infancy." (**)

(**) *ibid.*, p.13

Samuel King alias Rice

The other day I was poking through references to Edmund Rice in the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Index of Persons*, vol. 51 - 148 (1897 - 1994) and while checking them in my *Register* CDs, came across an interesting article on Samuel King alias Rice (Samuel, Edmund) who just happens to be in the lineage of Marian Phillips Jones. [See p. 12] The author corrects some lineage errors with a winning combination of careful research, curiosity, a bird-dogging instinct and a dose of serendipity.

The author, Norman Thomas King Newton (**) wrote that two small errors in Ward's *The Rice Family* "... have been allowed to stand all these years uncorrected in print" (p. 302). One error was that Silence Rice, daughter of Jonas Rice (Thomas, Edmund) and Mary Stone, married John Bond. The other mistake was not including the marriage date of Ezra Rice (Samuel, Samuel, Edmund) and Abigail Clapp. Then, he said, the *Genealogical Register of Edmund Rice Descendants* (1970) added to the confusion by stating that Ezra King married Silence Bond. (ibid.) Mr. Newton wrote this in 1976, so I checked *The Rice Family, Supplement 2, Part 1* (1983) for possible later corrections, but did not find any.

Well, putting all the pieces together after checking wills, estate papers, probate records, letters, and gravestone inscriptions, Mr. Newton shows that the relationships *really* were.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Edmund Rice m. Thomasine Frost | 2. Samuel Rice m. Elizabeth King |
| 2. Thomas Rice m. Mary King | 3. Samuel King alias Rice m. Abigail Clapp |
| 3. Jonas Rice m. Mary Stone | 4. Ezra King alias Rice m. Silence Rice |
| 4. Silence Rice m. Ezra King alias Rice | |

It turns out that Elizabeth (King) Rice died shortly after Samuel's birth, leaving her husband, Samuel with five children under the age of eleven. "The distraught father... gave the infant in adoption to Elizabeth's childless brother and sister, Peter and Sarah King. Peter changed the boy's name to Samuel King alias Rice..." (ibid, p.303). Ezra, Samuel King alias Rice's son, married Silence Rice. Silence did indeed marry John Bond, but as her second husband. Her gravestone in Templeton, Massachusetts says, "Silence Bond, wife of John and Relict of Ezra King and only daughter of Jonas Rice, Esq., 8 Dec. 1763, in her 61st year" (ibid.). (Wouldn't it be great if all grave markers were so complete!)

This means also that Silence Rice and Ezra King were double second cousins because their paternal grandfathers, Thomas and Samuel Rice, were brothers who married sisters, Mary and Elizabeth, daughters of Thomas King. Both Silence and Ezra, therefore, were great-grandchildren of Edmund Rice and Thomas King.

-Keith Capen Allen

(**) Newton, Norman Thomas King, "Abstracts of genealogical research: King-Rice," *Register*, 130 (Oct 1976), pp. 302-304

September 18 - 19, 1998: Annual Edmund Rice Association Reunion



Get out your calendars and reserve the third weekend in September! Our cousin reunion this year will be held at the Crowne Plaza in Natick, Massachusetts. Look for more details in upcoming newsletters.

Pilgrims' Progress (!)

"It was at this time [reign of James I] that some very pious Englishmen, known as the Early Fathers, who were being persecuted..., sailed away to America in a ship called the *Mayfly*; this is generally referred to as the Pilgrims' Progress and was one of the chief causes of America."

(Sellar, W.C. and R.J. Yeatman, *1066 And All That*, London, 1930)

Historian's Report

Carrying a heavy teaching load has slowed my progress on data entry, however, we now have over 20,500 names in our TMG database. George King has sent another 10,000+ names to be added. I want to give him a special thanks for his efforts and also to the many others who are contributing data. Sure wish I could retire and spend more time on this project!

I have had several requests for our database. Unfortunately I have run into a few obstacles when trying to transfer the data via e-mail - this is being checked into. In the meantime, I am sending data via snail mail.

At a conference I once attended, a historian observed that he enjoyed presenting talks to genealogists more than historians because genealogists put life into history, because not only do they want to know what happened but also want to understand how what happened affected the lives of their ancestors.

I would like to offer us this challenge: Can we do some research to come up with articles on how Deacon Edmund, his children, grandchildren, and on down lived? Can we write stories, using our research to imagine what their lives were like?

-Dennis Rice

P. S Editor's Note:

Leta Olson's story shows us what Dennis means by using our imagination to blend facts with story-telling to help our ancestors come alive.

Joys of Technology

At a recent computer expo, Bill Gates of Microsoft reportedly compared the computer industry to the auto industry by saying, "If GM had kept up with technology like the computer industry has, we would all be driving \$25 cars that got 1,000 miles to the gallon."

General Motors was said to respond, "Yes, but would you want your car to crash twice a day?"

From: Jim and Audrey Flanagan
<jflanag1@maine.rr.com>
To: <drrice@airmail.net>
Date: Saturday, January 24, 1998
Subject: Re: sending lineage

Hello Dennis,
I am a member of the Edmund Rice Association. I have never sent my lineage. How do you like it sent?

Thank you.
Audrey Kilbourne Flanagan

From: Dennis R. Rice <drrice@airmail.net>
To: Jim and Audrey Flanagan
<jflanag1@maine.rr.com>
Date: Sun, 25 Jan 1998

Audrey,
My first question is how are you maintaining your data, on paper or on a computer program? If on a computer, you can send me a GEDCOM of the data. If it is TMG, you can send me a copy of the SQZ file and I can attach that directly. If you maintain your information on paper, then send it to me as such and I will key it in. Let me know a few more details of what you are doing and I can give a better answer.
Dennis

From: Jim and Audrey Flanagan
<jflanag1@maine.rr.com>
To: <drrice@airmail.net>
Date: Sun, 25 Jan 1998

I have TMG. I transferred my Family Tree Maker to TMG. I am currently cleaning up the transfer and adding to the sources etc. Thanks for helping me. I've only been doing this for a few months. I use to live in Mass. and could access the vital statistics easily. I have moved to Maine and have to rent the books or return to Mass and do research.

I am a descendent of Edmund Rice several times.
Audrey

Caveat Emptor

You sure can't believe everything you read!!! Here we go again with another example of garbled material floating around, masquerading as accurate information.

In November 1997, Bill Drury received an unsolicited book in the mail entitled *Rice Family History* (American Genealogical Research Institute, Washington, D.C., 1973) that originated from Heritage Quest Genealogical Services, Bountiful, Utah. He says the book is a mish-mash of boilerplate material, much of it misleading and incorrect.

Some of the more colorful excerpts:

"The RICE family in England can trace themselves back to the ancient lords of Wales. One of their ancestors was GWEIRYD AP-RHYS GOCH (The Red), the Lord of Tal Eboilion in Anglesey, North Wales. As an example of such noble descent take one American named VAUGHN RICE. His father was WILLIAM RICE, the son of Charles, the son of William, the son of Mathias, the son of Gershorn [sic], the son of Thomas, the son of Edmund (who immigrated to America), who was the son of GRIFFITH RICE, the son of SIR RHYS AP-THOMAS. Sir Rhys had a wife who was the daughter of SIR JOHN ST. JOHN RICE whose father was GRIFFITH RICE, the son of RICE AP-GRIFFITH the sheriff of Caermarthenshire, Wales. RHYS or RICE AP-GRIFFITH married the Duke of Norfolk's daughter and was the ancestor of the Barons of Dynevor, one of the proudest branches of the RICE family in England.... EDMUND RICE'S grandfather was from Boemer, a town in the English county of Buckshire. The RICE family today is primarily concentrated in the English counties of Devon, Norfolk, and Gloucestershire; and in the south of Wales." (p. 5)

"[The coat-of-arms shown in] Emblazon A (**) is of the first religious minister and early settler DEACON EDMUND RICE who helped establish the town of Sudbury, Massachusetts. He and his relatives were in the thick of the fighting of the King Philip's War against the Indians during the years 1675 and 1676. Seven men of the RICE family fought in that war and distinguished themselves - they were rewarded with land by the colony after the fighting was over. EDMUND RICE himself was killed in the fighting. His town attacked and partially destroyed by a force of three hundred Indians, Edmund, with seventeen other brave men, facing insurmountable odds, rode out into the countryside to attack the Indians. On 19 June 1676 Edmund was killed in ambush. Emblazon A is the coat-of-arms of that man's descendants." (p. 7)

(**) Emblazon A shows the coat-of-arms with the 3 stags heads and the 3 stars that ERA has adopted as a logo. *Bill Drury*

The subject of coat-of-arms has come up before. In the Fall 1968 newsletter issue is the following warning:

The Columbian Fathers of Nebraska are mailing out a multi-colored "Coat of Arms" with the name RICE on it. When one reads the description, one finds that "There are two distinct families of RICES in Ireland, both of ancient Celtic stock: the one of Ulster-Gaelic origin and the other of Welsh-Celtic origin." Edmund Rice's parentage has never been proven, therefore, we cannot use this Coat of Arms.

Obituaries

Charles R. Crawford, a member from Tullahoma, Tennessee died in May 1997.

Sylvia C. Maynard, 81, a long-time member, died 16 Oct 1997 at her home in Shamokin, Pennsylvania. She is survived by her children, Martha Patterson of Chesapeake, Virginia, Joyce Amisano of Montour Falls, New York, Thomas Maynard of Oswego, Illinois, David Maynard of Ft. Wayne, Indiana, and seven grandchildren. Her husband, Howard, also a member, died in 1993.

Russell Winter "Rusty" Wheeler, long-time member, died 31 Oct 1997 in Concord, Massachusetts. He was the husband of Marian (Harlow), father of Roberta W. Bradshaw of El Toro, CA, Virginia W. Robinson of San Diego, CA, Barbara W. LaJaunesse of Wrentham and Russell "Ted" Wheeler of Concord, brother of the late Richard P. and Gardner A. Wheeler. He is also survived by 7 grandchildren, 4 great grandchildren and several nieces and nephews

Correction

Nancy Bainter lives in Delran, New Jersey; not New York. [Fall 1997, p. 7]