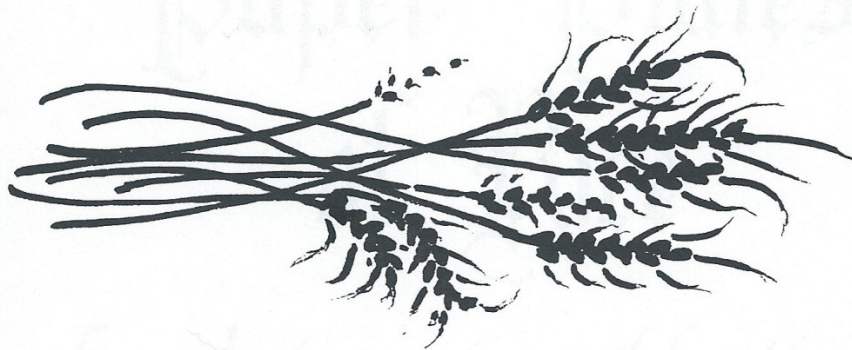


The  
Paper  
Plates of  
Rice

Flaine Rice Gibh Kimzeg

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Rice



THE KERNELS OF RICE

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The  
Paper Plates  
of Rice

by Elaine Rice Gibb Kimzey

containing the life stories  
of the author's direct line of  
Rice ancestors and  
their collaterals

1988



VENIS ELAINE RICE GIBB KIMZEY

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I am indebted to the many writers before me who have given historical and genealogical data from which much of the information necessary for this writing was gleaned. The earlier records of New England and the history of the first settlements were most helpful. A great portion of my source material was obtained from the State Library in Hartford, Connecticut. The keepers of the vital records of New England as well as the many writers who made available volumes of printed work to be preserved for genealogical research, deserve our vote of thanks.

The main purpose of this writing was to acquaint posterity personally with their ancestry by focusing on the details surrounding their lives and works. I have leaned heavily upon the writings of others for information. There has not been sufficient research done to verify all of the statistical data. Errors are bound to appear. I have referred often to historical and geographical facts that were needed to set the stage for time periods. This too was provided by the writings and records of the past.

New England's history speaks out clearly to visitors of her towns, her navigable waterways and shore lines as well as her libraries, monuments, museums and graveyards. Many of the places where my ancestors had lived were visited by my husband and I in order for us to see and feel, in retrospect, what life might have been like in early times and to come to some measure of self-projection for the purpose of this writing. I am grateful to have had all of these travel experiences in New England and across country from east to west.

For the stories of the more recent generations of ancestors, who were a part of the westward migration across America, the printed records were not so available but enough data remained in the history of the pioneer trek across the plains of America, as recorded in church history and personal journals, to tie the past to the present with partial satisfaction.

Many 'hand-me-downs' of information fell, almost miraculously, into my possession. I was blessed in many ways as gracious persons furnished me with bits of gathered materials, some of which were autobiographies and letters. Some information came from an accumulation of writings done by kinfolk who had become interested in recording facts that, by tradition or of record, became known incidents to find preservation in scattered and sometimes secluded corners. Many such items of information were incorporated in the writing of the stories in chapters eight and nine and the more recent generations of chapter one.

My desire was to put together what seemed factual as far as recorded material could be relied upon and avoid making any statements leaning toward the fictional. The task has been a lonely one as the hours, weeks, and even years found me, necessarily, in the private seclusion of my own corner of study. No staff of workers was solicited for this work, as is the usual procedure in a task of equal or less extent. There have been several interruptions health-wise, through the years, with their incidental hangups and there have been the daily household duties that take precedence and a toll of time. On occasion, there were the human procrastinations that followed surges of weariness and plain discouragement. All such forces have played a part in delaying

the finish of the work but I have been blessed in many ways that have lifted me spiritually.

I have felt that help came to me beyond any reasonable sense of coincidence. The experience of this writing has been a testimony of inspiration. We do not have to hear the voice of the Lord, audibly, to be assisted in righteous efforts. Help has come when I needed to find a source, a means, and even a choice of words. Boredom never crept into the endeavor. The pleasure of the writing has been mine and the pleasure of the research has been the combined joy of myself and Charles, my husband. If there were any rewards, other than the sharing of the contents with those who would be interested, we have not sought them.

The sharing of my enthusiasm with others was often very disappointing. Such experiences have shown me that what might have been a copious uplift for me could fall short of any such exhilaration to another. Sharing can only be an ample and rewarding experience when interest and appreciation is shown. Anything less than that is a rejection. Fears of unduly captivating an uninterested audience have kept me rather silent as I have striven to bring this writing to its close.

Among the few who have realized the extent of this work has been my sister, Isla (Rice) Gillette and my daughter, Twylla (Gibb) Flanders, who volunteered their typing skills to make it a presentable edition. They have shared my enthusiasm and their help has been tremendous. To them I express my sincere thanks.

A most gracious helper, Sandra Anne Wakai, was the calligrapher of the initial and divider pages adding a bit of flair and beauty to what, otherwise would have been usual.

My husband, Charles, has been of great assistance throughout the endeavor. Had it not been for the fact that the work was a joint effort of a 'man and wife team,' it would never have been accomplished. He has known the persistence that was mine and has been helpful, proud, understanding and cooperative. Our joy has been one in getting it recorded on earth that it might be recorded in heaven. Along with this endeavor, a companion volume of Kimzey genealogy has evolved of which we are also proud. They are recorded that the ones coming after know the ones gone before.



Elaine and Charles Kimzey

## PREFACE

There are many considerations to be taken into account when writing life sketches of ancestors who fall into a particular pedigree. The challenge of a work of this nature is peculiar to all genealogical compilations and various methods of arranging desired data and material have been in common usage through the years. Books of Remembrances often use forms that provide family groupings and pedigree charts and these are examples of helpful means toward recording data and showing kinship connections. Journals or life sketches, however, are usually written in their own detached and separate entities and any compilation of many life stories must fall into a particular pattern according to whatever type of discourse or arrangement may seem appropriate.

The attempt of bringing an ancestor out of almost oblivion into the light of the present must reckon with many aspects of such a task. The lapse of time between the ancestor and the writer has a tendency to veil the perception of life as it really was. Putting down the words of earlier authors is, in itself, a bit superficial at best. Those persons who lived in a particular period of time and through similar circumstances had common activities, manners, dress and customs, and what could be said of one could pertain to every individual of that day and place. Often the scarcity or limits of data can invite the inclusion of irrelevant or fictitious material. The reader's right to his or her perceptions, formulated from their own background of information, must be considered, for a reader may come closer to realities than would otherwise be provided by the rhetoric of the writer.

Rescuing from a multitude of unrelated lines of genealogy, those who belong to a particular pedigree is not a simple task and can often become confusing. The bringing together and arranging related parts in such a way as to satisfy many personal life histories is a matter of complicity and the process of composing a proper narrative that would portray any long-gone subject superimposes many of the other problems. Withall, the effort requires an incredible involvement and only a few of the problems are mentioned here.

A sincere effort has been made by the writer to surmount the difficulties. Great pains have been taken to give only the facts that were found previously recorded and to avoid as much extraneous material as possible and still give a full account of the recorded data. It became necessary to reiterate some of the same material when giving the words of more than one writer. The tolerance of the reader is solicited in any repetitions that were deemed necessary to giving documental quotes.

Even though there is no fiction in this work, impressions of the compiler, as with any writer, were not entirely suppressed, for what was written had a way of becoming a part of the writer. Impressions often dictate what an author has to say. The writer has a right, as does a reader, to put herself into the narrative. Only those personal impressions were added, however, that would be incidental to the circumstances surrounding the environment of an area or event as they would relate to the people of their particular time; this to facilitate the rhetoric for story clarity and interest.



Any arrangement of genealogical lines of descent must avoid illusive obstacles that would shackle the effort and cloud the perception of the unified whole. The separate stories must find a sequential order of placement so that kinships are readily recognized. It is desirable that the readers understand the simplicity of the organized arrangement of story sequence by noting the numberings and charts provided, and that you see the overlapping of times as the generations of each new line of ancestors are introduced in the meshwork of multiple lines.

It is important that at the beginning you are aware that the writer only followed lines of direct ancestors. Any inclusion of relatives such as uncles, aunts, nieces or nephews, with their separate life stories, would have been an infringement into someone else's direct line and would have complicated the simplicity of the selected arrangement of stories. If it had been possible to come up with a more simple, sequential arrangement and still maintain a systematic order of following each line from father to son, or daughter, the idea would, indeed, have been welcomed according to the author.

The problem of story sequence was pondered for a long time before the system being used by the writer seemed the only solution. There is a saying which, when quoted, states that "pedigrees should be traced upward from the living, not downward from some dead hero of long ago." This method works well in any search for lines of kin such as is portrayed in the many types of pedigree chart form arrangements, but a reader of life stories would prefer that a 'father to son' sequence be used.

Following pedigree lines from the present to the past in story form would be like trying to turn time backward. Occurrences in the lives of people do not march in that direction. Life sketches do not go from the subject's death to his birth, therefore, why should we choose to follow stories that reverse the years and have the father follow after the son? Events in history follow as the years advance from the past to the present. Our personality traits are an accumulation derived from past progenitors. Our heritage becomes that which the past furnished before us. It is understandable that family stories should follow a 'father to son' sequence. Each line of progenitors, then, begins with the earliest known ancestor. You will be aware, as you read the stories, that you are being projected into the past to come with the subjects on as many paths as there are surnames. Each surname represents the ancestor of a particular paternal line. Some lines might carry the same surname, from father to son, for several generations before an ancestor happens to be a daughter who marries and thus introduces a new line-up of ancestors.

It is well to remember that the ancestors that are provided by the maternal are as much true, direct ancestors as are those of a paternal line. The wife of each paternal ancestor, being a daughter of parents who had their separate lines of ancestry, provides stories that must be placed in the selected pattern of arrangement as explained. These new lines are the collateral lines. Collateral lines, then, are those provided by a wife and include their own paternal and maternal lines which link to the meshwork of the overall kinships.

## Preface

With the marriage of a daughter, a new surname is introduced and a collateral line must then be considered beginning with that line's earliest known ancestors.

Projecting oneself, repeatedly, into the past to follow new lines of ancestry will not be confusing if pedigree charts are consulted. An example of this can be seen in the instance of one, Leonard Gurley Rice (1-7). When Leonard married Elizabeth Almira Babbitt, the new surname, Babbitt, was given consideration in chapter seven. Beginning with the earliest known ancestor, who, in this case was Edward Babbitt (7-1), we then follow the story sequence from father to son (7-1 to 7-6) down to Elizabeth Almira who happened to be a daughter. Each of the Babbitt ancestors married and with each marriage a collateral line was provided by the wife, adding new lines of ancestors to be considered in a sequence as seen in chapter seven.

Two features of this arrangement had to be deliberated in planning a sequence in chapters 2 through 9; the successive doubling of progenitors from the present to the past and the giving of equal preference to the paternal lines and the collateral lines introduced by the maternal. To have used any other pattern of story sequence would not, in any way, have made the arrangement of the stories less complex or more easily understood.

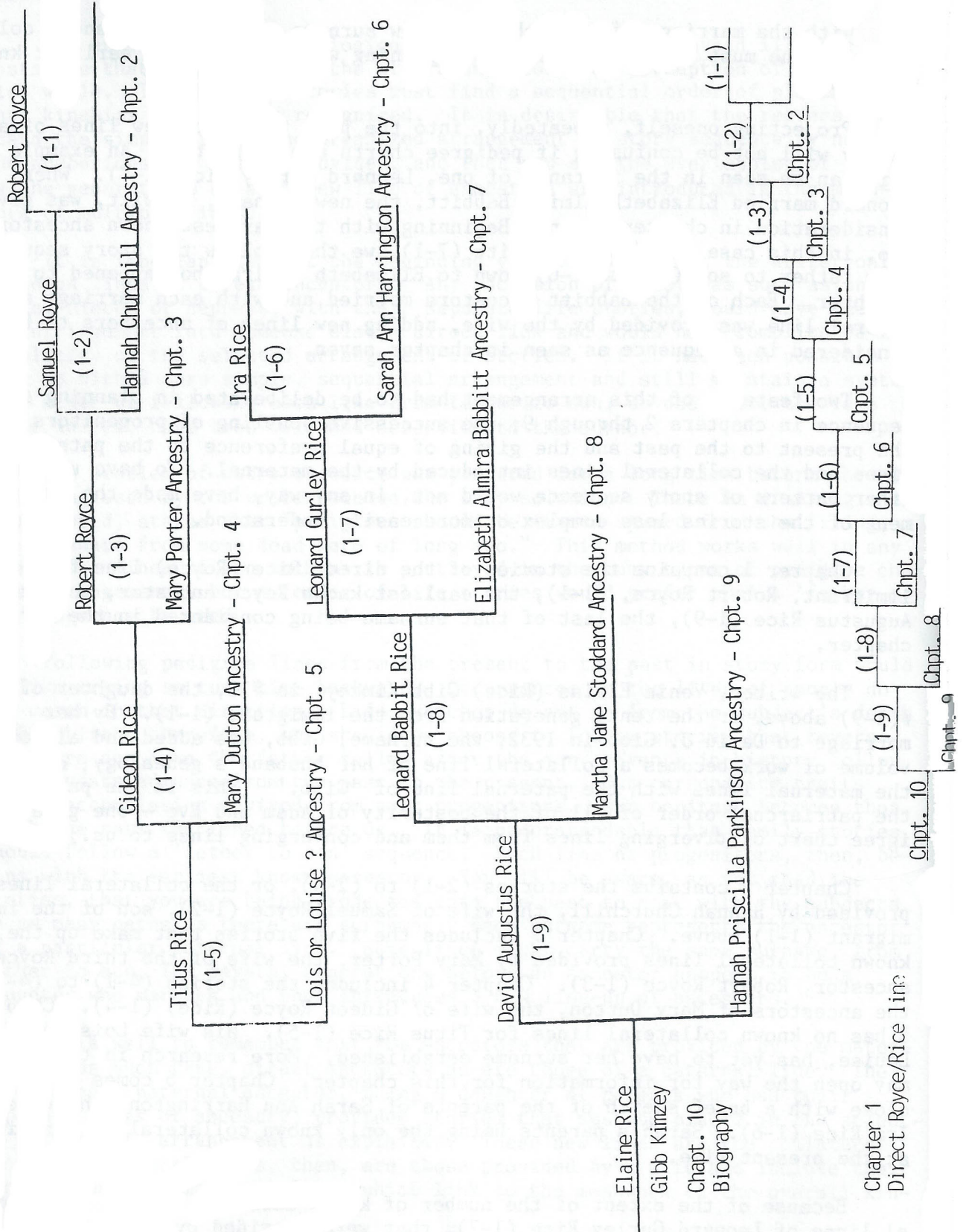
Chapter 1 contains the stories of the direct Rice (Royce) line from the immigrant, Robert Royce, (1-1), the earliest known Royce ancestor, to David Augustus Rice (1-9), the last of that surname being considered in the first chapter.

The writer, Venis Elaine (Rice) Gibb Kimzey, is #10, the daughter of #(1-9) above, or the tenth generation from the immigrant (1-1). By her marriage to David J. Gibb in 1932, the surname, Gibb, was added and all of this volume of work becomes a collateral line of her husband's genealogy, merging the maternal lines with the paternal line of 'Gibb.' (This is the pattern of the patriarchal order of all of the posterity of Adam and Eve - one great pedigree chart of diverging lines from them and converging lines to us.)

Chapter 2 contains the stories (2-1) to (2-4), or the collateral lines provided by Hannah Churchill, the wife of Samuel Royce (1-2), son of the immigrant (1-1) above. Chapter 3 includes the five stories that make up the known collateral lines provided by Mary Porter, the wife of the third Royce ancestor, Robert Royce (1-3). Chapter 4 includes the stories (4-1) to (4-13), the ancestors of Mary Dutton, the wife of Gideon Royce (Rice) (1-4). Chapter 5 has no known collateral lines for Titus Rice (1-5). His wife Lois, or Louise, has yet to have her surname established. More research in the future may open the way for information for this chapter. Chapter 6 comes to a quick close with a brief sketch of the parents of Sarah Ann Harrington, the wife of Ira Rice (1-6). Sarah's parents being the only known collateral of her line at the present time.

Because of the extent of the number of known ancestors in the collateral lines of Leonard Gurley Rice (1-7), that were provided by his marriage to Elizabeth Almira Babbitt, it was considered adviseable to divide chapter 7 into six parts. Part One is made up of the stories of ancestors in the direct

CHAPTER ORGANIZATION CHART



Babbitt line, (7-1) to (7-6), in the pattern arrangement used in Chapter 1, and is inclusive of the direct paternal line of Babbitts. Part two includes the collateral lines of Elkanah Babbitt (7-2) provided by his wife, Elizabeth Briggs. Part three reviews the collateral lines of Elkanah Babbitt (7-3), or those ancestors of his wife, Mahitable Crane. Part four includes the stories of the ancestors of Abigail Hamlin which makes up the collateral lines of Zephaniah Babbitt (7-4) as provided by his wife. Part five is inclusive of Lydia Bishop's lines of ancestors. She was the wife of William Babbitt (7-5). Part six reviews the story of the parents of Almira Castle, the wife of Lorin Whiting Babbitt (7-6). This story represents the only known Castle progenitors on this line at this writing. Dates may differ when quoting from varied sources.

The whole of chapter 7 contains 83 stories, finishing with the sketch of Horace and Susannah Castle (7-83), the parents of Almira Castle, wife of Lorin Whiting Babbitt. The closing of the Babbitt surname, in this line of study, followed with the marriage of a daughter, Elizabeth Almira Babbitt, to Leonard Gurley Rice (1-7) and we see, again, how the change of surname concedes to the patriarchal order as mentioned earlier.

Chapter 8 compiles the collateral stories provided by the known ancestors of Martha Jane Stoddard, the wife of Leonard Babbitt Rice (1-8). Chapter 9 contains the stories (9-1) to (9-7) that make up the collateral lines provided by Hannah Priscilla Parkinson, the wife of David Augustus Rice (1-9). Her life review is included with that of her husband. This ninth and last couple in the first chapter (1-9) is the parents of the writer.

The life sketch of the author of this collection of stories, represents the tenth generation from the immigrant, Robert Royce (1-1) and is found in chapter 10. Putting herself, Venis Elaine (Rice) Gibb Kimzey, into the position of a single descendant was not selfishly motivated. Her position happens to be a pre-emptive one, determined by her forebears, just as any individual can be singled out in their family tree. Even though she may have chosen otherwise, her position is unchangeable. There is no avoiding of self-inclusion. Every individual must eventually find his, or her, place in the constant and eternal links of family ties.

It is understandable that the writer is not the sole owner of this line-up of progenitors. Her brothers and sisters can make the same claim and countless numbers of persons can find a point along the lines of surnames that would fit into their own family pedigree.

An endeavor was made to enliven the biographical details of the stories with some of the historical facts of the times as well as to dwell, somewhat, on the geographical settings of the various localities where each ancestor lived. In fact, it seems that many of the stories are too brief in these matters. Only when the biographical data and illustrative details come together, whether perceptual or pictorial, does genealogy come to possess any real significance. This thought inspires the author of any genealogical narrative to add as many pictures and maps as possible to bring authenticity, comprehension and interest into each subject's life story.

Where earlier writers have been in disagreement on dates, an effort was made to include the findings of what seemed the more reliable source, and, sometimes, as in noted quotes, give both. However, some errors, undoubtedly, exist for not all of the data found in the source materials at hand was suf-

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ficiently documented. Many of the writers had also depended upon what earlier writers had printed and also upon the responses of known descendants who could have been influenced by tradition or materials that were imperfect. It is hoped that any questionable information, such as would appear in dates, will find confirmation through future bits of evidence, though we can be reasonably sure that most of what we have is all that will be available. In a few instances where errors were obvious, the writer had no choice but to copy the material as it was recorded. It is important to her, as it would be with any writer, that the responsibility for such variances be accorded to its proper source.

It is evident that dates play an important part in identifying each individual as a person, and they help focus attention on a particular period of time which had its influence upon the lives of all who lived in the environment of that period. Regardless of the importance of dates, they often tend to make any narrative dry and tedious so the tolerance of the reader is solicited in this matter.

The changes made through the years in the spelling of names arouses wonder. The name of Rhys, Rise, Royce and Roice is a good example. Many reasons might be attached to these changes but one suggestion to the dilemma of the Rhys-Royce change is found in the English pronunciation of Rhys or Rice. An Englishman does not say Rhys or Rice with a long sound of (i). His pronunciation would be sounded Royce to the ear of a listener. It could easily have been written as it sounded - Royce. Recorders in America had a tendency to assume their own critique and in some cases the subject could have been unlearned in the correct spelling of his own name.

Where very little information was available on a parent or grandparent of a subject, whatever information that could be had was incorporated into the son's or grandson's sketch rather than to have made entries of separate stories. This resulted in there being more ancestors considered than would be indicated by the count of the stories.

The task of obtaining data for the maternal ancestor can be rather difficult for an obvious reason; the daughter marries, she assumes an added surname and becomes affiliated with her husband in adult life activities. Most records are directed to the husband in name. The part that women played in pioneering New England and the West was not deliberately underrated in the life stories that follow. Let's rest our case upon the writers of history. The homebuilders, the mothers of the citizenry of this great land molded the tenure of all institutions and contributed greatly to the culture, strength and faith portrayed in all endeavors from the past to the present.

Sacrifices, privations and sufferings fall heavily upon womenkind whose reservoir of courage is meted out in proportion equal, and overflowing, to the circumstances in times of stressful decisions. When conditions prove unchangeable, her submissive acceptance can be rallied to an admirable state of acquiescence. It is certain, without having the facts recorded, that there were many foremothers for whom such tribute and praise could be given. Had recorded memoirs to women been more available, their due consideration would surely have been accorded in this volume.

The following lines by an anonymous poet is worthy of repeat:

A perfect woman, nobly planned  
To warm, to comfort, to command;  
And yet a spirit still and bright  
With something of an angel's light.

Adding to this epitome are the words found in 'A Thought for the Day' - printed in United Press International: "French writer and political analyst, Alexis de Tocqueville, said, 'If I were asked to what the singular prosperity and growing strength of the American people ought mainly to be attributed, I should reply: To the superiority of their women.' "

Throughout the stories all quoted portions are indexed so that recognition is given the source and page which, in turn, refers to the main bibliographical index at the conclusion of the chapters. Often the writer revised the wording of a text to be more brief in giving information from a lengthy discourse but recognition of the source was usually given. In such instances great care was taken to convey exact meanings and not alter any of the circumstances on record.

If all of the lines of ancestors could have been completed, as some were, to the tenth generation, the number to be considered would have been well over two thousand. Every line, at some time, ceases to exist on record, and inevitably researchers find limits to documental data. An anonymous writer put this thought in these poetic words:

There be of them, that had left their name behind them,  
that their praises might be reported.  
And some there be, which have not memorial;  
who have perished, as though they had never been;  
And became as though they had never been born. . .

The number of generations between our first parents, Adam and Eve, and a person of the present is approximately 125. This figure is based on biblical and royal lines of ancestry and on the consideration of three generations to every one hundred years for recent averages of life-longevity. In such cases where records reveal even ten generations, the world's family tree begins to take on an understandable perspective. (See appendix #13)

During the period of time that early records were made in New England, there were in use two methods of tabulating the years. In the life of the general public the New Year began January 1. In church records and often in civic records, the Ecclesiastical New Year began March 25. Genealogists often used the double dating method to clear any misconceptions. Any date occurring between January 1 and March 25 was often written by the double dates, eg: 1676/7 (combining both dates). The writer was obliged to copy the quotes as it was written. It must be remembered that the double dates were put there not because the dates were in question but because it was a copy of an earlier writing. A better explanation of the double dating is found in the appendix # 2.

## Preface

The use of abbreviations were resorted to in some instances, but they are in common usage. Such vernacular as b. for born, md. for married, d. for died, bp. or babt. for baptized, bur. for buried, bro. for brother of, dau. for daughter of, DAR for Daughters of the American Revolution, Rev. for Reverend, unm. for unmarried, etc., are examples and are generally understood by most people.

The reader will be interested to trace the migratory moves of the families as they are revealed in the stories. Consulting the maps give landmarks of reference and helps in distinguishing the subjects in relation to their surroundings and the conditions of their environment. The pedigree charts help to single out each ancestor and show the relationship of one to the other or of oneself to each progenitor. The story numberings are made to coincide with the chart and index numbers for easy reference.

Copies of the printed extracts and documental transcripts are preserved and in the writers possession. They may be found elsewhere in the future, if they are esteemed valuable. They are kept only as a benefit to anyone who may desire to consult them, either for further reference or to verify whatever has been written in this compilation.

## INTRODUCTION

### FROM AUTHOR TO READER

America is such a young nation that we are just beginning to realize that her people have a history and, when looking back, can reflect the great principles upon which it was founded. This attitude of looking to the past concerns itself not only with the local history and life of the people that now make up the records to be found in American archives and memorials of the oldest towns of the nation but, also, there is a not-to-be-forgotten concern for prior cultural contributions of America's European motherlands. No one can doubt that America has a heritage that started long before it's beginning as an English speaking land. Catching the spirit of this attitude of looking into the past can help one appreciate the glorious heritage that is ours. (see appendix #1)

Providence holds the key of a great destiny for this land of America and a realization of this fact becomes a personal responsibility of everyone. We as individuals, are playing our own role in the scheme of things as we participate in a great plan toward this destiny. A pertinent reflection on the past is a necessary attribute to a full appreciation of this heritage.

Some suitable appraisals and rhetoric have been a part of my responsibility in the story writings that follow and my appreciation for, and pride in, the heritage I bequeathed from the past was multiplied as the work progressed; each story following the one before in a particular sequence from generation to generation.

The challenge of this writing came to grips, constantly, with historical events, changing cultural trends, economic issues of the day, varied geographical settings, social pressures and changing political and religious influences. Much of this kind of information runs in the course of the stories, with the intent to help one realize the struggles and the accomplishments of those who have gone before; each generation seeming to emerge to feel the impact of what had been, and never able to rid itself of all that the past had given.

The merging and advancing of great nationalistic trends played a part in motivating the migrations of people. The stories reveal the powerful trends that motivated the migrations to and from England and later from England across the Atlantic Ocean to New England, and finally from New England to the western part of this land of America. Great trends, as they evolve from generation to generation become a part of a great destiny and each period of time carries something of the past to be shared with the future.

All of this world's history, even back to the time of Adam and Eve belongs, inseparably, to the heritage of today. We all have lineages that link us, as individuals of the present, to a line-up of our own definite strain of ancestry. The earliest genealogical links can only be traced in biblical records. During the Dark Ages that followed the death of the Apostles, records were scant but voluminous historical accounts remain which reveal many changing trends and revolutionary and innovative activities. Each locality, bounded, as it were, by common bonds of culture and environment, was held together in nationalistic fashion. Migration became basic to the formation



## Introduction

of new cultures and in bringing about change for better or for worse. It would be overwhelming if the events of the past could pass in review before the eyes; a panorama extraordinaire. Even the major events of record become immensely revealing.

I became particularly interested in the trends that motivated the migrations to and from England, especially the early migrations to America, for I claim an English ancestry. I doubt if few other Americans can claim as true an English heritage as either of my parents. My father, David Augustus Rice (1-9), descended from several lines of English immigrants who came to New England in the 1600s (see chapters 1 through 8). My mother, Priscilla Parkinson, descended from English immigrants who came to America later during the 1800s (see chapter 9). There were in excess of 59 known English immigrants who came during early colonial times and some 9 who arrived during the pioneer exodus across the plains to Utah. For the consideration of this English birthright, from which I claim so pure a strain of ancestry, and for that ancestry itself, it might serve a purpose here to discuss some major events that make up the history and cultures of England.

The history of man's occupation of England is long. When Julius Caesar came to Briton in 55 B.C., he found the country inhabited by Celts, who had probably crossed over from Gaul (present day France). Nearly a hundred years later the Romans undertook the conquest of Britain in earnest and soon overran the country. During their time, many walled towns were built. Later, emperors found it necessary to withdraw troops from Britain and left the island to its fate. Barbarians swarmed in from every direction. Of these, three Germanic tribes, the Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes were the most important, and in the course of time they brought the whole country under their control.

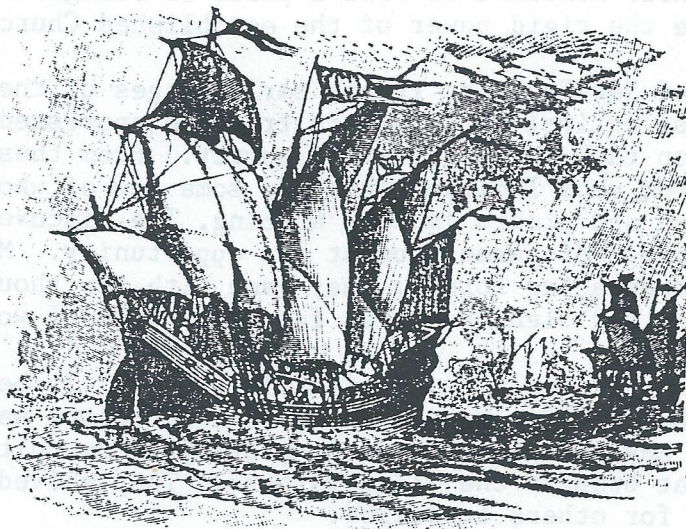
Far in the past, the Britons could trace their kindred to Norman blood and to the fusions of the Celtic and Gothic tribes. As time passed, they became a homogeneous race, proud to boast their Anglo Saxon name. The Norman was taught to fraternize with the Saxon and rejoice with him under the common name of Englishmen. Those great migrations that preceded the opening of the western world, and the mighty revolutions which left their impress upon every country in Europe, including the Norman Conquest of England, all played their part in the fusing of institutions and conditions of people until the names of races are lost in those of a nation.

One of the greatest changes in England came about when the Romans subjected the original fusions of peoples to the influence of its Catholic civilization. But finally the memory of conquests are forgotten and the people gloried in the pride of their country. Though the Norman brought a higher degree of civilization and played an important part in establishing a feudal system in the land, still, the Saxons were stubborn, and any newcomers were finally swallowed up in the mainstream of English life. However, the pride of an Anglo Saxon heritage was always nurtured in the hearts of Englishmen.

In the 1600s much of the past remained firmly embedded and much of Old England was still unchanged. Even today, in remote places, one can still recognize the original types from which the modern mixed English people have been made up. These differences show themselves in physical traits, such as size of head and color of hair and eyes, and also in variations of accent, dialect and custom. The tall fair-haired, blue-eyed descendants of the Viking of the north can still be identified. Farther south, on the east and the south coasts and in the eastern parts of the midlands are the descendants of Danes, Angles, Jutes, and Saxons, golden-haired, more sturdily built and more rugged in features. In the heart of England and toward the west we also find the ancient Britons, whom Caesar found in possession. Scattered throughout the country, but chiefly toward the west, in South Wales and in Cornwall, we find the dark hair and smaller stature of a still more ancient stock who probably came, originally, from the shores of the Mediterranean Sea.

Hardly a village in England, today, is without a reminder of its dramatic past. Here lies the remains of a camp of ancient Britons, there a Roman villa, in another place a Saxon stockade, a Norman church or a Gothic cathedral - to be the recordings of the different peoples who have contributed to a colorful history.

England was once mainly covered with forests, in which the scattered little hamlets each had its own clearing for tillage and pasture. The forests yielded timber, firewood and game. The clearing yielded bread, milk, butter, cheese, wool, mutton and beef. The folk needed nothing from the outside world. They lived in the most complete isolation, one hamlet hardly knowing what happened in the next. From the time of the discovery of the western lands beyond the seas of Europe, great changes were bound to evolve. The 16th century gave promise of a universal awakening.



The Ships of Columbus

## Introduction

Countries had slumbered during the dark ages, leaning upon the arms of ignorance and superstition and dominated by a few clergy who kept the scriptural records chained to pulpits. Great reformers arose during the 16th century who began to alter the minds of men and women. A questful trend was in the offing while such men as Martin Luther, John Calvin, John Knox and others voiced reprisals for religious reform. The success of the reformation was often given the assistance needed by the support of monarchies. A series of religious wars were divided by brief intervals of uneasy peace. Serious strifes and disorders enveloped the populous. By the middle of the century Protestantism had produced many distinct church organizations.

Early England was a country of squires who lived on their manors and managed their rented land; of yeoman who lived in comfort; of peasants who were well fed and housed; of hardy fishermen from whom sprang fine sailors; and of stout burghers who sprouted seeds of commerce and of political liberty. Few people owned the land upon which they lived and what few who had enjoyed such royal grants lived securely upon the labors of the greater populous; the skilled and unskilled worker.

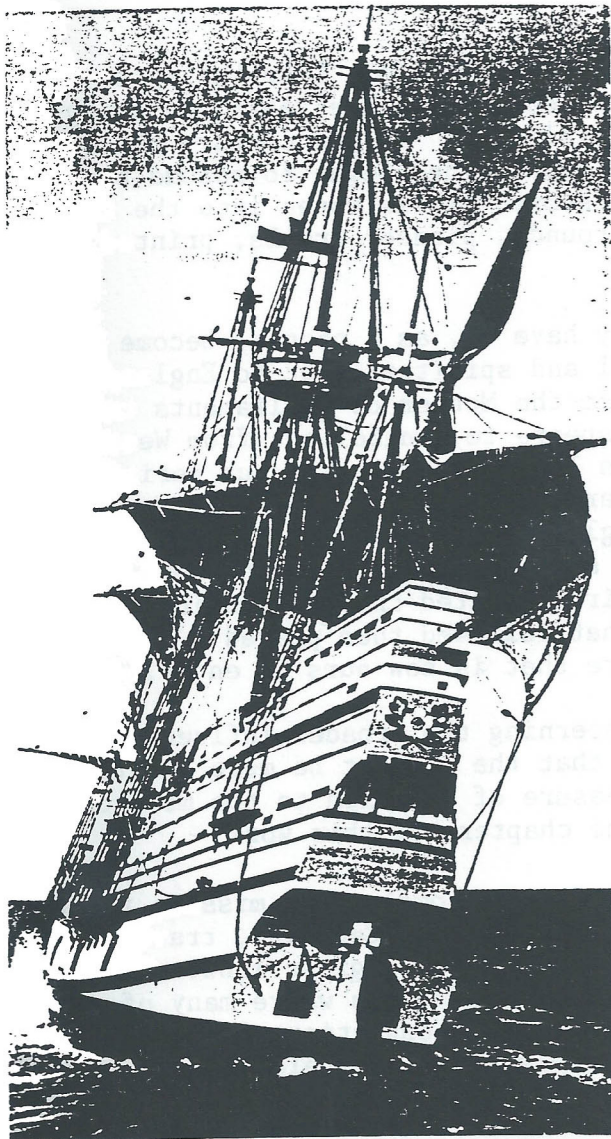
Before the seventeenth century the population of England remained at something between two and four million, the chief variation being due to religious wars and plagues. In that same century the population began to increase, doubling by the next century and England changed from an agricultural country of forests, pastures and fields with a few small towns or villages scattered through it, to an industrial country. Whole counties were covered with the blackened smoke of furnaces where the air was filled with the whir of machinery.

It was during this period of population growth that religious conflicts were aggravated by a crowded populous and many aggressive, freedom-loving souls looked away from their homeland to find a place of refuge from despotism and to worship God outside the rigid power of the established Church of England.

The colonies of New England, in the early stages of their settlement, were composed almost entirely of migrants from the oppressed England who could claim an Anglo Saxon race in its greatest purity. From these origins came the strain of people from whom I claim ancestry, some few of whose records have remained to be found and placed in this writing. The discovery of the Americas had broadened the range of human thought and opportunity. Migrants came who were pressed with dominating forces; they came with new thoughts of freedom; they came to develop and blend policies for a new kind of world. (See appenx. #1)

The planting of New England is a familiar story. It began with the settlement at Plymouth in 1620. For eight years this colony was alone, meeting hardships, testing new conditions, and developing a community on the ideas and convictions that brought the Pilgrims here. They solved many problems and the way was opened for others to follow.

In 1628 Endicott came with three hundred immigrants to Salem. By 1630, the several places about Boston were founded and occupied, including Charlestown, Dorchester, Watertown, Roxbury, Medford and Weymouth. In 1634-5 set-



Arrival of the Mayflower  
1620

tlers pressed into the interior as far as the Connecticut River Valleys and established themselves at Windsor, Wethersfield and Hartford. A year later, Roger Williams, with an independence too radical even for the Puritans, was sent out of Massachusetts and he began the colony of Providence, R. I. In 1673 pioneers wintered in New Haven, on the Connecticut coast of the Long Island Sound. Within ten or eleven years two hundred ships crossed the Atlantic and twenty thousand Englishmen forsook their old homes to make new ones in the wilderness of New England. From 1620 to 1770, seven hundred and fifty thousand people came to America and thirteen British colonies had been established as early as 1733. By 1791, three years after the Constitution had been ratified, Washington was elected the first president and a government "of the people" was born.

In Colonial America the Pioneers agreed, the good earth was made for the use of all. Here was a land hungry for civilized humanity. The land and the people shaped each other. The people worked the land and the land, in turn, helped mold the people. The character of the frontiersman and early settlers was fashioned by hardship, toil, the need to explore, to own and develop a plot of land, to innovate and, on occasion, to fight.

A structure of government evolved through the debates of contention and compromise, sometimes brilliantly and sometimes not so brilliantly, by pronouncement and by painful progress, but always truly "of the people".

The struggle, through the years, was evidenced by the French and Indian Wars, the Revolutionary War that started in 1775, the War of 1812, and the Civil War that began in 1861.

A westward migration in America got under way in the early 1800's. The Louisiana Purchase was made in 1803 and the next year Lewis and Clark were sent to blaze the trail to the Pacific Ocean via the Northwest. Gold was discovered in California in 1848 and immigrants to the number of many thousands flocked to

## Introduction

that area. The Mormon Pioneers entered the Great Salt Lake Valley in 1847 and a migration of Saints to the west continued through the years following severe religious persecutions in Missouri and Illinois. As the century of 1800 ended, the frontiers were largely settled and America had begun to assume the role of a world power. This land is full of history. It is woven into the fiber of our schools, cities and towns, battlegrounds, pioneer trails, printed records and memorial markers.

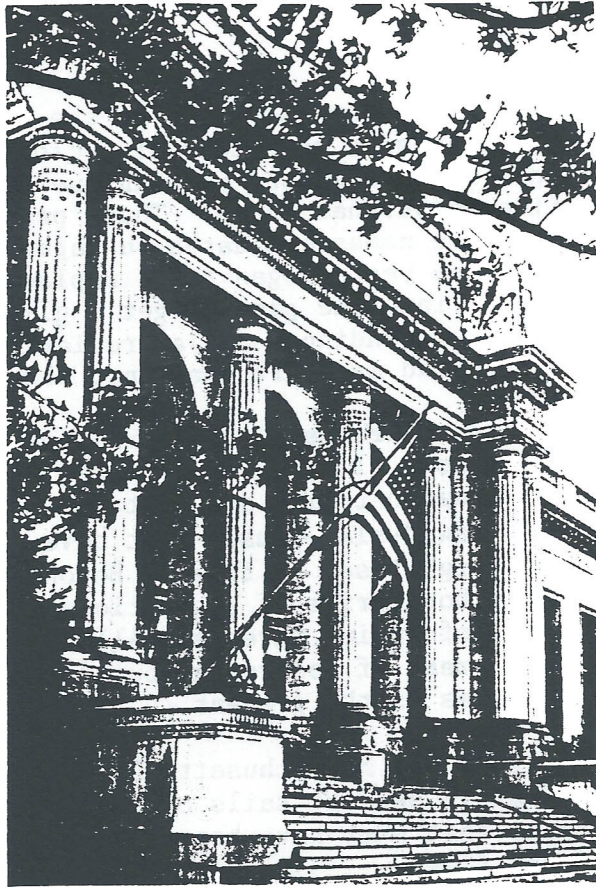
At no time in our American history have we, as a people, become more conscious of our great political, cultural and spiritual debt to England. From Magna Charta to the Bill of Rights; from the Mother of Parliaments to the Congress of the United States; from Shakespeare to Longfellow; from Westminster Abbey to the Washington Cathedral, this line of descent in our heritage is direct and unbroken. Our law, our literature, our language and our love of liberty are an inheritance from our English forebears. It is logical, therefore, that descendants of the original settlers of New England seek to learn more about this ancestry and about their inherited characteristics. Our immigrant forefathers and the pioneers that followed them played a significant role in advancing the particular culture that is now ours to enjoy.

Though much more could be said concerning the broader influences and trends of the past, it is not intended that the subject be more lengthy, but only that enough be said to render a measure of cohesion to the more detached biographical sketches that follow in the chapters of this work.

In 1975 Charles, my husband, and I, having completed a mission for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in South Carolina, traveled to many places in the southern and eastern parts of this great land. Going northward we lingered for some time in the New England areas where many of my father's progenitors had lived. We remained in Hartford, Connecticut, for an extended length of time perusing the printed materials in the genealogical shelves of the State Library. There we found the promise for research opportunities.

Like so many of us, a work of this kind can be delayed in the hopes that someone of more likely ability would be challenged to do something that would bring their ancestors out of oblivion and into a concise statement of reality. It is sad to think that such revealing data might be left muddled, amid unrelated, recorded lines of deteriorating pages of record. Such a dilemma was mine; how I had hoped that my own lines might find a place of collection!

The possibility of tracking down those long-forgotten people led us into an endeavor that, without having had any prior intent to become so wholly involved, grew into a most impelling desire to do the very thing that I had hoped someone else would eventually do. Like the farmer in Aesop's Fables, whose harvest had awaited the help of his neighbors, I came to the conclusion that, "if you wish to have anything done to your satisfaction, you must do it yourself." I determined to concentrate on an effort to collect the data that identified the people who fall into my direct line of kin and write, as much as was possible, the stories of their lives.



CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY  
Hartford, Connecticut



Traveling the roads  
for research

## Introduction

As my husband and I gathered the materials in the libraries and traveled the places of reference, I gradually came to feel a close acquaintance with each family proven as kin. My impressions were unique and the impact of this awareness was a penetrative, emotional thing. Those people who belonged in my personal record ceased to be names and dates on paper. The shadowy view seen through the mist of gone years began to be replaced by a more distinct picture as I projected myself into the past to get a glimpse of those persons amidst their activities and surroundings. An appreciation grew for them, whose stories I was about to write, and my heart went into the work.

As we traveled the concrete freeways that have since been built for the use of cars, trailers, and trucks, I could see, beyond any evidential reasonings, the muddy, deep-rutted wagon trails and dirt roads of yesterday. I could see the crude log and sawed-slab-houses that have since been replaced by the convenient homes and high-rises of today. Beyond could be seen the rock fences that had outlined the boundaries of plantations and the pole barricades for fort protection in times of Indian threats. All this, and more, I could vision as I looked through a mesh of modern-day buildings, speeding traffic, power poles and telephone wires of the present.

Standing on the shores of the Massachusetts Bay at Boston or Cape Cod Bay at Plymouth, I could fairly see the sails of many ships on the eastern horizon and feel the thrill that must have been in the hearts of those who saw this land for the first time.

Taunton, Berkley, Braintree, Boston, Malden and Lynn were some of the places visited in eastern Massachusetts with a swing of direction around Cape Cod Bay to Scituate, Plymouth and Barnstable and then on to Rochester, Wareham and other areas around Narragonsett Bay.

The shoreline of Connecticut, off the Long Island Sound, flourishes with many inlet harbors that had invited many prospective planters to land and lay claim to a plot of ground for a home. Along the banks and in the valleys of the beautiful Connecticut and Quinnipiac Rivers are the settlements of many of my early ancestors. We traveled the areas of New Haven, Wallingford, Cheshire, Meriden, Wethersfield, Hartford, Windsor and Enfield in the valleys of the two rivers of mention in Connecticut and went on up into western Massachusetts to visit Hadley, Northampton and Smithfield; all early settlements of relatives who chose to live in the valleys of the Connecticut River.

We were attracted to other early settlements along the coastline of Connecticut. To the west of New Haven, situated where the Quinnipiac River enters the Long Island Sound, is Milford and Stratford and to the east is Guilford and New London. Both Stratford and New London were the homes of my earliest Rice (Royce) immigrant and it was at New London that he was laid to rest. From there, we left the rocky harbors of the Sound to travel inland to Colchester, Norwich, Lebanon and Hebron, Connecticut, where more kinfolk had helped settle when the land was new.

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Further in west Connecticut we traveled roads to Ridgefield, Newtown, Watertown, Brookfield, and Sharon near the border of New York State. Going farther north, we entered Berkshire County in western Massachusetts where we traversed the areas of New Marlborough, Berkshire, Lanesborough, Cheshire and New Ashford. The reader will become more familiar with the areas mentioned here as they appear in the accounts of the people who spent their lives in one or another of these places.

As the summer season ended and autumn time drew to it's close, our travels took us to our home in the west, but not without stopping at all the historical landmarks of the Church which gave us a view of that final migration of ancestors to Utah over the pioneer trail. We spent several hours at Painsville, Lake County, Ohio near Kirtland. It was in Painsville that my great grandmother, Elizabeth Almira (Babbitt) Rice, was born in 1830. At Nauvoo, Illinois, we lingered to feel a closeness to the time when Ira Rice, the Sargents, the Stoddards and others turned their faces west to find a place of abode in the valleys of the Rocky Mountains.

Traveling to the places where many ancestors had lived and died, viewing their vanishing, all-but-forgotten past, reading the many accounts and recording the findings, was something most beautiful and rewarding. We were rescuing those people out of a long isolation to give them a place of belonging in a Book of Remembrance; putting them into a record that I could claim as my own, knowing they were the people whose blood runs in my veins and will continue to flow in the veins of my descendants. No ambition could be more praise-worthy, regardless of the difficulties.

"And again, let all the records be had in order, that they may be put in the archives of my holy temple, to be held in remembrance from generation to generation, saith the Lord of Hosts." (D. & C. 127:9)

It has been said that, "Genealogy is a pursuit which rightly should enlist the sympathy of everyone. Though I would not want to disparage other endeavors of science or literature, yet the history of ourselves and of our ancestors is at least as deserving of the attention of educated men as the classification of beetles and butterflys, or minute disquisitions of the text a Shakespeare or Tennyson. For after all, is it not true, that the proper study of mankind is man?"

Edmond Burke made this statement, "He only deserves to be remembered by posterity who treasures and preserves the history of his ancestors."

Someone wrote their impressions of a work of this kind in these words, "There is a need in these times for a stimulating tonic for the good of the blood flowing in our veins as can be found in the stories of those gone before. In these days of trial and the more bitter days that seem to lie ahead, we need encouragement from the memory of the hardships that early ancestors met and conquered. There is a need to cherish the example of the unlagging industry, persistence, and hard-bitten courage that was had by each generation from then to now."



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An impelling feature can be detected in the course of all the migrations of peoples from early times to the present in the preparations necessary for the Americas to meet a particular destiny. Each immigrant, frontiersman and pioneer was a participant in a divine injunction to gather as Gentiles to this land of promise. Among those who came were many who had the blood of Ephriam running in their veins. The times were making ready for the fulfillment of many prophecies made concerning the latter days. (see appendix #1)

Out of the great migrations to America came the substance that would make this land the Zion to be. Providence was holding the lives of people to do with them as they would allow. To whatever extent each one devoted himself progressively, he became a part of a great plan laid out to prepare the way for the restoration of the Gospel of Jesus Christ in its fulness to the earth.

Once we see this feature in the portrayals of our ancestors, our interest, our understandings and appreciations will swell to great magnitude. We will not only see each progenitor in his separate entity, but will realize the interrelation of each to a unified whole. The great mandate for the accomplishment, through the priesthood, of the sealing ordinances, with our progenitor's depending upon us and our salvation's dependance upon theirs, is an injunction of the highest order of love to fellow man. The concept of being Saviors on Mount Zion transcends the cosmos into the eternities. We do not just await the slow grinding of time into our forever; we have something to do that lifts us above any sense of the mundane that would distract us from reaching higher and higher into a union of the Universal.

It is hoped that this work will be preserved as a priceless treasure, from the fact that it contains so much that would not, otherwise, have been accessible. May the stories help fade away the barriers of time and may personal acquaintances seem real and vital. Such familiarities can, no doubt, last into the eternities when the descendants of the present meet with their ancestors of the past in one large family.

To those whom this work may not please, I venture to suggest the same conclusion as that reached by the farmer in Aesop's Fables. However, time seemed to have need of writing things now and not waiting for someone with more likely ability. I will be content in knowing that I have given you what I have been able to put together. I record it for kin, not that it is perfect but that it is what I have. I leave you with these quoted sayings:

"Love grows on familiar ground."

"Kinship is love's birthright."

"Families can be eternal."

*Elaine R. Kinzey*

Elaine (Rice) Gibb Kinzey

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NOTE: The pedigree chart at the beginning of each chapter, and at the beginning of each part in chapter 7, illustrates the numerical arrangement of the stories in their particular sequence. When more than one set of ancestors have the same numbering, it indicates that they are recorded in the same story.

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